EASINGTON TO GANSTEAD NATURAL GAS PIPELINE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AND WATCHING BRIEF

Post-excavation Assessment of Potential for Analysis

and

Updated Project Design

Network Archaeology Ltd

for

Murphy Pipelines Ltd

on behalf of

National Grid

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SUMMARY

The archaeological fieldwork carried out on the Easington to Ganstead natural gas pipeline in 2007 and 2008 included trench evaluations of thirty-seven targeted areas, 187 trenches in total. The evaluations led to identification of nine archaeological sites in 2007, and a further three in 2008. Controlled machine stripping of topsoil, and any subsoil sealing archaeological deposits, was followed by hand excavation and recording in these eleven areas.

During the construction of the pipeline, between February and July 2008, permanent-presence monitoring of ground-disturbing activities, in particular the stripping of topsoil from the working width and the excavation of the pipe trench, led to the discovery of eleven further areas with archaeological deposits of sufficient significance for them to be regarded as coherent sites. These areas were machine-cleaned where necessary, hand excavated and recorded.

Twenty-nine areas of lesser archaeological significance were also recorded, as was the geological profile revealed in the pipe-trench, in particular the occurrence of buried peat deposits.

The twenty-two excavation areas (Table 1) include a multi-period prehistoric and Roman site with Mesolithic flint deposits considered to be of at least regional, if not national, significance and fifteen sites with evidence of Iron Age or early Roman settlement. The largest of these sites, on its own, would be of at least regional significance, but the collective discovery and recording of all of these sites considerably enhances the archaeological value and significance of each of them.

This report describes the excavation results for each of the sites and assesses the potential for further research which these results provide. An updated project design outlining proposals for further analysis and publication of the results is included.

Table 1: Summary of excavation sites

Plot	Site name	Civil Parish	Easting	Northing	Description
3	Old Ellerby	Ellerby	516500	436810	Late Iron Age or early Roman roundhouses and later Roman enclosure ditches.
9	Burton Constable	Ellerby	517020	435860	Late Iron Age roundhouses and associated settlement features; Roman field system and a single human burial.
10	Cock Hill	Ellerby	516870	436070	Features of a possible Roman field system.
25	Brandywell	Sproatley	519050	433330	Late Iron Age or early Roman roundhouses, settlement features and Roman field systems and two human burials.
26	Sproatley	Sproatley	519180	433130	*In situ* Mesolithic flint scatter and separate disturbed scatter containing Mesolithic and Neolithic flint; two possible Bronze Age barrows and square enclosure; late Iron Age or early Roman enclosures, pits and a human burial.
31	Nuttles	Burstwick	519700	432350	Iron Age roundhouse and associated settlement features and multi phase field systems.
35	Lelley	Burstwick	520340	431680	Late Iron Age or early Roman roundhouses, settlement features and human burial; Anglo-Saxon activity and medieval field systems and enclosures with potential building and oven associated with nearby deserted medieval village
36	New York	Burstwick	520950	431350	Iron Age roundhouses and Iron Age or Roman field systems.
47	Braemere Hill	Burstwick	523240	430410	Late Iron Age or early Roman roundhouse, associated pits and boundary ditch

Plot	Site name	Civil Parish	Easting	Northing	Description
51	Burstwick	Burstwick	524190	429380	Iron Age roundhouse with possible Iron Age or Roman rectilinear post-built structure and settlement boundary ditches.
68	Churchlands	Halsham	529440	426620	Iron Age roundhouses, boundary ditch and settlement features; post-medieval field ditches.
73	Winestead	Rimswell	530610	425950	Late Iron Age and Roman rectilinear ditched enclosures.
88	Patrington	Patrington	533350	423110	Iron Age or Roman roundhouses and associated settlement and field systems.
98	Bluegate Corner	Welwick	535150	421220	Late Iron Age or Roman roundhouses and Roman field systems.
103	Weeton	Welwick	536120	420410	Roman boundary ditch with a second parallel ditch and other associated features.
104	Scorborough Hill	Skeffling	536370	420380	Late Iron Age and Roman enclosure ditches.
107	Gilcross	Skeffling	536860	420330	Possible Iron Age or Roman roundhouses, field systems and a human burial.
108	Out Newton Road	Skeffling	537450	420140	Rounded corner of a large Iron Age enclosure, with a single large pit.
110	Skeffling	Skeffling	537760	420030	Possible remnant Mesolithic soil layer and group of four well defined Iron Age pits.
111	Punda Drain	Skeffling	538260	419780	Undated pits with later ditch.
113	Hull Road	Easington	539270	419540	Late Iron Age roundhouse and late Iron Age or early Roman field system.
115	Dimlington	Easington	539710	419520	Late Iron Age or early Roman roundhouses, boundary ditch and field system; distinctive shallow stone filled pits.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Easington to Ganstead natural gas pipeline was constructed by Murphy Pipelines for National Grid in spring and summer 2008. The pipeline route lies wholly within the East Riding of Yorkshire, extending from the coastal village of Easington to Old Ellerby, north-east of Kingston upon Hull.

The project code assigned by Network Archaeology is EAG 06. The project archive will be deposited with East Riding Museum Services with the accession number ERYCM 2006/48.

This assessment includes an itemised proposal for the comprehensive analysis and publication of the recovered data, broken down into specific tasks.

1.1 Commissioning bodies and archaeological contractor

This document was commissioned by Murphy Pipelines Ltd on behalf of National Grid. The archaeological contractor is Network Archaeology Ltd and the post-excavation stages of the project are being coordinated from their Lincoln office.

1.2 Scope of this document

This document forms the post-excavation assessment of data recovered during excavations and a watching brief along the route of the Easington to Ganstead natural gas pipeline. It includes an updated project design for full post-excavation analysis.

The aims of the stage of work reported here were to:

- assess the potential of all the data collected during the fieldwork to contribute to any archaeological research priorities highlighted in current national, regional and local research agendas, and to identify any other pertinent areas of research which the results could address;

- create an updated project design consisting of fully costed proposals for further analysis, justifications for carrying out these proposals, detailed proposals for publication and dissemination of the results, and a timetable for completion of the project;

- create a structured and accessible project archive, in accordance with current national and local guidelines.

1.3 Structure of the document

The first sections of this report are intended to provide a brief background to the Easington to Ganstead pipeline project, the landscape and cultural heritage of the area it traverses and the archaeological work that has been carried out to date.

This is followed by descriptions of each of the individual sites that were excavated along the route. In each case, an introduction to the topography, geology and previously known archaeology in the local area is followed by a detailed account of the stratigraphy. The potential and recommendations specific to that site are then discussed.

The next section, on the overall potential for analysis, allows the data recovered during the course of the archaeological investigations to be assessed as a whole. The narrow concentration of the previous sections on individual sites is redressed by considering the excavation areas as part of the wider Holderness landscape. The archaeological potential of the artefact assemblages is also considered in this section.

An updated project design provides details of the methods by which it is proposed to realise, as far as possible, the research potential of the recovered data, and outlines proposals for the dissemination and publication of the results.

1.4 Document production, approval and circulation

The document will be issued to Maurice Corridan and Jim Aspinall of Murphy Pipelines Limited. On approval, the document will be forwarded to Peter Johnson, Project Manager for National Grid and to Derek Cater of Groundwork Archaeology, the Archaeological Adviser to National Grid on this project. Following their review and any agreed amendments, the document will be released to Dave Evans, Partnership Manager at Humber Archaeology Partnership.

2 AIMS OF THE ASSESSMENT

The aims of this assessment are:

- to set out the results of the archaeological investigations undertaken ahead of and during the construction of the Easington to Ganstead gas pipeline;
- to assess the significance and potential for further analysis of the stratigraphic information, artefacts, and environmental samples recovered, in accordance with the guidance laid out in MAP 2 (English Heritage 1991) and MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006);
- to place the results of this stage of fieldwork into context within the landscape and against the background of previous stages of work and other discoveries in a local, regional and national context;
- to make recommendations for further analysis and proposals for publication of the results and to produce an updated project design detailing the implementation of these proposals;
- to critically appraise the methods and procedures used in the pre-construction and fieldwork stages of the project in order to contribute information to future decision-making about the likely effectiveness of various forms of archaeological intervention in the area;
- to produce a coherent, accessible and clearly catalogued archive of excavation data and artefacts assemblages for eventual incorporation into the overall project archive.

3 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The 32.2 km-long gas pipeline was constructed in 2008 and runs between Easington (NGR 540010 419590) and Ganstead (NGR 516250 436820). It is wholly within the area covered by the East Riding of Yorkshire Unitary Authority (Figure 1). The pipeline reinforces National Grid's National Transmission System and will accommodate the forecast increase in the volume of gas being handled by Easington Terminal, resulting from increasing demand for gas by domestic and commercial users primarily in the north-east of England.

The pipeline was built within an easement generally 44m wide, but wider by up to 10m or more at road and watercourse crossings and at other areas of constraint.

3.1 Construction stages

The construction of the Easington to Ganstead pipeline generally followed standard engineering procedures. The first stage of construction was the establishment of the Right of Way and the erection of temporary demarcation fencing. At this stage, hedges were breached, ditches and streams were flumed or had temporary bridges installed, and topsoil was stripped from areas required for temporary access, particularly adjacent to road crossings. These ground-disturbing activities were monitored by a watching brief archaeologist to locate any archaeological features or sites. Engineering test pits, dug to determine ground conditions and to locate buried cables and pipes, were also monitored.

The next stage of work was the installation, where necessary, of pre-construction drainage. Ground disturbance at this stage was generally limited to a machine-dug trench, no more than 0.20m wide, along one or both sides of the easement at a sufficient depth to intercept all existing land drains. Being so narrow, these trenches did not afford a clear view of sub-surface deposits, but the upcast from the machine was opportunistically scanned for the presence of any artefacts, such as flint or ceramics, as well as any changes in soil properties which could indicate the presence of archaeological features or sites. The narrow trenches were back-filled with coarse gravel after installation of the plastic drainage pipe.

From an archaeological perspective, the most significant part of the construction process is the stripping of the topsoil to form a working surface, and this was monitored throughout by two watching brief archaeologists maintaining a permanent presence. Back-acting 360° tracked excavators and bulldozers were used in combination. The topsoil was removed to subsoil level across approximately one third of the working width using excavators fitted with smooth-faced ditching buckets, with the remaining two thirds being stripped by bulldozers; these pushed the topsoil into a continuous bund up to 3m high and 10m wide along one side of the working width, normally the right-hand side looking in the direction of Easington. The topsoil beneath this bund was not stripped.

After topsoil stripping, the working width was graded to provide a suitable surface for subsequent construction operations, benching out the subsoil on side slopes to give a level working surface. The 8m-wide strip adjacent to the topsoil bund was used as a running track for the movement of construction traffic, and any subsurface deposits or artefacts in the area would have been particularly susceptible to disturbance from ground compaction and vibration. The next stages of work, stringing out the sections of pipe, bending, and welding the pipe sections into long continuous lengths, are central to the construction process but have a minimal impact on archaeological deposits, beyond any effects of ground compaction, and these stages were not monitored by the watching brief archaeologists.

Immediately before the excavation of the pipe-trench, a 4m-wide header trench was dug. This removed the upper layers of subsoil to a depth of around 0.30m, allowing these oxidised soils to be stacked separately from the underlying layers that are relatively unmodified by contact with

the air. This operation allows a further opportunity to see any archaeological features in plan, especially valuable when the overlying subsoil layers are masking cultural deposits.

Except where ground conditions, such as loose soil, or engineering requirements, such as crossing existing pipes or cables, necessitated the use of a 360° tracked excavator, the pipe-trench was excavated by trenching machines, which have blades and buckets mounted on a large rotating cutting wheel. The trenching machines produced smooth clean sides to the pipe-trench, affording clear visibility apart from some smearing of the clay soils, but the excavators were fitted with toothed buckets for this stage of the work, which quite severely compromised the visibility of any archaeological features. The pipe-trench was at least 2.5m deep, measured from the subsoil surface, and was 1.8m wide at the base.

Roads were negotiated by auger boring. This necessitated the excavation of a large pit, around 6m wide, at least 20m long and 4m deep, on one side of the road to accommodate the auger and thrusting jacks, and a slightly smaller reception pit on the other side.

Archaeological monitoring ended at the stage of ditching the pipe into the pipe-trench, after which the trench was backfilled and consolidated. Although not affording any opportunity for further archaeological recording, subsequent operations would have had implications for any remaining archaeological deposits. Before reinstatement of the topsoil, post-construction drainage was installed, ensuring that the presence of the pipe did not adversely affect the pre-existing drainage regime. The compacted subsoil surface was then ripped to a depth of 0.20 to 0.30m using a heavy-tined plough fitted to the back of a bulldozer, before the topsoil was replaced. This means that only archaeological deposits which are deeper than this will have survived undisturbed beneath the area of the working width.

3.2 Plot numbering

Although the pipeline is referred to as ‘Easington to Ganstead’ throughout this document and in all the other archaeological project documentation, construction proceeded in the opposite direction, working south-eastwards from Ganstead to Easington.

Each parcel of land crossed by the pipeline was identified by a plot number, in a sequence from 1 to 115, eastward from Ganstead. Although not used in this report, the archive records might also refer to construction sections: these are the sections of pipe between road crossings and are similarly numbered from west to east, from Section 0, which was west of Crab Tree Lane, Ellerby, to Section 17, running between Out Newton Lane, Skeffling and Dimlington Road, Easington.

3.3 Physical environment of the pipeline

Location and topography (Figures 1 to 4)

The north-western end of the pipeline is on Crab Tree Lane, Old Ellerby. From here, it skirts the western edges of the Burton Constable estate, passing to the south of Sproatley. This western part of the route is on gently undulating land between 10m and 20m above Ordnance Datum (OD). Passing between Burstwick and Burton Pidsea and heading toward Halsham, the land is lower lying, being less than 5m OD over much of this part of the route. South of Halsham, the route passes over a ridge of higher land, rising to 30m OD near Winestead Hall before dropping down below 3m OD to the north of Patrington. The eastern part of the route runs a few hundred metres to the north of the B1445 Hull Road. North of Welwick the land is over 20m OD, dropping to around 5m OD beyond Skeffling before rising up towards the Easington terminal, on the land backing the sea cliffs at around 15m OD.

Geology

Cretaceous chalk of the Flamborough Chalk Formation underlies the whole route. This is described by the British Geological Society as white chalk with thin marl beds (BGS 1991; 1998). During the last main glacial period, Holderness was within the limit of the maximum lowland ice sheet advance in eastern England; as a result, the chalk is entirely concealed by Quaternary deposits.

These Quaternary deposits consist of glacial till over most of the pipeline route, but there are pockets of glacial sand and gravel, especially over the northern end of the route. Glaciofluvial sand and gravels with associated laminated clays and silts occur around Burton Pidsea and to the north of Halsham, in the central part of the route. Post-glacial lacustrine deposits filling local kettle-holes also occasionally occur in this part of the route. Alluvial deposits, mainly clay and silt with inter-bedded sand and peat, are confined to the shallow and narrow valleys of the Winestead Drain, Roos Drain and Burstwick Drain.

Soils and land use

The soils along the route are, for the most part, heavy clays, subject to gleying although lighter, sandier soils have developed over the patches of sands, silts and gravels. Details of the soil survey categorisations are given in the archaeological desk-based assessment (Holgate and Ralph 2006). The land is almost exclusively used for arable cultivation, particularly of wheat and oil-seed rape.

Hydrogeology and hydrology

The natural post-glacial drainage of the area would have been very poor because of the topographic irregularities caused by glaciation, the slight river and stream gradients, and the rising Holocene sea levels. The modern pattern of drainage is highly artificial, with most of the natural streams and becks having been straightened and deepened to form the deep, steep-sided drains characteristic of the Holderness landscape. Of these, the largest crossed by the pipeline are the Winestead, Halsham, Burstwick, and Nuttles Drains, but minor tributary drains mark many of the field boundaries. The area is at risk of flooding, with land defined as floodplain to the north of Skeffling; north of Patrington; and to the east and north of Burstwick, accounting for 5.6km of the pipeline route.

The severe storms of summer 2007 inundated much of the route and caused severe disruption to the first season of archaeological fieldwork. No fieldwork was possible in the last week of June and first week of July and work thereafter was only intermittently possible, on the freer-draining sites, until early August.

3.4 Legislation and planning background

The pipeline was covered by permitted development rights as defined by Part 17 of Schedule 2 of the Town and Country Planning General Permitted Development Order 1995 and as such did not require planning permission. However, under the terms of the Public Gas Transporter Pipe-line Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1999, an Environmental Impact Assessment approved by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry was required and was granted in March 2007.

The Environmental Impact Assessment included provision for a programme of archaeological works to be agreed in consultation with the local authority.

Written schemes of investigation (WSIs) were produced by the archaeological contractor for each stage of investigation and were agreed with National Grid and the Development Control Archaeologist for the East Riding of Yorkshire. The Regional Science Advisor from English Heritage was also supplied with WSIs for information and comment. Archaeological remains

discovered during the course of the construction and requiring extra work were covered by separate method statements, or 'Variations to the Scheme of Works' (VSWs), which were similarly agreed with the Development Control Archaeologist for the East Riding of Yorkshire in each case.

4 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

The archaeological investigations have been carried out as part of a staged approach designed to manage archaeological risks along a pipeline route in the most efficient and cost-effective way. The work described here is the seventh stage of this process, as outlined in the table below.

Table 2: Stages of archaeological work

Archaeological stages		Current status (December 2009)
Stage 1	Route corridor investigation study	Completed: January 2006
Stage 2	Desk-based assessment	Completed: August 2006
Stage 3	Field surveys: fieldwalking, walkover survey, geophysics, intensive fieldwalking survey	Completed: December 2006
Stage 4	Field evaluation: machine trenching	Completed: February 2008
Stage 5	Mitigation: topographic survey, open-area excavation	Completed: July 2008
Stage 6	Watching brief	Completed: August 2008
Stage 7	Assessment of potential	Completion: December 2009
Stage 8	Analysis and publication	Projected completion: June 2011
Stage 9	Archive deposition	Projected completion: August 2011

4.1 Route corridor investigation study

The Route Corridor Investigation carried out by Black & Veatch for National Grid collated archaeological information on World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Protected Wrecks, Heritage Coast, East Riding Council Local Plans and Hull City Council Local Plans (Black & Veatch 2006). Modern vertical air photographs of the search area were also studied for evidence of archaeological activity. Three possible route corridors were considered and from these, a least damaging environmental and archaeological route was selected.

4.2 Desk-based assessment

The desk-based assessment (Holgate and Ralph 2006) collated archaeological information in the public domain and revealed 562 sites of archaeological importance lying within 500m of the pipeline route, of which thirteen are covered by statutory protection, twenty-six are considered to be of regional importance, and 523 locally important.

Thirteen sites were flagged up for specific discussion. These include three regionally important sites: Lund Garth Deserted Medieval Village, a medieval deer park and pale, and a settlement of possible prehistoric or Roman date. There are also nine locally important sites: an enclosure of undetermined date, three post-medieval buildings, two prehistoric flint scatters, a possible late prehistoric or Roman settlement, former post medieval ponds, a quarry and ring ditch, a possible round barrow or mound, an area of possible ring ditches and an area of double ditches and an enclosure of undetermined date.

There was considered to be a high potential for the discovery of previously unrecorded Iron Age sites, as these are well-documented in the surrounding area. The potential for Roman remains was thought to be greater than the archaeological record would suggest. The potential for the discovery of buried landscapes and valuable palaeo-environmental evidence, as well as preserved timbers and organic remains, sealed beneath layers of alluvium was also highlighted.

Recommendations included minor re-routes away from two sites. The need to record fossilised medieval field systems, badly damaged by modern ploughing in this region, was also stressed.

4.3 Field survey

Archaeological field reconnaissance, fieldwalking and geophysical survey were carried out along the course of the 44m-wide proposed working width of the pipeline. Because access to all fields crossed by the route was not immediately available, this was done in three stages. The initial surveys, in August, September and October 2006 covered eighty-one plots of land, of which seventy-three were suitable for fieldwalking (Wilson 2006). The geophysical survey identified at least two extensive archaeological sites within the surveyed areas, and ten further areas that appeared to contain archaeological features such as ditches or pits. Widespread traces of ridge and furrow cultivation were recorded along most of the route.

An additional thirteen plots were surveyed in February 2007 (Wilson 2007). Access to the northern end of the route was not available until the start of 2008, and nine further plots were surveyed in January of that year (Flintoft 2008). Six further areas of archaeological features were identified by the geophysical survey. Of the ninety-two plots of land in agricultural use, eighty-six were surveyed and six plots were inaccessible because of standing crops.

A total of 2652 artefacts, weighing over 40kg in total, were recovered during fieldwalking. These included worked flint, pottery, ceramic building material, clay pipe, heat-affected flint, glass, metal, production waste and worked stone. The datable finds were mainly post-medieval and modern, but included significant amounts of Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval material.

Recommendations were made for a topographical survey in one area, a site visit to assess earthworks in another area, excavation of test pits in five areas and trench evaluation in advance of construction at thirty-eight sites: a total of 128 priority and 70 contingency trenches. A permanent-presence watching brief was recommended for the rest of the pipeline route.

4.4 Intensive fieldwalking survey

Subsequent to the recommendations in the field survey report, the recommendation to carry out the excavation of test pits in five areas was reconsidered and it was agreed that additional fieldwalking should be undertaken on these areas prior to any intrusive fieldwork. The surveyed areas had been identified from previous work, particularly the Humber Wetlands Project, as having a raised potential for prehistoric archaeological remains. The five areas together comprised fourteen plots of land.

These areas were fieldwalked again on more closely spaced transects to give a more intensive coverage. The survey team was charged specifically with locating lithic artefacts. Had any concentrations of flint been noted, it had been agreed that further work, in the form of the test pits that had originally been proposed, would be carried out. However, in total, this survey identified only eighty-seven flints from the fourteen surveyed fields, covering over 7km of the pipeline route. No significant concentrations were identified for further survey or intrusive investigation.

5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Topography

The Holderness landscape as it is seen today is characterised by low-lying, rolling countryside, set mainly between the 0m and 30m contours (Figure 4). The landscape is largely the result of the last glaciation (the Devensian) and post-glacial processes. It is not a static landscape and the effects of erosion, sediment deposition processes and human interaction create a constantly changing environment.

As the ice began to retreat at the end of the Devensian period, glacial till was deposited across much of Holderness over Cretaceous chalk bedrock. Shallow meres developed in the poorly drained valley bottoms, with others developing in kettle-holes. Natural watercourses developed, running mainly towards the Hull valley and Humber estuary, draining the slightly higher surrounding ground.

Throughout the last glaciation and as the ice sheet began to retreat, the Holderness area would have been on the western edges of a large, low-lying area of land stretching across much of the North Sea basin, connecting Britain with continental Europe. The volume of water contained in the ice sheets led to sea levels lying 100m below the present level at the peak of the Devensian, but as the ice retreated and water melted from the ice sheet the sea level began to rise rapidly. Between 8500 BC and 5900 BC the level of the North Sea rose from 65m below current levels to less than 10m below (Van de Noort and Ellis 1995, 41). The rising sea levels saw the North Sea extend southwards, and southern Holderness would have become part of the North Sea coast around 5500 to 6000 BC (D'Olier 2002). After this time the sea level appears to have risen more slowly, and at Stoneferry in Kingston upon Hull sea level probably reached the equivalent of modern day levels at approximately 2100 to 1500 BC (Van de Noort and Ellis 1995, 41). Similar levels have also been noted in the Lincolnshire Marsh around this time.

Erosion of the unstable glacial till deposits which form the Holderness coastline has been an ongoing process since they were reached by the North Sea. The average erosion rate varies along the Holderness coastline, becoming greater with increased distance from Bridlington and proximity to Spurn Point, probably as a result of increased energy input in wave action from the north (Sutherland *et al.* 2002). At present the average rate of erosion between Bridlington and Earle's Dyke is 0.29m per year; between Earle's Dyke and Hornsea it is 1.10m per year; from Hornsea to Withernsea, 1.12m per year, and from Withernsea and Kilnsea Warren, 1.75m per year (*ibid.*). On this basis an estimate for the distance which the coastline has retreated since the North Sea Basin became flooded would be between 8km and 14km in southern Holderness. An estimate of up to 10km of land lost eastwards of Easington since the Neolithic period has been proposed during the summary account of excavations undertaken at a Neolithic settlement and Bronze Age round barrow on Easington beach (Evans and Steedman 2001, 69). It has also been suggested that as much as 4km may have been lost along the coastline since the Roman period, although a recent estimate of up to 2km in the Spurn Point area has also been proposed (Brigham, Buglass and George 2008, 23).

Approximately thirty towns and villages are known to have been lost between Bridlington and the Humber since the medieval period (Brigham, Buglass and George 2008, 19), and an average of 150m of land has been lost since the production of the First Edition Ordnance Survey of the coastline in the 1850s (*ibid.* 18). Whilst historical evidence for the rate of erosion is only available since the medieval period, and despite localised variations in the rate of erosion, it is apparent that a substantial area of land has been lost along the entire Holderness coastline since the prehistoric period.

The rises in sea level had significant impacts inland. Keyingham valley bottom near Halsham and Roos become waterlogged from around 5880 BC and, by 4000 BC, the sea level was

sufficiently high for there to be tidal incursions into the Keyingham valley, at least as far as a side branch of the Roos Valley. Sea level rise does not seem to have been a simple, steady upward trajectory and, within the long-term trend, periods of stabilisation and possible sea level regression have led to a complex sequence of peat and estuarine deposits recorded at a number of locations (Van de Noort and Ellis 1995).

Along the Humber shoreline, east of Kingston upon Hull, the present coastal landscape does not reflect the effects of erosion and flooding that are visible along the North Sea coast, but largely results from the successful attempts at land reclamation since the medieval period. The construction of embankments and drains, in what was once a wetland environment, has led to considerable land reclamation, extending the shoreline southwards into the historic course of the Humber. The maximum extent of land reclamation can be seen to the south of Ottringham, where the village is located on the banks of the historic shoreline but is now over 6km from the course of the Humber. Prior to land reclamation, the shoreline would have extended roughly in a line between Paull and Hedon in the south-west of Holderness before extending eastwards, largely following the route of the present day A1033 through Keyingham and Ottringham to Winestead and continuing along the line of the B1445 towards Skeffling.

The effects of erosion and reclamation mean that the distances of the pipeline route to the contemporary North Sea coastline and Humber shoreline are considerably different from the corresponding distances to the historic coastline and shoreline.

The numerous meres which developed at the end of the Devensian and were once scattered across Holderness have been largely drained, though Hornsea Mere is a notable survivor. Throughout prehistory and through much of the historic period it is clear that wetlands formed by the meres, estuarine inlets and saltmarshes around the coastline were widespread. Prior to the extensive drainage, wetland dominated large parts of southern Holderness and the landscape through which the pipeline runs would have largely consisted of raised areas of ground surrounded by areas of lower lying wetland, effectively creating islands or peninsulas of dry ground amongst the wetland.

5.2 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

Very few findspots are known in Holderness from the Palaeolithic, the periods before the end of the last ice age around the tenth millennium BC; only a small number are known from the Mesolithic, the period from the tenth to fifth millennia BC when the land was recolonised by hunter-gatherer communities.

A Palaeolithic handaxe and flake were recovered during extraction works to the south-east of Burstwick and a flint axe and further flint tools were recovered to the south-west and south of Burstwick respectively (Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 74). A barbed bone point of possible Upper Palaeolithic date has been found at Hornsea (Brigham, Buglass and George 2008, 172) and Upper Palaeolithic flints have been recovered near Barmston.

More sites and finds are known from the Mesolithic, including a series of bone harpoons found in the Brandesburton area of central Holderness (Van de Noort and Ellis 1995, 320). Flint tools probably dating to the important but poorly understood Mesolithic to Neolithic transition were found during field walking as part of the Humber Wetlands Project around Halsham and further Mesolithic flints and bone tools have been recovered in the Skipsea area (Van de Noort and Ellis 1995, 316-322, Brigham, Buglass and George 2008, 173). The flint tools and the bone harpoons are indicative of working sites rather than settlement and may suggest that communities during the Mesolithic tended to live on the higher ground while exploiting the resources available in the lower lying areas. There is some suggestion that Skipsea may have been a focus of activity during the period.

5.3 Neolithic

The transition from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic period, occurring around the end of the fifth or beginning of the fourth millennium BC, is generally characterised by the transition from a hunter-gatherer to an agricultural subsistence system. The establishment of more settled communities as a result of the adoption of agriculture and the associated cultural changes this would have entailed are often visible in the archaeological record through the development of pottery, new flint tool types and funerary and symbolic monuments.

Evidence for small-scale forest clearance and agricultural activity can be seen in pollen sequences for the first time in Holderness in this period, with the earliest evidence dated to 4030-3783 cal BC (Van de Noort 2004, 31). The forest clearance is an indicator of the change in subsistence strategies during the period which saw the start of the gradual fragmentation of the woodland.

A number of findspots of Neolithic date are known across Holderness, although few sites have been excavated. Evidence for Neolithic occupation was encountered at Easington Beach during the excavation of a Bronze Age barrow in the 1960s and re-examined during further excavation of the barrow in 1996 and 1997 (Evans and Steedman 2001, 69). Excavation revealed evidence of Neolithic occupation sealed beneath the burial mound of the later monument. Several hearths, pits and postholes were noted, along with the postholes of a probable rectangular building to the south-east of the barrow. Flint tools, pottery, part of a large polished adze and a fired clay loom weight were amongst the finds dated to this period. The settlement would have stood at the side of a wide, shallow valley, the Kilnsea Fleet, extending northwards from the Humber estuary, although it may have been up to 10 km from the North Sea coastline at this time.

In general, finds of this period tend to be located close to contemporary rivers or meres (Manby et al. 2003, 259) and probably reflect the exploitation of the rich natural resources of such locations.

5.4 Bronze Age

The start of the Bronze Age is marked by the introduction of metal-working technology, in the mid- to late third millennium BC. Present knowledge of the distribution of Bronze Age and later sites in Holderness, which has been greatly aided in other areas by analysis of cropmark data on aerial photographs, is partly hampered by ground conditions coupled with the relative lack of aerial photograph analysis undertaken to date. Recent work as part of the Assessment of Aggregate Producing Landscapes programme (Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008) has begun to address this issue. Of the cropmarks analysed to date, the majority may relate to later periods of activity, although the presence of Bronze Age features amongst those recorded is highly likely.

The desk-based assessment of the pipeline route corridor (Holgate and Ralph 2006) recorded nine sites of either known or possible Bronze Age date, including seven ring ditches or barrows. Further sites in the general vicinity of the pipeline route are well attested, including the barrow at Easington Beach and the Kilnsea boat.

Holderness has produced the most extensive range of bronze artefacts in Yorkshire. These include utilitarian pieces such as axes and other tools, along with weapons including prestige rapiers and swords. Votive deposition in a wetland environment is indicated by five Ewart Park type swords found at Leven or Leven Carrs. Van de Noort (2003) points to a potential difference in the Bronze Age perception of differing areas of wetlands, with some areas, such as the Humber estuary, being heavily exploited for the resources they provide with other areas, such as the lower reaches of the River Hull, being the focus for votive deposition.

The late Bronze Age in the southern Holderness region is represented by four hoards, two of which were found close to the pipeline route, at Sproatley and Skirlaugh (Manby et al. 2003, 80).

5.5 Iron Age

A considerable number of archaeological sites dating to the Iron Age, the eighth century BC to the mid-first century AD, have been investigated in the wider East Riding area. However, these have been largely concentrated in the upland areas of the Wolds and its immediate surroundings. Relatively little work has been undertaken on the heavy clay soils of Holderness, especially southern Holderness; this should not be viewed as an indication that remains are absent, however, as it is becoming increasingly apparent that that there was considerable activity in the area during the period.

Analysis of aerial photographs has increasingly indicated that numerous sites of potentially Iron Age origin existed within southern Holderness. Multiple earthworks, droveways and possible settlements have been identified from cropmarks through comparison to typologically similar sites elsewhere in the country. There is generally a paucity of surface or stray finds and most sites are undated apart from the typological parallels. It is increasingly being acknowledged that the distribution of Iron Age sites extends across both the relatively free-draining areas of Holderness and the heavier clay till soils (Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 119). Few, if any, possible settlements appear to be located below the 10m contour, although wider landscape features such as field boundaries may extend into the lower lying areas. One of the few excavated settlements of the period was located at the Langeled natural gas receiving facility at Easington (Richardson 2007) which showed the development of a settlement at the intersection of two trackways.

Funerary practices in Holderness during the period are not at all well known. There is no direct evidence that the square barrow cemeteries associated with the Arras culture and found at a number of locations on the Yorkshire Wolds extend into southern Holderness and, although occasional small square enclosures are known from cropmark evidence, none have been excavated and their association with square barrows is speculative.

The volume of evidence for Iron Age activity in Holderness is relatively small compared with that for other regions, or for earlier periods within Holderness. However, recent work in the region is beginning to greatly increase the number of known sites and suggestions that the importance of the Holderness wetlands diminished during the Iron Age, compared to its apparent importance during the Bronze Age (Manby et al. 2003, 259), are perhaps premature.

5.6 Roman

Throughout this report, ‘Roman’ is used for the period when the area was under Roman control, from around AD 72, remaining as part of the empire until 410 AD. The distinctive culture which developed at this time is referred to as ‘Romano-British’.

Relatively few sites of Roman date are known within the Holderness area. Roman settlement at Leven in central Holderness was investigated in 1992, the excavations revealing parts of two settlements, one dated to the second century AD, the other to the fourth century (Evans and Steedman 1997, 125). A Romano-British settlement had developed from the Iron Age settlement at Easington (Richardson 2007), but few other excavations of Roman remains have been undertaken in the vicinity of the pipeline route.

The locations of chance finds and analysis of cropmarks visible on aerial photographs have been summarised for the coastal zone and the aggregate-producing areas of Holderness (Brigham, Buglass and George 2008, Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008). The information suggests

that activity during the Roman period in Holderness was widespread, although the intensity of activity is largely unknown. Numerous finds have been made along the present day coastal zone and a number of cropmarks of possible Roman date are known from the Keyingham area, close to the pipeline route.

No major Roman roads are known from the Holderness area, which is perhaps unsurprising given the ground conditions, and it seems probable that the primary form of communication was by boat.

Van de Noort (2003, 259-60) suggests that a re-occupation of the wetlands in the Roman period was undertaken following 'limited presence during the Iron Age'. The limited amount of excavation that had been undertaken at the time this was written was, however, not sufficient to confirm this and the extent of continuity of occupation of the area was largely unknown.

5.7 Anglo-Saxon

As with 'Roman', above, 'Anglo-Saxon' has been used in this report to designate a period of time, from the early fifth to mid-eleventh centuries AD; no attempt has been made to distinguish the various Germanic and Norse cultural influences of this period.

Little material evidence is known from the area in comparison to the preceding periods, partly because of the fragile nature of Anglo-Saxon pottery, which was typically fired at relatively low temperatures and does not survive well. Chance finds of Anglo-Saxon pottery are rare, but this does not necessarily indicate lack of activity during the period in Holderness. Cropmark evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement and field systems is also easily confused with Iron Age and Roman sites, with which it often bears a marked similarity. As a result, the few known sites of Anglo-Saxon origin in Holderness may represent only a fraction of the total number of sites.

Place name evidence and references in the Domesday survey show that most of the settlements in the area have pre-Norman Conquest origins. Those close to the route of the pipeline include Burstwick, Roos, Patrington, Halsham, Ottringham, Winestead, Skeffling, Preston, Sproatley and Easington. The parish of Swine, in which Ganstead was located, was the second largest in East Riding at the time of the Domesday Book.

Burials from the period are known near Swine, Ganstead and Aldbrough and at the site of an Iron Age and Roman settlement in Easington. Excavated settlement evidence is sparse, although settlements associated with the burials may have been fairly close by. Documentary and place name evidence suggest that a number of settlements from the period have been lost to erosion along the North Sea coast.

5.8 Medieval

The medieval period is here taken to extend from the Norman Conquest in 1066, which saw the introduction of the Continental system of feudal land-holding, to the Reformation of the 1530s. By 1086, most villages in Holderness had come into existence. In the area close to the pipeline route, Skeffling is perhaps an exception, the first mention of it appearing in the mid-twelfth century. The villages and occasional outlying farmsteads tended to be no more than a mile apart and most, but by no means all, were sited on small areas of slightly raised elevation, probably reflecting the need for protection from flooding. The limits of many villages, with their lands and marshland pastures, were not defined until the thirteenth century. Approximately thirty medieval villages in Holderness have been lost through coastal erosion and depopulation caused by enclosure for sheep farming (English 1991, 184-5).

The area was intensively cultivated during the medieval period and the extensive wetland areas were a source of peat and pasture until they were drained and reclaimed. Low-lying, flood-prone

land was retained for meadow and pasture, and some areas of thin or unsuitable soils were left as open heaths.

There is documentation of the use of the meres for reeds, eels and fish. Two types of fishery were developed: in either the static water of natural or artificial ponds, or in rivers, streams and dykes. There was a mere stocked with fish at Burton Pidsea (English 1991, 208). Both mere and river fisheries existed in twelfth and thirteenth century Holderness, but it is thought that most of the remaining meres had been drained for pasture by the end of the medieval period (Van de Noort and Ellis 1995, 27). Until the wetlands were drained they were of limited arable or pastoral value. Grazing is likely to have been largely confined to cattle, since sheep could not tolerate the wet pastures.

Reclamation of the salt marsh began during the tenth to twelfth centuries with piecemeal embankment, but eventually, areas of embankment became linked to create a wide strip of reclaimed land along the Humber shoreline. By the thirteenth century some of the new land was ploughed and the rest used as meadow and pasture. Much of this silt-land was lost again in the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries probably as a result of storms and erosion (Sheppard 1966, 3-6).

Streams and dykes through the marshes were probably a more efficient means of transport than land tracks on the higher ground, and this may have been one of the major considerations when planning the construction of new channels. Many dykes had towpaths, for dragging boats against the wind, and towpaths are mentioned in dyke-making agreements. It has been suggested that drainage, in some cases, was not even a consideration. Some dykes actually appear to have increased the risk of flooding. The east-to-west orientation of some caused many problems for the commissioners of sewers in the later middle ages (English 1991, 203-05).

Medieval deer parks were commonly enclosed from wild, semi-wooded country, sometimes taken from waste ground on the edge of a manor. There appears to be a correlation between areas that were recorded as wooded in the Domesday Book and the location of deer parks. As there were a number deer parks in the vicinity of the pipeline route, this would suggest that the area was unusually well wooded, considering that much of the woodland of Holderness is believed to have disappeared by the start of the medieval period. Medieval deer parks were very different in appearance to landscaped parks of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and were not necessarily located close to a manor or castle.

5.9 Post-medieval

The post-medieval period encompasses the years between from the privatisation of Church lands in the mid-sixteenth century and the extensive landscape changes and industrialisation of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The open fields were mostly enclosed in the eighteenth century, surrounded by newly excavated drains as well as newly planted hedgerows. Natural or medieval drainage channels were rationalised and incorporated into the new network. New lanes replaced medieval tracks in the open fields and farms were re-sited away from the villages. Middle Holderness remained predominantly rural, with nucleated settlement in villages and hamlets, usually on the higher ground. The predominant building material was brick, though most churches continued to be built in stone: either imported limestone or field boulders.

The economic importance of meres may have declined during the post-medieval period and there was a greater emphasis on developing coastal fisheries. By the early eighteenth century only three major meres, Hornsea, Skipsea and Pidsea, still existed (Van de Noort and Ellis 1995, 27-8).

Records of an inquisition held in 1660 show that problems of massive land-loss through erosion in southern Holderness had been turned around. There had been significant investment in banks and breakwaters along the Humber foreshore, and breaches in these tidal defences were repaired

speedily to prevent further land-loss. Flooding, particularly at Hedon and Keyingham to the south of the pipeline route, seems to have become a problem in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, exacerbated by conditions in the Humber that led to renewed salt-marsh growth between the mouths of the streams and the main channel, causing flooding further up the valleys. During this period, flooding was frequently more extensive than it had been during medieval times (Sheppard 1966, 7-9).

Land drainage continued to be improved during the nineteenth century. Other hydrological features identified on the historical maps include wells and springs, such as Duck Hill Well to the south of Lelley Road, a spring west of Stag View House north-east of Coniston and a spring identified to the west of Halsham.

Many field boundaries and hedgerows were removed in the early 1970s. The loss of these small fields and the rationalisation of the hedgerow system is particularly noticeable in the vicinity of Easington and to the west of the village of Welwick. The removal of natural woodland since 1850 indicates the importance of agriculture but may also be a consequence of the break up of estates, such as Winestead Hall. North of Winestead, Burgany plantation was removed completely, while High Wood has been reduced. Fox Covert, south-west of Elstronwick, has been cleared since 1989.

6 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY AND AIMS

6.1 Aims of the excavation

The purpose of the excavation at each site was to preserve by record the known archaeology, as preservation of remains *in situ* was not considered to be possible given the nature of the pipeline construction.

For each site, the specific objectives were to:

- establish the form, function and date of past activity through investigation of the archaeological deposits, features and structures on the site;
- locate, recover, identify, and conserve, as appropriate, any archaeological artefacts;
- locate, recover, assess and analyse, as appropriate, any palaeo-environmental, palaeo-economic and organic remains;
- compile an appropriate report and publication;
- produce a paper and digital archive which will be deposited with the appropriate repositories.

6.2 Selection of areas for excavation

Evaluation trenching was carried out in 2007 in the majority of the areas recommended for evaluation in the non-intrusive surveys, with the remaining areas completed early in 2008. Details of the evaluation trenching are given in a separate report (Savage forthcoming a). Where significant archaeological deposits were found, a wider excavation area was opened by controlled topsoil stripping. In most cases, this decision was made during the course of the evaluation, so that the excavation and recording of the site followed fairly seamlessly from the trenching.

Previously unsuspected areas of archaeological significance were revealed during topsoil stripping for the construction of the pipeline and were identified by the watching brief archaeologist monitoring this work. These areas were barricaded to protect them from construction traffic and reported immediately to the client and to National Grid.

A Variation in Scope of Works document was produced for each newly discovered site detailing the methods and scope of the excavation. This was agreed by Network Archaeology, Murphy Pipelines and National Grid in consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist for the East Riding of Yorkshire before implementation.

6.3 Machining

A similar procedure was used for the excavation of evaluation trenches, the controlled topsoil stripping of excavation areas and the machine cleaning, where necessary, of superficial deposits over archaeological features revealed in the watching brief. Topsoil stripping was undertaken using tracked 360º mechanical excavators fitted with toothless ditching blades. Topsoil, and where appropriate subsoil, was removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of undisturbed natural deposits and stored adjacent to the excavation areas or evaluation trenches. All machine excavations were monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist.

6.4 Hand excavation

Hand excavation within archaeologically examined areas followed the same general methodology. Exposed areas were cleaned by hand where appropriate, paying careful attention to any archaeological remains. A sufficient proportion of every archaeological deposit was hand-excavated, in a stratigraphic manner, in order to meet the stated objectives. This normally meant that a minimum of ten per cent of all cut linear features, such as ditches and gullies, was hand-excavated in sections. Interventions, normally at least 1m wide, were excavated at regular intervals along their length, in order to establish their date and character. Higher proportions of structurally-related features and ring-ditches were excavated. Intersections between features were fully hand-excavated to determine their stratigraphic sequence, where relationships were uncertain. Any areas of particular significance, such as those containing burials, complex re-cuts, bends or terminals, were fully hand-excavated.

Discrete cut features, such as pits and postholes, were initially half-sectioned by hand. Complete hand excavation followed where this had the potential to add significantly to the understanding of the site by elucidating structural relationships, character or material content.

A minimum of twenty per cent of any spread layers, middens and similar deposits were hand-excavated where practicable.

Local grids were used for planning of each site. These were surveyed to Ordnance Survey coordinates, to an accuracy of 50mm, using differential GPS, allowing the hand-drawn site plans to be accurately located. Limits of excavation, large features and modern disturbances, such as field drains, were also surveyed in.

6.5 Field records

Network Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets were used for written field records. All records carried the unique alpha-numeric project code: EAG 06.

Site drawings included site plans at 1:50 scale; detailed plans at 1:20 or 1:10 scale where appropriate; and section drawings, at 1:20 or 1:10 scale. Where appropriate or where time was limited, pre-excavation plans were produced by dGPS survey with detail added by hand. Levels were recorded, to an accuracy of 10mm, relative to temporary benchmarks, surveyed to Ordnance Survey datum.

Sites have been identified to the plot in which the excavation was located. The plot number was also initially used as the first digits of each context number, followed by two digits for numbers issued during the evaluation and three digits during full excavation. However, this only allowed a finite range of numbers for each plot, and six-digit numbers were used on some sites to avoid the risk of duplication of numbers.

A full photographic record of the excavations was kept, comprising monochrome and colour photographs in 35mm format. This included overall shots of the site, work in progress and detailed feature shots. A suitable scale, context number and north arrow appeared in each photograph when appropriate. Digital photographs were also used to supplement the photographic record.

6.6 Sampling strategy

The overall aim of the environmental sampling policy was to investigate both the function of specific features and the palaeo-economic aspects of each site, and also to provide information on the broader palaeo-environment.

Whole earth bulk soil samples were taken from all types of deposit, excepting unstratified deposits, make-up layers or contexts with a large number of residual or intrusive artefacts. Sampling was undertaken of both well-dated and undated deposits. Bulk samples were normally of 40 litres or the whole of the excavated context where this was smaller than 40 litres. These were then processed to retrieve charred plant remains, bone and shell, and were assessed for their potential to contain insect exoskeletal material, mollusc shells, parasite remains and pollen grains.

Environmental samples were also scanned for magnetic material, such as hammerscale, that would indicate the presence of metal-working residues. Large technological residues, such as slag or other furnace wastes, were collected by hand. Any large pieces of charcoal were also hand-collected.

Samples for coarse-sieving were taken from deposits known or suspected to be rich in significant finds such as worked flint or human bone. In the case of dense flint scatters, a 1m 'chequerboard' grid was established over the scatters, with one quarter of each alternate grid square collected as a bulk environmental sample and the remainder of the flint scatter area collected and sieved for finds retrieval. All of the samples were taken off site for sieving and any further sorting or processing.

Site visits by environmental consultants and the English Heritage science advisors were conducted where appropriate.

7 DESCRIPTION OF 2007 AND 2008 FIELDWORK

7.1 General

The fieldwork comprised: trench evaluation of thirty-seven plots; full area excavation of twenty-two sites, and a permanent-presence watching brief maintained throughout topsoil stripping and pipe-trenching. Eleven of the excavated sites were identified during the evaluation trenching; the remainder were either revealed during the watching brief or opened because of their proximity to previously identified areas of dense archaeology, without recourse to prior evaluation trenching. A topographic survey of the ridge and furrow on Plot 108 was undertaken.

7.2 Trench evaluation

Based on the results of the earlier stages of work, evaluation trenching in thirty-seven of the 115 plots along the pipeline route was recommended. In total, 187 machine-excavated trenches, each 30m by 2m, were opened.

Of the thirty-seven plots evaluated, eleven were found to be of sufficient archaeological importance to merit area excavation. The evaluation trenches within the remaining twenty-six plots were either sterile or had archaeological remains considered to be of minor significance. In these cases, it was judged that any further remains which might be present were likely to be sufficiently limited that they could be recorded during the course of the watching brief (see below).

7.3 Excavation

Eleven of the twenty-two excavation areas were located as a result of the trench evaluation. The remaining eleven were discovered during the topsoil stripping phase of construction: ten in plots which had not been evaluated by trial trenching and one in which the evaluation trenches had failed to locate the archaeological remains. For ease of referencing in this and subsequent reports, these twenty-two areas have been given names, arbitrarily taken from nearby villages, farms or landscape features. They are also referenced by plot number.

7.4 Watching brief

During construction, all ground-disturbing activities were monitored. These included topsoil stripping from the working width, pipe storage areas, construction compounds, car parks and any other similar areas; excavation of test pits and the pipe trench excavation, and monitoring of any other deep excavations, such as auger-bore pits.

In addition to the eleven excavation sites discovered in the topsoil watching brief, archaeological features were recorded in twenty-seven other plots. These minor sites were excavated and recorded by the watching brief archaeologists in the course of their normal routine duties. These consisted of minor ditched field systems, groups of pits or postholes, and isolated undated features; details are given in section 33 below.

During the excavation of the pipe-trench, changes in the superficial geology of the pipeline route were also recorded as part of the watching brief, with particular regard to the possible influence that the nature of the drift geology may have had on land use and consequently on the form and distribution of the archaeological remains encountered.

8 METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

8.1 Overall strategy

The strategy followed in the assessment adhered to the following documents:

- Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2: English Heritage, second edition, 1991).
- The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE: English Heritage, 2006).

Both MAP2 and MoRPHE provide a framework for managing archaeological projects, and both emphasise the following principles:

- the establishment of an explicit research agenda;
- proper planning, documentation and management;
- the dissemination of results promptly and appropriately;
- the critical evaluation of the data against the research agenda.

MoRPHE also places greater emphasis than MAP2 on:

- a more documented approach, including the production of regular progress reports, the identification and recording of known risks and unforeseen issues, and a final report on lessons learned during the project;
- a clear definition of roles and responsibilities for all those involved in the project, including individuals representing the client, the curator and the archaeological contractor;

8.2 Archive preparation

Artefacts recovered during the project were processed as appropriate, weighed, quantified and catalogued into an ACCESS database. The artefacts were boxed according to their material types, and the pottery was sub-divided into three main period groupings: prehistoric; Roman; and post-Roman, and was sent to relevant specialists to obtain spot dates.

The written, drawn and photographic archives were checked for obvious omissions, errors and inconsistencies, and were corrected or clarified where necessary. Site plans were digitised using AutoCAD software, with separate layers being used as appropriate.

8.3 Stratigraphic assessment

A stratigraphic matrix of contexts was prepared for each site using the written, drawn and, photographic records. Stratigraphic relationships and the preliminary pottery spot dates were used to sub-divide the matrix into phases. This phasing scheme should not be considered definitive at this stage and in some cases may need refinement or revision during the analysis phase of the project.

8.4 Artefact assessments

The artefact and environmental assessments were carried out by the specialists shown in the table below.

The specialists were commissioned to produce MAP2 assessment-level reports to establish if further study of the assemblages had the potential to address questions posed in relevant national, regional or local research agendas. They were also invited to identify other research aims to which study of that assemblages might contribute.

The post-excavation project team supplied all the specialists with site summaries, a context database and site plans. As additional information became available, for example spot dates, matrices and digitised site plans, this was in turn distributed to the specialists.

Table 3: Specialist contributors to the assessment

Material	Specialist
Worked flint	Hugo Lamdin-Whymark
Iron Age pottery	Chris Cumberpatch
Earlier prehistoric pottery	Terry Manby
Roman pottery	Ruth Leary
Post Roman pottery	Jane Young
Ceramic building material	Alan Vince and Kate Steane
Worked stone	Alan Vince and Kate Steane
Fired clay	Alan Vince and Kate Steane
Copper alloy objects	Kevin Leahy
Iron objects	Kevin Leahy
Lead objects	Kevin Leahy
Production waste	Rod Mackenzie
Heat-affected flint	Hugo Lamdin-Whymark
Heat-affected stone	Alan Vince and Kate Steane
Glass	Paul Courtney
Clay tobacco pipes	Susie White
Leather	Janey Brant
Human bone	Malin Holst and Anwen Caffell
Animal bone	Jen Wood
Environmental samples	James Rackham; Patricia Shaw
Charcoal samples	James Rackham; John Carrott
Shell	John Carrott

8.5 Integration of data

Background information and the material provided by the specialists have been integrated into the site descriptions as appropriate. The results of the assessments and the recommendations of the specialists are incorporated into the Assessment of Potential and Recommendations, and the full specialist reports are reproduced in Appendices 1 to 16.

9 QUANTIFICATION OF THE ARCHIVE

The tables below contain summary quantification of the documentary and artefacts archives.

Table 4: Summary of the documentary archive

Plot	Site	Context sheets	Films	Drawing sheets
3	Old Ellerby	330	18	39
9	Burton Constable	1995	95	248
10	Cock Hill	32	4	3
25	Brandywell	249	13	31
26	Sproatley	604	31	94
31	Nuttles	154	8	10
35	Lelley	614	30	66
36	New York	256	10	29
47	Braemere Hill	53	8	6
51	Burstwick	152	6	11
68	Churchlands	275	16	22
73	Winestead	206	10	21
88	Patrington	172	8	32
98	Bluegate Corner	166	10	21
103	Weeton	77	4	10
104	Scorborough Hill	114	5	16
107	Gilcross	155	8	18
108	Out Newton Road	71	6	12
110	Skeffling	12	2	2
111	Punda Drain	27	2	2
113	Hull Road	63	2	4
115	Dimlington	229	17	23
	Excavation total	**6030**	**315**	**726**
	Watching brief total	156	12	7
	Evaluation total	980	138	172
	Grand totals	**7142**	**463**	**899**

Table 5: Summary of finds

Material	No. of fragments	Weight/g
Flint	16,819	35,643
Burnt flint	44	686
Pottery: hand-made	24,492	412,062
Pottery: Roman	2,743	36,929
Pottery: post-Roman	2,208	39,036
CBM and mortar	269	21,338
Daub and fired clay	1,259	12,034
Worked stone	17	26,209
Burnt stone	192	18,836
Copper alloy	109	289
Lead and lead alloy	6	57
Iron	111	1,775
Jet	26	132
Production process residues	290	8,594
Coal and coke	83	329
Glass	77	5,172

Material	No. of fragments	Weight/g
Clay pipe	22	104
Leather	19	604
Human bone	2,418	7,703
Animal bone	20,915	109,460
Shell	333	2,513
Charcoal	293	151
Wood	3	2

10 RESULTS: GENERAL

The following sections present the results of the excavations. Each of the excavation sites is separately described by phase, followed by a discussion of the site as a whole.

Throughout this report, the word ‘site’ refers to the archaeological features within a single plot. However, it is acknowledged that an archaeological site, in the conventional sense of a coherent assemblage of spatially related features, may extend over more than one plot, crossing plot boundaries. Where this occurred, the results from the two plots are described separately. Conversely, in some cases, such as Plots 9 and 115, the remains could be regarded as constituting more than one site.

A short discussion of the research potential of the site is given, and the recommendations for further work that apply particularly to that site are also listed in each case. These are not necessarily comprehensive or definitive for each site, as the general recommendations will also apply to sites.

The archaeological remains that were not treated as area excavations but were recorded during the course of the watching brief are summarised in the section following the individual site reports.

In the site reports, the context numbers of cut features are shown in **bold** in order to assist in cross-referencing between the text and figures. Fill and layer numbers are shown in normal text.

In the illustrated site plans, most of the sites show the context numbers for all of the cut features in every intervention. Because of the complexity of the larger sites, however, it has not been possible to depict them at a reasonable scale with every number shown while maintaining at the same time legibility and clarity. For these sites, Plots 9 and 35 in particular, extensive use has been made of group numbers, allowing a feature, or even a group of features, to be referenced by a single number. Digital versions of the site plans, indicating the location of every context, sample and section drawing, will form part of the digital archive for the project.

For the more complex sites, coloured shading has been used to distinguish phases; this has not been considered necessary for the smaller sites or those in which the majority of the features belong to a single phase.

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11 PLOT 3: OLD ELLERBY

Late Iron Age or early Roman roundhouses and later Roman enclosure ditches.

Central NGR: 516499 436813.

Civil Parish: Ellerby. Total area of excavation: 1488m².

Figures: 2, 5 and 12 to 15; Plates: 1 to 4.

11.1 Location, topography and geology

Plot 3 was located on the south side of Crab Tree Lane, opposite the Sproatley Gas Valve Compound and 700m to the south-west of the hamlet of Old Ellerby. The excavation area measured 47m by a maximum of 37m. After removal of topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels, the surface sloped down from a height 16.30m OD in the north-east corner to less than 15.50m in the south-west.

A ridge of higher ground above the 20m contour lay to the east of the site, with land to the west dropping down towards the Hull valley. The 10m contour lay 1km to the west of the site.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as firm mottled brown and grey silty clay. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Burlingham 2 association, although the site lies very close to the boundary between this and typical stagnogley soils of the Holderness association (SSEW 1983).

11.2 Archaeological background

The desk-based assessment of the pipeline route (Holgate and Ralph 2006) highlighted a number of possible archaeological sites in the vicinity, identified as indistinct cropmarks on aerial photographs. These included a group of ring ditches and possible boundary ditches between 120m and 220m to the north-east and circular features 500m to the north and 650m to the west.

The site is within the Wood Hall area of the Burton Constable estate. Wood Hall Farm, 370m to the east, has an eighteenth century farmhouse but also includes the remains of a late medieval moat (SMR MHU2786). The present Wood Hall (SMR MHU7021), 350m further south, dates to 1820 but may have been relocated here from another moated site (SMR MHU2789). Wood Hall Lodge (SMR MHU15698) is a modern building, 115m to the west of the excavation area, on the site of an earlier gatehouse for the estate. A mound, 200m beyond the lodge, is believed to be the former site of a windmill (SMR MHU2796).

The presence of the site was first noted from the geophysical survey. Four evaluation trenches were excavated at the end of January 2008 (Trenches 1 to 4): two positioned to intersect a prominent annular anomaly visible on the magnetometer survey plot and the other two positioned either side of the intense anomalies to determine the limits of the archaeological activity. It rapidly became apparent that there was a significant concentration of archaeological features and, in consultation with the curator and the client, a decision was made to carry out a controlled strip of the area. Area excavation was carried out between 12 February and 15 March 2008.

11.3 Site description

A penannular gully and fragmentary remains of two more ring gullies form the earliest phase of activity at this site and are thought to represent early Roman or late Iron Age roundhouse-type

structures. Ring gullies were present on fifteen of the sites along the pipeline route and their interpretation is discussed in Section 34.4 below. A second phase, consisting of two fairly substantial ditches, a smaller irregular linear feature and a number of postholes cut into the upper fill of the Structure 2 ring gully, probably dated to the mid-Roman period. An enclosure defined by curvilinear ditches and associated features dated to a later Roman phase. Possible medieval or later boundaries and agricultural features were also noted.

Phase 1: Late Iron Age or Roman settlement

The earliest significant evidence of activity at the site was a series of features which are probably the remains of settlement of the site during the first or second centuries AD.

Structure 1 (Figure 13)

A 7m length of curvilinear ditch, **3193,** close to the centre of the site had been heavily truncated by ploughing. The feature, which survived to a depth of 0.07m, probably represented a small remaining portion of a ring gully. No datable finds were recovered from the fill of the ditch. As only a short length of the gully survived, the size of the area which it originally enclosed can only be estimated and a figure in the region of 12.5m for the diameter of the enclosed area is proposed.

The proximity of pit **3189**, immediately to the east of ditch **3193**, suggests that it may have been a feature related to the use of the structure.

A second short length of ditch, group **3329**, truncated both the southern half of gully **3193** and pit **3189**. The ditch may have been part of a recut of the earlier ring gully, possibly either a result of maintenance and clearing out of the gully or of alterations to the building surrounded by it. An assemblage of pottery recovered from the fills of ditch **3329** has been broadly dated as Roman. Low levels of charred cereal grains, some identifiable as a variety of wheat, were recovered from environmental samples taken from the ditch fills.

An irregular-shaped pit, **3011**, to the west of the ring gully may originally have been enclosed by it. Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from the fills of the pit, along with undiagnostic, residual struck flint. The location of the pit has been taken to imply that it is contemporary with the ring gully and may have been sited centrally within the enclosed area. There was no evidence of burning within the pit and it therefore seems unlikely that it was a central hearth. An alternative interpretation is that it was a posthole holding a large, central, structural post.

Structure 2 (Figures 13, 15a, 15b, 15c, 15d, 15e and 15f; Plate 2)

A penannular ditch, group **3020**, to the east of Structure 1, measured an average of 1m wide and 0.40m deep and appeared to be complete in plan, enclosing a circular area of 14m diameter. An east-facing entrance, at least 5m wide, was clearly visible. Pottery recovered from the fills of the ditch was mainly in hand-made wares but included a small number of sherds that could be dated to the second to third centuries AD. It is possible that the presence of the later pottery is the result of disturbance of some of the ditch fills, possibly by animal activity. Small amounts of possible spheroidal hammer slag were recovered from fill 3306 of the ditch, though in very small quantities, indicating that metal working, probably smithing, was being undertaken in the not too distant vicinity. Of the seventeen bulk environmental samples taken from the fills of the ditch, five returned low quantities of charred cereal grain, of which a charred oat grain was the only one identifiable. A fragment of charred chaff was also present.

The ditch is interpreted as a further ring gully which probably surrounded a circular building. The hammer slag recovered was in far too small a quantity to imply any industrial function and the building is most likely to have been domestic in nature.

A substantial pit, **3112**, which measured 1.70m by 1.60m and 0.58m deep, was encountered within the enclosed area. The pottery assemblage recovered from the fills of the pit contained both hand-made and wheel-thrown wares, and is broadly contemporary with the assemblage recovered from the ring gully. It is suggested that the pit was probably an internal feature of the building, and perhaps had a storage function.

Given the proximity of Structures 1 and 2 it is unlikely that the two were contemporary, but the stratigraphic evidence does not indicate the chronological sequence of the structure.

Structure 3 (Figures 14, 15g and 15h)

A possible circular feature towards the northern limit of the site comprised two curvilinear lengths of ditch, groups **3124** and **3125**, which together partially enclosed an area measuring 8.20m in diameter. The ditches were, on average, 0.70m wide and up to 0.70m deep. Each ditch had a terminal at either end creating an entrance or opening on both the eastern and western side of the feature. A large assemblage of pottery was recovered from the fills of the ditches; it consisted almost solely of late Iron Age tradition, non-wheel-thrown wares. A particular concentration of pottery was recorded in fill 3286 at the eastern terminal of ditch **3124**, which included up to eight largely complete but broken vessels. However, nine fragments of wheel-thrown, third to mid-fourth century Dales Ware were recovered from fill 3093. This is one of the later fills of ditch **3125** and it seems likely that either the deposit is part of a later phase of backfill or the pottery was intrusive, perhaps introduced as a result of animal burrowing. Eight bulk environmental samples taken from the fills of the ditches all returned low quantities of charred cereal grains, the majority of which could not be identified to species although two charred oat grains and a charred barley grain were identified along with a fragment of charred chaff.

The function of the feature is unclear. Both its depth and the apparent double entrance would be unusual, although not unique, for a ring gully around a circular building. The depth of the ditches might indicate that they were structural, perhaps acting as a foundation trench for a wooden plank or post wall, rather than being drip gullies. A pit, **3069**, located to the west of Structure 3 contained undiagnostic Iron Age or Roman pottery.

Phase 2: Late second to third century AD enclosures

The features assigned to this phase of activity appear to have been constructed after Phase 1 Structures 1 and 2, had fallen into disuse. There is no direct evidence of settlement of the site during this phase and the site may have been given over to agriculture.

Possible fencelines or drainage (Figures 13, 15f and 15i; Plate 1)

A sinuous, east-to-west oriented ditch, group **3219**, truncated the northern half of Structure 2. The ditch measured 0.40m wide on average and up to 0.45m deep, with the depth diminishing towards either end. It extended across the site for a distance of 13.60m, although it may originally have extended further prior to truncation by later ploughing. Pottery recovered from the fills of the ditch has been dated to the late second to third centuries AD, but the majority of the sherds could not be more closely dated than Iron Age to Roman. Low quantities of charred cereal grain and a fragment of charred chaff, none identifiable to species, were recovered from environmental samples taken from fills of the ditch.

The function of the ditch is unknown. It may represent the position of a temporary barrier, such as a hurdle fence, used for livestock control, or the remains of small drainage gully or eroded channel. The cereal grain and chaff recovered from the environmental samples taken from the feature indicate cereal cultivation in the vicinity but the quantities are insufficient to permit any firm conclusions.

A number of small postholes on either side of ditch **3219** may have been related to it. Several of the postholes, **3116**, **3118**, **3120**, **3122**, **3181**, **3183**, **3269** and **3307,** truncated the Phase 1 ring gully of Structure 1, suggesting that they may have been associated with the structure, holding uprights within the gully as it was backfilling. Alternatively, they may have been the remains of small temporary structures or fencelines, possibly related to animal husbandry, their apparent clustering perhaps being a result of their greater visibility when cut into the fills of the ring gully.

Boundary ditch (Figures 14 and 15k; Plate 3)

A substantial, east-to-west oriented ditch, **3267**, 8m to the north of ditch **3219,** measured up to 2.10m wide and 1.1m deep. However the full length of the ditch was not exposed. Geophysical survey of the site suggested that the ditch extended across the site and it seems likely that it represents a major field or enclosure boundary. Pottery dating to the second century AD was recovered from the fills of the ditch along with a quantity of less well dated hand-made pottery. The ditch has been assigned to this phase of activity as it contained pottery of a similar date to some of that recovered from ditch **3219**. If it does belong here, it would have been parallel with the southern arm of Enclosure 1 (below), perhaps forming the edges of a droveway between fields. However, it is also possible that it originated during Phase 1 and may have been contemporary with Structures 1 and 2.

Enclosure 1 (Figures 12 and 14)

A substantial ditch, **3075**, towards the north-eastern corner of the site, measured up to 3m wide and had an average depth of 0.40m. It formed a right angle in plan and extended beyond the limits of the site to the north and east. The western side of the ditch partially truncated Structure 3 (assigned to Phase 1). The ditch may have been a recut of, or an extension to, an earlier feature, **3153**, the heavily truncated terminal of which was partially visible beneath ditch **3075**. Close to the eastern limit of the site the profile of ditch **3075** became stepped, rather than continuing with the gradual sides seen elsewhere along its length. It also became notably deeper, up to 0.95m in depth. Whilst it is possible that this marks a genuine change in the form of the ditch, it is perhaps more likely that a continuation of ditch **3153** survived in this area, the fills of which were indistinguishable from those of the ditch **3075**. Both wheel-thrown and hand-made pottery was recovered from the fills of the ditch, the majority of the sherds broadly dated as Roman or Iron Age to Roman. A single sherd of later pottery, dating from the third to fourth centuries AD, was also recovered from fill 3077, close to the eastern limit of the site, suggesting that the ditch may have been at least visible during the following phase of activity at the site even though it may have been largely silted up by that time. The ditch is interpreted as the south-western corner of an enclosure or field.

Phase 3: Third to fourth century AD enclosures

The field system, which had begun to develop by at least the late second century (Phase 2), continued to evolve into the third to fourth centuries AD. There is no evidence of a hiatus in activity at the site and it seems likely that the development of enclosures or field systems was a gradual, ongoing process.

Enclosure 2 and associated ditches (Figures 12, 13, 14, 15f, 15j, and 15k; Plates 1 and 4)

A curvilinear ditch, group **3056**, which extended on a north-east to south-west orientation before turning to the east at its northern end, truncated Structure 2 (assigned to Phase 1). The eastern limit of the ditch was not visible as it extended below an unexcavated Phase 4 buried ploughsoil, 3091, and its south-western end had been largely destroyed by later ploughing. The ditch measured up to 1m wide and 0.40m deep. Pottery recovered from the fills of the ditch suggest that it fell out of use and silted up or was backfilled during the late third or fourth centuries AD. Indeterminate charred cereal grains were recovered in very low quantities from half of the environmental samples taken from the fills of the ditch. The ditch is interpreted as the remains of an enclosure boundary ditch which most likely extended to the south and east.

The fills of two irregular features, groups **3139** and **3314**, a short distance to the east of the enclosure boundary ditch, contained pottery of the same broad date range. These two features may have been the much truncated remains of two phases of a single ditch broadly contemporary with the enclosure. It is likely to have extended further westwards prior to truncation, where two pits, **3236** and **3239,** may have been surviving traces of the original ditch. Environmental samples of the fills of the ditch produced evidence of cultivated foodstuffs: a bean (*Faba* sp) from fill 3237 and a pea from fill 3296, as well as charred single grains of barley, wheat and an indeterminate species, also from fill 3237. Poorly preserved burnt bone was also present, including some that has been identified as human. The ditch may have had a livestock management function, perhaps as the setting of a hurdle fence, or it may have formed an irregular drainage gully which discharged into the enclosure ditch.

The remains of a possible north-to-south oriented ditch, **3315**, which had been recut by ditch group **3243**, 6m to the north of ditch **3056,** may have been an associated boundary. The recut of the ditch truncated ditch **3267**, assigned to Phase 2, as well as Structure 2 from Phase 1. Pottery recovered from the fills of the ditch recut suggests that it was filled in at some point during the fourth century AD. Charred barley and wheat grains along with two indeterminate charred grains were recovered from environmental samples taken from the ditch.

Additional pits (Figure 13)

A series of further features, pits **3040, 3043, 3126**, **3133**, **3166, 3215**, and **3309**, have also been assigned to this phase of activity either on the basis of pottery dates or their proximity to, or stratigraphic relationship with, well dated features. There was little evidence to suggest a function for any of the features.

Phase 4: Post-Roman agriculture

There is no evidence of activity at the site between the fourth century AD and the late twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It is possible that the site was abandoned during this period, or it may have been given over to open pasture, leaving no features or finds.

Twelfth and thirteenth century pottery was recovered from possible field boundary ditches, group **3002**, in the north-eastern quarter of the site. The ditches were oriented north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west. This orientation is approximately the same as that of the Phase 2 features, possibly hinting at a degree of continuity within the landscape. However, the medieval furrows and modern drainage features follow a similar orientation; this common orientation may be merely a reflection of the local topography and pattern of natural drainage.

An irregular linear feature, **3010**, to the east of the field boundary ditches may also be broadly contemporary with the ditches of group **3002**. A number of furrows were recorded crossing the site, again probably originating in the medieval period. The remnants of a buried ploughsoil, 3091, may be associated with the furrows. A possible whetstone was retrieved from this layer.

A poorly defined, undated feature, **3172**, had been cut into the top of Phase 2 Enclosure 1 at some time after it had been filled in or silted up.

Unstratified finds

Among the unstratified finds from this plot, a bronze object, identified as a button-loop fastener, is likely to have been displaced from an early Roman context.

11.4 Discussion

The earliest evidence of activity is provided by a number of struck flints which, although not well dated, are likely to be of prehistoric origin. The flints were recovered as residual finds within later features but testify to an early presence at the site which pre-dates any of the cut

features. The lack of any contemporary features associated with the flintwork might suggest that activity at the site during much of the prehistoric period was limited to sporadic visits from communities or individuals travelling through the area.

Settlement began during the late Iron Age to early Roman period. The remains of at least two ring gullies and a possible third example were revealed during the excavation. Such features are most often interpreted as eaves-drip gullies surrounding roundhouses. There is some, very limited, evidence of metal-working from the surrounding ditch of one of these structures but a domestic rather than industrial function is the preferred interpretation. The balance of evidence suggests that Structures 1 and 2 represent a sequence, with one forming a replacement of the other, rather than the two being contemporary structures. This would imply that the site was a preferred location for settlement, possibly for more than one generation.

Structure 3, formed by two curved lengths of ditch with one entrance facing east and a second facing west, may have been constructed during this period. Low quantities of charred cereal grain were recovered from all of the environmental samples taken from the fills of the feature, but its function is unclear.

At some point during the later second or third centuries AD, settlement of the site appears to have been abandoned. This does not necessarily suggest that settlement of the immediate area ceased, and it is quite possible that further roundhouses or other domestic structures existed beyond the limits of the excavation. What does seem apparent is that the immediate area of the structures was given over to agriculture and a number of enclosures were established during this period, which continued to be used into the fourth century AD.

At some time during the fourth century, the site was completely abandoned or was at least given over to open pasture. This abandonment of the site may reflect a decrease in the pressure on available land, possibly as a result of reduced population levels at local or wider level or a move away from isolated settlements of individual farmsteads towards communities based around clusters of houses.

No further features are known until the field boundaries dated to the thirteenth century and the ridge and furrow show that the site had once again been brought into cultivation. The medieval phase, although not extensive, may be of significance when considered alongside the evidence for a managed medieval landscape around Wood Hall and the rest of the Burton Constable estate. The history of the estate and of the patterns of medieval settlement expansion in the area could provide a context for understanding the post-Roman development of the site.

Relatively few charred cereal grains were recovered from any of the sixty-seven bulk environmental samples taken from the site and chaff occurred even less frequently. However, even though the levels in each sample were low, approximately half of the samples taken returned at least a small amount of charred grain. Charred remains survive well and the low number of cereal remains is likely to represent the low frequency of such remains at the time of deposition rather than poor preservation since that time. The low frequencies of cereal grain suggest that the local economy was not primarily agrarian and is more likely to have been a mixed economy or based around animal husbandry.

11.5 Potential

The excavation results have the potential to address a number of research questions during the analysis stage of investigation.

The presumed settlement remains at the site produced both hand-made and wheel-thrown pottery. The settlement features were most likely only open for a relatively short period of time

and the presence of both types of pottery may give an opportunity to examine the chronology of the poorly dated hand-made wares.

Further consideration of the possible structure towards the northern limit of the site, including comparisons of typologically similar features of a similar date, may increase our understanding of this feature and its influence on settlement at the site.

There is no evidence that the settlement at the site was enclosed. Comparison with enclosed and unenclosed settlements of the period at other locations may shed light on whether the apparently open nature of the settlement is typical of the period or reflects an adaption to the local environment or other stimuli.

The bone assemblage and the environmental samples have the potential to further our understanding of the economic focus of the site. Although the levels of charred cereal remains were low within the bulk samples analysed to date, approximately half of the samples returned some charred cereal remains. Further analysis of the more promising samples might suggest the extent to which crops were cultivated. Further analysis of the bone assemblage has the potential to further inform on livestock management practices at the site.

11.6 Recommendations

The following site-specific recommendations are proposed:

- Carbon samples recovered from selected deposits, to form part of a project-wide programme of radiocarbon dating.
- Further processing and analysis of selected environmental samples from the ring gullies and from selected linear features.
- Analysis and full recording of the human cremated bone from fill 3237.
- Illustration and full description of the button loop fastener and possible whetstone.
- Further analysis of the hand-made pottery and full report detailing the findings, the results to be fully coordinated with the Roman pottery report.
- Further analysis and a full report produced on the Roman pottery assemblage, coordinating the results with those from the Iron Age assemblage to aid in the refinement of the dating of the hand-made pottery.
- Research on the medieval history of the Burton Constable estate and surrounding area in order to provide a context for the post-Roman development of both this site and Plot 9.

12 PLOT 9: BURTON CONSTABLE

Late Iron Age roundhouses and associated settlement features; Roman field system and a single human burial.

Central NGR: 517017 435860.

Civil Parish: Ellerby.

Total area of excavation: 7420m².

Figures: 2, 5 and 16 to 21; Plates: 5 to 12.

12.1 Location, topography and geology

Plot 9 was located 1.5km to the west of Burton Constable village and 1 km to the north of the hamlet of Thirtleby. The excavated area was 260m long and 40m across at the widest point and was oriented north-west to south-east.

The ground level rises to the east of the excavation area, with the 20m contour 300m distant, and falls to the west towards the Hull valley, the 10m contour being 1.5km away. After removal of the topsoil and a subsoil layer up to 0.2m thick, the top of the archaeological deposits rose from a height of 16.52m OD, adjacent to the drain which formed the southern boundary of the field, to 17.17m OD at a very slight ridge 40m to the north-west. Thereafter, the level was relatively consistent, at approximately 17m, up to the northern-eastern limit of the excavation.

The drift geology of the northern part of the site was predominantly glacial till or boulder clay. Patches of silty alluvium occurred around to the north east. The slight ridge towards the southern end of the site proved to be a gravel esker. At the southern end of the site, thick layers of dark alluvial deposits spread away from the bank of the ditch forming the boundary to plot 10. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Burlingham 2 association (SSEW 1983). The topsoil was a fairly regular depth of 0.3m across the site. The subsoil undulated in depth: at its deepest, towards the centre of the site, it was 0.2m deep.

12.2 Archaeological background

Humber SMR lists two circular cropmarks, visible on aerial photographs, close to the site. One of these, 170m to the north-west (SMR MHU18510), is described as a possible round barrow or mound and the other, 260m to the south (SMR MHU18511), as a possible ring ditch or round barrow.

The desk-based assessment (Holgate and Ralph 2006) drew attention to two other features visible on aerial photographs: a cropmark of a possible enclosure 200m to the west and a low earthwork mound 250m to the south-east and presumed to be a post-medieval landscape feature. As with Old Ellerby (Plot 3, above) the excavation area lay within the original limits of the Burton Constable estate and features of the landscape, such as the belt of woodland forming the northern boundary of the plot, are a result of deliberately planned management.

In addition to these previously known sites, remains found in the present study also contribute to the archaeological context of the site, in particularly Old Ellerby (Plot 3), 680m to the north, and Cock Hill (Plot 10), 100m to the south. Closer still, a small pit containing cremated human bone was recorded and excavated on Plot 8 during the watching brief on the topsoil strip (section 33 below).

The field-walking survey, carried out in January 2008, produced 27 sherds (324g) of pottery from the plot, of which fifteen (171g) were late Iron Age pottery or early Roman hand-made wares. These were concentrated predominantly towards the south-eastern end of the plot.

The geophysical survey, conducted at the end of 2007, covered both the pipeline route as subsequently built and a possible alternative route crossing the southern boundary of the plot 50m to the east. Linear magnetic anomalies were clearly visible in the northern part of the plot while curvilinear anomalies emerged from an area of intense magnetic disturbance to the south. The line of the esker across the centre of the site was also very clearly visible.

Following these results, a trench evaluation was conducted, starting at the end of January 2008. Three trenches were excavated on the centreline of the pipe route (Trenches 7a to 9a). Trench 7a, toward the north-western part of the plot, revealed a series of Roman ditches, mainly on east-to-west alignments, as well as some discrete features. Trench 8a, in the middle of the investigated area, uncovered a linear feature of possibly late Iron Age date. Trench 9a, located at the south-eastern part of Plot 9, revealed very dense archaeological deposits: curvilinear features as well as pits and post-holes. The decision was then made to carry out a controlled topsoil and subsoil strip and open area excavation immediately. The time available for excavation, 13 March to 16 May 2008, was tightly constrained by the construction schedule and the excavation strategy had to be closely coordinated with the project engineers.

12.3 Site description

Two very distinctive stages of activity can be seen in the results from this site. The first stage, encompassing Phases 1 to 5 in the phasing scheme detailed below, covers the construction and maintenance of a settlement in the later centuries BC and extending at least into the first century AD. The evidence for this settlement includes six well-defined penannular features that are interpreted as ring gullies that would have surrounded roundhouses. Two of these structures are of a notably large size, measuring up to 15m internal diameter. There was an abundance of discrete features, which formed scatters around the structures. The assemblages of pottery recovered from these features are consistent with an Iron Age or early Roman date. There were occasional fragments of earlier pottery, possibly from the late Bronze Age. The ring gullies and associated features were confined to the south-eastern quarter of the site, and this part of the site is referred to as the ‘settlement area’ in the following descriptions.

The second stage of activity seems to have occurred after the settlement went out of use, perhaps after an interval of inactivity of up to two hundred years. There is no direct evidence of settlement in this stage, but a substantial field system developed in the northern part of the site. The evolution of this pattern of field boundary ditches, through Phases 6 to 12, dates to the later part of the Roman period.

Beyond this division of the site into two broad stages, dating and phasing is proving to be difficult and the phasing scheme adopted in describing the features should be regarded as very provisional at this stage. In the settlement area, the density of penannular features, some of which had multiple recuts, presents a considerable challenge for analysis of the stratigraphy, especially as the fills were generally similar and were clay-rich and susceptible to gleying. Relationships as recorded on site may not be completely reliable and a degree of reinterpretation has been necessary in order to produce a coherent stratigraphic matrix. Artefactual dating is of little help, as the bulk of the considerable pottery assemblage is very undiagnostic and can at best only be described, at this stage, as broadly Iron Age to early Roman.

The numerous discrete features, mostly small pits, postholes and stake-holes, are particularly difficult to phase. For convenience of description, they have been included below with the features with which they seem to be physically most closely associated. This may correspond

with their true phasing but it cannot be demonstrated that this is so: a discrete feature thought to be internal to one roundhouse could equally be external to another.

The later stage of activity is potentially easier to phase as there are far fewer discrete features in the northern part of the site and the orientations and morphology of the ditch systems provide additional useful information on stratigraphic relationships. Also, the wheel-thrown pottery assemblages from these features are much more closely datable, with diagnostic second, third, third to fourth and mid- to late fourth century types present. However, the ditches were undoubtedly recut and cleaned during their periods of use and this, combined with the gleying of their fills, has meant that the artefactual dating does not always accord with the stratigraphic relationships. Modern ceramic land drains, installed on at least four separate occasions, added an extra layer of confusion to the stratigraphy and problems of disturbance and residuality. Again, a degree of interpretation has been necessary and the phasing scheme presented here should be viewed as a work in progress.

Phase 1: Early to middle Iron Age

Colluvial deposition

A 7m-wide deposit of light greyish brown colluvial material, 118979 (Figures 17, 20a and 20p; Plate 5), appears to have accumulated down-slope along the southern limit of excavation, where the site abuts the current watercourse. Although now heavily managed, this drain is thought to have existed as a natural watercourse on a similar alignment in antiquity (James Rackham, pers. comm.). Four slots were excavated across the deposit and 146 pieces of pottery, including 78 fragments of barrel-shaped jar form which could date to the early Iron Age, were recovered, along with fragments of daub and fired clay. Fourteen pieces of worked flint were also recovered from the deposit, and have been tentatively dated to the Bronze Age. Some of this material was present in features revealed in section in the slots, although none of the earlier pottery or flint could be seen to be within a cut feature, suggesting that the cultural material had become incorporated into the colluvial layer as a result of re-working.

An occupational surface layer, 118980 (not shown on plan), underlay the area around and within the Phase 2 structure 1 and its deposition may have been broadly contemporary with that of layer 118979.

Several features were cut into colluvium layer 118979 and back-filled with the same material, the similarity of their fills to the underlying deposit resulting in their being poorly defined, with no definite cut visible in plan or in section; concentrations of pottery and charcoal were the only clear indications that these were cut features. These features include feature **9697** (Figure 16) and a small ditch, **118995** (Figure 17). By contrast, pit **9476** was very visible in plan as its fill was markedly darker than the colluvial layer. The pottery from this pit included the base of a flint-tempered jar, probably of early or middle Iron Age date.

There were several other pits in this part of the site but the pottery from these features was undiagnostic and they could not be phased. All but one were discrete features: pits **118640, 118886, 9803, 118125, 9482** and **9451.** The exception was pit **118127**, a regular, flat-bottomed feature which cut pit **9476**. The pottery from this pit included a small irregular thumb-pot with clear fingerprint impressions.

*Ditch **9995** (Figures 16 and 20j)*

Several features near the eastern side of the site produced pottery which seems to date from the earlier Iron Age. The cut of a north-east to south-west oriented ditch, **9995,** was not visible on the stripped surface and the feature was recorded only within a boxed section, but it produced the rim of a deep-collared, shouldered jar and sherds of barrel-shaped jars, forms having parallels dated to 850 to 600 BC and 900 to 400 BC respectively. Along with its position in the stratigraphic sequence, this pottery places the ditch as one of the earliest features on site. An

occupational deposit, 9991, extended over the ditch, possibly forming its upper fill and spreading for 6m to the south-east. Similar pottery, probably residual, was found in later features nearby: pit **9957**, ditch **118953**, feature **9989** and recut **118954**.

Phase 2: The establishment of the Iron Age settlement (Plate 6)

Structure 1 (Figures 17 and 20c)

A narrow, 4.18m-long ditch, **9653,** aligned east to west and containing pottery of Iron Age or hand-made Roman tradition, cut through layer 118980. This feature was cut by a penannular feature, group **118974**, most likely a ring gully around a roundhouse. This had a 7.1m internal diameter, making it the smallest of the ring gullies on the site, and only survived only as a shallow gully (Figure 20d). The possible east-facing entrance to the ring gully has been lost to the Phase 5 ring gullies of Structure 5. As with all of the other ring gullies investigated on this project, 50 per cent of the feature was excavated and recorded in section, with the remainder of the fills then excavated for finds recovery. Three out of the five baulks excavated for finds recovery produced undiagnostic Iron Age or Roman pottery. Pit **9458** was cut by the ring gully. Its location and position in the stratigraphic sequence suggests that this pit may have been broadly contemporary with ditch **9653**.

Series of small ditches

A collection of short ditches to the south of Structure 1 slightly encroached onto the colluvial deposit to the south. Structure 1 was cut by a curvilinear ditch, group **118977,** which curved around to the south-west (Figure 17). This had a counterpart, group **118978**, both ditches mirroring each other in shape and size. A rim sherd from ditch **118978** in a pale grey sandy fabric was over-fired or burnt and may have been part of a crucible. The line of ditch **118977** was continued south-westward by a deeper steep-sided linear feature, **118984**. The relationship between these two features could not be clearly established. The upper fill of ditch **118984** contained 60 sherds of pottery, including a sherd from a globular jar for which a date in the range 100 BC to AD 100 might be appropriate, but also a flint tempered sherd of possible early or middle Iron Age date. A narrow ditch 7.4m long, **118985,** was parallel to feature **118984**.

Another small curvilinear ditch, **118993,** was located between ditches **118978** and **118977**. The similarity in the dark silty fills of every member of this group of ditches cast some doubt on all of the recorded stratigraphic relationships between them, but this feature appeared to be the earliest in this sequence. Curvilinear ditch **118976** (Figure 16) curved to the south of the rest of the features within this cluster. Feature **118707** was on a perpendicular alignment to these features and may have had a related function. It was only partly visible, extending from beneath the south-western baulk.

The function of these ditches is not apparent. Examples where several curving ditches create a single larger feature are evident in later phases on the site, but the features of this phase do not appear to form a functional structure.

Structure 2 (Figure 20e; Plate 6)

A curvilinear feature, **118944,** extending from beneath the north-eastern edge of excavation, produced Iron Age pottery. The visible extent of this feature constituted not much more than a quarter circle, the southern part of the ring probably having been truncated by later ploughing. If fully exposed and prior to truncation, the feature would have been an annular or penannular ditch which, in its entirety, would have measured approximately 12m in diameter. It has been interpreted as the remains of a roundhouse ring gully.

Four discrete features, **118173, 118312, 118583** and **118585,** roughly follow the curving limit of what would have been the edge of the ring gully, had it not been truncated, and may have been

all that remained of it after truncation of the southern arc. A small pit, **9923,** was cut by the ring gully.

Structure 3 (Figures 20f, 20g and 20h)

A third penannular ditch, group **9010**, was the main component of another group of features, Structure 3. This was 11.3m in diameter and located in the north-western corner of the settlement area. Although stratigraphically isolated, this ring gully is more similar in its organisation to Structure 2 than to the other structures and has been placed in this phase on that basis. A total of seven slots were excavated through the ring gully, revealing it to be very shallow, with a depth of no more than 0.07m. The excavated sections yielded 33 sherds of pottery, of which 29 may have derived from a single vessel.

There was a series of discrete features within the ring gully. One of these, **118753**, had a clearly defined post-pipe, **118822,** and must have held a fairly substantial timber. This post-pipe was one of only two features within the ring gully to produce pottery: a footed base sherd in a hard black quartz and rock-tempered fabric. Feature **118727**, recorded as being cut into the top of a small pit, **118728**, probably also held a post. The upper fill of pit **118733** consisted of a layer of seventeen medium-sized pebbles; as some of these showed signs of heat-reddening, it could be interpreted as a fire site but it is also possible that these stones were the remains of post-packing.

Pit **9071** was the largest of the internal features, with vertical or undercut sides and a flat base, up to 0.42m deep. Its single fill contained eight sherds of pottery. The other features within the ring gully, though clearly defined, were small and shallow. They may have held posts that supported the superstructure of the roundhouse or formed part of internal structures, but there was no evidence that any of them were contemporary with Structure 2, and one of them, **9028**, was recorded as cutting the ring gully.

Features to the south-east of Structure 2

In the eastern part of the settlement area, a slightly curvilinear ditch, **118954** (Figure 16), seems to have been a 0.18m-deep recut of the Phase 1 ditch **9995** (Figure 21j). It produced a group of rim sherds which included a distinctive lid-seated rim of a type suggested elsewhere to have been of early to middle Iron Age type. The place of this ditch in the stratigraphic sequence suggests that it should be attributed to this phase, in which case the pottery could be residual, derived from the underlying ditch. Alternatively, ditch **9995** could have been a short-lived feature, becoming filled and being recut fairly rapidly, in which case ditch **118954** would, perhaps, more properly belong to Phase 1.

The relationships of ditch **118954** with two elongated pits or short lengths of ditch, **118344** and **118342** (Figure 17), have not been resolved and it may be that these features terminated just short of the ditch. A 1.2m-deep vertical-sided pit, **9957**, probably pre-dated ditch **118342,** but again the relationship was uncertain. This pit produced a sherd of probable flint-tempered ware, of earlier Iron Age date.

Among the discrete features in this part of the site, a small pit, **118016** (Plate 7), excavated against the eastern baulk probably relates to one or other of the nearby structures but could not be directly attributed to any particular phase. Its charcoal-rich fill and clear evidence of burning suggests that it may have been a fire pit or small hearth. Fragments of bone, charred cereal and charred pea were recovered from the environmental samples taken from its fill, but it contained no datable artefacts. It contained the remains of a small vertical-sided posthole, **9952,** with a stone-rich lower fill, and an interpretation as the remains of a post burnt *in situ* might be equally plausible.

Phase 3: Development of the Iron Age settlement (Plate 6)

Structure 4 (Figures 16, 20i, 20j and 20k; Plate 8)

Penannular ditch **118056,** interpreted as the ring gully that would have surrounded a roundhouse, had an internal diameter of 13.2m and was a substantial feature, up to 1.6m wide and 0.7m deep. It had a clearly defined north-eastern terminal, but the corresponding terminal to the south is presumed to have been lost to the Phase 12 ditch 118958 which passed through the southern half of the ring. Near its terminal, the ring gully intersected the ring gully of Structure 2. The relationship between these two features was not completely resolved and re-examination of the phasing of this part of the site is a priority for the analysis stage of work.

Over 450 sherds of pottery were retrieved from the fills of ditch **118056**, including fragments of a distinctive, barrel-shaped jar, comparable to examples dating from 850 to 600 BC. Other undiagnostic late Iron Age or Roman wares included sherds from very similar large jars in distinctive sandy textured fabrics with prominent large angular rock fragments. Environmental samples from the fills produced charred cereal grain, chaff, charcoal, small mammal bones and snail shells as well as goosefoot and dock. In all, thirteen separate interventions were excavated through the ring gully and recorded, before the remaining baulks were removed for finds retrieval.

Some the features within Structure 4 may have had an internal structural function although at least one, pit **9923**, must relate to an earlier phase as it was cut by the ring gully of Structure 2, while two pits, **9934** and **9980**, cut through the ring gully and must belong to a later phase. It may be possible to refine the interpretation of this group of pits and postholes during the analysis stage of work by filtering the features by dimensions or by other characteristics.

An irregular pit, **118095**, close to the southern terminal of Structure 4, contained an upper fill rich in charcoal and burnt clay, suggesting that it may have contained domestic refuse. Some of the pits within an intercutting group near the northern terminal, collectively group **118973**, may also be contemporary with Structure 4 but were disturbed by Phase 12 features.

Ditch **118970**, which extended for 7.9m across the site from the north-eastern extent of the settlement area (Figure 20l), contained late Iron Age pottery. This ditch has been provisionally placed in this phase as it is unlikely that it would have been in contemporary existence with Structure 3. A group of nearby postholes included one, **118415**, which was stratigraphically later than the ditch.

Phase 4: Continuing Iron Age settlement (Plate 6)

Structure 5 (Figures 17, 20c, 20m, 20n, 20o, 20p, 21a, 21b and 21c; Plates 9 and 10)

A large penannular ditch, **118616,** would have acted as a gully surrounding a structure located in centre of the site. This gully measured 14m across, internally, and incorporated several re-cuts and amendments, being established first as ditch **118616** and subsequently modified, in sequence, by recuts represented in groups **118618**, **118948, 118988** and **118617**. The pottery from the recuts is all consistent with a mid- to late Iron Age to early Roman date. Pit **118334** and curvilinear ditch **118948** may have been the remains of a further recut or modification to the latest ditch in the sequence.

The second ditch in the sequence, **118618,** was superimposed over the top of ditch **118616**. One of the fills of this feature contained the clubbed rim of a calcite gritted jar with prominent fingertip impressions, with a middle to later Iron Age parallel at Melton (Didsbury and Vince, forthcoming). This piece came from one of the interventions near the south-eastern terminal, where the ring gully slightly encroached onto the Phase 1 colluvial deposit 118979, and is likely to have been residual from that layer. Among the other pottery recovered from the fills of the ring gully were sherds that could be fairly confidently dated to the period between 100 BC and

AD 100. Several pieces of bronze-working debris as well as green, powdery copper corrosion deposits were also recovered along with two pieces of fuel ash slag and hearth lining.

Curvilinear ditch **118988,** which continued for 5.60m, was aligned on the outside of ditch **118616**. A single piece of burnt clay was recovered from it.

These different phases of ditch may have resulted from successive episodes of repair or remodelling of the roundhouse. The final ditch in the sequence, **118617**, was 12.2m long and cut through ditches **118616** and **118988**. Spheroidal hammer slag and hammer scale was recovered from the environmental samples from this ditch, suggesting that iron smithing or smelting occurred in the immediate vicinity. It also seems apparent that bronze working had occurred during the earlier phases of the structure. The environmental samples also revealed fragments of bone as well as goosefoot and campion seed within the fills of three slots excavated through ditch **118616**. Charred grains and charcoal as well as burnt and unburnt bone were recovered from feature **118617**.

The relationship between the recut ring gullies and a linear feature to the west, ditch **118975,** was not clearly defined: the linear feature may have just cut the top of the ring gully. Feature **118975** had a flat base and steep sides, and may be better regarded as an elongated pit rather than a ditch. It contained 53 fragments of Iron Age pottery, including a sherd of Scored ware for which a third century BC to first century AD date can be suggested. The western terminal of the feature had a distinct upper fill; this fill was comparatively rich in pottery and included a sherd in a fine grey fabric which showed signs of intense heating and may have derived from a crucible, although no residue was visible.

A large group of postholes, collectively group **118989,** within the area enclosed by Structure 5 all seemed to be associated with one another. They may also be associated with the postholes located to the east of the structure: group **118947**. Though these postholes have no stratigraphic relationships, it is notable that they are clustered within and close to the structure, suggesting that that they are associated with it. Further study of these posthole groupings may allow interpretation of these features: clear patterns could emerge if the groups were filtered for different characteristics, such as dimensions, shape, profile or type of fill. Two of the features within the area enclosed by Structure 5, **118455** and **118453** (Figure 21d), were cut by an irregular ditch, **118949**, itself cut by the Phase 5 gully of Structure 6.

Phase 5: The decline of the Iron Age settlement

Structure 6 (Figures 17, 21g; Plate 6)

There appeared to be another ring gully, **118986,** in the interior of Structure 5, the north-eastern terminals of the two features corresponding to one another. This feature has been tentatively identified as a penannular ditch, only half of which remained after truncation. If this interpretation is correct, then it is likely to have been a similar but smaller structure, post-dating Structure 5. This ditch was cut by pits **118214** and **118209**. The eastern side of the gully seemed to terminate very abruptly, but this area of the site was disturbed by later features. The terminal did, however, appear to be cut by a broad linear feature, **118991**, which also cut feature **118514,** thought to be a continuation of ditch **118949** (Figure 21f for section; not visible on plan).

To the north-west of Structure 5 and stratigraphically later, a narrow ditch, group **118953,** visible for 35m, turned in a broad arc through almost 90º to also cut Structure 4 to the north.

Phases 6 to 12: general

Phases 6 to 12 relate to features predominantly in the northern part of the plot. These features were mostly linear, fitting in to rectilinear patterns, and are likely to have functioned as boundary ditches of field systems, and as drains. The scarcity of macro-floral remains from the

environmental samples suggests, at least tentatively, that the fields were used for stock enclosures rather than for growing crops.

There was a marked contrast between the pottery assemblages from this part of the site and those from earlier phases, and indication of a hiatus of activity, probably during the first century AD. Overall, the range of pottery indicates that there was a small amount of activity in the late first to second century, increasing to a peak in the later third to mid-fourth centuries before tailing off in the second half of the fourth century.

A small enclosure towards the southern end of the area and the eastern side of the site seems to have been the first field, or one of the first fields, to be established. It may have been joined by a similar but larger enclosure further to the north. Thereafter, a more regular ladder or brickwork pattern of ditches was established, probably developing outwards from two parallel ditches in the centre of the site. Towards the end of the Roman period there was a realignment of the landscape, the earlier ditches apparently falling out of use to be superseded by three large ditches crossing not just the northern part of the site but also incorporating the earlier settlement area into the field system.

Phase 6: Establishment of the first enclosure

Ditch **9045**, of which a 1.36m length was visible (Figure 19), appears to be one of the earliest of the features within the area of agricultural activity. Interpretation of this early ditch is hampered as it had been disturbed by so many other later features. A narrow ditch, **9955,** which contained third to fourth century pottery, cut through this feature on a north-to-south alignment. Further to the north, ditch **9955** appeared to turn abruptly eastward. Samples from one of the fills of ditch **9955** produced two charred oats and two charred pieces of barley. Ribwort plantain and goosefoot were also present within the deposit, the presence of these species suggesting an open grassland environment. The relationship between ditch **9955** and a second ditch to the south of it, **118926,** was obscured by a later feature, but they were similar in size and both had flattish bases. If these two ditches were contemporary, they would have formed the three sides of a rectilinear enclosure. An elongated pit, **118966,** cut the eastern end of ditch **118926**, its long axis being aligned at an angle of 90º to the ditch.

Pit **9076** was cut by a later ditch and has been attributed to this phase because of its position in the corner of the enclosure, respecting the ditches to its south and west. This pit may have been an animal watering hole within the enclosure.

Phase 7: Third to fourth century features

In the north-eastern part of the site (Figure 19), two small ditches, **9835** and **9724,** seem to have been among the earliest features. One of its fills of ditch **9835** contained an iron claw-like object which may be a tine or nail. Environmental samples produced cereal and charred plant remains and fragments of bone. Ditch **9724** contained pottery from the fourth century in the uppermost fill. Both of these features were cut by a larger curvilinear ditch, **118922,** extending from under the eastern edge of excavation. A distinctive earlier pit **9748** (not on plan) was excavated beneath ditch **118922** at the point where the ditch exited the site beneath the eastern baulk. An iron object, so far unidentified, was recovered from the single fill of the pit.

Ditch **118934,** running south from close to the western end of ditch **118922**, had started to curve to the east before the point at which it was truncated by the Phase 3 ditch **118933** (Figure 18) and it was probably continuous with ditch **118930** emerging to the east. If so, it would have formed an L-shape, possibly also incorporating ditch **118919**. Ditch **118922,** would have provided the third side of a rectilinear enclosure. These ditches all had similar V-shaped profiles though ditches **118919** and **118922** were not as deep, perhaps the result of a greater degree of truncation on the eastern side of the site.

Ditch **118934** contained pottery of second to fourth century date, as well as Iron Age and earlier Roman sherds. A piece of a jet bracelet of Roman date was recovered from the upper fill of the feature. Thirty pieces of fuel ash slag, hearth lining and production slag were recovered; this, unfortunately, was not diagnostic of a particular production process, but the six pieces of slag from fill 9548 do suggest the smelting or working of iron.

Further south, ditch **9621** ran parallel to the east-to-west aligned arm, **118930,** of this enclosure. These two ditches seem to have formed the basis for the later development of the field system**.** An irregular feature, **9261**, within this space was reminiscent of a watering hole or animal wallow.

Phase 8: Amendments to the original ditches

The field system seems to have been modified in this phase by the construction of a ditch, **118933,** which cut across ditch **118934** (Figure 18). A short section of ditch, **118961,** aligned north-east to south-west and truncated at one end by a Phase 10 ditch, also appears to belong to this phase. A much truncated pit, **9317,** around 2m across and 0.35m deep was cut by ditch **118933**. The relationship between this pit and the Phase 9 ditch **118929** was unfortunately lost to a modern field drain.

Phase 9: Fourth century field system

A large ditch, **118929** (Figure 18), on a perpendicular alignment to the two parallel Phase 7 ditches cut the fills of both of them, showing that they were at least partly infilled by this time. However, the alignments of these earlier ditches appear to have been respected by the later features indicating that the field boundaries were still in use, presumably marked by banks or hedge lines. Ditch **118929** may well have totally replaced a smaller predecessor, but otherwise would have sub-divided the earlier field systems to create smaller enclosures.

A large pit, **9409,** to the west, cut by a later ditch, **9408,** has been provisionally attributed to this phase. Ditch **9408** had a stepped profile, suggesting that it may have included a recut of an earlier feature, possibly linking the Phase 7 ditches. It was aligned parallel to ditch **118929** and may have created another enclosure on a north-east to south-west alignment.

Phase 10: Field system amendment

This phase represents an episode of large amendments to the field system. A series of ditches augmented the earlier features to create further enclosures, giving the field system a ladder or brickwork pattern.

At the north end of the site, a large ditch, **9825** (Figure 19)**,** on a similar alignment to ditch **118929** from Phase 9, contained third to fourth century pottery. A single piece of fuel ash slag and fragments of hearth lining were recovered from it and a sample of its single fill produced charred cereal grain. A narrow linear feature, **118936**, to the west of ditch 9825, contained similarly dated pottery.

Two long ditches, **118928** and **118920**, which contained late third to fourth century pottery, ran parallel to each other as well as to ditch **9825**. Two pieces of vitrified clay and four pieces of undiagnostic slag wares recovered from the only fill of ditch **118920**. Both of these ditches cut across ditch **118919**, the L-shaped Phase 7 feature. At its southern end, ditch **118820** probably turned through 90º to recut the Phase 7 ditch **9621**. A large oval pit, **9931**, cut through the intersection of ditch **118920** with the Phase 7 L-shaped ditch, produced undiagnostic Roman pottery. Another pit, **9916,** to the south of pit **9931** appeared to be similar to that feature and has been attributed to this phase by analogy with it.

Ditch **118917** was the most easterly of the parallel linear features in this phase. It was a substantial feature, up to 0.78m deep and 1.90m across. Two fragments of vitrified clay were

recovered from the feature along with fourth century pottery. Ditch **118962** formed a perpendicular branch from it and presumably also belongs to this phase. Ditch **118925** may have formed a northward return although it is on a different alignment, at least at its northern end. It was cut by several ditches which belong to later phases.

Also parallel with the other features of this phase, ditch **9630** (Figure 19) was a smaller feature to the east of ditch **9825**. It contained second to mid-fourth century pottery; environmental samples from it produced charcoal and charred cereal grains. Ditch **9630** joined a similar ditch**, 9828**, on a near perpendicular alignment, the deposition observed in both of the ditches suggesting that they were contemporary with each other. Undiagnostic slag was recovered from the single fill of the feature **9828**. Approximately half way along its length, ditch **9630** cut a large pit, **9944,** up to 0.26m deep with an irregular base. The upper fill was rich in pottery and bone while the shallow lower fill contained charcoal and heat-affected stones.

Pit **9388** (Figure 18) was positioned on an intersection between two ditches, **118929** and **9621**, from Phases 9 and 7 respectively. Another similar pit to the north, **9810,** was positioned halfway between ditches **118928** and **118920.** Both of these pits have been tentatively attributed to this phase as they are similar to one another, and contain pottery in fabrics similar to that recovered from other similar features from this phase.

Phase 11: Further field system amendments and inhumation

A group of ditches to the west of ditch **118917**, in the region of the Phase 6 enclosure, seem likely to have originated as recuts of earlier features. Ditch **9954** almost completely truncated the northern side of the early enclosure before turning to the south-west and continuing as ditch **118938**. Branching off to the west, ditch **9491** cut ditch **9621** from Phase 7 and its probable recut, the east-to-west arm of the Phase 10 ditch **118920**. Ditch **9491** also cut through the Phase 10 ditch **118925** and was recorded as stratigraphically later than ditch **118938**.

Further north, another group of small ditches also seem to belong to this phase. Ditch **118964** (Figure 19) was on a different alignment to any of the other linear features on site. It cut the Phase 7 ditch **118934** and also ditch **9835,** although this relationship was not visible in plan. It probably continued to the east as ditch **118921** (Figure 18)**,** forming a curving feature which cut the earlier ditches **118929**, **118928** and **118920** by the eastern edge of excavation. A small curvilinear feature, **9884,** cut through ditch **118921**, may have worked in conjunction with ditch **9939** to form a boundary, severely truncated by later ploughing. An irregular feature, **118941**, cut perpendicularly through ditch **9630** may have been a truncated eastward continuation of ditch **118964**.

A series of pits, group **118923** (Figure 19), and a section of ditch, **118994,** to the east of feature **9825** have been attributed to this phase. Ditch **118994** was recorded as stratigraphically later than ditch **9825** and is on the same alignment as ditch **118921**, though, as it must have drained into ditch **9825**, it was presumably contemporary with at least the later fills of that ditch. A single piece of slagged hearth lining was recovered from ditch **118994**.

A group of small linear features, **9633, 9632, 118940** and **9412** (Figure 18), near the western limit of excavation were stratigraphically later than ditch **9630**. The function of these small irregular inter-cutting features is currently unclear. Pits **9460** and **9293,** adjacent to these features, may be related to them. One of these pits, **9460,** contained charred cereal grains and charcoal.

Ditch **118927**, located towards the south of the excavation area (Figures 16 and 21h; Plate 11), was a substantial feature, at 1.68m deep, considerably deeper than any of the other features encountered on the site. A single piece of burnt shale or coal was recovered from the feature, but no datable artefacts. Environmental samples from the ditch revealed the presence of small

snail shells, charcoal and small mammal bones as well as goosefoot, cress of genus *Lepidium* and elder seeds.

Linear feature **118957,** towards the south of the site (Figure 16), was recorded as cutting ditch **118927,** although the two features must have been broadly contemporary. Ditch **118957** continued north-west under the baulk, where it would have intersected ditch **118917** around 8m beyond the western edge of the easement. These large ditches were similar, though ditch **118957** was slightly shallower at 0.66m deep, with a flatter base.

A small linear feature, group **118987,** which extended from the eastern baulk, has been attributed to this phase as the alignment is similar to other features within the phase.

Inhumation

An oval pit, **9794,** cutting across ditch **118934** on a north-west to south-east alignment (Figure 19), contained a human inhumation, 9796 (Plate 12). The body was deposited supine with raised and splayed knees and the hands placed over the pelvis. Approximately 75 per cent of the skeleton had survived in a moderately fragmented state. The skeleton showed signs of pathological conditions affecting teeth and joints and also had evidence of an infectious disease. The remains are sufficiently complete to allow its sex to be determined with confidence and the stature of the individual to be calculated during the analysis stage. Twenty-seven pieces of slag were recovered from the upper fill of the grave.

Phase 12: Large linear features and evidence of occupation

Large linear features

Ditch **118918** (Figure 18)**,** in the centre of the plot, cut across features from Phases 10 and 11, including ditches **118917** and **118926**. It was a substantial feature, up to 0.60m deep. It produced few finds, but charred oats, barley, wheat and chaff were recovered from a sample of its fill, together with seeds of *Brassica*, goosefoot, *Lepidium* and dock.

The large ditch marking the northern limit of the field system, **118924** (Figure 19), was recorded as cutting the Phase 10 ditch **9825**, although this presumably marked a pre-existing boundary as none of the earlier linear features encroached beyond it.

Towards the south end of the excavation area, a very large ditch, **118958** (Figures 16 and 21i; Plate 8)**,** cut Structures 2 and 4 as well as many other features in the settlement area, and is likely to have formed a third member of this group of features, the three ditches being roughly equidistant, with a separation of 100m. Ditch **118958** produced small mammal bones and snail shells. Ditches **118924** and **118958** were on roughly parallel alignments which seem to bear no relationship to the other linear features, implying that the earlier field system had been abandoned and was largely infilled by the time that they were installed.

Structure 7

A narrow curvilinear 5m-long ditch, **118967**, was stratigraphically later than the Phase 11 ditch **118925**. To the north, ditch **118967** terminated close to the southern end of another curvilinear feature, **9090**. Another curvilinear ditch, **9203,** continued the line of ditch **9090** beneath the eastern baulk. Ditches **118925** and **9203** formed a semicircular enclosure around a small ditch, **9282**, which incorporated a near 90º return. The fill of this distinctive central feature contained burnt clay and frequent inclusions of charcoal, and environmental samples were found to contain chaff, charcoal and charred grain. Each end of the feature had an oval pit cut into it: pits **9237** and **9221,** both of which contained pieces of stone, possibly the remains of a superstructure. Three pits, group **118932,** were distributed around ditch **9282**. A piece of thirteenth to sixteenth century pottery was recovered from the final fill of one of the pits, though this is thought to have been intrusive as the other fills contained only Roman pottery. This series

of features is thought to represent a structure, such as a corn dryer, surrounded by a gully to drain the area, or possibly something less substantial such as a wind break.

Other miscellaneous features

In the settlement area, a cluster of pits, group **118973** (Figure 16)**,** intruded onto ditch **118958**. Fragments of bone were found in the residue from the environmental samples of the fills of these features, while charcoal, cereal grains and seed of ox-eye daisy, cinquefoil and *Sorbus* species were recovered from flotation. The earlier pits in this part of the site could be regarded as part of Structure 4 but the later pits are attributed to this phase.

Towards the north of the site, an angular curvilinear feature, **118931** (Figure 18)**,** cut through features from Phases 6 and 12 including features **118921** and **118964,** placing it in this phase.

Environmental samples from an irregular feature, **9717** (Figure 19)**,** located towards the northern corner of the site, produced charred cereal and chaff as well as fragments of burnt and unburnt bone and magnetic material. Feature **9519,** located to the south of feature **9717,** possessed an irregular keyhole shape and contained pottery, fired clay and charcoal; it has been interpreted as a possible furnace or oven. A small posthole, **9674,** just to the north, might have been associated with the oven.

Two pits, **9560** and **9578,** were located near to feature **118924**, the large ditch in the northern part of the site. If pit **9579**, cut into the junction of ditches **118924** and **118935**, was also a member of this group, then all three features would belong to this phase. Towards the eastern side of the site, feature **118960,** to the north of ditch **118922**, appeared to be the terminal of a curvilinear ditch, but it was very disturbed and this interpretation is not certain.

Phase 13: Post-medieval and modern managed landscape and agriculture

A pit, **118176**, cut into the line of the hedge which formed the northern boundary of the field, contained a very large fragment of whale bone. An iron pin was recovered from the upper fill of the same pit. The bone, which measured 0.70m by 0.54m by 0.42m, was the proximal articular end of the mandible of a bowhead, or Greenland right whale (*Balaena mysticetus* L.). This species is native to the Arctic waters to the east and west of Greenland and formed the basis of the Humber whaling industry, established in the seventeenth century and flourishing in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Richard Sabin, pers. comm.). This bone almost certainly formed part of a whalebone arch, known to have been still standing on or near this spot in the early twentieth century (Credland 1995, 106), one of a number of such arches known from the East Riding at the period. A large fragment of mandible believed to be from the recorded arch is held at Burton Constable Hall (Redman 2004, 38).

The whole field was criss-crossed by ceramic land drains, their alignments showing that they were installed in at least four separate episodes. Feature **118935**, which cut ditch **118936** in the north-western corner of the site, was recorded as an archaeological feature but its alignment exactly matches the expected position of a land drain. It may, however, have included the very disturbed remains of an earlier feature.

Unstratified finds

Numerous finds were recovered from the topsoil, 9000. Among the more notable is a coin of Richard II, dating to between 1377 and 1399. Finds recovered from the subsoil surface in the settlement area include two crucible sherds in a grey, vesicular fabric. These provide additional evidence of possible metal working on this part of the site.

12.4 Discussion

The presence of distinctively early or middle Iron Age forms among the pottery assemblage implies that there was at least some activity at the site at this early period, although the initial dates from the bulk of the hand-made pottery are very imprecise and it has not been possible to positively identify any early or middle Iron Age settlement features. However, the complexity of archaeological remains from successive occupational phases within a compact area of the site would indicate an extended period of occupation. The high levels of pottery present on the site may also be an indication of the length of time that the site was occupied.

The settlement area has a high concentration of features; the geophysical survey on the alternative route displayed similar results to those from the excavated area, suggesting that a similar density of features continues to the north-east for at least another 30m. Several of the ring gullies in the settlement area are particularly large. The level of disturbance within and around the features creates difficulties in interpreting how the structures were organised internally, though there may be scope for refining interpretation by filtering the postholes by size to make any potential coherent patterns more available.

It has been assumed that the structures were largely domestic in function but there is definite evidence of metal working associated with at least one of the structures. The small quantities of residues, from both copper and iron working, imply that any such activity was on a very small scale and probably took place some distance from the structures. The presence of hammer scale suggests that a forge existed somewhere in the general area during the lifetime of one of the structures.

The modern drainage ditch to the south of the site almost certainly follows a natural water course, which would have influenced the location and evolution of the site, providing cabotage and forming a natural boundary for the site.

The burial found on the site appears to belong to the later agricultural phase, but the cremated remains on Plot 8, located during the topsoil watching brief, may have belonged to the earlier phases of the site. More cremations may have existed to the north of the settlement area, truncated by the later activity.

As there is a notable absence of diagnostic Roman pottery from the fills of the structures, it is apparent that the settlement area had been abandoned by the inception of the field system. After the abandonment of the domestic site, partial remains of buildings may have been extant, impeding the incorporation of the area within the newly established field system until its later phases. The initial creation of the field systems appears to have been a small rectilinear enclosure which gradually evolved by the accretion of further enclosures into a ladder system, similar to those common in the East Yorkshire Wolds.

The dating provided from the pottery assemblage within the fills of the field system suggests that it was extant for several centuries, before being abandoned in the fourth century. The results from the assessment of the environmental samples are not conclusive as it is unclear whether the paucity of charred botanical remains is a function of poor preservation or a reflection of an initially low level. However, there is certainly no positive indication that the field systems were used for crop production. This suggests that the economy of the site was not arable and that animal husbandry was predominant.

12.5 Potential of the site

The site offered a rare opportunity to examine a complex Iron Age settlement in the Holderness area and, because of the proximity of the Roman field systems, to consider the contrasts within a small geographical area between the two periods. In particular, there were very significant

ceramic assemblages from both periods. The potential for further analysis of these assemblages is very considerable. At the present time, the chronology of hand-made wares in the area is not well understood and the large assemblage from stratified contexts at this site offers an opportunity for refining the dating of these wares. This should prove of value in understanding all of the Iron Age sites along the pipeline route and in the Holderness region more generally.

A closely integrated approach to the analysis of the hand-made pottery with the wheel-thrown assemblage will not only assist in refining the chronology of both assemblages but could also provide data on changes in production practice and networks of circulation and exchange over time. Thin section and chemical analysis of selected sherds will allow characterisation of fabric types. A limited number of radiocarbon dates may be required to investigate whether there is continuity of Iron Age tradition wares into the Roman period.

To fully realise the potential of the site, the stratigraphy and phasing will need to be refined. The phasing scheme outlined above is provisional and the assessment has highlighted the need for further work including a critical re-evaluation of the stratigraphic data to resolve outstanding inconsistencies. The deposition sequence in the southern end of the site, the relationships between the ring gullies and the development and evolution of the field systems would all repay further consideration.

There is considerable scope also for further analysis of the ring gullies and the associated posthole groups, to provide a more comprehensive understanding of building practice and settlement organisation. The relative scarcity of excavated sites, at least until very recently, in the Holderness area means that this is very poorly understood in the local area. Comparisons with other similar structures within the region may offer insight into similarities or differences of architectural styles and traditions.

Although the processed environmental samples were generally poor in charred botanical remains, some further useful information on the activities associated with the ring gullies could still be gleaned and analysis of selected samples is considered to be worthwhile. The animal bone assemblage will also provide information on the agrarian economy.

The single inhumation found on the site appears to be from one of the later phases of the field system. Comparisons of similar contemporary burials may provide an insight into local burial practice and identity.

12.6 Recommendations

The following site-specific recommendations are proposed:

- Full analysis of Iron Age or Roman hand-made pottery.
- Characterisation of representative pottery fabrics by thin section examination and chemical analysis.
- Analysis of the Roman wheel-thrown pottery assemblage.
- Further study of the possible crucible fragments, including residue analysis.
- Refining and updating of the stratigraphic matrix as dating information becomes available and refining of the phasing scheme.
- Analysis of the discrete features associated with the ring gullies to determine if there are any discernable patterns which would provide evidence of their function.

- Full recording and dating of the human remains.
- Further processing and analysis of up to thirty-two environmental bulk samples.
- Further study of the iron object from pit **9748** to characterise it more fully, and illustration and full description if it is found to be of interest.
- Illustration and full description of the fragment of jet bracelet from ditch **118934**.

13 PLOT 10: COCK HILL

Features of a possible Roman field system.

Central NGR: 517018 435859.

Civil Parish: Ellerby.

Total area of excavation: 545m².

Figures 2, 5 and 22.

13.1 Location, topography and geology

Plot 10 was located at Cock Hill, beyond the ditch which formed the south-eastern boundary of the Burton Constable site and an area of disturbance from an earlier pipeline. It was 500m to the north-west of Woodlands Farm, Roe Hill and 1.5km to the north-east of the village of Coniston. The site was approximately rectangular in plan, oriented north-west to south-east and measured 55m by 9m. After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels the site sloped slightly downwards from a high point of 16.20m OD close to its north-western end to 15.80m OD at its south-eastern limit.

The ground level rises to the east of the excavation area, with the 20m contour being approximately 300m distant. To the west, the land gradually drops away towards the Hull valley and the 10m contour is located 1.5km away.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay described during the watching brief at the site as light to mid-orange brown silty clay. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Burlingham 2 association (SSEW 1983).

13.2 Archaeological background

A possible ring ditch or round barrow (SMR MHU18511) has been recorded approximately 140m to the south-east of the site. The desk-based assessment noted sites of probable post-medieval date, including field boundaries, a mound and several ponds in the vicinity of the site. The Ellerby and Coniston parish boundary follows the drain and hedged field boundary 30m to the south of the excavation area.

Excavations undertaken at the Burton Constable site 100m to the north-west as part of the present scheme have revealed extensive and significant late Iron Age and Roman remains including settlement evidence. Because of the heavy presence of archaeological remains on the Burton Constable site, the decision was made to subject Cock Hill to a controlled strip and the site was excavated between 23 and 26 April 2008.

13.3 Site description

Archaeological remains were spread across the small excavation area. No pottery was recovered from the site and consequently the features are poorly dated. Phasing of the archaeological sequence has been based on stratigraphic relationships, similarities in form and assumed associations based on the common alignments of features.

Phase 1: Roman field system (Figure 22a)

A north-east to south-west oriented ditch, group **116031**, extended across the central area of the site. The ditch probably represents a field or enclosure boundary. Towards the northern limit of the site a second ditch, group **116023** extended across the site on a north-west to south-east orientation. Ditch **116023** may have formed part of the same system of boundaries as ditch

116031 but this could not be proven within the confines of the excavation area. To the south, a second ditch, group **116030**, extended across the site. Both **116031** and **116030** were aligned with a series of features from phase 11, a fourth century field system, on the Burton Constable site. No finds were recovered from the ditches but finds recovered to the north-west, from the Burton Constable site, are largely of late Iron Age or Roman date and it is suggested that the ditches assigned to this phase of activity are probably an extension of activity during this period.

Phase 2: Re-alignment of Roman field system

A north-east to south-west oriented ditch, group **116029**, truncated the Phase 1 ditch **116031** in the centre of the site. The ditches are likely to have functioned as boundary ditches, possibly representing a renegotiation of the Phase 1 boundaries. The extent to which this phase of activity post-dated Phase 1 is unknown because of the absence of finds. However, alterations to boundaries at the Burton Constable site appeared to have been undertaken throughout the Roman period with the site abandoned at some point during the fourth century AD and it is assumed that the ditches encountered here are within the same date range. Two pits, **116015** and **116005**, between ditches **116030** and **116031**, have been placed within the later phase as a post-excavation convenience but the features are undated as no stratigraphic relationships occur and no datable material was recovered from either feature.

13.4 Discussion

As there is no reliably dated material from the site, few conclusions can be drawn, but the proximity of the archaeologically rich site at Burton Constable (Plot 9) to the north inevitably gives rise to speculation that the features relate directly to the results from that site. Their alignments would suggest, if anything, that the linear features relate to the later phases of Roman activity at Burton Constable. If this is so, the lack of evidence of a similar level of material culture is, perhaps, surprising, but may imply no more than that the Cock Hill site was relatively remote from the centre of the settlement that produced the finds.

13.5 Potential of the site

The lack of datable material means that the site has little or no potential for further research, but it is useful in defining the limits of the settlement core at the Burton Constable site.

13.6 Recommendations

There are no site-specific recommendations.

14 PLOT 25: BRANDYWELL

Iron Age or early Roman roundhouses, and settlement features; Roman field systems and two human burials.

Central NGR: 519056 433328.

Civil Parish: Sproatley.

Total area of excavation: 2084m².

Figures 2, 6, 23 and 24, Plates 13 to 15.

14.1 Location, topography and geology

Plot 25 was located 600m to the south-east of Brandywell, a farm fronting on to the B1238 road, 1km south of Sproatley and 1.3km east of Wyton. The excavation area measured 80m by 26m (Figure 23). After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels the site sloped slightly from a highest level of 11.70m OD close to its south-eastern limit, to 10.35m OD at its north-western limit.

The land drops below the 10m contour a short distance to the west, continuing to fall to the Hull valley, while to the south and south-east the landscape also drops away, towards Nuttles Drain and Sproatley Drain. To the north, the village of Sproatley occupies an area of higher ground.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief at the site as mid-orange brown silty clay with few coarse inclusions in the northern part of the plot but with increasing amounts of sand and gravel as the route progressed southwards. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Burlingham 2 association; however, the site lay almost on the boundary between this and typical stagnogley soils of the Holderness association (SSEW 1983).

14.2 Archaeological background

A number of possible archaeological sites are known in the immediate vicinity of the Brandywell site. The Humber SMR lists a settlement immediately to the south of the site (SMR MHU13022) known from aerial photographs. The remains are recorded as possibly Roman or earlier in date and comprise ring ditches, enclosures, and a possible quarry: this was in the area of the Sproatley site (Plot 26, below) where remains dating from the Mesolithic period were recorded, along with later prehistoric and Roman features.

Analysis of aerial photographs of the area had been undertaken during an assessment of aggregate-producing areas (Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008) which identified remains at the Brandywell site extending well beyond the excavation area.

The desk-based assessment of the pipeline route also notes enclosures (SMR MHU18815) of unknown date approximately 500m to the south. Two possible Bronze Age round barrows are listed on the SMR (SMR MHU18789) 620m to the east of the site, with Sproatley Grange deserted medieval village (SMR MHU2762) located in the same approximate area.

Both the route as it was constructed through the plot and a possible alternative route were subjected to geophysical surveys. Both surveys showed areas of strong magnetic anomalies in the centre of the field, which were thought to be caused by peaty deposits or iron panning, their morphology not easily reconciled to archaeological features.

Small quantities of flint and medieval and post-medieval pottery were collected from the vicinity of the site during fieldwalking.

Three evaluation trenches opened in August 2007 (Trenches 7, 8 and 9) revealed a small number of ditches that produced Romano-British pottery and a possible buried land surface. A controlled strip and area excavation followed, carried out between 4 September and 28 October.

14.3 Site description

A series of relatively short curvilinear ditches were probably the fragmentary remains of late Iron Age or early Roman ring gullies, while a series of more extensive linear features most likely represent the remains of field or enclosure boundaries dated to the Roman period. A number of the pits could be the remains of postholes, some of which may have formed wall lines and internal features within ring gullies, while others may be of a later date, possibly forming the remains of a rectangular structure associated with the field or enclosure systems.

Phase 1: Late Iron Age settlement

The earliest evidence of settlement of the Brandywell site dated from the later Iron Age or early Roman periods and represents the earliest significant activity at the site. The bulk of the pottery recovered from features assigned to this phase comprises poorly dated, hand-made wares although a more limited assemblage of first century AD wheel-thrown pottery was also recovered.

Structure 1 (Figures 23a and 23b)

A curvilinear ditch, group **25238**, in the central area of the site formed a slight arc approximately 6m long, the intervention at its northern end showing that it had been recut on at least one occasion.

The pottery assemblage recovered from the fills of the ditch comprised hand-made wares. To the south, a heavily truncated short length of curvilinear ditch, **25119**, may have formed a continuation of the same feature. Its southern end formed a terminal which may have been the location of a south-east facing entrance through the ditch. Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from fill 25120 of the terminal. An elongated pit, **25230**, located 5m to the west of ditch **25238**, and a second, **25117**, to the south-west, may also have been part of the feature as both lay on its projected line if it had originally enclosed a circular area. Wheel-thrown pottery dated to the mid- to late first century AD was recovered from fill 25231 of pit **25230** and hand-made pottery, along with a small quantity of daub, was recovered from fill 25118 of pit **25117**. The feature is interpreted as the much truncated remains of a ring gully which would have surrounded a circular building

Two closely spaced, small pits, **25146** and **25154**, were also revealed on the projected line of the gully to the south-west of the possible terminal. If this was a genuine terminal, then these pits would have been located in the entranceway. The extrapolated line of the ring gully enclosed an area which measured 15m in diameter.

Structure 2 (Figure 24a)

Approximately 1m to the west of Structure 1, a second curvilinear ditch, group **25243**, within the area assumed to have been bounded by Structure 1 produced Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery from fill 25161. The feature is interpreted as the remains of a second ring gully. The projected diameter of the area likely to have been enclosed by the feature is 10.2m.

A series of pits or postholes, group **25244**, were revealed 0.60m to the west of the Structure 2 ring gully, extending around its inner edge and respecting its line. The pits were spaced relatively evenly at 0.70m intervals between each centre point and are interpreted as a line of

postholes marking the position of the line of the wall that would have formed the external wall of Structure 2. The projected line of the wall would have enclosed an area which measured approximately 7.7m in diameter.

A series of further pits or postholes, collectively group **25245**, were clustered within the internal space of Structures 1, 2 and 3 and may have been associated with any of these structures.

It is evident from their respective locations that Structures 1 and 2 could not have been contemporary and must represent a sequence of construction in the same approximate area.

Structure 3 (Figures 23a and 23b)

Adjacent to the inner edge of ditch **25243,** part of a further possible ring gully, **25239**, had a slightly irregular curve along its northern edge, and it is possible that the ditch surrounded a sub-rectangular or oval-shaped building rather than a circular structure. Pottery recovered from the fills of the ditch comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares. The Structure 3 ring gully truncated pit **25203**, one of the pits forming the possible wall line of Structure 2, and although its relationship with a second pit, **25201**, within the same group is unclear it seems likely that this was also truncated.

Two further pits, **25177** and **25236**, both irregular in shape, were within the area defined by the Structure 3 ring gully. The pits were larger than others in the immediate area and may represent the remains of more extensive features which have been heavily truncated. A large amount of animal bone was recovered from fill 25237 of pit **25236** and the pit may have been used for the disposal of rubbish or food debris. The location of the pit suggests that it may have truncated a posthole in the wall line of Structure 2 in which case it is unlikely that it was related to that structure. Its location might, however, suggest that it is related to Structure 3. Pit **25177**, similarly positioned just inside the Structure 3 ring gully, may have been a similar feature.

It is unlikely that ditch **25239** represents maintenance or a replacement of the ring gully of Structure 2 as it also appears to truncate the wall line and its slightly irregular form possibly suggests that it surrounded a differently shaped building. It seems more likely that it represents a structure constructed after Structure 2 had collapsed or been demolished.

Structure 4 (Figures 23a and 23b)

The western extent of Structure 3 was truncated by the possible ring gully, group **25246**, of a further structure. This feature, close to the western limit of the site, had been heavily truncated by a furrow. Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from the fills of the gully. A heavily truncated, poorly defined feature, **25234**, close to the southern end of the possible ring gully may have been a continuation of ditch **25246**.

Structure 5 (Figures 23a and 23b)

The remains of curvilinear ditch **25129**, to the south of Structure 4, had been heavily truncated by a furrow. A short length of curvilinear ditch, **25137**, to the south, may have formed part of the same feature. Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from the fills of both of these ditches, along with a fragment of pyramidal loomweight from fill 25138 of ditch **25137** and pieces of residual worked flint. These ditches were similar in appearance to the other ring gullies and are likely to have been the fragmentary remains of a further ring gully enclosing an area which measured 9m in diameter.

Additional ditches (Figure 23a)

A large, irregular pit, group **25167**, truncated the southern extent of ditch **24119**, part of the Structure 1 ring gully. It measured 3.15m by 1.10m and was 0.16m deep. Pottery recovered from fills of the pit comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares, and a small quantity of daub was also recovered. The function of the pit may have been related to either Structure 2, 3

or 4, or the pit may have simply been an eroded hollow. Pit **25151** truncated feature **25167**; its function is unclear.

The remains of a north-to-south oriented ditch, **25149**, approximately 7m to the west of pit **25167,** had been heavily truncated by a second ditch, group **25113**. This second ditch extended on a north to south orientation, before turning eastwards at its northern end and was probably a recut of the earlier feature.

Ditch **25113** had been truncated by a sinuous, irregular ditch, group **25247** (Figure 24d), which extended on an approximately east to west orientation for a distance of 7.1m and truncated pit **25167** at its eastern end. Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from the fills of the ditch. The western end of ditch **25247** had in turn been truncated by a north-west to south-east oriented ditch, **25129,** one of the elements of Structure 5. Both hand-made pottery and daub were recovered from the fills of ditch **25247**.

The function of the irregular ditches in this area of the site is not well understood. Most of the features are at least partially contained within the area defined by Structure 1 and are therefore unlikely to be contemporary with that structure. However, they lie to the south of Structures 2, 3 and 4 and therefore may be contemporary with those structures. The irregular and fragmentary nature of the features does not lend itself to confident interpretation but the ditches and pits could have been the remains of animal pens or possibly drainage features.

A further ditch, group **25038**, to the north-east of the structures, was slightly curvilinear in plan and was oriented approximately north-east to south-west. Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery, along with struck flint, was recovered from fill 25037 of the ditch. It is possible that this ditch is the remains of a further structure but given the lack of associated evidence such an interpretation can not be substantiated.

Phase 2: Late first to second century field system

Settlement appears to have been abandoned, or shifted beyond the area of excavation, by the second century AD. The land was thereafter used for agriculture. A series of ditches, most likely marking the boundaries of fields, were used to enclose distinct field plots during this phase. The presence of wheel-thrown pottery within the fills of some of the ditches suggests that they belong to a later phase of activity than the Phase 1 settlement.

Field boundaries (Figures 23a, 24b and 24c)

An extensive north-east to south-west oriented ditch, group **25207**, extended across the north-western end of the excavation area. It measured up to 0.90m wide. A small quantity of pottery dated to the mid-first to second centuries AD was recovered from fill 25069 of the ditch.

A second ditch, group **25209** (Figure 24b), extended across the western half of the central area of the site on a similar, but slightly more easterly, orientation to ditch **25207**. Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from the fills of the ditch.

Approximately 5m to the east, a north-west to south-east oriented ditch, group **25208**, extended across the site for a distance of approximately 30m. A small quantity of wheel-thrown early Roman pottery was recovered from ditch fill 25033, along with hand-made pottery similar to the recovered from the Phase 1 features.

A ditch, group **25116** (Figure 24c)**,** in the southern half of the site, truncated Phase 1 features including the drip gullies of Structures 1 and 5. It had an irregular terminal at its eastern end, 2.5m to the east of the line of ditch **25208**. Pottery recovered from the ditch included late first to mid-second century AD wares.

Ditches **25207**, **25209**, **25208** and **25116** are interpreted as field or enclosure boundaries and probably form part of a single system of boundary ditches marking the limits of small, trapezoidal enclosures. The terminal of ditch **25116** suggests that an entrance through the ditch boundaries existed between ditches **25116** and **25208** and it is possible that a further entrance existed further to the north-west between ditches **25209** and **25208**.

Phase 3: Second century boundary and enclosure reorganisation

The second century AD saw the site develop further with the replacement of the field system of the previous phase with a system of land boundaries characterised by more substantial and possibly more widely spaced ditches. A rectangular building may also have been constructed at the site during this phase. Two burials have also been assigned to this phase of activity.

Enclosure ditches (Figures 23a and 24e; Plate 13)

In the central area, a substantial ditch, group **25168**, measuring up to 4m wide and 1.30m deep, crossed the site on a north-east to south-west orientation turning to the south-east close to the eastern limit of the site. A contemporary feature, a length of shallow ditch, **25042**, extended to the north from the corner of ditch **25168**. An assemblage of pottery dated to the second century AD was recovered from the large ditch along with a small assemblage of human bone. The orientation of the ditch is similar to the orientations of Phase 2 ditches **25208** and **25209**, and it may have been set out while the Phase 2 ditches were at least partially visible or the boundary which they marked was still known. A shallow gully **25053 (= 25064)** was possibly associated with ditch **25168** along with a further gully, **25030**, and a pit, **25025 (= 25108)**. These features may have been drainage gullies discharging into the larger ditch but fell out of use before the main ditch silted up. Environmental evidence suggests that the silting up of the main ditch was a slow process with periods of standing water in the feature. During this period, the surrounding land had probably been abandoned and began to develop into scrub. No pottery definitely post-dating the second century AD was recovered from the ditch, which may have been used for a relatively limited time.

Structure 6

Four features, **25046**, **25066**, **25087** and **25089** alongside ditch **25168**, were all shallow, varying in depth from 0.03m to 0.09m but were clearly defined and were interpreted as heavily truncated postholes. Feature **25019** could have been an extension to the row although at 0.22m deep it was a much more substantial feature. Two other postholes 3m to the southeast were initially interpreted as providing a corresponding row though these make a very disparate pair, feature **25078** being 0.06m deep compared to 0.41m for posthole 25082. While it cannot be ruled out that these postholes collectively formed a structure, perhaps 4m by 3m with the very shallow posthole **25089** holding an internal post, the evidence is hardly convincing.

The alignment of the posts respecting the alignment of boundary ditch **25168** suggests that these posts belong to this phase of activity on the basis of this alignment. A small quantity of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from the postholes along with fragmentary, non-adult, human bone, possibly from more than one individual, which was recovered from fill 25067 of posthole **25066**. An almost complete articulated cow or calf skeleton was recovered from pit **25083**. Environmental analysis of the fills of the postholes has revealed an organic matrix in several of the deposits which may be the remains of roofing thatch.

Burials (Plates 14 and 15)

A north-to-south oriented grave, **25184**, was encountered close to the western limit of the trench, cut into the top of Phase 2 boundary ditch **25209**. The grave contained an inhumation, 25183, in a supine position with the head to the north and looking to the west, and legs flexed. Animal bones by the head and feet appeared to have been deliberately placed.

A second north-to-south oriented grave cut, **25059**, approximately 2.5m to the south of grave **25184,** contained a single infant burial, 25218, which had been laid with its head to the north and in a semi-crouched position facing west with its legs part flexed, similar to the adult burial to the north. The individual had been buried wearing a glass bead necklace and two small cast metal rings.

Phase 4: Medieval and post-medieval agriculture

The ditches appear to have fallen into disuse and become backfilled by the end of the second or early third century and there is no evidence of further land use until the late medieval or post-medieval period, when a system of north-east to south-west oriented ridge and furrow was established. This was later sealed by a layer of subsoil **25001** and topsoil **25000** both approximately 0.30m thick. The furrows are the earliest post-Roman evidence of activity at the site and it is possible that the site was considered to be marginal land in the intervening period.

14.4 Discussion

The second largest assemblage of worked flint from the project was recovered from the Brandywell site, comprising 116 struck flints and five burnt but unworked pieces. Two distinct industries are represented within the assemblage, a blade industry of broadly Mesolithic date and a flake-orientated industry of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. No cut features could be confidently interpreted as originating during these periods and the flintwork appears to be residual material contained within later features. However, the quantity of the flintwork is indicative of considerable activity at the site during these early periods, albeit with no apparent survival of *in situ* deposits. A substantial flint scatter of Mesolithic date was encountered a short distance to the south-east on the Sproatley site and it seems likely that significant Mesolithic activity straddled the two sites. Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork was also recovered from the Sproatley site and, although possibly less intensive, it would appear that activity during this period also extended across both of the sites.

The location would have provided easy access to the watercourses now marked by the Nuttles and Sproatley Drains to the south and south-east, on the eastern edge of the Hull Valley. The margins of these watercourses are likely to have been rich grounds for both hunting and foraging and this location may have been additionally attractive if the local watercourses were used for transport.

Settlement of the site occurred during the later Iron Age. Whilst the chronology of the Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery recovered from the site is poorly understood, an absence of wheel-thrown wares from the fills of the features associated with the settlement suggests that the settlement had been established prior to the Roman conquest and may have been abandoned before Roman influence was established in the area. At least five circular structures were constructed at the site, probably sequentially, rebuilding or remodelling a single building over an extended period of time and possibly over a number of generations.

A fragment of loomweight recovered from Structure 5 and an absence of any indication of industrial activity possibly suggests that the structures had a domestic rather than industrial use. Otherwise, there is little indication of the nature of the settlement. The general paucity of charred cereal grains and chaff recovered from environmental samples taken of deposits assigned to this phase of activity could suggest that the local agricultural economy was based on the raising of livestock rather than crops, although it is difficult to separate the effects of poor preservation of charred plant material from a genuine lack of activity. Excavations at the Sproatley site to the south-east did not reveal any further definite roundhouses and the remains therefore may represent an isolated, unenclosed farmstead rather than part of a more extensive community.

Settlement was abandoned by the second century AD but development of the site continued. There is no evidence of a complete hiatus of activity at this time and a number of shallow ditches probably originated in the immediate post-settlement period. Geophysical evidence from the site and from Plot 26 to the south-east, along with excavation evidence from the Sproatley site, suggests that the ditches were part of a much wider network, forming a series of trapezoidal enclosures extending over a considerable area. As with the Sproatley site, the bulk environmental samples from the ditches recovered very few cereal remains and it does not appear that the enclosures were related to arable farming. The enclosures may have formed small paddocks or pens for animals or may represent boundaries related to tenure.

Development of the site continued through the second century, and at some point during this period the enclosure ditches established after the settlement had fallen into disuse were replaced by a more substantial boundary with the landscape apparently divided into larger enclosed areas than had previously existed. The scale of the ditch, up to 4m wide, suggests that it performed a different function from the earlier features and may have been constructed as a defensive measure. Fragments of human bone recovered from the ditch probably suggest the disturbance of burials in the area.

A rectangular, post-built building was constructed during this phase of activity, within the enclosure, its location and orientation seemingly dictated by the substantial ditch. The function of the building is unclear and it is not readily apparent whether it was used for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes. Fragments of non-adult human bone of possibly more than one individual were recovered from one of the postholes associated with the building. The burial of individuals, particularly children, under buildings has been recognised during excavations along the Ganstead to Asselby pipeline to the west of this pipeline route (Jen Wood, pers. comm.) and the practice may have been adopted here, but the bone is perhaps more likely to represent residual material originating from disturbed burials as human bone was also recovered from the adjacent substantial boundary ditch.

The graves of an adult and an infant were also revealed within the enclosure. Both had been buried with their legs partially flexed, in a semi-crouched position. Grave goods were confined to the infant, which had been buried with a glass bead necklace. Two iron rings also recovered from the infant's grave may have been some form of personal item or possibly coffin furniture.

The site was probably abandoned by the end of the second century and the substantial enclosure ditch appears to have begun to gradually silt up; scrub developed on the surrounding area. Abandonment of the site may have been a consequence of a decrease in the pressure on resources, perhaps caused by a general decrease in the population at a local level or may have been the result of a wider reorganisation of the landscape during the Roman period. No further activity at the site is known until the later medieval period or early post-medieval period, when the site was under the plough.

14.5 Potential

The results of the excavations at the Brandywell site have the potential to enhance our understanding of a number of aspects of the late Iron Age and Roman periods and to a lesser extent the earlier prehistoric periods.

The worked flint assemblage at the site was completely recovered from later features and no *in situ* deposits originating during the earlier prehistoric periods were recorded. However, the assemblage is relatively large and is unlikely to have moved far from its original position, and will contribute to the understanding of the spatial distribution of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age sites in the area. The assemblage also has the potential to increase our understanding of the nature of the very large assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork recovered from the adjacent Sproatley site.

There is potential for further refinement of the pottery dates from the site, particularly the assemblage of Iron Age or hand-made Roman hand-made wares. The possible ring gullies of a number of circular buildings appear to have been constructed and abandoned prior to any significant Roman influence, although a sherd of mid- to late first century wheel-thrown pottery recovered from a feature associated with the settlement might suggest that it continued until the arrival of Roman influence, but not much beyond it.

There is no evidence that the Iron Age settlement was enclosed; comparison of the age and locations of both enclosed and unenclosed settlements along the pipeline route and in the wider south Holderness region could indicate whether lack of enclosure is a chronological indicator or a response to topographic or environmental considerations, or whether it reflects a response to, or a lack of, some other stimulus.

There appears to have been continuous activity at the site from the late Iron Age into the Roman period and the site provides information on these periods along with the transitional period between them. The proximity of the remains to those at Sproatley (Plot 26) suggests that the two sites are part of the same area of activity and the results from this plot will complement those from the Sproatley site.

Extensive geophysical survey was undertaken in the vicinity of the site, the results demonstrating that archaeological remains extend well beyond the limits of the easement. Cropmark evidence supports this view. As well as furthering our understanding of the nature of these remains, the results may in turn advance the understanding and interpretation of geophysical and cropmark evidence in the wider south Holderness region.

There is evidence of a change in building styles between the late Iron Age and Roman periods at the site and further consideration of the remains may allow a better understanding of the reasons for this change.

The site offers the opportunity to examine burial practices during the Roman period and, although the quantity of human remains is low, comparisons with results from elsewhere in southern Holderness and the wider region will inform our understanding of burial practices during this period. Further analysis of the human remains may also indicate ages and pathologies of the individuals.

Evidence of cereal production was sparse and this may reflect a focus on animal husbandry rather than crop cultivation. Further analysis of selected environmental samples, including pollen samples from ditch **25168**, and the animal bone assemblage may therefore increase our understanding of the economic focus of the site.

14.6 Recommendations

The following site-specific recommendations are proposed:

- Parallels for the radiating patterns of ditches at this site and at Sproatley (Plot 26) will be sought, with a view to better understanding the morphology of these sites.
- Radiocarbon dating of selected samples as part of a project-wide programme of dating.
- Further processing and analysis of selected environmental samples, focusing on the ring gullies and the large enclosure ditches.
- A staged programme of analysis of the pollen sample sequence from the enclosure ditch. The number of further samples to be analysed will be reviewed as results from initial analysis of a limited number of samples are obtained.

- Analysis of the human remains including further study of spine lesions and teeth of the adult skeleton.

- Further analysis and illustration of selected finds, including loomweight fragments, quern stones and important registered finds.

- Further analysis of the pottery assemblages, including thin section and chemical analysis of selected sherds where appropriate, along with selected illustrations.

15 PLOT 26: SPROATLEY

In situ *Mesolithic flint scatter and a separate disturbed scatter containing Mesolithic and Neolithic flint; two possible Bronze Age barrows and a possible Iron Age square barrow with a later human burial; late Iron Age or early Roman enclosures and pits.*

Central NGR: 519174 433140.

Civil Parish: Sproatley.

Total area of excavation: 8560m².

Figures 2, 6 and 25 to 28, Plates 16 to 20.

15.1 Location, topography and geology

Plot 26 was located directly to the south of the Brandywell site, Plot 25. It was 1.3km to the south-west of the village of Wyton and 1.4km south of Sproatley. The excavation area was approximately rectangular in plan, oriented north-west to south-east with its southernmost end turning further westwards. After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels the site sloped downwards from a highest level of 11.50m OD close to its north-western limit to 7.80 OD a short distance from the south-eastern limit.

Higher ground above the 20m contour lay to the north of the site around Sproatley, while to the west the land sloped downwards to the Hull valley and to the south and south-east the ground also fell, towards Nuttles Drain and Sproatley Drain.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as mid-orange brown silty clay with fine sand inclusions at the north-western end of the site, with the inclusions becoming coarser along the site, being recorded as fine gravel at the south-eastern end. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Burlingham 2 association, with the site lying close to the boundary between this and typical stagnogley soils of the Holderness association (SSEW 1983).

15.2 Archaeological background

A possible Roman or earlier settlement (SMR MHU13022) recorded on the Humber SMR is located at the Sproatley site, extending beyond the boundaries of the excavation area. The site is known from aerial photographs, which show ring ditches, enclosures and a possible quarry. Further analysis of aerial photographs of the area has been undertaken during an assessment of aggregate-producing areas (English Heritage and Humber Field Archaeology 2008) which also records the presence of cropmarks defining a possible settlement.

The desk-based assessment of the pipeline route also noted enclosures (SMR MHU18815) of unknown date 500m to the south-west of the site. Two possible Bronze Age round barrows are listed on the SMR (SMR MHU18789) 500m to the east of the site. Sproatley Grange deserted medieval village (SMR MHU2762) is also believed to be located in the same approximate area.

At the time that the fieldwalking survey was carried out, the preferred pipeline route was not the one eventually built but was up to 120m to the south-west. Two flint flakes were recovered along with small quantities of medieval and post-medieval ceramics.

In addition to the geophysical survey along the proposed centreline, an extended area was surveyed (Figure 25) in an attempt to find a less damaging re-route across this field for the pipeline. This revealed a striking pattern of anomalies corresponding to cropmarks visible on the aerial photographs. Linear anomalies, radiating outwards from a point to the west of the

excavation area, are clearly visible, along with a large number of other linear ditches, ring ditches and pits. The survey did not, however, corroborate the interpretation of the putative quarry.

The initial evaluation strategy called for fifteen evaluation trenches at the site (Trenches 10-24) targeted at anomalies revealed by the geophysical survey. Excavation of these trenches rapidly confirmed the presence of archaeological remains and topsoil stripping for the open area excavation commenced immediately. A deep subsoil layer covering the site was also removed by machine and stacked along the eastern side of the working width, exposing the highest archaeological horizons. Excavation started on 22 August 2007, but with weather interruptions, changes of strategy, and other delays it was not completed until 15 November.

15.3 Site description

This multi-period site had two scatters of Mesolithic worked flint. The more northerly of these showed some disturbance but was otherwise *in situ*, a nationally rare example of an *in situ* Mesolithic flint-working area and the only one known in the southern Holderness area. Several small features were sealed by the flint-working residues and two concentrations of charcoal within the scatter may mark the locations of hearths. The southern flint scatter also contained Neolithic and Bronze Age material and showed greater signs disturbance.

Parts of two annular features visible within the working width contained no datable artefacts but have been interpreted stratigraphically and morphologically as the remains of Neolithic or early Bronze Age barrows.

An Iron Age square enclosure cut into the southern flint scatter had no internal features but could possibly have been the very truncated remains of a square barrow. The poorly preserved remains of a Roman grave cut into this ditch, suggests that the area may have continued to have a funerary function over a very extended period.

The boundary ditches seen in the geophysical survey as radiating from a focus a short distance to the west of the northern limit of the site were shown to belong to a broad phase of activity, dating to the late Iron Age or Roman period.

Phase 1: Mesolithic activity

The northern flint scatter (Figure 26; Plate 16)

The earliest activity at the site is represented by a cluster of four small pits, **26537**, **26538**, **26539** and **26554,** towards the north-western end of the site. The pits measured between 0.2m and 0.45m wide and up to 0.15m deep with similar irregularly tapering profiles. An assemblage of undiagnostic worked and burnt flint was recovered from the fills of the features. A larger feature a short distance to the south-west of the smaller pits, **26572**, was probably a pit with a rounded base or possibly the terminal of a ditch. It was 1.8m across and 0.58m deep contained a series of fills which produced pieces of worked and burnt flint which could not be closely dated, along with a small fragment of a late eighteenth or early nineteenth century jug handle, presumed to have been intrusive, perhaps introduced by an animal burrow or as a result of root disturbance. There is little indication of the function of the pits, although a thin lens of charcoal, 26578, contained within the larger pit suggests that burning took place there, or at least that burnt material was dumped into the pit.

The features were sealed by buried soils 26020 and 26140 in which worked and unworked flints were clearly visible. These layers formed part of a more extensive series of layers, which included deposits 26222, 26398, 26548, 26555 and 26556. These buried soil layers would have been more extensive but had been much truncated by later ploughing, surviving only within a slight hollow which was apparent in the underlying natural geology.

The sampling strategy for these deposits was agreed in consultation with the development control archaeologist for the East Riding and the National Grid archaeological adviser and reviewed and modified as a result of the initial results. Excavation of the deposits was initially undertaken within a 10m area gridded into 1m squares, This grid was later extended to the east when excavation showed that the scatter was larger than originally thought.

All of the excavated material from each 1m square was retained for subsequent sieving. The first squares to be excavated were removed in 0.02m spits but it became apparent that there had been some vertical mixing of layers and later squares were excavated more rapidly.

The material from alternate squares was processed. Sub-samples of forty litres were taken for bulk sieving and recovery of environmental evidence; the remainder of the material was then sieved with a coarser mesh and all worked flint and other artefacts retained.

A substantial assemblage of worked flint was recovered from the layers, almost all of the diagnostic pieces suggesting a date in the Mesolithic period. Two possible exceptions were piece from layer 26140 for which a Neolithic or Bronze Age date might be more likely and a flake from layer 26020 which is more typical of Neolithic technology. Six sherds of Beaker pottery were also recovered from layer 26020. The later date assigned to these artefacts imply that this soil layer was still exposed into at least the early Bronze Age, allowing some reworking. The low frequency of cortical and trimming flakes within the assemblage suggests that cores were prepared at another location and that the flintworking undertaken here is most likely related to the maintenance of toolkits and other equipment used for hunting.

Radiocarbon determinations on three hazelnut shells recovered from layer 26222 gave calibrated dates of 8350-7750 cal BC (SUERC-24872), 8600-8000 cal BC (SUERC-25015), and 8610-8320 cal BC (SUERC-24894). The dates confirm that the buried soil was developing by the early Mesolithic. Concentrations of charcoal were noted in three discrete areas within the sampling grid; in each case levels of worked flint were low in the squares containing the raised charcoal levels but were higher in the adjacent squares. This spatial patterning of the charcoal and flintwork may indicate that there were three hearths with working areas around them, perhaps the location of sitting areas where tools were produced. Slight concentrations of bone and charred hazelnut shell in a further zone may be indicative of the dumping of ash from the hearths.

The southern flint scatter (Figure 27)

A possible palaeochannel, **26573,** was encountered in the central area of the site. Two similar features, **26558** and **26562** (neither feature is depicted)**,** probably represent a continuation of the same channel. The palaeochannel had very unclear edges and was not fully excavated due to time constraints. A small assemblage of Mesolithic flint work was recovered from fill 26565 of palaeochannel **26562.** It seems likely that the palaeochannels represent the course of small stream which silted up during the Mesolithic period. A series of alluvial deposits, 26569, 26570, and 26571 sealed the palaeochannel and suggest that the area was prone to localised flooding even after the watercourse had silted up.

A number of buried soil layers, 26524 to 26527, 26530 and 27575 sealed the alluvium and produced a large scatter of worked and burnt flint. The scatter was less dense than that revealed to the north and produced a number of typologically Mesolithic flints, along with a small amount of Neolithic flintwork, forty-five pieces of mostly abraded Bronze Age Beaker pottery and over forty fragments of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery. Two radiocarbon determinations on hazelnut shells recovered from layers 26524 and 26525 gave dates of 3700-3620 cal BC (SUERC-24896) and 1300-1050cal BC (SUERC-24895).

The artefact assemblage indicates that there was Mesolithic activity in the immediate area of the flint scatter but also suggests that the finds are not *in situ*. However, the number of unabraded

flint fragments within the assemblage suggests that these pieces have not moved far from their original point of deposition. A degree of mixing and reworking of deposits seems to have occurred, possibly as a result of colluvial movement down the slope towards the palaeochannel.

Phase 2: Neolithic or Bronze Age barrows

Barrow 1 and associated pits (Figures 26, 28a, 28b, 28c and 28d; Plate 17)

A curvilinear ditch, group **26047** (Figure 26), extended into the north-western half of the site from the western limit of excavation. The visible portion of the ditch measured up to 2m wide and formed an arc, which the geophysical survey evidence (Figure 25) shows as part of a substantial circular anomaly. Extrapolation from the excavated remains, and the geophysical survey plot, showed that the feature was 26m in diameter. A piece of undiagnostic worked flint was recovered from fill 26221 and a second undiagnostic worked flint was recovered from a possible posthole, **26233**, in the base of the ditch.

Fifteen small pits or postholes were recorded within the base and to either side of the northern half of the visible portion of the Barrow 1 ditch. These features had similar steep-sided profiles, pit **28209** being a typical example (Figure 28d). The fills of all of them were very similar to the underlying natural deposits and no artefacts were recovered from any of them.

It is unlikely that the curvilinear feature was a ring gully around a circular building as its dimensions are considerably in excess of the normal range of such features. With relatively little of the ditch visible and with further pits presumably extending beyond the limits of the excavation conclusions regarding the function of the feature are necessarily tentative. However the form and projected size of the ditch suggests that it may represent the remains of a Bronze Age barrow. The presence of Bronze Age pottery in the reworked Phase 1 buried soils shows that there was some activity at the site at this period.

Barrow 2 (Figures 26 and 28e)

A second curvilinear ditch, group **26194**, 22m to the north-east of ditch **26047** and measuring 1.1m wide, was only partially visible, extending into the site from the eastern excavation limit. The feature is shown as a circular anomaly on the geophysical survey (Figure 25) and a combination of the survey results and extrapolation of the excavated remains suggests that it measured approximately 30m in diameter. Although clearly visible on the stripped surface, both this feature and the Barrow 1 ditch had very clean fills similar in composition to the underlying natural deposits. The bases of the ditches and their profiles were difficult to define accurately. No artefacts were recovered from the ditch.

The size of the enclosed area and form of the ditch is markedly similar to the Barrow 1 and the same interpretation is tentatively proposed.

Phase 3: Iron Age and early Roman occupation

Square enclosure (Figure 27)

A sub-square enclosure, group **26378,** 150m to the south-east of Barrows 1 and 2, was formed by ditches up to 0.70m wide and 0.22m deep with steep-sided U-shaped profiles. The presumed western side of the square had been lost to the Phase 3 ditch **26454** but the surviving three sides enclosed an area of 6.20m by 5.80m. A possible recut, 26373, was recorded in one of the interventions. The fill of intervention 26349 contained a large fragment of a pottery vessel lying on its side, including both rim and base. This vessel, described as a shapeless jar and in a rock-tempered fine fabric, could only be broadly dated to the Iron Age or Roman period. There were no other finds from the feature.

The enclosure was only defined during investigation of the Phase 1 southern flint scatter, as its fills were barely distinguishable from the disturbed upper layers of the scatter. There were no internal features.

Structure 1 (Figures 26 and 28f; Plate 19)

A small, curvilinear ditch, group **26146,** in the north-western half of the site, truncated Barrow 1 and extended beyond the limit of excavation. In plan the portion of the feature within the site formed a semi-circle, 4.5m in diameter; it is assumed that if fully exposed it would have been circular. A single sherd of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from fill 26154 of the ditch. The ditch is interpreted as the ring gully from a small circular structure. The putative structure may have been too small to act as a dwelling and it is perhaps more likely that it had an agricultural or industrial use. Several pits, group **26603**, revealed to the south-east of the possible ring gully, have been assigned to this phase of activity because of their proximity to the ring gully.

A group of small postholes within and to the east of the ring gully were undated but seemed to be clustered around it and may have been associated with it. They were typically shallow with dished profiles, feature **26178** (Figure 28c) being the deepest or least truncated.

Boundary ditches and pits (Figures 26, 27 and 28g; Plates 18 and 20)

A series of extensive linear ditches, groups **26019**, **26041**, **26105**, **26286**, **26447, 26454**, **26500** and **26597,** which extended across the site, have been assigned to this phase of activity, although ditch **26447** was a recut of ditch **26500**. The orientation of the ditches varied slightly, the resulting spatial pattern suggesting that the ditches formed boundaries radiating from a focal area located to the west of the northern end of the site. Geophysical survey evidence suggests that ditch **26500** was a continuation of ditch **26454** and this ditch also divided at its south-eastern end to form a north-east to south-west oriented boundary. Further ditches and elongated pits, groups **26273, 26302** and **26407 (= 26431),** which were largely oriented north-east to south-west, appear to have been associated with the more extensive boundaries forming small enclosed plots or fields between them. An entrance into one of the plots or fields between ditches **26041** and **26105** was 1.7m wide. Although relatively few artefacts were found within any of the ditches, Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from a few ditch fills within the system of boundaries and it seems likely that the origin of the boundaries lies within this broad period.

These ditches were part of a wider landscape of enclosures or fields based on an extensive, radiating system of land boundaries and possible trackways, the excavation results coinciding closely with the pattern of anomalies revealed on the geophysical survey.

A large pit, or possibly the terminal of a substantial ditch, **26602,** truncated Barrow 2 close to the eastern limit of the site. The function of the pit is unclear and it is possible that it originated prior to this phase of activity.

Burial (Figure 27)

A north-west to south-east oriented grave, **26353**, in the central area of the site, cut through the square enclosure. The grave was sub-rectangular in plan, with the northern end slightly narrower than the southern end, and measured 1.4m by a maximum of 1.25m. Preservation of bone within the grave cut was poor and only degraded bone fragments, 26377, remained to indicate the presence of an inhumation. Two first to fourth century finger rings and another, less well dated ring were recovered from the fills of the grave.

Intercutting pits (Figures 26 and 27)

A north-east to south-west oriented elongated pit, group **26428**, to the south of ditch **26019** measured at least 6.6m long by up to 2.7m wide and 0.80m deep. The fills of the ditch contained

high levels of charcoal, and charred cereal grain and chaff was also returned from environmental samples taken of the pit fills. A second pit, **26059,** truncated the northern end of pit **26428** and also contained charcoal-rich fills, which produced small amounts of charred cereal grain. The pits contained a number of sherds of wheel-thrown pottery dating to the second century AD which may suggest that they were in use towards the end of this broad phase of activity.

Several other pits to the north of pit **26428**, including pits **26066**, **26070**, **26042** and **26192** may also have originated during this period.

Phase 4: Medieval and post-medieval agriculture

There is no evidence of activity at the site between the Roman period and the medieval or early post-medieval period. The site may have not been utilised at all or, perhaps more likely, was considered marginal land and used for purposes such as grazing which leave few archaeological remains. By the late medieval or earlier post-medieval period the site had been given over to strip fields and was under the plough. A possible field boundary, group **26599,** and a series of furrows along with a number of shallow pits have also been assigned to this phase. Geophysical survey evidence suggests that north-east to south-west oriented furrows extend across much of Plot 26.

A layer of subsoil, 26001, up to 0.40m thick, which had been sealed by a 0.30m thick layer of modern topsoil, 26000, extended across the entire site. Although the thickness of the subsoil was variable it was generally much thicker than any subsoil deposits seen on other sites. The nature of this subsoil deposit is not at all clear. There was a suggestion that it was an alluvial or even a wind-blown deposit but the topography of the site and its environs do not suggest that such an extensive deposit is likely to have been the result of colluviation. The subsoil is perhaps more likely to have been the result of deep cultivation and perhaps indicates that the features revealed at the site had been much truncated by ploughing.

15.4 Discussion

The bulk of the evidence for the earliest activity was recovered from the *in situ* scatter of worked flint in the northern half of the site. Analysis of the density of flint artefacts and charcoal levels within deposits shows two or possibly three distinct areas of burning with concentrations of flintwork close to them. The results may suggest the location of hearths or campfires with flintworking debris perhaps reflecting the locations of areas of working. Radiocarbon dates obtained from hazelnut shells within the area of the scatter suggest that the activity dates from the period between 8610 and 7750 BC.

A second scatter of flintwork, concentrated to the south of the main scatter, appeared to be contained within a deposit that was no longer *in situ*. Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork along with Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery from the deposit and radiocarbon dates obtained from hazelnut shells within the deposit indicate a considerably more recent date-range than the results obtained from the northern scatter. The deposit is likely to have been reworked, possibly as a result of colluviation associated with the infilling of the underlying palaeochannel.

The composition of the flintwork assemblage suggests that cores were probably prepared elsewhere as only a limited number of trimming and cortical flakes were recovered and production was probably aimed at producing usable pieces. The tool types within the assemblage suggest a broad range of activities were undertaken at the site, including the preparation of hides and the maintenance of toolkits. The site may have been used sporadically as a camp, possibly by hunting parties exploiting the natural resources of the area. Flintwork of a Mesolithic date was also recovered during excavation at the Brandywell site immediately to the north-east and it is likely that activity during this period straddled the two areas.

Flintworking activity at the site continued into the Neolithic period and possibly through into the Bronze Age. However, the size of the artefact assemblage from this period is limited when compared to the Mesolithic assemblage and it is not readily apparent what activity was being undertaken at the site during this period. The site may have continued as a base camp for hunters but there is no evidence of settlement and use of the site may have become increasingly sporadic.

Activity at the site continued into the Bronze Age although the site appears to have been no longer used simply as a hunting camp. Two possible round barrows were partially revealed during the excavation and geophysical survey evidence (Figure 25) suggests that at least one further barrow, but quite possibly more, are located in the near vicinity. The excavation partially revealed the outer ditches of the putative barrows, the centre of both lying beyond the limits of the excavation area. It is possible, therefore, that the ditches belong to another class of monument, but when the excavated evidence is combined with the geophysical survey data, it suggests that the ditches form circular enclosures which measure 26m and 30m in diameter. Similarities with a typical barrow shape and size are not easily dismissed.

Two further possible round barrows (SMR MHU 18789, Figure 6) are listed on the Humber SMR some 500m to the north-east of the site and the possible barrows revealed during the excavation, along with those suggested by anomalies on the geophysical survey, may form part of a dispersed barrow group.

A small square Iron Age enclosure to the south of the barrows bears some resemblance to the ditches which surround the square barrows associated with the Arras culture of the Yorkshire Wolds. In the absence of any internal features or any evidence of a funerary function, this is very speculative, but further comparison of the morphology of this feature to known examples of square barrows could strengthen the case for this interpretation.

By the late Iron Age or early Roman period a series of extensive boundary ditches, apparently radiating out from a focus to the west of the northern end of the excavation had been established at the site. A ring gully, which truncated the westernmost barrow ditch, probably surrounded a small circular structure within this landscape. It measured 4.5m in diameter and its small size combined with a general paucity of finds recovered from the ditch suggest that it may have had a agricultural rather than a domestic use.

A grave containing the fragmentary remains of a skeleton truncated the small square enclosure. Finger rings recovered from the grave fill suggest that the individual had been buried wearing jewellery of a broad Roman date.

The arrangement of ditches at the site probably represents an agricultural landscape of small fields or paddocks focused on a settlement. Substantial square enclosures visible on the geophysical survey to the west of the northern end of the site may be related to the settlement area. The geophysical survey suggests that this agricultural landscape extended over a considerable area. Possible trackways are also visible on the survey as are a number of smaller enclosures and seemingly irregular ditches to the west of the southern end of the site, which may represent a second focus of activity.

By the end of the Roman period the site appears to have been abandoned and was probably left as either open pasture or unused marginal land until the later medieval or early post-medieval period when it was put under the plough.

15.5 Potential

The results of the excavation have the potential to increase our understanding of various aspects of Mesolithic to Roman activity at the site and in the wider area. A number of the questions would be best approached by considering this site and Brandywell (Plot 25) as a single entity.

The substantial and significant assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork recovered from the site, much of it *in situ* working debris, has considerable potential to enhance our understanding of earlier prehistoric activity in the southern Holderness region and beyond. Further analysis of the assemblage will refine our understanding of the activities being undertaken and the extent to which settlement may or may not have taken place at the site or in the near vicinity. Comparison of artefacts such as microliths with those from other sites in the region and beyond may increase our understanding of microlith chronologies.

Examination of the spatial distribution of the flintwork assemblage may increase our understanding of how certain areas of the site were utilised, particularly the possibility that small working areas were located around hearths, tentatively identified within the northern flint scatter. Further examination of the topographic position of the site and comparison with the locations of other sites with chronologically similar flintwork assemblages may further aid our understanding of the site and earlier prehistoric sites in the region.

Confirming the dating of the possible barrows would contribute significantly to the understanding of Bronze Age funerary practices in the south Holderness region. Further consideration of potentially similar monuments and associated features visible as geophysical anomalies or cropmarks may increase our understanding of how the site functioned. Comparison of the chronology and location of the barrows with similar features elsewhere in south Holderness and in the wider area could contribute to a greater understanding of ritual landscapes in the region and beyond.

Further consideration of the small square enclosure at the site and comparison to other, similar features in the region, could increase our understanding of its function.

Possible late Iron Age or early Roman settlement at the site should be considered in the context of its proximity to settlement remains at Brandywell (Plot 25) and in relation to other features identified beyond the limits of the excavation as cropmarks and on the geophysical survey. The remains have the potential to increase our understanding of the extent of settlement and field systems in the area and comparison with the locations of other sites could address research questions relating to the spatial distributions of similar sites in southern Holderness. Further consideration of the burial revealed at the site will increase our understanding of Roman burial practices in the area.

15.6 Recommendations

The following site specific recommendations are proposed:

- Further analysis of the flint assemblage in order to refine understanding of the lithic technologies used and the chronology of the site.
- Comparative study of other Mesolithic flint sites in the region and nationally.
- Illustration of approximately forty flints.
- Further analysis of the charcoal assemblage from the area of the northern flint scatter to provide closer identification of the species present.

- Comparison of the spatial distribution of the flintwork and the charcoal and botanical remains recovered from the samples.

- Further radiocarbon dating of the northern flint scatter in order to refine the dating and to investigate whether any discernable time-depth was represented by the scatter.

- Radiocarbon dating of samples from the prehistoric features, to establish in particular the dates of the two possible barrows.

- Further analysis of the Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery and comparison to the assemblage from the adjacent Brandywell site (Plot 25) and other sites in the area to characterise the assemblage and possibly refine its chronology.

- Re-examination of the evidence that the square enclosure may have been the remains of an Iron Age square barrow.

- A detailed report for the Roman pottery assemblage.

- Appropriate specialist reporting on the sherds of mortarium and samian ware within the pottery assemblage.

16 PLOT 31: NUTTLES

Iron Age roundhouse and associated settlement features and multi phase field systems

Central NGR: 519707 432349.

Civil Parish: Burstwick.

Total area of excavation: 1572m².

Figures 2, 6 and 29; Plates 21 and 22.

16.1 Location, topography and geology

Plot 31 was located approximately 430m to the west of Nuttles Hall Farm, 1.2km to the west of the village of Lelley and 2.1km due south of Sproatley. The excavation area was approximately rectangular in plan, oriented north-west to south-east and with dimensions, on average, of 60m by 28m. After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels, the site sloped from a highest level of 13.0m OD close to its north-western limit to 10.5m OD close to the south-western corner.

The site was located on a small headland above the 10m contour with the landscape falling away to the west towards the Hull valley and to the north and north-east towards Nuttles and Sproatley drains, with the 10m contour equidistant, at around 200m away in each of these directions. To the south and east, the landscape generally rises with localised undulations towards Lund Garth, some 800m away, which lies around 16.50m OD.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as mid-orange brown clayey silt. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as typical stagnogley soils of the Holderness association, although the site lies almost on the proposed boundary with the stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Burlingham 2 association (SSEW 1983).

16.2 Archaeological background

The Humber SMR lists a ditched enclosure and other ditches, of possible Iron Age or Roman date, 340m to the north-west of the site (SMR MHU1574), and a circular cropmark (SMR MHU 18914), possibly a ring ditch, 400m to the south-east.

The geophysical survey of the site highlighted a number of anomalies possibly representing ditches and pits. Three separate areas were evaluated in this large plot: the northern and southern areas (Trenches 28 to 32, 38 and 39) revealed only modern remains, but the central area (Trenches 33 to 37) uncovered the remains of Iron Age ditches and a controlled strip was carried out in this area, followed by area excavation between 25 October and 5 November 2007.

16.3 Site description

A series of ditches and pits probably form the remains of an Iron Age settlement and later agricultural activity, continuing on into the Roman period. A number of furrows revealed at the site are testament to late medieval or post-medieval agriculture.

Phase 1: Late Iron Age settlement

One structure, possibly part of a larger settlement, together with associated ditches, pits and fencelines, were revealed in the excavation area. A substantial ditch a short distance from the structure may have enclosed the settlement.

Structure 1 (Figures 29 and 30a; Plate 21)

Only fragmentary remains of a curvilinear ditch, **31519**, at least 5m long, survived in the central area of the site. The feature appeared to terminate at its eastern end. Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from this ditch. It had been truncated by a second feature, a largely complete penannular ditch, groups **31514** and **31522**, enclosing a circular area 9m in diameter. A 2m wide entrance through the ditch, which faced south-east, was adjacent to the terminal of the earlier ditch. Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery similar to that from the earlier ditch was recovered from the feature. The feature is interpreted as a ring gully which would have surrounded a circular building and probably represents a replacement of the earlier ditch, which may have performed the same function around an earlier version of the same structure.

A cluster of six pits, group **31517**, within the area defined by the ring gully, probably represent the location of posts which formed part of the construction of Structure 1 or the settings of internal features.

Possible refuse pits

Pits **31015,** to the south of pit group **31517,** and **31502**, to the east of the structure, both produced quantities of burnt bone. The presence of the bone may suggest that the pits were used for the disposal of food refuse.

Fencelines

The heavily truncated remains of a ditch, group **31518**, extended south-eastwards from the southern side of the entrance to Structure 1, for approximately 10.5m. An additional length of the ditch extended to the south-west for a distance of 7m. The ditch appeared to be contemporary with the structure and produced an assemblage of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery. The heavily truncated remains of a further ditch, **31046**, were encountered adjacent to the ring gully running parallel to ditch **31518**.

Ditches **31518** and **31046** are interpreted as a series of fencelines. They appear to define the position of a small enclosed area on the southern side of the entrance to Structure 1. The ditches were shallow and had evidently been much truncated by later agricultural activities and may therefore represent only the remains of more extensive fencelines in this area, possibly defining further small enclosed areas.

Enclosure ditch (Figures 29 and 30b; Plate 22)

A substantial north-east to south-west oriented ditch, **31103,** to the south of Structure 1, measured up to 6m wide and 1.96m deep and was clearly a major boundary within the landscape. The pottery assemblage recovered from the ditch comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares and pottery dated to the second century AD, suggesting that the ditch was not maintained during this period and was silting up. The origins of the ditch are therefore perhaps more likely to have been prior to the second century, contemporary with the Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery recovered from the fills of the ditch. Three small pieces of copper alloy were recovered from the ditch, possibly debris from metal working.

The size of the ditch suggests that it is unlikely to represent simply a field boundary and, although its scale might suggest a defensive function, there was no evidence for a second ditch crossing the pipeline easement to suggest that the ditch formed an enclosed area. However, the site was located on a small, low headland, with wetland to the north and west and the ditch may have defended the landward access to the headland on which the settlement which included Structure 1 was built.

Phase 2: Late Iron Age field system (Figures 29 and 30c)

A slightly irregular, largely linear ditch, group **31520**, extended most of the way across the site on a north-west to south-east orientation. This ditch truncated Structure 1 and appeared to have been ploughed out at its southern end rather than ending in a true terminal. Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from its fills.

A second ditch, **31132**, extending northwards from ditch **31520** close to the western limit of the site, may have been contemporary with ditch **31520** although the relationship was poorly defined.

The ditches are interpreted as possible field boundaries, originating after Structure 1 had fallen out of use and was no longer standing. An absence of wheel-thrown pottery from the features suggest that it either dates to the late Iron Age or to an early Roman date before significant Roman influence on the area was established.

Phase 3: Second century AD field system and enclosure

Field system (Figures 29, 30a and 30c)

A poorly defined pit, **31134**, truncated the Phase 2 field boundary, and contained Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery. This pit was itself truncated by an east-to-west oriented ditch, group **31515**, which extended across the northern half of the site. The eastern end of the ditch most likely turned to the south but it had been heavily truncated in this area. Mid-first to second century AD pottery, along with Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares, were recovered from the ditch.

Towards the eastern limit of the site, ditch group **31523** truncated ditch **31515** and extended to the south from this point. Pottery recovered from the ditch included wheel-thrown wares dated to the second century AD. A much smaller ditch, group **31521**, extended south-westwards from the southern limit of ditch **31523** and truncated Structure 1. A small assemblage of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery recovered from the fills of the ditch may have been residual, possibly originating from Structure 1.

An irregular east-to-west oriented ditch, group **31516**, to the south of ditch **31523**, was poorly defined, particularly at its western end, and it is possible, although not proven, that it represents a continuation of ditch **31523**.

A further east-to-west oriented ditch, **31066**, 15m to the north of ditch **31515,** broadly respected the alignment of ditch **31515** and may have been associated with it. No finds were recovered from ditch **31066**.

These ditches are interpreted as the remains of a field system which was in use during the first and second centuries AD. It appears to have replaced the late Iron Age field system established during Phase 2 and may reflect a more general reorganisation of the landscape.

Phase 4: Medieval and post-medieval agriculture

The site appears to have been abandoned by the third century AD, although it may have continued to be used as open pasture as such a use is unlikely to have left much in the way of archaeological remains. No further evidence for activity at the site was encountered until the site came under the plough, probably in the medieval or early post-medieval periods. Five furrows recorded crossing the excavation area are indicative of farming practices of this date.

16.4 Discussion

The earliest evidence for activity at the site consists of ten pieces of worked flint, which included an end scraper and two retouched flakes, possibly of late Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The flints were recovered from later features and occurred only as residual artefacts within later deposits; no cut features or archaeological deposits which pre-dated the Iron Age were encountered. Although the flints are testament to limited activity during the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods, the composition of the assemblage and its relatively small size, along with the lack of associated features or deposits, suggest that they derive from sporadic or short lived activity, perhaps from groups travelling through the area, rather than intensive activity or settlement.

A small settlement was established during the later Iron Age, with evidence of a single circular structure, possibly with associated fencelines marking out small areas close to its entrance. The structure is likely to have been a roundhouse and the fenced areas may represent small livestock pens or similar defined areas. There was no evidence of further structures and the roundhouse may represent an isolated farmstead rather than an aggregated settlement of a number of dwellings. A substantial enclosure ditch might be an indication that the small headland on which the settlement was built was partially enclosed. The ditch was still open during the second century AD although its origins may have been during this late Iron Age period. No cereal remains were recovered from environmental samples taken from deposits assigned to the settlement phase of activity and it is possible that the local economy was based on the rearing of livestock rather than crops. This may have been a response to generally unfavourable conditions for large scale cultivation, as the land is likely to have been damp and poorly drained.

At some point during the late Iron Age or early Roman period, settlement was abandoned and a field system laid out. The absence of wheel-thrown pottery within deposits associated with this phase suggest that even if the change took place in the early Roman period it is likely to have been before Roman influence was well established. Despite the establishment of the fields there is little indication of any change in the focus of agricultural activities, with livestock rearing probably being preferred to the growing of crops.

The field system was re-organised during the early Roman period, although the extent to which this reflects more extensive changes to boundaries within the landscape is not known. Pottery recovered from ditches assigned to this phase of activity includes a number of second century AD sherds. A single grain of charred barley was recovered from the fill of one of the boundary ditches, but the evidence is too slight to imply a change in agricultural emphasis and it seems likely that the rearing of livestock remained the main agricultural focus at the site.

The Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery recovered from the site has similarities to the assemblage recovered from Brandywell (Plot 25) to the north-west and the closest parallels to at least one of the sherds recovered from the topsoil on the site are found at Dragonby in north Lincolnshire. A sherd from a thick-walled jar was also recovered from the topsoil and dated to the period between 900 and 600 BC. This sherd may suggest that Iron Age activity began early in the period and continued throughout the Iron Age. However, as the sherd is the only piece recovered that was dated to the earlier Iron Age, it seems likely that the majority of the Iron Age remains originated later in the period and the nature of earlier Iron Age activity at the site is not known.

16.5 Potential

The remains at the Nuttles site have the potential to further our understanding of late Iron Age and Roman activity in the area.

Further consideration of the evidence for late Iron Age settlement at the site will address a number of research questions. The pottery assemblage recovered from the settlement features

comprised solely Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares, which suggest that settlement had been established and abandoned before significant Roman influence in the area. Comparison of this assemblage with those from sites with wares that can be confidently ascribed to the Roman period should help refine the chronology of this native pottery.

There is some evidence that the settlement may have been enclosed by a substantial boundary ditch and comparison of the site with both enclosed and unenclosed settlements along the pipeline route and in the wider southern Holderness region should help to clarify whether enclosure of settlements is a chronological indicator or was a response to local physical or social factors.

Nuttles and Sproatley (Plot 26) are separated by a wide palaeochannel which has been formalised to become the Nuttles Drain. However, the two sites were intervisible, and investigation of whether late Iron Age settlement on these two sites was contemporary and an exploration of the similarities and differences in the forms of the sites, their economies and in their finds assemblages could provide significant information on the development of settlement patterns in the period.

Continuity of activity, if not settlement, seems apparent at the site through the transition from the late Iron Age to the Roman period and the remains at the site have the potential to further our understanding of changes during this important period. Further consideration of the remains may also increase our understanding of the nature of early Roman activity at the site and in the vicinity of the site.

Consideration of the patterns of medieval settlement in the area would help to put the evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing into its wider context.

16.6 Recommendations

The following site-specific recommendations are proposed:

- Radiocarbon dating of selected samples.
- Further processing and analysis of selected environmental samples, especially from the settlement related features.
- Further investigation of the possible copper alloy fragments from ditch **31103** to confirm that it is debris from metalworking.
- Further analysis of the Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery, including possible thin section analysis and chemical analysis of selected sherds.
- Consideration of the distribution of the pottery assemblage with examination of any possible patterns of structured discard.
- A detailed report for the Roman wares, coordinated with the report on the Iron Age tradition wares.

17 PLOT 35: LELLEY

Late Iron Age or early Roman roundhouses, settlement features and human burial; Anglo-Saxon activity and medieval field systems and enclosures with potential building and oven associated with nearby deserted medieval village.

Central NGR: 520340 431681.
Civil Parish: Burstwick.
Total area of excavation: 6878m².
Figures 2, 6 and 31 to 33; Plates 23 to 27.

17.1 Location, topography and geology

Plot 35 was located 1km to the south-west of the centre of Lelley village, on the south-eastern side of Nuttles Road, north of Lund Garth farm and 1.7km to the north-east of the village of Preston. The excavation area was approximately rectangular in plan, oriented north-west to south-east and measured 260m by 29m. After topsoil and subsoil had been stripped from the excavation area, a slight ridge was observed which ran across the site approximately 155m from the south-eastern limit of the site. The top of the ridge was recorded at a height of 16.50m OD. The site sloped downwards from the ridge to either end. A height of 14.90m OD was recorded close to the north-western limit of the site and a height of 14.40m OD close to the south-eastern limit.

The site was located on a broad area of land above the 10m contour. The land dropped away very gradually to the south-west, where the 10m contour lay 650m away, continuing to fall away towards the Hull valley.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as mid-orange brown silty clay. The site straddles two classes of overlying soils which are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) as typical stagnogley soils of the Holderness association and the stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Burlingham 2 association.

17.2 Archaeological background

The desk-based assessment highlighted the high archaeological potential of this area for the medieval and later periods. Relatively few pre-medieval sites are known from the vicinity of the excavation area. A possible ring ditch (SMR MHU18914) is recorded 500m to the north, with a second (SMR MHU18915) 730m to the east.

The deserted medieval village of Lund Garth (SMR MHU3234) is believed to extend through the excavation area, although little is known of its origins or size. Numerous post-medieval sites are also known from the vicinity of the plot.

Nineteen sherds of medieval pottery were found during fieldwalking, all of them from a 60m long stretch of the pipeline in the centre of the field. This area corresponded to a dense area of anomalies showing on the geophysical survey, consistent with the presence of at least two rectilinear enclosures along with other linear, curvilinear and pit-like features. In an attempt to find a less damaging re-route, the magnetometry survey was extended by 60m to the north-east. This showed that the rectilinear enclosures continued with a similar density across this part of the field.

Seven evaluation trenches were opened (Trenches 48 to 54) in June 2007. These confirmed the presence of linear medieval features but also indicated that there were earlier phases of activity. Although the features were concentrated towards the south-eastern end of the field, because of

their density throughout the evaluation area the decision was taken to strip the working width throughout the plot. Excavation started in early August following extensive weather delays, and was completed on 13 November 2007.

17.3 Site description

The site comprised a possible late Iron Age or early Roman settlement and a medieval field system with associated buildings and an oven. The medieval remains suggest considerable development of the system of ditches at the site.

Phase 1: Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement

The ring gullies of three possible late Iron Age or early Roman structures are interpreted as evidence of a small settlement. A series of pits and a possible fence or wall line have also been assigned to this phase of activity along with a possible burial.

Structure 1 (Figures 31, 33a, 33b, 33e; Plates 23 and 24)

A penannular ditch, group **35593**, which enclosed a circular area measuring 9.8m in diameter, was located in the northern half of the site, on the north-western side of the slight ridge which extended across the excavation area. The feature had an east-facing entrance and possibly a second entrance which faced north-east, though this gap was more likely to be the result of later ploughing which had destroyed the ditch in this area. A large assemblage of pottery was recovered from the fills of the ditch, particularly from fill 35287 of the ditch terminal on the southern side of the entrance. This context produced 783 sherds of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery along with second century wheel-thrown wares, the latter assemblage most likely providing a date for the infilling of the ditch. An environmental sample taken from the same fill produced two indeterminate charred cereal grains. A further indeterminate charred cereal grain was recovered from a sample of fill 35239. Ten further samples taken from fills of the ditch did not return any charred cereal remains.

The ditch is interpreted as a ring gully which would have surrounded a circular structure. The large assemblage of pottery from the ditch suggests that the structure may have had a domestic rather than industrial or agricultural use. Thorough cleaning of the surrounding area failed to produce any evidence of pits or postholes associated with the ring gully.

Structure 2 (Figures 31 and 33c)

The heavily truncated remains of a second possible ring gully, group **35601**, were encountered 11m to the south-east of Structure 1. A possible entrance, 0.8m wide, was revealed in the south-western side of the ditch and the ditch defined an area which measured 5m in diameter. A pottery assemblage recovered from fills 35359, 35361 and 35363 of the ditch comprised only Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares. No charred cultivated plant remains were recovered from any of the five samples taken from fills of the ditch.

The ditch is interpreted as a ring gully for a second structure. The relatively small dimensions of the structure indicate that it may not have been used as a house and is more likely to be associated either with storage or agricultural activities.

Structure 3 (Figures 31, 33d and 33e)

A curvilinear ditch, group **35597**, 19m to the south-east of Structure 2, formed an arc in plan, describing a large proportion of a semicircle, and may represent the heavily truncated remains of a further ring gully. If extrapolated to form a full circle the remains indicate that the ditch would have enclosed an area which measured 8m in diameter. A large assemblage of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from fills 35374, 35378 and 35382 of the ditch along with a charred oat and three indeterminate charred cereal grains from the two environmental samples taken from fills 35374 and 35382.

Pits (Figure 33f)

A substantial sub-oval pit, group **35465** (Figure 31), located 1.3m to the west of Structure 2, was oriented north-east to south-west and measured 4.80m by 2.75m with a maximum depth of 0.40m, becoming shallower to the south-western end. An assemblage of pottery which comprised Iron Age tradition wares was recovered from the pit. Five indeterminate charred cereal grains and a charred wheat grain were recovered from two of the four environmental samples taken of the ditch fills. The proximity of the pit to Structure 2 might suggest that the two are related although the function of the pit is uncertain.

Two further pits, **35461** and **35464**, located 2.80m to the north-west of Structure 2, may have been related to it or to pit **35465**. Pit **35461** did not produce any finds. However eleven indeterminate charred cereal grains were recovered from an environmental sample of its fill. Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery and wheel-thrown pottery dated as Roman, along with a small assemblage of daub and two indeterminate charred cereal grains from an environmental sample were recovered from the fills of pit **35464**.

An elongated pit, **35511** (Figure 32), in the south-eastern half of the site measured 2.62m by up to 0.73m wide and 0.13m deep. A sherd of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from its fill. A similar pit, **35257**, a short distance to the north-west had been truncated by ditch **35289** (below) and produced no datable evidence.

Boundary ditches (Figure 32)

A fairly substantial ditch, crossing the site on a roughly east-to-west orientation 23m to the south-east of Structure 3, group **35289**, had been truncated by features assigned to later phases of activity. An assemblage of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from fill 35116 of the ditch and a single indeterminate charred cereal grain from an environmental sample of fill 35248. The ditch is interpreted as an enclosure or field boundary.

Ditch **35136,** oriented north-east to south-west, 18m further to the south-east, had been heavily truncated by features assigned to Phase 2 and was poorly defined along much of its length. No finds were recovered from the feature and although the date of its origin of the feature is uncertain it has been assigned to this broad phase of activity based on its stratigraphic relationship with features assigned to Phase 2.

Fence or wall line (Figure 32)

Nine postholes, **35395** to **35411** (odd numbers only, collectively group **35610**) formed an alignment running north-west to south-east for a distance of 9.20m in the vicinity of ditch **35136**, and are interpreted as having held the timbers of a fence or wall. The postholes were located in an area of considerable disturbance caused by features assigned to later phases of activity and may reflect the remains of a larger group of postholes. Mid- to late second century AD pottery was recovered from posthole **35401** along with undated sherds from posthole **35407** and a fragment of clay pipe from posthole **35403**.

It is possible that the line of posts originated during a later phase of activity as suggested by the fragment of clay pipe. However, a gap in the line where it is crossed by ditch **35136** suggests that a post had been destroyed in this area by ditch **35136,** or that the ditch was contemporary with the postholes. Given the stratigraphic relationship of the ditch to features assigned to Phase 2, the clay pipe is likely to be intrusive and the pottery more likely to suggest a date for the line of posts.

Possible burial (Figure 32)

The fragmentary remains of a human skeleton, 35042, were encountered 9m to the east of the fenceline. The bones were very poorly preserved, but were probably the remains of an infant placed on an approximately east-to-west orientation. A context number for a grave cut, **35044**,

and a grave fill, 35043, were also assigned although the excavators were unable to differentiate the fill from the underlying natural deposits. The skeletal remains were visible at ground level after the removal of the overlying ploughsoil and much of the damage to the remains appears to have been the result of recent ploughing. However, the surviving long bones, which made up the majority of the remains, may have been truncated at their western end by Phase 4 ditch **35595**. The burial has been assigned to this phase of activity as it is likely to pre-date the Phase 4 ditch and is thought most likely to be associated with the late Iron Age or early Roman activity in this area of the site. However, there are no finds dating it to this period and it remains possible that it originated during a later or earlier phase.

Phase 2: Ninth to eleventh century activity

Large pit (Figure 32)

A large flat-bottomed pit, **35059** near the southern end of the site survived to a depth of 0.56m. A sherd of East Yorkshire Early Medieval Quartz and Chalk-tempered (EYEMQC) ware pottery was recovered from the pit. The chronology of this ware type is poorly understood but it appears to have been produced between the late eleventh and mid-thirteenth centuries. An environmental sample taken of fill 35078 returned a very small quantity of indeterminate charred cereal grains. The pit contained peat-like and alluvial-type fills and may have been used to contain water.

Enclosures or field system (Figures 31, 32, 33g, 33h, 33i and 33j)

A north-west to south-east ditch, group **35373**, truncated Phase 1 ditch **35289** in the central area of the site (Figure 32). The northern end of the ditch had a rounded terminal and its southern end had been completely truncated by a later ditch, group **35594**.

To the south a second ditch, group **35613**, may have been a continuation of ditch **35373** and probably represents a recut of an earlier ditch, **35225**. Two sherds of pottery recovered from fill 35102 of ditch **35613** have been dated at the mid- to late eleventh centuries AD.

A ditch, group **35594,** extending south-eastwards from the line of ditches **35373** and **35613** had a rounded terminal at its northern end while its southern end had been truncated by a later ditch, **35230**. An assemblage of pottery dated from the tenth to early eleventh centuries AD and a number of small fragments of daub were recovered from fill 35222 of this ditch. Three of the four environmental samples taken from the ditch returned indeterminate charred cereal grains and charred oat, with a fragment of charred chaff also recovered from fill 35243.

A further ditch, **35230**, truncated both ditch **35594** and Phase 1 ditch **35289**. It ran parallel to ditch **35373** although they could not have been contemporary. It may have been a recut of an earlier ditch, **35138** and **35190**, and may represent the continued maintenance of a boundary initially formed by the earlier ditches. A small assemblage of tenth century pottery was recovered from fill 35120 of the ditch and a sherd of tenth century pottery from fill 35203, along with a sherd of twelfth to thirteenth century pottery which may have been intrusive and a tenth to eleventh century prick spur from fill 35212. Charred remains from an environmental sample taken from fill 35203 included an oat, a barley grain and an indeterminate cereal grain.

Ditch **35489** may have been a continuation of ditch **35230** as it was on the same approximate alignment. An undated, north-west to south-east oriented ditch, **35475**, recut by ditch **35467**, may also represent part of the same boundary.

A short length of north-west to south-east oriented ditch, **35080**, to the east of ditch **35230,** truncated pit **35059**. The ditch was shallow and had most likely been significantly truncated by ploughing and may originally have extended further to the north-west. Three sherds of pottery were recovered from fill 35082 of the ditch, two of which were of possible tenth century date while the third was a sherd of EYEMQC ware which is believed to date between the late

eleventh and mid-thirteenth centuries. A small quantity of indeterminate charred cereal grain was returned from environmental samples taken of the ditch fills. The ditch is interpreted as the remains of a boundary ditch and may represent further development of the system of field or enclosure ditches immediately to the west.

A north-east to south-west oriented ditch, group **35603** (Figure 31), a short distance to the north of Phase 1 Structure 3 was truncated at its western end by Phase 4 ditch **35279** and continued beyond the limit of the site to the east. A sherd of tenth to early eleventh century pottery and a sherd of thirteenth to mid-fourteenth century pottery were recovered from the ditch. The stratigraphic relationship between ditch **35603** and the Phase 4 ditch **35279** suggests that the later pottery sherd was most likely intrusive. The ditch may have formed the northern limit of a field or enclosure associated with the north-west to south-east oriented ditches in this phase.

A possible north-east to south-west oriented ditch, **35073** at the southern end of the site (indicated on Figure 32 but not seen in plan), which was heavily truncated above by ditch **35075**, probably continued to the south of ditch **35230** as ditch **35088.** A sherd of tenth or eleventh century pottery and a sherd of the EYEMQC ware pottery were recovered from ditch **35073**. The ditch is interpreted as a further boundary ditch and may reflect the southern boundary of the field or enclosure defined by the north-west to south-east oriented ditches assigned to this phase and ditch **35603** (Figure 31).

Phase 3: Twelfth century activity

Enclosure or boundary ditches (Figure 33i; Plate 25)

A north-west to south-east oriented ditch, **35479**, to the north-west of Phase 2 ditch **35603** (Figure 31) had been truncated at its southern end by a north-east to south-west oriented ditch, **35602**, which may have been the recut of an earlier ditch, **35388**. Ditch **35479** and ditch **35388** may have been contemporary and are interpreted as the remains of enclosure or field boundaries. Pottery recovered from ditch **35479** has been dated to the twelfth to mid-thirteenth centuries.

Ditch **35602** appears to have been a recut of ditch **35388**, which possibly reflects maintenance of the boundary during the same broad phase of activity. However, if this is so, only ditch **35388** was maintained, with the other elements of this field system. ditches **35390** and **35479,** being allowed to silt up.

A series of ditches ran parallel to ditch **35602** further to the south-east. Ditch **35317** some 8m to the south-east may have been recut or extended by ditch **35604**. Eleventh to thirteenth century pottery was recovered from ditch **35604**.

A second north-east to south-west oriented ditch, **35469**, to the south of ditch **35317,** extended across part of the western half of the site. The eastern limit of the ditch had been truncated by Phase 4 ditch **35279** and its western limit was not clearly visible. Pottery recovered from fill 35468 of the ditch has been dated to the twelfth to early thirteenth centuries.

A similar but more clearly defined ditch, **35605** (Figures 31 and 32), extended across the western half of the site, 3.7m to the south of ditch **35469**. Pottery recovered from fill 35445 of the ditch has been dated to the twelfth to early thirteenth centuries. The ditch truncated the remains of a second ditch, **35580**, which in turn truncated the remains of a poorly defined pit, **35577**. These ditches are interpreted as the remains of a single boundary, recut on at least two occasions.

The western edge of an elongated pit, or possibly a fragment of ditch, **35182** (Figure 32), a short distance to the south-east of ditch **35605,** had been truncated by Phase 4 ditch **35279**. Its eastern limit truncated a small pit-like feature, **35184**, which may represent the heavily truncated

remains of a further length of ditch. This in turn truncated the remains of a further length of ditch, group **35606**. Pottery recovered from fill 35151 of ditch **35606** has been dated to the twelfth century. The three features are interpreted as the remains of a boundary ditch, recut on at least two occasions.

A second length of ditch, group **35599**, extended the alignment of ditch **35606**. The north-eastern limit of the feature had been truncated by Phase 3 ditch **35596**, while its western limit ended in a rounded terminal 1.3m from the eastern end of ditch **35606**. Pottery recovered from fills 35133 and 35233 of ditch **35599** has been dated to the twelfth to mid-thirteenth centuries. The ditch is interpreted as a continuation of the boundary represented by ditches **35182**, **35184** and **35606**. The gap between the eastern and western portions of this boundary suggests that an entrance through the boundary existed at this point.

The ditches of this phase suggest the development of a field system at the site during the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries which may have had its origins during Phase 2. It is possible that the boundaries represented by the ditches were contemporary but insufficient evidence was revealed to confirm this and a more complex sequence of development during this period may have taken place.

Oven (Figures 32, 34c and 34d; Plate 26)

A layer, 35436 (Figure 32 inset), largely composed of cobbles around 0.10m across, covered a sub-circular area which measured 1.5m in diameter. This may have acted as a foundation for a layer of smaller cobbles, 35286, the remains of which partially sealed the foundation layer. The smaller cobbles were set in a clay matrix which had been scorched red in places as a result of exposure to high temperatures and probably formed the remains of an *in situ* surface.

A freestanding clay kerb or wall, 35437 (Figure 32 inset), had been constructed directly onto the underlying clay layer 35496 and survived to a height of 0.08m and a width of 0.04m. The fragmentary remains of the wall extended intermittently around the perimeter of the cobbled area, apart from in the northern quarter where some of the cobbles from layer 35286 appeared to extend north of the area defined by the wall. The wall is interpreted as the *in situ* remains of a superstructure which would have surrounded the cobbled area.

A 0.05m-thick layer, 35285, of compacted clay, scorched red and pink, sealed the cobbled surface, wall and surrounding clay layer and is interpreted as the remains of a clay superstructure which originally extended over the cobbled surface and had collapsed down onto it.

The cobbled area, clay surround and clay wall have been tentatively interpreted as the remains of an oven. It is possible that the small area of cobbles which extended beyond the enclosing wall to the north may represent the entrance into the oven.

Three features were recorded stratigraphically below the cobbled surface (Figure 34d; not visible on plan). A steep sided pit or possible posthole, **35504**, which measured 0.30m wide and 0.30m deep, had been sealed by a 0.30m thick layer, 35499, which comprised light greyish yellow clay with occasional charcoal and scorched clay fragments. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the layer and has been dated to the mid-tenth to late eleventh century.

A second pit, **35530**, a short distance to the north-east, measured 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep. A layer of greyish yellow clay, 35476, filled the pit and extended beyond its limit. Two inidentified charred cereal grains and a charred oat were returned from an environmental sample of layer 35476. The deposit may represent a continuation of layer 35499.

An elongated, sub-rectangular pit, **35529**, truncated layer 35499. The pit measured 0.70m wide and at least 1.2m long and contained a single fill, 35498, which comprised heated clay and

charcoal. A large quantity of charred grains returned from an environmental sample of fill 35498 included oats, wheat, barley and unidentified species. The pit is interpreted as a fire pit or stoke hole.

This area was underlain by a sequence of layers 35500, 35501 and 35502, possibly the remains of buried soils or a land surface. Two sherds of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery were recovered from layer 35500 and a sherd of twelfth century pottery was recovered from the latest layer 35501.

Large square pit or sunken floored building (Figures 32, 33g and 34c)

A shallow, north-to-south oriented gully, **35177**, to the east of the oven, may have been truncated by a substantial sub-square pit, group **35611**, although this relationship was not clear: as gully **35177** did not extend beyond the limits of pit **35611** it may have been part of the same feature. Pit **35611** truncated Phase 2 ditch **35613** and measured 7.25m by 5.5m and was 0.20m deep with steep sides and a relatively flat base. Three sherds of EYEMQC ware were recovered from fill 35172 of the gully, and a small assemblage of pottery, dating from the tenth to twelfth centuries, was recovered from fills 35098 and 35365 of the pit along with a quantity of daub from fills 35098, 35365 and 35393. The fills were relatively charcoal-rich with the presence of oyster shell also noted in fill 35172. The finds assemblage and the relationship of the pit to other features suggests that the gully and pit most likely originated during the late eleventh or twelfth centuries and they have therefore been assigned to this broad phase of activity. A total of sixteen environmental samples were taken from the fills of the pit, fourteen of which returned charred cereal grains, albeit in relatively low numbers. Oat, barley and wheat were represented along with a number of cereal grains not identifiable to species.

The function of the pit and gully are uncertain. The pit undoubtedly bears some similarities to the remains of a sunken-floored building, but such an interpretation is speculative and it remains possible that the pit had a different function.

Phase 4: Late twelfth to mid-thirteenth century activity

Field boundaries (Figure 34b; Plate 27)

A substantial north-east to south-west oriented ditch, group **35612** (Figure 31), was up to 4.70m wide and 1.10m deep, and extended across the excavation area truncating the Phase 1 structure 2. An assemblage of pottery recovered from the fills of the ditch comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares and pottery dating to the tenth and thirteenth centuries. Geophysical survey evidence suggests that the ditch continued to the east of the site for at least 70m and possibly further.

No features assigned to this phase were encountered to the north of ditch **35612** and no other ditches were detected by the geophysical survey, suggesting that this ditch was the northern boundary of the activity assigned to this phase activity.

A north-west to south-east oriented ditch, group **35279** (Figures 31 and 32), which may have been the recut of an earlier feature, **35523**, extended to the south of ditch **35612** for 43m across the central area of the site. It appeared to have a rounded terminal at its northern end. An assemblage of pottery dating from the twelfth to mid-thirteenth centuries was recovered from the fills of the ditch. A north-east to south-west oriented ditch, **35590**, which extended to the south-west from ditch **35279**, may represent a contemporary feature, although the relationship between the two ditches was poorly defined and contemporaneity was not proved. A large assemblage of pottery dating to the early to mid-thirteenth century was recovered from fill 35591 of the ditch.

A further ditch, group **35596**, ran parallel to ditch **35279** approximately 20m to the east. The northern end of the feature lay beyond the limit of the excavation and its southern end had been

truncated by Phase 5 ditch **35607**. The pottery assemblage recovered from the fills of the ditch has been dated to the late twelfth to thirteenth centuries.

A substantial pit or ditch terminal, **35316** (Figure 31), which extended from the north-eastern limit of the excavation, 5m to the north-west of ditch **35596**, truncated Phase 3 ditch **35317**. It extended into the site for a distance of 4.9m and measured 2.70m wide and 0.28m deep. A relatively large assemblage of pottery was recovered from the feature which dated from the early to mid- thirteenth century.

A north-west to south-east oriented ditch, group **35595** (Figure 32), ran parallel and to the west of ditch **35596**. It extended across the site for a distance of 13.8m, although the apparent terminal at its northern end may have been the result of plough damage and the ditch may originally have extended further. The southern end of the ditch had been truncated by Phase 5 ditch **35607**. A horseshoe, provisionally dated as fourteenth to sixteenth century, was recovered from the feature, although the stratigraphic relationship between ditch **35595** and ditch **35607**, which is probably of thirteenth or early fourteen century date, suggests that ditch **35595** cannot post-date the early fourteenth century. Three indeterminate charred cereal grains were returned from an environmental sample taken from fill 35053 of the ditch.

Structure 4 (Figure 32)

A possible post-built structure in the central area of the site had been constructed over the filled in Phase 1 ditch **35289**.

Four large postholes, **35123**, **35150**, **35574** and **35576**, formed an alignment which extended for a distance of 11.80m, with a further posthole, **35348**, 2.2m to the south-west-south of the western end of this group. The features were of similar sizes and measured up to 1m wide and between 0.32m and 0.12m deep. An assemblage of pottery which dated from the twelfth to mid-thirteenth century was recovered from the fill of posthole **35123** and an assemblage of early to mid-thirteenth century pottery from the fill of posthole **35574**.

A sub-oval layer, **35366**, which comprised light brown compact chalk and measured 3.8m by 1.6m covered an area 2m to the south of the line of postholes, with a second layer, **35130**, of similar composition, covering an area that measured 2.05m by 1.33m a further 2.9m to the south. The layers appear to have been badly damaged by later ploughing and may originally have formed part of the same layer. They are interpreted as a crushed chalk floor surface or possibly the bedding layer for a floor surface which would have formed the internal floor of a building. No finds were recovered from this putative floor surface.

A cluster of thirteen small postholes, group **35314**, were either cut into the floor surface or in close proximity to it. The postholes did not form any obvious alignments but may represent the positions of internal features within the structure.

Pits and postholes (Figure 32)

A series of sub-circular or oval pits and possible postholes were encountered across the excavation area, with a slight concentration in the vicinity of the Structure 4. They are summarised in table 1. The features may represent the remains of further structures at the site although it is not apparent what these were. Not all were necessarily contemporary and most had no stratigraphic relationships with other features. It is possible therefore that some may have originated during other phases of activity.

Table 6: Phase 4 pits and postholes, with dating provided by pottery spot dates

Context	Dimensions	Depth	Dating
35083	0.98m by 0.77m	0.12m	None
35093	0.43m diameter	0.11m	None

Context	Dimensions	Depth	Dating
35101	0.40m diameter	0.10m	None
35144	1.20m by 1m	0.21m	12th to early mid-13th century
35157	0.69m by 0.41m	0.51m	13th century
35175	0.26m by 0.20m	0.19m	Late 12th to mid-13th century
35441	0.93m diameter	0.43m	None
35471	1.3m by 0.61m	0.11m	12th to early 13th century
35528	0.34m diameter	0.26m	None
35532	1.08m diameter	0.24m	Mid- to late 12th century
35542	0.19m diameter	0.17m	None
35544	0.21m diameter	0.08m	None
35547	0.49m diameter	0.63m	12th to early 13th century
35549	0.40m diameter	0.60m	12th century
35540	0.14m diameter	0.09m	13th to mid-14th century
35553	1.50m by 0.82m	0.75m	Early to mid- 13th century
35555	0.58m by 0.41m	0.11m	Late 12th to mid-13th century
35557	0.51m by 0.45m	0.22m	None
35559	0.30m diameter	0.09m	12th to early 13th century
35561	0.61m by 0.42m	0.26m	None

In addition to the sub-circular or sub-oval pits, there was a large, irregularly shaped pit, **35514**, close to the northern end of boundary ditch, **35596**. It measured 5.14m by 1.40m and 0.19m deep. An assemblage of early to mid-thirteenth century pottery was recovered from the pit.

Phase 5: Thirteenth to early fourteenth century activity

Field system (Figures 32 and 34a)

The heavily truncated remains of a north-east to south-west oriented ditch, group **35607**, extended across the site and truncated the southern end of a number of Phase 2 ditches and Phase 4 ditch **35596**. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from fill 35060 of the ditch: these are probably of twelfth or thirteenth century origin.

Ditch **35607** had been heavily truncated by a second ditch, group **35608**, which extended along the same orientation but turned onto a north-west to south-east orientation close to the eastern limit of excavation. The pottery assemblage recovered from the fills of the ditch included wares dated to the thirteenth or early fourteenth centuries. A small number of charred cereal grains, including oat and wheat, were returned from the three environmental samples taken from fills of the ditch.

Ditch **35608** probably represent a recut of ditch **35607** although it is not apparent whether the north-west to south-east element of the boundary had existed prior to the establishment of ditch **35608**. Both of the ditches are interpreted as field boundaries.

Pits (Figure 32)

A large sub-oval pit, **35066**, truncated the possible floor surface of Structure 4 assigned to Phase 4. It measured 3.80m by 2.10m and 0.50m deep. A large assemblage of pottery dated to the early to mid- thirteenth century was recovered from fills 35063, 35064 and 35085 of the pit. A similar, smaller pit, **35111**, which measured 1.20m by 0.92m and 0.47m deep, immediately to the east of pit **35066**, produced an assemblage of early to mid- thirteenth century pottery from the upper fill of the pit. The function of the pits is not known; however, their proximity suggests that they may have been associated.

Phase 6: Post-medieval boundaries and agricultural activity

A north-west to south-east oriented ditch, **35609** (Figure 32), truncated the Phase 5 boundary ditches and extended across the site for a distance of 90m. The finds assemblage recovered from the fills of the ditch included medieval pottery along with nineteenth century clay pipe fragments.

A poorly defined, north-to-south oriented ditch, **35477** (Figure 31), truncated Phase 3 ditch **35479** and Phase 4 ditch **35612**. It contained a primary fill, 35478, which mainly comprised loose stone fragments. The ditch is interpreted as the remains of a post-medieval drain.

A number of ceramic field drains extended across the site, reflecting continued attempts at improvement through to relatively recent times. Occasional plough scores of probable post-medieval date were also recorded.

17.4 Discussion

A small number of pieces of worked flint were recovered from the site and are evidence of the earliest activity. Most of the assemblage was undiagnostic although the flake-oriented reduction strategy suggested by the debitage possibly reflects a later Neolithic or Bronze Age origin. No features or deposits are considered likely to have been of a contemporary date and the flint artefacts are residual material within later features. There is no evidence of intensive use of the site prior to the Iron Age and the flint assemblage may have originated from groups or communities passing through the site.

The earliest subsurface deposits are probably of late Iron Age or early Roman date. A settlement of this period was established and the remains of three possible circular buildings were encountered. The estimated diameters of two of the ring gullies were similar, at 9.8m and 8m, while the third was 5m in diameter. The differences in sizes may reflect differing uses, perhaps with the larger two structures being dwellings and the smaller having a non-domestic use. Pits clustered close to the smaller of the structures may have been related to its use.

There is little evidence of how the landscape in the immediate vicinity of the structures was arranged although two ditches assigned to this phase point to at least limited land division. Further boundaries may have been completely destroyed by later activity. A line of posts which have also been assigned to this phase may be the remains of a fenceline but could represent the remains of a wall line, possibly from the possible rectangular building represented by group **35611**. However, they were located in an area of considerable disturbance from later features and any interpretation is necessarily speculative. A possible burial has also been assigned to this early phase of activity although the poor preservation of the remains limits the scope of further interpretation.

The late Iron Age or early Roman settlement at the site does not appear to have been enclosed and its size is difficult to interpret. Geophysical survey evidence certainly suggests that archaeological remains continue to the east of the site although there is no evidence that they are related to this early settlement. However, the excavated features from this period were not visible on the geophysical survey plot and the apparent absence of further remains of this date to the east should not therefore be taken to conclude that they do not extend into this area.

By the third century AD the site appears to have been abandoned and there is no evidence of any further activity at the site until the ninth century. The reason for the abandonment is not readily apparent and it is possible that, while settlement within the narrow confines of the excavation area may have ceased, it may have continued in the general vicinity beyond the excavation limits.

At some time during the ninth to eleventh centuries the site was returned to use, although there is no evidence of settlement during this period. The remains of a series of ditches, a number of which may represent a single boundary which was moved eastwards over time, suggest that a field system was established at the site.

The development of the field system continued into the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and the number of features assigned to this phase suggests a general increase in the intensity of activity at the site. The site also appears to have been resettled during this period. A substantial, rectangular pit certainly has some similarities with sunken-floored buildings known from many sites in England, but lacks associated posts along its centreline, which is a common feature of such buildings, and would certainly be considered to be a rather late example of its type if such an interpretation was applied. The feature may therefore represent an altogether different function. However, an oven located close to the pit suggests settlement was in the near vicinity. The oven consisted of a cobbled floor and a clay superstructure. A possible fire pit sealed by the cobbled floor suggests that the oven had been constructed over an earlier feature, possibly also an oven. Charred wheat, oat and barley, along with numerous indeterminate charred cereal grains were recovered from the earlier fire pit; these plant remains could derive from either the crop being processed in the oven or crop wastes used as fuel.

A rectangular building with a compacted chalk floor may have been broadly contemporary with the oven, the compacted clay floor suggesting that the building had a domestic rather agricultural use. A number of pits and postholes in the general vicinity of the building may represent further structures although it is not readily apparent what these may have been.

Further development of the field system at the site is apparent through the fourteenth century and into the post-medieval period, although there is no evidence of settlement at the site extending beyond the thirteenth century.

The medieval settlement at the site probably represents part of the deserted medieval village of Lund Garth, recorded on the Humber SMR. Geophysical survey evidence shows that remains extend for a minimum of 70m to the east of the site and may extend considerably further. No geophysical survey was undertaken to the west of the site and the extent of the remains in this area is completely unknown. The excavated medieval remains were contained within a 70m length of the easement although a post-medieval boundary which extended further to the south-east may have been on the line of a medieval ditch. Anomalies on the geophysical survey plot give some suggestion that the remains to the east of the site may extend over a wider area than those within the easement and may be an indication that the excavated area lay on the western periphery of any settlement.

17.5 Potential

The results of the investigations have the potential to increase our understanding of late Iron Age and early Roman, and medieval activity in the area.

Further investigation of the evidence for the function of late Iron Age buildings at the site could contribute to an increased understanding of the function of Iron Age buildings of differing sizes and forms in the wider area.

The pottery assemblage recovered from the late Iron Age or early Roman deposits has the potential to refine our understanding of the chronology of the late Iron Age wares, as datable Romano-British material was also recovered from the site. Analysis of the distribution of the pottery from this period may indicate patterns of structured discard, particularly in light of the large amount of pottery recovered from Structure 1.

There is no evidence that the early settlement was enclosed and comparison of the form of the settlement with other sites along the pipeline route and others in the southern Holderness region may indicate the extent to which this represents a chronological marker or is an adaptation to local environmental or social conditions.

The late Saxon and medieval remains have considerable potential to further our understanding of the development of the site through these periods. Further analysis of the pottery assemblage and further integration of the results with the stratigraphic sequence will refine the dating and phasing of the remains. As the site formed part of Lund Garth medieval village, the remains further our understanding of the origin and development of this settlement and its significance in the wider southern Holderness region.

17.6 Recommendations

The following site-specific recommendations are proposed:

- Further processing and analysis of selected environmental samples from the structural features.
- Further analysis of the Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery assemblage and its distribution, with particular attention to the feature assemblages which include wheel-thrown wares.
- Analysis of the Roman period wares.
- Thin section examination and chemical analysis of the two Roman tile fabrics believed to derive from the Witham valley.
- Thin section examination of other tile fabrics.
- A full analysis report on the Saxon and medieval pottery assemblage including thin section examination and chemical analysis of selected sherds.
- Full recording of the human skeletal remains.

18 PLOT 36: NEW YORK

Iron Age roundhouses and Iron Age or Roman field systems.

Central NGR: 520949 431348.

Civil Parish: Burstwick.

Total area of excavation: 1473m².

Figures 2, 6 and 35; Plates 28, 29.

18.1 Location, topography and geology

Plot 36 was located 430m to the east of New York farm, 1.1km to the north-east of the village of Preston and 1.9km west of Burton Pidsea. The excavation area was rectangular, measuring 65m by 25m. After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels, the site sloped slightly from a highest level of 18.0m OD, close to its western limit to 17.6m OD close to the south-eastern corner.

The site was located almost centrally within an area of relative high ground, the nearest land below the 10m contour being at least 1.2km away in every direction. This locally high ground gave the site an open aspect, with long views to the west, north and east.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief at the site as light to mid-brownish orange silty clay. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as specifically stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Burlingham 2 association (SSEW 1983).

18.2 Archaeological background

A number of sites of possible archaeological significance are known from the vicinity of the New York site. A possible ring ditch (SMR MHU18915) is listed on the Humber SMR, located 260m to the north-east of the site. Two further ring ditches or possible enclosures were recorded by the desk-based assessment of the pipeline route 255m to the east and 290m to the south-east of the site. A number of enclosures of unknown date were also recorded in the desk-based assessment between 540m and 640m to the south-east of the site.

The site is located within the former extents of North Park, a deer park surrounded by a pale (SMR MHU6610). North Park moat (Scheduled Monument 21199), which, in the fourteenth century, surrounded a hall, chapel, kitchen and stables, lies 850m to the east of the site.

Fieldwalking produced a scatter of modern and post-medieval ceramics from the centre of this large plot, but no earlier finds. The geophysical survey drew attention to a number of linear anomalies in the south-eastern part of the plot and seven evaluation trenches were positioned to investigate this area (Trenches 55 to 61) in mid-July 2007. Several archaeological features were recorded: single linear features in Trenches 55, 57, 58, 59 and 60. Eighteen sherds of Iron Age or Roman pottery were recovered from the feature in Trench 55, with small quantities also from the linear features in Trenches 57 and 58 and from a stone spread in Trench 59. No features were recorded in Trench 56 but visibility was severely compromised by the sodden ground conditions.

Because the density of archaeological features revealed in the evaluation was low, a decision was taken not to carry out area excavation at this stage. During the topsoil stripping, heavily truncated linear and curvilinear features were visible in the area immediately to the north and east of the location of Trench 56, and this area was subsequently excavated between 19 and 31 May 2008.

18.3 Site description

A series of curvilinear features may represent the remains of ring gullies that surrounded circular buildings. Linear features most likely represent the subsequent establishment of field systems.

Phase 1: Late Iron Age settlement

Curvilinear ditches, groups **120021**, **120027**, **120028**, **119840** and **119842**, formed four partial rings which may have surrounded circular structures.

Structure 1 (Figure 35)

A curvilinear ditch, group **120021,** revealed towards the western limit of the site, is interpreted as the northern half of a penannular gully. In plan, the gully formed a semi-circular curve enclosing an area 8.5m in diameter. The gully had been much truncated by later agricultural activities, which had probably destroyed the southern half of the feature, and it had also been truncated by a boundary ditch assigned to Phase 2. The eastern limit of the gully may represent the position of a true terminal, rather than the result of damage from ploughing, and it is suggested that this terminal marked one side of a south-east facing entrance to the structure. A small assemblage of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from fill 119295 of the gully. Charred oat and barley grains recovered from environmental samples might suggest that cereal crops were being grown at the site by the time that the ring gully was infilling.

A pit, **119249**, which measured 0.75m wide and 0.35m deep, truncated the ring gully. The function of the feature is uncertain. Although demonstrably later than the levelling of the gully, it may be related to the dismantling and demolition of Structure 1. A fragment of vitrified clay along with twelve fragments of heavy, dense non-metallic slag and a small assemblage of late Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill 119250 of the pit. There is no indication that the slag and clay were *in situ* and it is possible that they originated from the structure or from nearby activity. The extent to which this suggests an industrial rather than a domestic use for Structure 1 is uncertain.

Structure 2 (Figure 35a)

The southern half of a second possible ring gully, group **120027**, was encountered in the central area of the site. The gully enclosed an area measuring approximately 8.5m in diameter. It had been much truncated by later ploughing, which had probably destroyed the northern half of the feature, and had also been heavily truncated by a series of features assigned to subsequent phases of activity. A small quantity of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from fill 119846 of the gully.

Structure 3 (Figure 35a)

A fragment of possible curvilinear gully, **119210**, truncated Structure 2 and may represent part of a further ring gully. It had been truncated by the more extensive remains of a second curvilinear gully, group **120028**, which may have been a recut of gully **119210**. The original gully had been heavily damaged by later agricultural activity which may have destroyed its southern half; however, extrapolation of the line of the ditch suggests that it would have enclosed an area 8.5m in diameter. Both gullies **119210** and **120028** possibly represent the remains of ring gullies, which most likely surrounded the same structure. A small assemblage of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from fill 119211 of gully **120028**.

Structure 4 (Figures 35b and 35d; Plate 28)

A further probable ring gully, group **119840**, towards the eastern limit of the site, formed an approximate semi-circle with a diameter of 5.5m and represented the southern half of what is assumed to have been a penannular feature. The northern half of the feature extended beyond the limits of the excavated area. A fragment of a second gully, group **119842,** was revealed

within the area defined by gully **119840**. It may represent a different phase of building to gully **119840**, or may represent a wall line of the structure within the ring gully **119840**. The pottery assemblage recovered from the gullies comprised similar Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares. A small pit, **119813,** encountered a short distance to the east of the ring gully may be related to the structure although its function is unclear.

Associated features

A further fragment of ditch, **119178**, and a poorly defined feature, **119287**, immediately to the east of Structure 2 and two pits, **119147** and **119282**, to the south-west and north-east respectively, may be related to the structures, judging from their stratigraphic and spatial relationships. However, the function of these features is unclear.

Phase 2: Late Iron Age field systems

Settlement within the excavation area appears to have been abandoned before Roman influence was established in the area, and a field system was then established.

Field system (Figure 35d)

A series of similar ditches were encountered in the central area of the site, collectively forming an extended 'H' shape in plan. The north-eastern arm of this group of ditches, **120026**, seemed to turn to the west at its southern end, where it had been truncated by the right-angled bend of ditch **120031**. This carried on the southward alignment, truncating a large irregular pit **119287** and being itself truncated by a later feature, **120025**. Further to the south ditches **119155** and **119821** may represent further elements of the boundary defined by ditch **120026** and eastern part of ditch **120031**.

The western end of ditch **120031** had been truncated by a further ditch, **120023,** which formed the western side of the group and truncated Structure 2.

Ditch, **119164**, 14m to the east of this group of intercutting ditches, was on a parallel alignment to ditch **120026.** It had been completely truncated at its northern end by Phase 3 ditch **120020** but did not extend beyond it. Towards the eastern limit of excavation, a further parallel ditch, group **120030**, truncated Structure 4. The ditch was recut on at least one occasion and probably represents a well maintained boundary. The southern end of the ditch was truncated by a second ditch, group **120029**, which may represent further maintenance of the same boundary.

The pottery assemblage recovered from the fills of the ditches assigned to this phase comprised only Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares and, although the ditches are demonstrably not all contemporary, they have all been assigned to this broad phase of activity. The ditches are interpreted as field boundaries and probably reflect the development, over what may have been a relatively short period of time, of a rectilinear system of field boundaries and a roughly north-to-south alignment.

Phase 3: Reorganised late Iron Age to early Roman field system

The alignments of the possible field boundaries assigned to this phase of activity suggest wholesale changes to, and a reorganisation of, the field system established during the previous phase.

Field system (Figure 35c)

A north-east to south-west oriented ditch, group **120020**, and the contemporary north-west to south-east oriented ditch, group **120024,** formed part of a field or enclosure system. It truncated Structures 3 and 4 and the field system established during Phase 2. An assemblage of pottery recovered from the ditches contained Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares along with two possible crucible fragments, five fragments of undiagnostic slag and a small number of fragments of burnt or vitrified clay. The ditches have been assigned to this phase of activity

based on their stratigraphic relationships to earlier features and it is suggested that the slag, vitrified clay and possibly the pottery recovered from the ditches may have originated from earlier features disturbed during the construction of the field system. The presence of the slag is perhaps further tentative evidence that at least one of the structures assigned to Phase 1 performed an industrial rather than, or in addition to, a domestic function. To the south, an east-to-west oriented ditch, **119133**, and two parallel gullies **119825** and **119827**, may represent additional elements of the field system but these features were poorly defined and could not be fully characterised during the excavation.

Phase 4: Early Roman enclosure

Enclosure ditch (Plate 29)

In the north-western corner of the site, a rectilinear ditch, group **120034**, truncated Structure 1. The ditch, which may have been recut on at least one occasion, formed the south-eastern corner of a possible enclosure. The pottery assemblage recovered from the fills of the ditch largely comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares although a small number of Roman wheel-thrown sherds were also recovered from fill 119258.

A substantial boundary ditch, group **120022**, which measured over 2.3m wide in places, extended around the outside of ditch **120034**, approximately 4m from it. The ditch appeared to form the south-eastern corner of a second rectilinear boundary running parallel to ditch **120034**. A small assemblage of mid-first to second century AD pottery was recovered from fill 119245 of the ditch, along with Romano-British pottery, including one samian sherd, from fill 119232 and less well dated pottery from fill 119207. These two ditches are likely to have been contemporary elements of a bivallate enclosure.

Pits

A pit, **119829**, in the eastern half of the site may have been contemporary with the enclosure. Pottery recovered from the pit included both Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares and Roman grey wares.

Two large pits, groups **120025** and **120035**, in the central area of the site truncated features assigned to Phase 1 and 2. The pits have been assigned to this phase of activity based on their stratigraphic relationship with the earlier features. The functions of all three pits remain unclear.

Phase 5: Post-medieval and modern agriculture

The site appears to have been abandoned by the end of the second century AD. There is no evidence of further activity at the site until the post-medieval period when a series of ceramic land drains were constructed to improve the quality of the land for agricultural purposes.

18.4 Discussion

The earliest evidence of activity revealed during the excavation comprises two flint flakes. The flakes were undiagnostic but are probably of prehistoric origin. As both were recovered from the fills of features likely to be of Iron Age or later date, they are almost certainly residual finds within later deposits. Any activity prior to the Iron Age appears to have been of low intensity.

A settlement was established at the site during the Iron Age. The partial ring gullies of four possible structures produced assemblages of late Iron Age pottery. Although production of similar wares continued into the Roman period, the absence of wheel-thrown pottery or typically Roman wares from the features assigned to the settlement phase suggest that the settlement was established during the later Iron Age prior to Roman influence in the area. Three of the ring gullies were all of a similar size, enclosing areas which measured approximately 8.5m in diameter, while the fourth was smaller, at 5.5m diameter. The features had evidently

been damaged by later ploughing but it has been assumed that they would have formed penannular gullies associated with roundhouses. It is, however, possible that the gullies only described semi-circular areas around a different form of structure such as a windbreak.

Charred oat and barley grains recovered from the Structure 1 gully suggest that cereal crops may have been grown in the vicinity during this period, although it remains possible that the grains were brought to the site from further afield. A small assemblage of undiagnostic slag, two fragments of crucible and a number of pieces of vitrified clay recovered from features which apparently post-dated the settlement may have originated during the settlement phase and it is possible that industrial functions were carried out here as part of the domestic routine.

Settlement at the site appears to have been abandoned during the later Iron Age and a system of narrow fields or enclosures established. The environmental samples taken from the enclosure ditches provided no evidence that crops were being grown at the site during this period and the fields or enclosures may have been related to animal husbandry.

The system of small fields or enclosures was replaced before the end of the Iron Age by an enclosure system based on boundary ditches laid out on a different orientation, which may have defined larger plots. Animal husbandry probably continued to form the agricultural focus of the site, with once again little evidence of cereal production.

A probable rectilinear bivallate enclosure was established during the first or second centuries AD. This would be an atypical form of enclosure for the period and may represent a significant local variation. Pottery recovered from the fills of the ditches included wheel-thrown Romano-British and first to second century AD wares along with Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares.

By the third century AD the site appears to have been abandoned and may have reverted to open pasture or waste ground. There is no evidence of further activity at the site until the post-medieval period when attempts were made to improve the drainage of the area for agricultural purposes.

18.5 Potential

The remains at the New York site have the potential to increase our understanding of late Iron Age and possible early Roman activity both at the site itself and, through comparison with other sites along the pipeline route and in the southern Holderness region, the wider area.

Settlement of the site appears to have been confined to the late Iron Age period: this has significance for distinguishing purely Iron Age material from transitional wares with a currency that overlapped that of wheel-thrown wares. This could help to further our understanding of the chronology of the assemblage and other similarly dated assemblages in the region.

Further consideration of the evolution of the site, including the apparent abandonment of the settlement in favour of enclosure or field systems may help to answer a number of questions relating to settlement patterns and land use in the area during the late Iron Age.

18.6 Recommendations

The following site specific recommendations are proposed:

- Selected radiocarbon dates to confirm that the settlement features with hand-made pottery assemblages are pre-Roman in date.
- Further processing and analysis of selected environmental samples from settlement features.

- Analysis of the Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery, including thin section and chemical analysis of selected pottery sherds as appropriate.

- Analysis of the Roman pottery assemblage and specialist reporting on a single sherd of samian ware from enclosure ditch **12022**.

19 PLOT 47: BRAEMERE HILL

Late Iron Age or early Roman roundhouse, associated pits and boundary ditch.

Central NGRs: Area 1 523158 430459, Area 2 523234 430409.

Civil Parish: Burstwick.

Total area of excavation: 1333m² (Area 1: 1183m², Area 2: 150m²).

Figures 2, 7 and 36; Plates 30.

19.1 Location, topography and geology

Plot 47 was located close to Braemere Hill. It lay 800m to the north-east of the Stockdale Farm, 1.5km to the south-west of Burton Pidsea and 2km north of Burstwick.

Two excavation areas were investigated: a trapezoidal controlled strip extending 50m from the north-western boundary of the field (Area 1) and a small area surrounding an annular feature found during the watching brief (Area 2), located 55m to the south-east. After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels, the ground sloped slightly downwards from 5.73m OD in Area 1 to 5.40m OD in Area 2.

The land continued to slope gently down towards Burstwick Drain, which formed the eastern boundary of the field, 200m away. This drains an extensive area of low-lying land which, with a 5m rise in sea level, would form an inlet of the Humber estuary (Figure 4). Braemere Hill, 250m to the north of the site, was noticeably higher, though still below the 10m contour. The nearest ground above the 10m contour was close to Daisy Hill Farm, 500m to the west.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as mid-greyish orange brown clayey silt with sand inclusions over mid-brown silty sand with grey sand lenses. This became light to mid-orange brown and grey silty sand over mid-orange silty sand, becoming grey at depth, to the south-east of the excavation areas. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as typical stagnogley soils of the Holderness association (SSEW 1983).

19.2 Archaeological background

A cropmark of a probable drainage ditch (SMR MHU18921), 30m from the site, is recorded on the Humber SMR.

A possible square barrow (SMR MHU2854) is listed on the SMR, located 300m to the north-east of the site, the only record of a possible square barrow close to the pipeline route. Typically such barrows date to the Iron Age and are most closely associated with the Arras Culture from the Yorkshire Wolds. A few have been suggested in the lowlands of Holderness but very few in southern Holderness and none have been excavated in this area. Without excavation the interpretation of the SMR entry as a square barrow must remain in question.

A number of post-medieval field boundaries and a clay pit (SMR MHU11943) are also known from the vicinity of the site.

The name Braemere, which appears both as Braemere Hill and Braemere Drain, suggests that a mere once existed in the vicinity of the site although it may have been drained by the mid-fourteenth century (Van de Noort and Ellis 1995, 296).

Geophysical survey of the site appeared to show two clear linear features together with more diffuse anomalies. Two evaluation trenches were opened in late August 2007 (Trenches 81 and

82), targeted on the two linear anomalies. The more westerly of these trenches located a ditch containing pottery sherds, the position of the ditch corresponding to the location of the geophysical anomaly. The other trench proved to be archaeologically sterile, the strong linear anomaly perhaps marking the edge of the alluvium rather than an archaeological feature. Because of the depth of alluvium revealed in Trench 81, a decision was made at this point to open a larger area, Area 1, adjacent to the open drain forming the boundary of the plot, in a controlled strip of the topsoil and alluvial subsoil. Area 1 was stripped as part of the evaluation stage of work where it was designated as Trench 207, this numbering persisting in some of the archive records.

During the course of the construction topsoil strip, a penannular feature was located near the eastern boundary of the easement, 55m beyond the southern limit of Area 1. A small area around this feature was cleaned and was excavated, between 20 and 23 May 2008, as Area 2.

19.3 Site description

The remains revealed at the site are the lowest-lying significant remains encountered along the pipeline route and lie in an area likely to have been wetland by the Neolithic period, which probably continued to be so until widespread drainage of the wider area began during the medieval period. The remains at the site suggest that land division extended into this low-lying area during the late Iron Age and early Roman periods with a possible building erected during the same period.

Phase 1: Late Iron Age to early Roman land division and possible building

Late Iron Age field boundaries (Figure 36)

The remains of a recut north-west to south-east oriented ditch, group **4736**, were encountered in Area 1, the south-western end of which formed a rounded terminal. A second feature, group **4737**, 3.30m to the south-east, seemed to have been a large pit continuing the alignment of ditch **4736,** although its eastern edge was not well defined as the fills became increasingly indistinguishable from the overlying subsoil deposit. These features most likely represent a north-west to south-east oriented boundary, maintained by recutting. The pottery assemblage recovered from the ditch comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares.

Structure 1 (Figures 36a and 36b; Plate 30)

An interrupted ditch, group **119101**, enclosed a circular area which measured approximately 9.7m in diameter. East, south-west and west facing interruptions in the circuit of the ditch were visible: the west facing interruption may have been the result of damage from later ploughing, but the other two appeared to form entrances across the ditch. A pottery assemblage recovered from the ditch comprised poorly dated Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares along with a small quantity of pottery which could be securely dated to AD 70 to 120. Many of the sherds within the assemblage were abraded. Environmental samples taken from the fills of the ditch returned only two indeterminate charred cereal grains and the quantities of other plant macrofossils were low.

Three pits or postholes, **119082**, **119086** and **119090,** were just within the area bounded by the interrupted ditch. A small quantity of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from pit **119090**. There was no stratigraphic evidence directly linking the features to the nearby ditch but their location suggests that they may be related to it.

Phase 2: Dispersed discrete features (Figure 36a)

An elongated pit, **4724**, in Area 1 truncated the Phase 1 ditch **4736**. Two possible postholes, **119067** and **119083**, in Area 2, were cut into the ring gully of Structure 1.

Phase 3: Post-medieval agriculture

A layer of subsoil, **119052**, sealed by a 0.30m thick layer of topsoil, **119051**, extended across the site.

19.4 Discussion

An assemblage of flint, comprising twenty struck pieces, represents the earliest evidence of activity at the site. The pieces were all recovered from the fills of later features and represent residual artefacts dating from the Mesolithic through to the Neolithic or early Bronze Age. No features contemporary with the flint assemblage were encountered at the site. Activity at the site during these periods may have been limited to sporadic visits, possibly by groups moving through the area to exploit the resources of the Burstwick valley. A number of flintwork find spots were found during fieldwalking further south in the Burstwick valley as part of the Humber Wetland Project (Van de Noort and Ellis 1995) and the resources of the valley may have been heavily exploited throughout prehistory.

The possible circular building and boundary ditch revealed at the site show that activity continued into the later Iron Age, although probably not continuously. The interrupted ditch may have formed a ring gully around a circular structure, which would certainly have been needed for drainage in such a low-lying position. Alternatively it may represent a palisade trench and may mark the position of a fenceline or wall.

The function of the building is uncertain and the finds and environmental data recovered from it offer little suggestion as to its use. It may represent a domestic structure, although given its low lying position the site may have been at least seasonally waterlogged. It is perhaps more likely that the building was used for agricultural purposes, possibly as a shelter for animals, or for hunting. Further work on the pottery assemblage from the feature may provide some evidence on for the function of the building.

Part of the boundary ditch was sealed by a layer of alluvium of unknown date. The deposit is further evidence of the waterlogging to which the site has been prone but also suggests that alluvial deposits elsewhere in the Burstwick valley may seal important archaeological remains.

19.5 Potential

The Braemere Hill site has the potential to further our understanding of a number of aspects of late Iron Age activity both at the site and in the wider southern Holderness region.

The site itself is low-lying and its elevation, well below the 10m contour, is the lowest of the sites on the pipeline where potential structural remains were encountered. Further examination of the structural remains, the finds assemblage, environmental data and topography has the potential to increase our understanding of the nature of activity at the site, whether the possible building was domestic or non-domestic and how lower lying areas were potentially utilised.

Further consideration of the composition of the pottery assemblage has the potential to refine the dating of the Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares and may add to our understanding of activity at the site.

19.6 Recommendations

The following site specific recommendations are proposed:

- Further processing and analysis of selected environmental samples from the ring gully.

- Further examination of the hand-made pottery including comparison with assemblages from nearby sites, to refine the dating and to indicate the possible nature of the activity at the site.

20 PLOT 51: BURSTWICK

Iron Age roundhouse with possible Iron Age or Roman rectilinear post-built structure and settlement boundary ditches.

Central NGR: 524200, 429400.

Civil Parish: Burstwick.

Total area of excavation: 2306m².

Figures 2, 7 and 37; Plate 31

20.1 Location, topography and geology

Plot 51 was located on a slight rise amid a generally low lying area. It lay 1.9km to the north-east of the centre of Burstwick village, on the eastern side of Greens Lane. Two further slight rises in the generally flat landscape, Hinderset Hill and Rea Hill, lay 520m and 900m to the south and south-east respectively. The excavation area was rectangular in plan, oriented north-west to south-east and measured 81m by 28m. After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels, ground level sloped downwards from 12.0m OD close to the north-western limit of excavation to 10.1m OD at the south-eastern limit.

The site was located in the centre of a small 'island' of higher ground around 250m across which rose above the 10m contour. Ground level fell below the 10m contour on all sides, falling away further, below the 5m contour, to the east towards the Halsham Drain and to the west towards the Burstwick Drain.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as mid-orange brown sandy silt over a thin band of reddish brown gravels. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as typical stagnogley soils of the Holderness association (SSEW 1983).

20.2 Archaeological background

Several sites of potential archaeological significance are known in the vicinity of the Burstwick site, mainly from analysis of cropmarks visible on aerial photographs. These include an enclosure and other possible ditches 550m to the east, with a second enclosure 700m distant in the same direction. Further enclosures are known approximately 500m to the north-east and 500m to the north. A square enclosure (SMR MHU19319) and an oval enclosure (SMR MHU19318) are listed on the Humber SMR and located 480m to the south-west and 470m to the west of the site respectively. None of the enclosures or ditches have been dated.

No finds were recovered from the area of the site during fieldwalking, although there were some post-medieval and modern ceramics from both the eastern and western ends of the plot. The geophysical survey revealed a number of anomalies apparently representing a rectilinear field system and associated pits, along with possible evidence of ridge and furrow agriculture and a number of possibly natural features.

Five evaluation trenches were opened in August 2007: Trenches 83 to 87. The three central trenches, 84 to 86, revealed four linear features which were aligned with a square enclosure observed on the geophysical survey. A controlled topsoil strip of the area encompassing these trenches was then carried out and the site was excavated between 25 October and 12 November 2007.

20.3 Site description

Two ditches forming rectilinear enclosures and curvilinear ditches probably representing the ring gullies of at least two structures were present. A large pit has been interpreted as being a well, while a number of smaller pits may mark the outlines of at least one further structure.

Phase 1: Initial settlement (Figures 37, 37a and 37b; Plate 31)

Two ring gullies, which probably surrounded roundhouses, belong to this early phase. A well or sump may belong to the same phase as the initial settlement.

Structure 1

A ring gully, group **51145**, encroached on to the site from the southern baulk. Approximately 15m of the 0.34m deep gully was revealed within the easement. There was no visible sign of a terminal. The absence of a terminal is to be expected as the visible part of the gully does not have the east or south-easterly part exposed, this being the usual orientation for the entrances of roundhouses recorded elsewhere on the project. The ring gully was cut by a later partial curvilinear feature, group **51148,** which occupied a similar footprint to the earlier ring gully. Both features contained sherds of Iron Age or Romano-British pottery. Another small curvilinear feature, **51106,** was a similar size to feature **51145** and was investigated towards the northern baulk. The ditch was heavily truncated and the remains of the feature constitute only a quarter of a circle.

A large circular feature, interpreted as a well or sump, **51048,** was 3.8m in diameter and 1.18m deep. Environmental remains from its fill included a sedge nutlet and seeds of common meadow rue and fat hen; these remains indicate that the feature extended below the water table when it was open. Column samples were taken from the well deposits for pollen analysis. The well was cut by, or was incorporated into, a 90º bend in a later ditch.

Phase 2: Settlement boundary ditch

The ring ditch which extended from the southern baulk seemingly lay within an enclosure defined by a substantial ditch, group **51149**. The ditch was 2m wide and up to 0.80m deep with a sharp V-shaped profile. It turned abruptly through 90º towards the centre of the site. It is assumed that this was a corner of a large square enclosure, the bulk of which extended beyond the pipeline easement.

The eastern end of the site was defined by ditch **51025,** which was on a parallel alignment to the eastern arm of ditch **51149** and with a similar V-shaped profile. The pottery assemblage from this ditch included some sherds that were diagnostically Romano-British. A single charred oat grain was found within the environmental samples recovered from this feature.

Phase 3: Second settlement boundary ditch

The enclosure became redundant and filled up over time. A second enclosure of similar dimensions was then established. Neither of the ring gullies was included within the limit of the second enclosure. The second square enclosure, group **51026**, cut both the Phase 2 enclosure and the Phase 1 ring gullies. Following the final stages of deposition within the settlement boundary ditch in Phase 2, an apparent refuse pit, **51108**, containing Iron Age or Roman pottery, was cut into the top of the corner of the ditch and the fills of the Phase 1 well.

Structure 2

A series of postholes, groups **51146** and **51147,** within the second square enclosure may possibly delineate the footprint of a building. The postholes of group **51146** occupy a narrow rectangular area, the alignment of which is thought to represent the long axis of the building. The building would have occupied a corresponding position within the second enclosure to that

of the Structure 1, in the first enclosure. Iron Age or Roman pottery was recovered from the postholes.

Phase 4: Undated

A pit, **51055**, cut the second enclosure just to the north of the well. Five discrete features, grouped as **51150,** located in the western part of the site were not excavated.

The site was crossed by the remains of ridge and furrow ploughing. These furrows are on a similar alignment to the Phase 2 and 3 ditches. This may well reflect the natural drainage of the land and the modern ceramic field drains also follow the same alignment. However, it provides an example of a site where the grain of the land has been maintained from the Iron Age or Roman period to the present day.

20.4 Discussion

The Burstwick site was located on a small but prominent 'island' of relatively high land within a generally very low-lying area. The presence of this site, with at least two structures and a well, along with the assemblage of pottery, demonstrates that this island was inhabited, at least seasonally, around the time of the transitional Iron Age to Roman period.

If the interpretation of the postholes as the remains of a second building is correct, and this building was a successor to the earlier structure, it would imply a significant change in building styles, corresponding roughly to this transitional period, from a typical Iron Age roundhouse to an early Roman rectangular post built form.

There is very little evidence for the economy of this settlement. However, the small quantity of animal bone recovered from the fills of the features includes cattle, sheep, pig and horse. The environmental samples produced very limited botanical remains: a single charred oat grain and a few unidentified cereal grains being the only evidence for crops. The paucity of remains suggests that soil conditions for preservation were very poor, though the circumstance of deposition could also have played a part. Settlement activity may not have been particularly intense, or refuse from the settlement may have been deposited into the lower-lying ground surrounding the site.

20.5 Potential

The excavation results may be able to address a number of research questions in the analysis stage of investigation.

Detailed comparisons of the dimensions and nature of the fills of the postholes may help to confirm the interpretation of the putative posthole-built structure. If the interpretation is correct, it would allow a better understanding of the evolution of the site, in particular, the change in building styles and the movement of the focus of the settlement to the east, for which there does not seem to be any obvious reason.

This settlement seems to have been enclosed, in contrast to the majority of the sites on the pipeline, especially those to the west of the Burstwick site. Comparison of the excavation results from all the sites may allow the formulation and testing of theories of why this distinction should have occurred.

The environmental samples and the animal bone assemblage may have some potential for further elucidating the economic basis of the settlement. The assessment results provide very little evidence of cereal production, although this observation has to be treated with caution as the environmental remains showed very poor preservation. The limited evidence for cereal

production is perhaps unsurprising as the site would have occupied a small island among surrounding marshy land with only a small surrounding area above 10m OD, leaving very little well-drained terrain available for cereal production.

The pollen samples from the well may provide evidence of the local environment during the occupation of the site, providing evidence for the function of the site and possible seasonal use.

20.6 Recommendations

The following site-specific recommendations are proposed:

- Further analysis of up to six environmental samples, and consideration of the potential for analysis of the pollen sequence from well **51048**.
- A limited programme of radiocarbon dating of samples from the settlement features.
- Full analysis of the hand-made pottery.

21 PLOT 68: CHURCHLANDS

Iron Age roundhouses, boundary ditch and settlement features; medieval or post-medieval pits; residual Bronze Age pottery.

Central NGR: 529440 426616.

Civil Parish: Halsham.

Total area of excavation: 1310m².

Figures 3, 8 and 38; Plates 32.

21.1 Location, topography and geology

Plot 68 was located on the west side of Chimney Field Road, 630m to the north-east of Churchlands Farm, around 2km east of the village of Halsham. The excavation area was largely rectangular in plan and measured 56m by 23m. After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels, the ground was broadly level, lying between 20.0m OD and 20.5m OD.

The site was located a short distance to the west of the centre of a large area of relatively high ground, above the 10m contour; land below the 10m contour lay a minimum of 1.2km away in any direction.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as mid-orange silty sand. Silty clay changing to sand was also noted within the plot. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as typical stagnogley soils of the Holderness association (SSEW 1983).

21.2 Archaeological background

The Humber SMR lists an enclosure and ditches (SMR MHU19277) 180m to the south-west of the site, a possible Bronze Age round barrow (SMR MHU19276) 350m to the south, two rectangular enclosures (SMR MHU19274) 440m to the north, and a ring ditch and linear feature (SMR MHU19278) 650m to the north-west. Numerous post-medieval ponds and other features have also been recognised from the vicinity.

Geophysical survey was carried out along the pipeline easement and also on an extended area to the south 60m wide and 250m long, alongside Chimney Field Road, which was a possible location for a pipe dump. Two areas of anomalies were highlighted in the pipe dump area but the proposed evaluation trenches were not opened following the decision to site the pipe dump elsewhere. Within the easement, a small area of anomalies in the north-western corner showed little coherence and was interpreted as an area of disturbance, so no evaluation trenching was undertaken. The limit of the site was established in the course of the watching brief performed during the topsoil removal and excavation was carried out between 26 May and 10 June 2008.

21.3 Site description

A semi-annular feature, interpreted as a ring gully around a small building, was revealed, together with the possible remains of another similar structure. A pair of parallel curvilinear ditches, later replaced by similar rectilinear ditches, appeared to enclose a rather amorphous group of curvilinear features and pits. Numerous pits may reflect localised quarrying, perhaps in the medieval period. Residual sherds of Bronze Age pottery are of considerable significance.

Phase 1: Late Iron Age settlement

Structure 1 (Figure 38 and 38a)

A curvilinear ditch, **120119**, in the eastern half of the site had been truncated by a more substantial curvilinear ditch, group **119303**. The later ditch formed an approximate semi-circular arc which measured 6.50m in diameter. The pottery assemblage recovered from the fills of the ditch comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares.

Ditch **119303** is interpreted as the remains of a ring gully which would have surrounded a circular or semi-circular structure. The earlier ditch may have been the remains of a similar, earlier feature or possibly a small drainage gully.

Two irregular pits, **119381** and **119383**, were encountered within the area enclosed by ditch **119303**. The larger of the two, pit **119383**, measured 1.62m by 0.80m and was 0.10m deep. A single sherd of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from its fill. The smaller pit, **119381,** measured 1.26m by 0.96m and was 0.12m deep. The function of the pits may have been related to the structure defined by ditch **119303**.

Structure 2

A further curvilinear ditch, group **120118**, truncating the western side of ditch **119303**, had in turn been heavily truncated by post-medieval field drains. The ditch formed a shallow arc, 7.3m across, and may represent a fragment of a further ring gully.

Possible boundary ditch

Only a short length of a north-east to south-west oriented ditch, **119353**, close to the south-eastern corner of the site, was visible. This measured 1.47m wide by 0.55m deep. The small assemblage of pottery recovered from fills 119350 and 119351 comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares.

Fenceline

A possible east-to-west oriented fenceline immediately to the north of Structure 1 consisted of postholes **119367, 119452**, **119310**, **119328**, **119337**, **119335**, **119331**, and **119358**. An irregularity at the northern end of ditch **120119** may have been an additional posthole, the fill of which was indistinguishable from that of the ditch. Two sherds of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery were recovered from posthole **119367**.

Irregular ditches and pits (Plate 32)

Five irregular, largely curvilinear ditches, groups **120115**, **120116**, **120117**, **120120** and **120121** were encountered to the north-east of the putative fenceline. Small assemblages of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery were recovered from ditches **120115, 120117** and **120120.**

A number of irregular pits, summarised below, were encountered in the general vicinity of the ditches. Their function remains uncertain, although some of the pits may be the remains of localised clay extraction. It is notable that few of these features were intercutting or intersected other features on the site. This perhaps suggests that most or all of them were contemporary, excavated for a similar purpose.

One of the largest of these pits, pit **119406**, is of particular note as it contained a rim fragment and three other sherds of Biconical Urn. Bronze Age pottery in this style is of particular significance as it is relatively scarce across Yorkshire. The feature also contained Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares. Further Bronze Age sherds were recovered from the topsoil 119301.

Table 7: Phase 1 pits, Churchlands

Pit	Dimensions	Depth	Finds
119406	4.01m x 2.20m	1.27m	Worked flint; Bronze Age and Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery
119422	1.10m x 0.77m	0.23m	None
119440	1.22m x 1.03m	0.18m	None
119493	3.30m x 1.70m	0.80m	Worked flint; Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery
119499	0.95m x 0.71m	0.20m	Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery
119503	2.60m x 1.30m	0.30m	None
119509	2.32m x 0.65m	0.36m	None
119515	1.12m x 0.61m	0.22m	None
119518	Uncertain length x 1.78m	1.00m	Worked flint; Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery
119529	0.70m x 0.63m	0.40m	None
119532	2.57m x 1.63m	0.64m	Second century or later pottery
119534	4.50m x 4.40m	0.53m	Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery
120107	1.21m x 1.06m	0.23m	Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery

Postholes

A group of small circular pits or postholes, **119432**, **119444**, **119494**, **119496**, **119507**, **119540**, **119542**, **119549** and **120102** included two, **119549** and **120102,** which truncated irregular pit **119534**. Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from one of these, posthole **119549,** and also from posthole **119444**.

Curvilinear double ditch (Figure 38b, 38c and 38d)

Two curvilinear ditches, groups **120122** and **119546**, formed concentric arcs in the central area of the site. The radius of the arc was around 16m. The ditches were similar in size and form and had similar sandy clay fills. No finds were recovered from either ditch but their alignments respect one another to such a degree that that they are almost certainly contemporary. The features seem to have been replaced by a very similar pair of rectilinear ditches.

A short, straight length of gully, group **120125**, was similar in form but shallower, and probably cut into the ring gully of Structure 2. The northern terminal of this gully abutted the later ditch **119547** (below), and the relationship between the two features was not completely resolved. However, as the smaller linear feature was not recognised until after the excavation of the intervention on the corner of ditch **120123**, it is likely that it was an earlier feature.

Rectilinear double ditch (Figure 38d, 38 and 38f)

Two parallel linear ditches, groups **120123**, and **119547** formed a right-angle bend close to Structures 1 and 2 in the centre of the site. Ditch **120123** truncated both of the curvilinear ditches, **120122** and **119546**, while ditch **119547** cut only the outer curvilinear ditch. The spacing between the two ditches, approximately 1.7m, was slightly greater than that between the curvilinear ditches.

In total, twelve interventions were excavated through the two ditches, yielding eight sherds of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery in addition to five pieces of worked flint. A fragment of clay pipe stem, dated to the second half of the seventeenth century, recovered from ditch **119547** is likely to have been intrusive: elsewhere the ditch was quite regular with steeply sloping sides and a flattish base but the base of the ditch in the intervention which yielded the clay pipe had a sudden, unexplained deepening, suggesting that it had been disturbed. It may be significant that ditch **120122** had been cut by a posthole, **119436**, 2m to the north-west.

If the clay pipe fragment was *in situ*, then it would imply that this pair of ditches, and by implication their curvilinear predecessors, were post-medieval in origin. However, there is

nothing else to suggest that they were. They are not typical of any common post-medieval features and they did not align with any of the elements that might have been present in the contemporary landscape, such as the remnant furrow, recorded as feature **119339**.

Phase 2: Extraction pits

Four irregular pits, **119477, 119392**, **119450** and group **120124,** were stratigraphically later than the Phase 1 paired parallel ditch groups. A further irregular pit, **119401**, truncated pit **119392** and a small sub-circular pit, **119436,** truncated ditch **120122**. There were very few finds from these irregular pits, though the large pit, or area of intercutting pits, at the south-western corner of the excavation area, group **120124**, produced two medieval pottery sherds suggesting a late thirteenth to fifteenth century date. Another intervention in the same complex of features also contained a sherd of sixteenth to eighteenth century glazed red earthenware. The same context also contained a fragment of modern glass (not retained) and is likely to have been disturbed by one of the many land drains that crossed the site.

These large irregular pits were probably dug to extract gravel but the dating of them is very uncertain.

Undated features

An additional discrete pit, **120106**, towards the eastern limit of the site produced no datable finds. It may have originated in any of the earlier phases of activity. It forms the corner of a rectangle with the Phase 1 pit **120107** and with elements of the Phase 1 fenceline, pits **119452** and the paired pits **119335** and **119331**, but this may be no more than an accidental alignment.

Two members of a group of four small but well defined postholes were cut into the fills of the parallel rectilinear enclosure. The features, **119362**, **119349**, **119366** and **119356**, were undated but formed a fairly regular quadrilateral pattern.

21.4 Discussion

An assemblage of worked flint comprising sixty-two pieces formed the evidence of the earliest activity at the site. The assemblage included diagnostically Mesolithic and Neolithic or early Bronze Age pieces along with a number of undiagnostic examples. A small assemblage of Bronze Age pottery was also recovered from the site, including fragments of Biconical Urn. No features or deposits could be confidently attributed to these early periods and all of the worked flint and the Bronze Age pottery was recovered from later contexts and therefore represents residual artefacts. The size of the flint assemblage is relatively large when compared to similar sized sites along the pipeline route and it is possible that Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the vicinity was more intensive than seen at many of the sites along the route.

By the later Iron Age a possible circular building, which may have been a replacement of an earlier, similar structure, had been constructed at the site. The partial ring gully of the earlier structure suggests that, unlike the majority of the ring gullies encountered along the pipeline route, it did not have a southerly or easterly facing entrance. Much of the northern half of the gully had probably been destroyed by later ploughing and an entrance may have existed in this area, but it is possible that the ring gully surrounded a structure which was open to the north or north-west.

A series of irregular ditches and pits revealed to the north-west of the structure may have been contemporary with it. The function of the features is not readily apparent and analysis of soil samples taken from the fills of the features has not clarified any possible interpretations. Some of the pits may have been related to the extraction of the underlying clay deposits for either the production of ceramics or perhaps for use as building material. A series of possible postholes at the site probably relate, at least in part, to at least one fenceline.

A double-ditched feature formed an arc which described approximately a quarter of a circle and the remains are tentatively interpreted as part of an enclosure: circular or perhaps more likely with rounded corners. The shallow, narrow, parallel ditches of the enclosure had been set out just over 1m apart and if a bank, hedgerow or some other feature had been erected or placed in the gap between it had left no trace.

A second double-ditched feature truncated the earlier feature but appeared to form the south-western corner of a rectilinear enclosure rather than the circular shape of the earlier feature. The ditches were set wider apart at 1.7m but it would appear that this possible enclosure was a direct replacement of the earlier feature. Again nothing was revealed between the ditches. Finds from the rectilinear enclosure included a fragment of clay pipe dated to the second half of the seventeenth century but it is suggested that this was residual and that the two enclosures were broadly contemporary with the other early phase features.

The absence of any wheel-thrown wares or any indication of Roman influence on the pottery recovered from any of the earlier features suggests that activity at the site probably ceased before Roman influence was established in the area.

Evidence of use reappears again by the medieval period, when irregular pits seem to have been dug. A deep furrow, possibly marking a ploughed headland, may also be of this date.

21.5 Potential

The remains at the Churchlands site have some potential to add to our understanding of late Iron Age settlement both at the site and in the wider area.

The Bronze Age pottery was residual in a later deposit and has little to contribute to the understanding of the site. However, radiocarbon dating from carbonised residues adhering to the Biconical Urn sherds may refine our understanding of the chronology of this particular vessel type in the wider region.

Further consideration of the Iron Age pottery assemblage has the potential to refine the dating of Iron Age remains at the site and may help to answer questions about the spatial distribution of sites during the period. Comparison with other contemporary sites along the pipeline route and within the wider region may also increase our understanding of the nature of settlement and activity at the site during the period.

21.6 Recommendations

The following-site specific recommendations are proposed:

- Re-examination of the distribution and characteristics of the pits and postholes with a view to discerning any patterns or alignments that may provide information on the functions and phasing of these features.
- Further analysis and reporting on the Bronze Age pottery from pit **119406** and layer **119301**.
- Radiocarbon dating of carbonised residue adhered to fragments of Bronze Age Biconical Urn.
- Full analysis of the hand-made pottery.
- Radiocarbon dating of samples from the two pairs of parallel enclosure ditches to confirm the phasing of these features.

- Further processing and analysis of selected environmental samples, focusing on the settlement features.

22 PLOT 73: WINESTEAD

Late Iron Age and Roman rectilinear ditched enclosures.

Central NGR: 530564 426025.

Civil Parish: Rimswell.

Total area of excavation: 5690m².

Figures 3, 8 and 39 to 41; Plates 33 and 34.

22.1 Location, topography and geology

The Winestead site was located 120m to the east of Burgany Hall, 1.4km to the north-north-east of the village of Winestead. The northern part of the excavation area was oriented north-west to south-east while at the southern end it followed the alignment of the pipeline towards a more easterly orientation. Overall, the excavation area was 235m long by 25m wide. After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels, the ground level undulated across the site, lying between 23.75m OD and 25.65m OD.

The site was located a short distance to the south-east of centre of a large 'island' of ground lying above the 10m contour, on which the Churchlands site was also situated. Land below the 10m contour lay a minimum of 1.2km away in any direction.

The underlying drift geology of the site consists of glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as mid-orange brown clayey silt. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as typical stagnogley soils of the Holderness association (SSEW 1983).

22.2 Archaeological background

The locations of three possible ring ditch sites visible as cropmarks in the vicinity of the site are listed on the Humber SMR. The first (SMR MHU19226) is located 225m to the north of the excavation area, the second (SMR MHU19225) is 350m to the north-east of the site and the third (SMR MHU19224) 310m to the south-east of the site.

The geophysical survey of the site revealed a rectilinear pattern of ditch-like and pit-like anomalies. Fieldwalking found two worked flints from the plot along with a small number of post-medieval or modern artefacts including a scatter of modern ceramics in the south-eastern part of the excavation site. Six evaluation trenches (Trenches 117 to 122) were opened in the area of the geophysical anomalies, their investigation and recording being severely hampered by extremely wet conditions in June 2007. However, it was clear that there were significant archaeological deposits and a controlled strip and full excavation was carried out between 25 October and 12 November 2007.

22.3 Site description

The majority of the remains encountered at the Winestead site are ditches which form small enclosures or fields. The enclosures appear to represent more than one phase of the development of the field system, which may have begun in the late Iron Age and continued into the early Roman period.

Phase 1: Late Iron Age remains

Recut enclosure boundaries and associated ditch (Figure 40; Plate 33)

A curvilinear ditch, group **73200**, in the south-eastern half of the excavation area extended into the site from the southern limit for a distance of 14m and formed a pronounced arc. The northern end of the feature had been completely truncated by a later ditch, group **73205,** but did not extend beyond it, suggesting a broad contemporaneity between the two features. No finds were recovered from the fills of the ditch and the feature is interpreted as a part of the boundary of a small rounded enclosure.

Ditch **73205**, which truncated the earlier ditch, had itself been heavily truncated by two further ditches, groups **73074** and **73199** (Figure 41a). Ditch **73205** is interpreted as the remains of a field or enclosure boundary. The later ditches probably represent sequential recuts of the boundary defined by ditch **73205**.

A further ditch, **73194**, to the north-east probably represents a continuation of either ditch **73074** or ditch **73199**. Fill 73196 of the ditch produced sixty-five fragments of burnt bone along with a large number of charred cereal grains, not identifiable to species. Charred grains were rare in all other environmental samples taken at the site and there were no similar concentrations of burnt bone. The remains might not therefore reflect broader depositional practices or the wider environment at the site, and are more likely to reflect localised dumping of material such as food waste within the ditch.

Ditch **73074** was the only feature amongst the cluster of boundaries which produced a datable find: a single sherd of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery. However, it is suggested that all of the Phase 1 ditches originate during this broad phase of activity.

The ditches represent part of a field system which has been maintained through the recutting of the boundary ditches, possibly over a relatively long period of time. The boundary positions may have changed slightly during this period but the general curvilinear pattern of the enclosures appears to have been maintained.

A linear, north-east to south-west oriented ditch, group **73137**, 30m to the north-west of the recut boundary ditches had been completely truncated at its south-western end by Phase 2 ditch **73097**. An assemblage of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from the feature. The same ditch was investigated during the evaluation of the site and produced an assemblage of daub fragments.

The ditch possibly represents the north-western side of an enclosure where the south-eastern side is, at least in part, represented by the recut boundaries. The south-western side of this putative enclosure would presumably have been a forerunner of Enclosure 4 ditch **73097**.

Enclosure 1 (Figure 39)

The northern corner of a possible rectilinear boundary ditch, group **73058**, revealed to the north-west of ditch **73137,** was heavily truncated at its south-eastern end by Phase 2 ditch **73091** (Figure 41b). A fragment of ditch, group **73201**, to the south-west may represent a continuation of ditch **73058** but had also been heavily truncated by the later feature.

Ditches **73058** and **73201** possibly formed part of a rectilinear enclosure established along a north-east to south-west alignment, the south-eastern side of which had been completely destroyed by ditch **73091**. No pottery was recovered from any of the fills of the ditches.

Enclosure 2 (Figures 39, 40 and 41c; Plate 34)

A further rectilinear ditch, group **73028**, along with a north-east to south-west oriented ditch, group **73052**, formed an enclosure, Enclosure 2, which measured 23m by 13m and was adjacent

to the north-western limit of Enclosure 1. The northern corner of Enclosure 1 had apparently been utilised to form the southern corner of Enclosure 2 and Enclosure 2 may have formed an annexe to the already established Enclosure 1. An assemblage of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from the Enclosure 2 ditches and an assemblage of Romano-British pottery, recovered during the evaluation of the site, may also have originated from it. Both ditches **73028** and **73052** terminated before they reached Enclosure 1 and entrances into Enclosure 2 may have been located in these positions.

Enclosure 3 (Figures 39, 40 and 41d)

A boundary ditch, group **73020**, which formed the eastern corner of a further possible enclosure, Enclosure 3, to the north-west and respecting the line of Enclosure 2 and probably contemporary with it. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from this boundary ditch.

Phase 2: Early Roman field system

Enclosure 4 (Figures 39, 40 and 41e)

A substantial, sinuous boundary ditch, group **73097**, extended through the central area of the site (Figures 39 and 40). It formed an extensive enclosure, Enclosure 4, with a strangely irregular north-west side but still broadly fitting the rectilinear pattern of the other enclosures. Ditch **73097** truncated ditch **73137** and the recut boundary ditches and appeared to have been maintained by recutting on at least one occasion. A relatively small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the fills of the ditch, the majority of the sherds in Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares. However, a small quantity of wheel-thrown pottery dated to the late third to fourth century AD was recovered during the evaluation phase from this feature, and the boundary may have remained open until this period, even if it had originated some time earlier. The irregular shape of the enclosure may have been in part the result of recutting and possibly the incorporation of the line of a number of ditches which originated during the earlier phase of activity.

An east-to-west oriented ditch, group **73112**, within the area defined by Enclosure 4 may represent an internal division of the enclosure. An elongated pit, **73170**, also revealed within the enclosure may represent the heavily truncated remains of a further internal division of the enclosure, although this could not be proven through excavation.

Enclosure 5

A north-east to south-west oriented ditch, group **73198**, which had been truncated by a similar ditch, group **73098**, extended south-westwards from Enclosure 4. Two sherds of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery were recovered from ditch **73098**. The ditches are interpreted as a recut boundary ditch. A further ditch, **73090**, ran parallel to ditches **73198** and **73098**, approximately 20m further to the north-west and probably represents a further boundary.

These ditches, along with one side of Enclosure 4, formed Enclosure 5. As the Enclosure 5 ditches respected the line of Enclosure 4, they must have been later than ditch **73097** or a precursor of it, but these two enclosures are likely to have existed together subsequently.

Enclosure 6 (Figures 39 and 41b)

Three sides of a further enclosure, Enclosure 6, formed by ditch groups **73091** and **73203,** were visible to the north-west of Enclosure 4. This enclosed an area which measured 20m by at least 16m. The ditches suggest that the enclosure had been recut on at least one occasion although the relationship between the two ditches is poorly defined. A small assemblage of pottery recovered from the enclosure ditches included late third to fourth century wares.

Additional boundary ditches

A fragment of a north-west to south-east oriented ditch, **73186**, to the south of the Phase 1 recut boundaries, produced no datable evidence. The feature may represent part of a further enclosure. It has been assigned to this phase of activity as it runs parallel to elements of Enclosure 4 although it may have originated during Phase 1.

Unphased

The date of origin of a shallow gully, **73012,** within the area bounded by Phase 1 Enclosure 3 is unknown and it could have originated during almost any phase of activity at the site.

Two discrete layers of buried soil, 73024 and 73040, may have accumulated within slight hollows within the underlying natural geology. Layer **73040** partially sealed features assigned to Phase 1 and both may have developed after the site had been largely abandoned. Medieval or post-medieval furrows truncated both of these buried soil layers. A number of field drains revealed at the site are indication of attempts to improve the land for agricultural purposes later in the period.

22.4 Discussion

The earliest evidence for activity at the site is two flint flakes recovered from a remnant of buried soil revealed at the site. The age of the buried soil is unknown and the flakes may occur as residual artefacts within it. The flakes themselves are not intrinsically datable and although possibly of a prehistoric date they add little to our understanding of the site during prehistory.

By the late Iron Age, a system of fields or enclosures had been established at the site. In general, environmental sampling of fills of the ditches produced little evidence for an arable economy. Only one sample produced significant quantities of charred crop seeds and this may reflect a localised episode of dumping. As with the other sites along the pipeline, it is not clear whether the lack of environmental remains is a result of preservation conditions or if it is a true reflection of the lack of crop cultivation. If the latter, it would imply that the focus of the site may have been animal husbandry rather than arable farming. At least parts of the enclosure system probably remained open until the late third or fourth century AD.

The morphology of this site, with its series of coaxial enclosure, is distinctively different from the other Iron Age or Roman sites investigated along the pipeline route, which would imply a temporal, geographical or functional distinction. This was one of the few well-defined sites that did not have any evidence of settlement in the form of roundhouse ring gullies and this might suggest that it was functionally distinct.

It is also noteworthy that the general alignment of the site, as with many of the others along the route, was maintained from the earlier phases through to the medieval or post-medieval furrows to the modern land drains. Even on this relatively high area of land, drainage must have been an enduring concern.

22.5 Potential

The site at Winestead has some potential to increase our understanding of agricultural practices in the later Iron Age and Roman periods.

Further consideration of the hand-made pottery could refine the dating of the assemblage which would aid understanding of the evolution of the site.

Further analysis of selected environmental samples may have the potential to shed light on agricultural practices at the site, which may in turn help to answer a number of questions about the agricultural focus of sites in the broader region.

22.6 Recommendations

The following site-specific recommendations are proposed:

- Further analysis of the hand-made pottery assemblages, the results of the analysis of both the hand-made and Roman wares to be considered together.
- Analysis of the Roman pottery assemblage.
- Further analysis of selected environmental samples.

23 PLOT 88: PATRINGTON

Iron Age or Roman roundhouses and associated settlement and field systems.

Central NGR: 533400 423050.

Civil Parish: Patrington.

Total area of excavation: 1719m².

Figures 3, 9 and 42; Plates 35 and 36.

23.1 Location, topography and geology

The Patrington site was located approximately 1.8km to the east-north-east of the centre of Patrington village. It lay 300m to the north-east of Eastfield House, north of Wakefield Lane. The excavation area was rectangular, oriented north-west to south-east and measured 82m by 21m. After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels, the site sloped downwards from 16.0m OD at its north-western end to 14.5m OD at its south-eastern end.

The site was located towards the north-western edge of a broad area of land above the 10m contour. Ground level fell below the 10m contour approximately 185m to the north-west of the site, falling further towards Patrington and Winestead Carrs and Drains beyond this point. Higher ground, above the 20m contour, lay 770m to the south-east of the site. The historic Humber shoreline is estimated to have been 3.1km to the south-east at its maximum extent.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as mid-orange brown silty clay. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Flint association (SSEW 1983). The watching brief also recorded a possible palaeochannel running north-east to south-west 60m to the south-east of the site. The parish boundary between Patrington and Welwick, which crosses the pipeline route a further 90m away, follows the line of a former drainage dyke.

23.2 Archaeological background

The desk-based assessment identified a circular cropmark feature located 500m to the north-east of the site described as a possible ring ditch but thought more likely to be a post-medieval landscape feature. Several cropmark enclosures were also identified to the south of Holmpton Road, which forms the boundary to Plot 88. At least some of them are thought to be the remains of post-medieval fields. Other features identified on aerial photographs include ridge and furrow earthworks in the field to the north of Eastfield House (SMR MHU11573), and palaeochannels to the east of Greenland Farm (SMR MHU12009).

The geophysical survey of the plot detected amorphous zones, thought to reflect natural features, and linear anomalies interpreted as ridge and furrow as well as stronger readings from modern ferrous debris. However, there was sufficient definition in two linear features to justify evaluation trenching.

Four evaluation trenches were opened (Trenches 155 to 158). Trenches 156 and 157 both revealed archaeological remains, including a large enclosure ditch and a rectilinear group of small linear features. These two trenches were both extended in an attempt to characterise these features and several further ditches were identified. A controlled strip and excavation was subsequently carried out between 20 October and 9 November 2007.

23.3 Site description

The Patrington site was characterised by three well defined penannular features which have been interpreted as ring gullies that would have surrounded domestic structures. Four other penannular features have been identified from the heavily truncated remains of partial curvilinear features. The site appears to have been continuously occupied from the late Iron Age through to the third century.

Phase 1: Early field system (Figures 42, 42a and 42b; Plate 35)

The earliest phase is represented by a ditch, group **88171**, which was aligned north-west to south-east. The ditch measured 39m in length and extended along the southern baulk where it curved around and exited the site. One of the five slots excavated through this feature revealed fragments of bone and charcoal as well as Iron Age or Roman pottery. An intervention to establish the relationship between this ditch and Phase 2 ditch **88174** found pottery dated to the third to fourth centuries, but it is likely that these fragments of pottery are intrusive from the later ditch.

Phase 2: Ring gullies and enclosure ditches (Figures 42, 42a, 42b and 42c; Plate 36)

Structure 1

Ring gully **88169** was stratigraphically early. Most of the ring, which was 9.5m in diameter, was visible in the excavation area, though a small proportion of it was beneath the southern baulk of the site. The ring gully had well-defined terminals to the east, but a second small break in the ditch to the south appeared to be a result of truncation rather than deliberate design. Pottery from the ditch is mostly undiagnostic Iron Age or Roman ware, but a single piece could be dated to the mid-first to second century. A piece of iron production slag was also recovered.

Structures 2 and 3

Ring gully **88169** was cut by two other ring gullies. To the north, Structure 2, group **88170**, was of a similar size, measuring 9.7m in diameter. This ring gully was also fragmented into two parts as a result of truncation by ploughing. Environmental samples from the ditch produced bone fragments along with charcoal and a single indeterminate cereal grain. Only a third of the circuit of the ring gully, **88168**, of Structure 3 was visible, the rest extending under the southern baulk.

A series of eight discrete features, collectively group **88172**, were located in the centre of the one of the ring gullies, **88170**, suggesting that they were contemporary with it, and they have been phased here despite the lack of any datable material recovered from them.

Structure 4

The heavily truncated remains of another potential ring gully, **88018**, were investigated in the centre of the site. The projected diameter of this ditch is again similar, at around 8.7m. Pottery dating to the late Iron Age or Roman period was recovered from the fragmented ditch. More speculative remains, **88048**, were investigated in the northern corner of the site, apparently forming a partial arc running to the north, with an approximate diameter of 6.5m.

Enclosure ditches

In the centre of the excavation area, ditch **8803** was a substantial feature, over 1.5m deep, and had a clear recut, **8809**. The primary fill of the recut produced undiagnostic Roman pottery. Evaluation trench 156 unfortunately cut through this ditch very close to its intersection with the similar sized ditch **88174**, obscuring any relationship between the two, but it seems likely that they were contemporary features forming a T-junction. Ditch **88174** was slightly sinuous, having a bend which created a shallow 'S' shape. Roman pottery dated to the late first to mid-second, and second to mid-third centuries was recovered from the ditch, the material coming

from the higher fills. This suggests that the ditch may have been open for an extended period while the pottery was accumulating.

These two ditches are unusually substantial in comparison to many of the other ditches recorded on the pipeline route; allowing for the considerable degree of truncation across the site and the depth of topsoil, these ditches would have been close to 2m deep. While this could simply be a function of the local hydrological regime, it is possible that they formed the edges of enclosed areas around the roundhouse features. The shape of the ditch **88174** appeared to respect a small curvilinear feature, **88022**, of similar dimensions to the better defined ring gullies, suggesting that the slight bend or crook represents a deliberate avoidance of the structure, providing tentative evidence for the contemporaneity of these ditches and the ring gullies.

Ditch **88008**, partially revealed in the northern corner of the site, could have provided the northern side for such an enclosure. The alignment of this ditch in comparison to ditches **88174** and **8803** suggests that they were contemporary and formed a coherent enclosure system. No dating evidence was recovered from ditch **88008**.

Phase 3: Rectilinear features

Ditch **88173,** located in the south of the excavation area, produced very little datable material: two pieces of unabraded struck flint, tentatively dated to the Neolithic or early Bronze Age, and two pieces of pottery from the mid-second to early third century. Fragments of burnt bone, burnt clay, charcoal and four cereal grains were recovered from the environmental samples from the ditch. Two small ditches or gullies, oriented north to south, **88006** and **88111**, recut as gully **88109**, were cut by ditch **99173**, these features together appearing to constitute part of a rectangular enclosure.

A similar group of small ditches was noted in Trench 157 during the evaluation, this trench having been extended in an attempt to better characterise these features. Ditch **8859** (= **8858**, **8857**, **8856**, **8855**) had a 90º bend, and another narrow ditch **8860** (= **8836**) ran parallel to the east-to-west aligned part of it. Neither of these features contained datable material but their alignment and morphological similarities with ditch **88173** suggests that they are of the same phase. All of these features were fairly shallow with flattish bases, but their overall profiles suggested that they were more likely to have delineated enclosures rather than acting as bedding trenches for structural elements.

Two small intercutting pits, **8838** and **8840**, located immediately to the east of ditch **8859**, were probably broadly contemporary with it. The later of the two pits contained a fragment of quern as well as three sherds of Roman pottery, dated to the late second or third century.

Phase 4: Plough furrows and drainage

Three furrows aligned north-east to south-west were partially excavated to confirm their interpretation. Two of these furrows had land drains extending down their centres. An irregular feature was also excavated and was interpreted as a tree root run. The furrows and the modern land drains share a common orientation, but it is noticeable that the earlier features do not share this alignment.

23.4 Discussion

The penannular gullies can be interpreted with confidence as evidence of buildings, probably domestic in function. The interpretation of the fragmented curvilinear remains is slightly more tenuous, but they have a similar projected size to the more consistent ring gullies and these features are similarly all within the area enclosed by the large ditches, which further suggests that the features were structural. Because of the limited stratigraphic relationships between the

ring gullies, however, it is not possible to say how many of the structures would have co-existed.

Although much of the pottery was undiagnostic hand-made material, the better dated Roman sherds suggest a date for the peak of activity at the site in the second or third century AD.

The pottery dating suggests that the two groups of rectilinear features may have been refilling at the same time that the upper fills of the large enclosure ditches were being deposited. Their form suggests that they may have surrounded rectangular structures, but an interpretation as small stock-control features or small cultivation plots is probably more plausible.

The assemblage of pottery from the fills of the large 'S' shaped enclosure ditch seems to imply that the site was in use for an extended period. At first sight, the lack of cereal grain and other environmental remains might argue against a lengthy period of occupation, but it is likely that the lack of environmental remains is a reflection of generally poor preservation conditions. Alternatively, as an apparently high density of domestic structures existed within the site limits, it is a reasonable assumption that further structures existed beyond the pipeline easement, with cereal production and preparation areas associated with these off-easement structures.

23.5 Potential

The site has the potential to contribute to a regional understanding of the Roman period, in particular the continuity of late Iron Age material culture through the transitional period.

At present, many hand-made pottery fabrics are tentatively dated. As some of the stratigraphic sequences from the site contain hand-made fabrics and well-dated Roman pottery, it may be possible to provide more secure dates for the hand-made pottery.

Analysis of the cereal remains and animal remains may provide further information about subsistence practices within the area at the time.

The beehive quern stone from pit 8838 was in an igneous rock and may have been imported from continental Europe. Determining the source of this rock could provide evidence of trade links across the North Sea.

23.6 Recommendations

The following site specific recommendations are proposed:

- Radiocarbon dating of selected fills to investigate the continuity of site and refine the pottery dates.
- Further processing and analysis of a limited number of environmental samples.
- Full analysis of the hand-made pottery, considered in conjunction with the Romano-British pottery.
- Analysis of the Romano-British pottery.
- Further examination, illustration and petrographic analysis of the quern stone from pit **8838**.

24 PLOT 98: BLUEGATE CORNER

Late Iron Age or Roman roundhouses and Roman field systems.

Central NGRs: Area 1: 535117 421282; Area 2: 535140 421219; Area 3: 535173 421190; Area 4: 535184 421203.

Civil Parish: Welwick.

Total area of excavation: 2365m² (Area 1: 1828m², Area 2: 238m², Area 3: 237m², Area 4: 62m²).

Figures 3, 8, 43, 44 and 45; Plates 37.

24.1 Location, topography and geology

The Bluegate Corner site was located some 350m to the east of Bluegate Corner, a sharp bend on Northfield Lane, 810m north-east of the village of Welwick and 1.1km to the north-west of Weeton. The site was split into four discrete irregularly shaped excavation areas, extending 170m along the pipeline easement. These areas were numbered 1 to 4, where Area 1 was the north-westernmost area. In total, the four excavation areas covered an area of 2365m^2.

After removal of topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels, the ground level at the site sloped downwards from approximately 17.20m OD at the northern end of Area 1 to 13.70m OD at the south-eastern limit of Area 3. Higher ground above the 20m contour lay some 350m to the north while lower land, below the 10m contour, lay a similar distance to the south and south-east. The historic Humber shoreline, prior to land reclamation, may have been as close as 1.5km to the south during some periods.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as mid-orange brown silty clay with sandy patches. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Flint association (SSEW 1983).

24.2 Archaeological background

A square enclosure and ditch (SMR MHU19401) are listed on the Humber SMR 130m to the south of the Bluegate Corner site. The date of the features is unknown. The desk-based assessment of the pipeline route notes a number of post-medieval field boundaries in the vicinity of the site, although it is possible that some of these have an earlier origin. Further post-medieval features, such as ponds, are also noted in the vicinity of the site and the remains of ridge and furrow agriculture are evident as cropmarks in a number of fields around the site.

Two fairly large sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered during fieldwalking, close to the area which subsequently became Area 4, along with a medieval sherd and a loose scatter of post-medieval ceramics. Geophysical survey of the site revealed a number of anomalies but none were thought to represent significant archaeological remains. The area was not targeted for evaluation trenching.

During the watching brief towards the end of May 2008, linear and curvilinear features were noted, and formal excavations were carried out between 6 and 13 June 2008. The constraints of the pipeline construction programme prevented full recording of Area 4.

24.3 Site description

The remains of two ring gullies along with the linear ditches of a possible Roman field system were revealed at the site. A number of medieval or post-medieval furrows were also evident.

Phase 1: Late Iron Age settlement

Structure 1 and pits (Figures 43, 44a, 44c and 44d; Plate 37)

A ring gully, group **119903**, in the southern half of Area 1, enclosed a slightly irregular, sub-circular area**.** The internal diameter of the ditch was around 6m and it had a 0.15m wide break in the western side of its circuit. This break is unlikely to represent an entrance, considering its narrowness, but the ditch appeared to terminate on either side of it and it therefore does not appear to have been caused by more recent plough damage. An assemblage of pottery recovered from the ditch comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares. A jet or shale counter was recovered from the upper fill of one of the terminals. Environmental samples taken from the fills of the ditch revealed a small number of indeterminate charred grains along with small amounts of vitrified material and spheroidal hammer slag. An absence of hammer scale but an inclusion of spheroidal slag in the magnetic residues suggests that the material came from primary smithing: the consolidation of a newly smelted bloom into a usable bar of iron.

Pits **119953** and **119936** were located within the enclosed area, pit **119936** occupying a fairly central location and pit **119953** adjacent to the southern side of the break in the gully circuit. A small assemblage of burnt animal bone was recovered from the charcoal-rich fill of pit **119936,** along with indeterminate charred grain, but it did not appear to be *in situ* and is likely to represent a dumped deposit.

A sub-circular pit, **119883 (= 117074)**, heavily truncated by ring gully **119903**, produced a single hard hammer flint flake, not closely datable, and an assemblage of fired clay. The pit may have originated prior to this phase of activity, as the flint was the only dating evidence from it, but its occurrence within this group of features probably suggests that it pre-dated the ring gully by only a short time span, and has been placed in the same phase.

Pit **119896**, an isolated feature to the north of the circular structure may also belong in this phase, though it could alternatively be contemporary with the Phase 3 ditches.

The function of the gully and pits is unclear. The scale of the gully itself and the size of the area it enclosed are similar to those of ring gullies encountered elsewhere. However, such features normally have an entrance through the gully: the break in the circuit here is not wide enough to represent an entrance and the circuit is otherwise complete. The absence of a true access would make it an unusual form for a gully surrounding a roundhouse.

The alternative possibility, that the feature was not an eaves-drip gully, needs to be considered. The pottery recovered from the ditch suggests that it is unlikely to have originated prior to the Iron Age, unless the gully had remained open for a considerable period of time. Magnetic residues recovered from the gully suggest that primary smithing was taking place in the vicinity and this activity may have been related to the gully itself, although this was not proven during excavation. Other possible functions of the gully include a foundation trench for the timber wall of a building or of a fence or wall around a small animal pen, or a drain around an agricultural feature such as a hayrick.

Field system ditches (Figures 43 and 45a)

Running alongside the western limit of excavation at the southern end of Area 1, ditch **120664** produced an assemblage of pottery, which mainly consisted of Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares but also included two sherds of mid-second to mid-third century date. It is possible that the ditch was open for a considerable length of time and had its origins before the third century; more likely, the second to third century sherds represent intrusive or misassigned material from ditch **119962** (see below) or from the furrow that obscured, in plan, the relationship of these two ditches. Ditch **120664** did not extend to the north of ditch **119962,** presumably having formed a T-junction with a forerunner of that ditch.

Ditch **119962** extended across the entire site but its southern edge was obscured in plan by a furrow, **119973** (Figure 45a), on the same orientation. The ditch was probably a deeper recut of an earlier boundary ditch, which had drained into ditch **120664**. No datable artefacts were recovered from ditch **119962**.

Structure 2 (Figures 43 and 44b)

In Area 3, a penannular gully was separated into two discrete arcs, groups **119967** and **119996**, by a furrow. The ring gully had a south-east facing gap, only the southern terminal surviving as the northern side of the gap was truncated by the furrow. The gully enclosed an area approximately 7m in diameter. An assemblage of pottery was recovered from the fills of the gully, all of which was of Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares.

An absence of any industrial residues in the environmental samples taken from the ditch fills implies that a domestic or agricultural function is more likely than an industrial use for the structure within the ring gully and it has been tentatively interpreted as an eaves-drip gully of a small roundhouse.

Phase 2: Late second to third century AD irregular ditches and pits (Figures 43 and 45b)

A series of irregular, largely curvilinear ditches, groups **120660**, **119866**, **119871** and a possible pit or ditch terminal, **119926**, were encountered towards the northern end of Area 1. Ditches **120660** and **119866,** along with the possible ditch terminal **119926,** had been truncated by a Phase 4 furrow. Second to third century AD pottery was recovered from ditches **120660** and **119866** along with Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares. A fragment of hearth lining with fuel ash slag attached was recovered from fill 119863 of ditch **119866**.

The function of the Phase 2 ditches is not well understood. They may mark the location of temporary animal pens or similar structures and probably date to the later second or third centuries AD. The fragment of hearth lining recovered from ditch **119866** is insufficient evidence to greatly aid any interpretation, but is an indication of some form of habitation in the close vicinity.

Phase 3: Third to fourth century AD field system (Figures 43 and 45c)

A north-east to south-west oriented ditch, group **120666**, and a contemporary north-west to south-east oriented ditch, group **120665,** were encountered in the northern half of Area 1. The ditches had been recut, probably as part of maintenance of the boundary, on at least one occasion and had been heavily truncated by Phase 4 furrows. Pottery recovered from the ditches included wheel-thrown Roman pottery dated to the late third or fourth centuries AD.

The ditches are interpreted as the remains of a system of enclosures or fields which may extend well beyond the limits of the excavation areas. Unfortunately disturbance by later agricultural activity prevented the geophysical survey data from adding any significant further evidence.

Phase 4: Medieval and post-medieval agriculture

The Bluegate Corner site appeared to have been abandoned or perhaps given over to pasture by the end of the fourth century AD. By the medieval or early post-medieval period the site was being used for agricultural purposes. A number of north-west to south-east oriented furrows encountered at the site are the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation. The furrows are aligned with the current field boundaries which follow a regular pattern around Welwick village, suggesting that they date from late post-medieval enclosure.

The only feature in Area 2, ditch **119910**, produced late first to second century pottery but it was on a different alignment to the other linear features on the site, and seems to correspond to a field boundary shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (DBA:NL, Holgate and Ralph 2006).

A thin layer of subsoil sealed many of the features at the site and was in turn sealed by a 0.4m thick layer of topsoil which formed the modern ground surface.

24.4 Discussion

The earliest evidence of activity at the site was a small assemblage of seven hard hammer flint flakes and a thumbnail scraper. The scraper was of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date and the flakes may date to the same period. A pit, which contained one of the flakes, may date to this period although this could not be confirmed through excavation and it is considered, on balance, more likely that the flake is a residual artefact within the fill.

Settlement of the site probably occurred during the later Iron Age. A ring gully, which may represent either a roundhouse or a circular agricultural building, was revealed in Area 3 along with evidence of a system of enclosures or fields in Areas 1 and 2, although there is no evidence that the settlement itself was enclosed at this time. If the structure represented a roundhouse rather than an agricultural structure it may have been part of an isolated farmstead rather than a settlement of several dwellings.

A further possible circular structure in Area 1 may represent a further building but could be the remains of a burial mound or an animal pen. There is evidence for primary smithing in the vicinity during this phase but it is not certain if the structure was involved in this activity or whether residue from smithing had simply found its way into the ditch as an accidental deposit.

During the later second to third centuries AD a series of possible small animal pens or similar structures were erected at the site. By this time the structures may have fallen into disuse and any settlement at the site appears to have been abandoned.

A field system established at the site, probably replacing the system of enclosures which developed during the later Iron Age, had fallen out of use by the late third to fourth centuries AD. There is no evidence of settlement at this period.

The site appears to have been abandoned by the end of the fourth century. This may reflect a relaxation of the pressure for land, possibly caused by a local population decrease or it may reflect a move towards open pasture, which would leave little archaeological evidence. By the medieval or early post-medieval period the site was under the plough and a series of furrows associated with strip farming developed at the site.

24.5 Potential

The remains at Bluegate Corner have the potential to answer a number of questions about the evolution of the site and to increase our understanding of settlement and agricultural patterns during the late Iron Age and Roman period in the wider area.

Further analysis of the hand-made and Roman pottery assemblages could refine the chronology of the hand-made wares and give an insight into the types of activity undertaken at the site. A better understanding of the chronology of the pottery would also allow further refinement of the phasing of remains at the site where there are few stratigraphic relationships.

The site contains evidence for both settlement and possible later field systems. Although the environmental samples assessed to date have returned low quantities of plant macrofossils further analysis of selected samples has some potential to indicate differences of agricultural practice and changes to the environment between the settlement and field system phases of activity.

24.6 Recommendations

The following site specific recommendations are proposed:

- Consideration of radiocarbon dating to refine site phasing.
- Further processing and analysis of selected environmental samples from the structural features.
- Illustration and detailed description of the jet or shale counter from the terminal of ring gully **119903**.
- Further analysis of the hand-made pottery assemblage.
- Further analysis of the Roman pottery assemblage.

25 PLOT 103: WEETON

Roman boundary ditch with a second parallel ditch and other associated features.

Central NGR: 536113 420408.
Civil Parish: Welwick.
Total area of excavation: 2075m².
Figures 3, 10 and 46.

25.1 Location, topography and geology

The Weeton site was located 630m to the east of the village of Weeton, and 1.4km to the north-west of Skeffling. The excavation area was irregular although broadly rectangular in plan, oriented north-west to south-east and measured approximately 97m by 23m.

After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels, the ground at the site sloped downwards from approximately 7.6m OD at the north-western end of the area to 6.8m OD towards the south-eastern limit. Higher ground above the 10m contour lay 215m to the north-east while to the south the ground dropped away onto low-lying reclaimed land with the historic Humber shoreline perhaps as close as 600m to the south-west at its maximum extent.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as mid-orange brown silty clay. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Burlingham 2 association (SSEW 1983).

25.2 Archaeological background

A settlement (SMR MHU2642) was in existence at Weeton by the eleventh century and the village of Skeffling is thought to be of mid-twelfth century origin. A number of field boundaries thought to be of post-medieval date, but possibly of an earlier origin, are also known from the vicinity of the site.

Geophysical survey of the site as part of the pipeline scheme revealed a number of ditch-like anomalies which were thought to represent field boundaries or trackways. Subsequent to the construction of the pipeline, further geophysical survey of a substantial area to the south of the current pipeline route has been carried out in advance of the construction of the Easington to Paull pipeline: this has revealed numerous ditch and pit-like anomalies which suggest a settlement of possible late prehistoric or Roman date 335m to the south-east of the site (Dave Bunn, pers. comm.).

Five evaluation trenches were targeted around the geophysical anomalies (Trenches 164 to 168). Four of these trenches proved to be archaeologically sterile. Because of the loss of time during the 2007 season as a result of the exceptionally bad weather, it was considered that any further investigation and recording at this site could be carried out as part of the watching brief, the level of archaeologically activity having been demonstrated to be quite limited. The site was excavated and recorded between 12 and 17 June 2008 following the topsoil strip of the pipeline working width.

25.3 Site description

Two parallel ditches and associated features which may be the remains of small enclosures for livestock, along with a later possible field boundary were revealed. Furrows from ridge and furrow agriculture crossed the site.

Phase 1: Late Iron Age double-ditched boundary and associated livestock enclosures

Parallel ditches

Two parallel, north-to-south oriented ditches, group **120223** and ditch **120164**, were encountered in the central area of the site. Ditch **120164**, the westernmost of the ditches, measured up to 3.35m wide and 0.71m deep while the easternmost ditch, group **120223**, was considerably narrower and measured a maximum of 1.80m wide and up to 0.85m deep. The eastern ditch also had a rounded terminal at its southern end, close to the southern limit of the site and there is tentative evidence it had been recut on at least one occasion, most likely as part of maintenance of the ditch rather than any wholesale change to its alignment. Pottery recovered from the ditches comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares. Two fragments of possible hearth lining and an undiagnostic fragment of slag were recovered from ditch **120164** and a charred barley grain, a charred oat and two indeterminate charred grains were recovered from the fills of ditch **120223**.

Livestock pens or enclosures

Two curvilinear ditches, groups **120170** and **120224**, to the east of the parallel ditches may be related to them. Pottery recovered from the fills of the ditches comprised poorly dated Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares.

The heavily truncated remains of a further possible ditch or pit, **120195**, were encountered to the east of the enclosures. Pottery recovered from the fill of the feature comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman ware and the feature is assumed to be broadly contemporary with the parallel ditches. It may represent the remains of a further small enclosure or livestock pen.

Phase 2: Mid-second to mid-third century AD field boundary

A north-to-south oriented ditch, group **120226,** towards the eastern limit of the site had been heavily truncated at both its northern and southern ends by Phase 3 furrows. Pottery recovered from the feature has been dated to the mid-second to mid-third century AD. Fragments of hammer scale and spheroidal hammer slag were recovered from the environmental sample taken from fill 120155 of the ditch and, although it is not thought that the ditch is necessarily directly related to metal-working activity, smithing is likely to have taken place in the near vicinity. The ditch is interpreted as the remains of a possible field boundary.

Phase 3: Medieval and post-medieval agriculture

Two east-to-west oriented features, groups **120225** and **120227**, were investigated and found to be the remnants of ridge and furrow agriculture, which geophysical survey evidence suggests once covered much of the area. A third furrow was not investigated.

A thin layer of subsoil, sealed by a 0.30m thick layer of topsoil, extended across the site and formed the modern ground surface.

25.4 Discussion

Flintwork provides the earliest evidence of activity at the site: a flake and disc scraper. These two pieces are probably of late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date but both were recovered from the fill of a later feature. They probably represent no more than sporadic visits to the site from people moving through the area during this period of prehistory.

By the late Iron Age an agricultural landscape with parallel ditches, possibly forming a droveway, with small enclosures set off to the side of it had been established. Small amounts of charred cereal grain were recovered from the parallel ditches and it is possible that cereal crops were being cultivated either at, or near, the site during this period. Hearth lining and slag

fragments recovered from the ditches suggest that industrial activity, albeit possibly only small-scale, was being undertaken nearby.

Development of the agricultural landscape appears to have continued until the mid-second to mid-third centuries, with a boundary ditch running parallel to the possible droveway. Evidence of smithing was recovered from this ditch, although the presence of slag within the earlier parallel ditches suggests that this may be residual from earlier activity.

The site appears to have been abandoned by the later third century AD or may have been given over to open pasture. However, by the medieval or early post-medieval period the site was under the plough.

25.5 Potential

The remains at the Weeton site have some potential to further our understanding of Iron Age or Roman activity in the area.

There is scope for further consideration of the pottery assemblages. Integration of the analysis results for the hand-made and wheel-thrown wares may help to refine the chronology of the hand-made wares and further our understanding of the types of activity being undertaken at the site.

The activity at the site appears to be on the north-western periphery of a substantial area of fairly intensive late Iron Age and possibly Roman activity and as such it has the potential to increase our understanding of the spatial distribution of activity from the period.

Further analysis of selected environmental samples may allow further conclusions to be drawn regarding the nature of the activity at the site and the local environment.

25.6 Recommendations

The following site-specific recommendations are proposed:

- Full analysis with integration of the results of the Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages.
- Further processing and analysis of selected environmental samples.
- Correlation of the results with those from the investigations on the Easington to Paull pipeline.

26 PLOT 104: SCORBOROUGH HILL

Iron Age and Roman enclosure ditches.

Central NGR: 536289 420374.

Civil Parish: Skeffling.

Total area of excavation: 872m².

Figures 3, 10, 47 and 48; Plates 38 and 39.

26.1 Location, topography and geology

The Scorborough Hill site was located a short distance to the north of Scorborough Hill, 90m east of the Weeton site, 720m to the east of the village of Weeton and 1.3km to the north-west of Skeffling. The excavation area was rectangular, oriented east to west, and measured 84m by 9m.

After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels, the site sloped downwards from approximately 8.20m OD at the eastern end of the excavation area to 7.15m OD at the western limit. Higher ground above the 10m contour lay immediately to the east of the site, while to the south-west the ground dropped away onto low-lying reclaimed land with the historic Humber shoreline possibly as close as 700m to the south-west at its maximum extent.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as mid-reddish brown silty clay. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Burlingham 2 association (SSEW 1983).

26.2 Archaeological background

The proximity of the Scorborough Hill site to the Weeton site, 90m to the east, means that the archaeological backgrounds of the two sites are very similar.

A settlement was in existence at Weeton by the eleventh century (SMR MHU2642) and the village of Skeffling is thought to be of mid-twelfth century origin. A number of field boundaries thought to be of post-medieval, or possibly earlier, origin, are also known from the vicinity of the site.

The geophysical survey revealed ditch-like anomalies which may represent enclosure boundaries. Subsequent to the excavations, further geophysical survey of a substantial area to the south of the current pipeline route during investigations on the Easington to Paull pipeline route, revealing numerous ditch and pit-like anomalies 180m to the south-east of the site (Dave Bunn, pers. comm.).

Five targeted evaluation trenches (Trenches 169 to 173) were opened between late May and July 2007. These revealed a series of features and a controlled topsoil strip was carried out to reveal the limits of the remains. Excavation took place between 10 July and 7 August 2007. In addition to the excavation area described below, two north-west to south-east oriented ditches were recorded in Trench 172, located 40m beyond the eastern limit of excavation area. These ditches, which were clearly visible as anomalies on the geophysical survey, produced Romano-British pottery.

26.3 Site description

The Scorborough Hill site consists of field system ditches and a series of large pits. The later remains of ridge and furrow agriculture were revealed.

Phase 1: Undated boundary ditch

A north-north-west to south-south-east oriented ditch, **12046** and a second, similar ditch, **12048**, were encountered in the central area of the site. The ditches had been heavily truncated by features assigned to subsequent phases of activity but most likely represent parts of the same ditch. No finds were recovered from the fills of the ditch. The ditch is interpreted as a boundary ditch, possibly part of a field system or enclosure, although the geophysical survey data is too indistinct in this area to confirm this interpretation.

Phase 2: Late Iron Age or early Roman ditch

A north-to-south oriented ditch, group **12096,** and a second ditch, group **12113**, encountered in the central area of the site, probably represent parts of the same feature. The ditch truncated the Phase 1 boundary and had itself been truncated by later features. Pottery recovered from the fills of the ditch comprised both Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery and wheel-thrown pottery of Romano-British origin. The ditch is interpreted as a possible field or enclosure boundary of late Iron Age or early Roman date. The notable change of alignment between this feature and the Phase 1 ditch which it truncates suggests that it does not represent a simple recut of the earlier feature and is likely to be the result of a more substantial alteration to the boundary alignment.

Phase 3: Late Iron Age or early Roman enclosure

Enclosure 1 (Figure 48a)

A heavily truncated pit or possible ditch terminal, **12070**, was encountered in the central area of the site. The feature extended beyond the northern limit of the site and, with little of the feature visible within the site, its function remains unclear.

Feature **12070** had been truncated by a substantial east-to-west oriented ditch, group **12103** which measured 2.5m wide and 0.90m deep. A terminal was partially visible at the western end of the ditch, which had been truncated by a later feature, group **12081**. An assemblage of pottery recovered from the fills of the ditch comprised only Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares. The ditch fill also yielded a copper alloy claw-shaped fitting, possibly a bit, an iron knife blade and a copper alloy finger ring of probable Roman date.

A shallow, north-north-west to south-south-east oriented feature, **12080,** and an elongated pit, **12056**, were encountered close to the enclosure ditch terminal and may represent the remains of an area of erosion at the enclosure entrance.

A fragment of east-north-east to west-south-west oriented ditch, **12023**, along with a length of ditch, **10430**, revealed during the evaluation phase of work at the site, may be a continuation of the enclosure on the western side of the entrance to ditch **12103.** However, a furrow obscured much of the ditch and this interpretation remains unproven.

Phase 4: Second century AD enclosures and substantial pit (Figures 48a and 48b; Plates 38 and 39)

A substantial, sub-rectangular pit, group **12081** (Plate 38), truncated the Phase 3 ditches **12103** and **12080**. The pit measured 13.9m by 4.3m and 0.95m deep and was oriented east to west. Ditch **12081** may represent part of a large enclosure with the terminus representing an entrance. This may have been the re-modelling of an earlier entrance, the eastern side of which was represented by feature **12070**. The pottery assemblage recovered from the fills of the pit comprised both Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares and late first to early second century

wheel-thrown pottery along with two sherds of medieval pottery from one of the upper fills of the pit.

During the evaluation trenching (Savage, forthcoming a), a concentration of pottery, numbered separately as fill 10413, though otherwise indistinguishable from the surrouding fill, 10437, produced a total of 304 sherds, including the substantial remains of a crushed vessel (S.F. 100). Fragments of a substantially complete glass bangle (S.F. 101) were also recovered from this deposit; three fragments of a second bangle (S.F. 104) were found elsewhere in the same fill.

Fill 10413 was initially interpreted as the remains of a cremation within a collapsed urn. However, the deposit contained material from at least five different vessels and none of the burnt bone associated with it could be positively identified as human. While not precluding the possibility that this deposit was the remains of a cremation, an alternative interpretation, that it was a rich dump of domestic debris, for instance, is perhaps more tenable.

One of the two bangles was in pale blue-green glass and had three cables (each composed alternate and twisted strands of blue and white glass), arranged to give a herringbone pattern (context 10437, S.F. 104). The second (context 10413, S.F. 101) was also of blue-green glass but with a single twisted applied cable in dark blue and white glass. In Price's (1988, 342-3) elaboration of the Kilbride-Jones classification the former is Type 2 Ci and the latter Type 2 Ai. Jennifer Price (1988, 353-4) noted around a hundred examples from Yorkshire and suggested that in this region they date to the late first and possibly early second century, being an important chronological marker for native settlement.

A fragment of a pyramidal loomweight of probably Iron Age or early Roman date was also found within the pit. It is notable that pottery contained within the earliest fills was solely of Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares which may suggest that the pit originated during this period. The medieval pottery perhaps suggests that the pit, although largely filled in, remained as a shallow earthwork until this period.

Enclosure 2 (Figure 48c; Plate 39)

A substantial ditch, group **12003**, was encountered towards the eastern limit of the site. The ditch formed the north-western corner of a possible enclosure and continued beyond the limit of the excavation area to the east and south. It measured up to 3.6m wide and 1.1m deep and enclosed an area at least 21m wide. The pottery assemblage recovered from the fills of the ditch comprised both Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares and wheel-thrown second century pottery. A briquetage pedestal was recovered from fill 12005 which suggests that salt production or processing was being undertaken in the area. An unidentifiable cereal grain and a fragment of chaff were recovered from the environmental sample taken from fill 12011 of the ditch and a second charred grain was recovered from the sample of fill 12007. No charred grain or chaff was recovered from any of the other seven samples taken from fills of the ditch and the extent to which the cereal remains are indicative of the local environment is therefore unknown.

Boundary ditch

Towards the western limit of the excavation a north-west to south-east oriented ditch, **12018**, may have formed part of further enclosure or boundary. Pottery recovered from the feature during the evaluation works at the site has been dated to the second century AD.

Phase 5: Medieval and post-medieval agriculture

The site appears to have been abandoned or perhaps given over to pasture by the end of the second century AD and no further activity is known at the site until the medieval or early post-medieval period.

The presence of two east-to-west oriented furrows suggests that by the medieval or early post-medieval period the site was under the plough with ridge and furrow agriculture established. Geophysical survey evidence suggests that ridge and furrow developed across a large area around the site.

Two irregular pits, **12014** and **12016**, encountered towards the western end of the feature appear to be of natural origin, possibly representing tree root disturbance or disturbance by animals.

The features were sealed by a thin layer of subsoil and a 0.25m thick layer of topsoil. Among the unstratified finds from the subsoil surface was a well preserved fragment of a jet bracelet, probably of Roman date.

26.4 Discussion

Evidence for the earliest activity at the site consisted of nine struck flints of probable prehistoric origin, at least two of which may be of Mesolithic date. The flints were all residual artefacts within later deposits and no features or deposits contemporary with the flints were encountered at the site. The composition and small size of the flint assemblage may be indicative of low intensity use of the site during prehistory, which may have consisted of little more than sporadic visits to the site by groups travelling through the area.

Stratigraphic evidence suggests that an undated, north-north-west to south-south-east oriented ditch, interpreted as part of a field boundary, may be the earliest feature. Stratigraphically later features in this part of the site are probably of late Iron Age date at the earliest and the undated boundary must therefore be of this date or earlier.

By the late Iron Age or early Roman period, the undated boundary had been filled in, either deliberately or through natural processes, and a second boundary ditch established. The orientation of this second ditch differed slightly from the earlier boundary and this difference suggests that the later ditch does not represent maintenance of the earlier boundary, but was instead part of a new arrangement of boundaries. There is insufficient evidence to determine whether this reflects a more widespread change in boundary alignments in the vicinity of the site during this phase of activity or whether the changes were merely local.

The change in boundary alignments may have been relatively short-lived, as a further boundary, which truncated the earlier ditches, was established at the site in the late Iron Age or early Roman period. The size of the ditch suggests that this boundary was probably part of a large enclosure (Enclosure 1) the entrance to which was revealed within the excavation area and had probably been re-modelled on at least one occasion. Numerous ditches, some of which form enclosures, are known from geophysical survey to the south-east of the site and the enclosure is likely to have been only one amongst a number of similar features in the area. There was no evidence of cereal cultivation recovered from environmental samples taken from fills of the enclosure and it is possible that it was instead used for the protection or corralling of livestock.

Enclosure 1 appears to have fallen out of use by the second century AD, when it had either silted up or been deliberately filled in. A large pit had been dug across the enclosure entrance after it had been infilled, although the function of this feature remains uncertain.

A rectilinear enclosure (Enclosure 2) appears to have been established during the second century AD. Geophysical survey data shows several small curvilinear anomalies to the south of the enclosure ditch which may represent buildings, and it is possible that the enclosure ditch revealed within the excavation area is part of an enclosure around a small settlement.

Pottery recovered from the enclosure ditch and the pit dug across the entrance included both Iron Age or hand-made Roman and wheel-thrown second century wares. The wheel-thrown

pottery assemblage is unusual when compared to the pottery from other sites along the pipeline route and from assemblages expected at rural sites. It included at least one imported vessel along with vessels comparable to those made at Dragonby and Roxby in North Lincolnshire and similar to vessels found at Brough. Some of the vessels imply the use of cooking techniques different from native traditions and the assemblage has a strong military character. One interpretation of this is that there were foreign elements within the local population, possibly veterans from the fort at Brough or elsewhere.

By the third century AD the site appears to have been abandoned or been given over to open pasture and remained in this state until the medieval period when the site was under the plough.

26.5 Potential

The remains and finds assemblages at the Scorborough Hill site have considerable potential for increasing our understanding of activity at the site and in the wider area.

Further consideration of the hand-made and Roman pottery assemblages could refine the dating of both of the assemblages and further our understanding of the types of vessels present. This in turn may help to further clarify the evolution of the site and answer questions regarding the nature of the activity at the site.

The Roman pottery assemblage contains a number of sherds which have parallels in assemblages from sites in North Lincolnshire and a sherd of Pompeian Red ware might suggest links with the continent. The forms of some of the vessels within the assemblage suggest non-native cooking techniques and the assemblage has a strong military character which might suggest a link to the fort at Brough. Further analysis of the assemblage could increase our understanding of the status of the site and its relationship with the settlement at Brough.

The character of the pottery assemblage at Weeton (Plot 103) site, less than 100m to the west, was different, and further consideration of the significance of the contrasts between the two sites could be worthwhile.

The site lies on the northern edge of a substantial area which has been the subject of geophysical survey, and the results from the investigations should further our understanding of the nature and date of the geophysical anomalies.

26.6 Recommendations

The following site-specific recommendations are proposed:

- Radiocarbon dating of samples, as necessary, to clarify the dating and phasing.
- Further processing and analysis of selected environmental samples.
- Full analysis of the hand-made pottery.
- Full analysis of the Roman pottery assemblage.
- Comparison of the Roman pottery assemblage with contemporary assemblages from other sites in the region for evidence of other exotic elements which may point towards ethnic variation within the local population.
- Thin-section and chemical analysis on selected sherds, as appropriate.

- Further examination of the pottery and burnt bone from fill 10413 as part of an exploration of the possibility that this fill was a disturbed cremation or other form of special deposit.
- Illustration and full description of the glass bangle fragments, small finds 101 and 104.
- Further analysis and reporting of the possible pyramidal loomweight fragment.
- Further analysis of the briquetage, including thin-section examination, in order to determine if this is locally derived or provides evidence of trade in salt.
- Illustration and full description of the copper alloy finger ring and claw-shaped fitting, the iron knife blade and the jet bracelet fragment.

27 PLOT 107: GILCROSS

Possible Iron Age or Roman roundhouses, field systems and a human burial.

Central NGR: 536858 420331.

Civil Parish: Skeffling.

Total area of excavation: 510m².

Figures 3, 10 and 49; Plate 40.

27.1 Location, topography and geology

The Gilcross site was located on the eastern site of a track known as Gilcross Road, 510m east of the Scorborough Hill site, 950m north-north-west of Skeffling and 1.3km east of the village of Weeton. The excavation area was an irregular triangular shape in plan, oriented east to west, and measured 47m long by up to 15m wide.

After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels, the ground level at the site was largely level, lying at approximately 12.5m OD. The site lay towards the southern edge of a broad area of land above the 10m contour. Higher ground above the 20m contour lay 1.6km to the north-west, with small isolated areas of higher ground, Crowhill and Gilcross Hill, somewhat closer, located 1.2km and 800m to the north respectively. To the east, west and south, the 10m contour ran between 270m and 700m away so that the site occupied a central position on a low headland overlooking the Humber shoreline and the historic river valley of what are now the Fosse and Punda Drains. The historic Humber shoreline may have been as little as 1km to the south-east and south-west at its maximum extent.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as mid-reddish brown silty clay. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Burlingham 2 association (SSEW 1983).

27.2 Archaeological background

A possible cropmark enclosure of undetermined date, 320m to the south-east of the site, is noted on the desk-based assessment of the site.

Two ditches of Roman origin were encountered during evaluation of Trench 172, 470m to the west of the site, Further late Iron Age or Roman remains were encountered at the Scorborough Hill site, 510m to the west of the site.

The geophysical survey of the site did not reveal any significant archaeological remains and no evaluation was carried out. Subsequent to the excavation of the site, geophysical survey of a large area to the south-west, undertaken ahead of construction of the Easington to Paull gas pipeline, has identified a possible late prehistoric or Roman settlement 340m to the south-west (Dave Bunn, pers. comm.).

During topsoil stripping, archaeological features were identified in the north-western corner of the working width within the plot, and full excavation was carried out between 23 and 27 June 2008.

27.3 Site description

A series of linear and curvilinear ditches probably represent the remains of an Iron Age field system and a later settlement. A crouched burial was also revealed at the site.

Phase 1: Late Iron Age field system (Figure 49a)

A north-to-south oriented ditch, group **121102**, was encountered in the central area of the site. A similar ditch to the south, **121006**, probably represented a continuation of the same feature. Both had been heavily truncated by features assigned to Phases 2 and 3. A pottery assemblage recovered from fill 120965 of ditch **121102** comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares.

An elongated, north-to south oriented feature, group **121049**, towards the western limit of the site, may have been an elongated pit or the largely ploughed out remains of a ditch. Pottery recovered from fill 121018 of the ditch was similar to that recovered from group **121102** and it is suggested that the ditches are contemporary, possibly forming part of a late Iron Age field system.

Phase 2: Late Iron Age settlement

Structure 1 (Figures 49a, 49b, 49c, 49d, 49e and 49h)

A curvilinear gully, group **121089** and **121104**, in the central area of the site extended beyond the northern limit of excavation and formed an almost semi-circular arc in plan, enclosing an area that measured 17.3m across. To judge from its visible portion, it may have enclosed an area measuring 19m in diameter. Three of the interventions through the eastern arc of the gully showed a distinct upper fill rich in charcoal, ash and burnt bone. It is possible that this represented the remains of one or more cremations, but none of the bone has so far been identified as human. More generally, an assemblage of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from the fills of the ditch. The ditch is interpreted as a ring gully which would have surrounded a large circular building.

Structure 2 (Figures 49f, 49g and 49h)

The ring gully of Structure 1 had been truncated close to the northern limit of the site by a second curvilinear gully, group **121101**, which also appeared to continue beyond the limit of the site to the north. If the gully had formed a full circle it would have enclosed an area measuring 17m in diameter. Pottery recovered from the gully comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares along with a single mid-sixteenth century sherd which is most likely intrusive.

It is likely that the gully which would have surrounded a second, large circular structure, constructed after Structure 1 had been demolished or collapsed.

Structure 3 (Figure 49e)

A further curvilinear gully, group **121103**, also truncated the ring gully of Structure 1. Its eastern limit extended beyond the northern edge of the excavation area, while its western end had a rounded terminal. To the north-west, close to the limit of the site, a further gully, **121078**, which truncated the ring gully of Structure 2, may also represent part Structure 3. A south-west facing entrance may have been defined by the terminals of gullies **121103** and **121078**. When considered as a single feature, gullies **121103** and **121078** formed an arc in plan, which if it continued to form a circle would have enclosed an area of approximately 15m diameter. The pottery assemblage recovered from the fills of both of the gullies comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares.

Gullies **121078** and **121103** would have surrounded a circular building with a south-west facing entrance. This gully had been dug after the ring gully of Structure 2 had been filled in or silted up and Structure 2 had presumably collapsed or been demolished.

Pits (Plate 40)

A sub-circular pit, **121011**, was encountered within the area enclosed by Structures 1 and 2. It measured approximately 1.5m diameter and was 0.43m deep. An assemblage of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from the fills of the pit.

Pit **121012**, also within the area enclosed by Structure 1, measured 1.30m by 0.85m and was 0.30m deep. Its upper fill, 121015, was notable for its concentration of fire-cracked stones; Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from both this fill and the primary fill 121013.

A third pit, **121058**, truncated by the ring gully of Structure 3 towards the eastern extent of that structure, produced a small assemblage of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery. The location of all three pits suggests that they are related to the structures.

Burial (Figure 49i)

An irregular pit, **121040**, towards the western limit of the site measured 3m long and a maximum of 2.25m wide and was 0.55m deep. The remains of an adult skeleton, 121051, were revealed in the south-eastern quarter of the pit. Preservation of the bones was poor and the majority had not survived, although the excavator believed the burial to have been in a crouched position. The size of the pit might suggest that it originally contained a second burial, the bones of which had not survived. Pottery recovered from the fills of the pit comprised later Iron Age tradition wares. Late Iron Age fine ware sherds with burnished surfaces were recovered from fill 121043 and fragments of used crucibles were recovered from fills 121041 and 121043. Fragments of unused crucible were also recovered from fill 121041 along with several metal finds from fill 121043, including a hanger with inlaid enamel and a coil of wire. This comparatively large and varied finds assemblage suggests that at least some of the items may have been deliberately deposited as grave goods.

Phase 3: Medieval and post-medieval agriculture

A shallow, east-to-west oriented ditch, group **121105**, truncated Phase 1 and 2 ditches in the eastern half of the site. The ditch was indistinct in places but probably represents the remains of a furrow or field boundary. Geophysical survey data suggests that east-to-west oriented furrows, the remnants of ridge and furrow agriculture, extend across much of the surrounding area and would have run parallel to contemporary field boundaries.

A small pit, **120984**, which had been truncated by a second pit, **120982**, had been cut into the fill of the furrow or field boundary. The pits are possibly related to the underlying feature although their function is unclear. In the western half of the site, a vertical-sided pit, **121024**, contained twentieth century metalwork and other finds.

A thin layer of subsoil and a 0.30m-thick layer of topsoil sealed the features and extended across the site to form the modern ground surface.

27.4 Discussion

Two flint flakes of possible prehistoric origin form the evidence for the earliest activity at the site. Both of the flints were recovered from later features. The low number of finds which pre-date the Iron Age suggests that the area was little used until the Iron Age and the flints are most likely to have originated from groups moving through the area rather than reflecting any sustained activity at the site.

Ditches, possibly fragments of a field system, were dug during the Iron Age and represent the earliest evidence of sustained activity. The presence of a number of possible field boundaries visible as anomalies on the geophysical survey to the south suggests that the field system may have extended for some distance beyond the limits of the site.

The field system may have been relatively short-lived, as a series of buildings were constructed on top of one of the field boundaries during the late Iron Age. The ring gullies of three large circular buildings were not contemporary with one another and probably represent the construction and then rebuilding of the same structure in a slightly displaced footprint. The

geophysical survey to the south of the pipeline route suggests that settlement of the general area was widespread. Several circular anomalies which may represent ring gullies of a similar size to those encountered at the site are visible on the survey plot. The settlements on the survey plot appear to include both enclosed and unenclosed examples, which may reflect chronological differences between areas of settlement. There is no evidence that the Gilcross settlement was enclosed. An enclosure ditch at Scorborough Hill (Plot 104), 510m to the east, which may have surrounded a small settlement, was probably of second century date; it is possible that the late Iron Age settlement on this site reflects a period where settlement was predominantly unenclosed, with enclosed settlement in the immediate area becoming common in the early Roman period.

The burial may have been contemporary with the settlement. A group of fine ware pottery sherds with burnished surfaces were recovered from the grave: these resemble sherds within the Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery assemblage from the Scorborough Hill site. Fragments of used and unused crucible were also recovered from the fills of the grave. It is possible that these finds, which are of a type that is generally scarce amongst the pottery assemblages from other sites on the pipeline route, were deliberately deposited and may reflect the status of the dead.

Settlement appears to have been abandoned prior to the Roman period. There was no evidence of activity between the end of the Iron Age and the medieval period when the site was under the plough. Given the large number of possible remains to the south revealed by the geophysical survey, it seems unlikely that the site was completely abandoned as a number of these remains are of possible Roman date. It is perhaps more likely that the site was given over to open pasture which has left no archaeological features, deposits or finds.

27.5 Potential

The remains at the Gilcross site have the potential to further our understanding of a number of aspects of late Iron Age activity at the site and possibly in the wider region.

Further analysis of the hand-made pottery may refine our understanding of the chronology of the wares within the assemblage. A lack of Roman pottery forms recovered suggests that the site was probably established and fell into disuse prior to significant Roman influence in the area and this may help to refine the chronology of the pottery and the evolution of the site. Spatial analysis of the pottery distribution may also identify non-random discard patterns and increase our understanding of the nature of activity at the site.

Further consideration of the possible roundhouse ring gullies, particularly their considerable size, and comparison with similar contemporary features at other sites along the pipeline route and in the wider region may provide answers to questions relating to their possible function and chronology.

There was no evidence that the settlement at the site was enclosed, although enclosed settlements of the period are known in the general vicinity. Comparison with the other sites could further our understanding of the reasons why some settlements were enclosed and others were not.

Further study of the human remains and comparison with contemporary burials in the region will add to our understanding of funerary practices from the period in the wider region.

27.6 Recommendations

The following site specific recommendations are proposed:

- A programme of radiocarbon dating to refine the chronology of the site.
- Further processing and analysis of selected environmental samples.
- Full analysis of the hand-made pottery including investigation into the spatial distribution of sherds.
- Thin section and chemical analysis of selected sherds as appropriate.
- Full analysis of the burial from the site.
- Further examination of the burnt bone recovered from samples of the upper fill of the Structure 1 ring gully to determine if this included cremated human remains.
- Illustration and full description of the enamelled copper alloy hanger found in association with the burial.

28 PLOT 108: OUT NEWTON ROAD

Rounded corner of a large Iron Age enclosure, with a single large pit.

Central NGR: 537455 420134.

Civil Parish: Skeffling.

Total area of excavation: 1140m².

Figures 3, 11 and 50; Plates 41 and 42.

28.1 Location, topography and geology

The site was located on the western side of Out Newton Road, which runs north from Skeffling, linking a series of farms on its way to Out Newton on the North Sea coast. The centre of Skeffling village was 750m to the south of the site, and the village of Weeton 1.9km to the west.

The excavation area was rectangular, oriented approximately north-west to south-east and measured 48m by 24m. After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels, the ground sloped downwards from 9.3m OD at its north-western end to 8.4m OD at its south-eastern end.

The site lay just beyond the south-eastern limit of a broad area of land above the 10m contour, on land which sloped downwards to the Fosse and Punda drains to the east. The historic Humber shoreline may have been as little as 650m to the south at its maximum extent some 3500 years ago.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as reddish brown silty clay with grey lenses. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Burlingham 2 association (SSEW 1983).

28.2 Archaeological background

The desk-based assessment of the pipeline route notes two possible ring ditches visible on aerial photographs approximately 180m to the south-west of the site. A possible enclosure of undetermined date is also noted 340m to the west of the site. The village of Skeffling, the centre of which lies 750m to the south-west, is believed to have twelfth century origins.

Single sherds of both Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon pottery, along with two medieval sherds and a small assemblage of post-medieval pottery, were found during fieldwalking of the plot.

Geophysical survey of the site revealed a substantial curvilinear ditch-like anomaly along with at least one possible internal pit. The presence of the ditch and pit were confirmed during evaluation trenching at the site. The evaluation trenching, which was carried out in June 2007, was greatly obstructed by extremely wet weather conditions which flooded the site. Once the flooding had subsided, the site was stripped and excavated, between 6 September and 10 October 2007.

Extensive geophysical survey to the south of the present scheme as part of the construction of the Easington to Paull pipeline revealed a substantial number of anomalies which appear to reflect settlement, enclosures and field systems (Dave Bunn, pers. comm.). Of particular note was an enclosure, which extends to within 23m of the site although its northern limit was beyond the limit of the surveyed area. Anomalies within the enclosure suggest that the remains may be part of a small enclosed settlement.

28.3 Site description

The remains encountered at the Out Newton Road site represent a single phase of significant activity with subsequent phases representing abandonment and post-medieval agricultural activity. The remains at the site are dominated by a substantial curvilinear ditch and a pit, possibly associated with it.

Phase 1: Iron Age enclosure

Enclosure (Figures 50a and 50b; Plates 41 and 42)

A substantial curvilinear ditch, group **13070**, extended into the southern part of the excavation area. The exposed part of the ditch formed a roughly semi-circular arc which defined an internal area measuring 23m in diameter. The ditch was up to 6.4m wide and 1.4m deep and a fairly steep sides, the outer side sloping rather more than the inner side. The flattish base was at least 1m wide.

The primary fills of the ditch did not produce any finds and most likely derive from weathering and erosion of the sides of the feature. A number of subsequent fills were similar in composition and were not always readily distinguishable from one another. The deposits suggest the gradual silting of the ditch over a substantial length of time. A possible developed turf line, fills 13024, 13035 and 13036, was intermittently visible within the ditch and may also indicate that the ditch silted up naturally over a considerable period.

Pottery recovered from the earlier fills of the ditch comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares. Four pieces of flintwork, possibly of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date, were recovered from fill 13054 and a jet amulet of first to fourth century AD date from fill 13053.

Large Pit (Figure 50c; Plate 41)

A sub-oval pit, **13020**, was revealed within the area enclosed by the ditch **13070**. It measured 3.48m by 2.40m and was 0.45m deep. It had fairly shallowly sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The pit contained four distinct fills, 13034, 13048, 13021 and 13019, with the most substantial deposit, 13021 and the latest fill, 13019 notable for their high charcoal content. These two fills also produced a pottery assemblage comprising Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares. Charred chaff and two charred oat grains were recovered from a bulk sample taken from fill 13021 and a charred cereal grain and fishbone were recovered from a sample of fill 13034.

Phase 2: Early Roman infilling of enclosure ditch

The later fills of the enclosure ditch, filling the upper half of the feature were, in the main, of a different composition from those in the lower half and tended to be darker in colour with higher silt or sand content. Pottery recovered from the fills comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares along with a mid-second to mid-third century AD sherd of wheel-thrown grey ware and a similar but less diagnostic sherd of second century AD or later date.

The slight change in composition between the earlier and later fills of the ditch might suggest that the ditch was deliberately filled in after it had begun to silt up naturally.

Phase 3: Medieval and post-medieval agriculture

Two furrows extended across the site, partially obscuring the Phase 1 features, along with a number of post-medieval field drains on the same orientation. Geophysical evidence suggests that further furrows, the remains of ridge and furrow agriculture, extend across a wide area around the site.

A thin, intermittent layer of subsoil extended across areas of the site sealing the features and was in turn sealed by a 0.30m thick layer of ploughsoil which formed the modern ground

surface. A fragment of a Roman penannular brooch was recovered from the base of the subsoil layer.

28.4 Discussion

The earliest evidence of activity from the excavation area consists of sixteen struck flints. These were all recovered from fills of later features and no deposits or features contemporary with the flints were encountered. The assemblage indicates that a flake-oriented reduction strategy was being used at the site which suggest a later Neolithic or Bronze Age date for the flints. There is little indication of the nature of this early activity and given the absence of associated features it may have been little more than groups passing through the area.

At some point during the Iron Age a substantial ditch was constructed at the site. Geophysical survey evidence suggests that the ditch was probably part of an enclosure which extended to the south of the site for a distance of approximately 90m. Anomalies on the geophysical survey within the enclosure may be an indication of eaves-drip gullies and the ditch, which measured up to 6.4m wide and 1.4m deep, probably represents the perimeter of an enclosed settlement. The enclosure may have had an internal bank, although no evidence for this was found during the excavation, and perhaps performed a defensive or symbolically defensive function.

By the mid-second to third century AD the enclosure had fallen into disuse. This may have occurred some time before the second century as there is some indication that the ditch had been slowly silting up for some time. However, the enclosure appears to have been deliberately levelled during the mid-second to third century.

The site seems to have been largely abandoned by the medieval period when it was put under the plough. The apparent hiatus in activity between the third century and the medieval agriculture probably represents a period when the site was given over to open pasture, which would have left few remains, rather than being completely abandoned.

28.5 Potential

The results have some potential to increase our understanding of the activity being undertaken at the site during the later Iron Age and to a lesser degree the early Roman period. The remains also have the potential to increase our understanding of features visible on geophysical surveys in the immediate vicinity of the excavation and possibly those known in the wider region.

Further analysis of the hand-made pottery assemblage could refine the chronology of the wares present. Much of the assemblage was recovered from deposits which appear to originate prior to Roman influence in the area and this may aid in establishing a better understanding of the chronology of the pottery.

The remains are probably part of a boundary ditch which would have enclosed a settlement extending to the south of the site. Further consideration of the pottery, the geophysical survey and recent work undertaken a short distance to the south of the site (Allen Archaeological Associates 2008) could address questions relating to the nature of the settlement. Comparison with both enclosed and unenclosed settlements in the region has the potential to shed further light on the variety of settlement forms and the chronology of enclosed settlements and the stimulus for their enclosure.

Only two of the environmental samples taken from the fills of features at the site returned charred cereal remains and the remainder of the samples have limited potential for further analysis. However, a column sample, taken for pollen analysis through the enclosure ditch, could provide evidence of local environmental conditions in the Iron Age and early Roman periods.

28.6 Recommendations

The following site specific recommendations are proposed:

- Illustration and description of a fragment of the penannular brooch and a jet amulet.
- Full analysis of the hand-made pottery assemblage, including thin section examination and chemical analysis of selected sherds as appropriate.
- Analysis of the pollen sequence of the soil column sample from the enclosure ditch.

29 PLOT 110: SKEFFLING

Possible remnant Mesolithic soil layer and group of four well defined Iron Age pits.

Central NGR: 537755 420030.

Civil Parish: Skeffling.

Total area of excavation: 253m².

Figures 3, 11 and 51.

29.1 Location, topography and geology

The Skeffling site was located approximately 820m to the north-east of the centre of Skeffling village, 180m to the east of Out Newton Road.

After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels, the ground at the site lay between 4.75m OD and 4.60m OD. The site lay on an east-facing slope leading down to the Fosse and Punda drains, with higher ground to the west, where the 10m contour is 350m distant. The historic Humber shoreline may have been as little as 530m to the south at its maximum extent.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as brownish red silty clay. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Burlingham 2 association (SSEW 1983).

29.2 Archaeological background

A number of possible archaeological sites are known in the vicinity of the Skeffling site. The desk-based assessment highlights two possible ring ditches or ponds visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs 380m to the south-west of the site. Two further possible ring ditches are visible 680m and 800m to the south-east. A possible enclosure is also visible on aerial photographs approximately 650m to the west of the site.

Two flint flakes along with an assemblage of post-medieval pottery were found during fieldwalking of the plot.

Geophysical survey of the area of the site concluded that is did not appear to contain clear traces of any significant archaeological remains. By contrast, the geophysical survey undertaken ahead of construction of the Easington to Paull pipeline has revealed a large number of anomalies to the south and west of the Out Newton Road site, approximately 310m to the south-west of the Skeffling site (Dave Bunn, pers. comm.). A possible Iron Age enclosed settlement was encountered during excavations at the Out Newton site and many of the anomalies revealed on the geophysical survey in that area are likely to be of Iron Age and Roman date and may be the remains of further, quite extensive settlement.

Three evaluation trenches located over geophysical anomalies near the eastern boundary of the plot in June 2007 proved to be archaeologically sterile. A group of small features in the centre of the field, 145m west of the evaluation area, were, however, revealed during the watching brief. The features were excavated and recorded on 13 and 14 June 2008.

29.3 Site description

The remains at the Skeffling site comprised a soil layer incorporating Mesolithic flints, apparently preserved in a shallow hollow in the underlying natural deposits, and a cluster of later pits, possibly of late Iron Age date.

Phase 1: Mesolithic land surface

A 0.23m thick layer, **120308**, surviving in a slight, apparently natural, hollow, to the west of the Phase 2 pits was recorded as being 4.4m by 4.4m but may have been somewhat larger as its western limit was poorly defined. It consisted of dark grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks. Twenty-two struck flints and one piece of burnt, unworked flint were recovered from the layer. At least seven of the struck flints are the products of an industry based on blade production, probably of Mesolithic date; the remainder are undated. The layer is interpreted as the remnants of a developed soil dating from the Mesolithic period which had survived in the natural hollow.

Phase 2: Late Iron Age pits

Four closely arranged, sub-oval pits, **120301**, **120307**, **120309** and **120312**, set approximately 1m apart, were revealed in the centre of the site. The pits were of similar sizes, measuring up to 1.40m long by 0.90m wide with a maximum depth of 0.35m. Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from fills 120302 and 120311 of pits **120301** and **120312** respectively. Of the thirty sherds recovered from fill 120302, twenty four may have come from the same jar. Fire-cracked stones were revealed in fills 120302, 120306 and 120311 of pits **120301**, **120307** and **120312** respectively and high concentrations of charcoal were also revealed in fills 120302 and 120306.

Given the nature of the fills of the pits it is possible that they represent the remains of fire pits although there was little or no evidence of *in situ* burning. There was no structural evidence to suggest that the pits had been enclosed within a building; however, the level of truncation from later agricultural activity at the site means that such remains may have been destroyed. The function of the pits must therefore remain uncertain at present.

Phase 3: Post-medieval agriculture

A thin layer of subsoil extended across the site, sealing the Phase 1 pits, and was itself sealed by a 0.28m thick layer of ploughsoil which formed the modern ground surface.

29.4 Discussion

The earliest activity at the site dates to the Mesolithic period although the nature of the activity is largely unknown. A single deposit, which survived in a slight hollow in the underlying natural deposits, produced all of the worked flint recovered from the site and may represent the remains of a buried land surface, its survival resulting from the protection from plough damage offered by the hollow. The number of flints recovered from this small area is relatively high and might indicate fairly intensive use of the site, perhaps as a camp or tool production site.

Mesolithic flint scatters and find spots are not uncommon in Holderness, with twenty-one identified during the Humber Wetlands Project Holderness survey alone (Van de Noort and Ellis 1995, 163-310). The results of the survey suggest that Mesolithic activity in Holderness is closely associated with watercourses and meres, and the location of the Skeffling site close to the watercourse now marked by the Fosse and Punda drains appears to conform to this general pattern. The locations of the sites could have been influenced by a number of factors: the importance of watercourses as an attraction for prey animals, the abundance of plant resources which grow in such areas, and the ease of travel which they allow.

After the Mesolithic period there is no evidence of any activity at the site until the late Iron Age. Four closely situated pits, tentatively interpreted as fire pits, are dated to this period on the basis of pottery recovered from the fills of two of them. The proximity of the features suggests that they may represent a sequence of four individual features rather than a cluster of four contemporary pits. Whilst there is little potential for further analysis of the pits themselves, it is notable that they represent one of the few instances of Iron Age or Roman activity located below the 10m OD contour along the pipeline route. This might be an indication that the pits were not related to settlement but rather the temporary or seasonal use of the wetlands.

29.5 Potential

The potential of the Skeffling site to further our understanding of activity in the area is largely limited to increasing our understanding of the spatial distribution of Mesolithic sites in the region. Comparison of the topographic setting of the site with the much larger and more coherent flint scatter from the Sproatley site on Plot 26 and with other sites in the region has the potential to increase our understanding of favoured areas for settlement and hunting during the period.

The late Iron Age pits encountered at the site offer little potential for further analysis beyond adding to our understanding of the distribution of sites from the period in the region.

29.6 Recommendations

The following site specific recommendations are proposed:

- Inclusion of the flint assemblage within an analysis of the Mesolithic flint from the pipeline as a whole.

- Analysis of the pottery assemblages from pits **120301** and **120312**.

30 PLOT 111: PUNDA DRAIN

Undated pits with later ditch.

Central NGR: 538263 419779.
Civil Parish: Skeffling.
Total area of excavation: 51m².
Figures 3, 11 and 51.

30.1 Location, topography and geology

The Punda Drain site was located on the eastern side of the Punda and Fosse Drains, approximately 1.1km to the north-east of the centre of Skeffling village, 560m to the south-east of the Skeffling site and 1.7km to the west of Easington. The excavation area was rectangular and measured 9m by 6m.

After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels the ground was generally level, lying at approximately 7.60m OD, but to the west the ground level fell very gradually towards the drains, 310m to the west. Higher ground lay to the east, with the 10m contour approximately 50m away. The historic Humber shoreline may have been as little as 600m to the south-west at its maximum lateral extent.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as reddish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk inclusions. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as alluvium, specifically pelo-calcareous alluvial gley soils of the Newchurch 2 association (SSEW 1983).

30.2 Archaeological background

Few sites of known archaeological significance are known in the vicinity of the Punda Drain site. The desk-based assessment of the pipeline route notes two possible ring ditches, visible as cropmarks to the south of the site, located 260m and 290m away.

A number of anomalies were revealed by the geophysical survey of the site, mostly interpreted as variations in the underlying natural deposits. A piece of prehistoric worked flint and a fragment of medieval brick or tile were recovered from the vicinity of the site during the programme of fieldwalking prior to the excavation. Evaluation trenches 185 to 187 were excavated near the western boundary of the field, forming a group with those in Plot 110. These trenches proved to be archaeologically sterile.

A number of archaeological features were located at a late stage of the topsoil stripping, including a concentration of small pits near the centre of the working width, 300m to the east of the evaluation area. The construction programme allowed only a brief opportunity to investigate these features, which were excavated and recorded on 25 June 2008.

30.3 Site description

The excavation area consisted of a cluster of pits and part of a later ditch. No finds were recovered from any of the features and the site therefore remains undated.

Phase 1: Pits

Five pits, **119588**, **119592**, **119594**, **121151** and **121162** formed a close spatial group. Pit **119588** truncated pit **119592,** which proved to be the only stratigraphic relationship between the features. The pits were sub-circular, of a similar size and measured up to 1.68m by 1.45m and

up to 0.37m deep. High concentrations of charcoal and quantities of heat-affected and fire cracked stones were recovered from each of the pits, although no scorching of the underlying natural deposits was recorded.

The similarity in form and the close physical relationship of the pits suggest that they may have performed the same function and may have acted as hearths or fire pits, or been used for discarding burnt refuse. The noted lack of apparent scorching of the underlying natural deposits does not necessarily preclude the possibility that the pits were used as hearths or fire pits, as factors such as fire temperature and the moisture content of the underlying deposits are likely to have an effect on the extent of scorching.

Phase 2: Undated ditch

The Phase 1 pits **119594**, **121151** and **121162** were truncated by a ditch, group **121159**. This ditch was up to 0.51m deep with a rounded profile. Its greyish brown silty fill contrasted with the much darker upper fills of the five pits. The ditch is visible as a clear linear magnetic anomaly on the geophysical survey of the site, where it appears to be on a more north-west to south-east alignment than was recorded in the excavation area and cannot be traced over the full width of the survey area. It is not aligned with any of the elements of the modern landscape. There is little indication of its possible function.

Phase 3: Post-medieval agriculture

A thin layer of subsoil extended across the site, sealed by a 0.23m thick layer of topsoil, which formed the modern ground surface. In contrast to many of the sites to the north-west, no trace of ridge and furrow agriculture was observed.

30.4 Discussion

No finds were recovered from the site and the date of origin of the pits and the later ditch encountered at the site remains unknown as does their function.

30.5 Potential

The remains offer little potential to further our understanding of activity at the site or in the wider area.

30.6 Recommendations

No further work is recommended for the Punda Drain site.

31 PLOT 113: HULL ROAD

Late Iron Age roundhouse and Late Iron Age or early Roman field system.

Central NGR: 539271 419542.

Civil Parish: Easington.

Total area of excavation: 500m².

Figures 3, 11 and 52.

31.1 Location, topography and geology

The Hull Road site was located 180m to the north of Hull Road (the B1445), 750m to the north-west of the centre of Easington and 1km to the east of the Punda Drain site.

The excavation area was rectangular in plan and measured 43m by 12m. After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels, the ground level at the site sloped gradually downwards to the south-east, from approximately 12.90m OD to 12.20m OD.

The site lay within a broad area of land above the 10m contour, which looped around the site a minimum of 400m to the east, south and west. The present day North Sea coast near Easington is 1.1km to the east of the site, while to the south-east the present Humber shoreline is 2.1km away; the historic Humber shoreline believed to have been 1km to the south at its maximum lateral extent.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glacial till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as reddish brown silty clay. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as typical stagnogley soils of the Holderness association and stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Burlingham 2 association (SSEW 1983).

31.2 Archaeological background

A linear cropmark (SMR MHU18782) is listed on the Humber SMR as being located 100m to the north of the Hull Road site. The nature and date of the cropmark is unknown.

Bronze Age cremations, late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and medieval burials have been excavated 560m to the north-east of the site in advance of the construction of the Langeled receiving facilities (Richardson, forthcoming).

Easington village, the centre of which is 650m to the south-east of the site, is mentioned in the Domesday Book.

Geophysical survey did not suggest the presence of any significant remains at the site and no finds were recovered from the plot during the fieldwalking programme. No evaluation trenches were investigated in this area. The site was discovered during the watching brief conducted during topsoil stripping and excavated between 21 and 24 June 2008.

31.3 Site description

The remains at the Hull Road site include a ring gully, which probably surrounded an Iron Age building, and a series of linear ditches, possibly representing enclosure or field boundaries of late Iron Age or early Roman date. Medieval or post-medieval furrows were also revealed at the site.

Phase 1: Late Iron Age field system (Figures 52a, 52b and 52)

Ditch **120722**, towards the south-western corner of the site, extended northwards from the southern limit of excavation and had been completely truncated at its northern end by a later furrow.

A slightly sinuous linear feature, group **120760**, to the north-east of ditch **120722**, produced a small assemblage of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery. Feature **120727** extended along the same alignment and probably represented a continuation of the same ditch. Ditch, **120736**, to the east of ditch **120760,** produced no finds but was morphologically similar to the other features of this phase and may have drained into feature **120727** or been a right-angle return of it.

All of these features had similar dimensions and very shallow profiles. Their pale greyish brown silty fills were also similar, and they are interpreted as the remains of a single system of shallow gullies, probably delineating fields of late Iron Age or early Roman date.

Phase 2: Late Iron Age settlement

Structure 1(Figures 52a, 52c, 52d and 52e)

A curvilinear gully, group **120712**, truncated Phase 1 ditch **120722** and was itself truncated at its north-western end by a furrow. A second curvilinear gully, group **120761**, to the north also formed complementary arc which truncated Phase 1 ditch **120760**. A small assemblage of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from the fills of both gullies.

Ditches **120712** and **120761** are interpreted as part of the same feature which has been much truncated by later ploughing. They probably represent the remains of a penannular gully which would have surrounded a circular structure. The gully would have enclosed an area with an internal diameter of 8.5m. A possible terminal, **120710**, of ditch **120712** suggests that the feature had a south-east facing entrance, although the other side of the entrance had been completely truncated away. An apparent west-facing break in the ditch circuit was probably the result of truncation rather than an original interruption. Two small postholes, **120744** and **120746**, in the vicinity of the entrance are interpreted as the remains of associated features.

Enclosure ditch (Figures 52b and 52f)

A substantial north-west to south-east oriented ditch, group **120763**, which had been recut by ditch group **120762,** was encountered to the east of Structure 1. The ditch extended across the site and measured up to 2.66m wide and 0.85m deep. A small assemblage of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from the ditch.

This ditch is on a much larger scale than the Phase 1 field system ditches and must have performed a different function. On its own, a ditch of this size is unlikely to provide much of an impediment to the movement of domestic animals, although with an accompanying hedge bank it could have had a stock control function. It would have also provided deep drainage: likely to have been an ever present concern in this low-lying landscape. Although not large enough to have had a serious defensive function, it would have been a significant feature in the landscape and would have made an emphatic statement about access and control of the land. The lack of resolution in the dating evidence makes phasing imprecise but it is consistent with this ditch being contemporary with the penannular gully. An interpretation as part of an enclosure around a settlement is therefore tentatively proposed.

Phase 3: Post-medieval and modern agriculture

There was no evidence of activity at the site between the end of the Iron Age and the medieval period. Furrow **120706** (Figure 52b) and a second unnumbered furrow truncated features assigned to Phase 2 and probably date to the medieval or early post-medieval periods. A series

of land drains are evidence of more recent attempts at improving the quality of the land for agricultural purposes.

31.4 Discussion

A small assemblage of worked flint, comprising three flint flakes and a piece of irregular waste, represents evidence of the earliest activity at the site. The flintwork is not closely datable but is likely to have originated prior to the Iron Age and was recovered as residual artefacts within later deposits. Whilst the presence of the flintwork indicates a human presence at some time before the Iron Age, there is no indication of settlement or intensive activity and is most likely indicative of sporadic visits or movement through the area.

By the later Iron Age a field system had been established, probably part of a more extensive system of ditches in the vicinity. The field system subsequently appears to have fallen out of use and a building was constructed, the ring gully of which survived at the site. The building probably had a south-east facing entrance and may have been part of a settlement extending to the south of the easement, although the possibility that its function was purely agricultural cannot be discounted.

A substantial ditch revealed to the east of the building is interpreted as the remains of an enclosure which may have been contemporary with the building. Whether the ditch enclosed the settlement or whether its function was related to activities such as the control of livestock is not known.

The pottery assemblage recovered from the field system, enclosure and ring gully comprised only Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares. The assemblage is not well dated as the use of such pottery extends from the Iron Age well into the Roman period. However, the absence of any wheel-thrown pottery or distinctively Roman period wares at the site suggests that the field system and settlement were established before significant Roman cultural influence in the area.

A high proportion of the pottery sherds recovered from the site were contained within the fills of the earlier field system ditches. This would suggest that there was domestic settlement nearby, even though there are no settlement related features on the site itself until the subsequent phase. Settlement associated with the field system is therefore likely to have been located not far beyond the limits of the pipeline easement.

After the end of the Iron Age, no further activity is known until the medieval or early post-medieval periods when the site was under the plough and strip fields established in the area.

31.5 Potential

The results of the excavations at the Hull Road site offer some potential to increase our understanding of activity and settlement at the site and in the wider region.

As the settlement appears to have been established and abandoned before substantial Roman influence in the area this site could contribute to a refinement of the chronology of the hand-made pottery of the region. This would also increase our understanding of the evolution of the site. Spatial analysis of the distribution of the sherds may also allow study of patterns of discard, providing evidence for the nature of activities undertaken.

Comparison with the forms of contemporary settlement sites along the pipeline route and in the wider region has the potential to increase our understanding of the chronology and development of enclosed settlements and may help to answer questions relating to the stimulus for enclosure.

31.6 Recommendations

The following site specific recommendations are proposed:

- Full analysis of the hand-made pottery.
- Further processing and analysis of selected environmental samples from the settlement features.

32 PLOT 115: DIMLINGTON

Late Iron Age or early Roman roundhouses, boundary ditch and field system; distinctive shallow stone-filled pits.

Central NGRs: Area 1: 539582 419521, Area 2 539779 419525.

Civil Parish: Easington.

Total area of excavation: 1967m² (Area 1: 553m², Area 2: 1414m²).

Figures 3, 11, 53 and 54; Plates 43 to 45.

32.1 Location, topography and geology

There were two separate excavation areas, 145m apart, in this plot, a large field on the west side of Dimlington Road 350m to the north of All Saints Church, Easington. The westernmost area, Area 1, was 300m to the east of the Hull Road site while the larger excavation area, Area 2, abutted Dimlington Road. Beyond the road and the Easington natural gas terminal, the present North Sea coastline was 550m further to the east. Area 1 measured 32m by 18m and Area 2 measured 120m by up to 48m adjacent to the road.

After removal of any topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological levels, the ground level of Area 1 sloped gradually downwards to the east, from approximately 11.90m OD to 11.40m OD. Area 2 sloped upwards from the west to the east, from a height of 11.04m OD to approximately 12.50m OD. The site lay close to the western edge of a broad area of land above the 10m contour. The 10m contour ran approximately 200m and 75m to the south-east of Areas 1 and 2 respectively. The present Humber shoreline is equidistant from both areas, 2.2km away to the south-west but the historic shoreline is believed to have been 1km to the south at its maximum lateral extent.

The underlying drift geology of the site comprises till or boulder clay, described during the watching brief as mid-brownish orange silty clay. The overlying soils are shown on the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales as typical stagnogley soils of the Holderness association (SSEW 1983).

32.2 Archaeological background

The village of Easington appears in Domesday Book and the medieval village most likely extended to the south of the modern centre.

Coastal erosion is known to have destroyed over twenty villages or towns in Holderness since the medieval period. The village of Dimlington, which once existed to the north-east of the site, is one such village and was lost to the sea in the mid-nineteenth century. The villages of Turmarr and Northorp were located to the east of Easington. Both are believed to have been lost in the fourteenth century.

A linear cropmark (SMR MHU18782) is listed on the East Riding SMR approximately 340m to the west of Area 1.

Bronze Age cremations, late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and early medieval burials were excavated approximately 360m to the north, ahead of the construction of the terminal at the eastern end of the pipeline on the far side of Dimlington Road, the Langeled Receiving Facilities (Richardson, forthcoming).

Geophysical survey of the site did not indicate the presence of any significant remains, apart from ridge and furrow. A watching brief on the temporary car parking area adjacent to the road

revealed a small pit and a larger amorphous feature severely truncated by a furrow. During the topsoil strip, the two areas of archaeological features were revealed and formal excavation was carried out between 16 and 23 June 2008.

32.3 Site description

Activity at the site has been split into four phases. There were few stratigraphic relationships between key features and the chronology of the pottery assemblage is poorly understood. As a result the phasing should be viewed as a broad indication of periods of activity; some features, particularly those related to the settlement and assigned to Phase 1, may have originated during later phases.

Phase 1: Late Iron Age settlement

The earliest definite evidence of settlement of the site dates to the Iron Age or early Roman period, and a series of ring gullies have been assigned to this phase of activity. They are unlikely to have all been contemporary and some may have originated during subsequent phases, but there was no stratigraphic evidence on which to base a sequence and they have therefore all been assigned to a single phase.

Structure 1, Area 1 (Figures 53, 54a and 54b)

A curvilinear gully, group **120921**, located towards the south-eastern corner of Area 1, extended in a semi-circular arc from the southern limit of the excavation area, before ending in a rounded terminal at its eastern end. The area enclosed by the gully measured 8m in diameter. A small assemblage of pottery comprising Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares was recovered from fills 120919 and 120924 of the gully. The feature is interpreted as part of a ring gully around a circular structure. Such structures are generally interpreted as roundhouses.

A sub-circular pit, **120927**, was encountered a short distance to the north-west of Structure 1. The proximity of the pit to the structure might suggest that it had a related use. Pottery recovered from fill 120943 of a second, similar pit, **120944**, located 16m further to the north-west, comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares. The function of these pits is unclear.

Enclosure 1, Area 1 (Figure 53; Plate 43)

A north-east to south-west oriented ditch, groups **120945** and **120946,** extended across Area 1, to the north-west of Structure 1. Pottery recovered from fills 120613, 120930 and 120932 of ditch **120945** comprised only Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares.

The size of this ditch, up to 2.75m wide and 1.15m deep, seems large for a simple field boundary and an interpretation as part of an enclosure around an enclosed settlement, contemporary with Structure 1 to the south-east, is plausible. However, there was no evidence of a corresponding enclosure ditch to the east.

Structure 2, Area 2 (Figure 54c, 54d and 54e)

Gully **120543** was the most westerly of three similar features in Area 2 and is interpreted as part of a ring gully which would have surrounded a circular building. It had been heavily truncated by Phase 4 furrows and later ploughing. A second length of curvilinear ditch, **120456**, along with features **120627** and **120466**, may have been the remnants of a continuation of the same ring gully. The extrapolated line of this gully would enclose a circular area measuring approximately 13.5m in diameter. The pottery assemblage recovered from fill 120457 of ditch **120456** and from fill 120467 of pit **120466** comprised only Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares.

Thirteen small pits or possible postholes, group **120624**, were revealed within Structure 2. The pits did not form any obvious spatial pattern and may represent a mixture of structural elements,

such as the position of internal supporting posts and internal partitions or the position of fixed furniture or looms. A further posthole, **120491**, had apparently been cut through the ring gully terminal once it had been filled in, although the relationship between the pit and fill of the gully is somewhat uncertain and the feature may perhaps be part of group **120624**. Pit **120485**, towards the east of the group, produced a single sherd of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery from fill 120484, the only datable find from this group of features.

Structure 3, Area 2

A second ring gully revealed in Area 2, group **120565**, extended through the projected eastern limit of Structure 2. A terminal at its eastern end probably marks the southern side of a south-east facing entrance. Pit **120580**, which had apparently been recut by a second feature, **120586**, may represent the remains of the northern half of the ring gully; if so, it would suggest that the ring gully enclosed an area which measured 8m in diameter. Pottery recovered from fill 120471 of ditch **120565** and fill 120582 of pit **120586** was of late Iron Age tradition.

Two pits, **120550** and **120554,** within the projected area defined by Structure 3 were located close to the projected line of the gully and may have been all that remained of a series of postholes which would have formed a wall line for the structure.

Structure 4, Area 2 (Figure 54f)

The third possible ring gully in Area 2, group **120630**, to the north-east of gully **120565,** may have been a continuation of Structure 3 gully **120565**. However, it lay 1.2m beyond the extrapolated line of the gully and is perhaps more likely to be the remains of a further, separate ring gully of a slightly larger structure, not contemporary with Structure 3. No pottery was recovered from the fills of the feature. It had been heavily truncated by a Phase 4 furrow and later ploughing.

Areas of pitting, Area 2

Three intercutting pits, **120592**, **120594** and **120596**, to the east of Structure 4, were all of similar size, measuring approximately 0.65m wide. Pottery recovered from their fills was of late Iron Age tradition, suggesting that the pits were related to the ring gullies, although their function remains unknown.

A sub-rectangular pit, **120587**, revealed 1m to the west of Structure 2 measured 2.15m by 1.08m and was 0.40m deep, with steep sides and a slightly concave base. The pottery assemblage recovered from fills 120588 and 120597 of this pit comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares. Fill 120589 was notable for its very high charcoal content. The pit superficially resembled a grave but no evidence of a burial was found.

A second pit, **120572**, measuring 2.01m by 1.30m and 0.24m deep, was located 1.2m to the south-east of pit **120587**. It had been heavily truncated by Phase 2 ditches **120615** and **120623**. The pit contained a 0.15m thick primary fill, 120570, which comprised charcoal-rich clay with a moderate number of medium sized cobbles along with a small assemblage of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery. The primary fill had been sealed by a secondary fill, 120569, comprising clay and similar cobbles to those contained in the primary fill.

Phase 2: Late Iron Age field and enclosure boundaries

A series of ditches and pits have been assigned to this broad phase of activity. The structures assigned to the previous phase may have continued to be used during this phase and it is possible that some were constructed during this phase.

Enclosure boundaries, Area 1 (Figure 54g)

A north-to-south oriented ditch, group **120937,** and its likely continuation, group **120628**, were up to 3m wide and 0.80m deep. The feature truncated the Phase 1 boundary ditch **120946**. A

small assemblage of late Iron Age tradition pottery was recovered from the ditch. The ditch is interpreted as an enclosure boundary and may represent the reorganising of the boundary established by ditch **120945** and **120946** during the previous phase.

A north-west to south-east oriented elongated pit or short length of ditch, **120901,** to the west of ditch **120937,** truncated the Phase 1 ditch **120945** and was in turn truncated at its north-western end by a Phase 3 furrow, **120933**. A small assemblage of pottery comprising Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares was recovered from the two fills, 120902 and 120903, of ditch **120901**. The function of the feature is uncertain although it may be the remains of a further boundary ditch.

Field boundaries, Area 2

A north-west to south-east oriented ditch, group **120615**, truncated Phase 1 pit **120572**. The ditch extended most of the way across the site but was truncated at either end by Phase 4 furrows. The pottery assemblage recovered from fills 120507 and 120527 of the ditch comprised Iron Age or hand-made Roman wares. The ditch is interpreted as a possible field boundary. Its proximity to the possible drip gullies and the similarity of finds suggest that it may be broadly contemporary with the drip gullies and, while it truncated pit **120572**, it may have been contemporary with some of the similar pits in the area.

A second ditch, **120501**, to the north-west of ditch **120615,** extended part of the way across the site on a north-east to south-west orientation. No pottery was recovered from its fills; however, its orientation and position suggest that it may have been contemporary with ditch **120615**, forming part of the same field boundary or network of field boundaries.

Enclosure 2, Area 2

The remains of a heavily truncated ditch, **120531**, were encountered to the west of pit **120572**. A second, heavily truncated ditch, **120557**, a short distance further to the west may represent a continuation of the same feature. Both features had been truncated by a slightly curvilinear east-to-west oriented ditch, group **120629**, which most likely represents a replacement or maintenance of the earlier feature. Ditch **120629** had in turn been truncated by a similar, albeit more sinuous ditch, group **120623**, which probably represents a further maintenance of the same ditch. No pottery was recovered from any of the ditches and their function remains unclear. Geophysical evidence tentatively suggests that the boundary they represent may have curved to head south-westwards beyond its western excavated extent.

Phase 3: Late Iron Age boundary and pitting

Field boundary, Area 2 (Figure 54h)

An east-to-west oriented ditch, group **120616**, in the western half of Area 2 truncated a number of Phase 1 features and was in turn truncated by a Phase 4 furrow. The ditch measured up to 2.45m wide and 0.60m deep. A single sherd of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery was recovered from fill 120539, of the feature. The ditch is interpreted as a possible field or enclosure boundary. It may be related to the Phase 2 ditch encountered in Area 1, which had a perpendicular orientation, both ditches perhaps forming part of a wider coaxial network of ditches.

Stone-filled pits, Area 2 (Plates 44 and 45)

Seven very shallow, regular, flat-bottomed pits in the western part of Area 2 all had charcoal-rich fills and five had large cobbles within the fill. Pit **120506**, probably the best preserved of these features, truncated ditch **120623**. Its charcoal-rich primary fill, 120538, was sealed by a secondary fill, 120539, of clayey silt with medium sized cobbles. Two sherds of Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery were recovered from the secondary fill. A second similar pit, **120600,** 9.6m to the west contained a single, charcoal-rich fill, 120599 similar to the primary fill

of ditch **120506**. The Phase 1 pit **120572,** located further to the east, had a similar cobble-rich upper fill and is likely to have had a similar function.

To the south of pit **120506**, pits **120461**, **120463** and **120464** were spaced approximately 2m apart. Pits **120461** and **120463** had similar fills to ditch **120506** while ditch **120464** contained a single charcoal-rich fill with no evidence of a cobble deposit.

Approximately 16m to the west, another similar pit, **120516**, heavily truncated by a Phase 4 furrow, contained a single charcoal-rich fill. This feature was oriented north-east to south-west and it is possible that it was a continuation of one of the Phase 2 ditches, either **120531** or **120623,** rather than being a discrete pit.

Pit **120458,** close to the northern limit of excavation may have also been a member of this group, although it had a distinct secondary fill which did not contain any cobbles.

The similarity of these seven roughly rectangular, shallow, flat-bottomed pits is notable and it is likely that they all performed the same function: salt-making, cooking or smoking fish have been suggested.

Phase 4: Medieval and post-medieval agriculture

A series of east-to-west oriented furrows extended throughout both Areas 1 and 2. The furrows truncated a number of features assigned to Phases 1 and 2 and had been sealed by a thin layer of subsoil. The subsoil was, in turn, sealed by a 0.40m thick layer of topsoil.

32.4 Discussion

The earliest evidence for activity at the site consists of forty-four pieces of worked flint, including Mesolithic and Neolithic to early Bronze Age examples, which were recovered as residual finds from the fills of features of Iron Age or later date. There is no evidence that the site had been settled during these periods and it is more likely that there were sporadic visits, perhaps as part of hunting or foraging activities.

Analysis and phasing of the features encountered at the site was hampered by a lack of stratigraphic relationships between key features. The broad dating offered by the pottery assemblage could not be used to confidently assign features to phases of activity. In particular, the ring gullies could not be associated with one another or to nearby boundary ditches. They have been, rather arbitrarily, assumed to originate during the first significant phase of activity at the site, acting as a focus and a reason for the location of other remains.

This first significant activity at the site dates to the later Iron Age or early Roman periods when a small-scale settlement appears to have been established. Four or more roundhouses, the remains of which survived as ring gullies and occasional postholes, were revealed at the site. It is unlikely that all four structures were contemporary. The settlement may have been enclosed by a substantial boundary ditch, possibly as a defensive measure, although equally this feature may have formed part of a large agricultural enclosure or boundary marker. The settlement was probably a small farmstead with a field system and possible enclosures established around it.

There is considerable doubt about the dating of seven sub-rectangular pits. They had few stratigraphic relationships with other features and, being so shallow, the relationships that did exist were open to interpretation. One reading of the stratigraphic sequence would put them as broadly contemporary with the settlement. If this is so, it would greatly increase their significance. Even if they post-date the medieval furrows, they are still distinctive and intriguing features of inherent interest. The function of these pits is open to speculation: there was evidence of burning from most of them and the charcoal-rich fills and fire-cracking of the

cobbles suggest that the pits were used for heating. Salt-making, cooking, smoking of fish or other foodstuffs, or some unrecognised industrial process are all possibilities.

By the early Roman period the site had been abandoned and there is no evidence of further activity at the site until the medieval or early post-medieval period when the area was under the plough and a strip field established, the furrows of which truncated a number of the earlier remains.

32.5 Potential

The remains at the Dimlington site have the potential to increase our understanding of late Iron Age settlement at the site, and possibly in the wider region.

Further analysis of the hand-made pottery assemblage may allow a refinement of the chronology of the pottery and increase our understanding of the nature of activities being undertaken.

Comparison of the features to other sites along the pipeline route and in the wider region has the potential to increase our understanding of the nature of the settlement and the types of activities undertaken there. There is some suggestion that the settlement may have been enclosed and further consideration of the settlement features may shed further light on the likelihood of this. Comparison with other sites and further analysis of the location of the site may add to our understanding of settlement patterns and typology.

The function of the distinctive stone-filled pits revealed at the site might be elucidated by comparative studies of other sites in the wider area in order to seek out similar features which have more tangible functional evidence. Further analysis of environmental samples taken from the features may also aid interpretation.

32.6 Recommendations

The following site specific recommendations are proposed:

- Further analysis of the hand-made pottery with thin-section and chemical analysis as appropriate.
- Radiocarbon dating of samples from the stone-filled pits to confirm their dating, and of the settlement features.
- Further processing and analysis of selected environmental samples from the ring gullies, pits and linear features.

33 THE WATCHING BRIEF

A watching brief was maintained on construction activities between April and August 2008. All construction work which may have obscured or compromised archaeological features or deposits was monitored, and where such remains were located they were appropriately dealt with.

The objectives of the watching brief stated in the written scheme of investigation were to:

- provide a permanent-presence watching brief during all ground disturbing activities;
- locate, recover, identify, and conserve, as appropriate, any archaeological artefacts;
- locate, excavate and record archaeological remains;
- locate, recover, assess and analyse, as appropriate, any palaeo-environmental, palaeo-economic and organic remains;
- recommend measures for preservation *in situ* of archaeological, palaeo-environmental, palaeo-economic and organic remains, where feasible and desirable;
- produce a suitable archive;
- compile an appropriate report or publication;
- produce a paper and digital archive which will be deposited with the appropriate repositories.

Two archaeologists maintained a constant presence throughout the construction process. The topsoil removal across the pipeline spread was carried out using mechanical excavators with smooth-faced buckets to remove an initial strip, followed by bulldozers.

Where substantial archaeological remains were detected during this process, the area containing the remains was considered to be a site, and was cordoned off. These were then excavated as open area excavation following the provisions of a Variation to the Scheme of Works agreed with the client and statutory consultees. Eleven of the sites described in the preceding sections were discovered during this process.

Isolated features found during topsoil stripping, together with features or deposits revealed during excavation of the pipe trench and during the monitoring of the engineering test pits, construction of car parking areas and other intrusive construction operations, were recorded by the watching brief archaeologists.

After cleaning to reveal their full limits, features and deposits were excavated and recorded using the same methodology as that employed during the open area excavations. Some isolated features discovered on plots neighbouring excavation sites have been included in the descriptions and interpretation of the appropriate sites.

Results of watching brief

Twenty-nine isolated features or small areas of diffuse or undated features were recorded. These are listed in the table below.

Table 8: Features recorded in the watching brief

Plot	Description	Date	NGR	
3	Truncated posthole and pit	Iron Age/Roman	516493.0	436865.9
5	Large east-west aligned ditch with re-cut	Unknown	516518.2	436470.8
6	Shallow flat based north-east to south-west ditch	Modern	516531.7	436412.7
8	Small cremation pit	Iron Age/Roman	516677.3	436265.1
10	Diffuse shallow sub-circular pit	Iron Age/Roman	516973.4	435915.0
16	Shallow ditch, posthole with post *in situ*	Modern	517733.9	435207.8
18	Brick drain	18th-20th century	518180.5	434894.3
25	Two field boundary ditches	Roman	519015.0	433476.8
32	Small shallow pit	Unknown	520018.5	432010.2
36	Two large pits, shallow ditch, palaeochannel	Iron Age/Roman/post-medieval/prehistoric	520862.6	431386.3
40	Two thin shallow ditches	Roman	522022.3	430713.6
43	Small shallow pit	Unknown	522340.9	430652.4
48	Two thin shallow ditches	Unknown	523708.6	429949.9
49	Long curvilinear pit and irregular pit	Unknown	523883.4	429551.5
53	Three truncated linear ditches and a pit	Iron Age/Roman	525084.9	429208.1
56	Alluvial deposit	Unknown	526436.5	429018.9
57	Peat layer and alluvial layer	Unknown	526979.7	428487.6
61	Peat layer and flood and clay deposit	Unknown	528169.1	427459.8
63	Foundations of house and associated remains	Post-medieval	528504.0	427020.0
65	Wide steep-sided ditch and drain	Post-Roman	528629.8	426791.2
66	Curvilinear ditch	Post-medieval	528941.6	426659.3
70	Recut boundary ditch, two fire pits and gully	Unknown	529725.7	426602.0
78	Shallow curvilinear ditch	Unknown	531166.1	424967.2
81	Layer of silty clay, alluvial deposit and peat	Unknown	531457.2	424478.3
84	Flood deposit and peat deposit	Unknown	532222.3	423995.0
88	Flat bottomed ditch and palaeochannel	Unknown/prehistoric	533387.7	423058.5
91	Two irregular pits and palaeochannel	Unknown	533879.8	422421.8
98	Segment of ring ditch and pit	Iron Age	535118.9	421263.8
105	Two irregular fire pits, sub-rectangular pit	Bronze Age	536698.4	420354.5

Discussion

The number of archaeological features recorded during the watching brief was relatively small by comparison with the number of excavation sites; this is partly a result of any reasonably well defined concentration of features being regarded as a site and subsequently recorded as one.

The buildings in Plot 63 are shown on the Halsham Tithe Map of 1847, where they are described as ‘house, orchard and garden’ and they also appear on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map. The desk-based assessment recommended that ‘particular attention should be paid by the field surveys to the stretch of pipeline which passes close to this site in order to establish whether or not this site extends into the course of the proposed working width’ (DBA:IA, Holgate and Ralph 2006). The geophysical survey noted strong magnetic anomalies associated with ferrous material. Six evaluation trenches were opened, of which the two most northerly (Trenches 107 and 108) uncovered a dump of potentially toxic materials such as asbestos.

Trench 110 revealed the remains of a hard standing or yard surface of brick overlying a cobble layer (Savage forthcoming a).

At a late stage in the pre-construction process, the pipeline was re-routed in Plot 63 for engineering reasons. Topsoil stripping revealed the remains of brick foundations along with a great deal of modern disturbance in the centre of the plot. The foundations probably correspond to the house shown on the historic maps. Because of the extent of the later disturbance and health and safety concerns about the possible presence of toxic materials, the site was not formally excavated but was photographed and the surviving structural elements were accurately surveyed.

Although in almost all cases, the site data and recovered artefacts from these watching brief features will need no further work beyond what has been done at the assessment stage, two of them produced material for which further analysis is recommended. The isolated pit in Plot 8 contained cremated human remains for which complete recording and radiocarbon dating is proposed. One of the three small pits excavated in Plot 105 produced three sherds of Beaker pottery, which will be discussed in the analysis report along with the Bronze Age pottery from other sites on the pipeline. Of the surface finds, perhaps the most significant was a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead recovered from Plot 111, 100m to the east of the Punda Drain site.

The watching brief carried out on the excavation of the pipe trench revealed very few archaeological deposits but afforded a view of the sub-surface deposits, including buried layers of peat. This data has proved invaluable in relating contours to the edges of the wetland areas in the prehistoric and Roman landscape.

Potential

As the majority of watching brief features are either undated or isolated they have very little research potential, though they may have significance at a very local level. Some of the features may yet prove to relate to the larger sites nearby and could be of value in interpreting these larger sites.

Recommendations

The following site specific recommendations are proposed:

- Publication of the Beaker sherd from Plot 105.
- Further recording and radiocarbon dating of the cremated human bone from Plot 8

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34 DISCUSSION

This section of the report will discuss the remains encountered along the pipeline route by period and in relation to their regional setting. The aim is to place the remains in a wider context and consider how the sites may relate to one another and to other sites in the vicinity.

34.1 General

An understanding of the topography of southern Holderness and the changing North Sea coastline and Humber shoreline is key to understanding the nature of the archaeological remains found on the pipeline route. The present day coastline is the product of continuous erosion since the North Sea basin flooded and southern Holderness became part of the North Sea coastal region, around 8000 years ago. An area of land between eight and fourteen kilometres wide has been lost to changing sea level and erosion since this time. In contrast, much of the present day Humber shoreline to the south of the pipeline route is the product of drainage of the Humber saltmarsh for reclamation since the medieval period. Prior to this period southern Holderness, including the area of the pipeline route would have been a series of slightly raised areas of dry land surrounded by wetland, meres and marshes. Rising sea levels after the end of the last glaciation led to sites below the 10m contour being susceptible to at least periodic flooding from the early Iron Age and these areas are likely to have been unsuitable for permanent habitation. Travel between sites it likely to have been difficult and time consuming as areas of wetland would have been significant obstacles; movement by boat may have been a preferred option. Cultivation of the heavy soils of southern Holderness would have been difficult, in comparison to areas such as the Yorkshire Wolds to the west, although the saltmarshes would have provided good grazing for cattle.

34.2 Mesolithic

The two concentrations of Mesolithic flints at Sproatley (Plot 26), especially the more northerly scatter, are of considerable significance as regionally and even nationally rare examples of *in situ* material. Though very much smaller, the assemblage of flints from Skeffling (Plot 110) is also significant, as the deposit from which it was recovered is possibly a small surviving remnant of a contemporary soil layer.

These two sites are both located on the edge of ancient watercourses which have been formalised into drains in the modern landscape. The proximity of the sites to watercourses may not be coincidental. Mesolithic artefacts have been found in similar locations at a number of sites in Holderness, such as those in the Keyingham valley around Halsham Carrs (Van de Noort and Ellis 1995, 317), and probably reflect the exploitation of resources and prey animals to be found at rivers, streams and meres. The majority of artefacts from the two sites were recovered from buried soil deposits rather than cut features. Such deposits are highly susceptible to damage from ploughing and are relatively rare in the archaeological record. It was notable that a layer of subsoil extended across the Sproatley site and this appears to have afforded some degree of protection to the Mesolithic deposits.

Mesolithic flintwork was recorded on thirteen other plots either during the excavations or watching brief, but all was recovered from later deposits. This suggests a general lack of survival of Mesolithic deposits along the pipeline route, probably largely due to plough damage and an absence of protective deposits such as the subsoil at the Sproatley site. However, alluvium and peat layers laid down after the Mesolithic period cover substantial areas of the early post-glacial landscape in southern Holderness, particularly to the south of the pipeline route, and are likely to have afforded the same protection from modern ploughing as the subsoil at the Sproatley site. There is therefore considerable potential for Mesolithic sites to survive in these areas.

34.3 Neolithic and Bronze Age

The site at Sproatley (Plot 26) included two *in situ* features which appear to be part of a funerary landscape of probable Bronze Age date. Two possible round barrows were revealed and geophysical survey and cropmark evidence suggest that further barrows may survive in close proximity to the site. The Humber SMR also records two possible barrows (SMR MHU18789) approximately 500m to the east which may form part of the same funerary landscape.

There is little doubt that the Sproatley site would have been highly visible because of its prominent position above the Hull valley and the ancient watercourses represented by the Nuttles and Sproatley Drains. The site would also have been visible from the slightly higher ground to the north around Sproatley and its prominence may have been an important factor in its location. However, its visibility does not appear to have been any greater than many other locations in the vicinity and a number of factors, such as proximity to a watercourse or communication route, continuity from an earlier funerary or ritual landscape and the ability to control access to the area may have been important factors in the location of the barrows.

The significance of the funerary landscape around the Sproatley site is enhanced by its relative rarity. Apart from a barrow known from Easington beach (Evans and Steedman 2001, 69) and a dispersed group of possible barrows to the south of Easington, it is the only concentration of funerary monuments from the period known in southern Holderness. This contrasts sharply with the higher concentrations in the Yorkshire Wolds to the east and may reflect different attitudes to the treatment of the dead.

Artefacts from the period were recovered in later contexts at several sites. The Biconical Urn from Churchlands (Plot 68) is a rare record of this kind of pottery in the area. In addition, Neolithic or Bronze Age flint was recovered from most of the sites and also as surface finds during the watching brief.

34.4 Iron Age and early Roman

One of the most striking, and perhaps surprising, of the findings is the frequency of remains attributed to the Iron Age. Remains of this period were encountered on every one of the excavation sites with the possible exception of the poorly dated Punda Drain (Plot 111).

Dating of the remains was hampered by the nature of the Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery, most of which does not lend itself to precise dating beyond a broad ascription to an Iron Age to early Roman range. In general, therefore, it has been assumed that where a phase of activity at a particular site consists solely of features which contain hand-made pottery in the Iron Age tradition, and possibly earlier pottery, the phase is likely to have dated to a period before Roman influence in the vicinity of the site. Conversely, those features which contain both hand-made and wheel-thrown wares are considered to date to a Roman phase. It is acknowledged, however, that some phases that apparently pre-date Roman influences may in fact be later. If so, the absence of wheel-thrown or Romanised wares could reflect the isolation of the local population from centres of Roman influence, or their resistance to, or rejection of, Roman material culture.

Fifteen of the twenty-two excavation sites contained one or more ring gullies. This assemblage of Iron Age or Roman ring gullies greatly increases the number of such sites known in southern Holderness and therefore holds the potential to advance our understanding of the morphology and function of such features in the region. In many cases, the ring gullies were associated with concentrations of artefacts consistent with domestic settlement and it is likely that most or all of these features were the remains of gullies surrounding roundhouses or other settlement-related structures. The most likely interpretation of the gullies is that they formed a gutter external to

the walls of the structure, draining rain-water dripping from the eaves of the roof as well as ground water.

However, there was little evidence of internal structural features within any of the ring gullies and none of them produced evidence of an internal hearth. It is clear that the sites had suffered from truncation by ploughing, to a greater or lesser degree, and this could have removed any shallow postholes or beam slots but in some cases broadly contemporary postholes external to the ring gullies had survived. In these cases at least, any posts substantial enough to have had a structural function would have also been likely to have survived. Assuming the ring gullies surrounded structures, this would imply that these structures were not supported by posts; more likely they were mud and wattle-walled buildings, with roof timbers supported by the walls.

Alternatively, the ring gullies could have been footings for sill beams supporting timber, or timber-framed, walls. It is also possible that such walls could have had shallow foundations, lost to truncation, within the surviving eaves-drip gullies. Comparitive study, of both the assemblage of features from the project and examples from other sites in the region and beyond, could help to refine the arguments in favour of these various interpretations.

The ring gullies showed considerable variation in size and it is likely that some of the smaller examples had an agricultural origin. Analysis of the size and composition of the artefact assemblages from the smaller and larger ring gullies may be able to indicate whether they had different functions.

The settlements were almost entirely situated at sites around the 10m contour or higher, with only a possible roundhouse revealed at the Braemere Hill site (Plot 47) at less than 6m OD, significantly below the 10m contour. The spatial distribution of the sites appears to have been at least in part determined by elevation and probably reflects a preference for settlement on the drier ground above or around the 10m contour and the avoidance of settlement on the damp, flood-prone areas below this elevation. Of the total length of the pipeline route, approximately 20km was at or above the 10m contour. In these zones, a settlement site occurred, on average, every 1.4km. The settlement distribution emphasises the fragmented nature of the landscape, with dry, slightly raised areas suitable for settlement separated from one another by areas of low-lying wetland, marsh and open water and illustrates the importance of considering the topography and palaeohydrology of the region when interpreting the remains.

Settlement evidence mainly consisted of the remains of penannular features, assumed to be eaves-drip gullies that would have surrounded circular buildings. In many cases, these appear to have been replacements of earlier structures; this suggests a degree of continuity of settlement at particular sites, perhaps over many years. The size of the settlements, based on the number of contemporary buildings, did not appear to have been large, with the buildings isolated, at least within the pipeline easement, or in small groups. This would imply that the settlements represent small farmsteads rather than aggregated communities.

There was considerable variation in the scale of the drip gullies revealed at the sites. The areas enclosed by the gullies ranged from 4.5m to 19m in diameter but mainly fell into two groups, the smaller examples measuring 6.5m to 10m and the larger structure 13m to 19m. At this stage there is no evidence to suggest a difference of function between the two groups, although further work on the pottery assemblage and comparison to other sites in the region may change this. Where groups were clustered together, the cluster generally consisted of members of a single size group, but this could simply have been the result of the rebuilding of single structures rather than a reflection of clustering in the spatial distribution of the differently sized structures.

There was at least tentative evidence for enclosure of five of the settlements, those at Nuttles (Plot 31), Burstwick (Plot 51), Patrington (Plot 88), Hull Road (Plot 113) and Dimlington (Plot 115), where features considered sufficiently substantial to act as enclosure ditches were

recorded in close proximity to the ring gullies. However, only at Burstwick was there a convincing counterpart ditch beyond the settlement: for the others to be enclosures would require that the counterparts corresponded with modern landscape features or were too insubstantial to have survived or to be recorded in the watching brief. A further two sites, those at Scorborough Hill (Plot 104) and Out Newton Road (Plot 108), revealed evidence of ditches which probably surrounded settlements but, if so, the settlements lay beyond the limits of the pipeline easement.

It is notable that these possible enclosed settlement sites cluster towards the eastern end of the pipe route, closer to the mouth of the Humber. As the chronology of the pottery which dates the sites is poorly understood, the extent to which the enclosure of settlements is a chronological marker, perhaps reflecting an adaptation to social instability, is unknown. Equally, enclosure may have been a reflection of the status of a site rather than any instability in the region, in which case the enclosed settlements may have been contemporary with unenclosed settlements. Further work to refine the chronology of the pottery may help to clarify the chronology of the sites.

The settlements revealed during the excavations appear to have been dispersed but were not necessarily isolated. If all of the settlements were broadly contemporary then most, if not all, would have been visible from at least one other: this assumes, of course, that the extent of tree cover did not significantly compromise their intervisibility. Only Churchlands (Plot 68) and Patrington (Plot 88) lay in excess of 1.5km from another settlement along the pipeline route, but in both cases the Humberside SMR lists possible enclosures visible as cropmarks (SMR 19396 and 19397) along with Iron Age pottery finds (SMR 7637) less than 1.5km away, to the north-west of the pipeline route, so it is possible that settlement beyond the limits of the pipeline easement occurred in these areas.

Environmental sampling has the potential to provide information on the agricultural economy of the sites, but the assessment findings are not particularly promising. The general lack of charred crop seeds might suggest that the settlements were mainly pastoral, but poor preservation conditions are likely to have biased the results to a greater or lesser extent. However, in combination with an analysis of the animal bone assemblages and consideration of the morphology of the various field systems the detailed results may still be capable of providing evidence of farming regimes.

Developer-funded investigations on other sites in southern Holderness have begun to provide a wealth of information about what was, until very recently, an archaeologically fairly blank area. The results from these studies confirm the picture of a landscape becoming populated quite rapidly during this period. The sites from Easington to Ganstead join a growing collection of sites of this period. These include the sites at Aldbrough gas storage facility (Bradley and Steedman, forthcoming), on the Salt End to Aldbrough cable route (Savage, forthcoming b), at Easington Terminal (Richardson, forthcoming) and in the Hull valley on several of the sites on the Ganstead to Asselby pipeline (Wood, forthcoming). Together, these extend the range of comparanda sites beyond the confines of the pipeline itself.

Across the Humber, settlement of the river margins is increasingly well attested. The pottery assemblage from the sites along the pipeline route do not indicate close links with settlements on the southern shore of the Humber (Chris Cumberpatch, pers. comm.) although a pattern of dispersed settlements on slightly raised areas along the southern foreshore has at least superficial similarities to the settlements along the pipeline route. Comparison of the sites in the two areas may repay further consideration.

34.5 Roman

Remains or finds of Roman origin were revealed at thirteen of the sites along the pipeline route. Structures which may have been indicative of settlement were limited to three of these sites: Old Ellerby (Plot 3), Brandywell (Plot 25) and Lelley (Plot 35); the building at Old Ellerby may have originated in the late Iron Age. Roman remains at the other ten sites were limited to field systems, stock enclosures and pits. None of the possible structures appears to have continued in use beyond the third century, with the possible exception of the insecurely dated Old Ellerby building. Only five sites, those at Old Ellerby, Burton Constable (Plot 9), Winestead (Plot 73), Patrington (Plot 88) and Bluegate Corner (Plot 98) saw Roman activity continue through the third century and possibly into the fourth.

The well developed field system at Sproatley (Plot 26) is particularly noteworthy as it adds an extra phase of activity to this multi-period site. The continuity of use, or more likely the successive re-use, of the site may relate simply to the nature of the free-draining gravel-rich soils, but the presence of a grave suggests that the area could have retained its ritual associations from an earlier age.

By contrast to the radiating patterns of fields at Sproatley and Brandywell, the field system at Burton Constable (Plot 9) developed on a largely rectilinear pattern. The significance of these different patterns is not readily apparent and may repay further study.

The relative decline in activity in the Roman period in comparison with the Iron Age may have resulted from a decrease in population in southern Holderness. However, an alternate interpretation could also be proposed: that the decrease in the number of settlement sites reflected a move from the dispersed, individual farmsteads of the Iron Age to aggregated settlements. Such settlements, larger but much more widely dispersed, may simply lie beyond the limits of the pipeline easement. However, a continuing decrease in activity towards the end of the Roman period is perhaps more difficult to explain without invoking a local decrease in population. This may be related to contemporary rises in sea level; there is evidence for a marine transgression at several sites in Holderness during this period (Van de Noort 2004, 109) and although major flood events were not recognised at the later Roman sites along the pipeline route, it may have caused a general depopulation of the area as people relocated to drier and more easily cultivated areas.

34.6 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

Well dated medieval remains were encountered only at Lelley (Plot 35). The remains are dated from the late Anglo-Saxon period through to at least the fourteenth century and probably represent the margins of the deserted village of Lund Garth (SMR MHU3234).

The apparent lack of medieval or post-medieval settlement-related remains at other sites along the pipeline route is significant. Assuming that this represents a real lack of activity rather than problems of preservation of visibility, it would imply that the nucleation of settlement to form the modern distribution of villages occurred at a relatively early date. In avoiding developed areas, the pipeline route would have also avoided areas of medieval settlement.

By contrast, there was evidence of agricultural activity in the form of remnant furrows at most of the sites. These furrows were not well dated and could be remains of medieval strip cultivation though it is probable that ploughing in strips for drainage would have continued after enclosure.

35 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

The fieldwork identified twenty-two areas of archaeological remains of sufficient significance to be regarded as distinct sites. One of these, Sproatley (Plot 26), a multi-period site including Mesolithic flint scatters, is of at least regional significance and the lithic assemblage may have the potential to contribute to national or international study of the Mesolithic period. This site also appears to have formed part of a prehistoric funerary landscape before becoming incorporated into a Roman field system.

The Iron Age and Roman site at Burton Constable (Plot 9) is certainly of regional significance. Fourteen other sites have evidence of settlement in the Iron Age or Roman period. Individually, these would probably all be considered of greater than purely local significance but their importance is greatly enhanced by the opportunity to consider them together as group, particularly in an area which has produced little previous evidence of settlement sites of the period.

One of the sites with Roman features, at Lelley (Plot 35), also had evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation and extensive medieval remains, interpreted as part of a deserted medieval settlement. This is considered to be of regional significance as few, if any, deserted settlements in Holderness have been excavated. Several of the smaller excavation sites are perhaps of no more than local significance.

Of the artefact assemblages, the Mesolithic flint and the pottery assemblages both have considerable potential for further research. Taken as a whole, study of the Iron Age and Roman pottery in particular should allow a greater understanding of the chronology and typology of ceramic history of the Holderness area.

Topography and settlement patterns

Further consideration of the topography of southern Holderness, in particular its relationship with changing sea levels and the extent of wetland zones, has the potential to increase our understanding of settlement patterns and land use across the region. In this regard, the extent to which the sites encountered along the pipeline route are representative of those in the wider region will need to be appraised.

Comparisons of the typologies of the sites with those in the neighbouring regions, particularly to the west of the Hull valley and along the southern foreshore of the Humber, may increase our understanding of external cultural influences, or the isolation of the region. There is also potential for influence from continental Europe as access to the sites from the Humber estuary would have been relatively easy.

Mesolithic

Further analysis of the Mesolithic flint assemblage from Sproatley (Plot 26) has the potential to provide evidence for the distribution of activities at the site and to increase our understanding of the nature of the activity. The remainder of the Mesolithic assemblage could further our understanding of the spatial distribution of artefacts from this period and may help to identify areas of the wider region with an enhanced potential for surviving Mesolithic deposits.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

The Neolithic and Bronze Age remains from the pipeline were concentrated at Sproatley (Plot 26) and suggest that a funerary landscape extended through the site and over a considerable area in the vicinity. Further consideration of the excavation results, alongside the geophysical survey results and possibly the cropmark evidence, has the potential to reveal more fully the extent and nature of the funerary remains. This will allow comparisons with other funerary landscapes within the region, such as the area of barrows to the south of Easington, and also allow

comparison with those outside southern Holderness. Further examination of the topography of the site, its wider setting and comparison with the topography of similar sites may increase our understanding of why the area was selected and the interaction of the remains with the landscape.

With the exception of Sproatley (Plot 26), Neolithic and Bronze Age features were absent although worked flints were recovered fairly regularly from later features along the pipeline route and Bronze Age pottery, including sherds of regionally rare Biconical Urn, were found on three sites. The finds offer some potential to increase our understanding of the spatial distribution of activity from the period in southern Holderness but offer relatively little information on the nature of the activities undertaken at the individual sites.

Iron Age

Relatively few archaeological excavations have been undertaken on Iron Age remains in southern Holderness when compared to neighbouring regions, and the excavations along the pipeline route go some way to redressing this imbalance. The remains encountered therefore have considerable potential to answer research questions about Iron Age activity in the area, particularly as Iron Age remains represent by far the most common remains from the pipeline route.

The chronology of the Iron Age or hand-made Roman pottery, which formed the largest part of the Iron Age pottery assemblage, is poorly understood at present. Further consideration of this assemblage and comparison with the Roman pottery assemblage should increase our understanding of the chronology of vessels and fabrics within the assemblage and is likely to refine our understanding of the evolution of sites along the pipeline route. The assemblage has the potential to refine the phasing on a number of the sites and may help to clarify which individual settlement sites were contemporary with others in the vicinity.

This in turn may indicate whether the apparently striking increase in remains from the Iron Age when compared with those from earlier periods represents a genuine increase in activity in southern Holderness at this time or whether it is the result of other factors, such as better visibility or better preservation.

As settlement during the period appears to be concentrated around or above the 10m contour, further consideration of the topography and palaeohydrology of the southern Holderness region could increase our understanding of the distribution of Iron Age settlement sites more generally and indicate areas where the potential for further settlement is predicted to be high.

Comparison of the typology of sites and features, particularly the sizes of the eaves-drip gullies and the nature of the possible settlement types, both enclosed and unenclosed, with others within the region and in surrounding areas could help to clarify the chronology of sites and the nature of the activities associated with specific features. This could also highlight cultural affiliations with other areas.

Further analysis of the typology of the sites, in conjunction with the finds assemblages, and comparison with sites in other regions, may contribute to our understanding of cultural similarities and affiliations of the Iron Age populations of southern Holderness with those of regions beyond its borders. The coastal margins of continental Europe should be included in this analysis. Study of the finds recovered from environmental samples and of the bone assemblages will help to build a picture of land use.

Roman

Further study of the Roman phases of activity will contribute to an increased understanding of the effects of Roman influence on the southern Holderness region, particularly as it affected settlement patterns and land use.

Integration of the Roman pottery analysis results with those from the Iron Age pottery assemblage will refine understanding of the chronology of the Iron Age tradition wares and, potentially, the dating sequence for the Roman pottery.

Comparison of the typologies of the sites along the pipeline route may indicate differences of activity between the sites while comparison with sites beyond southern Holderness has the potential to indicate any regional differences or similarities.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

Well dated Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains were confined to the Lelley site (Plot 35). There is some potential for refining the stratigraphic interpretation of this site in conjunction with a study of the pottery assemblage. Documentary study may provide evidence relating to the deserted medieval village. The site has considerable potential to contribute to the refining of the chronology of pottery ware types of south Holderness in the medieval period.

Elsewhere, remnant furrows were recorded on many of the sites. Comparison of these with the patterns of settlement and land division recorded on historic mapping and in the present day landscape may help an understanding of the way that the landscape character of the area has developed through time.

Post-medieval

Post-medieval remains relate mainly to agricultural practices and land improvement and may be of local interest in the understanding of land use and reorganisation of the landscape.

Research potential of the artefact assemblages

The research potential of each of the various artefact assemblages recovered during the course of the fieldwork is considered below. The flint and pottery assemblages are considered to be at least regionally important with some aspects of their study having the potential to contribute to research of national or even international interest.

Flint

The periods present in the flint assemblage, the Mesolithic, early Neolithic and late Neolithic to early Bronze Age, are commonly under-represented in the archaeological record as traces of occupation are frequently ephemeral and often solely contained in the topsoil. The flint assemblage, therefore, has considerable potential to enhance our understanding of Holderness in prehistory. The potential of the assemblage is considered by period below.

The Mesolithic assemblage from Sproatley (Plot 26) has considerable potential to enhance our understanding of earlier prehistoric activity in Holderness, the nature and distribution of activities undertaken and, potentially, the date of occupation. Further afield, comparison of the assemblage composition and the form of key artefacts, such as microliths, may reveal affinities with distant sites and may potentially refine our understanding of microlith chronologies.

The smaller scatters encountered along the route have little potential for further analytical work, but their distribution will contribute to discussion and reconstruction of Mesolithic settlement patterns and issues such as the date of occupation.

The other period assemblages are of limited size and offer little potential for further analysis, but are of some interest. The early Neolithic assemblage from Sproatley (Plot 26) is enigmatic as it is in fresh condition and includes two refits, but the material was recovered from a reworked soil. However, this flintwork is unlikely to have moved far from its original place of deposition, although this may lie outside the excavation area. The wide distribution of the diagnostic late Neolithic to early Bronze Age flintwork serves to demonstrate a human presence in the landscape, and artefacts such as a chisel arrowhead, scale-flaked knives and thumbnail scrapers represent good examples of the tool types. The Neolithic and Bronze Age debitage is poorly dated, but there is no potential for further analytical work to refine dating as no sizable and secure assemblages were identified. Two post-medieval gun-flints are of intrinsic interest but do not warrant any further analysis.

Prehistoric hand-made pottery

The hand-made native tradition wares from a number of the sites have the potential to address questions pertinent to outstanding research issues in eastern Yorkshire (Mackey 2003), especially when considered alongside the Roman and Romano-British pottery and other categories of finds. A few sites produced assemblages which also included earlier prehistoric pottery, and some of the smaller assemblages are distinctive and might benefit from a degree of further work in order to resolve their nature and character.

At the regional level, the project has to be seen in the context of other recent work in eastern Yorkshire and the contribution that further work on the pottery can make to broad regional and supra-regional issues. These would include questions of regional chrono-typologies, the circulation and exchange of pottery and inter-regional relationships. At this level the analysis of the pottery will complement the work undertaken by Rigby to the north (Rigby 2004) and by Didsbury and Vince at Melton to the east (Fenton-Thomas, forthcoming). Published distribution maps of investigations in eastern Yorkshire to date show a major gap in Holderness, and in south-east Yorkshire more generally (Mackey 2003: Fig 34, Rigby 2004: Fig 1).

As with the Roman and Romano-British wares (below), the assemblage has the potential to contribute to an understanding of the significance of trade and exchange, in particular the link with Lincolnshire. The assessment suggests that there was little movement of the hand-made wares from south of the Humber into the area of the pipeline in the pre-Roman period, though the presence of the Scored ware sherds and possibly of the highly decorated vessels may point to some movement, most probably as a corollary of the movement of individuals rather than as a trade in pottery *per se.* However, analysis may show the situation to be more complex than is apparent from purely macroscopic analysis, given the results obtained by Vince from the analysis of the Reighton assemblage (Vince 2007) even if this movement was within eastern Yorkshire rather than over longer distances.

At the site specific level, the assemblage has the potential to address a wider range of more detailed questions, focusing on the character of the individual sites. This will include the relative and absolute dating of the component parts of individual sites and an examination of chronological issues. The approach to the chronological issues should investigate the use of other sources of dating evidence to enhance and improve our understanding of the dating of the pottery in general and the date ranges of individual vessel types in particular. It may be that the definition of ceramic horizons will be of value in this respect, and the extent to which this is useful will depend to some extent on the close integration of the data from the hand-made pottery with that from the Roman and Romano-British pottery and with other sources of chronological information.

Integration of the pottery data with data from other classes of artefacts and environmental evidence should allow the details of the patterning within and between features and deposits to be better understood. This could add to the increasing evidence for non-random and often highly structured patterns of discard and disposal of domestic waste in the later prehistoric period. This

is important not only for an understanding of the individual sites and the social practices which resulted in the creation of the deposits as excavated, but also for identifying factors which structure the types of pottery recovered from specific types of context and which thus have a direct impact on the inferences drawn from particular assemblages and context groups in respect of chronology and other aspects of the ceramic record.

The sites which appear to have been occupied during the later prehistoric period and throughout the Roman period offer the opportunity to examine changes over time at a detailed level and to compare and contrast practices at sites which are largely or wholly pre-conquest in date with those which continued into the Roman period. This will not only facilitate the investigation of any changes that might have occurred in local pottery production and the type of pots being made and used during the Roman period but, if the analysis of the hand-made and wheel-thrown wares is fully integrated, will also permit the investigation of changes in culinary and dining practices which may have occurred during the Roman period. Such investigations of what have become known as 'foodways' have proved informative elsewhere and have made a significant contribution to our understanding of the nature of 'Romanisation' and processes of acculturation. This can be linked back to issues of wider general concern within studies of the relationship between pre-conquest and post-conquest societies which have a national and even international relevance (*cf.* Hawthorne 1998).

Considering the pottery vessels themselves, a focus on production technology might prove informative where more traditional methods of typological description have so far failed to yield as much useful information as might have been hoped (*cf.* Mackey 2003). Issues such as raw material procurement and processing, forming, shaping and finishing methods when taken together within a framework of practice such as the production step measure (Upham *et al* 1981) may offer a means of identifying techniques and practices which changed over time in ways overlooked in more traditional typological approaches.

Romano-British pottery

The potential of the common grey ware assemblage is enhanced as it is comparable with published fabric series from Shiptonthorpe, Hayton and Hawling Road and with the fabric series for north Lincolnshire based at Scunthorpe Museum; this should permit individual fabrics to be well characterised. It should also be possible to correlate the north Lincolnshire wares from the first and second century with samples from known kilns from south of the Humber.

Other comparanda include the Foulness Valley project (Halkon 2008), the Ganstead to Asselby pipeline being reported on by Peter Didsbury, earlier work at the Easington terminal and along the Easington to Paull pipeline and the evidence from the forts and *vici* at Brough and an extensive study of the Holme-on-Spalding pottery industry. These will allow the ceramic assemblages be put into a broader context. The assemblages can further be compared with groups from rural urban and military sites in adjacent regions to south, north and east.

The hand-made pottery from the East Riding has a poor chronology, and dating of the Roman wheel-thrown wares will shed light both on the dating and phasing of the settlement features and on the sequence of the hand-made pottery types. The first century assemblage from Scorborough Hill (Plot 104) is of particular interest in this connection since the association of well-dated imported and traded wares with locally produced pottery of this date is uncommon in the region.

There are small numbers of traded wares: oxidised mortaria of Yorkshire type, samian ware, early white ware flagon of imported type and Pompeian red slip ware. Secure identification of these wares should allow further refinement of the dating.

Spatial analysis at sites with reasonable-sized assemblages is likely to reveal functional zones within the settlements.

Although the assessment suggests that the sites were rural settlements of humble character, at least one site, Scorborough Hill (Plot 104) has an exceptional assemblage with exotic elements. This, together with variations in characteristics such as the proportions of fine wares and tablewares may indicate some inter-site variations and it may be possible to suggest a range of status within the rural settlement along the pipeline and perhaps also through time.

Establishing a clear pattern of chronological developments in the supply of wheel-thrown pottery to the settlements and the detailed study of the forms and fabrics will allow our understanding of these aspects to be extended and permit comparison with other types of settlement in the region.

In summary, the study of these ceramics addresses several research priorities considered to be of regional or greater significance:

- Study of variations in the relative status and character of rural settlements (Willis 1997, 4.5.1 and 5.7).

- Investigation of contrasts between the traded ceramics found on the rural sites and urban sites to provide data on the changes in the degree of economic integration through time (Willis 1997, 4.5.1 and 12).

- Understanding the spatial distribution of the pottery and its relation to different areas of use within settlement sites (Willis 1997, 4.5.3).

- Examination of the relationship of the military and urban settlement at Brough-on-Humber to its rural hinterland sites (Willis 1997 4.5.8) and evaluation of the relationship between the Roman and native populations (Willis 1997, 12.1).

- Understanding the regional contribution of exotic elements in the ceramics assemblages that perhaps indicate ethnic variation within the population (Willis 1997, 5.5 and 5.9).

- Study of the stylistic character of the pottery to inform our understanding of cultural contacts or links between this region and north Lincolnshire and the contrast with the patterns in the late Iron Age (Willis 1997, 5.9) and 14.3).

- Understanding of ritual elements of rural life in Roman Britain (Willis 1997, 5.10 and 41.1).

- Study of the distribution of products from kilns in Lincolnshire and Holme-on-Spalding (Willis 1997, 13).

Post-Roman pottery

The medieval pottery assemblage from Lelley (Plot 35) is considered to be of regional significance as few, if any, deserted medieval sites have been excavated in Holderness. The material provides an opportunity to look at the use of pottery on a small rural settlement within a fairly confined chronological period, the twelfth to thirteenth centuries. The pottery sequence appears to differ from that found at Beverley and may parallel that at nearby Hedon (Hayfield 1984). At present there is no agreed terminology or chronological sequence for the coarseware EYEMQC fabrics found on this site and there is potential to make a classification that has wider applicability.

The creation of an agreed classification, correlated with those in operation elsewhere in Yorkshire, should allow questions about the medieval occupation of the area to be addressed: the date range of the occupation and whether the site was supplied with local pottery from the same sources as Beverley and Hedon, for instance. The presence of a number of Anglo-

Scandinavian Torksey-type vessels in unusual fabrics is significant and may indicate a more local source for these vessels.

Vessels of unidentified or unusual types were recovered as unstratified finds on three other plots (Plots 9, 41 and 65) and these could be of some intrinsic interest, but are probably of no more than local significance. The rest of the assemblage consists of surface or topsoil finds and is of little potential.

Metal and glass

The glass beads from the burial at Sproatley (Plot 26) are of more than local significance, having the potential to contribute to regional studies of these artefact types. They also have the potential to refine the dating of the grave. The two glass bangles from Scorborough Hill (Plot 104) are from a significant context, thought to be a possible cremation deposit, as well as being of intrinsic interest as examples of an artefact type which occurs fairly regularly on sites in the East Riding.

The metal finds were, for the most part, retrieved by metal detecting and are from unstratified or poorly stratified contexts. A few pieces are of intrinsic interest but are unlikely to be of any more than local significance.

Ceramic building material

The ceramic building material includes fragments of Roman date from Lelley (Plot 35) which are thought to have originated in Lincolnshire. If this is so, it would provide evidence of trade across the Humber, implying that there was a reciprocal trade, perhaps in agricultural produce, back to the Witham valley. The medieval tile from Lelley is also of interest in that it can be correlated with pottery from the same site.

Stone artefacts

The stone artefacts include fragments of eight querns, from Brandywell, Lelley, Winestead and Patrington (Plots 25, 35, 73 and 88), a whetstone from Old Ellerby (Plot 3), and possible structural fragments from Brandywell and Lelley (Plots 25 and 35). The querns clearly provide evidence of grain processing on the sites and are of considerable significance as traded items. The collation of information throughout the county by the Yorkshire Quern Survey greatly enhances the research potential of these artefacts. If their identification could be confirmed, the presence of the possible structural fragments, a pivot stone and a column fragment, would have significant implications for judging the status of the sites on which they were found.

Fired Clay

The fired clay assemblage included loom weights and artefacts associated with salt production. As well as their intrinsic interest, the loom weights indicate that weaving was one of the activities being carried out and can generally be regarded as an indicator of domestic occupation. There may be some research potential for investigating whether they are very local products or if they were traded items.

Salt production is relatively poorly documented on the north side of the Humber, especially in contrast with the Lincolnshire shore. Although only present in small quantities, the possible salt production waste could therefore be considered as of greater than purely local significance.

Other artefacts

The presence of small amounts of iron-working waste and other production residues is of some significance in the interpretation of the sites but the quantities are small and offer little or no potential for further analysis

The clay tobacco pipes may be of local interest but are not from well stratified or archaeologically significant contexts and the assemblage is not considered to have potential for further analysis. The leather assemblage is not considered to be of any archaeological significance.

Human remains

The degree of fragmentation and surface erosion of the inhumation burials will to some extent limit the potential information to be gained from their further study, as will the small sample size. However, further analysis of these skeletons will provide some valuable data including a more precise age for at least two of these individuals, and the sex of two of the adults. The erosion of the bones and loss of many of the joint surfaces will have removed much of the evidence for pathological conditions, but the presence of pathological lesions was nevertheless noted in most individuals. Skeleton 25183 (Plot 25) in particular displayed some unusual lesions in the spine that would warrant more detailed study. All three adults had at least some teeth present, allowing the potential to record dental disease, which can provide information on health, diet and oral hygiene.

The small quantities of cremated bone will also have limited potential for further analysis, as few identifiable fragments were noted during assessment.

Animal bone

The animal bone assemblage from Burton Constable (Plot 9), representing approximately one third of the overall assemblage from the pipeline, has high potential for study of the animal husbandry practices and economies at this site. The moderately sized assemblages from Brandywell, Lelley and Out Newton Road (Plots 25, 35 and 108) also show potential to provide further information on the animal husbandry practices and economies.

The smaller assemblages from the other sites may also offer the opportunity to study and compare contemporary rural settlements, with the potential to assess variation in the practices and economies.

Environmental samples

With a few exceptions, the bulk soil samples processed for the recovery of environmental evidence produced very few charred seeds or other botanical remains. In particular there was relatively little evidence for cereal cultivation. There is some uncertainty whether this is a consequence of low initial concentrations, perhaps an indication of an economy based around animal husbandry rather than crop cultivation, or the result of post-depositional loss in local soils that are not conducive to good preservation. This uncertainty limits the potential of the samples to provide statistically significant information on the local contemporary environments.

However, it is felt that further analysis of selected environmental samples has the potential to recover information on the functions of some features, especially the ring gullies, in order to increase our understanding of the dominant economies at the sites along the pipeline route. Some of the samples from deeper linear features and the small number of deposits with relatively rich botanical assemblages may also repay further work. A limited number of bulk samples may also be processed to provide additional charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating.

Several sequences of samples were taken for possible pollen analysis and four of these are considered to have potential to provide useful information on the environments local to Burton Constable, Brandywell, Burstwick and Out Newton Road (Plots 9, 25, 51 and 108) during the currency of the settlements at these sites.

The samples from the flint scatter at Sproatley (Plot 26) have provided very useful evidence of spatial patterning, which will considerably enhance the understanding of the spatial distribution

of the flintwork, but it is not felt that further processing would add significantly to this picture and would not justify the effort involved.

36 ASSESSMENT CONCLUSIONS

Completion of this report provides an opportunity to reflect on the effectiveness and value of both the earlier stages of work on the project and the post-excavation assessment itself.

The desk-based assessment provided a detailed catalogue of all the known archaeological sites in the study corridor but the overriding impression was, perhaps, of a scarcity of hard evidence about southern Holderness, and particularly the lack of very much intrusive fieldwork in the vicinity of the pipeline. The only developer-funded rural projects identified in the desk-based assessment are the Easington to Paull pipeline (Ellis and Stephenson 1991), which found scant Iron Age and Roman remains to the west of Northfield Lane in Welwick; the installation of a telecommunications mast at Great Newsome Farm at Winestead, and various interventions at the Ring of Bright Water lakes at Winestead Carrs. The Humber Wetlands Project has, of course, provided an invaluable resource for the region, but its work within the study corridor was limited to fieldwalking surveys. Though the glacial soils underlying the route are not particularly conducive to the formation of cropmarks, the desk-based assessment nevertheless identified a number of sites, some with sufficiently clear morphology to be fairly confidently dated to the Iron Age or Roman periods.

In this instance, the fieldwalking survey did not highlight the presence of the majority of the Iron Age or Roman sites, although the finds did provide confirmatory evidence for the deserted medieval settlement at Lelley (Plot 35), previously known from cropmarks, and for the Iron Age site at Burton Constable (Plot 9). The locally made Iron Age and Roman pottery wares are not very durable and do not appear to survive for long in the ploughsoil. This would imply that the two Iron Age sherds recovered from Plot 98 were recently disturbed from an underlying feature. Had this been fully appreciated at the time of the survey, the Bluegate Corner site would have been included in the evaluation programme and its discovery may not have had to wait until the watching brief on topsoil stripping of the working width. Otherwise, the surface finds provided no indications of the Iron Age and Roman sites.

The geophysical surveys were much more successful than the fieldwalking survey in locating archaeological features, even in those areas with relatively thick subsoil. All of the sites with substantial features showed as fairly distinctive patterns of geophysical anomalies, allowing them to be identified ahead of construction and appropriate mitigation measures to be implemented. Comparison of the gradiometry plots with the excavation findings from each site is instructive: as might be expected, the larger linear features generally showed up prominently. The Phase 3 ditches at Sproatley (Plot 26) provide a good example. The glacial clay soils of the area are not particularly conducive to the development of clear magnetic anomalies, however, and smaller features were not resolved. The shallow ring gullies on the sites towards the eastern end of the pipeline route, for instance, were not highlighted by the geophysical survey and had to await the watching brief on the topsoil stripping for their discovery.

The extent of the programme of evaluation trenching also flatters, to some extent, the results of the geophysical survey. At least by the standards of linear construction projects, the trenching programme was fairly extensive, with 187 trenches over the 32km-long route. Trenches were targeted on specific sites, in most cases identified from the geophysical surveys. In addition to locating the majority of the more significant sites, the fairly comprehensive evaluation of sites with indications of magnetic anomalies resulted in more than half of the evaluation sites proving to be of little or no archaeological significance. Ignoring these false positives exaggerates the success rate of the geophysics.

Two of the targeted evaluation sites, in Plots 36 and 103, were not fully characterised, with more extensive remain being revealed in the topsoil watching brief than had been appreciated from the evaluation trenching. Neither of these was very extensive nor did they have a high

density of features. In the cases of the other excavation sites that were evaluated, the trenching was successful, clearly identifying both the nature and the extent of the archaeological remains.

In the written scheme of investigation for the evaluation, trenches were distinguished as priority or contingency. This was a potentially useful device for limiting the number of trenches that needed to be opened, but a number of unforeseen difficulties became apparent and the distinction was generally abandoned. Ideally, where significant archaeological remains are found within evaluation trenches, a rapid decision to move to a controlled strip of the topsoil above the whole extent of the remains would allow a smooth transition to full area excavation. In practice, the decision-making process, which necessarily involved landowners, meant that this was rarely achievable in the 2007 season. There were delays of up to several months between evaluation and excavation, severely exacerbated by the extreme weather conditions, and the lack of continuity led to problems with site recording in some instances.

The weather conditions also partly nullified the advantages of the scheduling of the planned intrusive archaeological excavation in 2007, the year before construction was due to take place. Flooding and waterlogged ground delayed work for extended periods during the summer, leading to programming pressures in the later part of the year. Difficulties in access to parts of the western end of the route also increased timetabling pressures. By the time that access was available at Plot 9, construction work was imminent. Restructuring the engineering programme and the excavation strategy gained a two-month window for archaeological investigation and a large team of excavation staff was rapidly deployed to successfully record the site.

Despite these difficulties, the excavation stage of work was successful in recording and characterising the sites revealed in the evaluations and watching briefs. A surprisingly high proportion of sites included settlement features within the working width. One aspect that could repay critical examination was the procedures for soil sampling. The large volume of samples, especially from Plot 26, presented logistical problems both in transport and processing. In retrospect, it would have been better to process samples locally and it is recommended that provision should be made for bulk sieving and jet-washing facilities to be available, along with adequate staffing, on future projects. This would have the additional advantage of allowing prompt feedback of preliminary findings from sampling while the excavation was still in progress.

A particularly successful aspect of the excavation strategy was the availability of RTK dGPS survey equipment on the site for routine recording, especially in the 2008 season. This allowed rapid production of pre-excavation plans located to Ordnance Survey coordinates without the need for surveying base stations, considerably facilitating rapid and accurate recording of sites. The use of a telescopic mast camera to photograph several of the more significant sites in the 2008 season considerably assisted the interpretation and recording of the sites.

It is always difficult to assess the success of watching briefs as the failures are not recorded, but the monitoring of the topsoil stripping successfully located a range of sites and it is a reasonable assumption that few, if any, visible areas of significant remains were missed. The sites that were identified at this stage did not produce strong magnetic anomalies and had not been detected by the earlier surveys. For the most part, they were small enough for their excavation to be accommodated within the construction timetable, although time pressures were particularly stringent on Plots 107 and 115, emphasising the advisability and effectiveness of a comprehensive programme of evaluation trenching.

By their nature, watching briefs on pipe-trench excavations produce fewer archaeologically significant sites than those on topsoil stripping. However, in this instance the recording of sub-surface drift deposits, and especially peat occurrences, is proving its worth in the interpretation of the factors affecting the distribution and situation of the recorded sites. The information from

the watching brief also has potential to assist in the interpretation of cropmark sites, allowing aerial photographic data to be correlated with sub-surface soil characteristics.

A notable characteristic of this project was the availability of extra geophysical survey information for a number of areas. This is considerably aiding in the interpretation of sites. In three instances, Plots 9, 26 and 35, an extended survey was carried out to evaluate possible alternative routes, while the cluster of sites at the eastern end of the pipeline is close to the areas of the geophysical surveys that have been carried out more recently in advance of the planned Easington to Paull pipeline.

Plot 26 is a particularly instructive example: without the wider survey, the excavation results would be difficult to interpret. Within the excavation area, the Roman field system appears as a handful of disconnected, seemingly randomly arranged ditches. It is only within the larger scale view afforded by the extended geophysical survey data that these can be seen to fit a pattern of radiating trapezoidal enclosures. Similarly, the curvilinear features extending into the excavation area can be seen to be representative of large annular ditches, thought to be part of a prehistoric funerary landscape.

The case of Out Newton Road (Plot 108) is equally instructive: here the pre-construction geophysical survey showed a semicircular ditch, confirmed by the evaluation and excavation. Only when the Easington to Paull survey results became available was this seen to be the rounded corner of a polygonal enclosure rather than a segment of a ring ditch, as originally thought.

These examples clearly demonstrate the value of geophysical surveys that extend beyond the narrow confines of the pipeline easement but, in each case, these surveys were carried out for route planning reasons incidental to the specific archaeological questions which they were subsequently able to answer. There is surely a lesson to be learnt: where a significant site is found as a result of geophysical survey, the advisability of carrying out a survey of a wider area in order to set the excavation results within a more complete pattern of magnetic anomalies should be considered.

Such action could not be carried out routinely as there are questions of access to land beyond the pipeline easement as well as issues of cost-effectiveness of surveys beyond the construction impact width. However, in many cases, the additional information obtained would allow a more targeted approach to excavation with potential cost saving, which would go some way to defraying the survey costs. Had the extended survey results from Out Newton Road (Plot 108), for instance, been available at the time that excavation was undertaken, the possibility that this was a prehistoric burial site could have been discounted and the need for more detailed excavation and extensive bulk sampling of excavated deposits could have been eliminated.

Geophysical surveys are routinely used in the pre-construction stage of work in order to identify the archaeologically least-damaging practicable route, but their use as a purely archaeological tool has tended to be overlooked; in addition to the possibility of extended-width surveys, there is also a strong case to be made for geophysical surveys of sites immediately following topsoil stripping. The value of this practice has been recognised elsewhere as it can allow cryptic features to be identified at an early stage in the excavation process and assist in the interpretation of natural geological features.

The geological deposits on Plot 26 and, to a lesser extent, Plot 9, were not easy to interpret; the availability of a specialist geo-archaeologist to visit and advise on such sites at an early stage should continue to be considered on future projects. A greater understanding of site formation processes at an early stage has the potential to speed up excavation by allowing greater targeting of significant features, avoiding unnecessary investigation of natural deposits and the late discovery of archaeological deposits masked by superficial deposits

It is, of course, for the client, the consultees and the other readers of this report to judge the success of this assessment, but there are a number of positive aspects that can be highlighted. The assessment has been completed in a relatively short period of time, around sixteen months after completion of field work: there has been very little slippage from the proposed programme of work. For a complex project, assessing twenty-two separate excavation areas and involving the commissioning of sixteen external specialist reports, this is felt to be a considerable achievement. As far as possible, specialists with deep local knowledge of the area have been used and the challenges to scheduling and coordination that this has presented have been overcome. The programme of further research and dissemination is realistic and should be achievable in the time-scale outlined.

This report along with the archive records from the project have added very significantly to the knowledge of the archaeology of south Holderness and the wider region; the proposed further research will build on that base to widen and deepen our knowledge and understanding of the region.

37 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

The archaeological investigations before and during the construction of the pipeline have been designed throughout to conform to the principles outlined in MoRPHE (The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: English Heritage, 2006). For each stage of work, a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced, agreed with the clients and consultees and implemented. Whenever an unexpected archaeological discovery was made, a variation to the scheme of works (VSW) was similarly produced, agreed and implemented.

The guiding principles followed are:

- the establishment of an explicit research agenda;
- proper planning, documentation and management;
- the dissemination of results promptly and appropriately;
- the critical evaluation of the data against the research agenda.

This updated project design outlines how the approach will be carried forward into the final stages of the project. The research aims have been updated as a result of the post-excavation stratigraphic and specialist artefact assessments. The specific ways in which it is proposed to address these aims are then given.

37.1 General aims

The WSI for the excavations gave, as a very broad overall aim for the fieldwork, the preservation by record of the archaeology along the pipeline route.

Specific objectives for each of the sites that were identified prior to evaluation trenching and for those discovered in the course of the watching brief were to:

- establish the form, function and date of past activity through an investigation of the archaeological deposits, features and structures on the site;
- locate, recover, identify, and conserve, as appropriate, any archaeological artefacts;
- locate, recover, assess and analyse, as appropriate, any palaeo-environmental, palaeo-economic and organic remains;
- compile an appropriate report and publication;
- produce a paper and digital archive which will be deposited with the appropriate repositories.

37.2 Updated research aims and objectives

Following the archaeological assessment described in the previous chapters of this report, it is now possible to considerably refine the research aims and objectives. The research aims outlined below have been drawn up on the basis of the results and recommendations from the specialist analyses and taking note of relevant research agendas and period-based discussions, both national (Haselgrove et al. 2001) and within Yorkshire (Manby, Moorhouse and Ottaway 2003, Vyner 2008, Chadwick 2009).

General research aims

1. To refine our understanding of the evolution of the post-glacial environment, land-use and settlement in southern Holderness.

2. To review the implementation of the earlier stages of the project to inform future archaeological practice in the area.

Period specific research aims

The following period specific research aims have been identified:

The Mesolithic period

3. To gain a better understanding of the site formation processes at the Sproatley site (Plot 26).

4. To elucidate the nature of the activity at this site by consideration of the nature and distribution of the worked flint assemblage and relating this to the results from analysis of the environmental samples.

5. To place this site in its local, regional and national context by comparison with the distribution of Mesolithic flint finds in Holderness and with sites of the period in the Vale of Pickering and elsewhere.

6. To consider the site in relation to the local topography and drift geology with a view to both understanding the reasons for its location here and identifying other possible areas in the region which may have seen similar activity.

The Neolithic and Bronze Age

7. To date and more fully characterise the linear and curvilinear features in the pre-Roman phases at Sproatley (Plot 26) and to compare their form and position in the landscape to known burial monuments in the region.

8. To attempt to find patterning or significance in the distribution of the residual and unstratified flints and pottery recovered.

9. To consider the reasons for the relative lack of any other substantial remains from these periods.

The Iron Age

10. To investigate the reasons for the apparently dramatic increase in settlement during this period.

11. To seek to refine the patterning in the distribution of sites in relation to the topography, geology and geography of the region.

12. To refine the dating of the sites by further analysis of the pottery typology and stratigraphy of the excavated sites.

13. To consider whether there is significant variation in the typology of sites between the western and eastern ends of the pipeline route.

14. To investigate the nature and functions of the sites and their individual elements, in particular the various ring gullies, by consideration of their detailed morphology, the spatial distribution of artefacts and environmental remains, and comparative data from previous investigations.

15. To seek to ascertain details of the agricultural economies of the settlement sites.

16. To consider the relationship of the excavated sites with other sites of the period in Holderness, especially those from recent developer-funded excavations in Easington, Aldbrough, the eastern end of the Ganstead to Asselby pipeline, and from the Easington to Paull pipeline as results become available.

17. To consider the excavated evidence in a wider context of the North Sea basin, seeking comparisons with sites on the coastal margins of northern continental Europe.

18. To make use of the extensive pottery assemblages to refine and develop the type series for sites in the Holderness region.

The Roman period

19. To seek to understand the effects of Romanisation on the Iron Age settlements and investigate continuity and change in the first century AD.

20. In conjunction with the Iron Age pottery assemblages, to refine the dating of the pottery sequence for the Holderness area.

21. To consider the nature of the remains on the Brandywell site (Plot 25) and the significance of the burials at this site.

The Anglo-Saxon period

22. To consider the evidence for an early medieval phase at Lelley (Plot 35) and how it relates to the medieval development of the site.

The medieval period

23. To determine the nature of the Lelley site (Plot 35) and to consider it in relationship to a critical evaluation of the evidence for the deserted medieval settlement, recorded on Humber SMR.

The post-medieval period

24. To document and collate any specific evidence for the re-ordering of the landscape in the post-medieval period and to consider any effects of the growth and industrialisation of Hull on the wider region.

37.3 Proposed tasks

This section briefly describes the separate tasks which is proposed should be carried out to address the period specific and more general research aims.

The Mesolithic period

Further analytical work will be carried out on the flint assemblage from the scatters on the Sproatley site (Plot 26) with a view to gaining a better understanding of the technology, use and chronology of the site. This will include an examination of the metrical and technological attributes of the flints to characterise the products and the activities that took place, and a comparison with well dated regional assemblages to elucidate cultural or chronological differences. Up to forty representative flint pieces will be drawn to illustrate key artefacts and characteristic reduction techniques.

The spatial distributions of the charred botanical remains retrieved from bulk sieving, the flint debris, including the burnt flint, and the fire-cracked or heated stones will be compared. This

could provide mutually reinforcing patterns reflecting the activities which were taking place, or may suggest patterns of post-depositional disturbance.

The programme of radiocarbon determinations on material from the northern flint scatter will be extended. The limited stratigraphical evidence from this flint scatter will be included in an analysis of the results using Bayesian statistics. This should allow a refinement of the chronology of the feature. Dating will include charcoal from the concentrations identified in the assessment of the environmental material from the scatter.

Evidence for Mesolithic activity elsewhere on the pipeline route will be critically evaluated and radiocarbon dating of the possible Mesolithic land surface layer at Skeffling (Plot 110) will be sought.

An illustrated narrative discussion, placing the results in their archaeological and landscape contexts, will be prepared, to form a chapter of the published monograph.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

A programme of radiocarbon dating of the undated features at Sproatley (Plot 26) will be undertaken to determine whether these features do belong, as suspected, to a pre-Iron Age funerary landscape partially preserved beneath superficial drift deposits.

The post-Mesolithic flint assemblages from the whole pipeline route will be fully catalogued with representative illustration of up to twenty pieces, including the laurel leaf arrowhead and other tools.

Suitable material for radiocarbon dating of the Biconical Urn ceramics from Churchlands (Plot 68) will be selected and dated.

The possible aurochs bone from Sproatley (Plot 26) will be re-examined in order to confirm, if possible, this identification.

Iron Age

Feature morphology and spatial patterning

The detailed morphology of the various excavated ring gullies, and of the postholes and other features associated with them, will be analysed, along with distribution patterns of artefacts, in order to provide evidence for the function of the ring gullies.

Pottery

The fabric classification of the hand-made pottery will be revised and refined, subdividing the broad categories employed in the assessment and linking the pottery more closely with the schemes proposed by Rigby (2004) and Didsbury and Vince (forthcoming).

Parallels for individual vessels and vessel types will be sought, extending those identified in the assessment catalogue. A revised vessel-form categorisation will incorporate the vessel types defined by Rigby (2004) and take account of the existing typologies established for the Roman and Romano-British hand-made vessel types within the Dales ware and Knapton ware groups.

Petrographic and chemical analysis of representative samples of the principal fabric groups in the assemblage will be carried out to identify source areas for both common fabrics and unusual or distinctive sherds.

Selected sherds will be considered for residue or lipid analysis with a view to determining the uses to which the vessels were put. Residue analysis will include analysis of crucibles to determine the types of metallurgical process for which they were used.

The statistical data will be enhanced to bring the data presentation into line with that of the Roman and Romano-British wares. Close integration of the report on the hand-made wares with that on the wheel-thrown Roman and Romano-British wares, alongside stratigraphic data, should enable the date ranges for diagnostic hand-made sherds and vessels to be refined by comparison with well-dated Roman and Romano-British types.

The characteristics of the individual pottery assemblages will be analysed and described plot-by-plot. The relationships between the hand-made pottery and the details of the contexts of deposition, including associated human burials, artefacts, animal bone, organic food waste and environmental data, will be considered in the light of the possibility of the presence of structured or non-random deposition in pits, ditches and other cut features.

Evidence for the inter-regional movement of individual vessels or classes of vessels will be considered in order to determine the significance of the assemblages at the regional and inter-regional level.

A maximum of 200 vessels will be illustrated and photographs or scanned images will be taken of selected decorated sherds.

A programme of residue analysis on pottery sherds will be implemented, to gain information about the activities taking place on the sites. This will include chemical analysis of the residues on the crucible fragments identified in the pottery assemblage and isotope analysis of food residues to investigate the possible exploitation of marine food resources by the local population at this period.

Environment, landscape and cultural links

The animal bone assemblage from the contexts of this period will be fully catalogued and analysed. This will include calculation of minimum number of individuals (MNI) and ageing by tooth-wear analysis in order to provide information on husbandry practices, and analysis of bone elements to investigate usage patterns. Parallels with other animal bone assemblages will be sought.

Further processing of bulk samples from each of the ring gullies and from other selected features will be carried out. Pollen samples from the large enclosure ditches at Out Newton Road (Plot 108) and the well at Burstwick (Plot 51) will be assessed for pollen survival and if they prove to be useful, a more complete pollen sequence will be analysed.

Existing aerial photographic data for the immediate area of the pipeline will be re-examined and re-appraised in the light of the excavation results, with a view to placing the sites in a wider context and refining the interpretation of cropmark sites in the area.

The situations of all of the sites of this period will be considered in relation to their detailed topographic settings. This will be correlated with previous work on changes in sea level and drainage patterns in the Humber and Holderness region with a view to understanding the factors influencing the occurrence and patterns of Iron Age colonisation of the area. Remote sensing data will be used for digital terrain modelling of the area around the pipeline.

The focus of research will be extended to the margins of the North Sea and parallels will be sought from contemporary sites in continental European countries. A particular focus will be those areas with evidence of cultural links to the Arras culture of the East Riding.

Face-to-face meetings will be arranged, where possible, with specialists on the period and on the region, including John Collis (Professor of Archaeology, Sheffield University), Peter Halkon (Lecturer in Archaeology, Hull University) and Robert van de Noort, (Professor of Wetland

Archaeology, Exeter University), to discuss the excavation results and their wider archaeological implications.

Dating and stratigraphy

The shape of the calibration curve precludes accurate radiocarbon dating of the Iron Age sites, but a limited number of determinations will be carried out with the intention of confirming that sites are genuinely of this period, rather than post-conquest sites with similar cultural traditions. This will be carried out following close consultation with the relevant artefact specialists.

There is scope for refinement of the stratigraphic sequence of a number of the more complex sites, particularly Burton Constable (Plot 9). The matrices will be reviewed and revised as appropriate, incorporating the all of the information from the specialist assessments and any radiocarbon dates.

Roman

Pottery

Following updating of the pottery assessment catalogue to include finer fabric divisions within the broad ware groups identified in the assessment, detailed publication reports will be prepared for those sites with significant Roman assemblages. The hand-made pottery from assemblages which also include Roman pottery will be examined and the data compiled for this pottery will be incorporated into the discussion of the assemblages of Roman date.

An overview section dealing with the status and character of the sites, trade and exchange, inter- and intra-site distribution patterns and changes in pottery use through time will be prepared on the assemblages of Roman date and this must incorporate data from the report and catalogue of the hand-made pottery. The publication text will be supplemented with illustrations of around 120 vessels.

Around twelve sherds will be examined in thin section and their chemical composition analysed by inductively coupled plasma emission spectroscopy (ICPS) to determine the source of non-local wares believed to be from North Lincolnshire or the Trent Valley and from West Yorkshire.

Other finds

The loom weights from Brandywell and Scorborough Hill (Plots 25 and 104) will be characterised, by examination of thin sections and chemical analysis as appropriate, and illustrated.

The stone artefacts believed to be of this period, including the whetstone and pivot stone from Brandywell (Plot 25), the querns and possible column fragment from Lelley (Plot 35) and the quern from Patrington (Plot 88) will be illustrated, and two of the querns and the column fragment examined in thin section. The metal finds and the glass bracelets from Scorborough Hill (Plot 104) will be studied to characterise them and to correlate them with the pottery assemblage from the same site.

The possible briquetage from the Scorborough Hill and Braemere Hill (Plots 104 and 47) will be characterised with examination of thin sections and chemical analysis as appropriate.

The fabrics of the two tile fragments from Lelley (Plot 35) that are believed to be imported from south of the Humber will be examined by thin section and chemical analysis. Thin section analysis of the other Roman tile fabrics will be considered.

The bulk of the human skeletal material recovered during excavation appears to be from this period, but little is well dated. Samples from each of the articulated skeletons and from the best

preserved cremation will be submitted for radiocarbon dating. Where associated material is available, the other cremation deposits will also be dated.

The skeletons, disarticulated material and cremated bone will be analysed in full to current osteological standards. This data and the evidence for funerary practices will be compared sites of relevant period.

The animal bone assemblages will be analysed in conjunction with the Iron Age sites in order to provide information on the patterns of husbandry and exploitation, and to detect any contrast between the two periods. The whale vertebra from ditch **120665** at Bluegate Corner (Plot 98) will be examined by a cetacean specialist in an attempt to identify it to species.

Dating and stratigraphy

As there seems to be continuity of cultural traditions between the Iron Age and Roman period on rural sites in the area, radiocarbon dating will be carried out, specifically to distinguish between Roman and Iron Age sites. Where necessary, the dating of Roman sites may be refined by commissioning further radiocarbon dates.

The stratigraphic matrices and site narratives will be updated to incorporate all new dating evidence.

The wider archaeological context of the sites

Comparisons with other sites in the region will be sought in order to investigate the cultural and functional affinities of the sites and to place them in their archaeological context.

The project team will continue to actively seek the views, advice and help of specialists on the period and the region. Martin Millett (Laurence Professor of Classical Archaeology, University of Cambridge) has expressed considerable interest in the results from this pipeline and particularly from the contiguous Ganstead to Asselby pipeline. He is very willing to meet with members of the project teams on further occasions and to comment on the discussion sections of the draft publication test dealing with Roman sites.

Anglo-Saxon period

The Anglo-Scandinavian and Saxo-Norman wares from Lelley (Plot 35) should be analysed in conjunction with the medieval wares and compared with the site data to refine the understanding of this phase of the site.

Medieval

The pottery assemblage from Lelley (Plot 35) will be examined in matrix order. Cross-context joins, in addition to those already identified, will be sought.

The archive catalogue will be enhanced by inclusion of sub-fabric types. The pottery collection in Hull Museum will be examined for parallels and other specialists consulted. Thin section and chemical analysis of representative sherds will be carried out.

The discussions of larger medieval pottery assemblages will be revised following the scientific analyses. In the case of Lelley (Plot 35), an enhanced report integrating the medieval and Roman pottery will be prepared, following liaison with the other pottery specialists.

At least 23 vessels will be illustrated for publication and a catalogue of these vessels will be produced.

Samples of the medieval tile fabrics from Lelley (Plot 35) will be characterised by thin section examination and chemical analysis.

The animal bone assemblage from medieval contexts at Lelley (Plot 35) will be analysed to seek information on the patterns of livestock management and exploitation during the currency of the settlement.

Local history sources will be consulted to seek documentary evidence for the settlement at Lelley (Plot 35).

Post-medieval

In preparing the publication text, consideration will be given to the post-medieval and modern development of rural Holderness as part of an overview of the evolution of the landscape.

A short article will be prepared describing and discussing the whalebone arch fragment retrieved from Burton Constable (Plot 9) together with a large fragment of bone, similarly identified as being from a Greenland right whale (Richard Sabin, pers. comm.), which was recovered during construction of the Sproatley to Aldbrough gas pipeline nearby. This article will be submitted for publication to a suitable journal.

General

Finds from the processing of additional environmental samples will be assessed and incorporated into the catalogues for all artefact types.

The methods used during the project will be critically assessed. In particular, the effectiveness of the archaeological prospection techniques used, such as desk-based assessment, field surveys and geophysical surveys, will be reviewed in the light of the archaeological record revealed in the excavations and watching brief. The final report will consider the overall success of the project and any lessons for future development projects.

In addition to the tasks listed above, Network Archaeology will actively seek to cooperate with any academic research groups for whom the excavation data would provide suitable material. As an example, human bone from Sproatley (Plot 26) will be included in the study of the biomolecular archaeology of ancient tuberculosis in Britain and Europe being undertaken by Professor Charlotte Roberts at Durham University.

The excavation data is of sufficient quality and significance to justify further efforts to maximise its value. In particular, cooperation across specialisms would be of particular value. Provision will be made for meetings between the various specialists at different points in the analysis process in order to ensure consistency and the integration of the various reports and to eliminate areas of overlap.

37.4 Reporting, publication and presentation

It is proposed that the results are produced as a client report consisting of a draft of the formal publication text, together with the full content of the specialist assessment reports, supplemented with the results of the forthcoming analysis stage. This will enable the complete results of specialist analysis to be publicly available at the county Historic Environment Records.

It is currently envisaged that the results will be published as a volume in the Yorkshire Archaeological Society monograph series. Where appropriate, results from the specialist analyses may also be published as articles in specialist journals.

It is envisaged that the final publication text will be structured around the following headings:

Summary

Introduction

A briefly outline of the history of the project, the methods of pre-construction prospection, evaluation and excavation, and project aims, together with a description of the locations of the excavated sites in their broad geological, topographic and landscape setting

Results of the excavations

Presentation of the fieldwork results: excavation sites will be described individually, broadly grouped by period of their main phases: early prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman, and medieval. As fine chronological discrimination is unlikely to be possible, within those groupings, sites will probably be ordered geographically. A broad synthetic approach to site descriptions will be used, including sufficient detail to allow interpretations to be understood and assessed but making reference to archive reports on earlier stages of work and to the site archive to avoid the need to include distracting detail. Interpretations of each site based on the evidence presented will be discussed. Site location plans and overall multi-phase site plans will be included together with phase plans, landscape group plans, feature plans, selected section drawings and selected photographs where these will aid in interpretation and exposition

Post-glacial beginnings

The setting of the site in plot 26 will be discussed in relation to other Mesolithic sites in the region and to the environmental history of the area as understood from the Humber Wetlands Survey and other environmental studies in the region.

The prehistoric landscape

The evidence for funerary monuments in plot 26 and elsewhere on the pipeline will be critically examined alongside similar evidence from known sites in southern Holderness.

Patterns of settlement and communication in the Iron Age

The apparent rapid increase in settlement during the later Iron Age will be considered, including evidence for the environmental and economic basis for this population increase. The character of the settlement activity will be examined.

This section will include a review of recent findings from elsewhere in Holderness and consideration of how the understanding of the period regionally has been modified and advanced by recent research. The extent to which these results can be viewed in a northern European, rather than simply a regional or national, context will also be examined.

The effects of the Roman conquest in Holderness

In addition to considering the wider context of the Iron Age to Roman transitional sites, this section will consider the evidence for Romanisation on the material culture of the area and will also include discussion of the burial site in plot 25.

Post-Roman evolution of rural Holderness

The evidence for Lund Garth deserted medieval village and other post-Roman remains found on the pipeline route will be considered alongside the known archaeology of the south Holderness region.

The wider landscape

The extent to which the results from the project contribute to a greater understanding of the evolution of the post-glacial landscape will be considered in relation to previous work within the Humber region.

Conclusions

Acknowledgements

References

37.5 Archive management

The project archive will be managed and prepared in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Draft Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2008a);
- Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2008b);
- Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990).

Arrangements have been made with East Riding Museum Services for the deposition of the finds and document archive, subject to agreement of landowners. Landowners have been contacted and invited to donate the finds from their land to East Riding Museum Services and the majority of them have already agreed to this. The archives will be prepared and submitted in line with the requirements of the museum.

The archive will include copies of electromagnetically stored or processed data, supplied on compact disc.

Completed forms will be submitted for inclusion in the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

37.6 Project management

The project team will continue to meet each week to monitor progress, so that any issues which may affect the implementation of the project design can be identified and ameliorated.

Monthly progress reports will continue to be produced for the client, Murphy Pipelines Ltd, to be forwarded, after approval, to National Grid. The programme for the project will be reviewed and updated during preparation of the monthly report, identifying any potential slippages of time. Monitoring visits by the archaeological consultant of National Grid have contributed to the successful implementation of the assessment stage of work and will continue to be encouraged and welcomed.

Monitoring by the county curator will also be welcomed. Network Archaeology will ensure that the curator is kept informed of overall progress and the achievement of major milestones.

Professional cooperation with archaeological contractors carrying out work on other projects in the region will be encouraged so long as this does not affect the commercial interests of either party. In particular, we will seek to work closely with Oxford Archaeology North during the post-excavation stages of the Easington to Paull pipeline, in order to ensure that our respective research programmes complement one another.

Network Archaeology will continue to encourage and support outreach activities, and will endeavour to meet requests for speakers at local archaeology and history societies.

During implementation of the programme, regular contact will be maintained with external specialists and they will be urged to supply regular progress reports, linked to invoicing and payment. The project team will respond rapidly to requests from specialists for information or other project support.

Overall responsibility for the project will reside with Claire Lingard, one of the three directors of Network Archaeology Ltd. Richard Moore will be responsible for day-to-day implementation of the programme and will oversee the production of reports and publication text. It is anticipated that the authors of the archive report and the monograph publication will be Paul Flintoft and Gavin Glover, ensuring continuity with the production of the assessment report.

37.7 Resources

The composition of the project team for the proposed post-excavation analysis and reporting stages is outlined in the table below.

Table 9: Staff resources for analysis and reporting

Network Archaeology staff
Claire Lingard: Internal monitoring, management overview and quality assurance
Chris Taylor: Financial management
Richard Moore: Project management, text review, monthly reporting.
Paul Flintoft: Project coordination and report author
Gavin Glover: Report author
Rachel Savage: Research, report editing
Jacqueline Harding: Illustrations
David Watt: Illustrations
Janey Brant: Finds coordination
Caroline Kemp: Finds handling
Kealey Manvell: Landowner liaison and archiving
Lisa Bea: Financial administration
External specialists and organisations
Flint: Hugo Lamdin-Whymark
Small finds: Kevin Leahy
Early prehistoric pottery: Terry Manby
Prehistoric pottery: Chris Cumberpatch
Roman pottery: Ruth Leary
Post-Roman pottery: Jane Young
Mortaria: Kay Hartley
Samian: Felicity Wild
CBM: Jane Young
Fired clay: Lisa Wastling
Stone: Ruth Shaffrey
Glass bracelets: Richard Campbell
Crucibles: Rod Mackenzie
Petrography: Rob Ixer
Chemical analysis: Nick Walsh and Mike Hughes
Radiocarbon dating: SUERC
Residue analysis: Carl Heron, Bradford University
Human bone: Malin Holst
Animal bone: Jen Wood

Network Archaeology staff
Environmental samples: North Pennines Archaeology (NPA)
Environmental samples plot 26 flint scatter: James Rackham
Charcoal identification: Paul Flintoft
Pollen samples: James Rackham and Rob Scaife
Clay pipe, sample finds: Susie White
Slag, sample finds: Rod Mackenzie
Glass, sample finds: Paul Courtney
Shell, sample finds: Palaeoecology Research Services (PRS)

37.8 Programme

Presented below is a task list for the post-excavation analysis programme with currently projected completion dates for each task. This indicates a completion date for submission of the draft monograph for publication in early September 2011 and completion of archive deposition by the end of October. The publication date will depend on the timetable of the publisher but is expected to be in 2012.

The programme set out below is based on the time estimates supplied by the individual specialists and their expected availability to carry out the work. The heads of the technical departments at Network Archaeology: finds, illustrations and archiving, have also supplied estimates of the time they need to carry out the tasks assigned to them.

Time lags and realistic time allowances have been built in to the programme to allow for unforeseen overruns, conflicts with other projects and the logistical problems which may accompany the transitions between different tasks.

Table 10: Outline programme to completion

Task	Personnel	Completion
Stratigraphic analysis		
Review of stratigraphy following assessment	Paul Flintoft, Gavin Glover	14 June 2010
Ongoing review	Richard Moore, Claire Lingard	27 October 2010
Specialist liaison on stratigraphy	Paul Flintoft, Gavin Glover	17 November 2010
Finds		
Updating finds catalogues	Janey Brant	12 January 2011
Ongoing specialist liaison	Janey Brant	07 April 2011
Dispatch and retrieval of finds	Caroline Kemp	28 March 2011
Specialist analyses		
Flint	Hugo Lamdin-Whymark	16 August 2010
Small finds	Kevin Leahy	23 August 2010
Early prehistoric pottery	Terry Manby	28 March 2011
Prehistoric pottery	Chris Cumberpatch	01 October 2010
Roman pottery	Ruth Leary	04 October 2010
Post-Roman pottery	Jane Young	19 October 2010
Mortaria	Kay Hartley	19 October 2010
Samian pottery	Felicity Wild	18 October 2010
Ceramic building material (CBM)	Jane Young	12 July 2010
Fired clay	Lisa Wastling	26 July 2010
Stone	Ruth Shaffrey	05 August 2010
Crucibles	Rod Mackenzie	29 November 2010
Petrography	Rob Ixer	29 November 2010
Chemical analysis	Nick Walsh and Mike Hughes	07 February 2011
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC	03 January 2011

Task	Personnel	Completion
Residue analysis	Bradford University	12 July 2010
Human bone	Malin Holst	02 August 2010
Animal bone	Jen Wood	13 September 2010
Environmental samples	North Pennines Archaeology	17 January 2011
Environmental samples plot 26 flint scatter	James Rackham	20 September 2010
Charcoal identification	Paul Flintoft	21 July 2010
Clay pipe, sample finds	Susie White	13 October 2010
Slag, sample finds	Rod Mackenzie	12 October 2010
Glass, sample finds	Paul Courtney	13 October 2010
Shell, sample finds	PRS	25 October 2010
Research		
Research: libraries, SMRs	Rachel Savage	05 July 2010
Meetings with specialists	Richard Moore	13 October 2010
Topographic and landscape analysis	Gavin Glover	02 August 2010
The North Sea margin: comparative study	Gavin Glover	23 August 2010
Analysis text		
Introduction	Paul Flintoft	09 July 2010
Descriptive text for each site	Paul Flintoft, Gavin Glover	11 May 2011
Ongoing review and revision of draft text	Richard Moore, Rachel Savage, Paul Flintoft, Gavin Glover	15 October 2010
Incorporation of specialist analyses	Paul Flintoft, Gavin Glover	25 April 2011
Mesolithic beginnings	Gavin Glover	29 October 2010
A funerary landscape?	Gavin Glover	05 November 2010
Iron Age settlement	Paul Flintoft	23 May 2011
Romanisation	Paul Flintoft	06 June 2011
The post-Roman periods	Gavin Glover	19 November 2010
Landscape overview	Paul Flintoft, Gavin Glover	26 November 2010
Conclusions and concluding sections	Paul Flintoft ,Gavin Glover	03 December 2010
Formatting of specialist reports	Rachel Savage	11 April 2011
Editing of archive analysis report	Richard Moore	18 July 2011
Illustrations		
Plans and section drawings	Susan Freebrey, Jacqui Harding	14 February 2011
Artefact drawings	Jacqui Harding, Dave Watt	20 June 2011
Reconstruction drawings	Dave Watt	27 June 2011
Graphical presentation of analysis results	Jacqui Harding	04 July 2011
Publication		
Editing of specialist report text for publication	Paul Flintoft, Gavin Glover	20 June 2011
Archive text into monograph format	Rachel Savage	25 July 2011
Incorporation of illustrations and tables and cross-referencing	Rachel Savage	08 August 2011
Review of archaeological content	Richard Moore, Claire Lingard	11 August 2011
Copy editing	Richard Moore, Rachel Savage	25 August 2011
Proof reading and submission	Rachel Savage	01 September 2011
External review	MPL, NG, HAP, EH	27 October 2011
Preparation of papers for research publications	Paul Flintoft, Gavin Glover, Richard Moore	
Landowner liaison		01 February 2010
Ongoing landowner liaison	Kealey Manvell, Richard Moore	01 February 2010
Archiving		
Preparation of paper archive	Kealey Manvell	15 August 2011
Preparation of finds archive	Kealey Manvell, Caroline Kemp	19 September 2011
Materials and deposition costs	Kealey Manvell	31 October 2011

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39 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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For Network Archaeology Ltd, the project was managed overall by Claire Lingard, assisted, in 2007, by Tom Wilson. The 2007 season of fieldwork was directed in the field by Gerry Martin and the 2008 season by Paul Flintoft.

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The post-excavation work has been coordinated by Richard Moore and carried out by Paul Flintoft and Gavin Glover assisted by Natasha Gaddas, Mariusz Gorniak and Aaron Chapman. Report illustrations are by Jaqueline Harding, Dave Watt and Susan Freebrey. The draft report was edited by Richard Moore. Patrick Daniel read through the edited draft and made many helpful suggestions and final editing and quality assurance was carried out by Claire Lingard.

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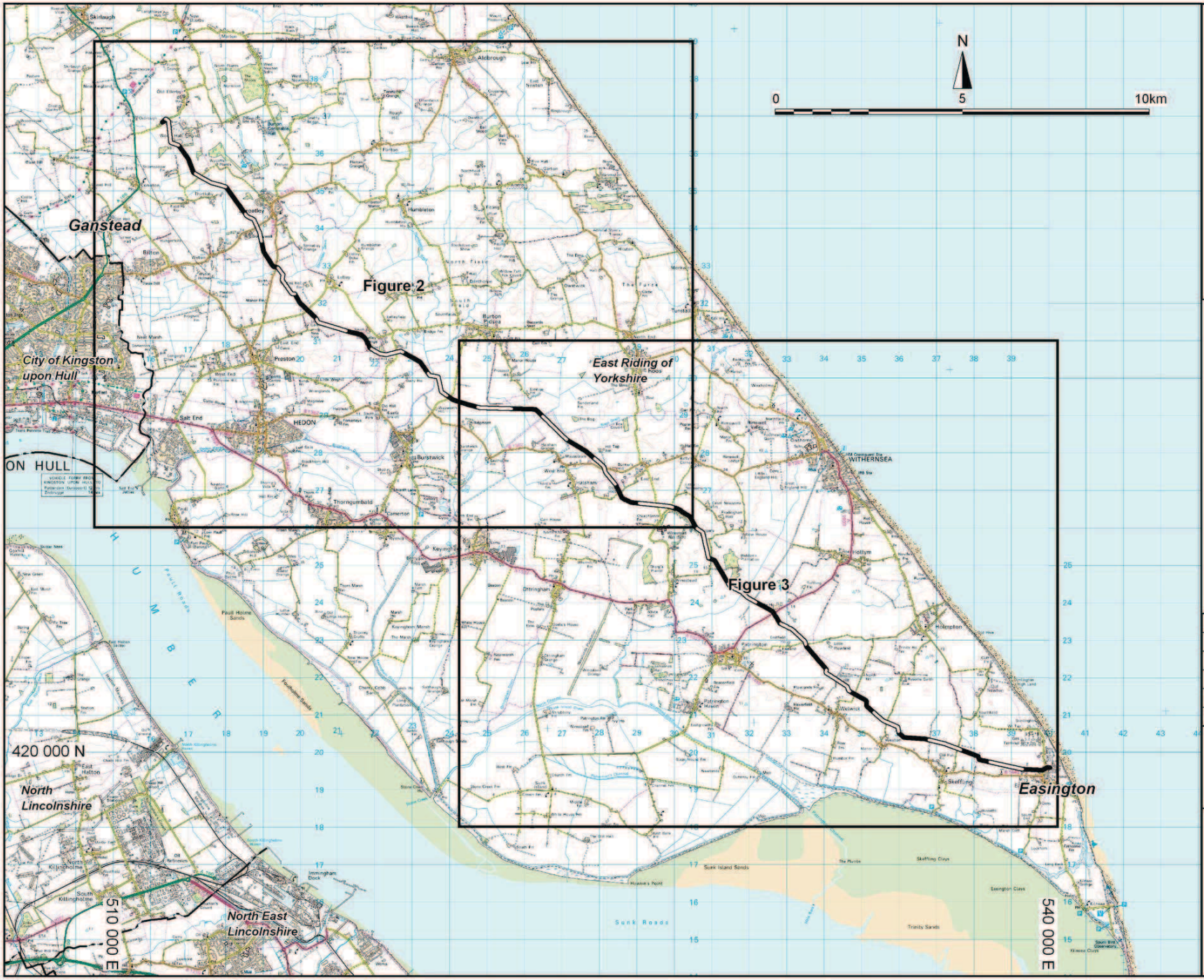
From its inception, Network Archaeology had a close working relationship with Alan Vince; the assessment on the ceramic building material, fired clay and stone artefacts was one of the last reports he wrote before his untimely death. His friendship and unstinting willingness to share his wealth of knowledge are greatly missed.

Figures



Pipeline route

County boundary

Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
1.00	22/01/10	First issue	SAF	CL	RM
0.1	08/12/09	Draft	SAF	DB	GG

network archaeology

Easington to Ganstead

Figure 1
Location of pipeline route

Scale: 1:100 000

FILE NAME:P:\current\Eag\37\reportfigures\gis\workspaces\ver01.00\figure01.wor

Pipeline route

County boundary

Excavation

Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
1.00	22/01/10	First issue	SAF	CL	RM
0.1	08/12/09	Draft	SAF	DB	GG

Easington to Ganstead

Figure 2
Location of sites along western half of pipeline route

Scale: 1:50 000

FILE NAME:P:\current\Eag\37\reportfigures\gis\workspaces\ver01.00\figure02.wor

Pipeline route

County boundary

Excavation

Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
1.00	22/01/10	First issue	SAF	CL	RM
0.1	08/12/09	Draft	SAF	DB	GG

Easington to Ganstead

Figure 3
Location of sites along eastern half of pipeline route

Scale: 1:50 000

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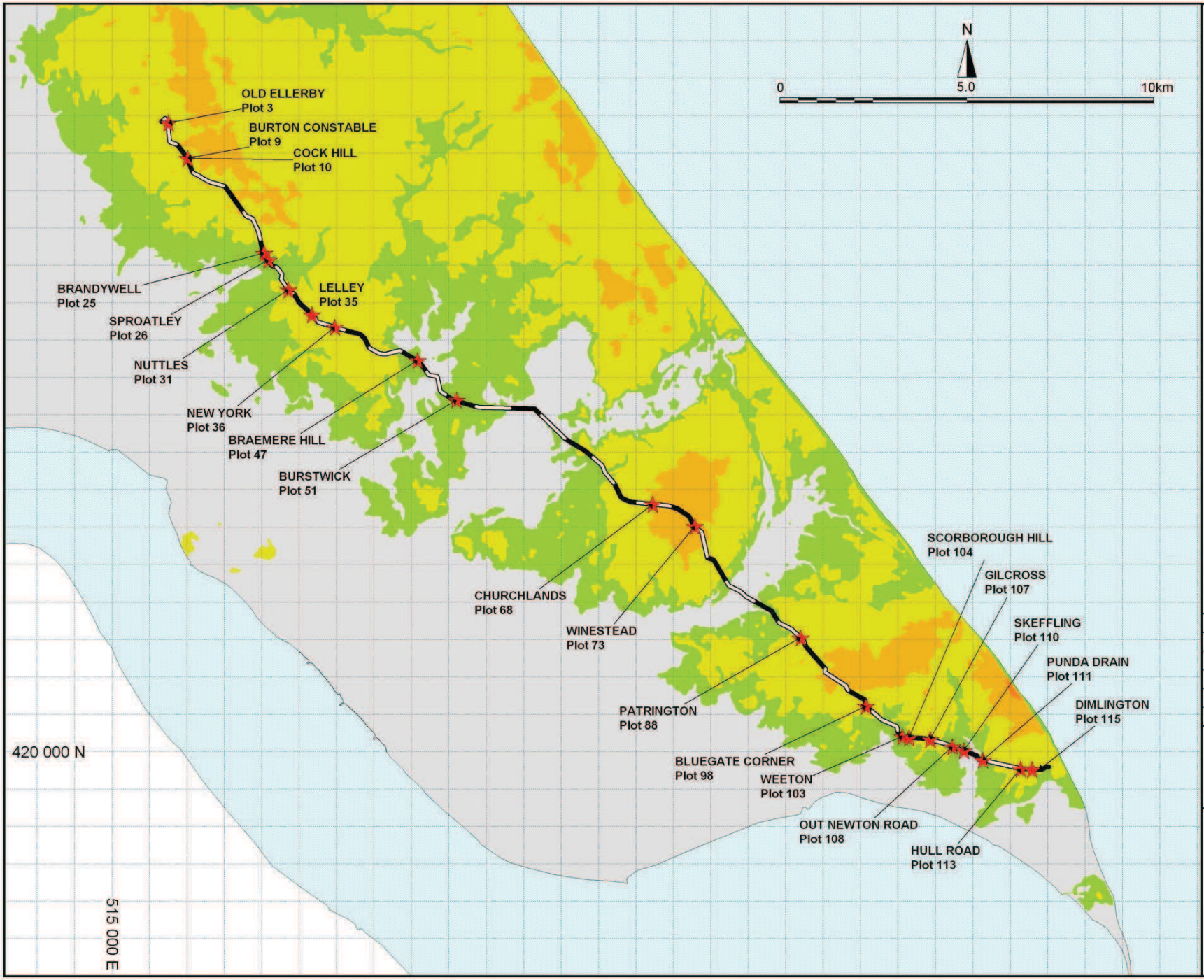

Pipeline route

Excavation

0 to 5 metres

5 to 10 metres

10 to 20 metres

20 to 30 metres

Over 30 metres

Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
1.00	22/01/10	First issue	SAF	CL	RM
0.1	08/12/09	Draft	SAF	DB	GG

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Easington to Ganstead

Figure 4
Location of sites in relation to the topography

Scale: 1:100 000

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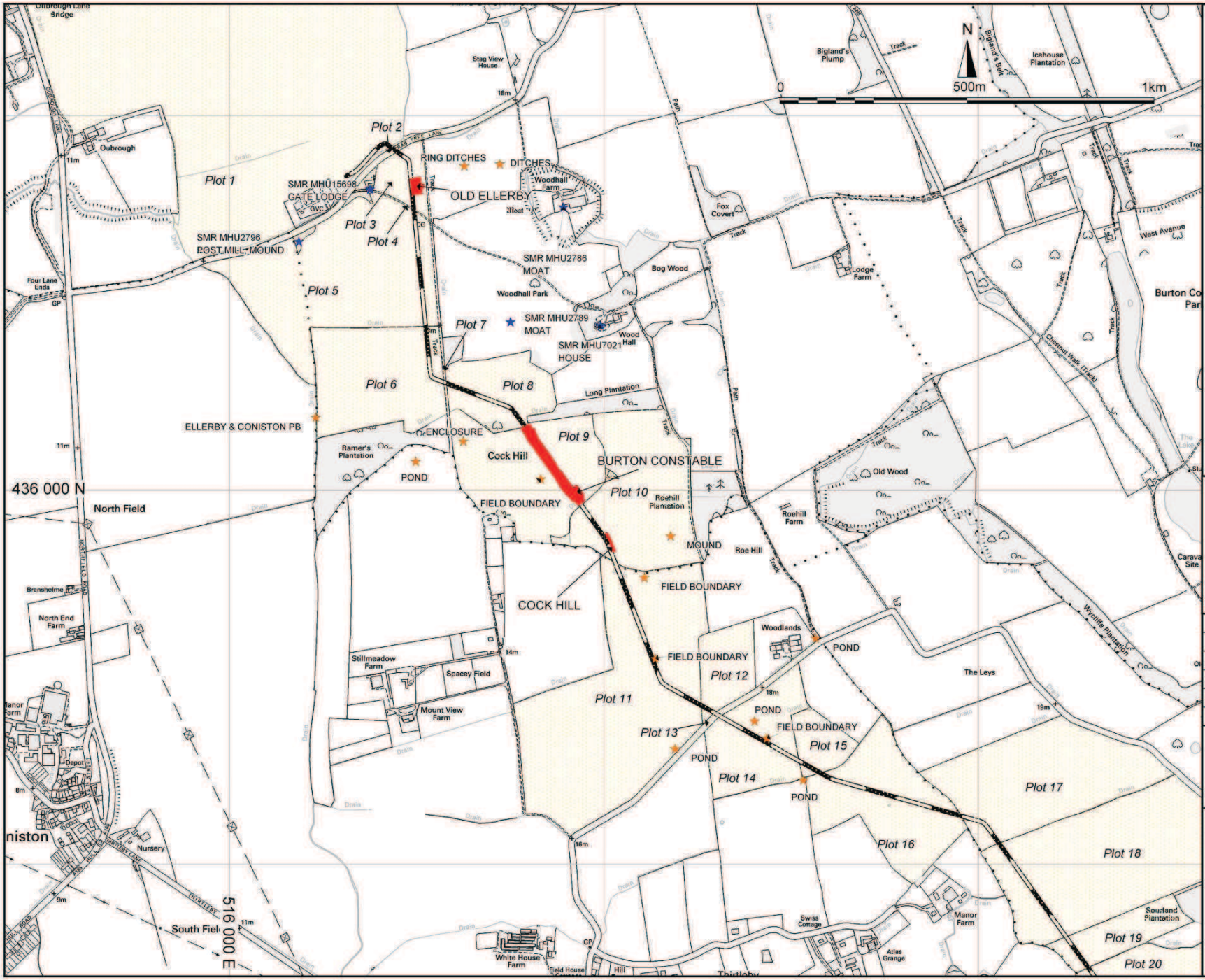

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Easington to Ganstead

Figure 5
Location of excavation areas, plots 3 to 10, and sites mentioned in the text

Scale: 1:10 000

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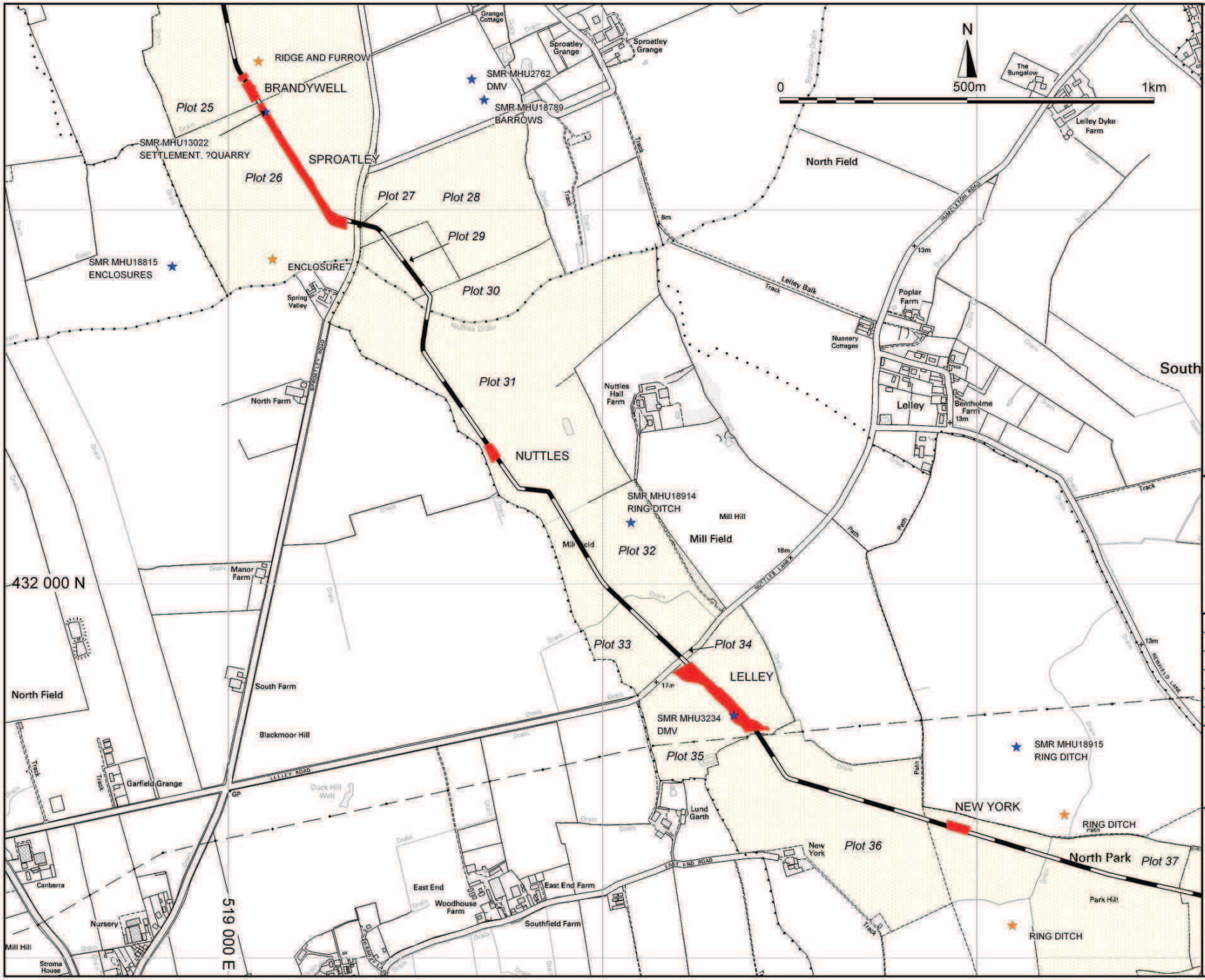


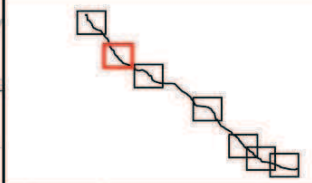
Pipeline route

Plot

Excavation area

SMR site mentioned in the text

Site identified in the DBA



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Easington to Ganstead

Figure 6
Location of excavation areas, plots 25 to 36, and sites mentioned in the text

Scale: 1:10 000

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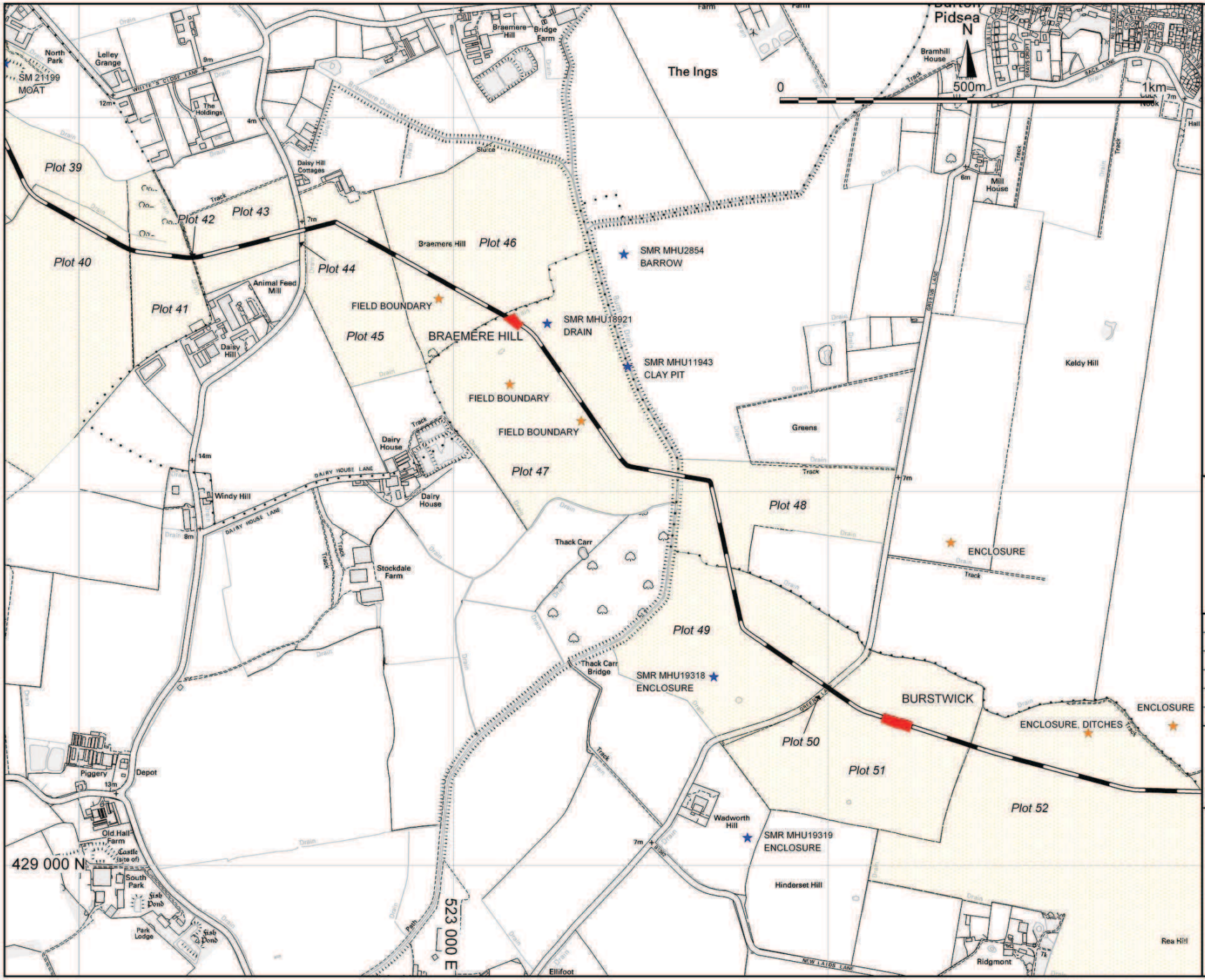

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0.1	08/12/09	Draft	SAF	DB	GG

Easington to Ganstead

Figure 7
Location of excavation areas, plots 47 and 51, and sites mentioned in the text

Scale: 1:10 000

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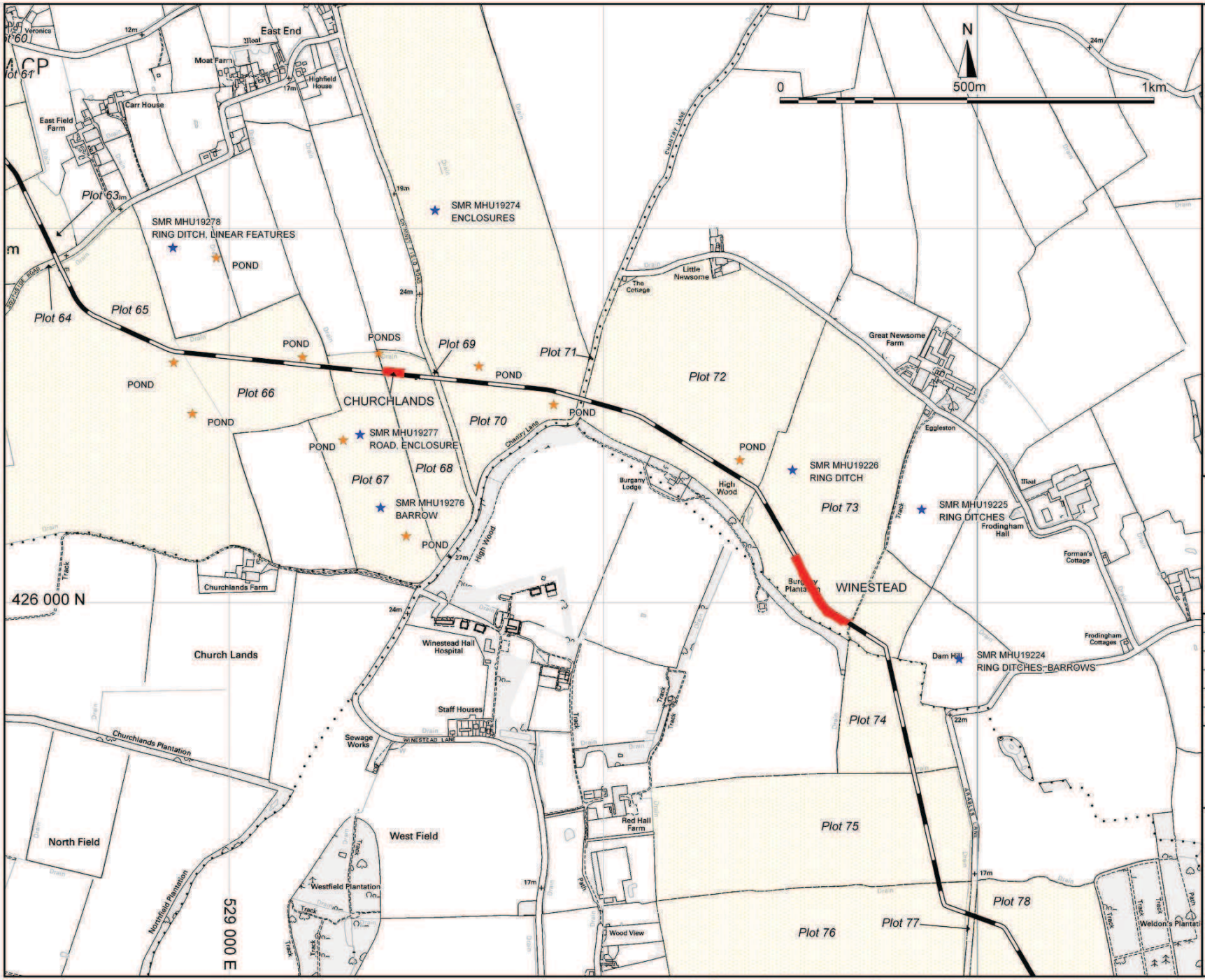

Pipeline route

Plot

Excavation area

SMR site mentioned in the text

Site identified in the DBA

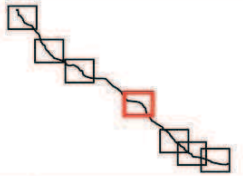

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Figure 8
Location of excavation areas, plots 68 and 73, and sites mentioned in the text

Scale: 1:10 000

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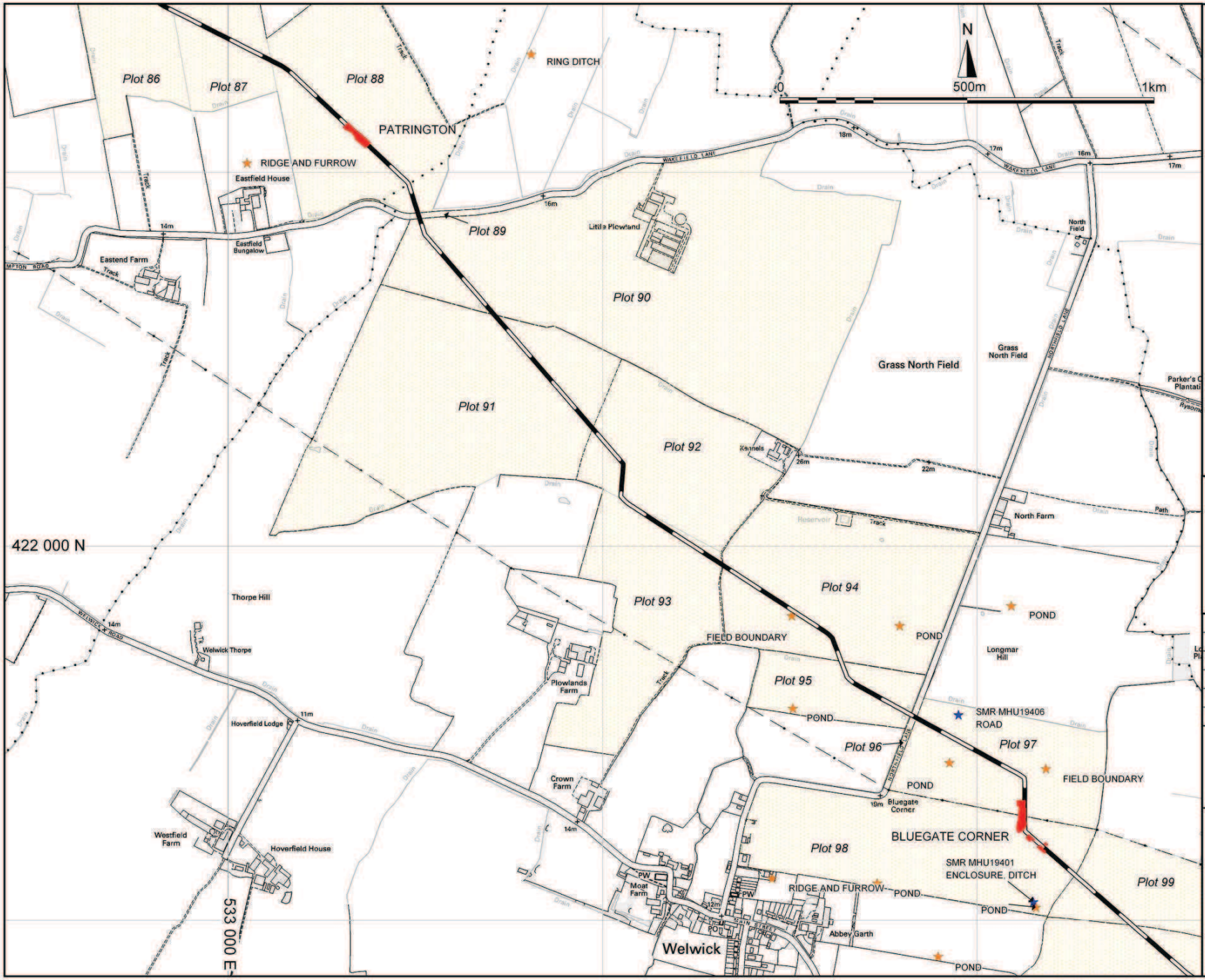


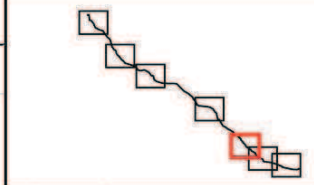
Pipeline route

Plot

Excavation area

SMR site mentioned in the text

Site identified in the DBA



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0.1	08/12/09	Draft	SAF	DB	GG

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Easington to Ganstead

Figure 9
Location of excavation areas, plots 88 and 98, and sites mentioned in the text

Scale: 1:10 000

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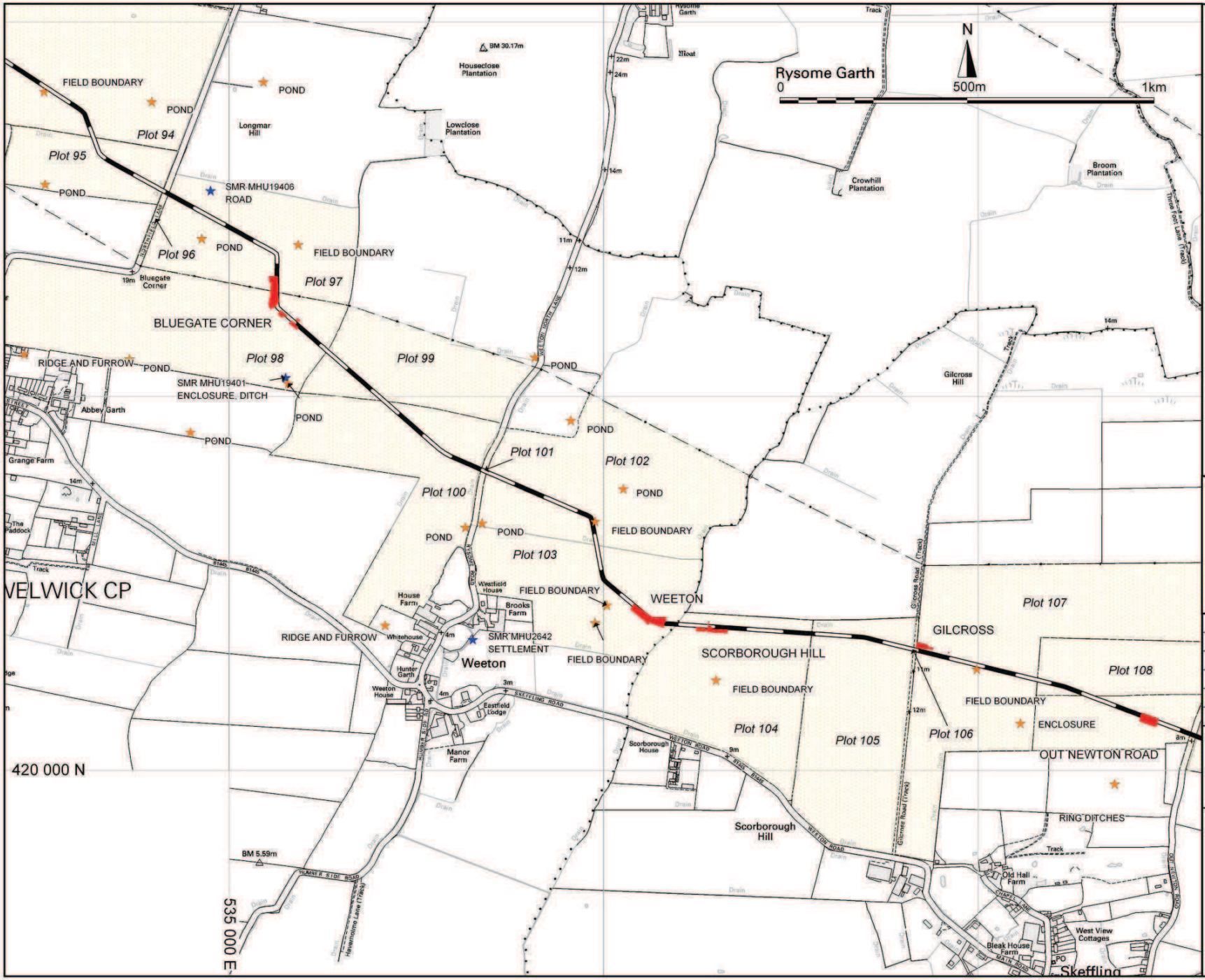

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Easington to Ganstead

Figure 10
Location of excavation areas, plots 103 to 108, and sites mentioned in the text

Scale: 1:10 000

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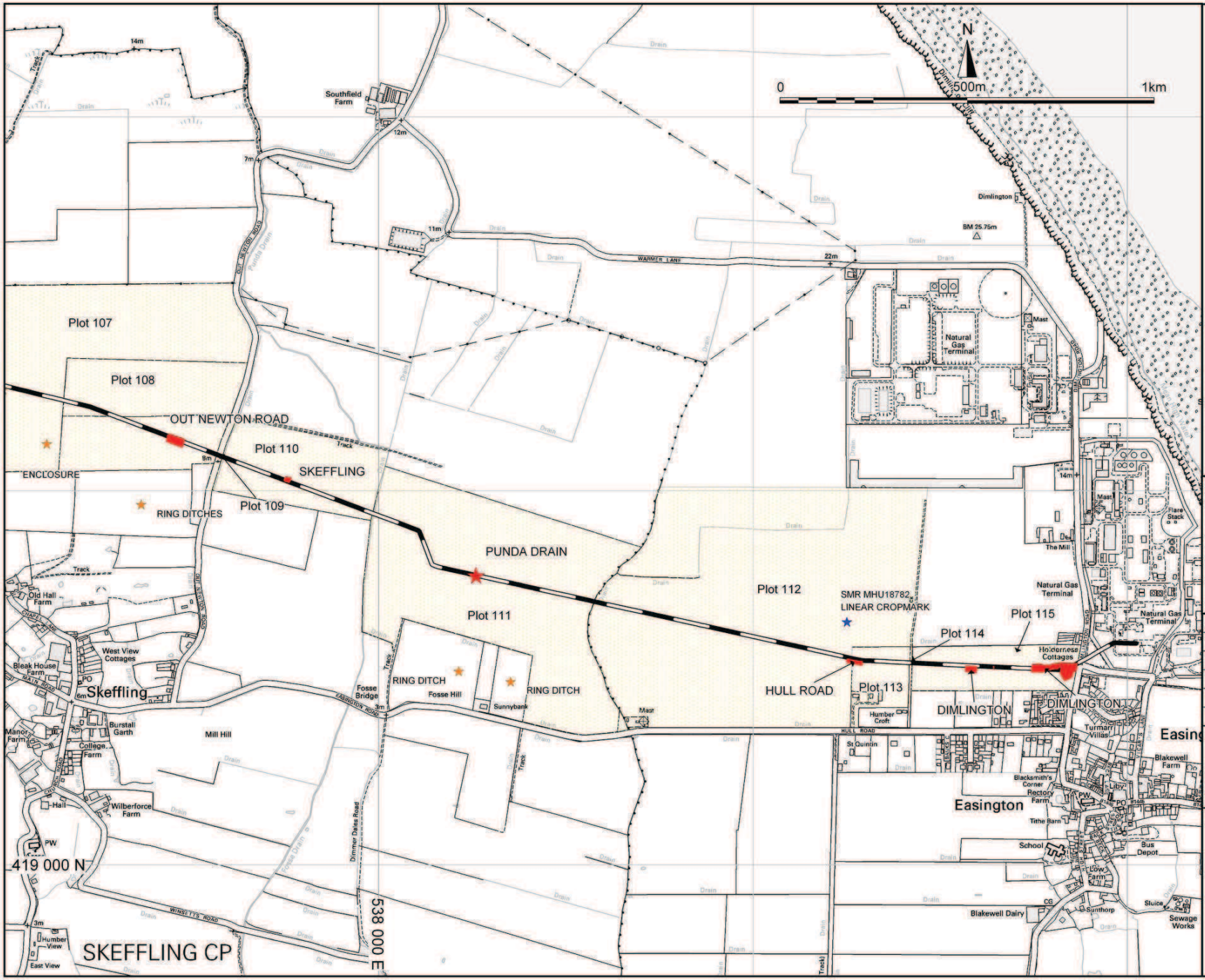

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0.1	08/12/09	Draft	SAF	DB	GG

Easington to Ganstead

Figure 11
Location of excavation areas, plots 110 to 115, and sites mentioned in the text

Scale: 1:10 000

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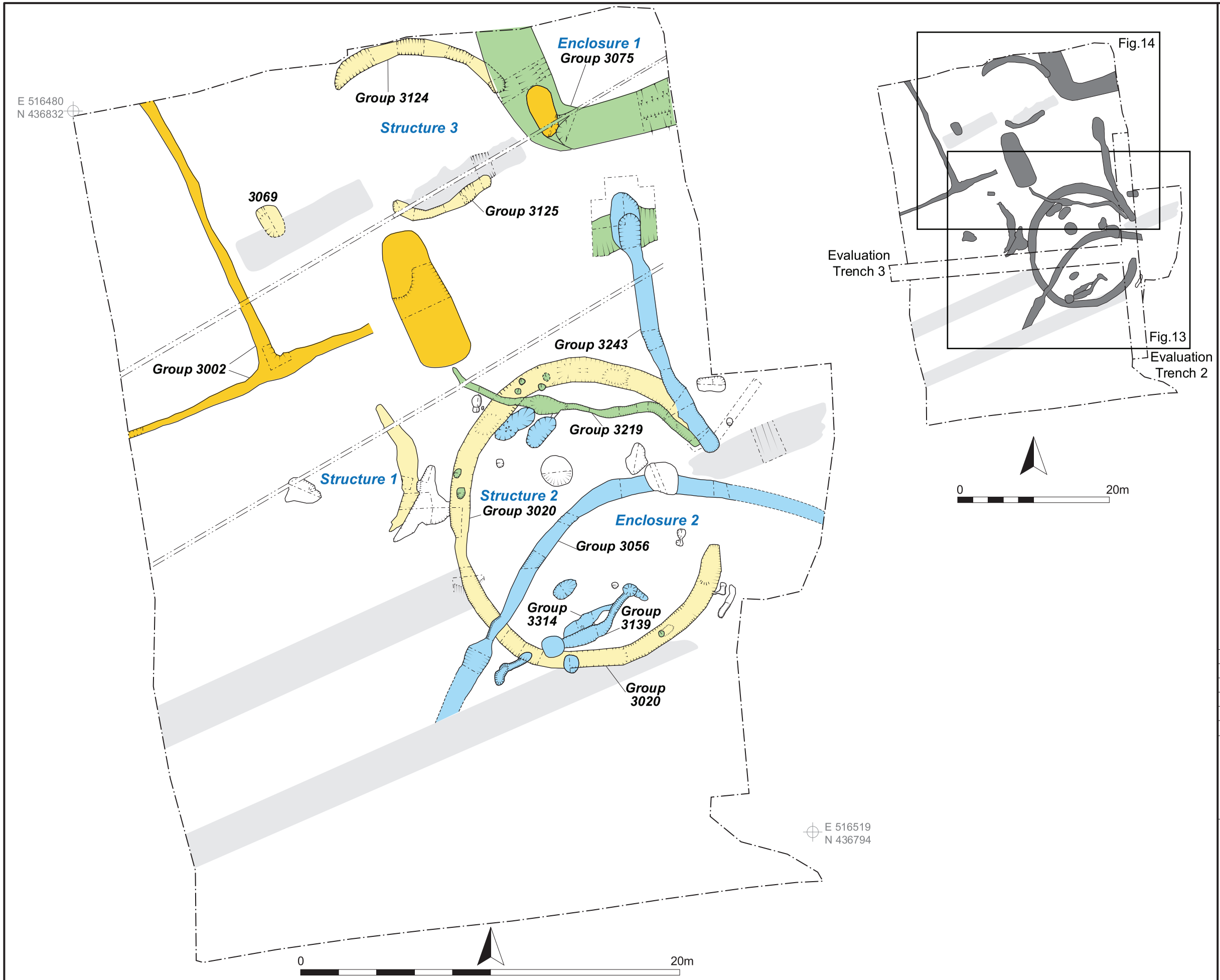

- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Field drain/modern features
- 1234 Cut number
- Furrows
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Unphased

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 3	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	21/1/10	Plot 3	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	11/1/10	Plot 3	JLH		RM
0.02	23/12/09	Plot 3	DW	GG	RM
0.01	24/10/09	Plot 3	DW	GG	RM

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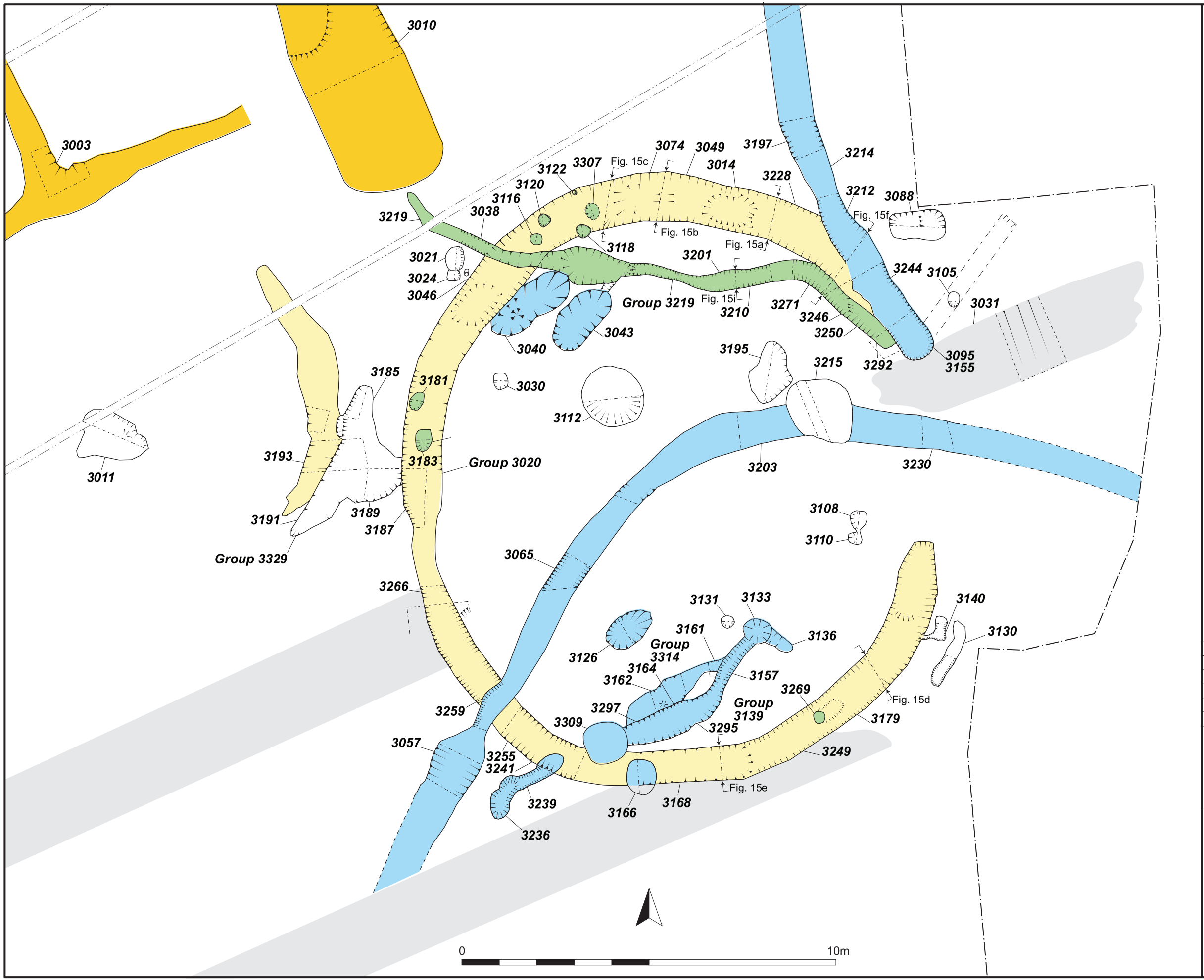
Easington to Ganstead Gas Pipeline

Figure 12: Plan, Plot 3, Old Ellerby

Scale: 1:500 and 1:200



Limit of excavation
Cut line
Layer line
Field drain/modern features
1234 Cut number
Furrows
Phase 1
Phase 2
Phase 3
Phase 4
Unphased

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 3	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	21/1/10	Plot 3	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	12/1/10	Plot 3	JLH		RM
0.02	23/12/09	Plot 3	DW	GG	RM
0.01	24/10/09	Plot 3	DW	GG	RM

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Easington to Ganstead Gas Pipeline

Figure 13: Plan, Plot 3, Old Ellerby

Scale: 1:100

Limit of excavation

Cut line

Layer line

Field drain/modern features

1234 Cut number

Furrows

Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 3

Phase 4

Unphased

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 3	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	4/2/10	Plot 3	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	12/1/10	Plot 3	JLH		RM
0.02	23/12/09	Plot 3	DW	GG	RM
0.01	24/10/09	Plot 3	DW	GG	RM

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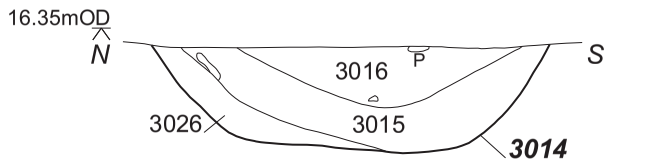
Easington to Ganstead Gas Pipeline

Figure 14: Plan, Plot 3, Old Ellerby

Scale: 1:100

a)



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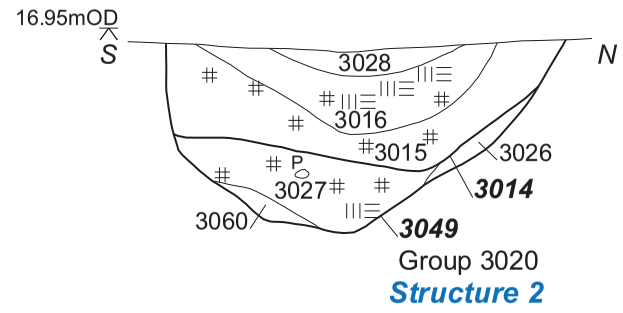

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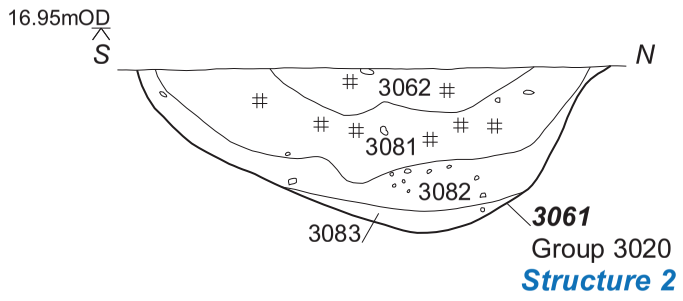

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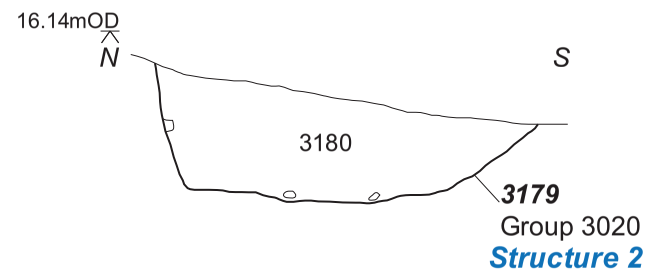

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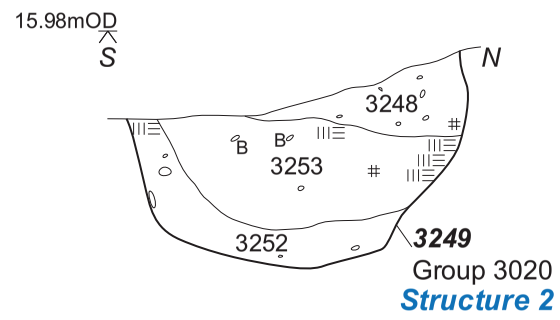

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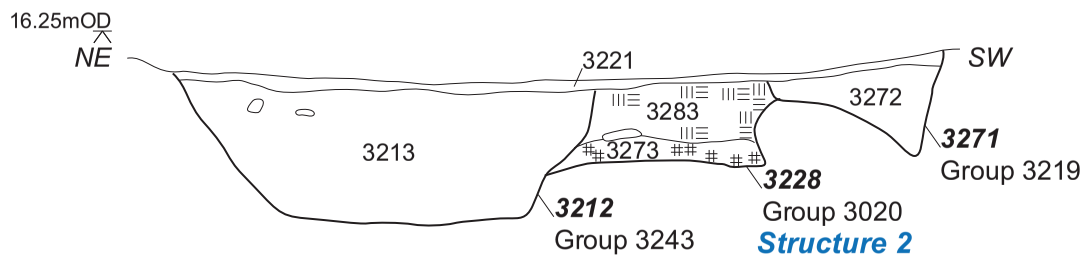

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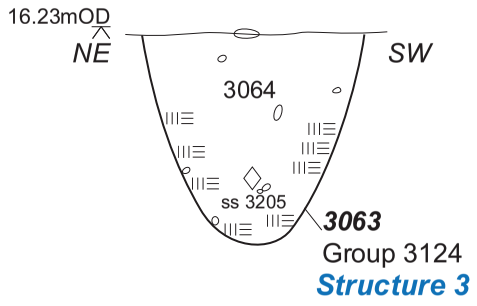
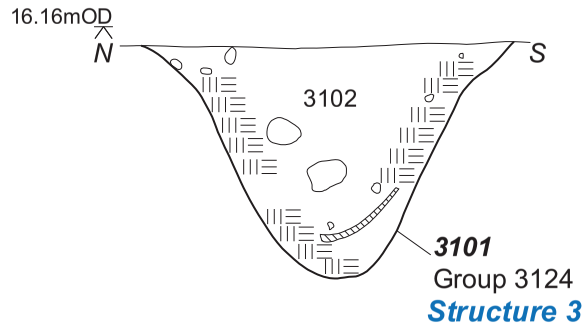


h)



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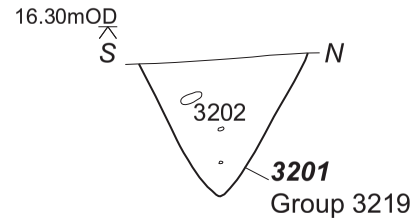

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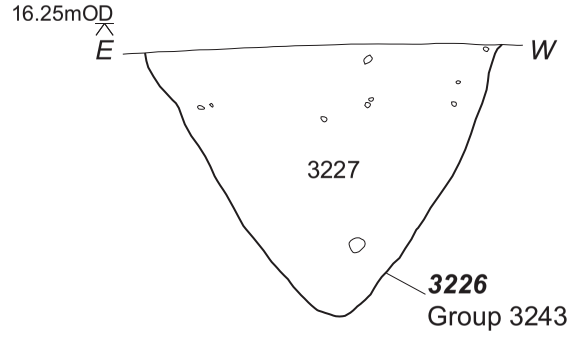

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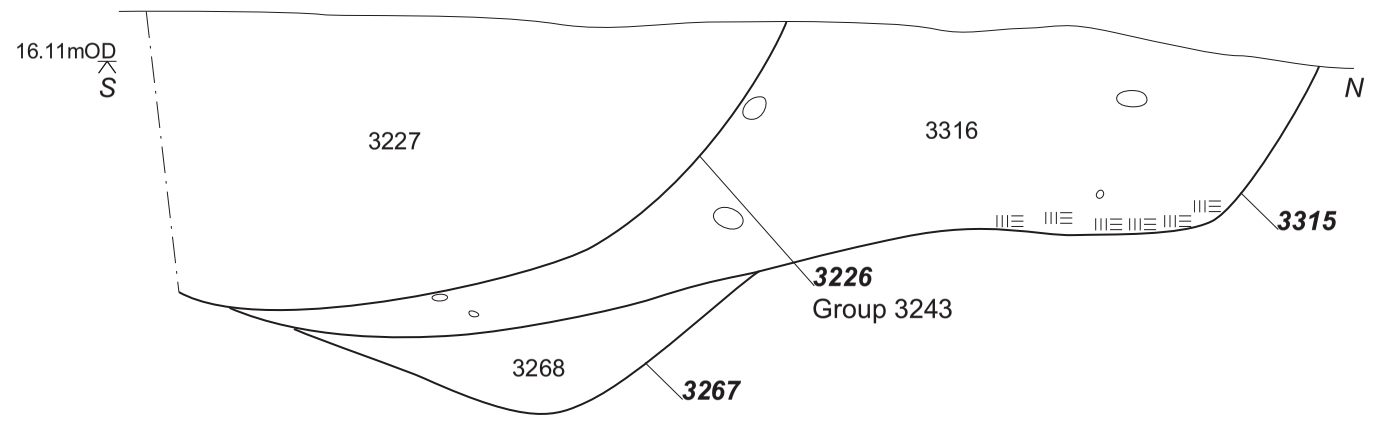

0 2m

Limit of excavation
Cut line
Layer line
Field drain/modern features
1234 Cut number
1233 Layer/fill number
Clay
Charcoal
Coal
Stones
Burnt stone
P Pottery
B Bone
F Flint

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 3	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	4/2/10	Plot 3	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	12/1/10	Plot 3	JLH		RM
0.02	18/12/09	Plot 3	DW	GG	RM
0.01	8/12/09	Plot 3	JLH	GG	RM
0.00	10/7/09	Plot 3	JLH	PF	RM

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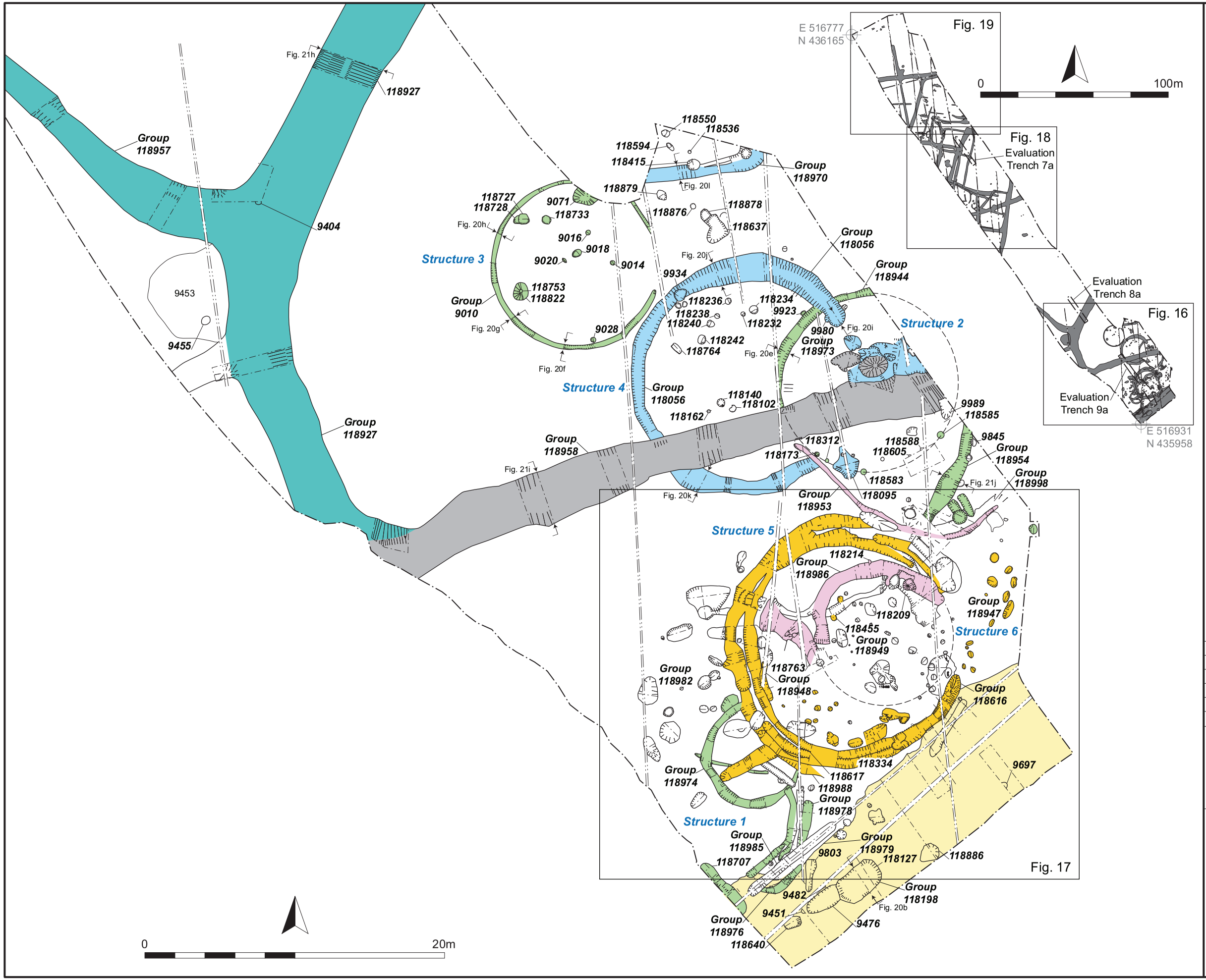
Easington to Ganstead Gas Pipeline

Figure 15: Selected sections, Plot 3, Old Ellerby

Scale: 1:20



- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Field drain/modern features
- 1234 Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- Furrows
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Phase 5
- Phase 6
- Phase 7
- Phase 8
- Phase 9
- Phase 10
- Phase 11
- Phase 12
- Unphased

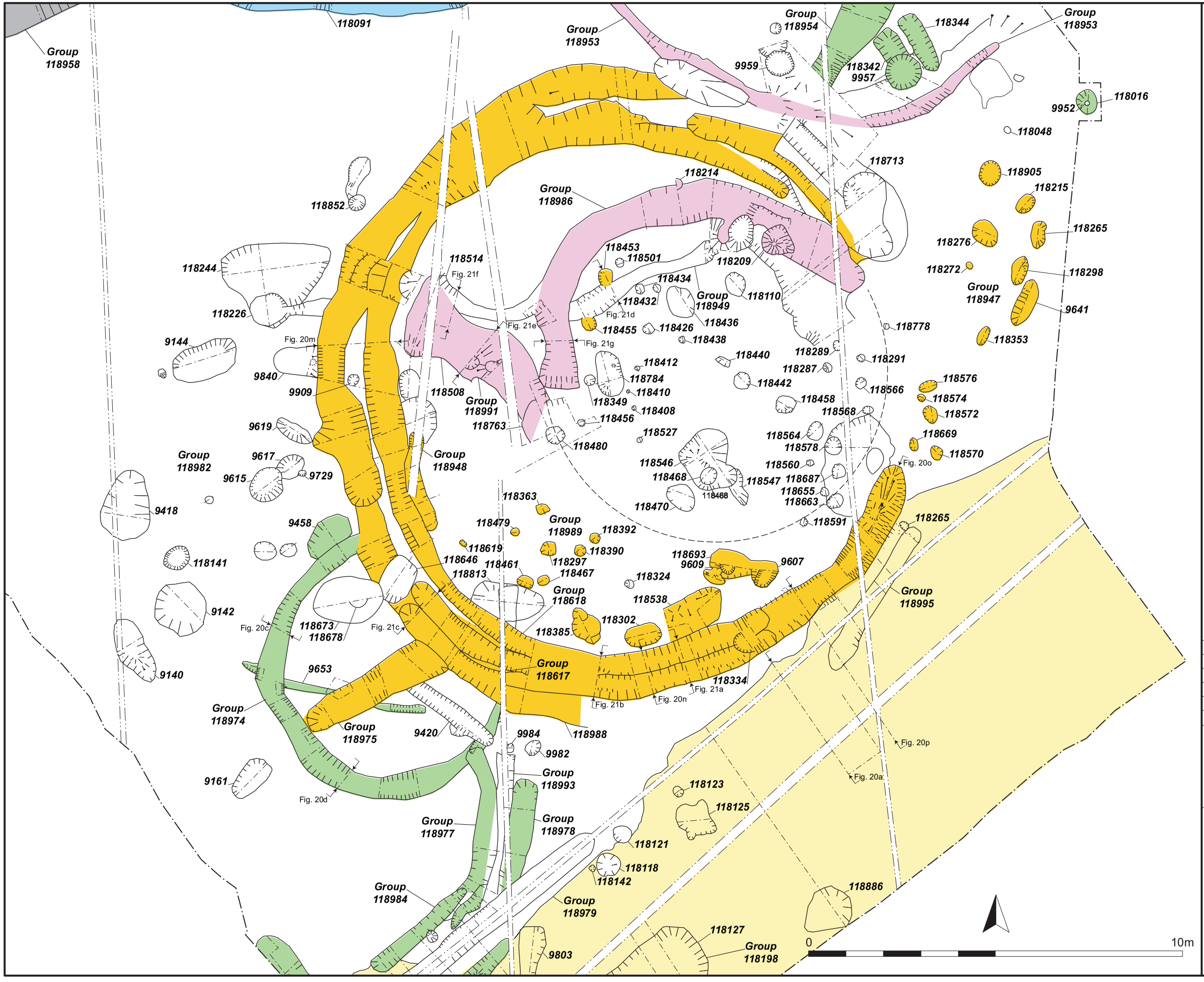
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 9	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	5/2/10	Plot 9	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	12/1/10	Plot 9	JLH		RM
0.02	22/12/09	Plot 9	DW	GG	RM
0.01	16/12/09	Plot 9	JLH	GG	RM

network archaeology

Easington to Ganstead Gas Pipeline

Figure 16: Plan, Plot 9, Burton Constable

Scale: 1:2000 and 1:250



- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Field drain/modern features
- 1234 Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- Furrows
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Phase 5
- Phase 6
- Phase 7
- Phase 8
- Phase 9
- Phase 10
- Phase 11
- Phase 12
- Unphased

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 9	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	5/2/10	Plot 9	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	12/1/10	Plot 9	JLH		RM
0.02	22/12/09	Plot 9	JLH	GG	RM
0.01	16/12/09	Plot 9	JLH	GG	RM

network archaeology

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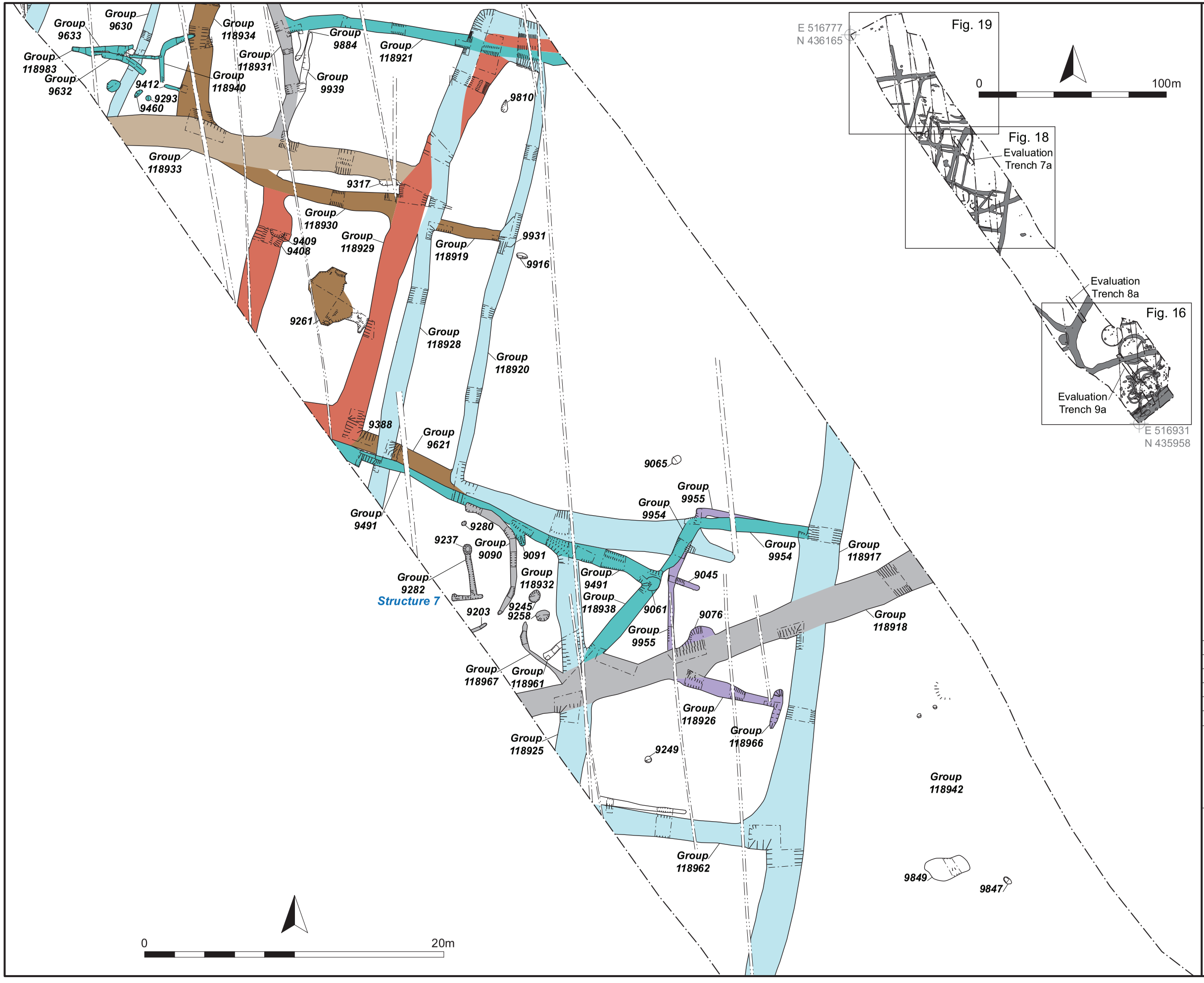
Figure 17: Plan, Plot 9, Burton Constable

Scale: 1:100



Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 9	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	5/2/10	Plot 9	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	12/1/10	Plot 9	JLH		RM
0.02	18/12/09	Plot 9	JLH	GG	RM
0.01	17/12/09	Plot 9	JLH	GG	RM

network archaeology

Easington to Ganstead Gas Pipeline

Figure 18: Plan, Plot 9, Burton Constable

Scale: 1:2000 and 1:250

- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Field drain/modern features
- ***1234*** Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- Furrows
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Phase 5
- Phase 6
- Phase 7
- Phase 8
- Phase 9
- Phase 10
- Phase 11
- Phase 12
- Unphased

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 9	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	5/2/10	Plot 9	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	12/1/10	Plot 9	JLH		RM
0.02	18/12/09	Plot 9	JLH	GG	RM
0.01	17/12/09	Plot 9	JLH	GG	RM

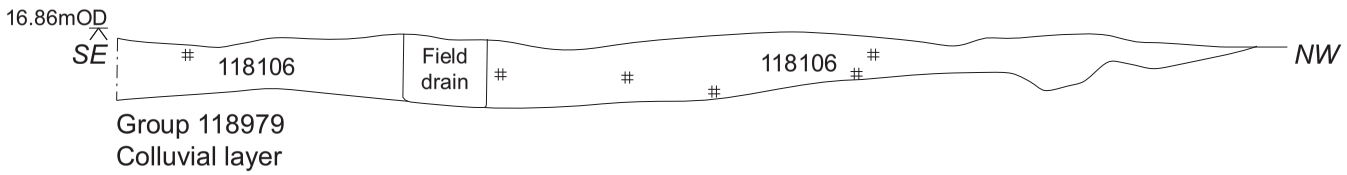
network archaeology

Easington to Ganstead Gas Pipeline

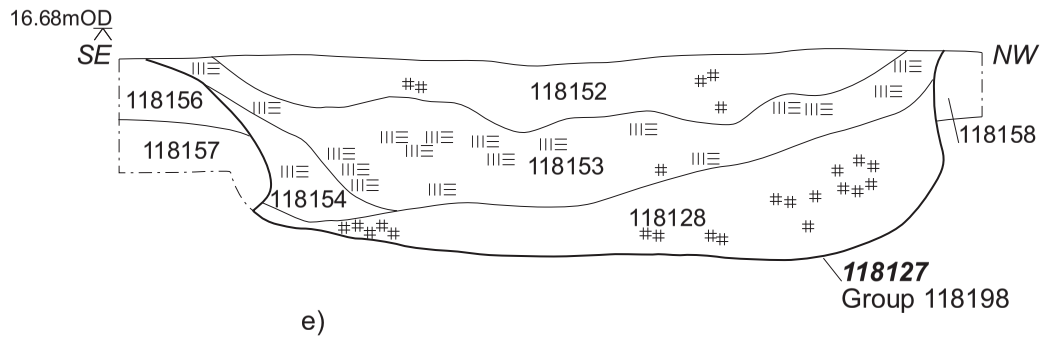
Figure 19: Plan, Plot 9, Burton Constable

Scale: 1:2000 and 1:250

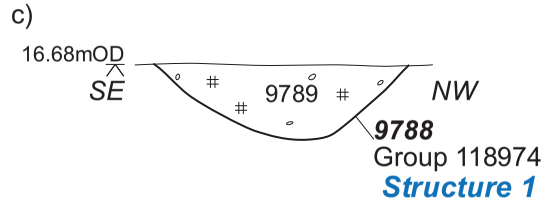
a)



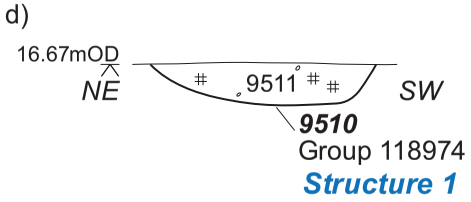
b)



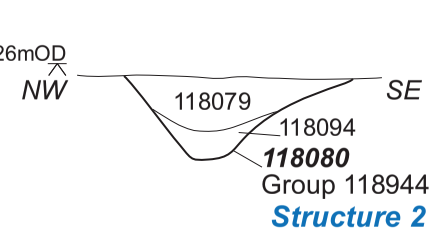
c)



d)

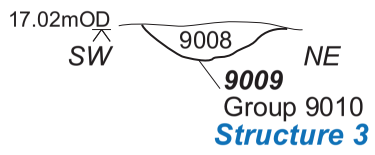


e)



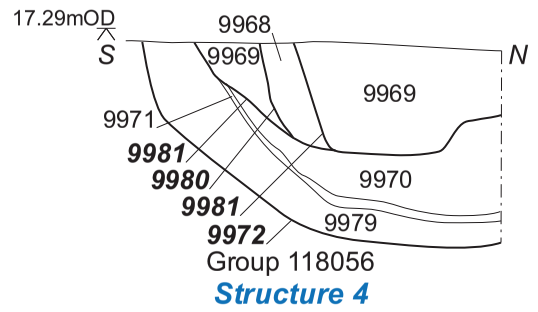
f)

g)

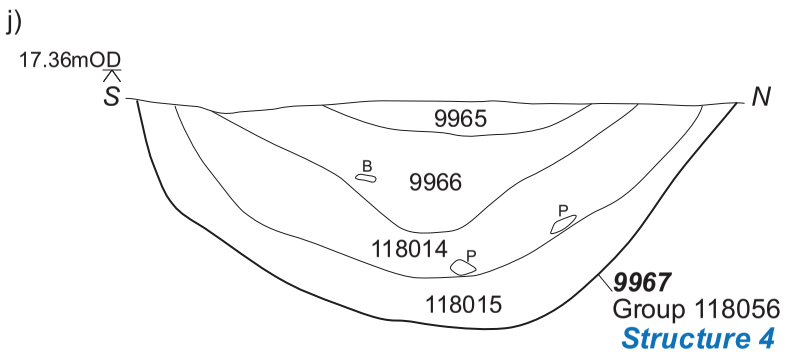


h)

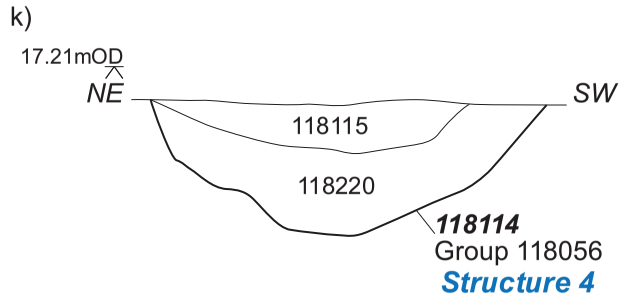
i)



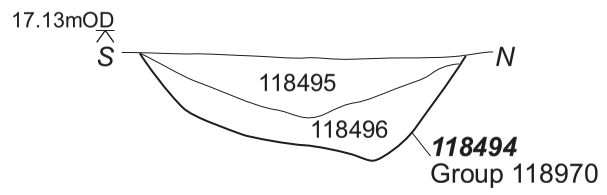
j)



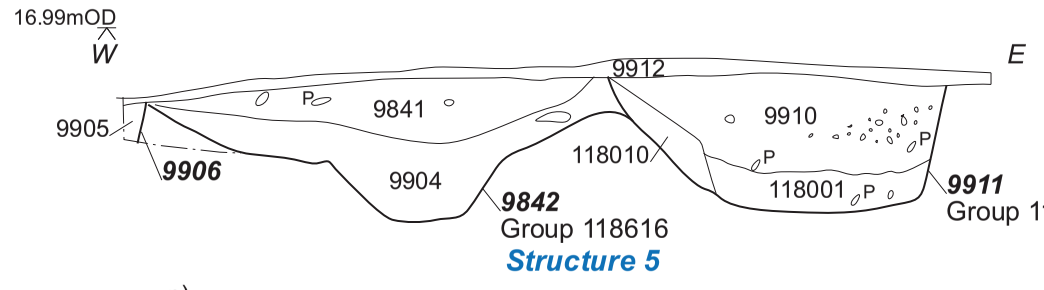
k)



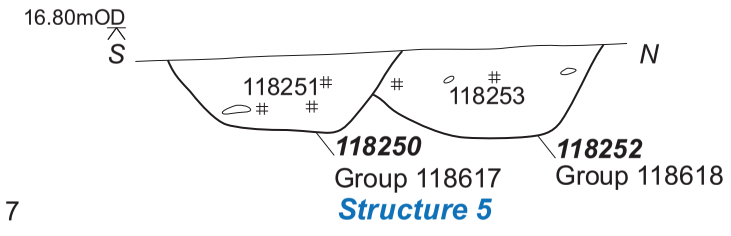
l)



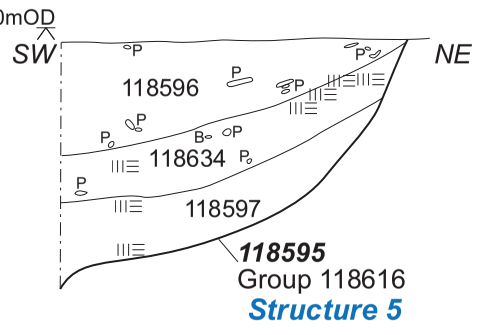
m)



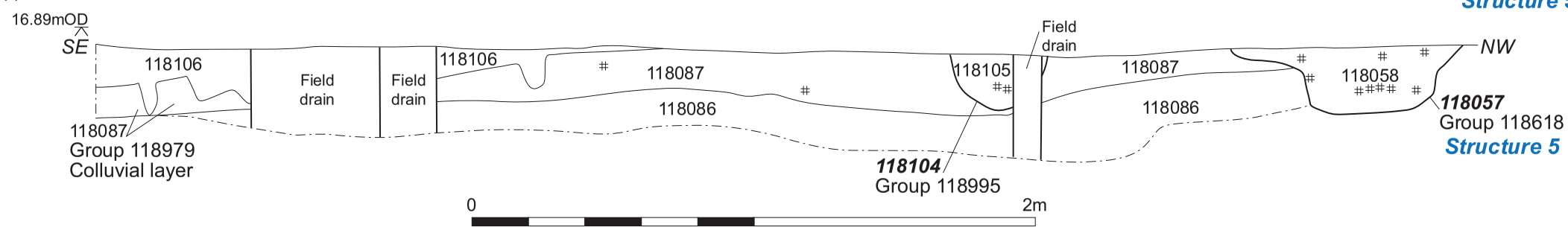
n)



o)



p)



Limit of excavation
Cut line
Layer line
Field drain/modern features
1234 Cut number
1233 Layer/fill number
Clay
Charcoal
Coal
Stones
Burnt stone
P Pottery
B Bone
F Flint

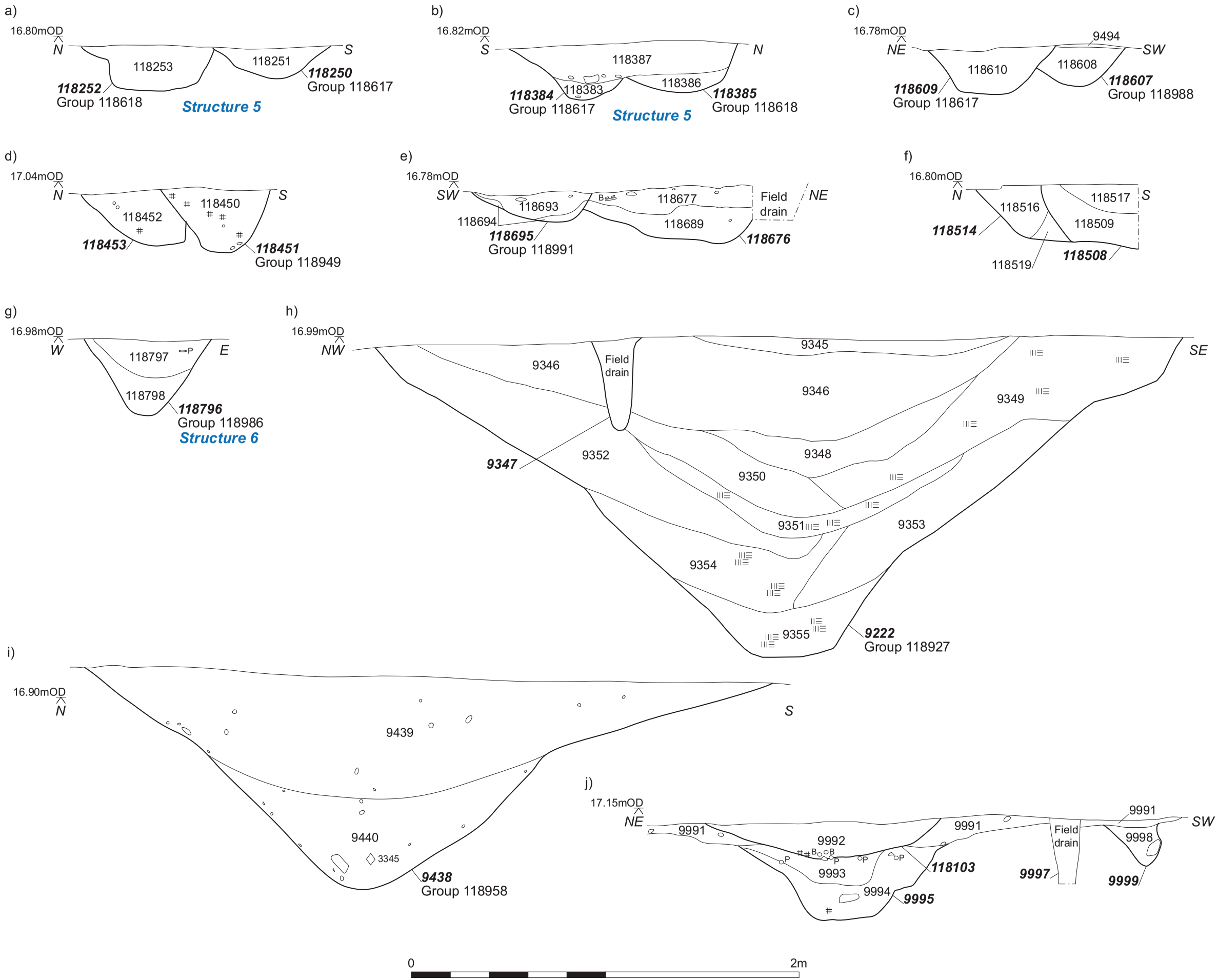
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 9	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	28/1/10	Plot 9	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	12/1/10	Plot 9	JLH		RM
0.02	18/12/09	Plot 9	JLH	PF	RM
0.01	15/12/09	Plot 9	JLH	PF	RM
0.00	10/7/09	Plot 9	JLH	PF	RM

network archaeology

Easington to Ganstead Gas Pipeline

Figure 20: Selected sections of Plot 9, Burton Constable

Scale: 1:20



Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.04	28/1/10	Plot 9	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	28/1/10	Plot 9	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	12/1/10	Plot 9	JLH		RM
0.02	18/12/09	Plot 9	JLH	PF	RM
0.01	15/12/09	Plot 9	JLH	PF	RM
0.00	10/7/09	Plot 9	JLH	PF	RM

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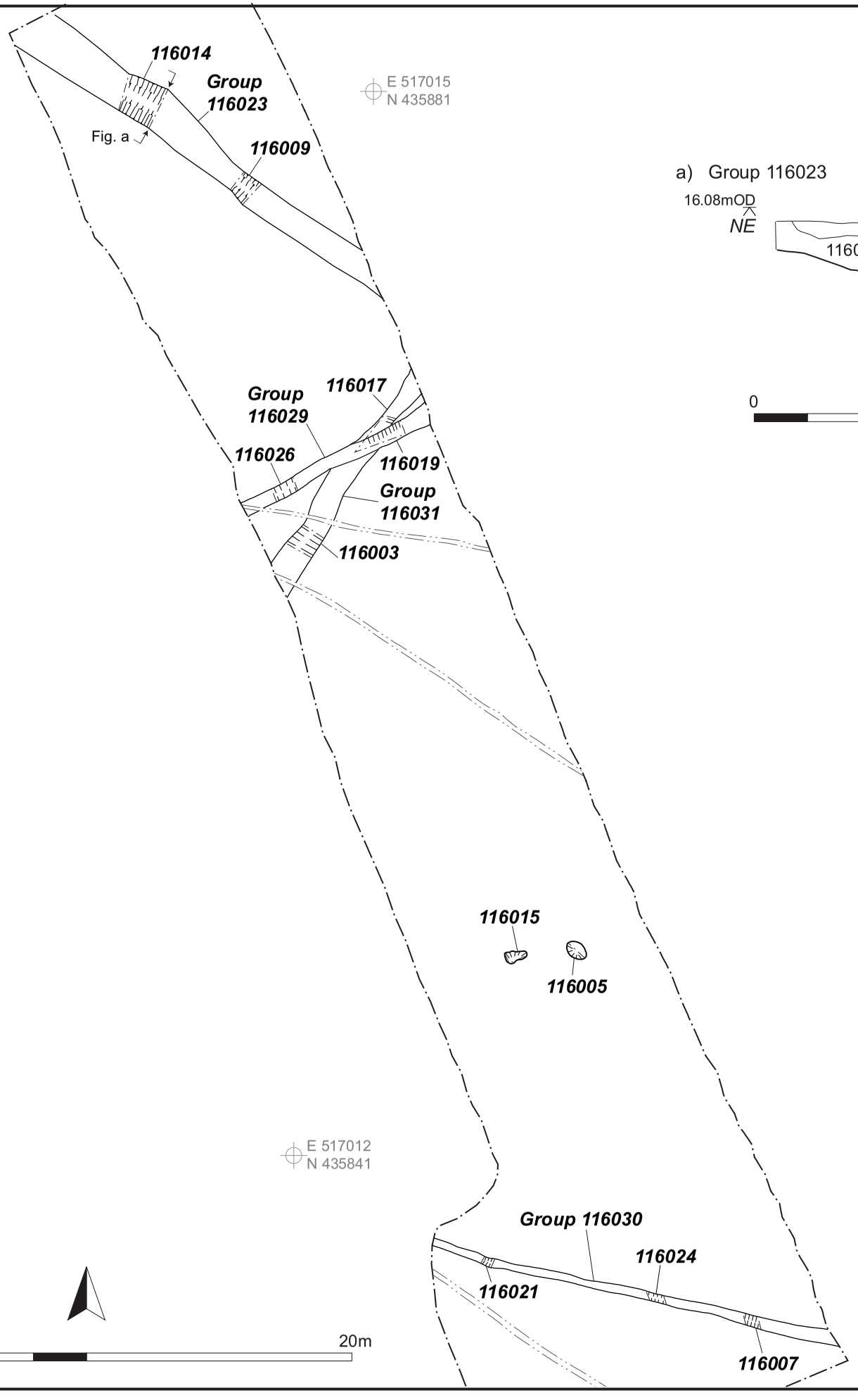
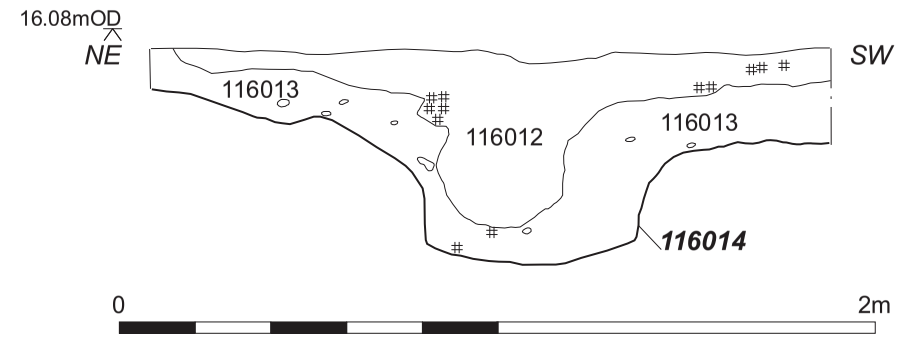
Figure 21: Selected sections, Plot 9, Burton Constable

Scale: 1:20



a) Group 116023



- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Field drain/modern features
- ***1234*** Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- Furrows
- Clay
- Charcoal
- Coal
- Stones
- Burnt stone
- P Pottery
- B Bone
- F Flint

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 10	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	21/1/10	Plot 10	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	12/1/10	Plot 10	JLH		RM
0.02	18/12/09	Plot 10	DW	GG	RM
0.01	24/10/09	Plot 10	DW	GG	RM

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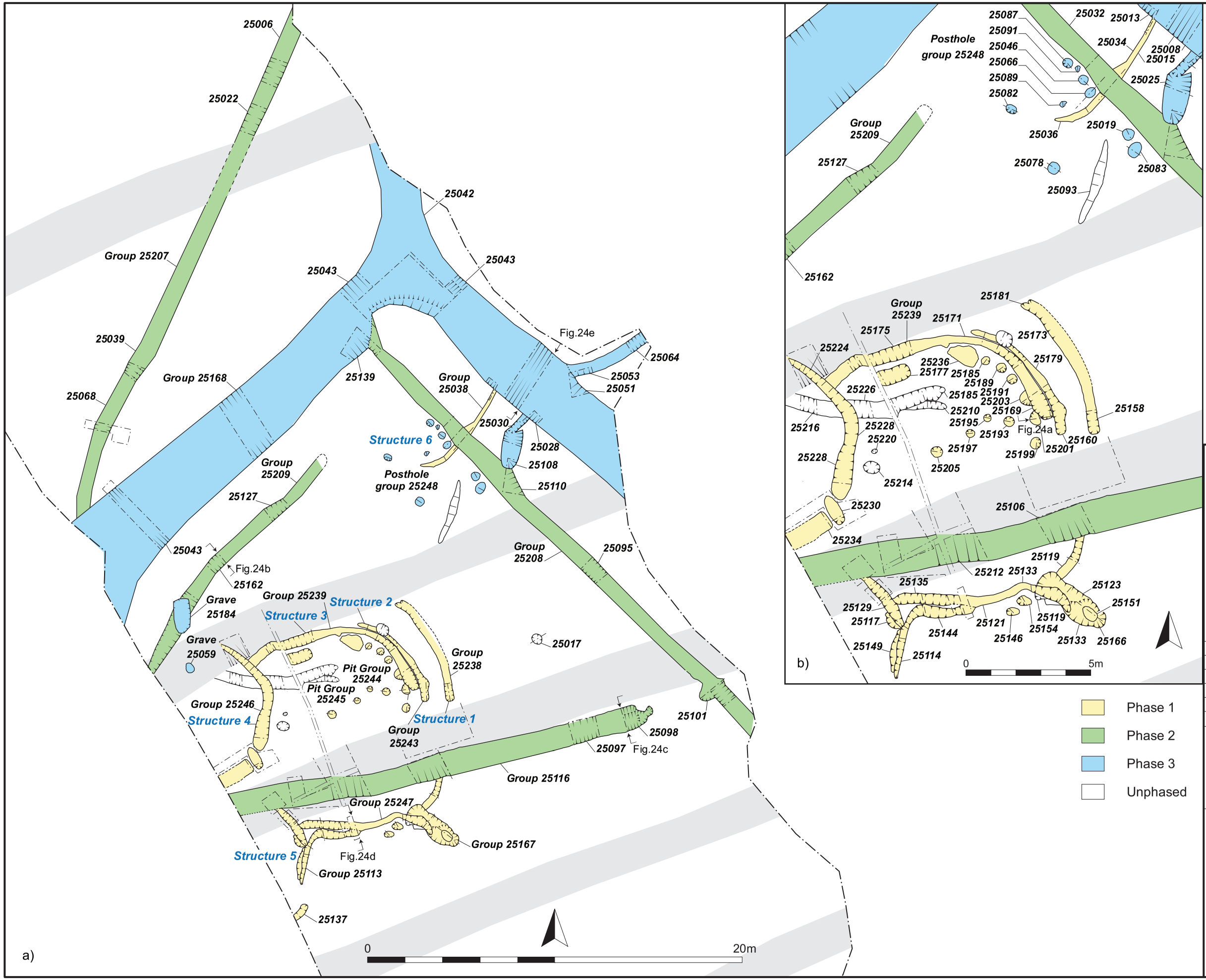
Figure 22: Plan and selected section, Plot 10, Cock Hill

Scale: 1:200 and 1:20



Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 25	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	4/2/10	Plot 25	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	12/1/10	Plot 25	JLH		RM
0.02	18/12/09	Plot 25	DW	GG	RM
0.01	24/10/09	Plot 25	DW	GG	RM

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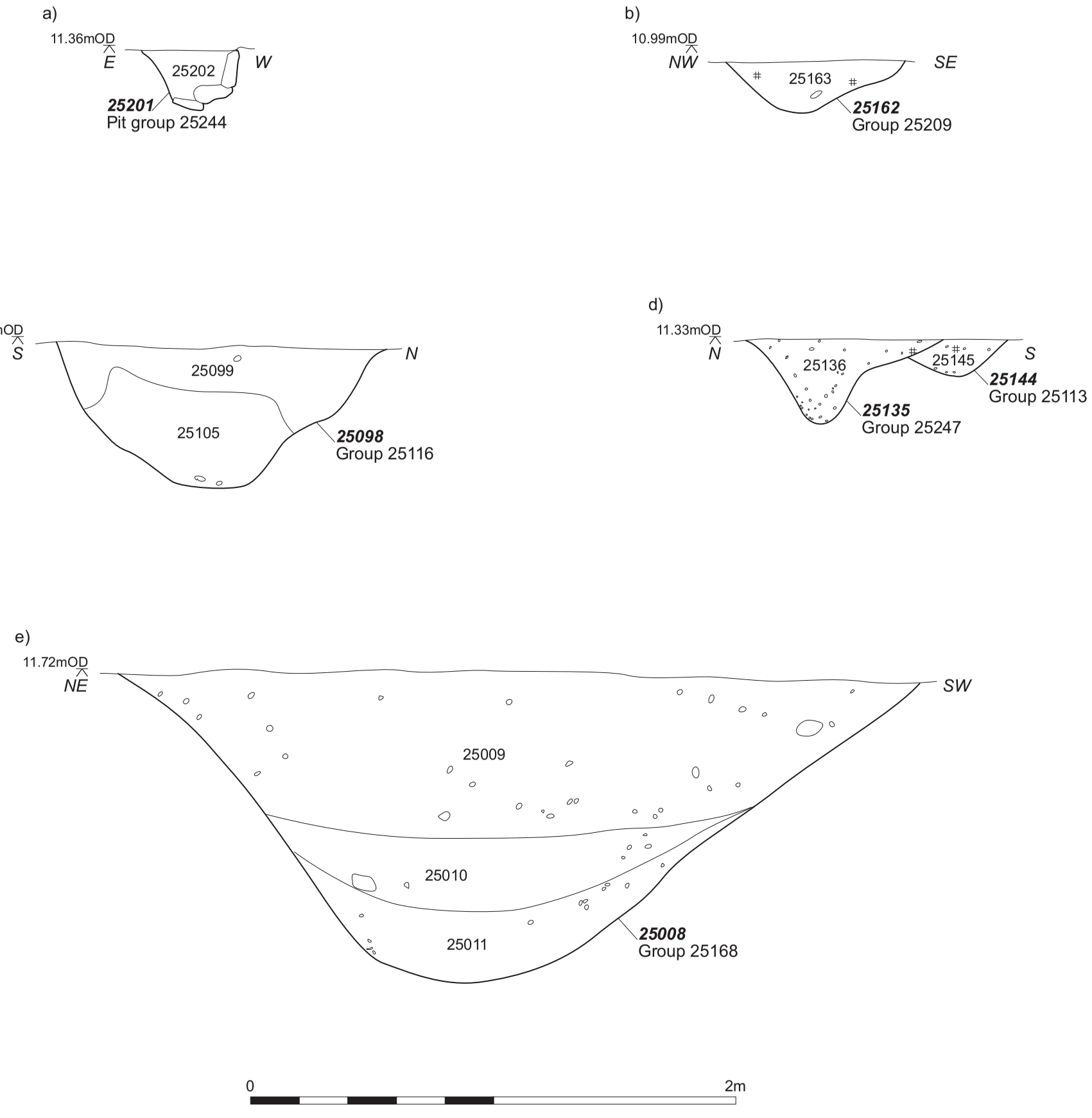
Figure 23: Plan, Plot 25, Brandywell

Scale: 1:200 and inset scale 1:150



Limit of excavation

Cut line

Layer line

Field drain/modern features

1234 Cut number

1233 Layer/fill number

Clay

Charcoal

Coal

Stones

Burnt stone

P Pottery

B Bone

F Flint

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 25	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	4/2/10	Plot 25	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	12/1/10	Plot 25	JLH		RM
0.02	18/12/09	Plot 25	JLH	GG	RM
0.01	8/12/09	Plot 25	JLH	GG	RM
0.00	10/7/09	Plot 25	JLH	PF	RM

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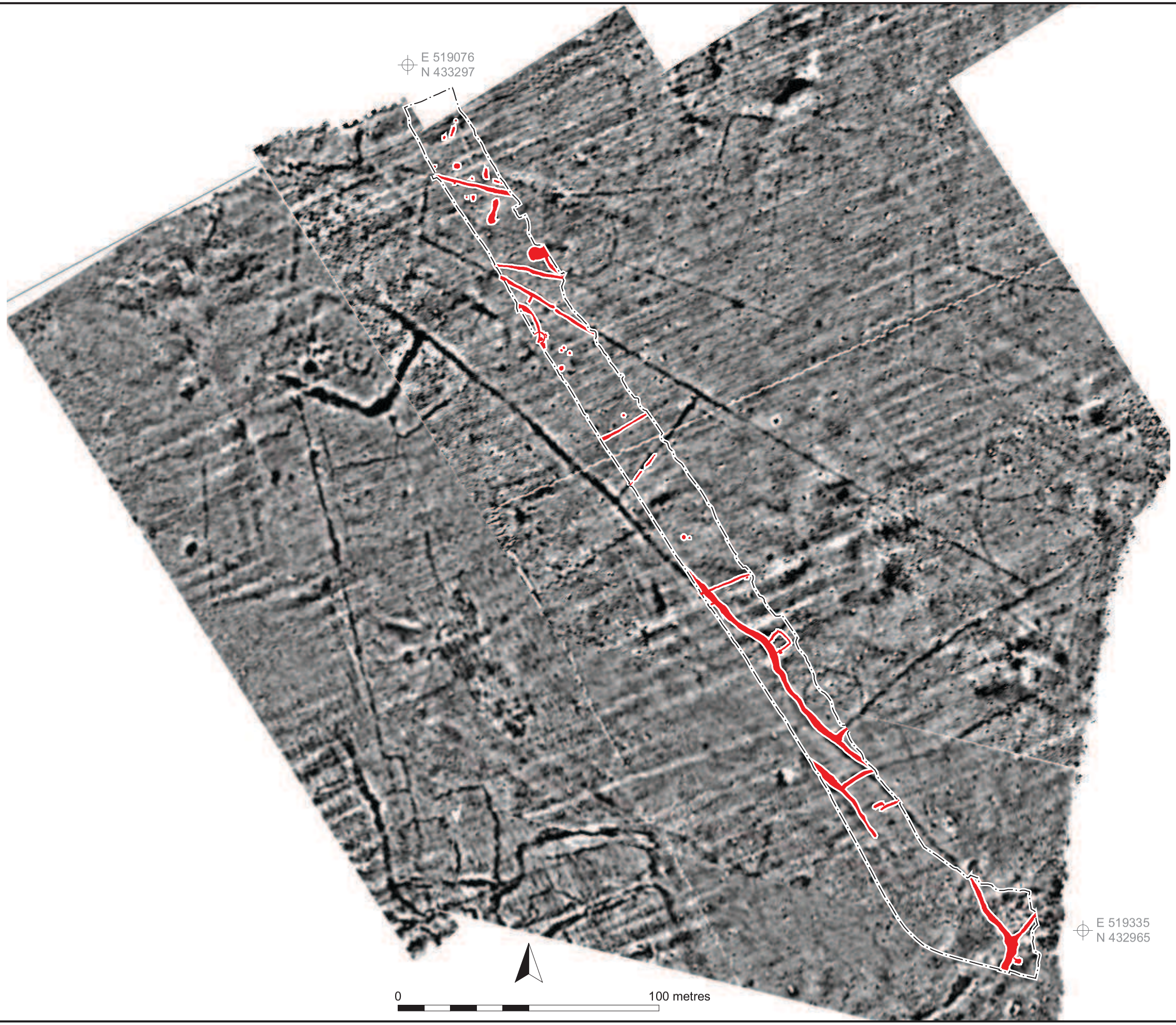
Figure 24: Selected sections, Plot 25, Brandywell

Scale: 1:20



Limit of excavation

Archaeological features

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 26	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	21/1/10	Plot 26	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	12/1/10	Plot 26	JLH		RM
0.02	18/12/09	Plot 26	DW	GG	RM
0.01	18/12/09	Plot 26	DW	GG	RM

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Figure 25: Plot 26, geophysical survey, Sproatley

Scale 1:1500

a)

b)

Limit of excavation
Cut line
Layer line
Field drain/modern features
1234 Cut number
Flint scatter

Phase 1
Phase 2
Phase 3
Unphased

Sampled area of northern flint scatter

Barrow 1
Barrow 2
Structure 1

Group 26540
Group 26273
Group 26019
Group 26248
Group 26602
Group 26194
Group 26597
Group 26105
Group 26146
Group 26047
Group 26041
Group 26286
Group 26599
Group 26603
Posthole group 26392

Inset

Fig. 26a
Fig. 26b
Fig. 27a
Fig. 27b
Fig. 28a
Fig. 28b
Fig. 28c
Fig. 28d
Fig. 28e
Fig. 28f
Fig. 28g

Evaluation Trench 10
Evaluation Trench 11
Evaluation Trench 12
Evaluation Trench 13
Evaluation Trench 14
Evaluation Trench 15
Evaluation Trench 16
Evaluation Trench 17
Evaluation Trench 18
Evaluation Trench 19
Evaluation Trench 20
Evaluation Trench 21
Evaluation Trench 22
Evaluation Trench 23
Evaluation Trench 24

E 519076 N 433297
E 519335 N 432965

0 20m
0 5m
0 10m
0 100m

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 26	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	4/2/10	Plot 26	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	13/1/10	Plot 26	JLH		RM
0.02	18/12/09	Plot 26	DW	GG	RM
0.01	18/12/09	Plot 26	DW	GG	RM

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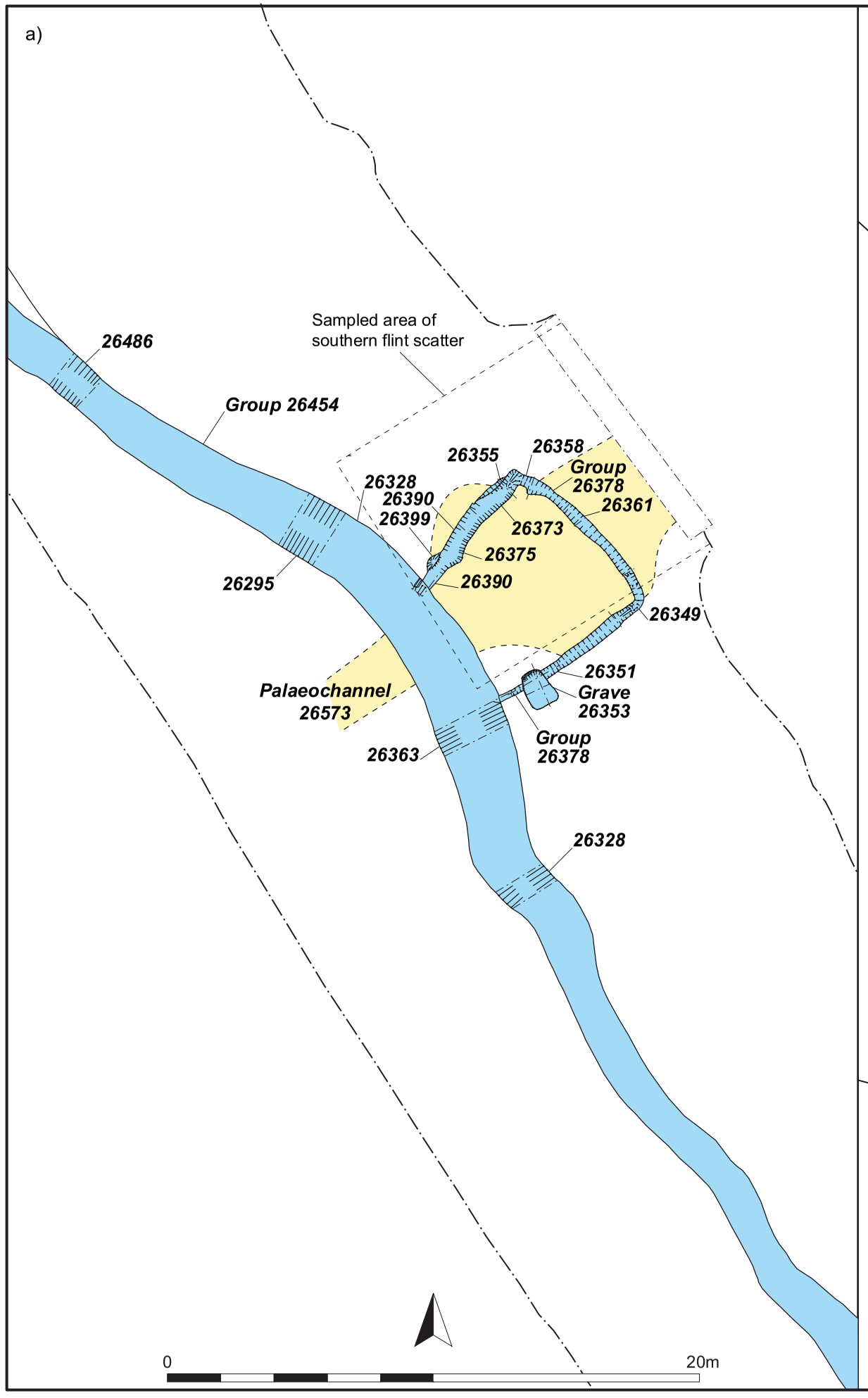
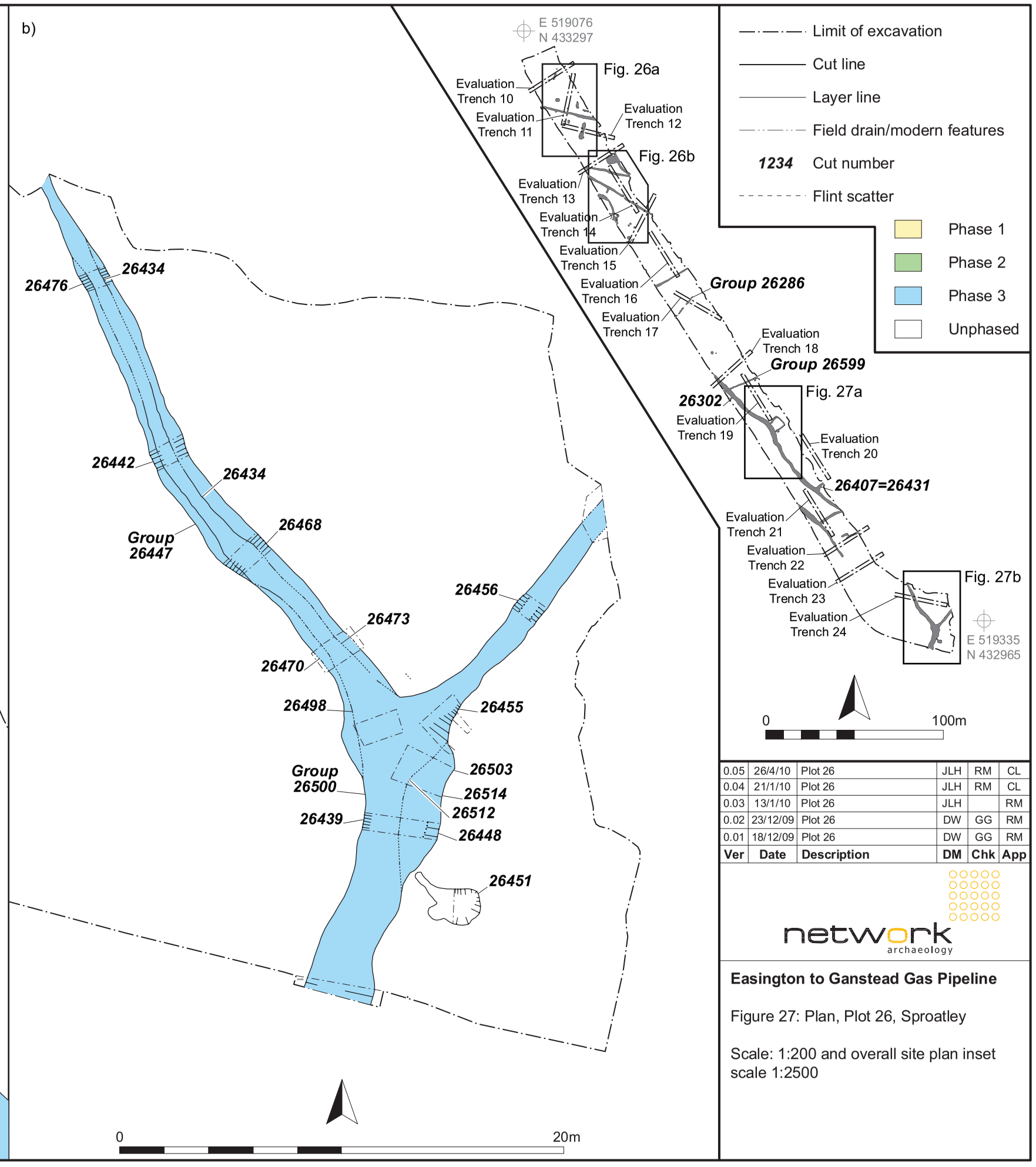
Figure 26: Plan, Plot 26, Sproatley

Scale: 1:200, inset scale 1:100 and overall site plan inset scale 1:2500

a)



b)



Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 26	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	21/1/10	Plot 26	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	13/1/10	Plot 26	JLH		RM
0.02	23/12/09	Plot 26	DW	GG	RM
0.01	18/12/09	Plot 26	DW	GG	RM

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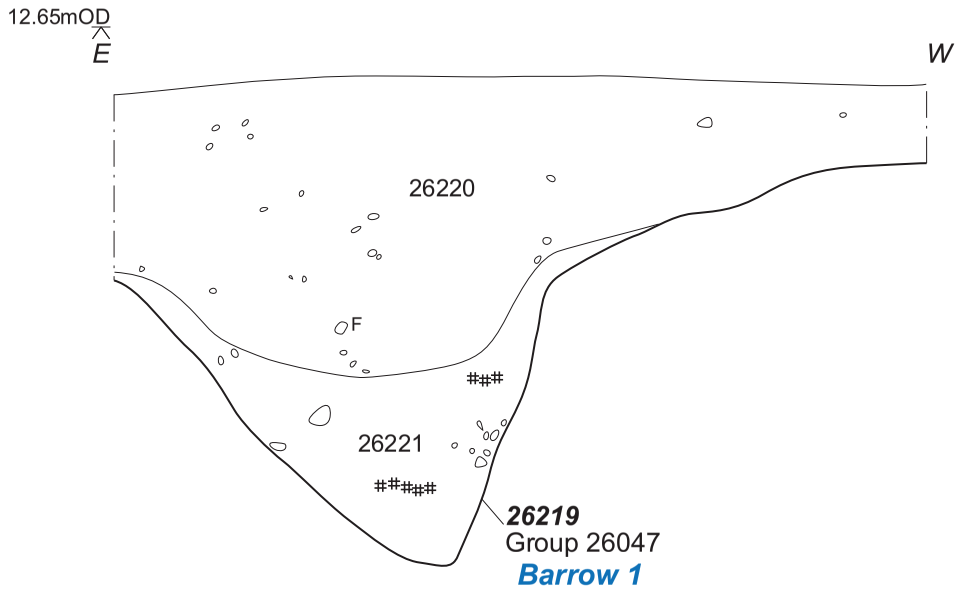
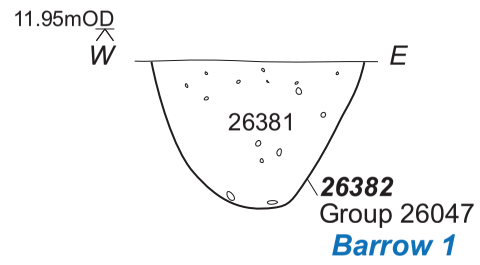
Figure 27: Plan, Plot 26, Sproatley

Scale: 1:200 and overall site plan inset scale 1:2500

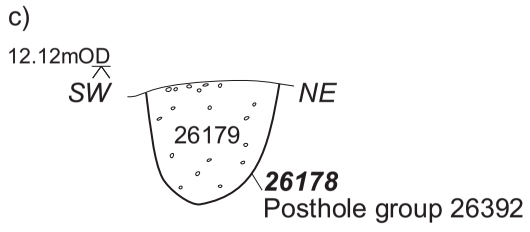
a)



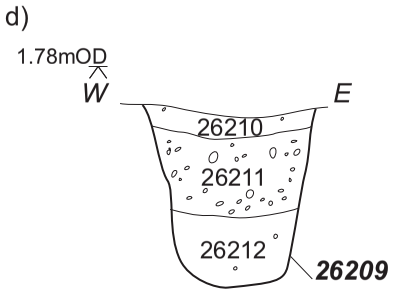
b)



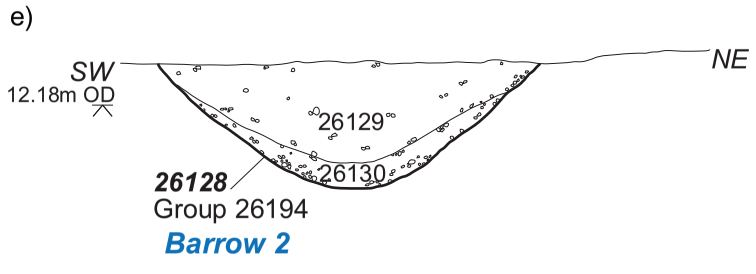
c)



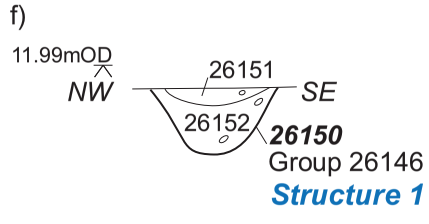
d)



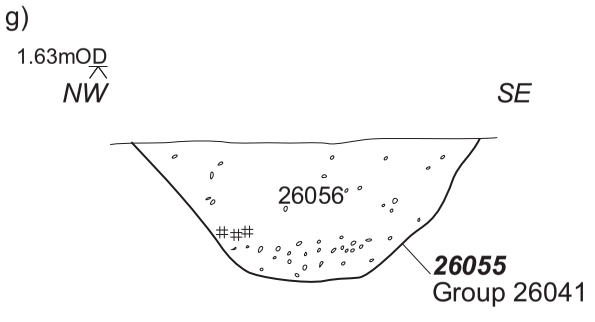
e)



f)



g)



0 2m

Limit of excavation

Cut line

Layer line

1234 Cut number

1233 Layer/fill number

Clay

Coal

Charcoal

Stones

Burnt stone

P Pottery

B Bone

F Flint

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 26	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	4/2/10	Plot 26	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	13/1/10	Plot 26	JLH		RM
0.02	18/12/09	Plot 26	DW	GG	RM
0.01	18/12/09	Plot 26	DW	GG	RM

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Figure 28: Selected sections, Plot 26, Sproatley

a)

E 519707
N 432373

31066
Evaluation Trench 34
Group 31515
31013
Fig. 30c
31132
31049
31134
31009
31145
Evaluation Trench 35
31105
31505
31107
Group 31523
31095
Group 31514
Evaluation Trench 36
Structure 1
Pit Group 31517
Group 31516
31038
31407
31502
Group 31520
Fig. 30a
Group 31522
Group 31521
31029
Group 31518
31018
Group 31519
31101
31076
31015
31103
31025
31069
Fig. 30b

E 519696
N 432326

0
20m

b)

Group 31514
31075
31062
31022
31139
Group 31517
31056
31022
31059
31054
31130
Group 31521
31094
31092
31036
31088
31020
31114
31032
31040
31085
31042
31081
31018
Group 31522
31030
31044
31046
Group 31519
Group 31518
31015
31067

0
5m

Limit of excavation
Cut line
Layer line
Field drain/modern features
1234 Cut number
Furrows
Phase 1
Phase 2
Phase 3
Unphased

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 31	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	21/1/10	Plot 31	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	13/1/10	Plot 31	JLH		RM
0.02	21/12/09	Plot 31	DW	GG	RM
0.01	24/10/09	Plot 31	DW	GG	RM

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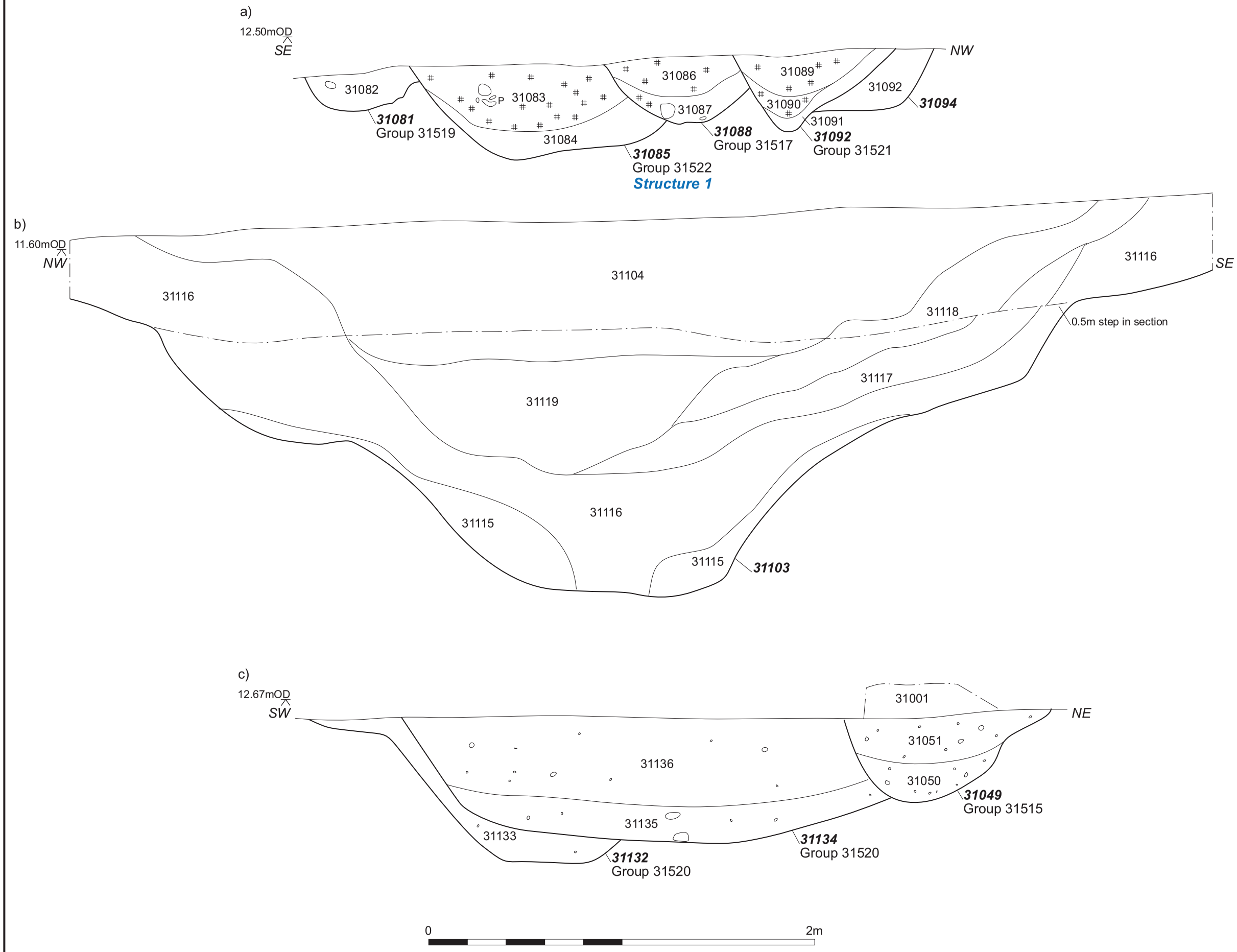
Easington to Ganstead Gas Pipeline

Figure 29: Plan, Plot 31, Nuttles

Scale: 1:200 & inset scale 1:150



- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Field drain/modern features
- ***1234*** Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- Clay
- Charcoal
- Coal
- Stones
- Burnt stone
- P Pottery
- B Bone
- F Flint

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.04	27/1/10	Plot 31	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	27/1/10	Plot 31	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	13/1/10	Plot 31	JLH		RM
0.02	21/12/09	Plot 31	DW	GG	RM
0.01	8/12/09	Plot 31	JLH	GG	RM
0.00	10/7/09	Plot 31	JLH	PF	RM

network archaeology

Easington to Ganstead Gas Pipeline

Figure 30: Selected sections, Plot 31, Nuttles

Scale: 1:20

Limit of excavation
Cut line
Layer line
Field drain/modern features
1234 Cut number
Phase 1
Phase 2
Phase 3
Phase 4
Phase 5
Phase 6
Unphased

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 35	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	25/1/10	Plot 35	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	13/1/10	Plot 35	JLH		RM
0.02	21/12/09	Plot 35	DW	GG	RM
0.01	24/10/09	Plot 35	DW	GG	RM

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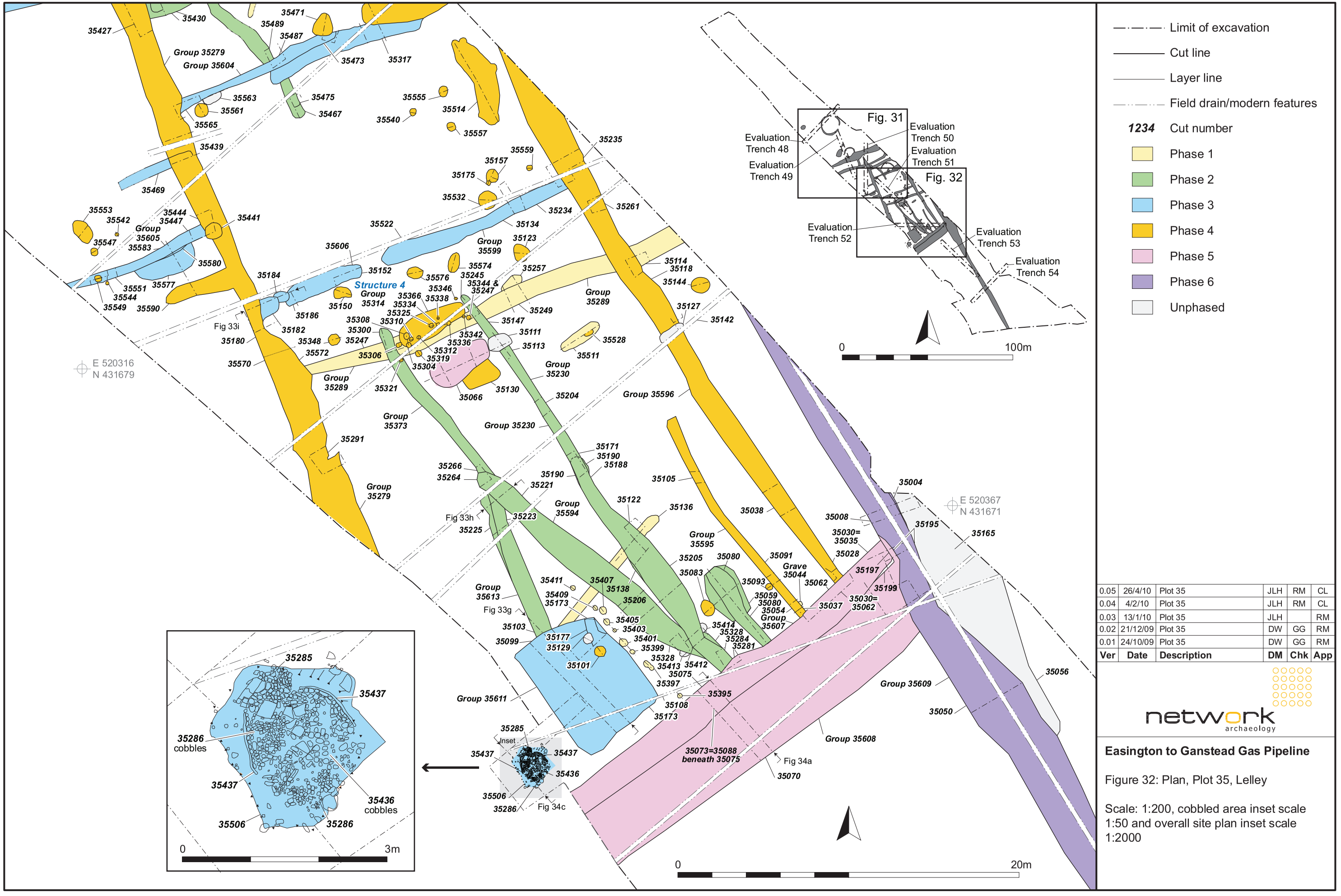
Figure 31: Plan, Plot 35, Lelley

Scale: 1:200 and inset scale 1:2000



Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 35	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	4/2/10	Plot 35	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	13/1/10	Plot 35	JLH		RM
0.02	21/12/09	Plot 35	DW	GG	RM
0.01	24/10/09	Plot 35	DW	GG	RM

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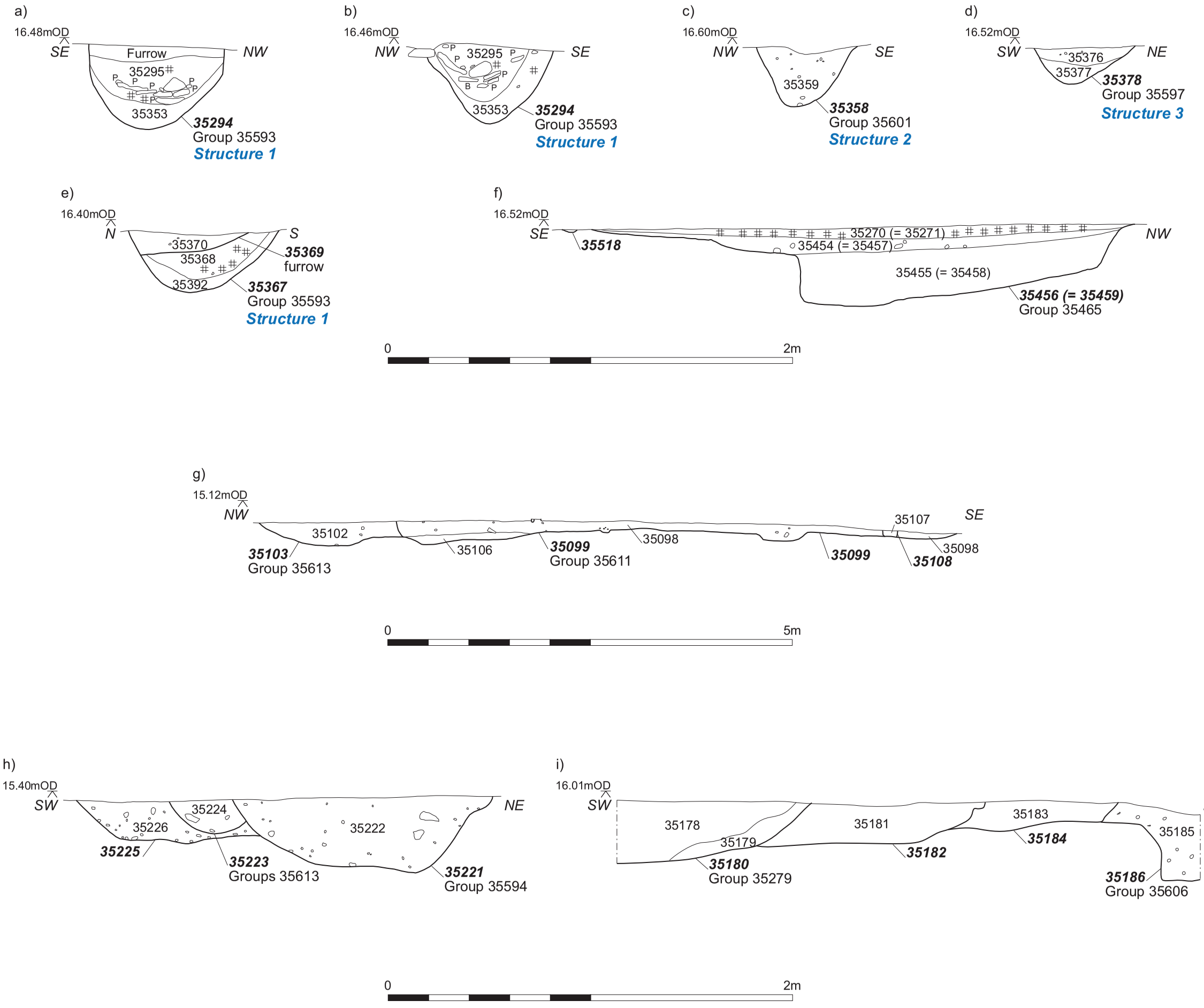
Figure 32: Plan, Plot 35, Lelley

Scale: 1:200, cobbled area inset scale 1:50 and overall site plan inset scale 1:2000



Limit of excavation
Cut line
Layer line
Field drain/modern features
1234 Cut number
1233 Layer/fill number
Clay
Charcoal
Coal
Stones
Burnt stone
P Pottery
B Bone
F Flint

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 35	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	4/2/10	Plot 35	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	13/1/10	Plot 35	JLH		RM
0.02	21/12/09	Plot 35	DW	GG	RM
0.01	8/12/09	Plot 35	JLH	GG	RM
0.00	10/7/09	Plot 35	JLH	PF	RM

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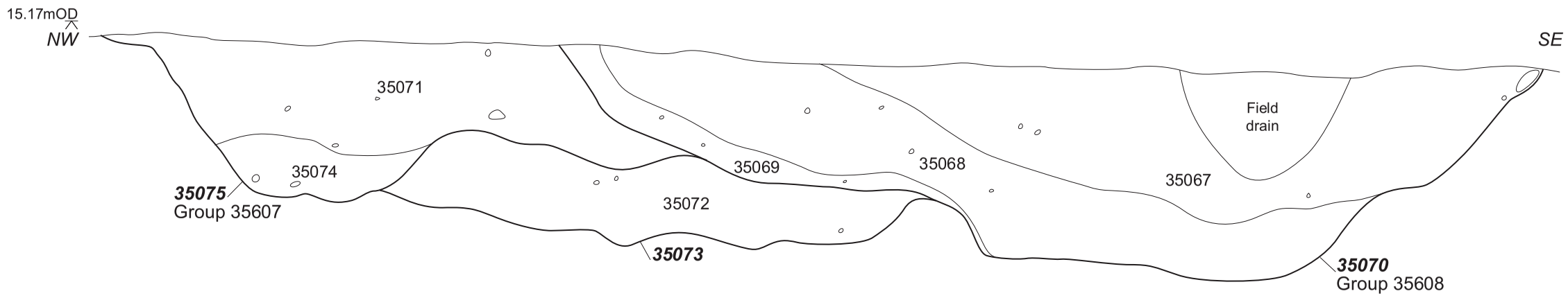
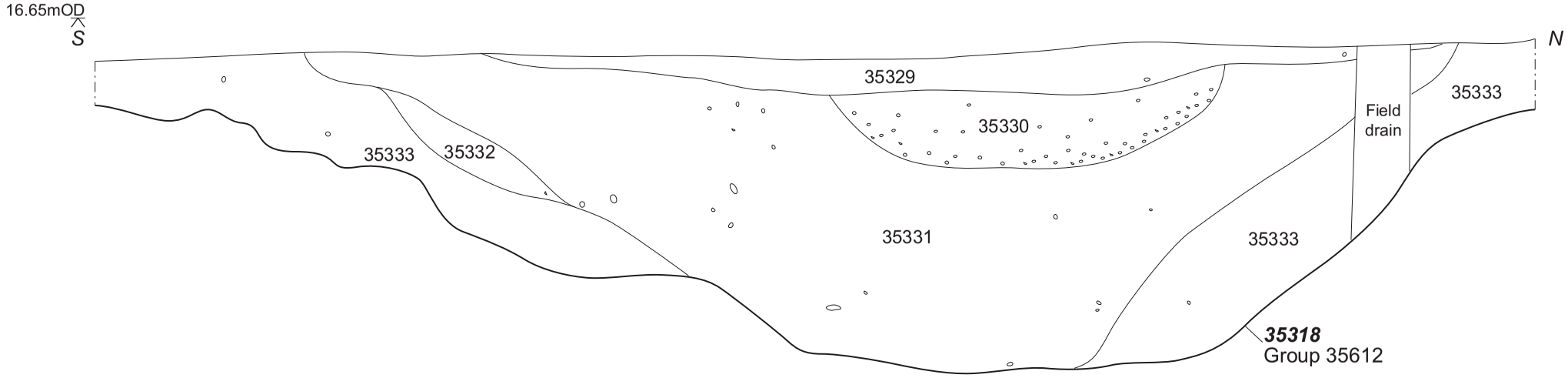
Figure 33: Selected sections, Plot 35, Lelley

Scale: 1:20 and 1:50

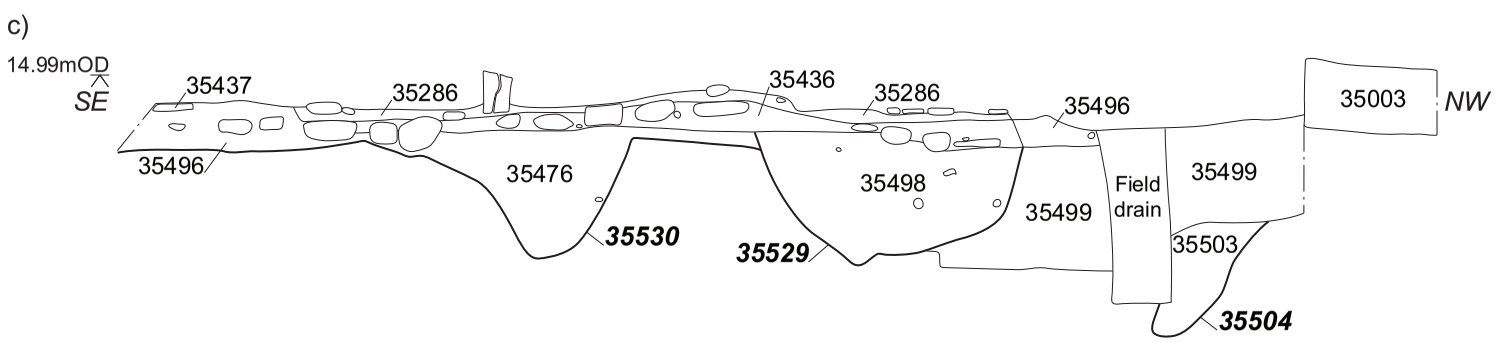
a)



b)



c)



- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Field drain/modern features
- ***1234*** Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- Clay
- Charcoal
- Coal
- Stones
- Burnt stone
- P Pottery
- B Bone
- F Flint

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 35	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	4/2/10	Plot 35	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	13/1/10	Plot 35	JLH		RM
0.02	21/12/09	Plot 35	DW	GG	RM
0.01	8/12/09	Plot 35	JLH	GG	RM
0.00	10/7/09	Plot 35	JLH	PF	RM

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Figure 34: Selected sections, Plot 35, Lelley

Scale: 1:20

E 520921
N 431369

E 520982
N 431347

a)
17.62mOD
N — S
119849
119848
119807 Group 120027
Structure 2
119806 Group 120028
Structure 3
0 2m

b)
17.68mOD
SW — NE
119836
119834
119837 Group 119840
Structure 4
119835 Group 119842

c)
17.47mOD
S — N
119238
119237 Group 120020

d)
17.81mOD
E — W
119816
P 119814
119831
119817 Group 119840
Structure 4
119815 Group 120030

0 2m

0 20m

Limit of excavation
Cut line
Layer line
Field drain/modern features
1234 Cut number
1233 Layer/fill number
Clay
Charcoal
Stones
Furrows
Phase 1
Phase 2
Phase 3
Phase 4
Unphased

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 36	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	4/2/10	Plot 36	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	13/1/10	Plot 36	JLH		RM
0.02	21/12/09	Plot 36	DW	GG	RM
0.01	15/12/09	Plot 36	JLH	GG	RM

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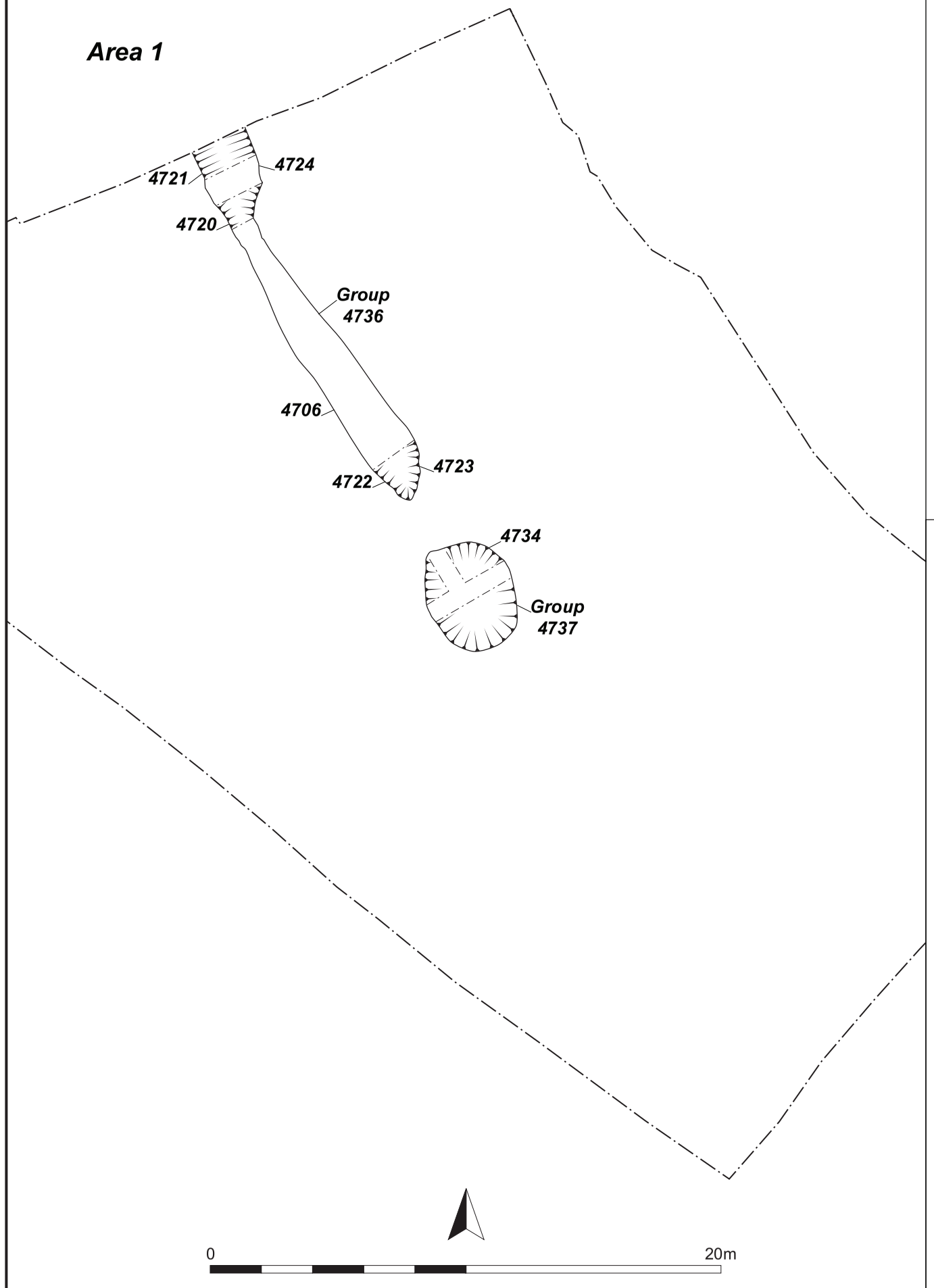
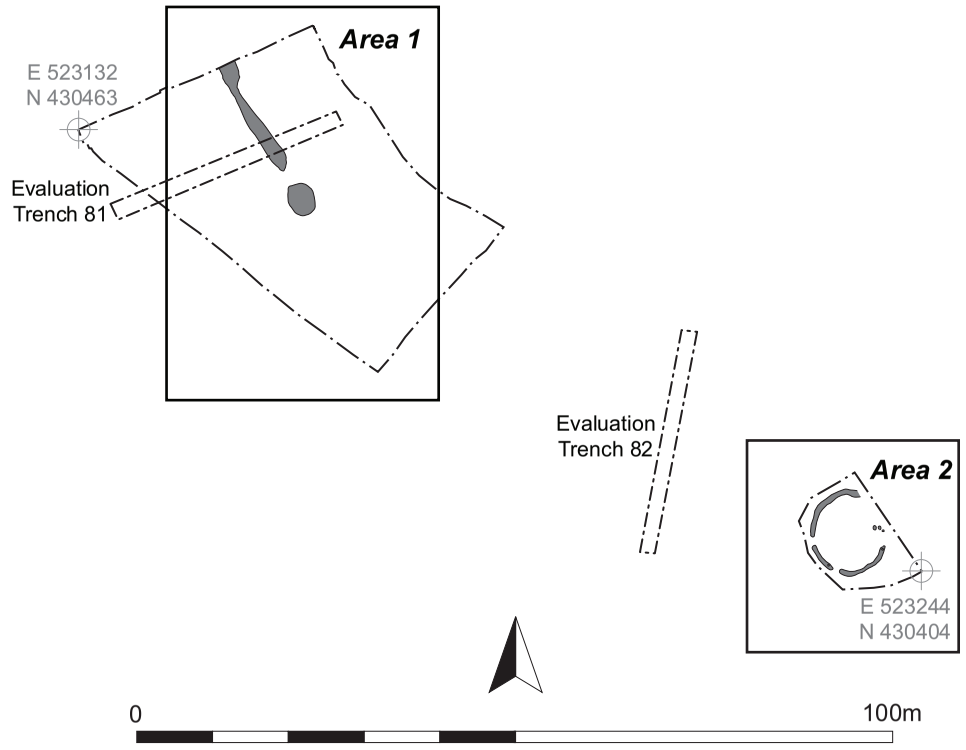
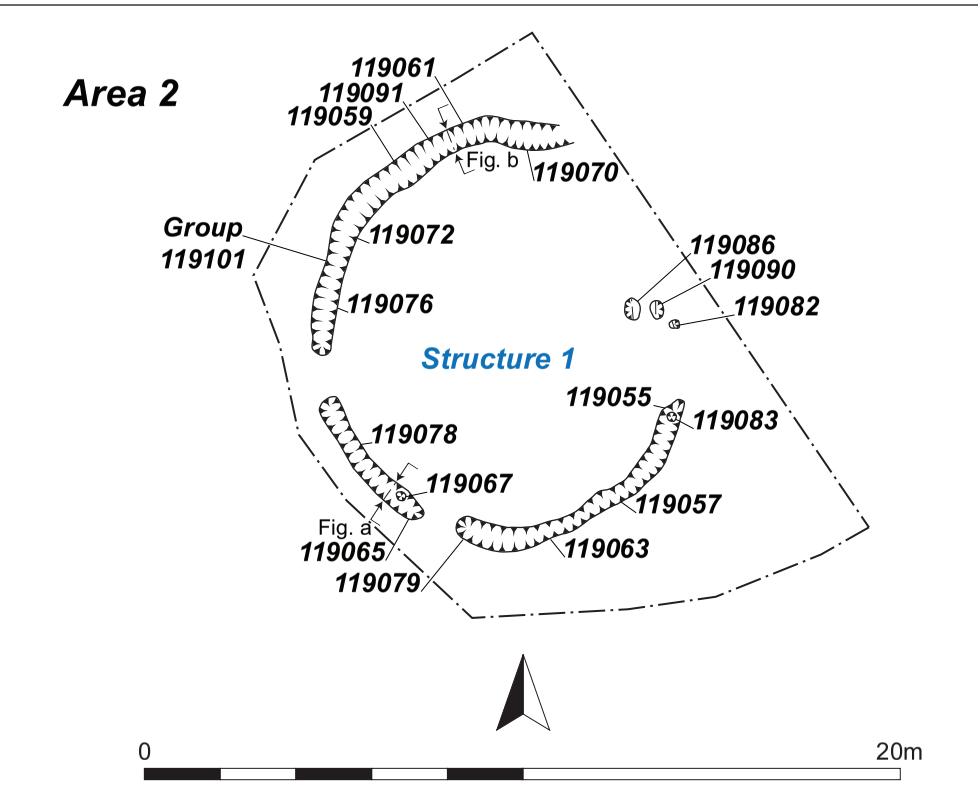
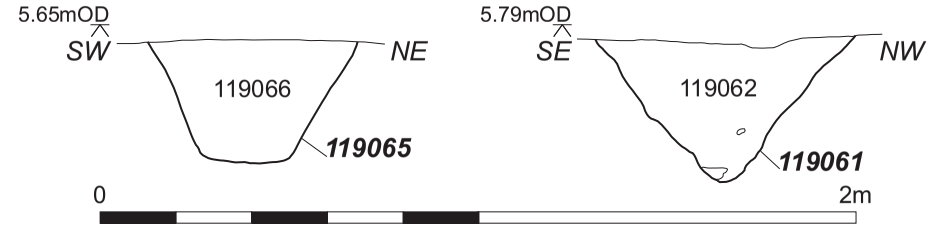
Figure 35: Plan and selected sections, Plot 36, New York

Scale: 1:200 and 1:20









- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Field drain/modern features
- ***1234*** Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- Clay
- Charcoal
- Stones
- Furrows

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 47	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	21/1/10	Plot 47	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	13/1/10	Plot 47	JLH		RM
0.02	14/12/09	Plot 47	DW	GG	RM
0.01	14/12/09	Plot 47	JLH	GG	RM

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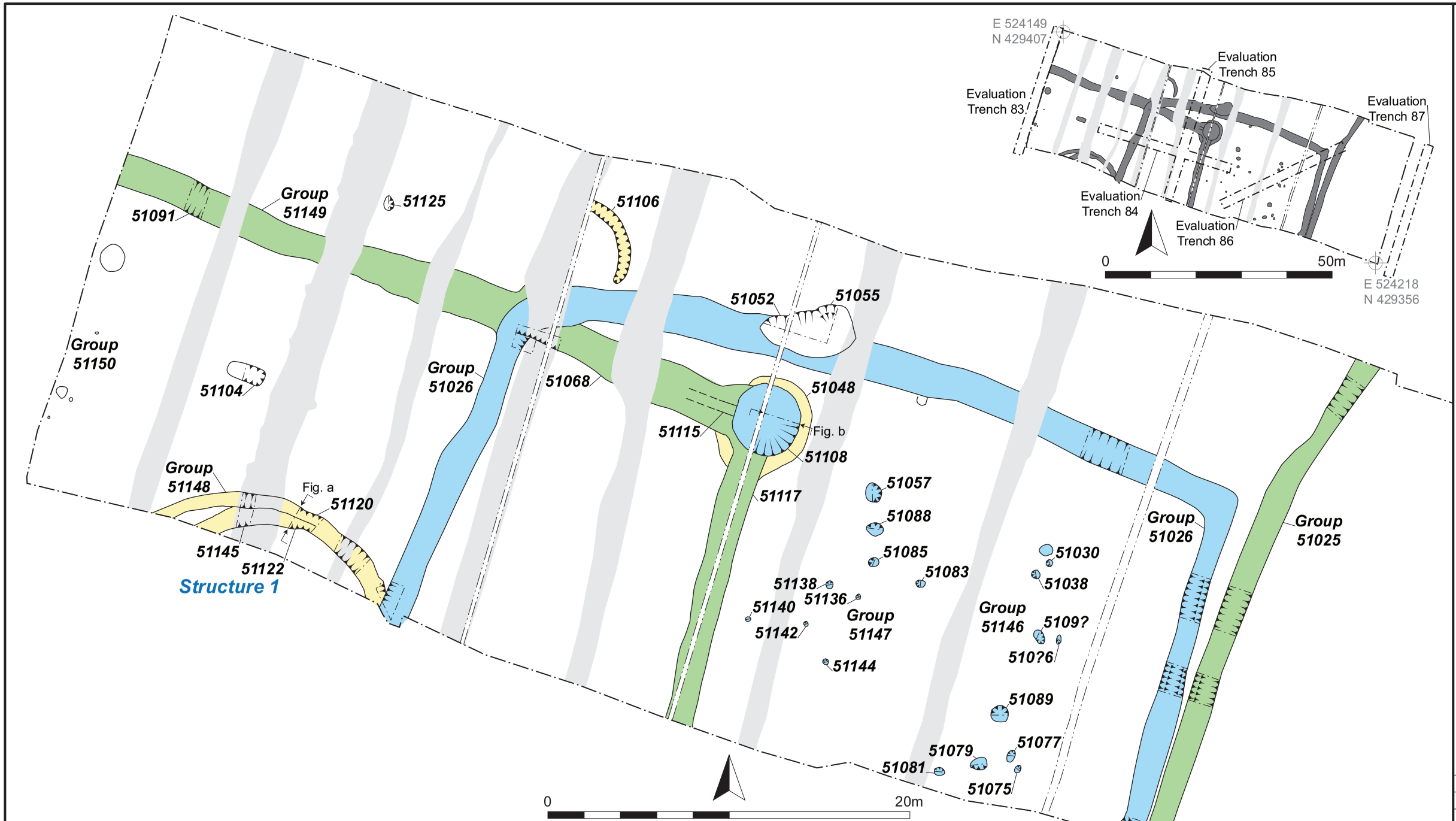
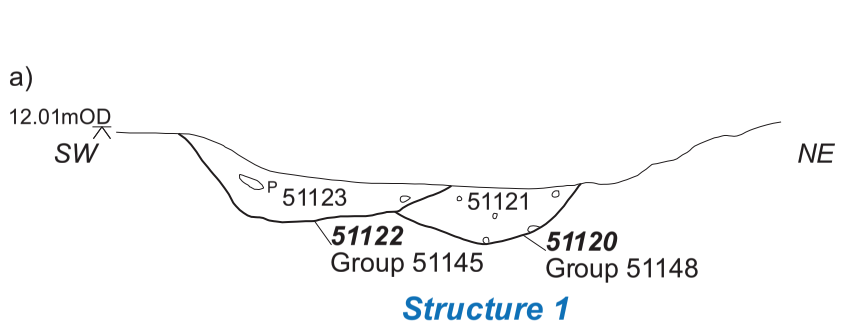
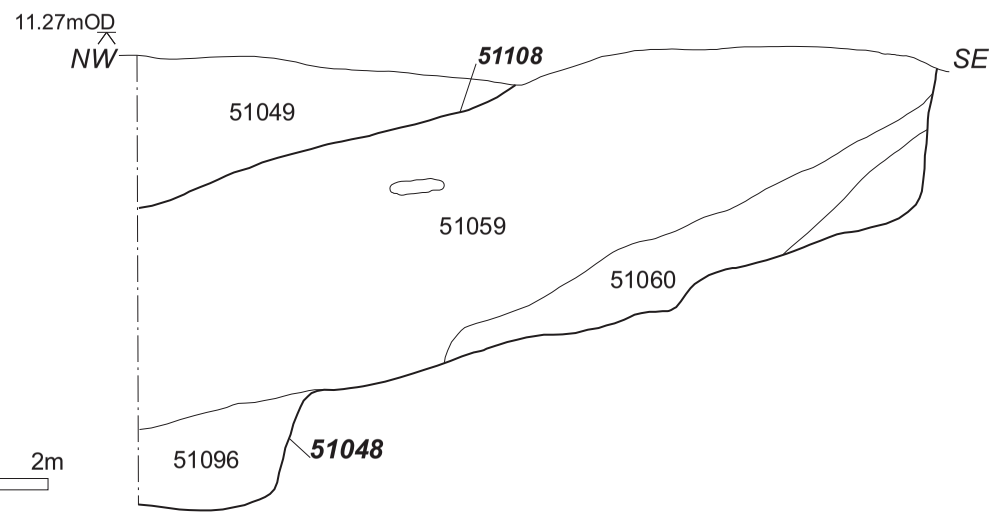
Figure 36: Plan and selected sections, Plot 47, Braemere Hill

Scale: 1:1000, 1:200 and 1:20







Limit of excavation
Cut line
Layer line
Field drain/modern features
1234 Cut number
1233 Layer/fill number
Clay
Charcoal
Stones
Furrows
Phase 1
Phase 2
Phase 3
Unphased

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 51	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	21/1/10	Plot 51	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	13/1/10	Plot 51	JLH		RM
0.02	21/12/09	Plot 51	DW	GG	RM
0.01	11/12/09	Plot 51	JLH	GG	RM

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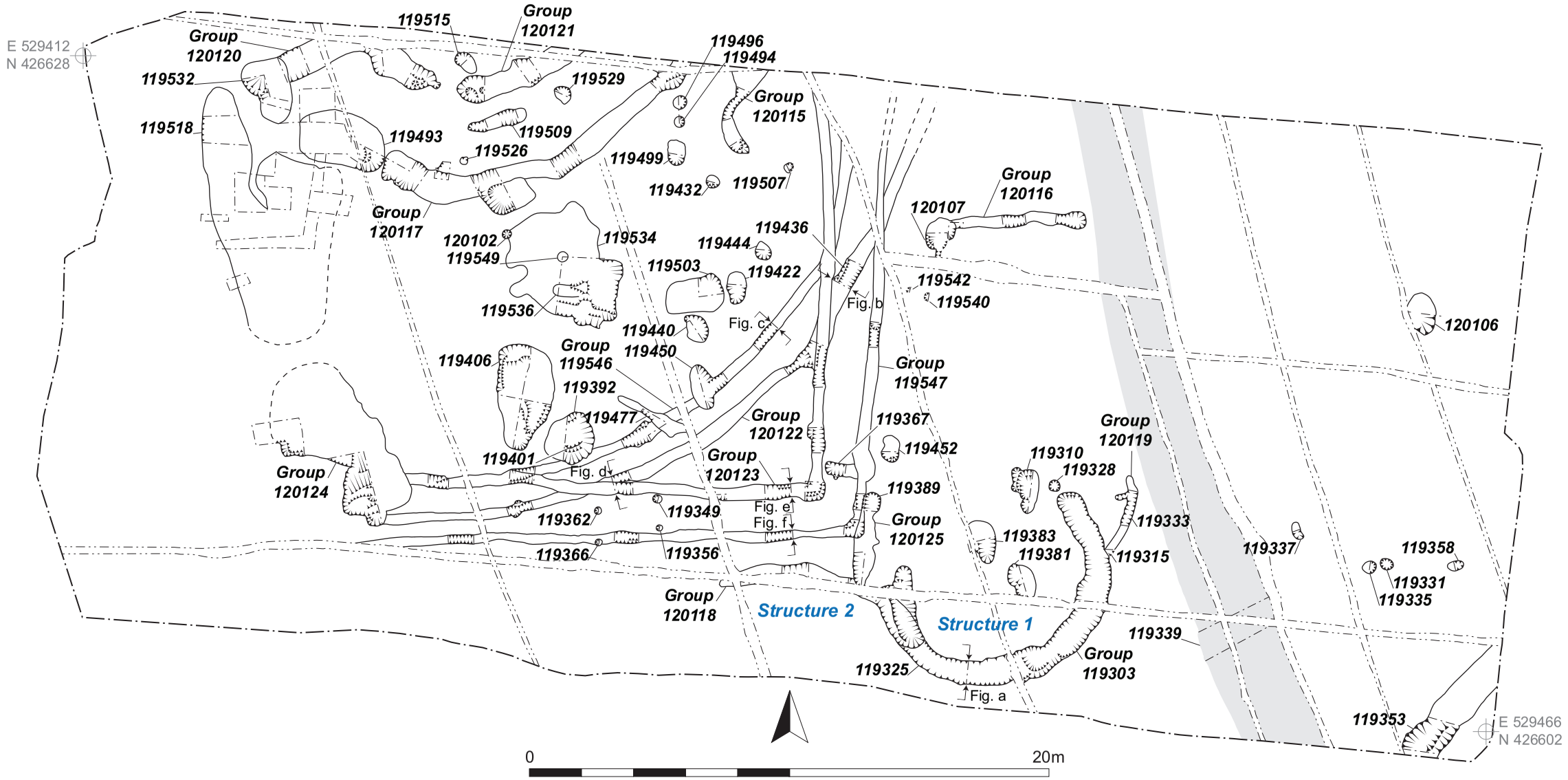
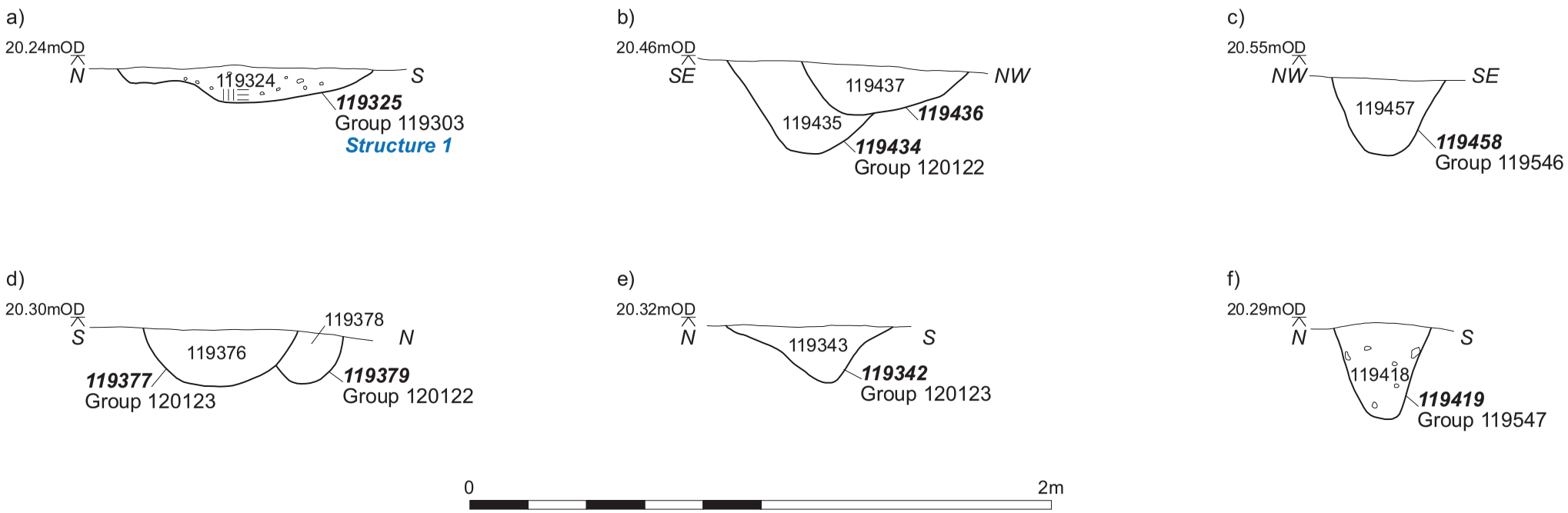
Figure 37: Plan and selected sections, Plot 51, Burstwick

Scale: 1:1000, 1:250 and 1:20





- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Field drain/modern features
- 1234 Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- Clay
- Charcoal
- Stones
- Furrows

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 68	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	27/1/10	Plot 68	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	13/1/10	Plot 68	JLH		RM
0.02	21/12/09	Plot 68	DW	GG	RM
0.01	9/12/09	Plot 68	JLH	GG	RM

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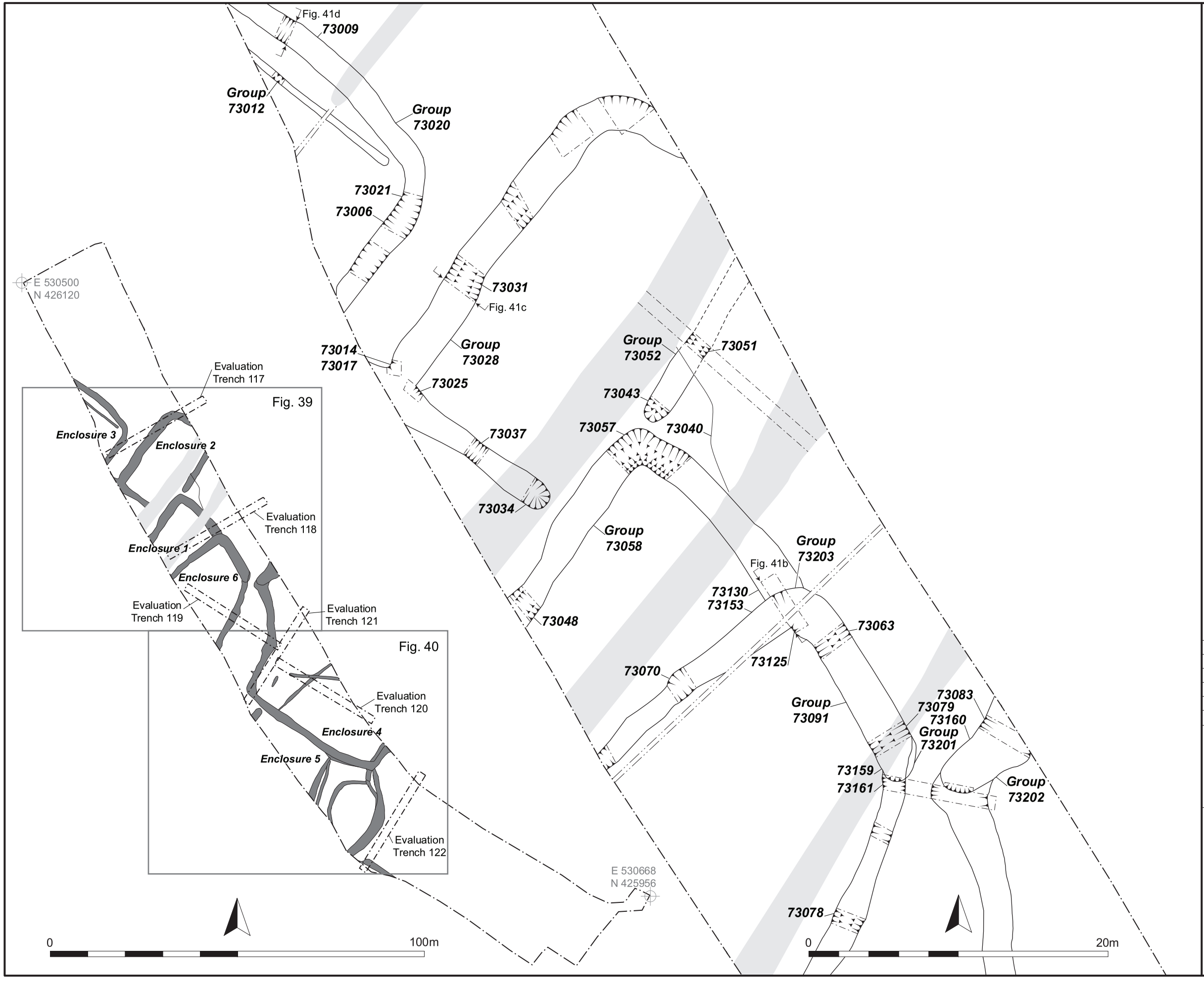
Figure 38: Plan and selected sections, Plot 68, Churchlands

Scale: 1:200



Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 73	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	5/2/10	Plot 73	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	13/1/10	Plot 73	JLH		RM
0.02	21/12/09	Plot 73	DW	GG	RM
0.01	4/12/09	Plot 73	JLH	GG	RM

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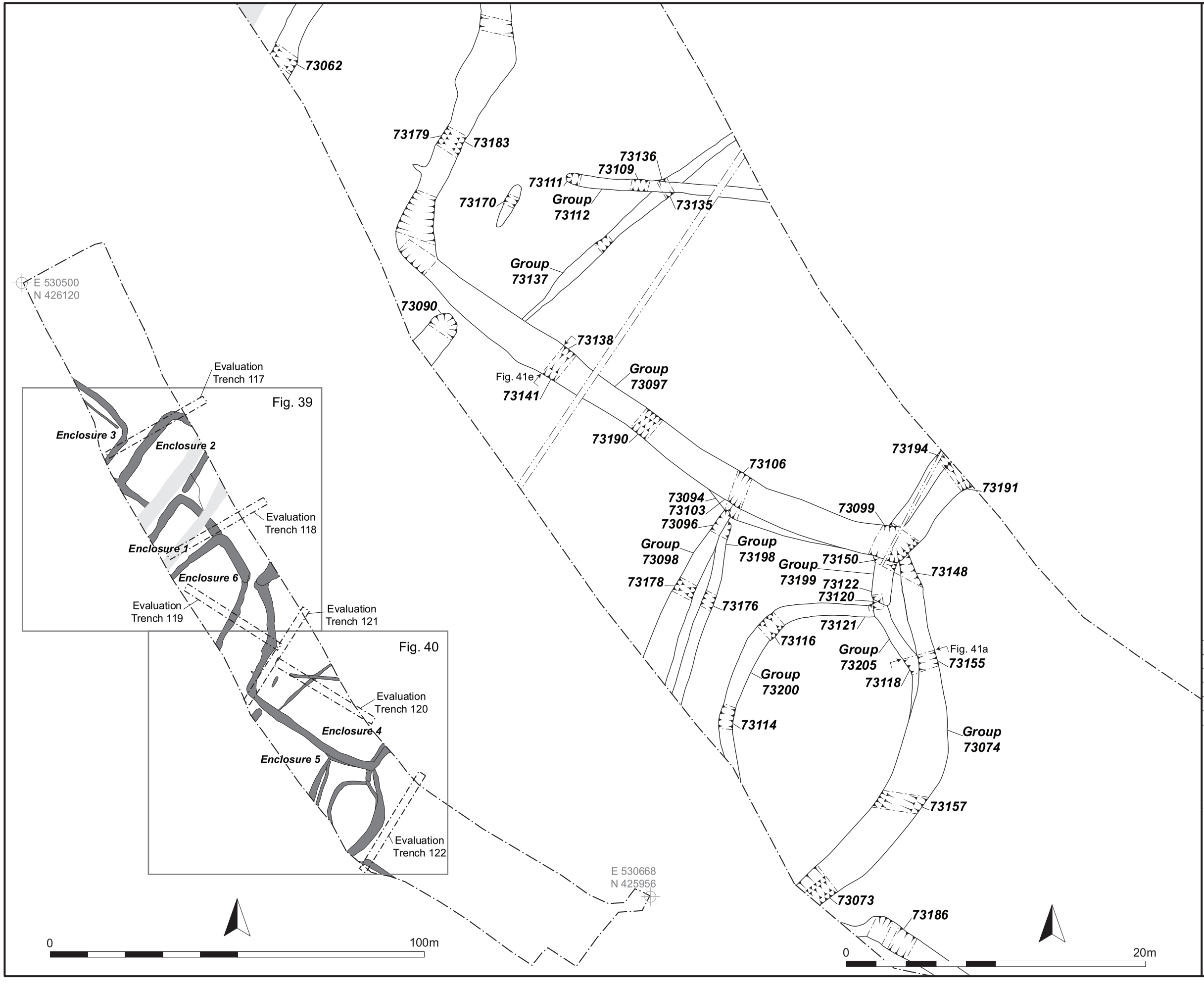
Figure 39: Plan, Plot 73, Winstead

Scale: 1:1000 and 1:250



Limit of excavation

Cut line

Layer line

Field drain/modern features

1234 Cut number

1233 Layer/fill number

Furrows

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 73	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	21/1/10	Plot 73	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	13/1/10	Plot 73	JLH		RM
0.02	21/12/09	Plot 73	DW	GG	RM
0.01	7/12/09	Plot 73	JLH	GG	RM

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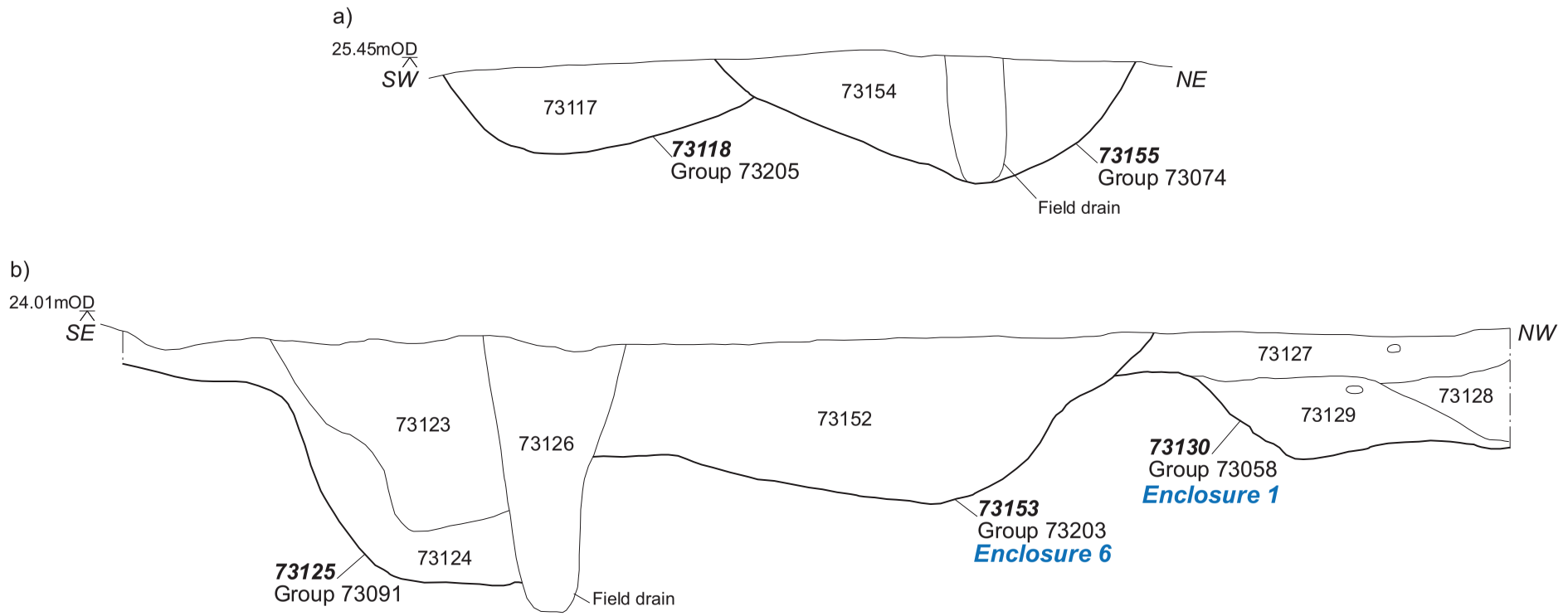
Figure 40: Plan, Plot 73, Winstead

Scale: 1:1000 and 1:250



Limit of excavation
Cut line
Layer line
Field drain/modern features
1234 Cut number
1233 Layer/fill number
Clay
Charcoal
Coal
Stones
Burnt stone
P Pottery
B Bone
F Flint

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 73	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	27/1/10	Plot 73	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	13/1/10	Plot 73	JLH		RM
0.02	21/12/09	Plot 73	DW	GG	RM
0.01	7/12/09	Plot 73	JLH	GG	RM
0.00	10/7/09	Plot 73	JLH	PF	RM

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Figure 41: Selected sections, Plot 73, Winestead

Scale: 1:20

a)

15.91mOD

SE — NW

88151 88152 88153 88154 88155 88156 88157 88158 88159 88160 88161 88162 88163 88164 88165

88026 Group 88171

88144 Group 88174

0 2m

b)

16.09mOD

SE — NW

88063 88015 88063

88064 Group 88171 — 88016 Group 88169 — 88064 Group 88171

Structure 1

c)

16.08mOD

S — N

88053 88051 88053

88052 Group 88169 — 88050 Group 88170 — 88052 Group 88169

Structure 1

Structure 2

0 1m

88008 88048 88100 88010 88018 88022 8803 8804 8836 8838 8840 8842 8846 8855 8856 8857 8858 8859 8860 88006 88061 88107 88109 88111 88133

Group 88171 Group 88172 Group 88170 Group 88168 Group 88169 Group 88173 Group 88174

Structure 1 Structure 2 Structure 3 Structure 4

Fig. a Fig. b Fig. c

0 20m

E 533320
N 423134

Evaluation Trench 156

Evaluation Trench 157

E 533366
N 423064

0 50m

- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Field drain/modern features
- ***1234*** Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- Clay
- Charcoal
- Stones
- Furrows

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 88	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	21/1/10	Plot 88	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	14/1/10	Plot 88	JLH		RM
0.02	22/12/09	Plot 88	DW	GG	RM
0.01	10/12/09	Plot 88	JLH	GG	RM

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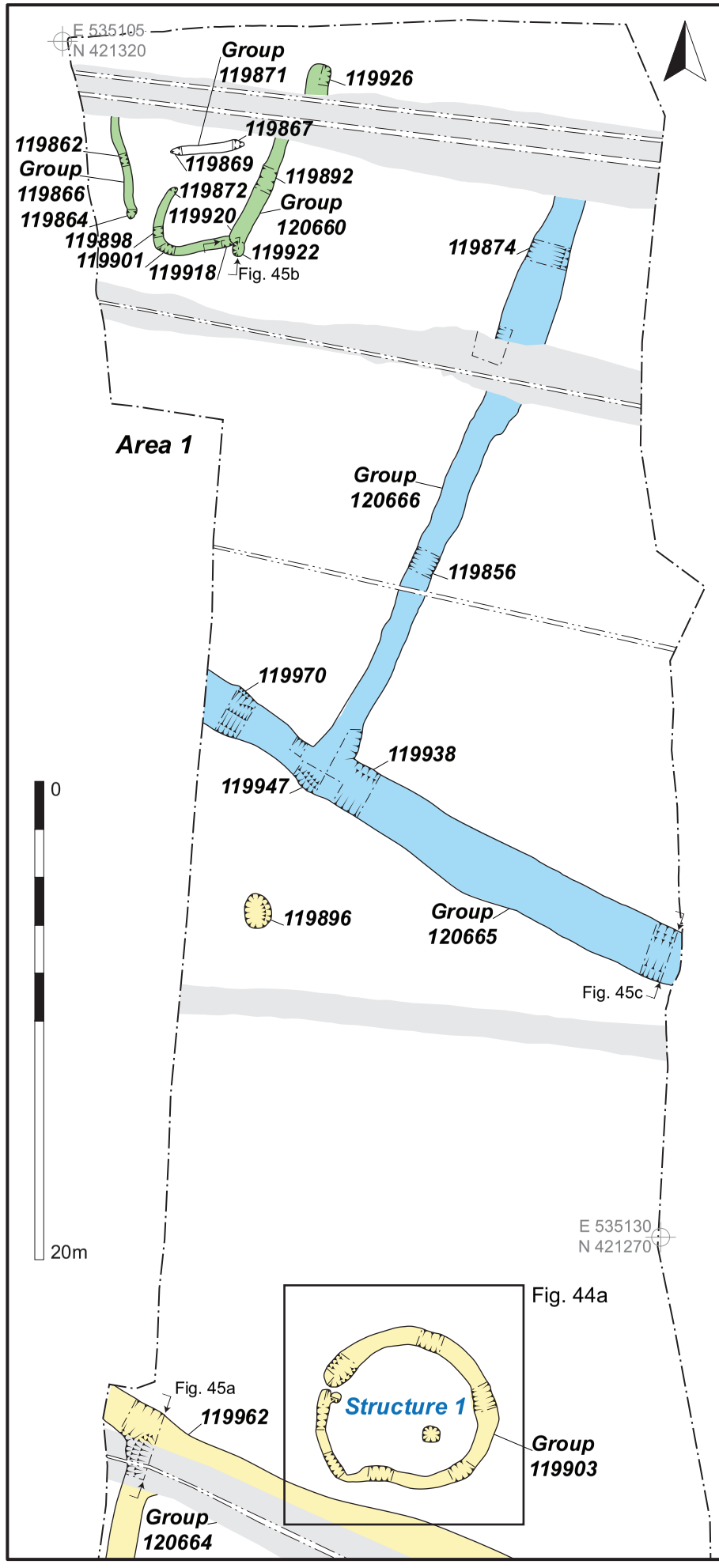
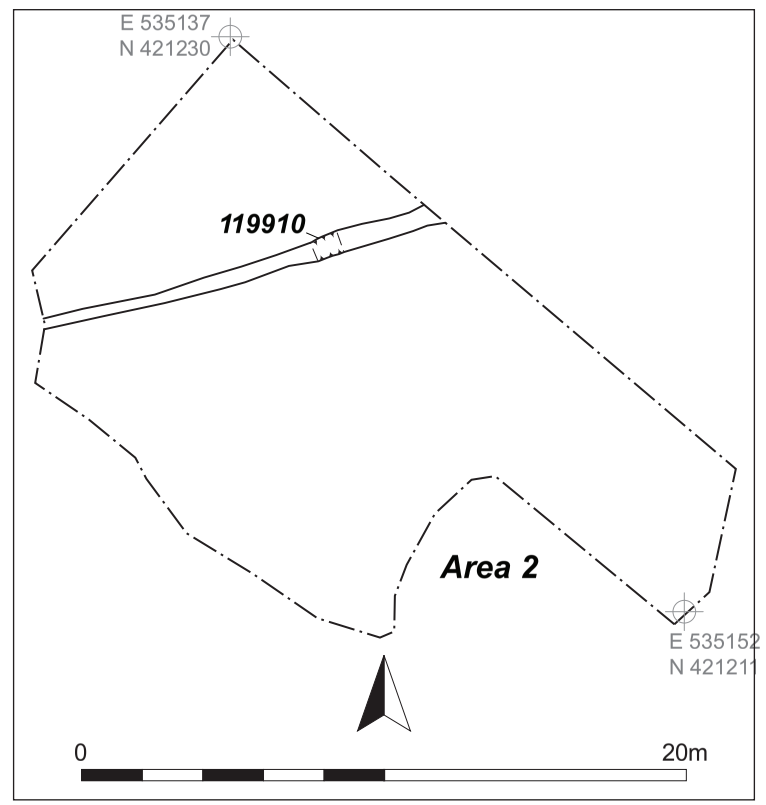
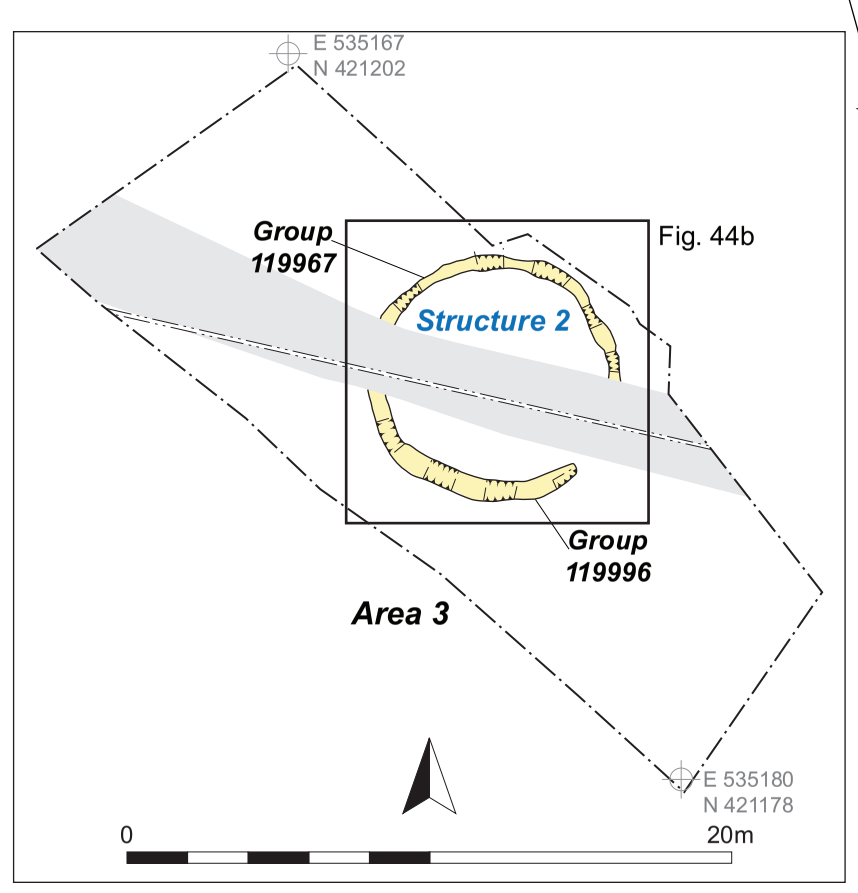
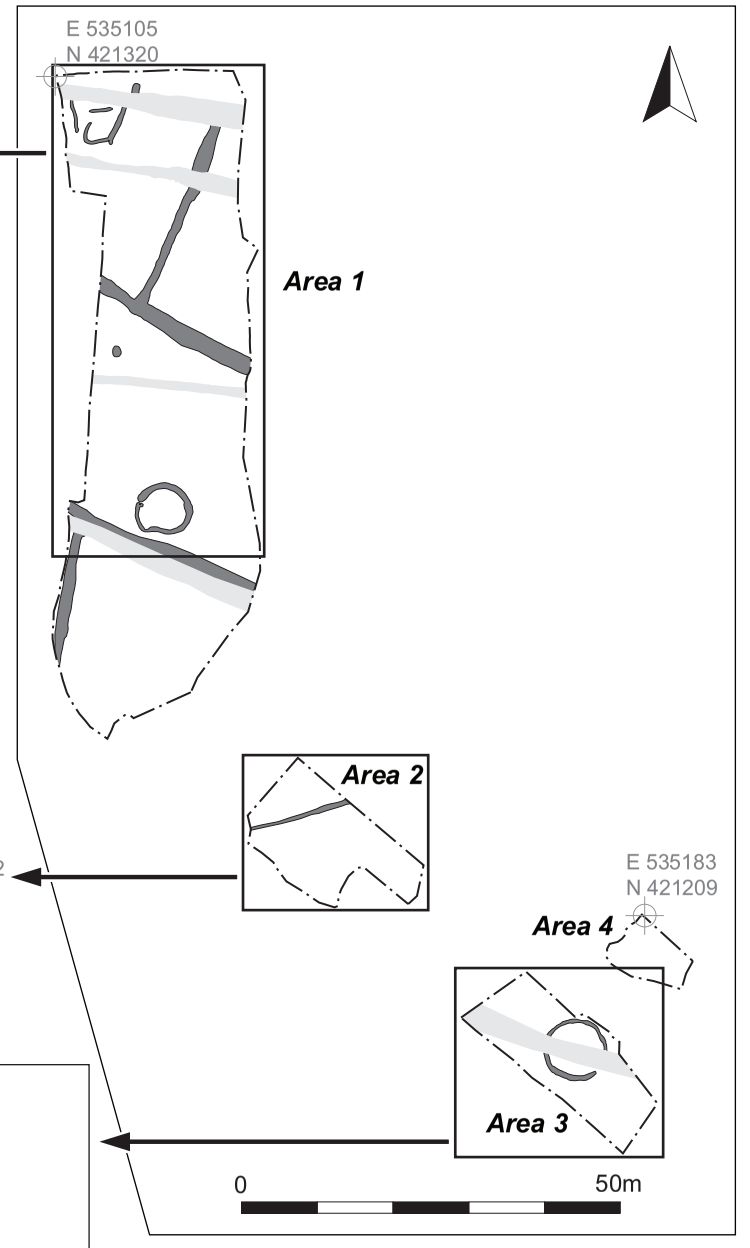
Figure 42: Plan and selected sections, Plot 88, Patrington

Scale: 1:1000, 1:250 and 1:20









Limit of excavation
Cut line
Layer line
Field drain/modern features
1234 Cut number
1233 Layer/fill number
Furrows
Phase 1
Phase 2
Phase 3
Unphased

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 98	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	5/2/10	Plot 98	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	14/1/10	Plot 98	JLH		RM
0.02	21/12/09	Plot 98	DW	GG	RM
0.01	1/12/09	Plot 98	JLH	GG	RM

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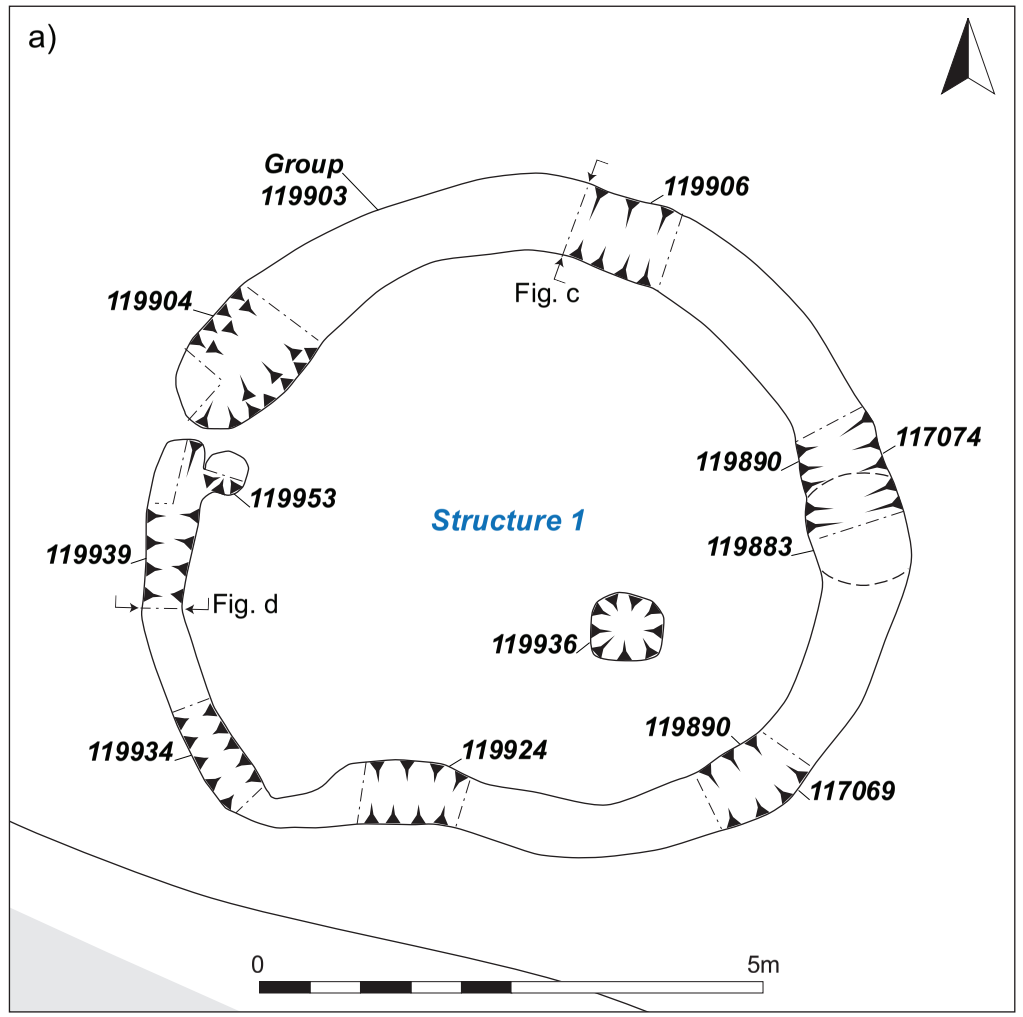
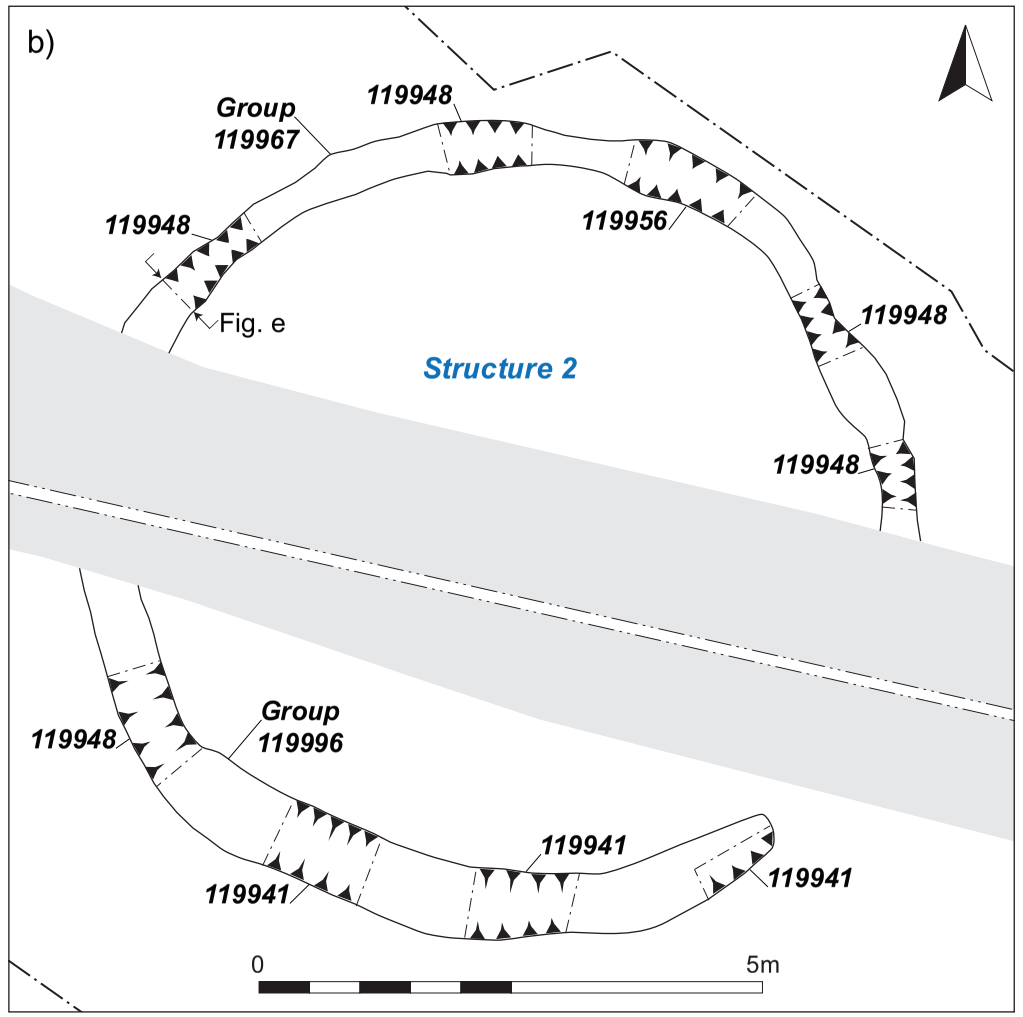
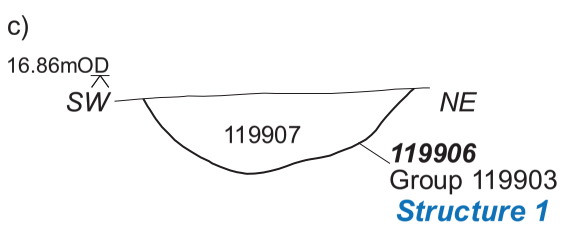
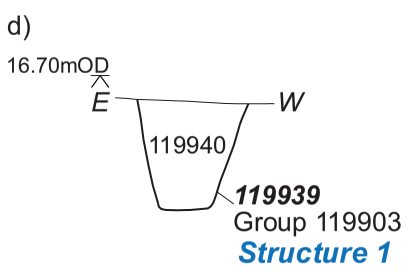
Figure 43: Plan, Plot 98, Bluegate Corner

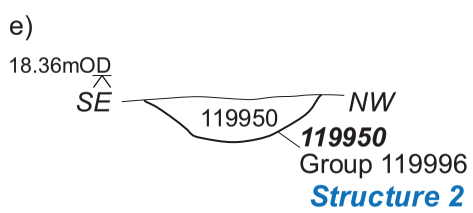
Scale: 1:1000 and 1:250











Limit of excavation
Cut line
Layer line
Field drain/modern features
1234 Cut number
1233 Layer/fill number
Furrows

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 98	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	27/1/10	Plot 98	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	14/1/10	Plot 98	JLH		RM
0.02	21/12/09	Plot 98	JLH	GG	RM
0.01	2/12/09	Plot 98	JLH	GG	RM

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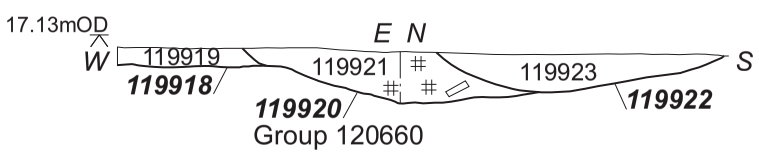
Figure 44: Plan and selected sections, Plot 98, Bluegate Corner
a) Detail plan of ring ditch in Area 1
b) Detail plan of ring ditch in Area 3

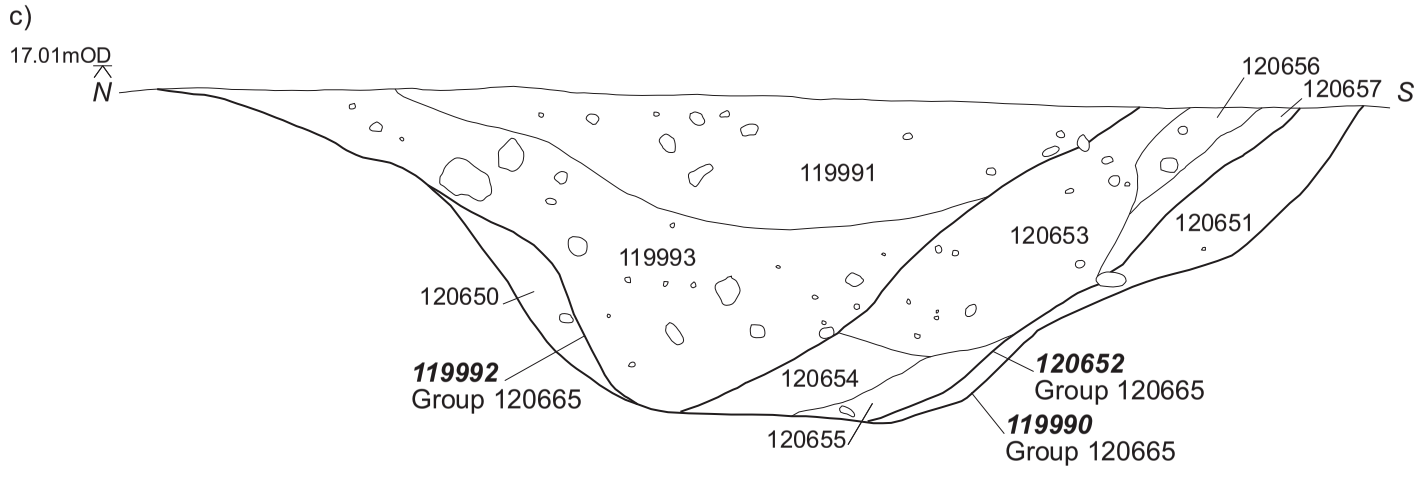
Scale: 1:75 and 1:20

a)

b)



c)



- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Field drain/modern features
- ***1234*** Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- Clay
- Charcoal
- Coal
- Stones
- Burnt stone
- P Pottery
- B Bone
- F Flint

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 98	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	5/2/10	Plot 98	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	14/1/10	Plot 98	JLH		RM
0.02	21/12/09	Plot 98	JLH	GG	RM
0.01	4/12/09	Plot 98	JLH	GG	RM
0.00	10/7/09	Plot 98	JLH	PF	RM

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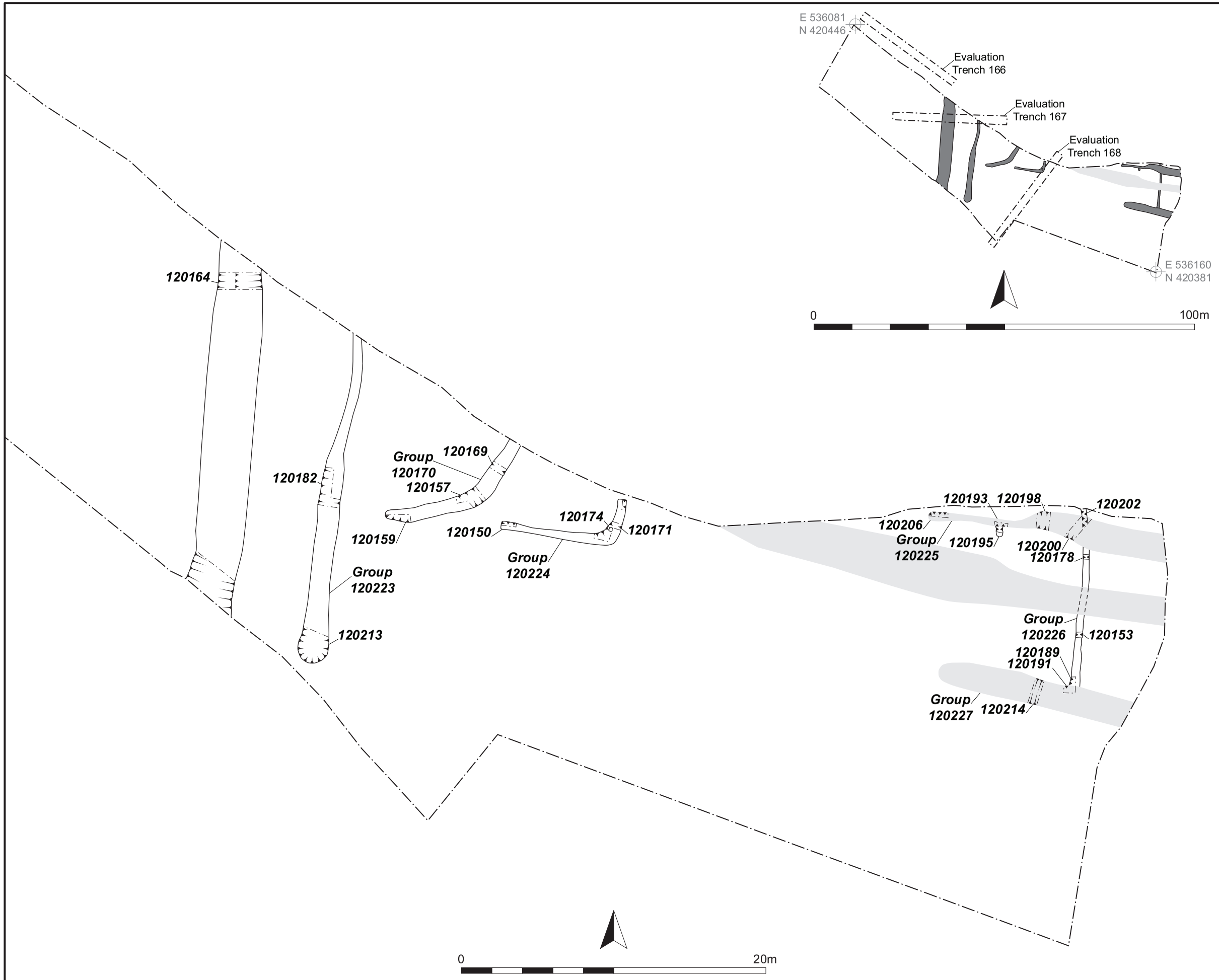
Figure 45: Selected sections, Plot 98, Bluegate Corner

Scale: 1:20



Limit of excavation

Cut line

Layer line

Field drain/modern features

1234 Cut number

1233 Layer/fill number

Furrows

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 103	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	21/1/10	Plot 103	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	14/1/10	Plot 103	JLH		RM
0.02	22/12/09	Plot 103	DW	GG	RM
0.01	26/10/09	Plot 103	JLH	GG	RM

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Figure 46: Plan, Plot 103, Weeton

Scale: 1:1000 and 1:250

Limit of excavation
Cut line
Layer line
Field drain/modern features
1234 Cut number
1233 Layer/fill number
Furrows
Phase 1
Phase 2
Phase 3
Phase 4
Unphased

E 536280
N 420399

Evaluation Trench 169

Evaluation Trench 170

Evaluation Trench 171

12014
12018
12016
12023
10436
Group 12081
10441
10430
12080
Fig. 48b
Fig. 48a
12046
12056
12095
Group 12096
12061
12063
Enclosure 1
12070
12050
12102
Group 12103
12048
12052
12084
Group 12113
12040
12021
Group 12003
12089
Enclosure 2
Fig. 48c
12006
12012
12009

E 536330
N 420366

0 20m

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 104	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	21/1/10	Plot 104	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	14/1/10	Plot 104	JLH		RM
0.02	23/12/09	Plot 104	DW	GG	RM
0.01	26/10/09	Plot 104	JLH	GG	RM

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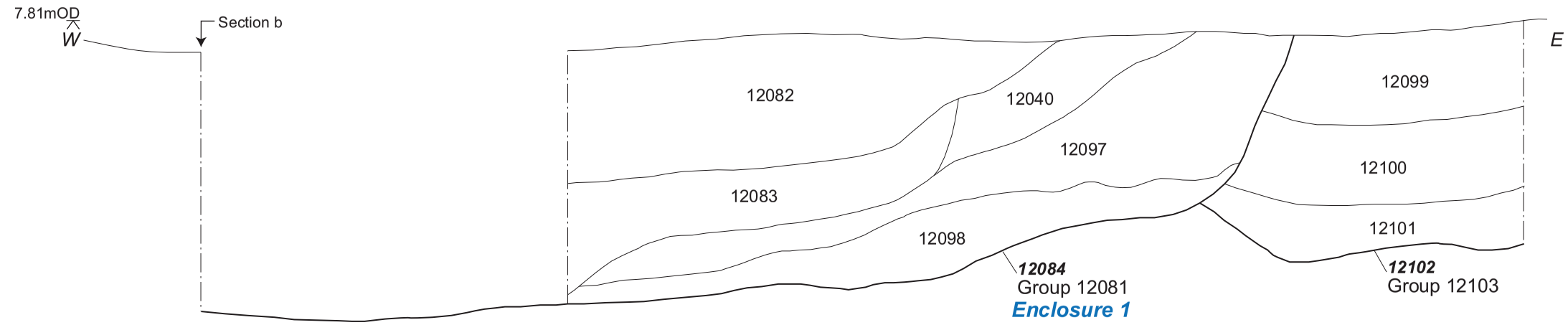
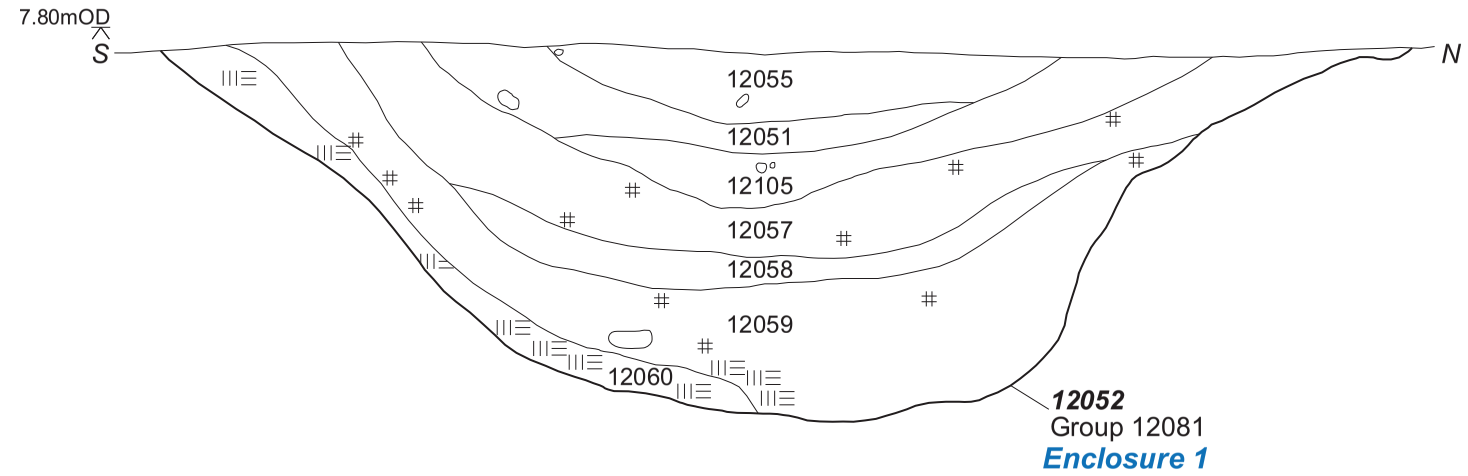
Figure 47: Plan, Plot 104, Scorborough Hill

Scale: 1:250

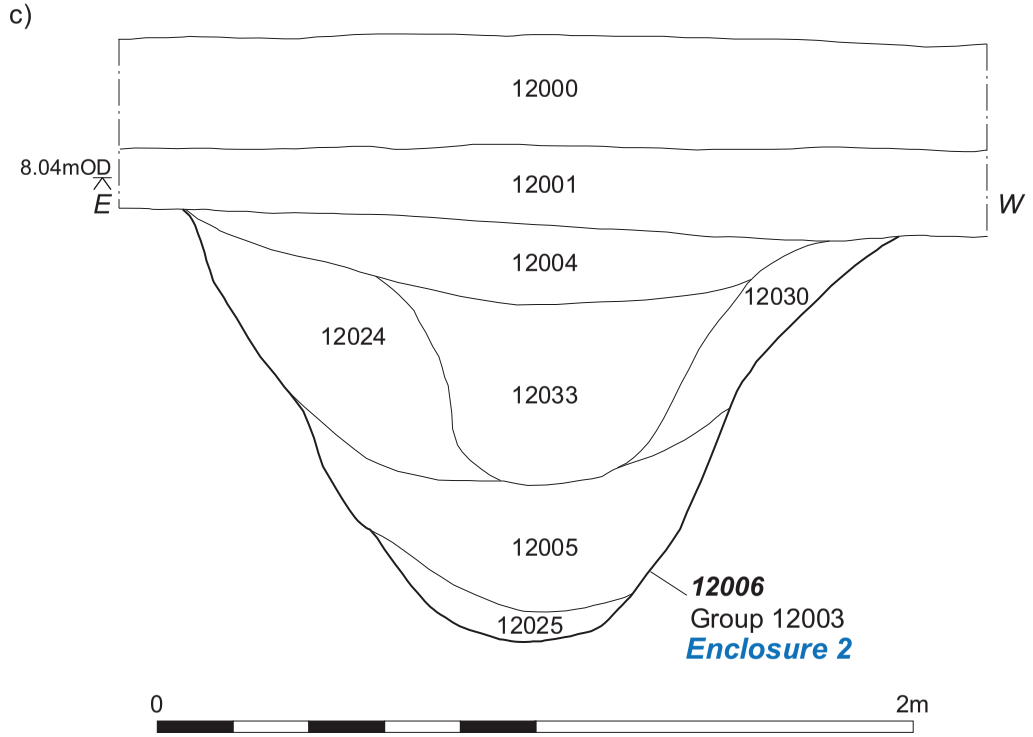
a)



b)



c)



- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Field drain/modern features
- ***1234*** Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- Clay
- Charcoal
- Coal
- Stones
- Burnt stone
- Pottery
- Bone
- Flint

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 104	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	27/1/10	Plot 104	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	15/1/10	Plot 104	JLH		RM
0.02	22/12/09	Plot 104	DW	GG	RM
0.01	4/12/09	Plot 104	JLH	GG	RM
0.00	10/7/09	Plot 104	JLH	PF	RM

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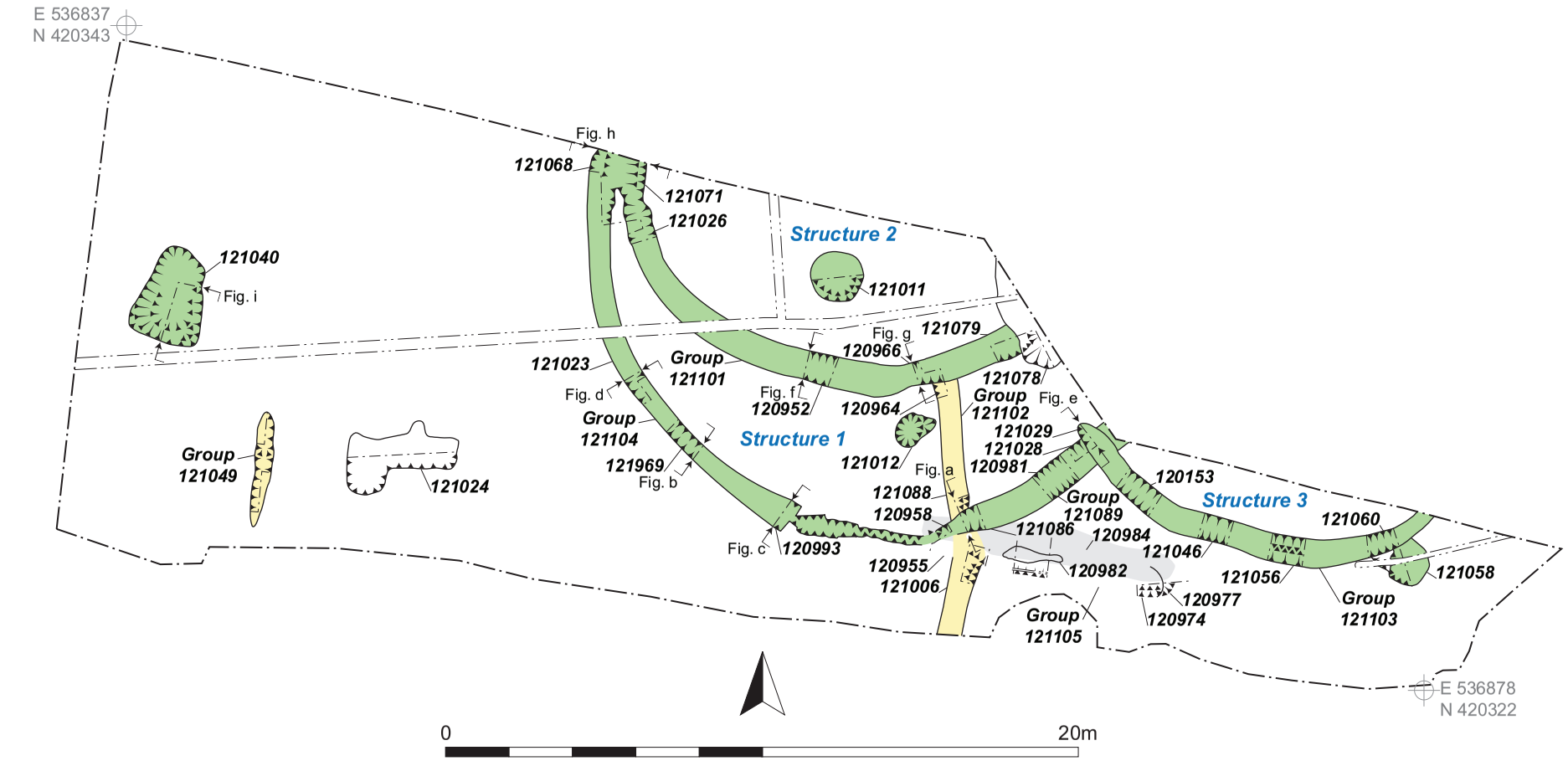
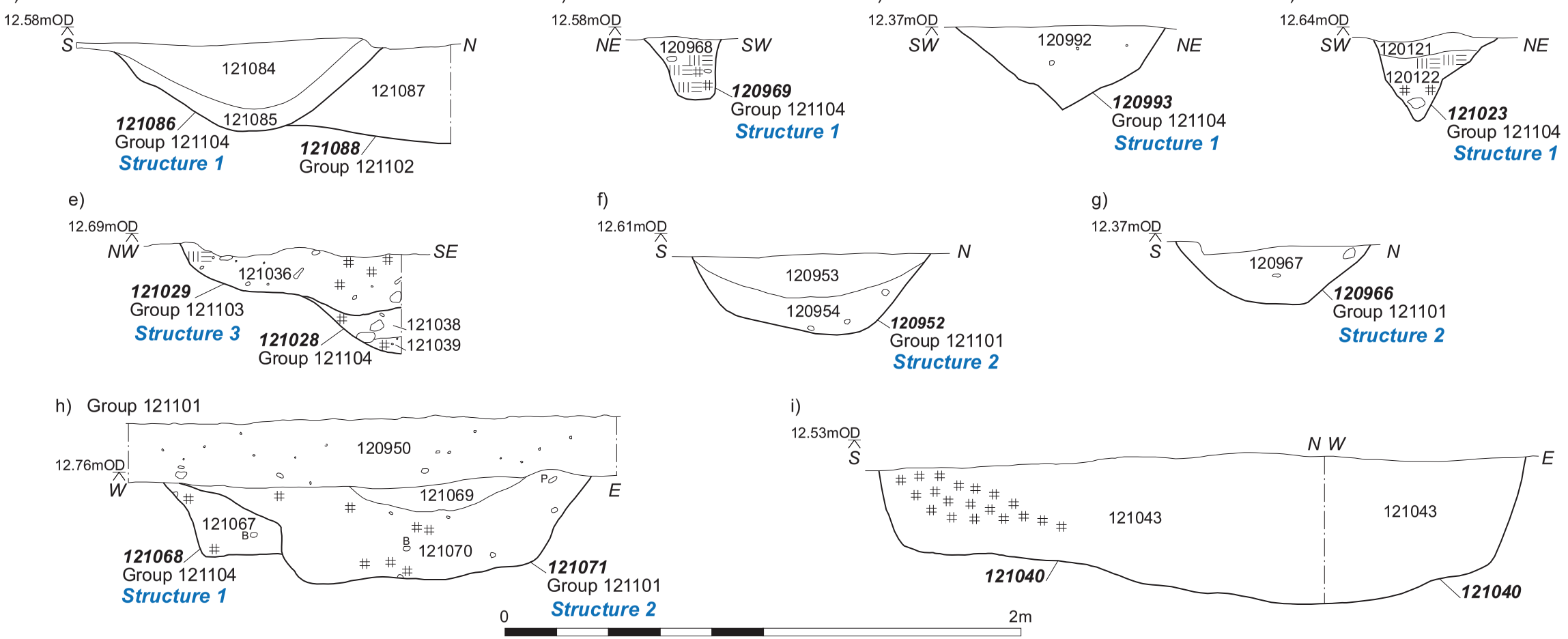
Easington to Ganstead Gas Pipeline

Figure 48: Selected sections, Plot 104, Scorborough Hill

Scale: 1:20





- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Field drain/modern features
- 1234 Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- Clay
- Charcoal
- Coal
- Stones
- Burnt stone
- Pottery
- Bone
- Flint
- Furrows
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Unphased

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 107	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	27/1/10	Plot 107	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	15/1/10	Plot 107	JLH		RM
0.02	22/12/09	Plot 107	DW	GG	RM
0.01	4/12/09	Plot 107	JLH	GG	RM
0.00	25/10/09	Plot 107	JLH	GG	RM

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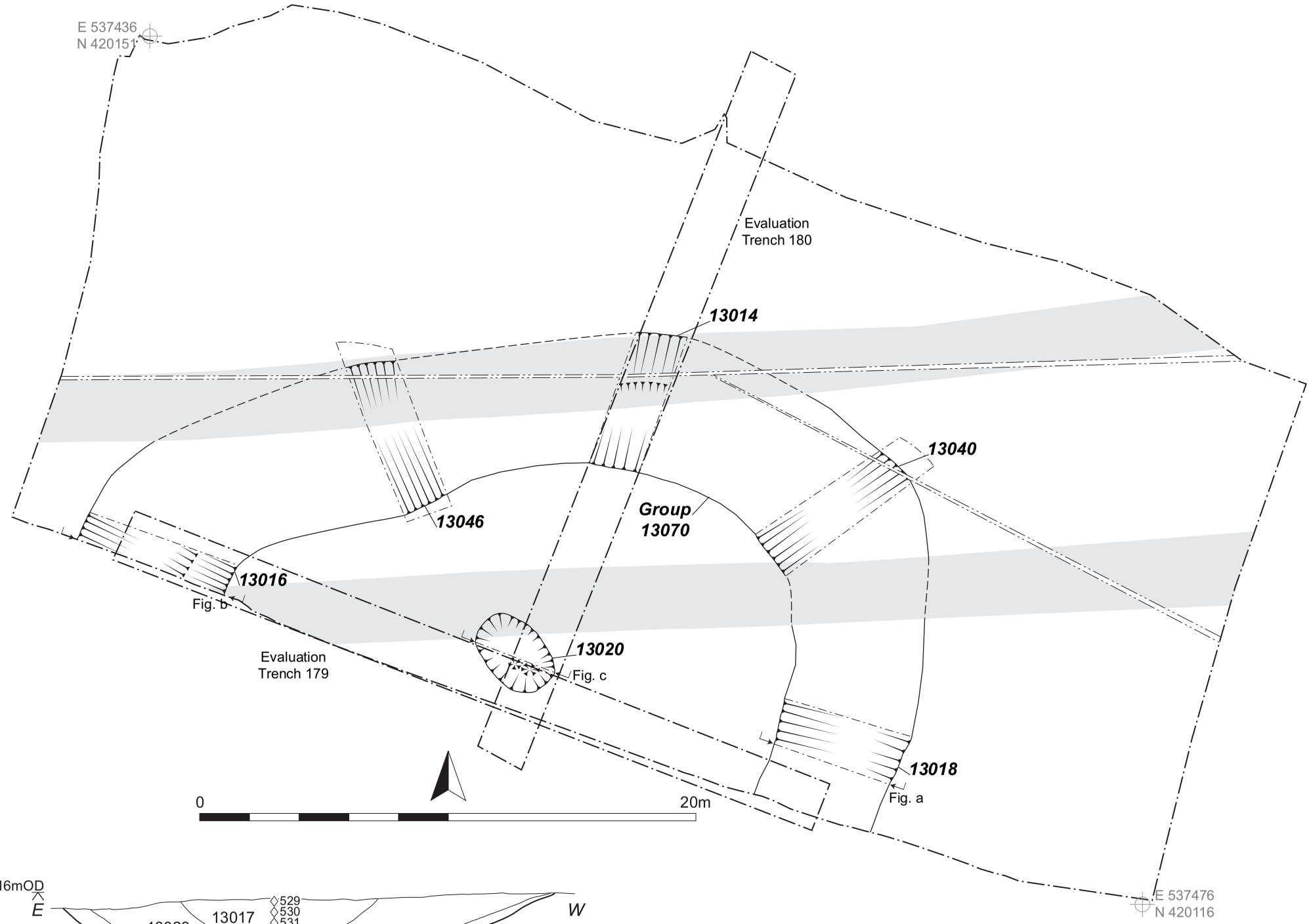
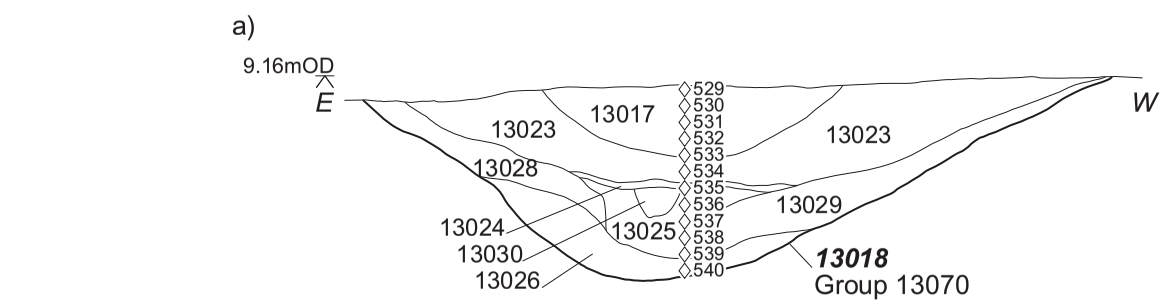
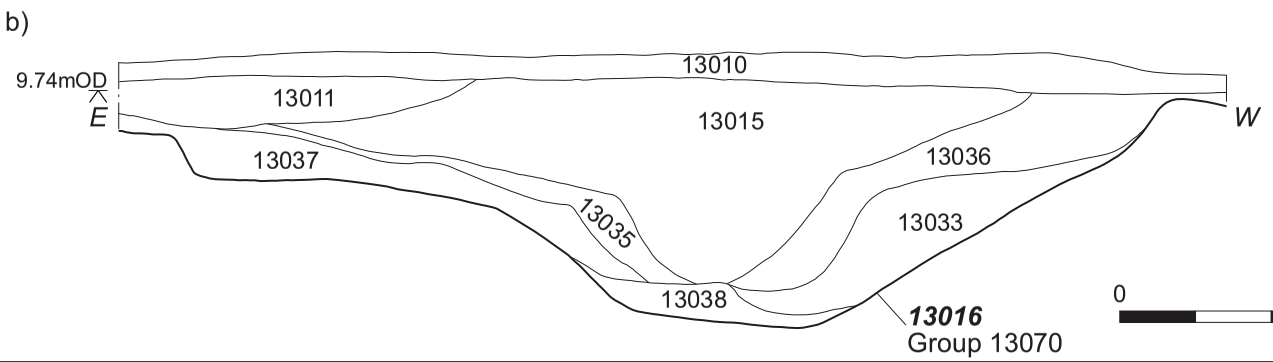
Easington to Ganstead Gas Pipeline

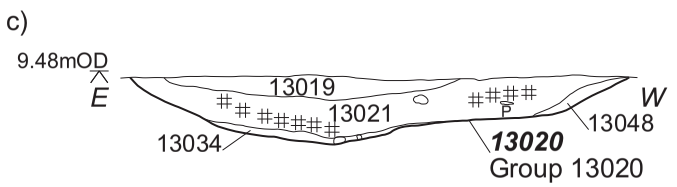
Figure 49: Plan and selected sections, Plot 107, Gilcross

Scale: 1:200 and 1:20









- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Field drain/modern features
- ***1234*** Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- Furrows
- Clay
- Charcoal
- Coal
- Stones
- Burnt stone
- P Pottery
- B Bone
- F Flint
- ◇ Environmental sample

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 108	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	21/1/10	Plot 108	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	15/1/10	Plot 108	JLH		RM
0.02	22/12/09	Plot 108	DW	GG	RM
0.01	4/12/09	Plot 108	JLH	GG	RM
0.01	25/11/09	Plot 108	JLH	GG	RM

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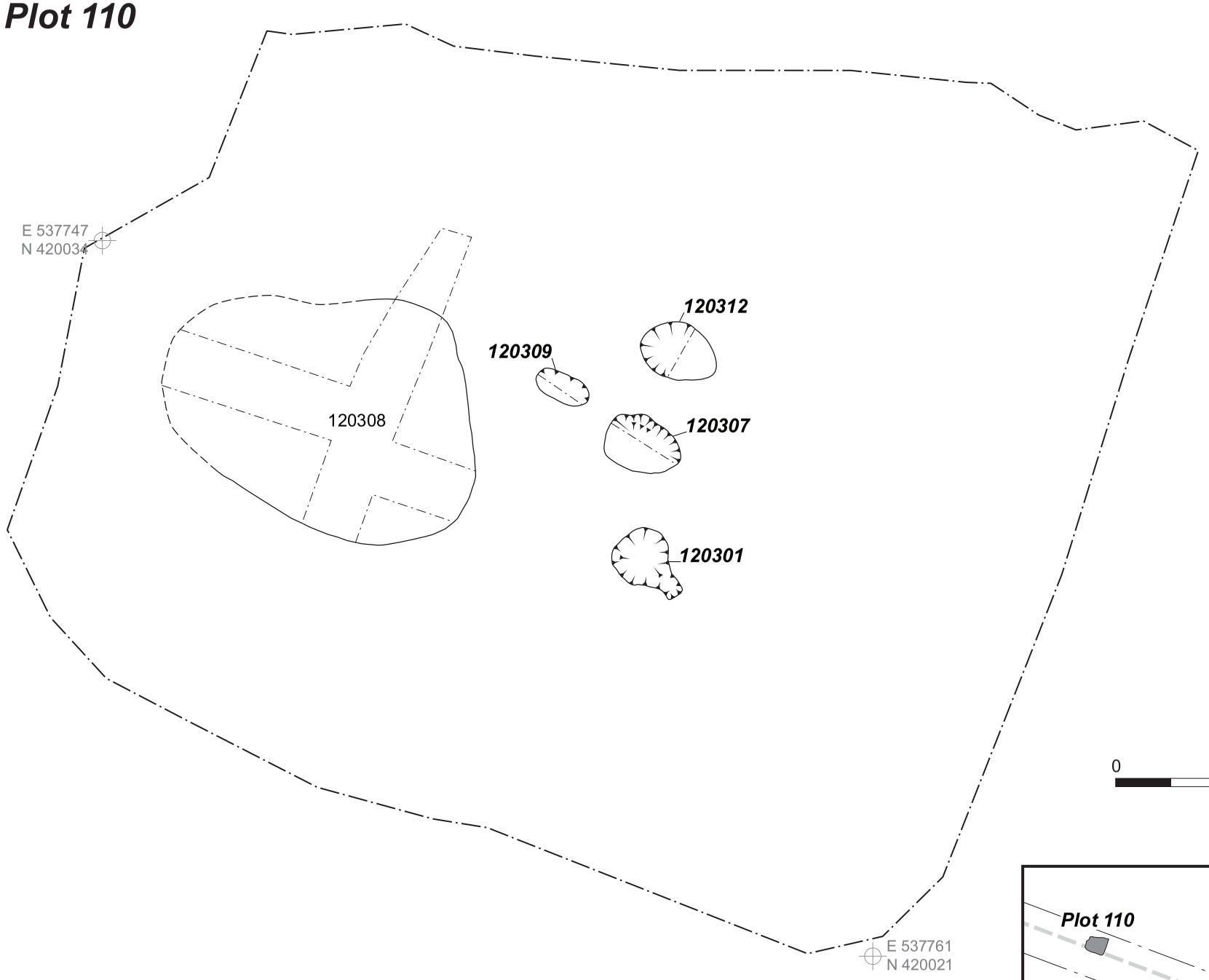
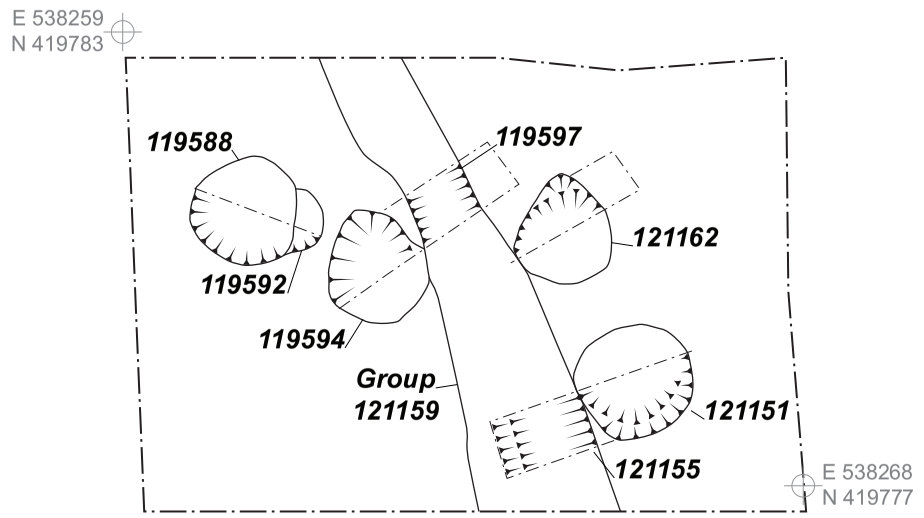
Figure 50: Plan and selected sections, Plot 108, Out Newton Road

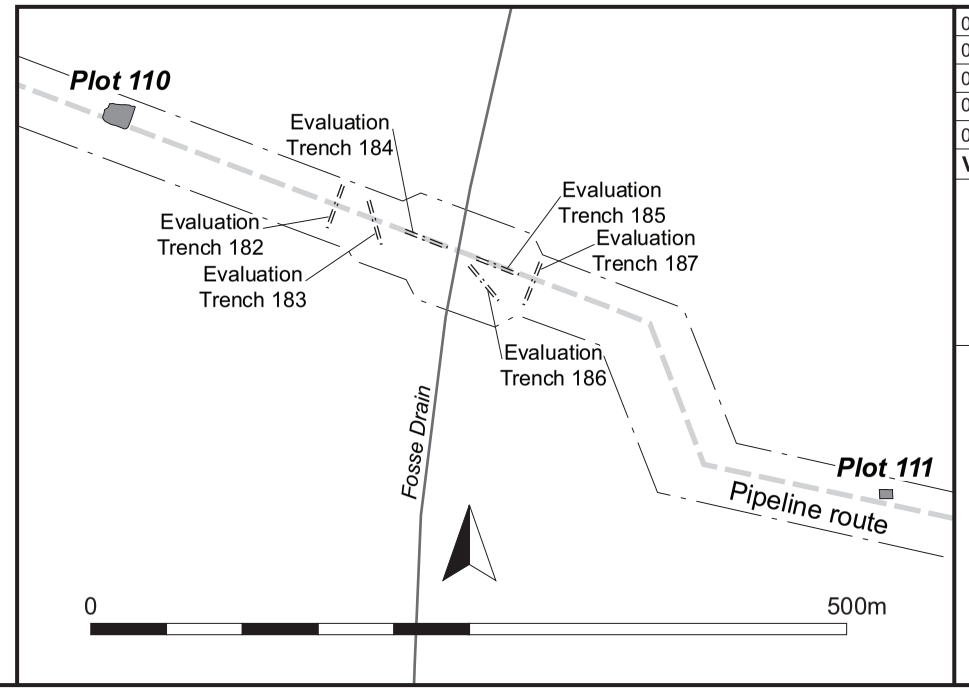
Scale: 1:200 and 1:50

Plot 110



Plot 111





- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Field drain/modern features
- ***1234*** Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plots 110-111 plans	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	22/1/10	Plots 110-111 plans	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	15/1/10	Plots 110-111 plans	JLH		RM
0.02	22/12/09	Plots 110-111 plans	DW	GG	RM
0.01	24/10/09	Plots 110-111 plans	JLH	GG	RM

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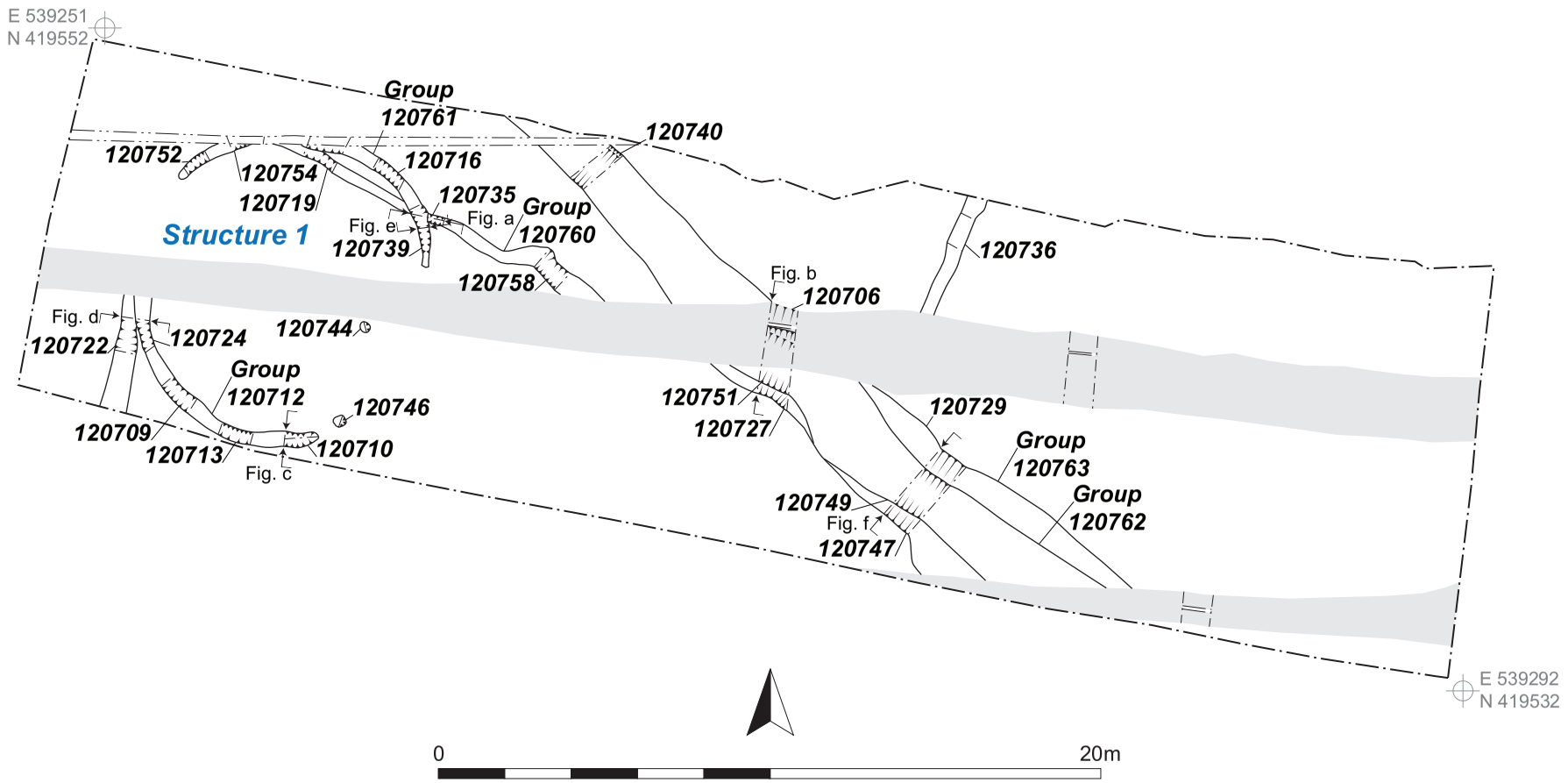
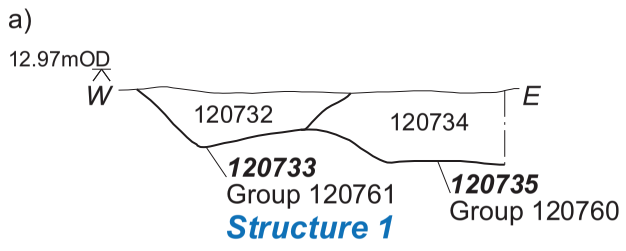
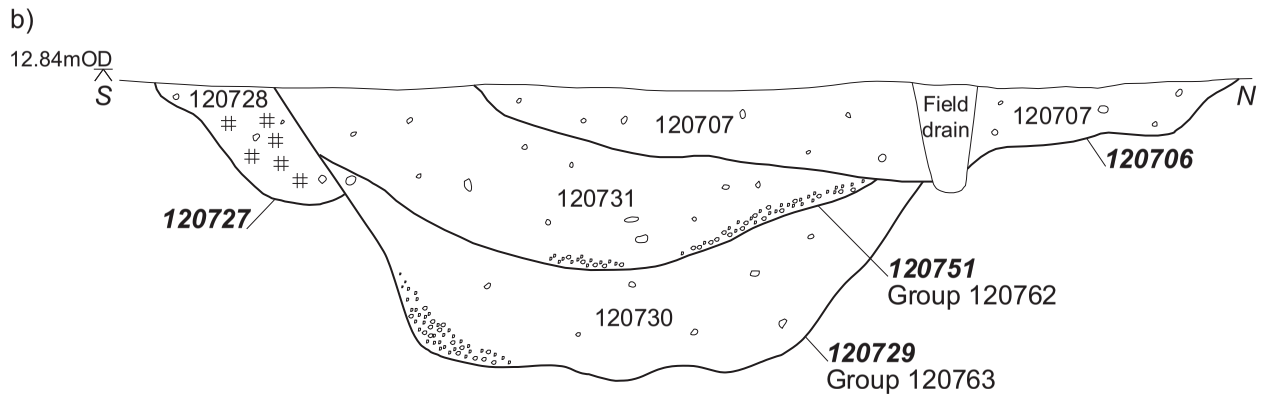
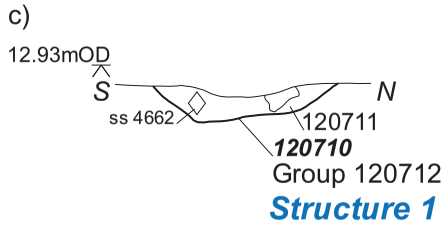
Figure 51: Plan, Plot 110, Skeffling and Plot 111, Punda Drain

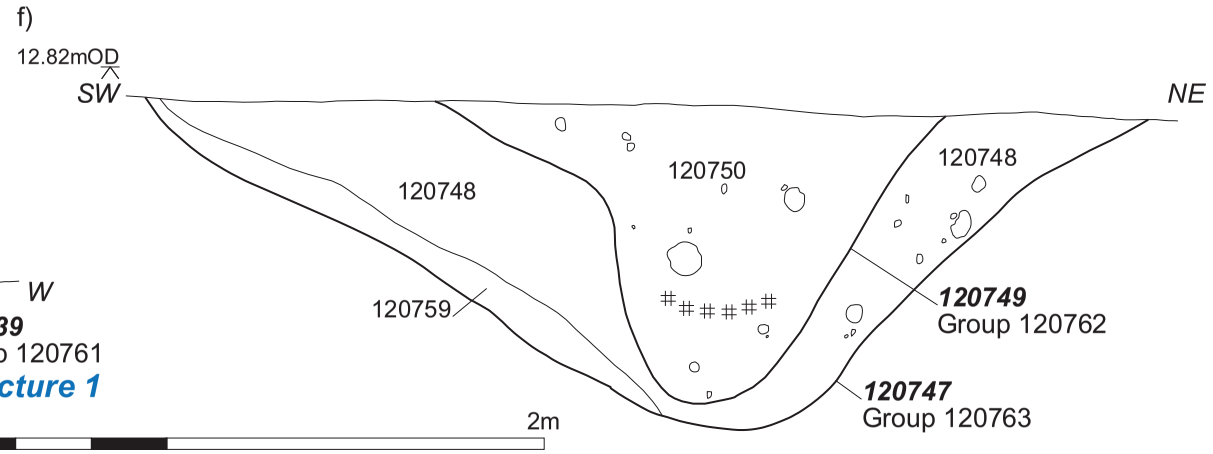
Scale: 1:100 and inset scale 1:5000

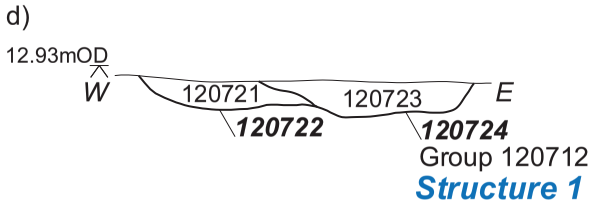


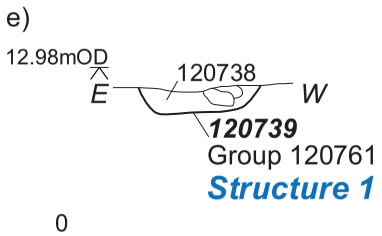












Limit of excavation
Cut line
Layer line
Field drain/modern features
1234 Cut number
1233 Layer/fill number
Clay
Charcoal
Coal
Stones
Burnt stone
P Pottery
B Bone
F Flint
Furrows

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 113	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	5/2/10	Plot 113	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	15/1/10	Plot 113	JLH		RM
0.02	22/12/09	Plot 113	DW	GG	RM
0.01	10/12/09	Plot 113	JLH	GG	RM
0.00	10/7/09	Plot 113	JLH	PF	RM

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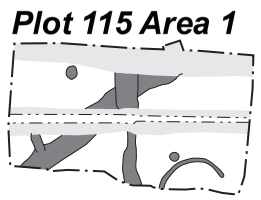
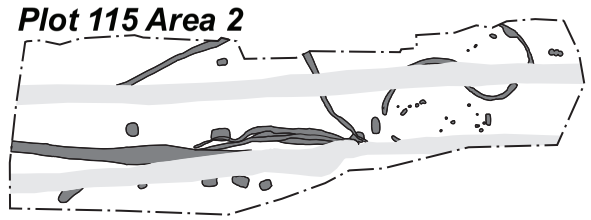
Easington to Ganstead Gas Pipeline

Figure 52: Plan and selected sections, Plot 113, Hull Road

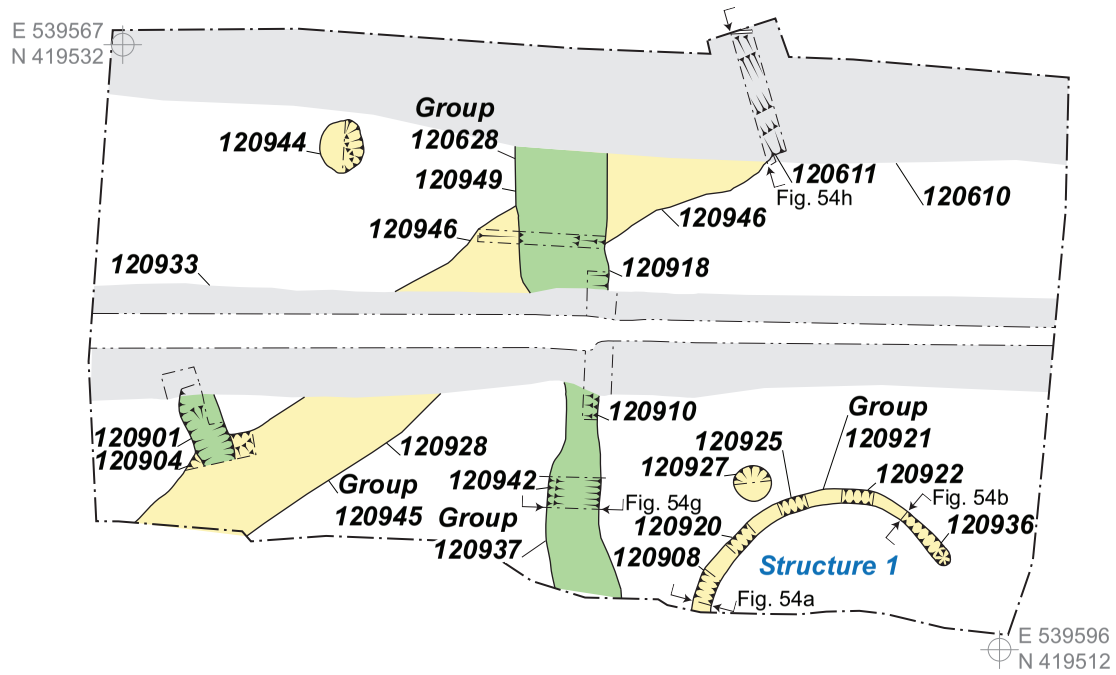
Scale: 1:200 and 1:20



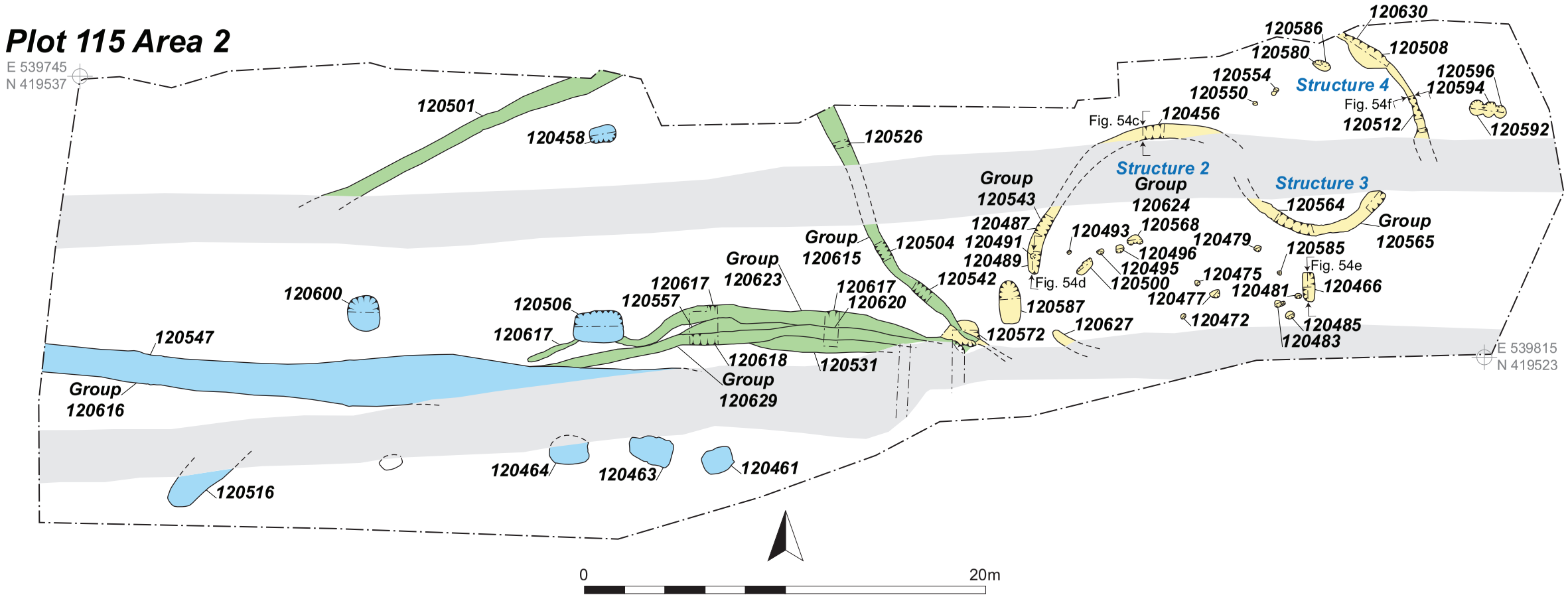


- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Field drain/modern features
- *1234* Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- Furrows
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Unphased

Plot 115 Area 1



Plot 115 Area 2



Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 115	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	22/1/10	Plot 115	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	15/1/10	Plot 115	JLH		RM
0.02	22/12/09	Plot 115	DW	GG	RM
0.01	27/10/09	Plot 115	JLH	GG	RM

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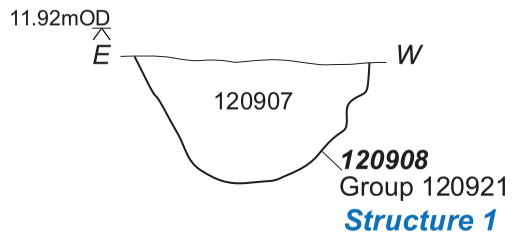
Figure 53: Plan, Plot 115, Dimlington

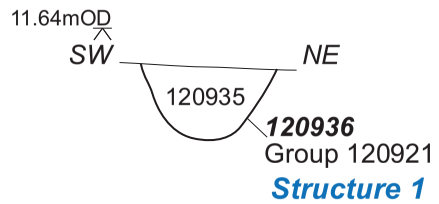
Scale: 1:1000 and 1:250

a)



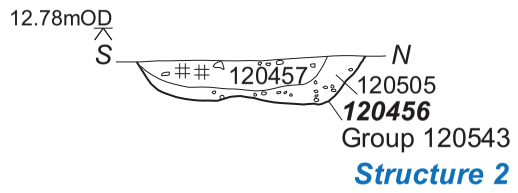
Structure 1

b)



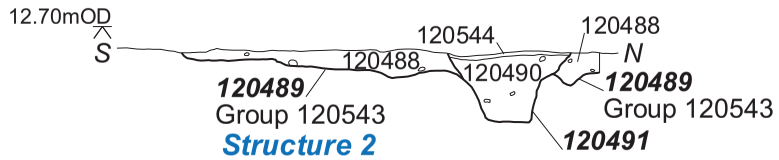
Structure 1

c)



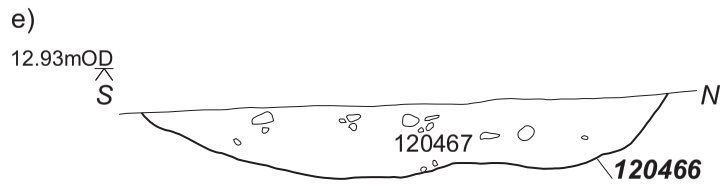
Structure 2

d)

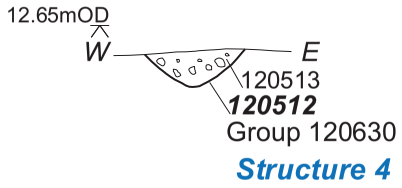


Structure 2

e)

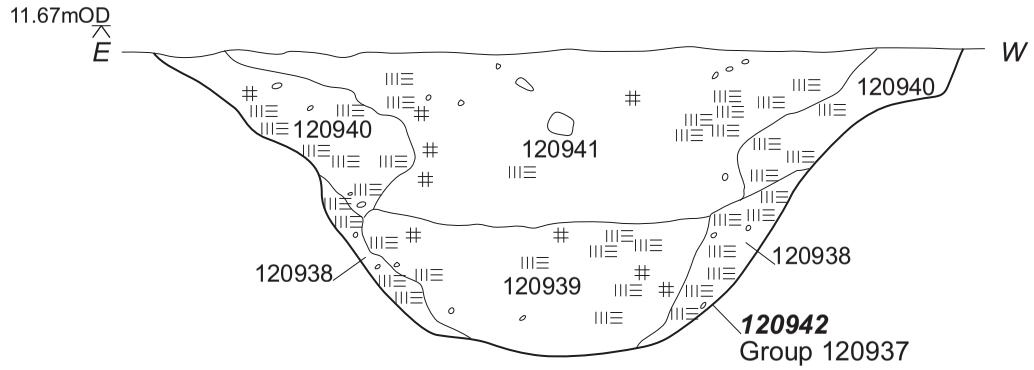


f)

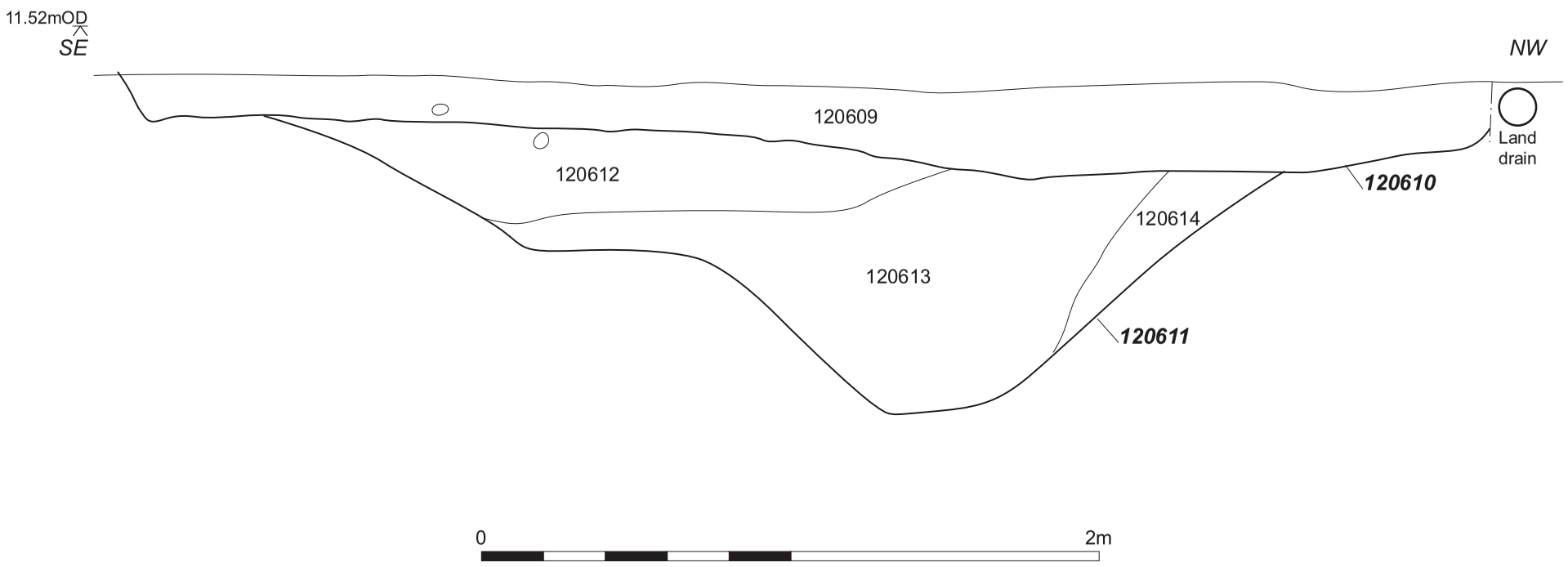


Structure 4

g)



h)



Limit of excavation

Cut line

Layer line

Field drain/modern features

1234 Cut number

1233 Layer/fill number

Clay

Charcoal

Coal

Stones

Burnt stone

P Pottery

B Bone

F Flint

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.05	26/4/10	Plot 115	JLH	RM	CL
0.04	5/2/10	Plot 115	JLH	RM	CL
0.03	15/1/10	Plot 115	JLH		RM
0.02	22/12/09	Plot 115	DW	GG	RM
0.01	4/12/09	Plot 115	JLH	GG	RM
0.00	10/7/09	Plot 115	JLH	PF	RM

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Figure 54: Selected sections, Plot 115, Dimlington

Scale: 1:20

Plates

Plate 1: Plot 3, Intersection of boundary ditch **3243**, Structure 2 ring gully **3020** and ditch **3219**; looking north-west, 1m scale.

Plate 2: Plot 3, Aerial view of Structure 2, looking west.

Plate 3: Plot 3, Section through boundary ditch **3267**; looking east, 2m scale.

Plate 4: Plot 3, Ditch terminus **3226**, part of boundary ditch **3243**; looking south, 1m scale.

Plate 5: Plot 9, View of colluvial deposit **118979** showing features cut through it; looking east.

Plate 6: Plot 9, Aerial view of the 'settlement area' during excavation; looking south-west.

Plate 7: Plot 9, View of hearth **118016**; looking east, 0.1m scale.

Plate 8: Plot 9, Aerial view of Structure 4 and ditch **118958**; looking east, two 2m scales.

Plate 9: Plot 9, Aerial view of Structure 5 with entrance in the foreground; looking east, two 2m scales.

Plate 10: Plot 9, View of ditch **118057**, part of the Structure 5 ring gully, showing pottery recovered during excavation; looking west.

Plate 11: Plot 9, Boundary ditch **118927**; looking west, 2m scale.

Plate 12: Plot 9, Skeleton **9796**; looking north-west, 1m and 0.3m scale.

Plate 13: Plot 25, Longitudinal section through ditch **25043**, part of enclosure ditch **25168**. East facing, two 1m scales.

Plate 14: Plot 25, Skeleton **25183**; looking north.

Plate 15: Plot 25, Infant skeleton **25218**; looking north-west, 0.5m scale.

Plate 16: Plot 26, Northern flint scatter, with bulk samples in the foreground; looking north-east.

Plate 17: Plot 26, View of section through Barrow 1 ditch **26383**, part of group **26047**. Section continues through natural deposits in the foreground; looking south, 0.3m scale.

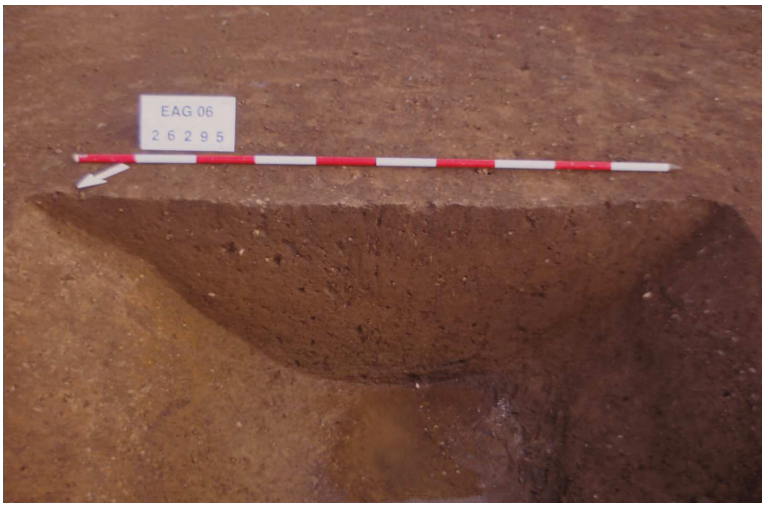

Plate 18: Plot 26, Section through ditch **26295**, part of boundary ditch **26454**: Looking south-east, 2m scale.

Plate 19: Plot 26, Aerial view of Structure 1 ring gully **26146**; looking north-east, two 2m scales.

Plate 20: Plot 26, Section through ditch **26014**, part of boundary ditch **26019**; looking west, 2m scale.

Plate 21: Plot 31, Section through ditch **31075**, part of Structure 1 ring gully **31514**; looking south-west, 1m scale.

Plate 22: Plot 31, Boundary or possible enclosure ditch **31103**; looking south, with two 1m scales.

Plate 23: Plot 35, Structure 1 ring gully **35593**; looking south-west.

Plate 24: Plot 35, Ditch **35294**, part of Structure 1 ring gully **35593**, showing pottery sherds on the base of the feature; looking north-west, 1m and 0.5m scale.

Plate 25: Plot 35, Section through ditch **35235**, part of boundary ditch **35596**; looking north-west, 1m scale.

Plate 26: Plot 35, Medieval oven with collapsed superstructure removed; looking south, 2m scale.

Plate 27: Plot 35, Ditch **35318**, part of boundary ditch **35612**; looking north-west, 2m and 1m scales.

Plate 28: Plot 36, Structure 4 ring gully **119840**; looking south-east, 2m and 1m scale.

Plate 29: Plot 36, Section through ditch **119234**, part of enclosure ditch **120022**; looking south, 2m and 1m scale.

Plate 30: Plot 47, Strucuture 1 ring gully **119101**; looking north-east, two 2m scales.

Plate 31: Plot 51, Section through well **51048**; looking north-east, 2m and 1m scale.

Plate 32: Plot 68, Extraction pit **119406**; looking north, 2m and 1m scale.

Plate 33: Plot 73, Ditch **73150**, part of boundary ditch **73199**; looking south-east, 1m scale.

Plate 34: Plot 73, Section through ditch **73031**, part of Enclosure 2 ditch **73028**; looking south-west, 2 m scale.

Plate 35: Plot 88, Section through ditch **88112**, part of boundary ditch **88171**; looking south-east, 2m scale.

Plate 36: Plot 88, Ring gullies **88169**, **88168** and **88170**; looking north, two 2m scales.

Plate 37: Plot 98, Circular structure **119903**; looking east, 2m and 1m scale.

Plate 38: Plot 104, Pit **12052**, part of large pit **12081**; looking north-east, 2m scale.

Plate 39: Plot 104, Section through ditch **12012**, part of enclosure ditch **12003**; looking east, 2m scale.

Plate 40: Plot 107, Possible hearth **121012** within Structure 2; looking north, 0.1m scale.

Plate 41: Plot 108, Aerial view of the Out Newton Road site showing enclosure ditch **13070** and pit **13020**; looking south-east.

Plate 42: Plot 108, Section through ditch **13046**, part of enclosure ditch **13070**; looking south-west, 2m and 1m scale.

Plate 43: Plot 115, Ditch **120928**, part of boundary ditch **120945**; looking west, 2m and 1m scale.

Plate 44: Plot 115, Cobble-filled pit **120506**; looking south, 1m scale.

Plate 45: Plot 115, Cobble-filled pit **120463**; looking west, 1m and 0.5 m scale.

Appendices

The worked flint

Introduction

The worked flint assemblage comprises 2341 artefacts measuring in excess of 10mm and 32,265 pieces of micro-debitage; an additional 169 pieces/670g of burnt unworked flint were also recovered. The flint was recovered from field walking, evaluation trenching and open area excavations (Tables 1 and 2). The flintwork dates from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age and was recovered from fifty-seven plots on the scheme. This assessment characterises the assemblage recovered and presents an agenda for future work. Detailed assessments of the flint from each plot are presented in Appendix 1.

Methodology

The flints were catalogued according to broad artefact/debitage type and retouched pieces were classified following standard morphological descriptions (Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-49; Bradley 1999, 211-227; Butler 2005). Additional information was recorded on condition of the artefacts including, burning, breakage, the degree of edge-damage and the degree of cortication. Unworked burnt flint was quantified by weight and number. On Plot 26, chips from the 7-2mm residue were quantified by weight, with the numeric quantification of 4083 chips; these weighed 288g. The total number of chips was calculated from the weight, using the ratio provided by count of 4083 chips. Unworked flint was discarded. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database and data manipulated in Microsoft Excel.

Raw material

Holderness has several potential sources of lithic raw materials. The region's solid geology is chalk, with surface outcrops of Lower and Upper Chalk flint available on the Yorkshire Wolds to the west and north (Kent et al. 1980). The Lower Chalk flint is slightly translucent, whitish-grey and occurs in nodular form. The Upper Chalk flint is white, opaque with large inter-connecting cherty inclusions, and occurs in tabular form (Head 1995, 312-3). The surface geology of Holderness comprises three deposits of Devensian glacial till; the Basement Till, the Withernsea Till and the Skipsea Till. These tills contain significant quantities of flint, including some that are comparable to raw materials from the Yorkshire Wolds, but the bulk of the flint exhibits distinctly different characteristics. The till flint is available in the form of variously sized angular nodules, which have frequently been fragmented by frost-induced thermal fracture. The thermally fractured surfaces of nodules have commonly become iron-stained or corticated white and any cortex is usually heavily abraded, thin and pitted. The flint is also frequently leached and stained various colours (Shepherd 1972). The leaching and staining of flints is a localised phenomenon and considerable variation has been demonstrated in the Holderness Tills. Ruth Head identified three main types of till flint in Holderness (Head 1995, 312-3):

- Till type A flint, sourced in the Withernsea, Skipsea and Basement Tills at Easington, is translucent and mid to light grey in colour with a white speckling, but few inclusions.

- Till type B flint, sourced in the Withernsea and Skipsea Tills at North Landing, is highly translucent and black to dark grey in colour with few inclusions.

- Dimlington flint, sourced from the Skipsea Till at Dimlington, is poorly translucent and red-brown in colour.

These flint types, although apparently confined to a distinct location, are only indicative of the raw materials available and are not intended to represent specific sources (ibid.). Till flint is most readily available from the extensive beach deposits present along the coastline and is generally of good quality for flaking, thermal fractures permitting.

The flintwork recovered from this project appears to have been manufactured from raw materials available from the local till deposits. The only potentially imported flints were five flakes manufactured from an opaque grey flint comparable to material from the Yorkshire Wolds, but, as considered above, pieces of this flint are also available from the tills. The other raw materials were highly variable and were not readily comparable to Head's till flint types. A small number of flints were broadly comparable to 'till type A' and 'till type B', but the most common flint was light to mid- brown with only a few inclusions; this flint was of a reasonably quality for flaking. The Dimlington-type flint was better represented with c 50 flints varying in colour from orange-brown to red-brown; Plots 3 and 9 yielded c 20 of the these flints. The raw material exploited in the Mesolithic was of higher quality than that employed for later flake-based assemblages. This probably represents the selection of good quality nodules, rather than the exploitation of a different source. One flint from Plot 57 exhibited a chattered surface typical of beach flint.

Condition

The flint assemblage was in variable condition, but the majority of flints exhibited some post-depositional edge-damage. Flintwork from the scatters on Plot 26 and a limited number of other contexts along the scheme was in fresh condition. The condition of flintwork from individual plots is further outlined in the plot summaries (Appendix A).

The majority of the assemblage was free from surface cortication, but a small number of flints exhibited either a light speckled bluish-white surface or a moderate to heavy white cortication. Surface iron-staining was present on a number of flints and varied from light to dark orange, with a few pieces exhibiting a reddish hue.

Storage and curation

The majority of the struck flints and burnt unworked flints are bagged by context, but most of the retouched tools are bagged individually. The flintwork is adequately boxed and bagged for long-term storage and curation.

Chronological summaries of flintwork

Brief chronological summaries of the flint assemblage are presented below; detailed reports on the assemblages from individual plots are available in Appendix 1.

Palaeolithic

No Palaeolithic flintwork was identified on the scheme.

Mesolithic

Mesolithic flintwork was recorded on 15 plots, distributed along the entire length of the scheme Plot 26 yielded the largest assemblage amounting to c 500 artefacts. These flints were recovered from an artefact scatter located towards the northern end of the plot, including two areas of preserved palaeosol (Scatters 1 and 2). Scatter 1 represents the densest part of the scatter and covers an area of 10m by 15m. The density of artefacts appears to exhibit some variation across the excavated area, potentially with some variation in the distribution of artefact types, but these distributions have yet to be examined in detail. Scatter 2, located to the south-east of Scatter 1, has a lower density of artefacts and demonstrates few clear distribution patterns; this may reflect increased disturbance in the deposit. These scatters were surrounded by a diffuse artefact spread that extended in Plot 25 (c 50 artefacts).

The assemblage from Plot 26 includes a broad range of debitage, including blades, flakes and cores, reflecting knapping, although the limited number of cortical flakes suggests that the cores were prepared at another location. The presence of a burin spall and a micro-burin indicate that tools were also produced at this location. The assemblage also includes a broad range of tools including a balanced assemblage of microliths and scrapers. The microliths include early

Mesolithic obliquely blunted and edge blunted points, but all were broken and one was burnt. This indicates that composite tools were being repaired and maintained, but in the absence of complete artefacts it is difficult to compare the forms to other assemblages. The scrapers are indicative of hide processing, and other tools, such as retouched flakes, an awl and a burin, suggest that a broad range of activities were preformed at this location. The size of the assemblage and range of the artefacts suggest that the scatters on Plot 26 may represent the location of an early Mesolithic base camp.

The Mesolithic assemblages from each of the remaining thirteen plots were all relatively small, comprising twenty or fewer flints. Plots 57, 68 and 115 produced between 10 and 20 flints each, while Plots 9, 16, 37, 104 and 110 yielded 9, 2, 6, 3 and 7 flints respectively. Plots 3, 20, 30, 47 and 48 produced isolated finds. This distribution pattern, and particularly the comparative scarcity of isolated finds, indicates that Mesolithic flintwork is clustered at certain points in the landscape rather than representing a diffuse spread (cf. the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age flintwork below). The flint from each plot yielding more than an isolated flint can therefore be considered as a small scatter. The contrast between the large scatter on Plot 26 and the small scatters of less than 20 flints is marked and presents a settlement model with central locations and numerous small peripheral sites that may represent single episodes of activity or brief occupation.

The majority of these small scatters consist of a limited number of flakes or blades, but Plot 37 produced a single-platform core, suggesting the production of blades, and Plot 9 produced a possible micro-burin, resulting from the production of a microlith. Crested blades were recovered from Plots 37 and 48, but these may have been imported and used as tools and do not indicate flint knapping per se. Tools recovered comprise an early Mesolithic obliquely blunted point from Plot 57, a backed bladelet from Plot 3, an end scraper/serrated flake multi-tool from Plot 9, an end scraper from Plot 16 and a notched flake, end scraper, edge-retouched flake and serrated blade from Plot 68.

Each small scatter may represent the location of a specific task or range of activities. The microlith on Plot 57 may reflect hunting or the maintenance of related toolkits, while the scrapers on Plots 16, 9 and 68 may represent locations with a focus on the processing or working of animal hides. The latter two plots also yielded serrated flakes, perhaps indicating that the tasks performed also including the processing of plant materials into fibres for cordage or textiles. Indeed, it is notable that scrapers were more common than microliths in the small scatters, while Plot 26 yielded a balanced assemblage of both tools types. This pattern should be treated with caution as the hand collection techniques on the small scatters enhance the collection of larger artefact types, such as scrapers, in relation to smaller tools, such as microliths.

Earlier Neolithic

The evidence for earlier Neolithic activity is comparatively sparse. A laurel leaf (Plot 26) and a leaf-shaped arrowhead (Plot 111) represent the only diagnostic artefacts recovered. Small assemblages of potentially contemporary debitage from both of the sites yielded these tools, but the assemblages were of limited size. The debitage from Plot 26 is in fresh condition and refits were located between a trimming flake and a core (context 26592) and two flakes (context 26524). The early Neolithic flintwork from Plot 26 was largely confined to contexts 26591, 26592 and 26524, and was distinguishable from the Mesolithic debitage on account of its larger and broader proportions. Further afield Plots 3 and 5 yielded a small number of blades and blade-like flakes that are broadly dated to the Mesolithic/early Neolithic. The remaining blade-oriented debitage is considered to date from the Mesolithic (see above) as diagnostic Mesolithic artefacts were occasionally recovered and the blades were typically of narrow proportions and most characteristic of Mesolithic reduction strategies. Similarly, while it is plausible that some of the flake debitage dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age may date from the earlier Neolithic, a considerably larger number of diagnostic late Neolithic/early Bronze Age artefacts were

recovered, and it is more probable that the flake debitage is contemporary with this later activity.

The pipeline transect therefore provides only limited evidence for earlier Neolithic activity and may suggest that clay till geologies were less favoured than the chalk landscape of the Yorkshire Wolds. However, earlier Neolithic activity may have been focused on the wetlands and meres present along the coast of Holderness, for example at Skipsea (Van de Noort and Ellis 1995), rather than the inland landscape bisected by the pipeline.

Later Neolithic/early Bronze Age

Later Neolithic and early Bronze Age flintwork is widely distributed along the length of the scheme, but no substantial scatter and few potentially in situ context groups were observed. A fine later Neolithic chisel arrowhead was recovered from Plot 26 (layer 26020, square 44, spit 1). Other diagnostic artefacts include thumbnail scrapers, scale-flaked knifes and scrapers. These tools were recovered from Plots 3, 8, 10, 59 and 98. In addition, flat cores, including discoidal examples, broadly date from this period; these were recovered from Plots 43, 45, 57 and 59. The diagnostic artefacts were frequently recovered as isolated finds and only on Plots 3 and 59 were they recovered alongside more than a few flakes. The flintwork from these plots was, however, residual.

Other Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork

Broad flake debitage and less diagnostic tool types, such as scrapers and piercers, were recovered from numerous plots. Thirty-one plots yielded less than five flints and a further eight plots yielded fewer that ten flints. Plots 35, 47, 51, 68, 108, 110 and 115 produced between 10 and 50 flints and Plots 9, 25 and 26 contained more than 50 flints. This debitage is problematic to date and, while a few earlier Neolithic flakes may be included in the total, most of these flints can be assigned a broad late Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The majority of this flintwork was recovered from the topsoil or was redeposited into later archaeological features. No significant groups were recovered from potentially contemporary depositional contexts. The plots yielding the largest number of flints (9, 25 and 26) clearly represent the focus of prehistoric activity, but, in the absence of diagnostic artefacts and in situ groups, it is not possible to be specific about the activities undertaken.

Post medieval

A wedge-shaped gun-flint in a lead mount, dating from c 1630 to c 1775, was recovered from Plot 107 and an ‘old English’ gun-flint, dating from the final quarter of the 18th century or the early 19th century, was recovered from Plot 52. Both flints were used in muskets.

Potential

The flint assemblage from the Easington to Ganstead pipeline represents several millennia of prehistoric activity on Holderness. The periods present, such as the Mesolithic, early Neolithic and late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, are commonly under-represented in the archaeological record as traces of occupation are frequently ephemeral and often solely contained in the topsoil. The flint assemblage, therefore, has considerable potential to enhance our understanding of Holderness in prehistory. The potential of the assemblage is considered by period below.

Mesolithic

The assemblage from Plot 26 has considerable potential to enhance our understanding of earlier prehistoric activity in Holderness. Further analysis of the assemblage will refine our understanding the activities undertaken, the distribution of activities on the site and potentially the temporality of occupation. Further afield, comparison of the assemblage composition and form of key artefacts, such as microliths, may reveal affinities with distant sites and may potentially refine our understanding of microlith chronologies.

The smaller scatters encountered along the route have little potential for further analytical work, but through their distribution they have considerable potential to allow discussion and reconstruction of Mesolithic settlement patterns and issues such as the temporality of occupation.

Early Neolithic

The early Neolithic assemblage is of limited size and has little potential for further analysis. The early Neolithic assemblage on Plot 26 is enigmatic as it is in fresh condition and includes two refits, but the material was recovered from a reworked soil. This flintwork is unlikely to have moved far from its original place of deposition, but this may lie outside the excavation area. Further examination is unlikely to yield additional refits or refine the date of the assemblage.

Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age

The wide distribution of the diagnostic late Neolithic/early Bronze Age flintwork serves to demonstrate a human presence in the landscape, but no significant assemblages were identified that warrant further analysis. A few of the artefacts recovered are of intrinsic interest, such as the chisel arrowhead, scale-flaked knives and thumbnail scrapers, and represent good examples of the tool types.

Other Neolithic and Bronze Age

This debitage is poorly dated, but there is no potential for further analytical work to refine dating as no sizable and secure assemblages were identified.

Post medieval

The two post-medieval gun-flints are of intrinsic interest, but do not warrant further analysis.

Recommendations

It is recommended that further analytical work is undertaken on the Mesolithic assemblage from Plot 26 to refine our understanding lithic technology, use and chronology of the site. Examination of the metrical and technological attributes of the lithics will characterise the products and activities undertaken at this site and will allow comparison with other assemblages. The microlith forms, in particular, require comparison to other well dated assemblages in the region, as subtle variations may represent chronological or cultural differences. Examination of the spatial distribution of debitage, artefacts, burnt pieces, may provide evidence for the distribution of activities and assist in interpreting the degree of post-depositional disturbance. Illustrations of the artefact distribution should be reproduced in the final report, alongside plots of other materials, such as charcoal and charred hazelnut shell. The potential for refitting is considered to be low and it is not recommended that further effort is expended in this area as the technological analysis will reveal general evidence for reduction strategies, while the spatial analysis may identify areas with evidence for production.

The small Mesolithic scatter from the other sites and the post-Mesolithic assemblages do not require further analysis, but should be written up to provide a narrative of the flint-working techniques and prehistoric activity on Holderness. A publication text of c 6000 words with approximately eight tables should be prepared.

Approximately 40 flints should be illustrated, including key artefact types and debitage that illustrates characteristic reduction techniques. Approximately 20 Mesolithic flints should be illustrated. This total will include all of the microliths recovered, but will focus on artefacts from Plot 26. A further 20 Neolithic and late Neolithic/early Bronze Age artefacts should be illustrated, including the laurel leaf and refitting debitage from Plot 26 and a representative selection of other tools to demonstrate the characteristics of the assemblage.

Table 1: Task list

Task	Time (days)
Catalogue Plot 26 lithics from environmental processing	25
Metrical and technological analysis (c.500-700 sample)	8
Analyse lithic spatial distribution	5
Report writing (all EAG plots)	12
Brief and check illustrations	1.5
Write illustration catalogue	2
Project meetings	2
Total	**55.5**

Method statement

The lithic assemblage has been quantified and characterised typologically. During the initial analysis additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-7; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999, 211-227).

Metrical and technological attribute analysis will be undertaken on flakes and a limited number of artefact types. Technological attributes recorded include; butt type (Inizan et al. 1992), extent of dorsal cortex, termination type, flake type (after Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion and dorsal blade scars. Metrical analysis will undertaken using standard methods for recording length, breadth and thickness (Saville 1980) The resulting data will be considered against research into flake morphology (e.g. Pitts and Jacobi 1979; Ford 1987) and comparable recently analysed assemblages.

Groups of flintwork for refitting will be set out over an adequate area and the material sorted into groups of raw materials. Raw material groups, knapping refits and conjoining flake fragments will be recorded. Three-dimensional locations of refits will be plotted, where data is available, and appropriate illustrations generated. Burnt or utilised flints in knapping sequences will be recorded.

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Appendix A: Summaries of the flint assemblage by Plot

Plot 3

Thirty-one struck flints and four pieces (26g) of burnt unworked flint was recovered. The flint was in variable condition, but most artefacts exhibited some post-depositional edge-damage indicating that they were not recovered from primary contexts of deposition. The assemblage is dominated by flakes of comparatively squat proportions, including several thin examples. Four single-platform flake cores, weighing between 24g and 213g, demonstrate the removal of small flakes, generally not exceeding 20mm, from cortical or thermally fractured platforms on poor quality pieces of flint. This flake oriented debitage is typical of Neolithic to early Bronze Age industries. In addition, a blade, measuring 42mm in length, was recovered from excavation (3147) and a fragment of a parallel-sided blade was recovered fieldwalking. The blades exhibited the scars of earlier blade removals on their dorsal surface, indicating they were struck from blade cores; these flints date from the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic. Retouched artefacts comprise two notched flakes, an edge-retouched flake, a spurred piece, a scraper on a non-flake blank, a backed bladelet and a knife. The knife exhibits fine, almost scalar, slightly invasive retouch and probably dates to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age. The backed bladelet, from context 3022 is in fresh condition and measures 22mm long by 6mm wide and 2mm thick. The bladelet exhibits slight abrupt retouch along the entire length of the right hand side; this flint dates from the Mesolithic. The other retouched artefacts are not intrinsically datable, but are probably associated with the Neolithic to early Bronze Age debitage.

Plot 5

A blade and a bladelet were recovered from fieldwalking. These artefacts broadly date from the Mesolithic or early Neolithic.

Plot 6

Nine flints were recovered from fieldwalking, including an end scraper. The debitage is not diagnostic and only a broad Neolithic or Bronze Age date can be proposed.

Plot 8

Eight flint flakes and a fine scale-flaked disc scraper manufactured on a thermal flake were recovered from Plot 8. The scraper dates from the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age and the flake debitage, although not diagnostic, may be broadly contemporary.

Plot 9

Ninety struck flints and nine pieces (123g) of burnt unworked flint were recovered from Plot 9. The assemblage includes a small number of blades, bladelets and blade-like flakes (c 8) that are the product of a blade-oriented industry. These flints are typically of narrow proportions and exhibit blade-scars on their dorsal surface and platform-edge abrasion. This debitage is most characteristic of the Mesolithic. In addition, a possible micro-burin was recovered, but the flint is heavily abraded and difficult to interpret. An end scraper, with a secondary use as a serrated flake, may also belong to this phase of activity as it was manufactured on a blade-like flake with dorsal blade scars.

The majority of the assemblage is the product of a flake-oriented industry. The flake debitage is typically of small, squat, proportions and was struck using a hard hammer percussor, without preparation of the platform-edge. An ellipsoid pebble, weighing 869g, from context 118218 exhibits battering on one end from use as a hammerstone, but while this may have been used for flint knapping, it is too heavy to have produced many of the flakes in the assemblage and may have been used for another purpose. Four tested nodules and two flake cores exhibit irregular flake scars indicating that little control was exercised during core reduction. Retouched artefacts are relatively numerous and represent 16.2% of total assemblage. Scrapers are the most common tool-type with ten examples of differing forms, but two spurred pieces, two edge-

retouched flakes and an unfinished arrowhead are also present. The unfinished arrowhead exhibits invasive bifacial retouch, but appears to have been abandoned due to difficulties removing a protrusion at the distal end; the intended product was either a leaf or barbed and tanged form. The flake debitage is most characteristic of later Neolithic or Bronze Age industries; the retouched forms are also appropriate for this date.

The majority of these flints exhibit some post-depositional edge-damage and are probably redeposited in later archaeological contexts. Eight flints, including a spurred piece, from context 9253 were in fresh condition and may be contemporary with the feature.

Plot 10

A single flint flake was recovered.

Plot 16

Three flints were recovered from this plot: a blade, an end scraper and a thumbnail scraper. The blade and end scraper are the product of a blade-oriented industry and probably date from the Mesolithic. The thumbnail scraper measures just 19mm by 19mm and probably dates from the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, but notably small scrapers are occasionally found in Mesolithic contexts. These flints were all recovered from the topsoil.

Plot 18

Four thick flakes, a tested nodule with two flake removals and an awl manufactured on a flake were recovered. The thick and squat proportions of the flakes indicate a later Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Plot 20

A flake and a bladelet were recovered from Plot 20; the latter possibly dates from the Mesolithic or early Neolithic.

Plot 21

Plot 21 yielded two flakes and a spurred piece manufactured on a large thermal flake.

Plot 23

Plot 23 yielded three flakes and a piece of irregular waste. The flakes are of thick and squat proportions and probably date from the late Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Plot 25

Plot 25 yielded the second largest assemblage from the project with 116 struck flints and 5 pieces (21g) of burnt unworked flint. The flint assemblage was dispersed across a large number of archaeological contexts and the majority of artefacts exhibit some post-depositional edge-damage. This indicates that most, if not all, of the assemblage has been recovered from secondary depositional contexts.

The flint assemblage contains artefacts from at least two distinct industries; one oriented to blade production and the other to flake production. The blade industry accounts for approximately half the assemblage including a number of flakes, blades, bladelets (blades <40mm in length), blade-like flakes, two blade cores, a tested nodule, two microliths and possibly an end scraper. The blades are comparatively small, with several measuring c 40mm in length and the longest measuring 52mm. Dorsal blade-scars were frequently observed, demonstrating that the blades were removed from cores specifically oriented to the production of narrow blanks. The cores include one with removals from a single-platform and a second with opposing removals. These cores were both abandoned at 34g in weight, with final removals measuring 35mm and 32mm, respectively. These cores exhibit plain platforms; one platform was regenerated by the removal of a platform tablet. The use of this rejuvenation

technique is further confirmed by the presence of a platform tablet in the assemblage. The recovery of a crested blade indicates that blade production was initiated or rejuvenated by the removal of a crest. A tested nodule, weighing 24g, exhibits the scars of two bladelet removals without any preparation; this represents an opportunistic attempt to work the local raw material. The retouched component of the assemblage comprises a scalene micro-triangle, most comparable to Jabobi's 7a2 (1978), manufactured in a distinctive translucent orange flint, an obliquely blunted point with a slightly broken tip and base and a fine semi-abruptly retouched end scraper. The scalene micro-triangle dates from the later Mesolithic, but obliquely blunted point and flake debitage can only be assigned a broad Mesolithic date.

The flake oriented industry is dominated by thick squat flakes, most of which have been struck using a hard hammer percussor, such as a hammerstone. The cores and tested nodules exhibit little preparation and flakes were removed without abrasion of the platform-edge. The majority of cores and tested nodules were abandoned after the removal of a few flakes. The retouched assemblage is composed of simple flake tools, comprising, a knife, a piercer, four edge retouched flakes and a thermally fractured blank with miscellaneous bifacial edge retouch. The knife, from context 25131, exhibits fine semi-abrupt edge-retouch along the left- and right- hand sides of a broad flake. The retouch gently curves and converges to a distal point; this tool dates from the Neolithic or early Bronze Age. The piercer has been simply manufactured on a flake by enhancing a natural point with retouch. The edge retouch flakes exhibit small areas of slight semi-abrupt edge-retouch. The miscellaneous retouch on a thermal blank gives the superficial appearance of a knife, but the form of the tool is relatively irregular. The flake-oriented component of the Plot 25 assemblage can only be assigned a broad Neolithic or Bronze Age date, with the exception of the Neolithic/early Bronze Age knife.

Plot 26

A significant dense flint scatter was located at the northern end of Plot 26, with peripheral activity extending into Plot 25. Flints were also recovered from cut features, including some within the area of the scatters (Table 3). In total, 1607 flints larger than 10mm and a further 32,265 chips measuring less than 10mm were recovered. The densest area of the scatter was located over an area of 10m by 15m to the north-west of the Plot and is termed Scatter 1. This scatter includes diagnostic early Mesolithic flintwork in fresh condition. To the south-east a second area of flintwork, termed Scatter 2, was identified and an area of 10m by 11m was excavated. Scatter 2 yielded a small number of early Neolithic flints, including a laurel leaf and refitting flints, from the north-east corner of the grid during hand excavation, but no further flintwork of this character was recovered. Scatter 2 also contained fresh Mesolithic flintwork, albeit at a lower density than Scatter 1, and probably represents part of the same large site as Scatter 1.

Methodology

A very limited proportion of Scatters 1 and 2 was hand excavated on site due to time constraints. The major parts of both scatters were sampled in a one metre square grid pattern and the excavated material processed offsite. An initial sample of 1299 litres of soil from Scatter 1, 1539 litres of soil from Scatter 2 and 249 litres from features (samples 2151-2161) was processed in 2008. These samples were regularly distributed across the excavated grids (a quarter of alternate squares) and represent c 6-10% of the total deposit. This exercise recovered 518 flints larger than 10mm, 588 chips from the >7mm residues and an estimated 24,545 chips from the 7mm to 2mm residues. The initial assessment demonstrated that the 7mm mesh caught 90.7% of the flintwork, excluding chips, including small diagnostic artefacts, such as two microliths and a micro-burin. The 2mm mesh caught a small number of flakes and blades, a small backed bladelet and a burin spall that were too small to be retained in the 7mm mesh. Scatter 1 contained a higher density of flintwork than Scatter 2, but the artefacts were widely distributed across both of the scatters, with only limited evidence for concentrations of activity.

In light of these results, it was decided that 50% of the deposits from each grid should be processed, with the samples taken from alternate metre squares on a chequerboard pattern. This additional 40% of the deposit would be sieved and sorted to 7mm. It was decided that the finer, 7-2mm, residues should be discarded as the 10% sample adequately characterised the material that would be lost.

Condition

A significant number of the flints (c 314) were in very fresh condition or exhibited only slight edge-damage; these flints were equally distributed between Scatters 1 and 2. It is notable that these flints tended to be the larger flakes and blades and diagnostic artefacts. The condition of these flints suggests they have not moved far from their place of deposition and may possibly be in situ. In contrast, the vast majority of the small non-diagnostic flakes exhibited moderate to heavy edge-damage; these are considered further below (see *The assemblage*) as some may be the product of natural agencies.

The surface condition of the flints was exceptionally variable; some flints were free from surface cortication, while others exhibited a light, moderate or heavy white cortication. Many of the flakes were also iron-stained, with colours varying from orange to dark red.

Provenance

Scatters 1 and 2 were preserved in slight depressions in the landscape, which avoided plough truncation. Scatter A probably represent a palaeosol that remained extant and continued to be re-worked until an undetermined, but probably prehistoric, date. The presence of the Neolithic arrowhead indicated the soil was certainly extant for at least a few thousand years after deposition of the early Mesolithic flintwork. The Mesolithic scatter is therefore unlikely to be entirely in situ and may have undergone some horizontal and vertical movement. The absence of discrete scatters supports this assertion, but the degree of movement may be comparatively slight. The fresh condition of the flintwork and the presence of slight variations in the density of artefacts across the scatter may indicate the flint has only been subjected to minimal movement.

Scatter 2 was also probably preserved in a re-worked palaeosol. The scatter is however located on a slight slope and artefacts may have moved down-slope (James Rackham pers. com.). The lithics recovered from Scatter 2 are evenly distributed with little evidence for concentrations, perhaps indicating that the scatter is more dispersed and re-worked than Scatter A. The flintwork in Scatter 2 is, however, in fresh condition and cannot have moved far from its original place of deposition. As such, the dispersed distribution pattern may reflect the character of Mesolithic activity in a peripheral area to the main focus of activity on Scatter 1.

The assemblage

The most distinctive component in this assemblage is a Mesolithic blade-oriented industry. The Mesolithic industry was oriented towards the production of comparatively short and narrow blades, mostly of bladelet proportions (>2:1 length to breadth ratio and under 40mm in length). The careful reduction of blade cores is attested to by the presence of a unifacial crested blade. No blade cores were found, but a single platform flake core weighting 56g exhibited a couple of narrow blade-like removals and may date from the Mesolithic. The other cores present are oriented to flake production and either exhibit only a few removals (the tested nodules and the core on a flake), or had been more extensively worked as multi-platform flake cores. The seven multi-platform flake cores weigh between 11g and 62g, with an average of 29g. The dominance of flake cores in unusual, but the low weight of the cores may indicate that blade cores were used for flake production in their final phase of knapping. An alternative explanation is that some of the flake cores are later in date; this may be particularly true of those recovered away from the two scatters. The flake assemblage also contained only a limited number of cortical and trimming flakes, indicating that cores were prepared at another location and the reduction at this location was aimed towards the production of usable pieces.

In addition to the fresh Mesolithic flint, a large number of small flakes were present, including many which exhibit moderate to heavy edge-damage or were rolled (c 400 flints). Some of these flakes exhibit traits that identify them as genuinely knapped artefacts, such as a prepared platform or flake scars on the dorsal surface, but many other flakes are more ambiguous. It is possible that many of these heavily damaged flakes are not anthropogenic, but represent the product of a high energy gravel environment. The examination of a larger assemblage will clarify the origin of these pieces.

Retouched artefacts only form a small proportion of the assemblage (1.4%), but several diagnostic artefacts are present. Five microliths were recovered from Scatter 1; all were broken and one was burnt. The forms recovered, where identifiable, include oblique blunted points and edge backed points; these forms are characteristic of the early Mesolithic. In addition, a small backed blade from Scatter 2, measuring 11mm long by 5mm wide exhibits slight edge retouch along the left and right hand sides with an oblique distal truncation; the bulb has not been removed. The fragmentary condition of the microliths indicates that broken tools were being repaired at this location. This is further supported by the presence of a micro-burin and a burin spall, indicating that replacement elements for composite tools were being produced. A broad range of other tools were also present including five scrapers, an awl, a notch and two edge retouched flakes. These tools reflect a relatively broad range of activities and the balanced number of scrapers to microliths indicates the preparation of hides as well as the maintenance of toolkits.

In addition, a large and fine example of later Neolithic transverse arrowhead was recovered from Scatter 1 and a fragmentary early Neolithic laurel leaf was recovered from Scatter 2. The arrowhead serves as a good indicator that some later intrusive flintwork may be present in Scatter 1. The laurel leaf from Scatter 2 was, however, recovered along with some fresh flintwork, including refits between a trimming flake and a core (context 26592) and two flakes (context 26524), in the north-east corner of the scatter. The early Neolithic flintwork from Plot 26 was largely confined to contexts 26591, 26592 and 26524, and was readily distinguishable from the Mesolithic debitage on account of its larger and broader proportions. This may indicate that a discrete deposit of early Neolithic date was present in this small area.

Discussion

The scatter on Plot 26 is relatively substantial. The size of the assemblage indicates the presence of a significant early Mesolithic site, particularly considering that other Mesolithic scatters on the pipeline contained <20 flints. As a working hypothesis, the scatter on Plot 26 is considered to represent a base-camp that may have been seasonally or sporadically occupied in annual or supra-annual cycles. From this point the population may have radiated out into the landscape on forays to exploit local resources, perhaps creating the smaller scatters noted elsewhere on the project. The activities performed on Plot 26 appear to have been relatively varied. Flint was probably imported for working with the majority of the cortex removed, possible as partly worked cores or prepared nodules. The flint knapping was aimed at the production of small bladelets, some of which were transformed into microliths and burins. The micro-burin and the broken microliths indicate the maintenance and repair composite tools by replacing broken and lost elements with newly manufactured pieces. The burins, scrapers and other tools indicate the other activities may have included hide processing and leather working. A larger assemblage of tools will provide additional information on the activities undertaken and their distribution may reveal the location of specific activities.

The Neolithic activity in Scatter 2 appears comparatively limited, but the debitage appears to be in situ and artefacts include a laurel leaf. Further activity is attested to by the presence of a chisel arrowhead in Scatter 1 and other debitage in later features. The nature of this activity is unclear and is unlikely to be resolved.

Plot 30

A single blade, probably dating from the Mesolithic, was recovered from Plot 30.

Plot 31

Ten flints and one piece of burnt unworked flint, weighing 6g, were recovered from Plot 31. The assemblage comprises four flakes, two pieces of irregular waste, a chip, an end scraper, a simple edge-retouched flake and a retouched thermal flake. The latter artefact exhibits a series of retouched teeth on the curving edge of a small pot-lid flake. The flake debitage is of squat proportions and a single flake exhibits platform-edge abrasion. The flake morphology indicates this debitage dates from the late Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Plot 35

Plot 35 yielded 21 flints and 1 piece of burnt unworked flint, weighing 17g. The assemblage comprises 12 flakes of squat proportions, 4 pieces of irregular waste, a tested nodule, a multi-platform flake core, a core on a flake and 2 notched flakes. The two notches, from context 35187 and 35592, are both asymmetric and potentially represent edge-damage rather than genuine retouch; plough-shares can generate comparable notches on flintwork in agricultural contexts (Mallouf 1982). The flake-oriented reduction strategy apparent in this debitage is typical of the later Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Plot 36

Five flint flakes and one piece (25g) of burnt unworked flint were recovered. Two flakes from Trench 57, context 3613, were in fresh condition and may be contemporary with the feature. The flakes are of squat proportions and were struck from a plain platform without preparation of the platform-edge, probably using a hard hammer percussor, such as a hammerstone. The reduction strategy is not chronologically diagnostic and only a broad Neolithic or Bronze Age date can be proposed.

Plot 37

Twenty-one flints were recovered from Plot 37. This assemblage provides good evidence for the production of blades through the presence of an exhausted single platform blade core and a crested blade measuring 82+ mm in length. The assemblage also contained two bladelet and two blade-like flakes, which appear to be the product of a blade-oriented industry, among less diagnostic flake debitage. The blade-oriented component of this assemblage dates from the Mesolithic; the flake debitage is not diagnostic, but probably dates from the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Plot 40

Five residual broad flakes probably dating from the Neolithic or Bronze Age were recovered from Plot 40.

Plot 41

Three flint flakes were recovered.

Plot 43

One flint flake and a flat multi-platform flake core were recovered; the core probably dates from the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age.

Plot 45

One flint flake and a flat discoidal core were recovered; the core probably dates from the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age.

Plot 47

Twenty struck flints and one piece (1g) of burnt unworked flint were recovered from Plot 47. The assemblage includes one rolled blade, probably dating from the Mesolithic, and thin flake debitage probably dating from the Neolithic or early Bronze Age. The only retouched tool was an end scraper manufactured on a flake.

Plot 48

Plot 48 yielded three flint flakes and a crested blade. The latter measures 54mm in length and dates from the Mesolithic; the flakes are not datable.

Plot 49

Three undiagnostic flint flakes were recovered.

Plot 51

Twenty-six flints were recovered from Plot 51. The assemblage comprised flake debitage, two pieces of irregular waste, a tested nodule and a single-platform flake core. Much of the flint exhibits post-depositional edge-damage and is clearly residual, but contexts 5112 and 51060 yielded flints in fresh condition, which may be contemporary with the features they were contained within. Two flakes were recovered from Trench 85, context 5112, whilst context 51060 contained four flakes and a piece of irregular waste. The raw material in the latter context was a distinctive orange-brown flint with a thin white abraded cortex. Two of the flakes appear to be from the same core, but they do not refit. A broad later Neolithic to Bronze Age date is appropriate for these flints.

Plot 52

Plot 52 yielded five struck flints and one piece (5g) of burnt unworked flint. The assemblage comprises three squat flakes, a tested nodule exhibiting one flake removal and an old English gun flint. The front edge of the gun flint is damaged, but the surviving dimensions are 27mm wide by 30mm long and 7mm thick, i.e. roughly 1" by 1¼"; this size is appropriate for use in a musket (Skertchly 1879). The gun flint is manufactured laterally on a broad flake of a grey mottled flint. The sides of the flake exhibit percussion cones, from being struck on a stake, and the sides and heel also exhibit abrupt retouch. This method of manufacture is reminiscent of early wedge techniques (c 1660 – c 1775), but the use of percussion on a stake indicates that this flint was manufactured after the introduction of French techniques in c 1775, which involve the production gun flints from blades (Mitchell 1837; de Lotbiniere 1984, vii). The technique of manufacturing 'old English gun flints' was certainly outmoded by the time of Skertchly's writings, but perhaps not by 'over a 100 years' as he suggests (1879, 63). Numerous examples of 'old English gun flints' have been recovered from the *Earl of Abergavenny* that was wrecked in 1805, indicating that the technique persisted into the early years of the 19th century (de Lotbiniere 1984, ix).

Plot 53

Four flint flakes, a piece of irregular waste, a chip and a piece of burnt unworked flint weighing 1g were recovered from Plot 53.

Plot 55

Plot 55 yielded four flakes, a flat keeled core and an end scraper. The end scraper was manufactured on a flake and exhibited a regular curving edge; this tool probably dates from the Neolithic or early Bronze Age.

Plot 57

Thirty-two flints were recovered from Plot 57. A component of Mesolithic flintwork is present including blades, a core rejuvenation tablet struck from a well maintained blade core and an

obliquely blunted point (4121067). The microlith exhibits a simple proximal truncation and despite proximal and distal breaks it measures 10mm wide by 39+ mm long. The dorsal blade scars indicate the blade-blank for the microlith was struck from a bipolar blade core. In addition, some of the flake debitage is relatively thin and regular, with some flakes exhibiting platform-edge abrasion; these flakes may be contemporary with Mesolithic flintwork, but thick and irregular flakes of later date also appear to be present. A flat discoidal core probably dates from the later Neolithic/early Bronze Age. Two regularly manufactured end scrapers and a small end and side scraper were also present; the date of these tools is uncertain. All of the flintwork is residual.

Plot 59

Plot 59 yielded 20 flints comprising 15 thick flakes of squat dimensions, two piece of irregular waste, a single platform flake core, a flat discoidal core and a scale-flaked knife. The knife exhibits fine retouch along both the left and right hand sides, but considerable post-depositional edge-damage is also present. A late Neolithic/early Bronze Age is appropriate for all the flintwork from this plot. All of the flintwork is residual.

Plot 62

A single hard hammer percussion flint flake with platform-edge abrasion was recovered.

Plot 63

A single flake was recovered.

Plot 65

A flint flake and an end scraper were recovered from the topsoil.

Plot 66

Six flint flakes, a chip and a fabricator were recovered from Plot 66. The fabricator is rod-shaped, measuring 63mm long by 19mm wide and 15mm thick, and exhibits crude invasive retouch. The fabricator dates from the Neolithic or early Bronze Age and the flake debitage is of comparable date.

Plot 67

Plot 67 yielded four flint flakes of thin and regular proportions, which probably date from the Neolithic or early Bronze Age.

Plot 68

Sixty-two flints and two pieces (29g) of burnt unworked flint were recovered from Plot 68. The assemblage contains both Mesolithic and Neolithic/early Bronze Age flintwork. The Mesolithic component includes several blades and bladelets, and a blade with a proximal notch, which it was possibly intended to snap using the micro-burin technique. An end scraper, an edge-retouched flake and a serrated bladelet may also date from the Mesolithic. The flake debitage is mostly regular and thin, but few pieces exhibit platform-edge abrasion; Mesolithic and Neolithic/early Bronze Age flakes are present. The Neolithic/early Bronze Age flintwork includes two end and side scrapers, a bifacially worked awl and the broken tip of a fine knife possibly of leaf-shaped form. An undated and unidentified fragmentary flake tool with some bifacial edge retouch was also noted.

Plot 72

Four thick hard hammer flakes were recovered from Plot 72. These flints are not intrinsically datable.

Plot 73

Two flint flakes of squat proportions were recovered from Plot 73. These flints are not intrinsically datable.

Plot 78

A single flint flake was recovered.

Plot 84

Two thick flint flakes and two pieces of irregular waste were recovered; these flints are not datable.

Plot 86

Six flints, comprising three flakes, a piece of irregular waste, a multi-platform flake core and a scraper on a non-flake blank were recovered from Plot 86. These flints all exhibited edge-damage and are clearly residual artefacts in later archaeological contexts. This debitage is not diagnostic, but it is most characteristic of later prehistoric flint-working techniques.

Plot 87

Two flint flakes were recovered. One exhibited platform-edge abrasion.

Plot 88

Plot 88 yielded five flint flakes, including two from context 8810. The flakes from context 8810 exhibit only slight edge-damage and the flakes from contexts 88062 and 88167 are in fresh condition. These flints may, therefore, be contemporary with their contexts of deposition. The flakes are of comparatively squat proportions, but are reasonably thin and regular. These attributes are not particularly diagnostic and only a broad Neolithic or Bronze Age date can be proposed.

Plot 91

Three flint flakes, a piece of irregular waste and one piece (2g) of burnt unworked flint was recovered form Plot 91. These flints are not intrinsically datable.

Plot 95

A single thick flake was recovered from Plot 95

Plot 98

Seven hard hammer flakes and a thumbnail scraper were recovered from Plot 98. The scraper was manufactured on a thick hard hammer flake and measures 26mm long, by 22mm wide and 13mm thick. Fine semi-abrupt retouch is present on the ventral surface around distal edge and right hand side. This scraper dates from the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age and the flake debitage may be broadly contemporary.

Plot 102

A single flake of squat proportions was recovered from Plot 102.

Plot 103

Plot 103 yielded two flints: a flake and a disc scraper. The flake is most probably a Levallois-style removal, but the curvature in the artefact's profile allows an alternative interpretation as an axe-thinning flake. The butt of the flake is facetted and the dorsal surface exhibits removals from several directions. This flint probably dates from the later Neolithic, but post-depositional edge-damage indicates that it was recovered from a more recent archaeological context. The disc scraper is sub-circular and exhibits regular retouch around three-quarters of the artefacts perimeter; a Neolithic or early Bronze Age date is most appropriate for this tool.

Plot 104

Nine struck flints and one piece (17g) of burnt unworked flint was recovered from Plot 104. The majority of the flints exhibit post-depositional edge-damage and all are probably residual in later archaeological contexts. The assemblage includes three blades of narrow proportions which exhibit blade scars on their dorsal surfaces (contexts 10408, 10435 and 12011). Two of these blades are complete and measure 43mm long by 18mm wide and 33mm long by 13mm wide, respectively. These blades are the produce of a blade-oriented industry and, considering the proportions of the artefacts, a Mesolithic date is most appropriate. The only other notable artefact is a scraper manufactured by the application of semi-abrupt retouch to the distal right hand edge; this tool is not chronologically diagnostic.

Plot 105

Three flints were recovered from Plot 105. These comprise a flake, a blade-like flake and a chip. These flints are not intrinsically datable.

Plot 107

Two flakes, a piece of irregular waste, three tested nodules with one or two flake removals and a gun-flint were recovered from Plot 107. These flints are not intrinsically datable, with the exception of the gun-flint. The gun-flint is an early wedge-shaped form (c 1630 to c 1775) measuring 27mm long, by 26mm wide and 8mm thick (c $1^{1}/_{8}$" square); a size appropriate for a musket. The flake exhibits abrupt retouch along the left and right hand sides on the ventral surface and the left hand side was possibly trimmed against a stake. The front edge exhibits heavy scaring and was clearly extensively used. The flint is held within a lead mount crudely cut from 2mm thick sheet and folded over the dorsal and ventral surfaces. The upper (dorsal) surface exhibits the semi-circular imprint of the cock-jaw and the marks of sharp teeth to grip the lead. The jaw measures 1" wide by ¾" deep and with the lead the gun-flint is ½" thick; the blade edge of the flint extends c ½" forward of the cock-jaw. The ventral surface does not exhibit a clear imprint of the jaw, but appears to be slightly worn. The rear of the lead exhibits bruising, presumably created by the impact of the lead against the rear of the jaw during firing. As the flint became worn the front edge of the lead on the dorsal surface caught the frizzen and became abraded.

Plot 108

Plot 108 yielded 16 struck flints and one piece (1g) of burnt unworked flint. The assemblage is dominated by broad flakes and also includes a tested nodule and a multi-platform core oriented to flake production. The only retouched tool is a minimally edge-retouched flake; potentially this retouch may represent accidental edge-damage. The majority of the flints exhibit edge-damage and have probably been re-deposited into later archaeological contexts; the multi-platform flake core is in fresh condition and may be contemporary with its depositional context (10802). The flake-oriented reduction strategy would suggest that a later Neolithic or Bronze Age date is most appropriate for these flints.

Plot 110

Plot 110 yielded 22 struck flints and one piece (1g) of burnt unworked flint. The assemblage includes a component of Mesolithic flintwork and some undiagnostic flake debitage. At least seven of the flakes and blades are products of a blade-oriented industry. Most of these flints have been struck using a soft hammer percussor, such as antler, and exhibit platform-edge abrasion and dorsal-blade scars. Three of the blades are complete and measure 66mm in length by 21mm wide, 44mm long by 18mm wide, and 44mm long by 14mm wide, respectively. The narrow proportions of these blades suggest they date from the Mesolithic.

Plot 111

Twenty flints and one piece (31g) of burnt unworked flint were recovered. The assemblage comprises 18 flakes, including two of thin and narrow proportions that exhibit platform-edge

abrasion, a tested nodule and a leaf-shaped arrowhead. The arrowhead, from context 121166, is in fresh condition and intact, except for a small chip on the tip, and measures 42mm long by 24mm and 5mm thick. The arrowhead exhibits partially invasive retouch on the dorsal and ventral surfaces, frequently extending only one-third of the way across the artefact. This arrowhead dates from the earlier Neolithic; some of the flake debitage may be broadly contemporary.

Plot 113

Three flint flakes and a piece of irregular waste were recovered from Plot 113. These flints are not intrinsically datable.

Plot 115

Forty-four flints were recovered from Plot 115. The assemblage includes both Mesolithic flintwork and Neolithic to early Bronze Age flint. The Mesolithic flintwork comprises a small number of blades, blade-like flakes (c 9) and a broken crested blade. This debitage is of particularly narrow proportions and flakes frequently exhibit platform-edge abrasion and dorsal blade scars. These flints clearly derive from a blade-oriented industry, most probably of Mesolithic date. A few thin and regular flakes that exhibit platform-edge abrasion may also relate to this industry. The majority of the Mesolithic flints were recovered from context 120590, but Mesolithic flints were also recovered from contexts 120584, 120593 and 120595. The flintwork from these contexts is in reasonably fresh condition has not moved far from its original place of deposition.

The Neolithic/early Bronze Age component comprises a small quantity of squat flake debitage, a core on a flake and possibly three scrapers. The scrapers include one example of particularly small, almost thumbnail, proportions, measuring just 23mm by 24mm, and a finely retouched end and side scraper (2245).

Table 2: The flint assemblage from fieldwalking, evaluation and excavation by category type

CATEGORY TYPE	Eval. 2007	Exc. 2007	Fldwlkng 2008	Eval. 2008	Exc. 2008	Grand Total
Flake	28	1024	46	2	271	1371
Blade	4	32	3		18	57
Bladelet	1	36	2		14	53
Blade-like		36	3		23	62
Irregular waste	6	75	5	1	28	115
Chip		497			15	512
Sieved chips: 10-7mm		588				588
Sieved chips: 7-2mm		31677				31677
Micro burin		1			1	2
Burin spall		1				1
Rejuvenation flake tablet		1			1	2
Rejuvenation flake other		3	1		2	6
Levallois flake	1					1
Thinning flake		1				1
Single platform blade core		1	1			2
Bipolar (opposed platform) blade core		1				1
Tested nodule/bashed lump	1	16	2		13	32
Single platform flake core	1	7			2	10
Multiplatform flake core	2	6			4	12
Keeled non-discoidal flake core					1	1
Levallois/other discoidal flake core			1		2	3

CATEGORY TYPE	Eval. 2007	Exc. 2007	Fldwlkng 2008	Eval. 2008	Exc. 2008	Grand Total
Core on a flake		2			2	4
Unclassifiable/fragmentary core		2				2
Microlith		7	1			8
Leaf arrowhead					1	1
Chisel arrowhead		1				1
Laurel leaf		1				1
Unfinished arrowhead/blank					1	1
End scraper		6	2		14	22
End and side scraper			1		4	5
Disc scraper	1		1		1	3
Thumbnail scraper					2	2
Scraper on a non-flake blank			1	1	2	4
Other scraper	1				1	2
Awl		1	1		1	3
Piercer		1				1
Spurred piece					4	4
Serrated flake					1	1
Notch		5			1	6
Other knife		1			3	4
Retouched flake	2	6			4	12
Fabricator					1	1
Misc retouch		2			1	3
Burin		1				1
Backed bladelet	1	1				2
Hammerstone					1	1
Gun flint					2	2
Grand Total	**49**	**34040**	**71**	**4**	**442**	**34606**
Burnt unworked flint No./Wt. (g)	3/43	147/418			19/209	169/670
No. of burnt flints (%)*	1 (2)	22 (1.7)	3 (7)		13 (3)	39 (2.1)
No. of broken flints (%)*	7 (14.3)	287 (22.5)	13 (18.3)		64 (15)	371 (20.3)
No. of retouched flints (%)*	5 (10.2)	33 (2.6)	7 (9.9)	1 (25)	44 (10.3)	90 (4.9)

* Percentage excludes chips

Table 3: The flint recovered from fieldwalking by plot and artefact/debitage type

Plot	3	5	6	8	9	18	20	25	36	37	45	57	59	87	98	110	Total
Flake	6		5	3	2	3	1	2	1	5	1	5	6	1	4	1	**46**
Blade	2	1															**3**
Bladelet		1										1					**2**
Blade-like			1							2							**3**
Irregular waste	1		1							2			1				**5**
Rejuvenation flake other										1							**1**
Single platform blade core										1							**1**
Tested nodule/bashed lump			1			1											**2**
Levallois/other discoidal flake core												1					**1**
Microlith												1					**1**
End scraper			1									1					**2**
End and side scraper												1					**1**
Disc scraper				1													**1**
Scraper on a non-flake blank	1																**1**

Plot	3	5	6	8	9	18	20	25	36	37	45	57	59	87	98	110	Total
Awl						1											**1**
Grand Total	**10**	**2**	**9**	**4**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**11**	**1**	**10**	**7**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**71**

Table 4: The flint assemblage from Plot 26 by category type

CATEGORY TYPE	Scatter 1	Scatter 2	Other features	Total
Flake	512	236	167	**915**
Blade	13	2	8	**23**
Bladelet	19	6	6	**31**
Blade-like	16	3	14	**33**
Irregular waste	32	24	6	**62**
Chip	476		24	**500**
Sieved chips: 10-7mm	325	194	69	**588**
Sieved chips: 7-2mm	15108	14941	1628	**31677**
Micro burin		1		**1**
Burin spall		1		**1**
Rejuvenation flake other	2			**2**
Thinning flake	1			**1**
Tested nodule/bashed lump	3	2	4	**9**
Single platform flake core		1		**1**
Multiplatform flake core	2	2	3	**7**
Core on a flake	1			**1**
Unclassifiable/fragmentary core	1		1	**2**
Microlith	5			**5**
Backed bladelet		1		**1**
Burin	1			**1**
Chisel arrowhead	1			**1**
Laurel leaf		1		**1**
End scraper	3	1	1	**5**
Awl			1	**1**
Notch		1		**1**
Retouched flake		1	1	**2**
Grand Total	**16521**	**15418**	**1933**	**33872**
Burnt unworked flint No./Wt. (g)	105/208	11/30	22/125	**138/363**
No. of burnt flints (%)*	7 (1.1)	3 (1.1)	5 (2.4)	**15 (1.4)**
No. of broken flints (%)*	140 (22.9)	63 (22.3)	55 (25.9)	**258 (23.3)**
No. of retouched flints (%)*	10 (1.6)	5 (1.8)	3 (1.4)	**18 (1.6)**

* Percentage excludes chips

An assessment of the Pre-Roman Iron Age and Romano-British hand-made pottery

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from the sites investigated prior to the laying of the Easington to Ganstead pipeline was examined between January and June 2009 with a view to assessing the character of the assemblage and providing a body of basic data upon which decisions pertaining to the full analysis of the assemblage can be made. The data are summarised in Tables 1 to 41.

Classification of the sherds

A number of schemes have been designed to classify later prehistoric and Roman period hand-made wares in eastern and north-eastern Yorkshire. They include those proposed by Didsbury (2004:140-148, 2006, nd), Rigby (2004) and Didsbury and Vince (forthcoming). For the purposes of this assessment, the simplest of these schemes was adopted (Didsbury 2006, nd, Cumberpatch 2007) as it was felt that it offered an adequate level of detail while not slowing the process of sorting and recording down to an unacceptable degree. The scheme is based upon a basic four-fold division of the pottery H1 to H4 and is described in detail below. A number of additional categories were added to cover specific ware types and a limited number of qualifying criteria were employed to sub-divide some of the broader categories. It should be emphasised that these categories represent broad *fabric groups* rather than specific *fabric types* in the strict sense in that the groups subsume a considerable degree of variation in type. That this is an issue even with more detailed schemes has been emphasised by Vince (2007, Didsbury and Vince, forthcoming) on the basis of his analysis of sherds from excavations on the Reighton by-pass (Cumberpatch 2007) and the A63 Melton project (Fenton-Thomas, forthcoming). It would seem that there are variations between sherds which are detectable only at the microscopic and compositional level and which appear to lack clear correlates at the macroscopic level. This raises a number of issues both methodological and interpretative for which there is as yet no clear solution. At some stage decisions need to be made regarding the best method of recording the pottery which will acknowledge the potential offered by coherent and comparable systems of fabric classification problems without becoming either unworkably complex or misleadingly simple. In the interim the scheme employed here is intended as the best available guide to the character and composition of the pottery assemblage within reasonable budgetary and time constraints.

Early prehistoric pottery

A number of sherds were identified as of probable earlier prehistoric date (Neolithic and Bronze Age) on the basis of their fabrics, forms and particularly the use of impressed cord decoration. These sherds are noted in the plot descriptions below and are listed in the data tables. These are covered by a separate report elsewhere in this document.

Later prehistoric pottery

The fabric groups

- H1: Fabrics containing calcareous temper, including calcite, shell and chalk. The types of inclusion appear generally to be mutually exclusive so that calcite tempered sherds are distinct from those with shell temper. An indication of the range of inclusions is given in the 'Notes' section of the data tables. The group includes the shell tempered wares originating in Lincolnshire and calcite tempered wares from the Vale of Pickering (Didsbury and Vince forthcoming) and it should be noted that the quantity of sherds with shelly inclusions was significantly smaller than that with calcite inclusions, suggesting only limited contact with Lincolnshire, at least in terms of the circulation of pottery. This

would seem to contrast with the situation in the Roman period as discussed by Leary (2009).

- CTW: Rigby's term 'Chalk Tempered ware' has been used to denote a small number of sherds characterised specifically by the presence of chalk and which are thus part of the general H1 group but sufficiently distinctive to be separate from it.

- H2: The general category for fabrics which contain non-soluble stone temper, notably quartz and igneous rock fragments. There is a high degree of variability in this group, specifically between sherds containing quartz and those containing rock fragments. Within each of these there are further distinctions based upon the shape and size of the inclusions. The fact that the size of the inclusions appears to vary regularly with the size of the individual vessels suggests that the temper was produced (by crushing rock and pebbles) for specific types of pots. This group is broadly similar to Rigby's Erratic Tempered ware, the rock fragments being typically derived from the glacial boulder clays which have a heterogeneous composition.

- H2 Fine: a distinctive fine sandy textured fabric normally containing abundant fine quartz grit (<0.2mm) and only occasionally a small proportion of larger quartz grit. Burnished or smoothed surfaces appear to be commoner in this fabric than others (for example in context 88157 where the sherds are burnished but the base and walls are much thicker than Romano-British burnished wares). The name has been ascribed on a provisional basis to distinguish it from the generally much coarser H2 wares.

- H2 Coarse: sherds containing particularly prominent large, generally angular rock frags or quartz. In cases where the inclusions are particularly large (10mm and larger) and dense the sherds have been described as hyper-coarse. In most cases the term coarse is, to a high degree, relative to the size of the vessels. A vessel may appear to have a coarse fabric even while the actual size of the inclusions is somewhat less (even half) that of the inclusions seen in the hyper-coarse vessels. This would seem to suggest that manufacturing process involved the deliberate addition of grit of an appropriate size for the vessel concerned. This implies that in spite of the apparent lack of 'finish', manufacture was not a haphazard affair but was quite deliberate and involved the preparation of tempering material suitable for particular purposes. The extent of vessel fragmentation precludes the formulation of a generally applicable methodology to relate vessel volume (or any other criterion of size) to the size range of the inclusions although it might be possible to do this in certain specific circumstances. Exploratory investigations of vessel capacity undertaken elsewhere have suggested that the approach is worth pursuing in spite of the problems posed by fragmentation (Woodward and Blinkhorn 1997).

- H2 Vesicular: a distinctive bright orange and light grey fabric distinguished by the presence of fine quartz temper but with large voids at the surface superficially resembling the vesicles in the H2/H4 wares described below. The voids appear to be larger than those commonly found in the H4 group which is characterised by a large number of fine vesicles. Examples were particularly common in Plot 3, contexts 3296, 3310 and 3298.

- H2 with soft round red inclusions: a distinctive group of finer quartz tempered sherds with distinctive crumbly red iron-rich grains and varying quantities and sizes of larger quartz grains and some rock fragments. These distinctive inclusions have yet to be positively identified.

- H2 with slag-like inclusions: A particularly unusual and rather rare type of inclusion was noted in sherds from a limited number of contexts (including 31041, 31096, 51003, 117038, 118731 and 118735). This was characterised by the presence of fine, hard, white

vesicular grit. Although superficially similar to small pieces of bright white pumice stone, it is inconceivable that it is pumice and it is more probable that it is some form of waste material from a high-temperature industrial process. Slag-tempered pottery is known from Dalton Parlours in West Yorkshire (Buckland, Runnacles and Sumpter 1990) suggesting that the practice of using industrial waste was not unknown in the Iron Age, but at present the character and composition of the white slag-like material is unclear. Further work will be required in order to determine its composition and to identify the process from which it was derived.

- H3: A rarely used category covering sherds containing both calcareous and non-calcareous inclusions. This unusual category is perhaps worthy of closer attention in order to determine the extent to which the combination of inclusions is the result of the intentional mixing of what are normally mutually exclusive types of inclusions.

- H4: Vesicular wares of type H1 which have been particularly badly affected by the action of acidic ground water resulting in the removal in solution of the calcareous inclusions. There are distinctions within the group based on the size & density of the vesicles which are difficult to represent in the fabric descriptions. The extent of damage varies; some sherds are vesicular throughout while others retain varying proportions in the core of the sherds and are vesicular only at the surfaces. These latter sherds have generally been classified as of H1 type.

- FTW: Flint Tempered ware. This term has been reserved for the few sherds which contained abundant angular flint temper (e.g. in context 118055) and which might indicate a late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date (Rigby 2004: 26). Occasional flint grains were noted alongside quartz and igneous rock fragments in a larger number of sherds but this appeared to be chance rather than the deliberate selection of flint as a tempering material. Such sherds, described as H2 w/ Flint (in context 35232 for example) or with individual flakes of flint mentioned in the 'Notes' column are considered to be different to the FTW types as defined by Rigby and to belong to the H2 group.

- HM type or H type: handmade sherds with characteristics other than those above. Sherds given this classification were normally too heavily abraded or damaged to fit easily into the established categories. Many of them were little more than irregular lumps of fired clay containing quartz grit.

- Fired clay: A group which overlaps to some extent with the HM and H types described above but which consists of material which seems unlikely to belong to pottery vessels. Some of the fragments could belong to ovens or hearths while other may be pieces of burnt daub.

- Crucibles: The crucible fragments are listed in Table 2. They were identified by their distinctive grey cindery fabric and the occasional presence of what appear to be metallic residues internally. The crucible fragments require a separate report which will focus on the nature of the residues and the types of metalworking involved. Table 2 also includes details of slag-like material included with the pottery.

- Dales ware and other Roman-period types: Where identifiable as part of a regional tradition (Dales ware, Knapton ware etc), sherds have been attributed as appropriate. Further work on the relationship between these types and the native tradition wares may offer some scope for identifying later hand-made wares and establishing chronological 'pegs' or markers which will be of use in defining later types and contrasting them with potentially earlier wares. References to these vessels should be considered in relation to Leary's report (2009) on the Roman and Romano-British pottery from the sites.

While this scheme gives a broad overview of the chief characteristics of the assemblage and as such is appropriate for an assessment report, it lacks the degree of detail required for a full report and, in addition, is too coarse in the classifications which constitute it to adequately represent the degree of variability within the assemblage. A brief overview of the commonest fabric group, H2, serves to illustrate this point.

The most visually striking sub-division of the H2 group is the very coarse or hyper-coarse group. These are characterised by the presence of abundant large angular rock fragments protruding through the surface. Individual fragments may be up to 10mm long or in some cases even longer (although 8mm to 10mm is more normal) and very angular as if freshly broken from larger rocks or pebbles. The types of rocks represented vary considerably and presumably reflect the geologically varied nature of the area in which they were made. This is implicit in Rigby's use of the term 'Erratic Tempered ware' (ETW) to refer to sherds of the H2 type.

The H2 Coarse category includes the coarser H2 fabrics which are generally somewhat finer and less abundant than the hyper-coarse category (although large rock fragments do occur sporadically) but which include a substantial coarse component which may be sub-angular or fully angular. As noted above, this variation in inclusion size appears to relate more to the size of the individual vessels than to any other factor and it would be unwise to depend too much upon the size of inclusions as a principle of fabric classification without taking into account vessels size and form, however useful it may be as a means of sorting and classifying individual context or feature groups.

Perhaps the commonest element within the H2 category are those sherds which contain a relatively small proportion of larger inclusions within a matrix in which dense and abundant finer quartz grit (of a generally 'sandy' texture) forms a background to the coarser component. The proportion or density of the large angular component varies from sparse to moderate / abundant but the general pattern is clear; the clay body is full of fine quartz with the coarse component seemingly added deliberately. There does not seem to be any gradation in size between the very fine and very coarse components at least as far as can be determined qualitatively. This discretionary and deliberate use of inclusions has implications for understanding the organisation of production, an approach that seems to have been relatively little used in discussions of later prehistoric pottery in eastern Yorkshire.

An unusual and distinctive group (represented, for example in Plot 25, contexts 2506, 25159, Plot 31, context 31104) is distinguished by its fine, sandy texture and which tends to be soft and crumbly and to have orange external and/or internal margins. In broad terms it resembles a softer, hand- made version of a Romano-British greyware. Further investigation of this group is necessary before it can be adequately defined and described.

The finer H2 wares appear to contain the fine sandy quartz inclusions seen in the coarser H2 wares but lack the coarse components. This brief description subsumes a degree of diversity characterised by slightly varying coarseness but they share the fact that the inclusions appear well sorted and the size grade within each vessel is roughly standard, unlike those variants with widely varying sizes within one vessel. The finest grades frequently have smoothed or burnished exterior surfaces and it is possible that in some cases they are intended to resemble Romano-British types, particularly as they are predominantly dark grey to black in colour. This having been said however, such a statement requires empirical verification with reference to well dated types and contexts before it can be positively asserted that they are indeed to resemble contemporary Roman-British wares. Elsewhere in Europe fine black burnished wares are a common feature of La Téne pottery assemblages and owe nothing to Roman practice.

A further distinction noted during the examination of the H2 wares was that between the sandy textured types which generally have a rather friable, crumbly, texture and shed fine quartz sand readily and harder, more homogenous types which generally have a smoothed surface. When

combined with the larger inclusions, this gives a characteristic pimply texture. The incidence of this distinction was not systematically recorded during the assessment but as it appears to relate to the manufacturing technology, might be informative at a later stage of the project.

Vessel form

In spite of extensive work in eastern Yorkshire there appears to be no generally accepted and comprehensive typological scheme for the hand-made wares of either later prehistoric or Roman date. In large part this appears to be the inevitable result of the high degree of variability in vessel shape and size and in particular in terms of the rim forms. Rigby has presented a useful outline guide (2004:29-42) which provides an indication of the chronology based on the analysis of assemblages from pits in north-eastern Yorkshire. Where possible this scheme has been used in the assessment (as set out in the date tables) and the suggested date ranges for individual vessels are based largely upon Rigby's analysis. It remains the case however that typological dating of later prehistoric pottery is extremely imprecise and the difficulties inherent in the material have been compounded by the lack of an agreed terminology (see Didsbury and Vince, forthcoming, for more discussion of this issue). The questions surrounding the dating of individual vessels and context groups are dealt with in more detail in the site catalogue below.

The data tables include a column for 'Form' in which Rigby's terminology has been employed where possible but the majority of sherds are classified as either 'Hollow ware' or 'Jars', terms which are largely synonymous although some of the hollow wares may be bowls, a category represented by a small proportion of the rims. Other terms are based on those defined by Rigby and others with references to specific parallels given in the 'Notes' column.

Elsewhere attempts have been made to classify later prehistoric pottery by rim form and it would seem useful to begin the process of typological classification using a scheme based on that proposed by Knight (1998) which would incorporate Rigby's scheme and elements from other reports on sites in eastern Yorkshire. This has implications for the scale of the work proposed for later stages of the EAG project and as such is discussed further below.

Particularly common forms appear to be similar to Rigby's Collared Globular jars and her 'Shapeless jars' (2004; Fig 6; 38), the latter sometimes subdivided into thin-walled and thick-walled types (e.g. plot 51, context 51101 and plot 73, context 73082 respectively). The thick-walled variant is closest to Rigby's shapeless jar category while the thin walled variant is distinguished by the short vertical neck on a swelling but shoulderless body with a rounded rim, sometimes slightly clubbed or beaded. The related term 'neckless jar' (e.g. plot 9, context 118483) has been used to denote a hollow ware vessel with no neck and generally a simple rounded rim, sometimes slightly everted. There is no exact parallel for this form in Rigby's scheme but it can be seen as part of the broad 'shapeless jar' group.

Roman period hand-made wares have been classified with reference to established type series although in some cases, notably Knapton ware, there appears to be a lack of detailed work on the industry. An integrated approach to the hand-made and Romano-British wares might prove fruitful in defining specifically later vessel types and distinguishing them from the earlier wares.

In addition to the vessel types which have been described elsewhere (references are provided in the data tables) a small number of unusual vessels were also noted. Three contexts (Plot 7, 117025, 119250 and Plot 3, 3041) produced jar bases with holes in the centre. These appeared to have been bored after the vessel had been fired and the effect resembled a modern flowerpot. The purpose of these vessels is unknown. Perforated bases have been noted at sites in Lincolnshire (Leary, pers comm.) including Old Sleaford (Oetgen and Elsdon 1997: Fig 53; 38, 162) but their function remains unknown.

A number of lugged jars were identified by virtue of the highly distinctive lug handles. The majority of these were vertical (in that the long axis of the handle was vertical with a large,

short hole; see, for example, Rigby 2004: Fig 7, Didsbury 2004: Fig 104; 97) but one example was horizontal in that the long axis was parallel to the rim and the perforation was long and narrow (Plot 115, context 120909). The date range attributed to this vessel should be regarded as provisional as no specific parallels have yet been found for it.

Amongst the bases there appeared to be a limited range of variation. Plain flat bases were the commonest form but footed bases were not uncommon. The most distinctive and most elaborate bases were the ring foot types (e.g. plot 88, context 88112, plot 104, 10427, 10447). The majority of these were in fine fabrics, often with burnished surfaces but one example (plot 108, context 13019) was in a coarse H2 fabric. How far these vessels were influenced by Romano-British types and how far they predate the conquest is unclear. As with the use of burnishing, European parallels suggest that the use of ring foot bases was part of the repertoire of Iron Age potters and was developed entirely independently of Roman practice, although whether this is the case in eastern Yorkshire must await a more detailed level of analysis.

Other unusual individual items include a tube handle (plot 88, context 88013; Plate 8), a short, tapering rod, possibly part of a tripod vessel (plot 25, context 25161), a small thumb pot (plot 9, context 118128), two shallow dishes (plot 98, context 119984, plot 25, context 25112) and a probable lid (plot 108, context 13021).

Decoration

In her summary of the evidence from the Pots in Pits project, Rigby noted the very low incidence of decorated sherds within her study area (2004:27-29). Decoration was not a common feature of the EAG assemblage but decorated vessels were present in greater numbers than were recorded by Rigby. Whether this is a reflection of a higher proportion of regional imports, a chronological factor or was in some way related to differing practice in south-eastern Yorkshire is, at present, unclear. Informal 'record' photographs were taken of some of the more striking designs (see pages 26 to 30 below) and although not of publishable quality, have been included in this report by way of illustration.

- The most frequent type of decoration was represented by burnished surfaces which, unsurprisingly, were commonest on vessels in the finer H2 fabric. Many were burnished all over while on others the burnishing was limited to specific parts of the vessel, typically the rim, neck and upper body. These variations are indicated in the data tables. A considerable number of sherds are recorded as having 'smoothed' surfaces and these, while not burnished in the accepted sense, appear to have been given somewhat more attention than normal. The significance of the burnishing is unclear. It may be related to an attempt to emulate the finish of Romano-British wares but it is a common decorative / finishing technique and is found widely across later prehistoric Europe. Whether it has any chronological significance in eastern Yorkshire cannot be judged at this stage although the presence of significant numbers if smoothed and burnished sherds in what appear to be early groups (e.g. plot 31) suggests that the technique was well established prior to the conquest. This and related matters of production technology and labour input will form part of the full analysis of the assemblage.

More diagnostic types of decoration included the following:

- The most visually striking designs were the impressed and incised motifs seen on a small number of fine sandy sherds (e.g. plot 9, contexts 118504, 118505, 9841, plot 68, context 119533, plot 3, context 3091, plot 31, context 31001; Plates 1, 2 and 3). These consisted of intersecting arcs and lines, often with impressed dots or small ring stamps. The best parallels for these vessels come from Lincolnshire and the East Midlands (Elsdon 1997, May 1996: Volume 2) although the fabrics appeared to be the standard local fine H2 types and were not the shell tempered types found at Dragonby. Specific parallels are noted in the data tables. Further research on these decorated vessels as part of the full

analysis of the assemblage is seen as important in indicating the extent and possible nature of regional interaction and possibly the circulation of pottery in the pre-Roman period.

- Perhaps related to the impressed and incised designs were a small number of rouletted or comb-impressed linear designs (contexts 31023 and 31096; Plates 4 and 5). The sherds were too small for the full design to be visible but the technique was a distinctive one.

- Pinched decoration (Plate 6): examples of vessels with pinching all over the external surface were noted in Plot 3; 3208, Plot 31; 31127, Plot 104; 10438, 10431 and 10413. Parallels for this very distinctive type of decoration include Scarborough Castle (Challis and Harding 1975; Figs 44 and 46) and Billingborough in Lincolnshire (Elsdon 1996: C2a). In both cases the sites are dated to the early Iron Age and the implications of this are discussed further below.

- Fingertip and fingernail impressions: fingertip decoration was commonest on the rims of jars of various types (e.g. Plot 9, contexts 118505, 118304, 118596 and 118058). One base with similar fingermarks was also noted (plot 88, context 88167). Variants included the chevron or herringbone pattern on a bowl rim from plot 25, context 25113 (Plate 7) and a similar pattern on a possible bowl from the same plot, context 25115.

- Scored and striated surfaces: In a few cases (e.g. plot 51, context 5112. Plot 9, context 118738) scored and striated surfaces were pronounced enough for the vessels to be considered as part of the Scored ware type (Elsdon 1992), but the majority were rather more haphazard, to the extent that it was not always entirely clear how significant the scoring was as a decorative technique (e.g. plot 25, contexts 25120 and 25138). It should also be noted that the sherds of Scored ware from the EAG assemblages as a whole extend Elsdon's distribution by adding more findspots to the two known north of the Humber in 1992 (Elsdon 1992: Figure 2).

- A small number of vessels bore raised cordons (e.g. plot 9, contexts 9001, 118218, plot 115, context 120590, plot 70, context 117083) and it is possible that these are of an early Iron Age date although further work on the contexts and the associations with other more readily datable objects is required before this can be definitely asserted.

Other decorative techniques and designs, including incised and impressed lines and grooves, are noted in the data tables and where relevant to individual site or plot assemblages, discussed further below

Site catalogue

In this section the evidence from the plots defined during the excavation will be considered on an individual basis. The following notes should be read in conjunction with the reports on other classes of finds, notably those dealing with the Romano-British pottery and the medieval pottery. The assessment of each plot includes basic quantification of the hand-made pottery (number of sherds, weight of sherds and the estimated maximum number of vessels), the date range represented by the hand-made pottery (where possible) and the significance of the presence of Roman-British and later wares. A broad, qualitative indication of the characteristics of the assemblage in terms of the fabrics present, vessels forms and decoration is followed by an assessment of the potential of the assemblage to contribute to an increased understanding of the later prehistoric and Roman periods in the area. The data are presented in the accompanying tables, (Tables 1 to 41: page 31 onwards) as noted in the individual plot descriptions.

Plot 3

Plot 3 produced a substantial assemblage of hand-made pottery consisting of 3416 sherds weighing 61625 grams and representing a maximum of 3076 vessels. Chronologically diagnostic sherds were limited in number but those identified included native-tradition types with date ranges between 100 BC and AD 200 (as proposed by Rigby 2004 and summarised in the data tables) and the presence of a vessel bearing the very distinctive all-over pinched decoration (context 3208) may indicate pre-Roman occupation. When combined with the presence of later Romano-British hand-made wares (principally Dales ware of mid 3rd to 4th century date) this would suggest that site was occupied from the later pre-Roman Iron Age throughout the Roman period (see also Leary 2009). The presence of well-dated Roman and Romano-British wares (including sherds of Samian ware) offers the opportunity to refine the dating of the later hand-made vessels and, potentially, to contribute to a broader understanding not only of the chronology of the later hand-made wares but also of the relationship between the two broad types of pottery in terms of their uses and the ways in which they were perceived by the users.

H2 fabrics dominated the assemblage but, in addition to the shell tempered Dales wares, there were also sherds in the vesicular H4 fabric which may be earlier than the Dales ware.

Context 3041 included some distinctive vessels including a 'flowerpot' base with a large central hole (in the H2 fabric with large angular rock fragments). The same group also included sherds of Dales ware suggesting a later Roman date for the perforated vessel.

There was some degree of variability in the quality of preservation of the sherds with some contexts (e.g. 3286) showing a significantly higher degree of abrasion that others (e.g. 3291) indicating a range of different formation processes operating on the site.

The assemblage from plot 3 is one with significant potential for further work. It is large and varied enough to contribute significantly both to an assessment of the dating framework proposed by Rigby and the refinement of the post-Conquest chrono-typology through the association of hand-made wares with well-dated Roman and Romano-British types. The plans of the site suggest that there may also be scope for investigating the spatial distribution of the pottery with a view to considering the possible significance of differential distribution of pottery in the light of behavioural and habitual variation between different contexts and different areas of the site, as has been successfully carried out elsewhere (see Chadwick 2009 for more discussion of this aspect and for specific examples).

Plot 5

Plot 5 produced only two sherds of hand-made pottery from two contexts (117083 and 3421019). The plot also produced substantial quantities of 19th century pottery (notably Whitewares and Stonewares) and in view of this is seems unlikely that the small quantity of hand-made pottery will contribute in any significant sense to our further understanding of the later prehistoric and Roman periods.

Plot 8

Plot 8 produced a single sherd of hand-made pottery from context 117083. While it would be of interest to know more about the context in which this sherd was found, it seems unlikely that it will contribute in any substantial way to the broader aims of the project in terms of an increased understanding of later prehistoric and Roman society in the area.

Plot 9

The quantities of hand-made pottery from Plot 9 were considerable, totalling 8535 sherds weighing 142,909 grams and representing a maximum of 8049 vessels. In general terms there appeared to be a rather high proportion of abraded and weathered material with fewer diagnostic

sherds than seen in other groups although this requires further work and the identification of particular features in which such weathered and abraded groups were particularly prominent before any conclusions can be drawn from the observation. Plot 9 included the largest concentration of crucible and slag fragments from any of the plots and it may be no co-incidence that the plot also produced examples of sherds containing the as yet unidentified white slag-like inclusions discussed above. Quantities of Roman and Romano-British pottery from the plot were considerable and, when taken together with the (admittedly limited) evidence for datable earlier pre-Roman Iron Age pottery from the plot, this would seem to suggest a long period of activity on the site.

The assemblage included a sherd of pottery of possible early prehistoric date (context 9532) but this requires further work before it can be positively identified as such and more precisely dated.

Vessels datable to the earlier pre-Roman Iron Age included a series of barrel-shaped jars from contexts 9067, 9937, 9994, 118518 attributed a date range of c.900 BC to c.400 BC by Rigby (2004:Fig 4, 31-2) and a sherd of probable Flint Tempered ware (context 118055). Context 9992 produced a group of rims sherds which included a distinctive lid-seated rim of a type suggested elsewhere to have been of early to middle Iron Age type (Rigby 2004: 39, Didsbury and Vince, forthcoming). The example from Plot 9 was tempered with coarse angular rock fragments rather than the calcareous inclusions identified on other sites but, as at present there is no indication that the fabric groups have any chronological significance, this presumably relates to other factors, most probably the availability of raw materials. The same context also included the rim of a small jar with some similarity to earlier Iron Age examples mentioned by Rigby.

Context 9994 produced the rim of a deep collared shouldered (DCSh) jar similar to a form attributed by Rigby to the period between c.850BC and 600BC (2006: Fig 6, 39) although as with the lid-seated jar mentioned above, this was in an H2 fabric rather than the shell-tempered fabric described by Rigby. It was accompanied by the rim of a globular jar, of a form similar to early to mid-Iron Age types, although the form was hardly distinctive enough for this to be definitive.

Context 118058 produced the clubbed rim of a calcite gritted (but extensively leached and thus H4) jar with prominent fingertip impressions. The distinctive profile and decorated rim has a parallel at Melton (Didsbury and Vince, forthcoming, Fig. 152.1) which dates to the middle to later Iron Age, although the example from Plot 9 has a more rounded rim than that from Melton. A broadly similar date (3rd century BC to 1st century AD) for the sherd of Scored ware from context 118738 further contributes to the case for activity on the site prior to Roman period.

Contexts 9926, 9937 and 9938 produced sherds from a number of very similar large jars in sandy textured fabrics with prominent large angular rock fragments (H2 Coarse). In spite of the large number of sherds it is probable that as few as three jars were represented although a programme of refitting will be required to verify this. Whether these can be dated by the barrel jar rim from context 9937 mentioned above or whether this sherd is residual in a later context must also await further work.

The considerable quantities of Roman pottery from the plot indicate limited activity on the site in the later 1st to 2nd centuries with a peak in the later 3rd to mid 4th century (Leary 2009:20). Precisely how this relates to the apparent evidence for later prehistoric activity is unclear at present but while the dating evidence cited above is somewhat less abundant than might be desired, there would seem to be a case for suggesting a long history of activity on the site albeit perhaps fluctuating either in intensity across the site as a whole or in the foci of activity within the site.

The plans of the plot indicate a highly complex situation in Plot 9 with a particularly dense concentration of features at the southern end of the plot where a number of partially

superimposed ring ditches appear to indicate the presence of a number of round houses and associated structures. Although there are likely to be issues of residuality to be overcome, it is nevertheless possible that a more detailed analysis of the pottery with reference to the stratigraphic record will contribute not only to a better understanding of the chronology of the pottery but also of the distribution of the material across the site. Given the abundant evidence (summarised and discussed by Chadwick, 2009) for the non-random, structured deposition of material on later prehistoric sites in northern England, it will be necessary to investigate issues around taphonomy and depositional practices and to identify possible non-random factors before issues of chronology can be tackled with any confidence. The fact that activity on the site appears to span the later prehistoric and Roman periods means that it may be possible to look at issues around deposition over time and to investigate the extent to which the change in the types of pottery in use were associated with changes in depositional practice. Changes in the type and range of wares on the site over time might also allow investigation of changes in the uses of pottery over time and in particular with any changes in culinary practice which might have occurred as a result of Roman influence (cf. Meadows 1997).

Broadly speaking, it would seem that the pottery assemblages from Plot 9 have considerable potential to contribute to our understanding of later prehistoric and Roman activity in the area and that further work on the site would be of considerable value. An approach which closely integrates the results of the analysis of the hand-made native tradition wares with the Roman and Romano-British wares will be essential if the potential of the site is to be realised.

Plot 11

Plot 11 produced only one body small sherd in a sandy textured H2 fabric with angular rock fragments (context 117083). While it would be of interest to know more about the context in which this sherd was found, it seems unlikely that it will contribute in any substantial way to the broader aims of the project in terms of an increased understanding of later prehistoric and Roman society in the area.

Plot 20

Plot 20 produced one body sherd in an H2 fabric (context 3411040). While it would be of interest to know more about the context in which this sherd was found, it seems unlikely that it will contribute in any substantial way to the broader aims of the project in terms of an increased understanding of later prehistoric and Roman society in the area.

Plot 25

Plot 25 produced an assemblage consisting of 1854 sherds of pottery weighing 28099 grams and representing a maximum of 1794 vessels. Roman and Romano-British pottery, in contrast, was relatively sparse and of an early date (Leary 2009:17), suggesting that activity within the plot was primarily pre-Conquest in date although positively datable later prehistoric sherds were rare, as outlined below. This observation implies that, in spite of the problems of truncation (Chapman and Flintoft, nd.), the plot is of considerable interest not only in its own right but as a source of data to compare with plots with evidence for activity after the Roman occupation of the area.

A number of individual sherds and groups of sherds are of particular note. Contexts 25113 and 25115 both produced distinctive rim sherds with deeply impressed chevron or herringbone patterns (Plate 8). The fabrics of these vessels were fine with sandy quartz inclusions and in both contexts the coarser varieties of the H2 fabric group were notable by their absence. No specific parallels for the decorative motifs have been identified at the time of writing but further research may rectify this situation.

More decorated sherds were noted in context 25138 and these differed considerably from those in 25113 and 25115 (Plate 7). The curved arc and impressed dot decoration is paralleled

amongst the material from Dragonby in north Lincolnshire (see, for example, May 1996: Fig 19.54; 647, 649, Fig. 19.58). While the decorative motifs are similar, the Dragonby pottery was overwhelmingly shell tempered (May and Elsdon 1996:416-9) and the decorated vessels from the EAG project were generally found to be in fine quartz tempered fabrics so there is little chance that the vessels were imports from Lincolnshire. The style of the decoration points to a pre-Conquest date which is consistent with the overall picture from plot 25 although further work is required before a definite date can be assigned to these sherds. Other decoration was limited to smoothing and burnishing with a small number of sherds bearing medium to coarse striations, although these were less pronounced than seen on Scored ware and in some cases may have been accidental or at least incidental to the finishing of the individual vessels.

Other datable material from plot 25 was sparse. Context 25107 produced a vessel resembling a deep collared shouldered jar of the type defined by Rigby (2004: Fig 6) and dated to the period between c.850BC and c. 600BC, although the example from plot 25 had a somewhat more rounded and thickened rim than that illustrated by Rigby. Context 25112 produced the handle of a lugged jar, a form with a date range between c.400BC and 100AD (Rigby 2004; Fig 7, Didsbury 2004; Fig 104; 97). This example had a soft fabric with a calcareous (non-shell) temper.

In general terms of its significance, Plot 25 is of importance because of its apparent largely pre-Conquest and early post-Conquest date and the presence of the unusual and distinctive decorated sherds. While the degree of truncation may cause problems in interpretation, it nevertheless offers an opportunity to characterise a pre-Conquest site in contrast with those on which activity continued into the Roman period. In practical terms this will involve examining the distribution of pottery across the plot and investigating issues around deposition and the details of the typology of the vessels.

Plot 26

Plot 26 produced a relatively small assemblage of pottery totalling 162 sherds weighing 1333 grams and representing a maximum of 127 vessels. The group included many small fragments obtained from environmental samples (notably from contexts 26524, 26525, 26526 and 26527) and these included examples of uncertain or ambiguous character. Other contexts (26193 and 26240) produced larger sherds of similarly ambiguous types. It is possible that some or all of these were of early prehistoric date and as such should be examined by an appropriately experienced individual as part of any further stage of work on the assemblage as a whole.

Other contexts produced an unexceptional range of rims and body sherds, few of which were datable other than in general terms to the later prehistoric and Roman periods. A notable exception to the general picture was the profile of a ‘shapeless jar’ from context 26350 (SF 562), the only pottery from this context which might suggest unusual circumstances around its deposition which would bear further investigation.

The presence of datable Romano-British wares suggests that there may well be some potential for further analysis of the assemblages and that some contribution may be made to the resolution of broader issues around chronology and typology as well as to the specifics of deposition in features on the site itself.

Plot 31

Plot 31 produced an assemblage consisting of 1187 sherds weighing 24668 grams representing a maximum of 1137 vessels. The assemblage included decorated sherds with parallels in plot 25 and a range of vessel types which included apparently early forms. A further similarity with plot 25 was the scarcity of Roman and Romano-British pottery, suggesting that the features and their contents predated the Conquest. The plot therefore has considerable potential to complement the

results of the analysis of plot 25 and to contribute to our understanding of the pre-Conquest situation specifically. As such it is of considerable potential significance.

The decorated sherds from context 31001 were all in fine black to brown sandy H2 fabrics, similar to those from plot 25 (Plates 1 and 2). The jar rim has parallel comb-impressed lines on the neck, set at an angle to the everted rim. A second sherd with a very similar decoration was noted in context 31023 and although the two did not join, the similarity is so great that they could have belonged to the same vessel. No specific parallels for these sherds have been traced but this will be a priority in any programme of further work on the assemblage. Of the decorated body sherds from context 31001, the one with the most elaborate decoration has a deep incised line and a pattern of interlocking arcs with the areas between filled by impressed dots. The closest parallel so far traced is to the examples from Dragonby cited above in connection with plot 25 (May and Elsdon 1996: Fig 19.54; 647, 649) although not only is the example from plot 31 in a different fabric (as discussed above in connection with plot 25) but the EAG example has a higher density of dots within the areas defined by the incised lines. A third decorated sherd (somewhat abraded and with a flaked surface) from the context has parallel lines of ring-stamps running up and down the vessel (Plate 1). While a definite date is difficult to attribute at this stage, it is clear that the vessels predate the Conquest and are consistent with the overall appearance of the plot 31 assemblage as pre-Conquest in date.

Context 31001 also included a deep collared, thick-walled jar, represented by a rim sherd. Rigby dates this form to the period between c.900B and c.600 BC.

Other contexts also produced small numbers of decorated sherds all of which, although not closely dated, tended to support a pre-Conquest date for the site. Context 31096 included a body sherd with fine vertical lines of shallow impressions (Plate 5). While the style of the decoration was similar to that of the sherds discussed above, the very distinctive fabric had a bright orange exterior surface and was grey internally.

Context 31127 produced a small body sherd from a vessel with an all-over pinched surface, similar to examples from plots 3 and 104. As noted above, the parallels for this type of decoration lie in the earlier Iron Age which is consistent with the evidence of the jar rim noted above but perhaps somewhat earlier than the more elaborate incised designs described above.

Of a somewhat later date is the everted rim globular jar from context 31028, a type dated by Rigby to the period between c.100 BC and c. AD 100.

Other features of the assemblage from plot 31 are less readily informative at the assessment stage, but the group includes a high proportion of vessel rims and even vessel profiles (e.g. contexts 31083, 31048) suggesting that it has the potential to contribute significantly to the preparation of a more detailed typological scheme drawing on elements of the EAG assemblage as a whole. In terms of vessel fabrics, plot 31 appears to be characterised by a concentration of distinctive soft, sandy textured pale grey fabrics, sometimes with orange margins and containing varying quantities of larger angular quartz grains although the high degree of variability within the vessel fabrics makes it difficult to adequately assess the real significance of such variation.

The site plan suggests that plot 31 encompasses a range of different types of contexts and there are some indications that there is also variability within the pottery groups from various contexts. Context 31104 for example, produced an assemblage which was characterised by moderate to heavy abrasion and contrasted with other groups from the plot.

Overall, it would seem that the data from plot 31 has the potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the pre-Roman hand-made pottery industry, particularly when considered in relation to the evidence from both broadly contemporary plots and those which include later elements. The variety of features shown on the site plan suggests that

consideration of issues around deposition and discard will also be of significance in interpreting the data from this plot.

Plot 35

The pottery assemblage from plot 35 consisted of 2171 sherds of pottery weighing 38074 grams and represented a maximum of 2074 vessels. The plan of the plot indicates that it encompasses a wide range of features although the pottery assemblage prior to initial sorting included a substantial quantity of medieval pottery and some of the features are presumably of medieval date and contain residual earlier material.

Datable hand-made wares were scarce but included a small number of possibly earlier Iron Age types including a deep collared shouldered jar from context 32587 which may be as early as c.850 BC to 600 BC. Context 35232 produced body sherds containing angular flint inclusions although whether these were abundant enough for the sherds to be considered as primarily flint tempered is unclear, given the heterogeneous nature of the local boulder clays.

Other datable sherds were of later types and are consistent with the evidence for mid/late 1st to 2nd century activity as indicated by the Roman pottery (Leary 2009:18). Examples include globular jars with varying rim forms from contexts 35208 and 35287 although it should be noted that context 35287 produced a large and diverse assemblage which included sherds with burnished decoration. The context included material which was given a small find number (SF 272) and the relationship between these sherds and those from the context as a whole was not entirely clear during the examination of the pottery.

Broadly speaking the assemblage from Plot 35 seems to offer considerable potential for contributing to the research aims of the project as it includes potentially datable sherds for which there are extant parallels, a range of fabric types and datable Roman-British material which may contribute to the refinement of the dating of the native tradition wares which are as yet poorly dated or undated. Further work of the details of deposition on the site is likely also to be of interest. In view of the quantity of medieval sherds from the plot, further work should include collaboration between all those involved in order to resolve issues of residuality and perhaps intrusion.

Plot 36

Plot 36 produced an assemblage of 673 sherds of pottery weighing 10427 representing a maximum of 619 vessels. Although the assemblage included rim and base sherds (including a perforated ‘flower-pot’ style base from context 119250) sherds with datable parallels were scarce. Context 119138 produced an unusual stamped sherd and the rim of a wide-mouthed jar with faint finger impressions. Further work might allow these to be dated more closely. The group also included two possible crucible fragments (contexts 119170 and 119223). The complexity of the site as shown on the site plans suggests some scope for the investigation of issues around the deposition of pottery (and other material) and while the pottery assemblage is smaller than those from some of the other plots, it seems likely that Plot 36 will make a useful contribution to the broader research aims of the project.

Plot 37

Plot 37 produced only four sherds of hand-made pottery from two contexts (117083 and 119623). While it would be useful to know more about these contexts it seems unlikely that the group will make any substantial contribution to the broader aims of the project.

Plot 40

Plot 40 produced only one broken vesicular sherd of general pre-Roman Iron Age to Roman date (context 117027). It seems unlikely that this sherd will make a substantial contribution to

the broader aims of the project although it was associated with the base of a mortarium dated to after AD 370 (Leary 2009).

Plot 43

Plot 43 produced a small group of fifteen sherds weighing 247 grams from a single context (117083). All were in sandy H2 fabrics which differed mainly in the concentration of angular rock fragments. The three rim sherds were of nondescript character and were not closely datable. While it is unlikely to make a significant contribution to the project as a whole, it might be useful to know more about this apparently isolated feature.

Plot 45

Plot 45 produced one small, heavily abraded H2 sherd from context 4519. It seems unlikely that the sherd will make any substantial contribution to the broader aims of the project.

Plot 47

Plot 47 produced an assemblage of 254 sherds of pottery weighing 3832 grams, representing a maximum of 237 vessels. Datable sherds were rare although an everted rim globular jar was similar to an example dated by Rigby to AD 70 to AD 120 (2004: 41). H2 fabrics dominated the assemblage with some coarse and hyper-coarse sherds from contexts 4707 and 4709. The absence of Roman and Romano-British sherds suggests a pre-Conquest date but only further work on the small number of diagnostic fragments will show whether it is possible to refine this any further.

A number of contexts produced heavily abraded sherds and an investigation of the factors involved in the deposition of the pottery may well be of some considerable interest, particularly as the site plan shows the major feature to be a ring ditch.

Plot 49

Plot 49 produced a total of thirty-five sherds of pottery from thirty-four vessels from four contexts, all but one (a broken vesicular H4 ware) in coarse H2 fabrics with angular rock fragments. Although not devoid of interest, the group is probably too small to make any significant contribution to the broader research aims of the project.

Plot 51

Plot 51 produced an assemblage of 997 sherds weighing 19560 grams and represented a maximum of 827 vessels. The fact that the group included only two small sherds of Roman pottery (Leary 2009:19) suggests that it largely predates the Conquest although the possibility of deliberate avoidance of Roman material culture should not be ruled out. The limited dating evidence available from the hand-made pottery includes two sherds of Scored ware (contexts 5112 and 51072) which dates to the period between the mid 3rd century BC and the mid 1st century AD, albeit with some degree of regional variation, might tend to support this earlier dating. Context 51101 produced the rim of a vessel closely resembling Rigby's Collared Globular jar form dating to the period between c.900 BC and c. 600 BC. Beyond this the assemblage is a poorly dated one although it includes a useful number of diagnostic sherds including a complete small jar from context 5119.

Although not apparently related to chronology, the assemblage exhibits some other features of interest, notably the high proportion of coarse and hyper-coarse sherds in certain contexts, notably 51098, 51101, 51103 and 51113. Such an apparent differential distribution of wares may be of significance for our understanding of the use of space in either functional terms relating to the use of particular types of pottery for specific purposes or in terms of the structured disposal or discard of material culture. Such issues require more investigation than is possible at the assessment stage and should be a priority in any future programme of analysis (as discussed below).

Plot 53

Plot 53 produced a small group of eighteen sherds from sixteen vessels from four contexts. All but one (a small flake in a fine oxidised fabric) were of the H2 type. The majority were fine in texture with fine angular rock fragments. Abrasion was common in all contexts and all were small sherds, suggesting post-depositional fragmentation and disturbance.

Plot 58

Plot 58 produced a single body sherd of H2 type ware (context 3625). While it would be of interest to know more about the context in which this sherd was found, it seems unlikely that it will contribute in any substantial way to the broader aims of the project in terms of an increased understanding of later prehistoric and Roman society in the area.

Plot 68

The assemblage from plot 68 consisted of 241 sherds of pottery weighing 3858 grams and represented a maximum of 228 vessels.

Context 119301 produced a mixed group of sherds which included two fragments (one broken into three pieces) with impressed cord decoration externally. These were tentatively identified as of early prehistoric (Neolithic or Bronze Age) date. The whole group should be examined by an appropriately experienced individual as the undecorated sherds included a number with an unusual pimply finish. Context 119545 also produced an unusual sherd with a distinctive soft fine sandy fabric. This may be of early post-Roman date but as with the possible early prehistoric sherds, this has yet to be verified. With the exception of these ambiguous sherds, datable sherds were rare in this particular group, as was Roman material (Leary 2009:19). It is to be hoped that independent means of dating might make a contribution to resolving the chronological issues as it is unlikely that the pottery will do so. In contrast, the complexity of the site as represented on the site plan offers the opportunity to investigate other aspects of deposition and the use of space within the site.

Plot 70

Plot 70 produced a single unusual H2 sherd decorated with a cordon externally. As discussed above, decoration was generally rare across the sites investigated as part of the EAG project and cordons do not seem to be a regular part of later prehistoric decorative techniques, although it would be hazardous to assert an early date on this basis alone. A positive identification of this sherd would be of interest, particularly if it is of an earlier prehistoric date, but beyond this it is unlikely to be major significance unless it was associated with other artefacts or deposits which are of interest in their own right.

Plot 72

Plot 72 produced a single sherd in a sandy H2 fabric with angular rock fragments (context 119630). While it would be of interest to know more about the context in which this sherd was found, it seems unlikely that it will contribute in any substantial way to the broader aims of the project in terms of an increased understanding of later prehistoric and Roman society in the area.

Plot 73

Plot 73 produced a small group of fifteen sherds, all but one in the H2 fabric, from a maximum of fourteen vessels. These included the profile of a thick-walled shapeless (TWS) jar (context 73082) as defined by Rigby (2004: Fig 6, 38). Unfortunately the dating of such jars is extremely vague and Rigby offers no more than a broad 1st millennium BC date for the type. Context 73181 produced a small rim sherd, most probably from an everted rim bowl but this was too small to allow a definite identification or date range. Roman pottery from the plot was of a late date (Leary 2009: 19) suggesting that although this is a small group, further work might be of

value in linking particular forms with datable material. Inevitably taphonomic factors will have to be considered, but it this is perhaps one of the few small groups with more to offer than most.

Plot 74

Plot 74 produced a small group of two body sherds and a larger lump of oxidised fired clay which was not certainly part of a vessel. Both body sherds were distinguished by their fine black fabrics with the sherd from context 117083 being distinguished by being heavily abraded. It would be of interest to know more about the context from which these sherds were recovered, but it is unlikely that it will make a significant contribution to the wider aims of the project as a whole.

Plot 76

Context 117083 in plot 76 produced two small, heavily abraded sherds in a fine H2 fabric. While it would be of interest to know more about the context in which these sherds were found, it seems unlikely that it will contribute in any substantial way to the broader aims of the project in terms of an increased understanding of later prehistoric and Roman society in the area.

Plot 78

Context 117083 in plot 78 produced two small abraded sherds in sandy H2 fabrics with rock fragments. While it would be of interest to know more about the context in which these sherds were found, it seems unlikely that it will contribute in any substantial way to the broader aims of the project in terms of an increased understanding of later prehistoric and Roman society in the area.

Plot 86

Context 8514 in plot 86 produced three sherds in a fine black H2 fabric, both heavily abraded. Roman pottery from the plot was also poorly dated. While it would be of interest to know more about the context in which these sherds were found, it seems unlikely that it will contribute in any substantial way to the broader aims of the project in terms of an increased understanding of later prehistoric and Roman society in the area.

Plot 88

Plot 88 produced an assemblage of 721 sherds weighing 13311 grams and represented a maximum of 645 vessels. Datable sherds were not abundant although the group did include some Dales ware type vessels of the 3rd to mid 4th century. The base of a jar from context 8805 had a fine, sandy textured fabric which resembled that of Roman greyware although the vessel was clearly hand-made.

A small group from context 88117 included the rim of a jar with angled impressions on the top. It appeared similar to Rigby's Flared Notched Bowl form (2004: Figure 8) and may be as early as the later Bronze Age.

Decorated sherds included the rim of a bowl with shallow grooves on the top of the rim and the profile of a small 'shapeless jar', both from context 88036, neither of which was closely datable. Similarly undiagnostic but substantially complete small jars were identified in context 88167.

Generally speaking the group included a wide range of H2 fabrics from finer sandy types to the coarse, rock tempered variants. Hyper-coarse sherds were notable in context 88063 while 88112 produced a group of finer textured wares which included two distinctive ring-foot bases which showed some similarity to pedestal urn bases from Dragonby in Lincolnshire (Type Group 3; Elsdon 1996: 413). The data range of these vessels was wide, spanning Ceramic Stages 1 to 8 inclusive, beginning in the 3rd to 2nd century BC and ending sometime in the mid 1st century AD (Elsdon 1996:400). Taken together with the evidence of the Roman pottery (Leary 2009: 20),

this would seem to suggest a broad chronological span for activity on the site although how far it was continuous remains to be determined.

The site plan shows several ring ditches, two superimposed, together with linear features. The group might well some evidence of non-random patterning in the distribution of the sherds and it would be of particular interest to examine the locations of the complete and semi-complete vessels.

Plot 92

Context 117083 in plot 92 produced a single small sherd in a fine sandy H2 fabric. It would be of interest to know more about the context from which the sherd was recovered, but it is unlikely that it will make a significant contribution to the wider aims of the project as a whole.

Plot 94

Context 117083 in plot 94 produced a single abraded sherd in a fine sandy H2 fabric. It would be of interest to know more about the context from which the sherd was recovered, but it is unlikely that it will make a significant contribution to the wider aims of the project as a whole.

Plot 98

Plot 98 produced an assemblage of 424 sherds of pottery weighing 6166 grams representing a maximum of 395 vessels. Datable material was rare with a single wedge-rimmed jar from context 119968 resembling a type Rigby has dated to between c.100 BC and c. AD 100. A barrel jar from context 119865 appears to be considerably earlier while the globular jars from contexts 119905 and 117081 are difficult to attribute to a particular period. The Roman pottery is of 2nd to 3rd century date and this may be helpful in contributing to a better understanding of the chronology of the hand-made wares. The variety of context types, which include ring ditches and enclosure ditches, will be of interest in terms of examining the contexts of deposition of the various types of pots. In connection with this, cross-context joins were noted between 119968 and 119978 and the pottery in these contexts shows a high degree of similarity suggesting that only two or three vessels are represented in total.

Plot 103

Plot 103 produced a relatively modest assemblage of pottery consisting of 165 sherds weighing 1892 grams and representing a total of 149 vessels. Datable material was rare with a lugged jar from context 120156 dating to the period between c. 400 BC and c. AD 100. This vessel was distinguished by its large size and relatively fine fabric; the large angular rock fragments common in other large vessels were notable by their absence but it is unclear what the significance of this is. If the large inclusions were not added to improve the stability of the larger vessels then their significance has to be questioned and if they were, then it is unclear why they were absent from this particular vessel. Other jars and a carinated vessel (context 120209) were not closely datable. The late date of the Roman pottery from context 120155 (Leary 2009:16) and the absence of hand-made pottery from this context may suggest a long period of activity on the site, in spite of the apparently limited number of features. Although not large in size, the assemblage would repay further work, particularly if the Roman and hand-made assemblages can be closely integrated.

Plot 104

Plot 104 produced a substantial assemblage consisting of 2148 sherds of pottery weighing 34438 grams which represented a maximum of 2071 vessels. The group was also diverse in character with a number of distinctive vessel types and decorative styles. Taken together with the evidence of the Roman pottery (Leary 2009:16), this suggests that this is a plot that will repay further investigation.

Datable hand-made wares were limited in number. Five lugged jars (contexts 10410, 10421, 10438, 10440 and 12051) are of types dated by Rigby to between c.400 BC and c. AD 100. While other examples of this type have been noted in other assemblages from the EAG plots, this is the largest number from any single plot and suggests that the hand-made assemblage has some distinctive features of its own which may parallel those seen in the assemblage of Roman pottery. Carinated jars and bowls, jars with footed bases and a relatively high proportion of vessels with smoothed and burnished surfaces also distinguished the assemblage. The carinated bowl from context 10438 has a parallel from Rolston but this is unfortunately undated (Challis and Harding 1975: Fig 30). The same context includes a wide variety of rims and other diagnostic fragments suggesting that it will repay further work.

Possibly early material from Plot 104 included a deep collared jar from context 10421 and a lid-seated jar from context 10437. A number of vessels were decorated with prominent all-over pinched decoration (contexts 10413, 10421, 10431 and 10438; Plate 6). This technique is not explicitly mentioned by Rigby but sherds with lines of pinched decoration are illustrated by Challis and Harding (Scarborough Castle; 1975: Figs 42 and 44) and by Elsdon (Billingborough, Lincs.: 1996; C2). The examples from Plot 104 seem to have all-over pinched surfaces resembling the examples from Billingborough more closely than they do those from Scarborough Castle. The early Iron Age date noted in the data tables is based upon the dating from Billingborough but can hardly be said to be reliable given that the technique is a simple one and the general date of the material from plot 104 seems to be later than the early Iron Age.

Contexts 10408, 10409 and 10410 included a range of finer sandy textured fabrics which, although clearly hand-made, were closer in texture and the range of inclusions, to Roman period greywares than they were to the standard H2 fabrics. The inclusions were the standard range of quartz and fine rock fragments but seemed generally to be rounded to sub-rounded in shape and not angular as is often the case with H2 fabrics. These observations require verification but at the assessment level are worth noting, particularly n view of Leary's observations on the unusual character of the assemblage of Roman pottery. This is an assemblage that will require further work and may yield interesting and important results for the project as a whole.

Plot 105

Plot 105 produced a small group of three sherds from context 119575. These are probably of earlier prehistoric date and will require further attention from a suitably qualified individual.

Plot 107

The pottery assemblage from plot 107 consisted of 629 sherds weighing 8334 grams representing a maximum of 591 vessels. Datable vessels were rare although a group of fine sherds with burnished surfaces from context 121043 appeared to be of later Iron Age date. Burnished and smoothed surfaces appeared to be relatively common and in this respect the assemblage resembles that from plot 104. Carinated vessels were also represented although other distinctive vessel types, notably lugged jars, were absent. The size of the assemblage and the fact that it includes a useful number of rims, bases and vessel profiles suggests that this plot would repay further work although it would be useful if independent dating evidence were available to complement the rather poor quality of the ceramic dating evidence.

Contexts 121041 and 121043 produced a number of crucible fragments with some fragments of apparently unused examples from the former context.

Further work on this assemblage should include investigation of the distribution of the pottery with a view to identifying non-random patterning and the possible influence of social factors in the discard and deposition of pottery and other types of material culture and domestic waste.

Plot 108

Plot 108 produced 628 sherds of pottery weighing 10486 grams representing a maximum of 620 vessels. Few sherds were datable and in this regard the assemblage resembles that from Plot 107. It is distinguished by the numbers of hyper-coarse sherds from contexts 13019, 13021 and 13022, a distribution which recalls that from plot 51, described above. The sherds from context 13021 included rim fragments from a large storage jar (or jars) and a number of smaller vessels all with vertical rims on rounded or globular bodies. The rims were undecorated but bore prominent pinch-marks. Context 13019 included a ring foot base in the same hyper-coarse fabric.

Other notable individual items included part of a probable lid with part of a central knob (context 13021. The same context also produced several pot discs.

Like plot 107, the pottery assemblage from plot 108 lacks good dating evidence but is of considerable interest as it appears to be derived from a ring ditch, as shown on the site plan. Further work should include an examination of the distribution of the pottery across the site and with particular reference to the relationship between the pottery and features within the ring ditch.

Plot 110

Although small in size (forty-four sherds weighing 283 grams representing a maximum of forty-three vessels), the assemblage from plot 10 was not without interest. The two sherds from context 11036, although containing quartz grains and rick fragments were not typical of the H2 fabric group and one was additionally distinguished by possible rouletted decoration. Although all of H2 type, the sherds from the remaining contexts were heterogeneous in character, as outlined in the data table. Context 120311 produced a coarse sherd distinguished by the presence of large angular rock fragments while twenty-four sherds from context 120302 may have belonged to the same jar and were decorated with shallow impressed lines externally.

Plot 112

Plot 112 produced a small group of twenty-nine sherds weighing 287 grams and representing a maximum of twenty-nine vessels. The group consisted primarily of coarse sherds containing angular rock fragments which may represent a single vessel, possibly a globular jar with a vertical rim. All were recovered from a single context (117083). Unfortunately such forms are poorly dated but an early to middle Iron Age date is possible. The potential for further work is limited but it might be possible to determine how many vessels are represented by refitting the sherds and if a source of independent dating is available, then this would contribute to the wider body of chronological data pertaining to hand-made pottery.

Plot 113

Although a seemingly complex site with substantial ditches and a ring ditch, plot 113 produced only 169 sherds of pottery weighing 1458 grams and representing a maximum of 167 vessels. The group consisted largely of body sherds with very few diagnostic sherds of any kind. Beyond a broad later prehistoric to Roman date it is difficult to suggest any closer dating for any of the features on the site. Further work should focus on the distribution of pottery across the site and the evidence for non-random deposition.

Plot 115

Plot 115 produced an assemblage of 213 sherds of pottery weighing 2418 grams representing a maximum of 202 vessels. Few sherds were datable and the most distinctive item, a horizontal pierced lug from context 120909, although possibly from a middle to late Iron Age lugged jar, was a rather different shape to the pierced lugs from other sites and may possibly be somewhat earlier in date. Context 120590 produced several sherds possibly from a bucket jar or jars of probable Bronze Age date, one of which was decorated with a cordon. Contexts 2252 and 2253

produced a group of sherds dominated by fine black fabrics, many of them with smoothed and burnished surfaces. Four sherds from context 2252 contained soft white calcareous inclusions together with the ubiquitous sandy quartz temper.

Both the eastern and the western sections of the plot appeared to be stratigraphically complex suggesting that there is scope for an investigation of the patterns of deposition across the site with a view to relating what appear to be broad patterns within the pottery data. The virtual absence of Roman pottery from the plot suggests that dating will depend on non-ceramic sources of information.

Discussion and statement of potential

The process of assessing the pottery and compiling the catalogue to assessment level standard has inevitably raised more questions about the assemblages than it has answered. It is clear that a number of the plots revealed sites which have the potential to address questions pertinent to outstanding research issues in eastern Yorkshire (Mackey 2003) and that in a number of cases it will be necessary to produce reports which fully integrate the results of the analysis of the hand-made native tradition wares with that from the analysis of the Roman and Romano-British pottery and other categories of finds. Table 42 lists the sites that require further work and those that can be archived at the assessment level. A number of sites, listed as 'Other' produced assemblages which included earlier prehistoric pottery and thus require examination by a suitably qualified individual. Other sites in this category produced small but distinctive assemblages which might benefit from a degree of further work in order to resolve their nature and character but may not require full reports. It should be emphasised that all of the pottery should be retained in an appropriate publicly funded and accessible institution where it will be available for future researchers. There does not seem to be a case for a discard policy to be implemented in respect of any of these assemblages, given that the sites were only excavated within the path of the pipeline and that future work on adjacent plots of land might well reveal additional archaeological features which will raise the status of sites judged minor on the evidence of this investigation.

Table: Proposed further work on sites on the EAG pipeline

Suggested scope of work	Plot numbers
No further work unless required to inform studies of other classes of data	5, 8, 11, 20, 37, 40, 45, 58, 72, 74, 76, 78, 86, 92, 94
Full analysis to be integrated with work on Roman/Roman-British pottery	3, 9, 25, 26, 31, 35, 36, 88, 98, 104
Full analysis of sites believe to be of pre-Conquest date (i.e. consisting primarily of hand-made vessels)	47, 51, 53, 68, 103, 107, 108, 115
Other (including early prehistoric)	43, 49, 70, 73, 105, 112

This assessment deals with the potential offered by the pottery assemblages at three geographical and spatial levels; the broad regional level, the site specific level and the level of the individual pottery vessels.

At the regional level the project has to be seen in the context of other recent work in eastern Yorkshire and the contribution that further work on the pottery can make to broad regional and greater-than-regional issues including regional chrono-typologies, the circulation and exchange of pottery and inter-regional relationships.

At this level the analysis of the pottery from the EAG sites will complement the work undertaken by Rigby to the north (Rigby 2004) and by Didsbury and Vince at Melton to the east (Fenton-Thomas forthcoming). Published distribution maps of investigations in eastern Yorkshire to date show a major gap in Holderness / south-east Yorkshire (Mackey 2003: Fig 34,

Rigby 2004: Fig 1) which the EAG project is ideally suited to fill, albeit partially, given the constraints on the areas excavated in response to the laying of the pipeline.

Leary has drawn attention to the potential of the Roman and Romano-British wares for contributing to an understanding of the significance of trade and exchange during the Roman period (2009:22) and in particular the link with Lincolnshire. Although some shell tempered ware was present amongst the hand-made wares, the quantities were generally low and it would appear that there was little movement of pottery from Lincolnshire specifically to the area of the pipeline in the pre-Roman period. The presence of the Scored ware sherds and possibly of the highly decorated vessels may point to some movement of pottery although most probably as a corollary of the movement of individuals rather than as a trade in pottery *per se*. The establishment of patterns of pottery movement will depend upon a programme of petrographic and chemical analysis and may prove to be more complex than is apparent from purely macroscopic analysis, given the results obtained by Vince from the analysis of the Reighton assemblage (Vince 2007) even if this movement was within eastern Yorkshire rather than over longer distances.

At the site specific level a wider range of narrower and more detailed questions must be addressed, focussing on the character of the individual sites. This will include the relative and absolute dating of the component parts of individual sites and an examination of chronological issues. Given the problems around the dating of the hand-made pottery (as outlined above) the approach to the chronological issues should not only focus on using the pottery to ascribe relative and absolute dates to individual features and phases, but should also investigate the use of other sources of dating evidence to enhance and improve our understanding of the dating of the pottery in general and the date ranges of individual vessels types in particular. It may be that the definition of ceramic horizons will be of value in this respect and the extent to which this is useful will depend to some extent on the close integration of the data from the hand-made pottery with that from the Roman and Romano-British pottery and with other sources of chronological information.

Given the increasing evidence for non-random and often highly structured patterns of discard and disposal of domestic waste in the later prehistoric period, it will also be essential to examine the evidence for such practices within and around individual sites. This will necessarily involve the integration of pottery data with data from other classes of artefacts and ecofacts in order to understand the details of the patterning within and between features and deposits. This is important not only for an understanding of the individual sites and the social practices which resulted in the creation of the deposits as excavated, but also of identifying factors which structure the types of pottery recovered from specific types of context and which thus have a direct impact on the inferences drawn from particular assemblages and context groups in respect of chronology and other aspects of the ceramic record.

The fact that the project includes examples of sites which appear to have been occupied during the later prehistoric period and throughout the Roman period offers the opportunity to examine changes over time at a detailed level and to compare and contrast practices at sites which are largely or wholly pre-Conquest in date with those which continued into the Roman period. This will not only facilitate the investigation of any changes that might have occurred in local pottery production and the type of pots being made and used during the Roman period but, if the analysis of the hand-made and wheel-thrown wares is fully integrated, will also permit the investigation of changes in culinary and dining practices which may have occurred during the Roman period. Such investigations of what have become known as ‘foodways’ have proved informative elsewhere and have made a significant contribution to our understanding of the nature of ‘Romanisation’ and processes of acculturation. This can be linked back to issues of wider general concern within studies of the relationship between pre-Conquest and post-Conquest societies which have a national and even international relevance (cf. Hawthorne 1998).

At the level of the pottery vessels themselves, a focus on production technology might prove informative where more traditional methods of typological description have so far failed to yield as much useful information as might have been hoped (cf. Mackey 2003). Issues such as raw material procurement and processing, forming, shaping and finishing methods when taken together within a framework of practice such as the production step measure (Feinman, Upham and Lightfoot 1981) may offer a means of identifying techniques and practices which changed over time in ways overlooked in more traditional typological approaches.

Further work

The following work is required on the assemblages identified as suitable for full reports (see Table above) in order to provide the data upon which appropriate reports can be based. It should be emphasised that the reports on those plots which produced evidence for occupation continuing into the post-Conquest period should aim at the full integration of the data pertaining to the hand-made and wheel-thrown wares and interpretations which draw on the full range of pottery on the sites in question. The aim should be to avoid the presentation of individual 'semi-detached' reports which fail to view the pottery assemblages as coherent entities. This will result in more inclusive and satisfactory accounts of pottery procurement, use and discard than would be possible if the two elements are treated as in some way distinct. An extension of this principle to include the integration of artefact and ecofact categories would also be desirable but is beyond the scope of this assessment.

The following notes indicate the work to be undertaken as part of the preparation of full reports on the individual sites identified and summarised above. The tasks have been broken down into related groups and the sequence indicates in general terms the broad sequence in which the work should take place. The costing of the work follows this sequence and in addition includes recommendations for meetings between the various specialists which will be essential in order to ensure that the results will be both compatible and complementary in nature.

Preparation

- Sorting of material into boxes by site and the organisation of the archive;
- Extraction of the earlier prehistoric sherds for separate reporting and dispatch to the relevant specialist for further analysis;
- Extraction of crucible fragments for analysis and dispatch to the relevant specialist for further analysis.

Recording

- A revised and refined macroscopic fabric classification which will subdivide the broad categories employed in the assessment linking the pottery more closely with the schemes proposed by Rigby (2004) and Didsbury and Vince (forthcoming);
- Identification of parallels for individual vessels and vessel types, extending if possible those identified in the assessment catalogue;
- A revised vessel form categorisation following the principles set out by Knight (1998) which will incorporate the vessel types defined by Rigby (2004) but which will define the individual vessel types more precisely using a coding system for individual vessel parts. This should also take account of the existing typologies established for the Roman and Roman-British hand-made vessel types within the Dales ware and Knapton ware groups;
- Enhancement of statistical data to include Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) data to bring the data presentation into line with that of the Roman and Romano-British wares;

- The selection of sherds and vessels for illustration in order to document the vessel form categorisation to a maximum of 200 drawings with photographs and/or scanned images of selected decorated sherds.

Scientific analysis

- Petrography and chemical analysis: A programme of petrographic and chemical analysis designed to characterise the fabrics of the principal groups identified in the assemblage and to identify source areas for both common fabrics and unusual or distinctive sherds;

- Residue and/or lipid analysis; A considerable number of sherds were noted as bearing organic residues and deposits, usually burnt either internally or externally. In at least one case (context 3208) twelve sherds from a vessel decorated with all-over pinching had been identified by the excavators as suitable for residue analysis and set aside for that purpose. The programme of analysis is intended to determine the possible uses of the vessels through a determination of their contents but details must await the outcome of discussions with appropriately qualified specialists regarding the details of possible techniques;

- Analysis of crucibles and slag-like material to determine the types of metallurgy for which they were used and the nature of the metallic residues.

Reporting and interpretation

- Narrative reporting, supported by tabulated and statistical data to describe and interpret the characteristics of the individual assemblages on a plot-by-plot basis as set out in the 'recording' section, above;

- Close integration of the report on the hand-made wares with that on the wheel-thrown Roman and Romano-British wares with the twin aims of identifying the date ranges for diagnostic hand-made sherds and vessels using the well-dated Roman and Roman-British pottery and of commenting on the implications of the data for the further understanding of issues around Romanisation and acculturation during the period of Roman occupation;

- Discussion of the combined pottery data on an area-by-area and site-by-site basis with a view to determining changes in settlement focus and patterning over time;

- Discussion of the relationships between the hand-made pottery and the details of the contexts of deposition (including associated human burials, artefacts, animal bone, organic food waste and environmental data) in the light of the possibility of the presence of structured or non-random deposition in pits, ditches and other cut features;

- Discussion of the significance of the assemblages at the regional and inter-regional level with consideration of the extent and significance of evidence for the inter-regional movement of individual vessels or classes of vessels.

Collaboration and integration

- Meetings between the author, Ruth Leary (RL) and Peter Didsbury (PD) will be required at various points in the process in order to ensure consistency and the integration of the various reports and to eliminate areas of overlap. Further meetings with other specialists and the excavators would be highly desirable in order to ensure an integrated approach to the project.

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Table 1: Hand-made pottery from plot 3

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Season
3012	H4	2	22	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular with sparse white quartz incs	02A		2
3013	H2	3	7	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	1A		2
3013	H2 Fine	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz grit	02A		2
3016	H type	3	36	3	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Three thick fragments of fired clay or thick irregular sherds	02A		2
3016	H2	4	55	4	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	02A		2
3016	H2	1	61	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large pot disc; Fine H2 fabric with no large incs	02A		2
3016	H2	4	234	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick but fine fabric	02A		2
3016	H2	5	220	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	02A		2
3016	H2	11	79	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, thin black, generally fine textured sherds	02A		2
3016	H2	33	261	33	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	02A		2
3016	H2	1	77	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags; flat-topped rim, clubbed	02A		2
3016	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical round-topped rim on globular body; black deposit ext	02A		2
3016	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim jar	02A		2
3016	H2	1	22	1	Rim	Wedge-rim jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim jar	02A		2
3017	?Dales ware	2	26	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Soft brown fabric, small vesicles; not standard H2 or H1	02A		2
3017	H2	1	78	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	Smoothed surface ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse larger quartz	02A		2
3017	H2	23	252	23	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	All abraded sherds	02A		2
3017	H2	2	53	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded sherds; possible pot discs	02A		2
3017	H2	1	11	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim with pronounced neck and small shoulder	02A		2
3017	H2	2	38	2	Rim	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain rims with irregular clubbed/beaded profile	02A		2
3017	H2	9	87	9	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	1A		2
3017	H2	6	198	6	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim/neck on globular bodies; normal range of finer H2 fabrics	1A		2
3017	H2	6	169	6	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags up to 6mm but mainly around 2mm	1A		2
3017	H2	2	35	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags with occasional flint	1A		2
3017	H2	7	164	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags	1A		2
3017	H2	6	143	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags up to 2mm	1A		2
3017	H2	26	476	26	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with occasional rock frags	1A		2
3017	H2	32	136	32	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of finer H2 fabrics	1A		2
3017	H2	41	315	41	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	1A		2
3017	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised sandy fabric with occasional angular quartz grit	1A		2
3017	H2	2	33	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, thick vertical rim; Fine fabric with rock frags up to 6mm	1A		2
3017	H2	1	34	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed rim on short neck; Fine black H2	1A		2
3017	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, thin vertical rim; sandy H2	1A		2
3017	H2	2	137	2	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black fabric with abundant angular rock frags up to 6mm	1A		2
3017	H2	2	101	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavy, thick diamond-profile rim; sandy H2 fabric	1A		2
3017	H2	2	71	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pointed cap with pronounced external bulge; sandy fabric with fine quartz & rock frags	1A		2
3017	H2	2	33	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim with flat top; fine H2 with angular rock frags up to 5mm	1A		2
3017	H2	2	60	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim with clubbed cap; sandy H2	1A		2
3017	H2 type	2	87	1	Rim	Glob Jar	Smoothed ext with imp line	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz temper but with a pitted vesicular surface int& ext	1A		2
3017	H4	4	30	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular; rounded abraded sherds	02A		2
3017	H4	1	25	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed with shallow groove	Mid-late Roman	?Dales type ware	1A		2
3017	H4	7	109	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Two finely vesicular, three coarse	1A		2
3017	H4	1	15	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim; fine vesicular texture	1A		2
3017	H4	1	6	1	Rim	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	Mid-late Roman	?Dales type ware	1A		2
3020	H2	1	23	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz temper throughout	02A		2

Appendix 2: Iron Age and Romano-British hand-made pottery Catalogue by plot
Chris G. Cumberpatch

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Season
3020	H2	2	12	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz temper throughout	02A		2
3020	H2	12	135	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	02A		2
3020	H2	2	24	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	02A		2
3027	H2	13	117	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	02A		2
3027	H2	3	17	3	BS/flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with abundant fine quartz grit	02A		2
3027	H2	2	113	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim with pointed cap; fine H2 with sparse larger incs	02A		2
3027	H2	13	5	13	BS/flake	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Small flakes and abraded fragments	02A		2
3032	H2	8	34	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	02A		2
3032	H4	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		02A		2
3035	Dales ware	9	103	9	Rim & BS	Bowl	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th		02A		2
3035	H2	6	232	4	BS	?Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Odd form; ?Wide-shouldered jar; laminated fracture	02A		2
3035	H2	2	94	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		02A		2
3035	H2	13	269	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	02A		2
3035	H2	17	93	17	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	02A		2
3035	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin sherd; fine quartz grit	02A		2
3035	H2	1	70	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Simple flat rim with ext bulge; A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	02A		2
3035	H2	5	72	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very sharply everted rim, smoothed int	02A		2
3035	H2	1	22	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sharply everted rim	02A		2
3035	H2	1	55	1	Rim	Wdg-Rim Glob Jar	U/Dec	c.100BC-c.100AD		02A		2
3039	H2	6	52	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	02A		2
3039	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Possible pot disc	02A		2
3039	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped slightly clubbed rim	02A		2
3039	H2	1	17	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags; abraded rim	02A		2
3039	H2	1	60	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse/moderate sub-angular quartzite up to 3mm	02A		2
3039	H2	1	36	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical, slightly everted rim; fine even H2	02A		2
3041	Dales ware	1	12	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Vesicular	02A		2
3041	Dales ware	13	134	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Vesicular	02A		2
3041	Dales ware	6	35	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Vesicular	02A		2
3041	Dales ware	6	195	1	Rim & BS	Jar	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Very distinctive profile with int lip; odd fabric with round Q grit & vesicles	02A		2
3041	H2	3	149	1	Perf base	"Flowerpot"	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags; base has a hole in the centre	02A		2
3041	H2	8	273	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	02A		2
3041	H2	16	110	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	02A		2
3041	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 with regular quartz grit up to c.2mm	02A		2
3041	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 with regular quartz grit up to c.2mm	02A		2
3041	H2	1	27	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	02A		2
3041	H4	2	30	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	?Dales ware	02A		2
3042	Dales ware	4	83	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Soft brown fabric with quartz grit and small vesicles; not standard H2 or H1	02A		2
3042	Dales ware	2	12	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Very thin black fabric	02A		2
3042	Dales ware	2	82	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Flat topped rim, funnel-neck; check with Ruth	02A		2
3042	Dales ware	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Flat topped rim withinternal flange; check withRuth	02A		2
3042	Dales ware	3	47	3	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Flat topped everted rim; check with Ruth	02A		2
3042	H2 type	2	25	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft brown fabric with occasional quartz grit	02A		2
3042	H2 type	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		02A		2
3042	H4	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Vesicular	02A		2
3044	H2	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded oxidised sherd, no surfaces	1A		2
3044	H2 Fine	5	8	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	1A		2
3044	H2 Fine	2	8	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Two small rim sherds, fine sandy H2	1A		2
3045	H2 Fine	9	47	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine quartz in a hard fine fabric	1A		2
3052	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded BS	02A		2
3054	H2	4	51	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with abundant fine quartz grit	02A		2
3054	H2	9	325	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	02A		2
3054	H2	30	469	30	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics; variations in size & density of incs	02A		2
3054	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black deposit ext	02A		2
3054	H2	2	261	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	02A		2
3054	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded rim, slightly everted; black deposit ext	02A		2
3054	H2	4	185	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim with pointed cap	02A		2
3058	H2	3	32	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	02A		2
3058	H2	1	5	1	?Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped rim	02A		2
3058	H2	2	18	2	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick rim, flat topped rim	02A		2
3058	H2 Fine	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin, fine body, tall neck, small clubbed rim	02A		2
3062	H2	28	181	28	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	03A		2
3062	H2	2	11	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		03A		2
3062	H2	2	18	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded rim, slightly everted; black deposit ext	03A		2
3062	H4	3	31	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular	03A		2
3064	H2	9	114	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate large angular quartzite rock frags	03A		2
3064	H2	1	178	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain everted rim	03A		2
3068	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	1A		2

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Season
3068	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide everted rim; rounded rock frags	1A		2
3070	H2	1	108	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide flared rim; sandy H2 with sparse rounded rock frags	1A		2
3070	H2	3	79	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with moderate angular rock frags	1A		2
3077	Dales ware	1	21	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Everted jar rim with internal; flange; fine H2 fabric	03A		2
3077	H2	11	254	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	03A		2
3077	H2	25	205	25	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 fabrics	03A		2
3077	H4	1	29	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular	03A		2
3078	H2	3	167	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Prominent angular quartzite grains	03A		2
3078	H2	1	20	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		03A		2
3078	H2	7	107	7	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled black vessel with dense angular quartz temper; probably one vessel	03A		2
3078	H2	24	481	24	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 bodies with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	03A		2
3078	H2	17	185	17	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	03A		2
3078	H2	1	34	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2	03A		2
3078	H2	2	75	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded slightly everted rim on a globular body	03A		2
3078	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Irregular, slightly everted rim on globular body	03A		2
3078	H2	2	17	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 bodies with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	03A		2
3078	H4	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		03A		2
3081	H2	2	166	1	Everted rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate large angular quartzite rock frags and occasional very large grit (1.5cm)	03A		2
3082	H2	4	49	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A hard, black H2 with abundant angular quartz grit and occasional muscovite; thin walled vessel	03A		2
3087	H2	8	118	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse angular rock frags	1A		2
3087	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black fabric with abundant sub-rounded rock frags giving a pimply surface	1A		2
3087	H2	1	21	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide everted rim; fine H2 with occasional angular rock frags	1A		2
3089	Dales ware	2	50	2	Rim	Ev Rim Jar	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Short everted rim with pronounced internal flange; H2 with shell-like vesicles	03A		2
3089	Dales ware	2	64	2	BS	Jar	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	H2 fabric but with shell-like vesicles	03A		2
3089	Dales ware	1	90	1	Rim	Tall jar	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Tall funnel-neck with pronounced internal flange; fabric is quartz tempered but with fine vesicles int & ext	03A		2
3090	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin, fine textured black body with occasional larger grit	03A		2
3090	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin, fine textured fabric with fine quartz grit	03A		2
3091	Dales ware	1	3	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Flat rim with internal flange; vesicular H4 type fabric	03A		2
3091	H2	1	20	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded base	03A		2
3091	H2	9	141	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	03A		2
3091	H2	21	136	21	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	03A		2
3091	H2	14	109	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate large angular quartzite rock frags	03A		2
3091	H2	5	48	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	03A		2
3091	H2	1	53	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular white quartz grit	03A		2
3091	H2	3	17	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded thin walled vessels	03A		2
3091	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded beaded rim	03A		2
3091	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim with dished internal profile; cf Rigby 2004 'North Dalton' jar but the context seems too late	03A		2
3091	H2	1	17	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small everted rim on round body	03A		2
3091	H2	7	64	7	BS	Jar	Impressed lines ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine hard sandy H2 with occasional round 'pebbles'	1A		2
3091	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse sub-angular rock frags	1A		2
3091	H2 Fine	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Incised lines ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with abundant fine quartz grit	03A		2
3091	H4	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		03A		2
3093	Dales ware	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Dense fine vesicles	03A		2
3093	Dales ware	7	197	7	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Dense fine vesicles	03A		2
3093	H2	3	22	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2	03A		2
3093	H2	1	82	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 but a large vessel; simple everted rim	03A		2
3093	H2	1	11	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim, small jar	03A		2
3096	H2	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy oxidised	03A		2
3096	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		03A		2
3096	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small everted rim	03A		2
3102	H2	23	194	23	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	03A		2
3102	H2	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small slightly everted rim with flat top	03A		2
3102	H2	6	438	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	03A		2
3102	H2	8	267	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	03A		2
3102	H4	15	156	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine vesicular texture; thin walled vessel; probably one pot, see also rims from this cxt	03A		2
3102	H4	2	23	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine vesicular texture; thin walled vessel; probably one pot, see also BS from this cxt	03A		2
3104	H2	2	69	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional larger incs	03A		2
3104	H4	99	742	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin-walled vessel, highly vesicular; see also rim from this cxt	03A		2
3104	H4	4	90	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed everted rim in a thin walled body; highly vesicular	03A		2
3113	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2; pitted and abraded ext	04B		2
3113	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	Burnished neck	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted clubbed rim	04B		2
3113	H2	19	108	19	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	04B		2
3113	H2	4	30	4	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with moderate to abundant angular rock frags; one possible pot disc	04B		2
3129	H2	21	162	21	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	04B		2
3129	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Round topped rim	04B		2
3134	H2	3	22	3	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine hard black sandy fabric	1A		2
3134	H2	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with soft round red incs	1A		2

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3134	H2	4	52	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with common angular rock frags up to 3mm	1A		2
3134	H2	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	1A		2
3134	H2	1	30	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard sandy H2 with sparse round red incs & common sub-angular quartz up to 6mm	1A		2
3134	H2	2	425	1	Rim & body	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical pinched rim with flat top; sandy H2 with sparse-moderate rounded rock frags	1A		2
3135	H2	3	78	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	04B		2
3138	H2	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded sherds	04B		2
3138	H2	1	23	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick square sectioned rim	04B		2
3141	H type	1	12	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Lump f oxidised fired clay with quartz incs	04B		2
3141	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 with thickened rim; unusual form	04B		2
3141	H2	11	72	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	04B		2
3142	H2	3	25	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with abundant angular rock frags	04B		2
3150	H2	1	20	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2	04B		2
3150	H2	5	121	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric with sparse large rock frags	04B		2
3150	H2	67	801	67	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft sandy fine H2	04B		2
3150	H2	1	50	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim with round top; fine H2 fabric	04B		2
3150	H4	58	349	58	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine vesicular sherds, thin walled vessel	04B		2
3154	H2	7	108	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	04B		2
3154	H4	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular	04B		2
3156	H2	3	32	3	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished surfaces	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2	04B		2
3156	H2	7	195	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with abundant angular rock fags; probably one vessel	04B		2
3156	H2	16	488	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	04B		2
3156	H2	18	84	18	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	04B		2
3156	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot disc; Fine grey sherd	04B		2
3156	H2	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags	04B		2
3156	H2	2	23	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim with round top; fine H2 fabric; probably the same vessel	04B		2
3156	H2	1	20	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim with round top; fine H2 fabric and larger angular rock frags	04B		2
3156	H2	7	657	5	Rim & BS	Pear-shaped jar	U/Dec	c.100BC-c.200AD	See Rigby 2004; Fine H2 with occasional larger rounded quartz grit	04B		2
3156	H2 Coarse	2	54	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with prominent angular rock frags at surface	04B		2
3156	H2 type	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft oxidised frags with one flat face; coarse grit	04B		2
3158	H2	4	53	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised sandy body with moderate large sub-angular rock frags up to 8mm	1A		2
3161	Dales ware	3	8	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Small bowl rim with internal flange	04B		2
3161	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		04B		2
3163	H2	3	65	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	04B		2
3167	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		04B		2
3170	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	5A		2
3170	H2	69	2910	68	Rim & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse quartz up to 10mm, black rock frags up to 6mm; everted rim on round body; probably one vessel	5A		2
3171	H2	7	843	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with abundant quartz grit up to 8mm & occasional flint	5A		2
3174	H2	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shallow scoring ext	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine rounded quartz with occasional larger quartz	5A		2
3174	H2	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	5A		2
3174	H2	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine rounded quartz with occasional larger quartz	5A		2
3174	H2	1	94	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard sandy H2	5A		2
3174	H2	1	40	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard sandy H2 with occasional large rock frags up to 8mm	5A		2
3180	H type	3	51	3	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Irregular lumps of fired clay of H2 type	6A		2
3180	H2	2	302	1	Rim	Glob Jar	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Short everted rim on rounded globular body; black deposit ext	5A		2
3180	H2	1	52	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard reduced sandy H2 with sparse rock frags	5A		2
3180	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped rim; oxidised sandy H2	5A		2
3180	H2	2	272	2	Base	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, sandy H2 with occasional rock frags	5A		2
3180	H2	7	921	5	BS	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, sandy H2 with occasional rock frags	5A		2
3180	H2	3	37	3	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy brown H2; small everted rims	5A		2
3180	H2	4	190	4	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surfaces ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandyH2	6A		2
3180	H2	6	430	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably one vessel; H2 with moderate well sorted angular rock frags	6A		2
3180	H2	6	64	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive fabric with abundant sub-angular quartz and dry-smoothed surfaces	6A		2
3180	H2	8	353	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with moderate well sorted angular rock frags, see also base from this cxt	6A		2
3180	H2	5	54	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	6A		2
3180	H2	7	109	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with moderate angular rock frags up to 6mm	6A		2
3180	H2	16	214	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation within finer quartz tempered H2 fabric	6A		2
3180	H2	2	10	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short everted rim; oxidised sandy H2	6A		2
3180	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	S profiled jar; oxidised H2	6A		2
3180	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black fine sandy H2	6A		2
3180	H2	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Quartz tempered with rock frags			
3180	H4	19	748	11	Rim & BS	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular; fat vertical rim on a globular body	5A		2
3180	H4	1	56	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse vesicular	6A		2
3180	H4	2	45	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		6A		2
3180	H4	45	659	45	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular with black residue int	6A		2
3180	H4	436	861	436	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Many small fragments	6A		2
3180	H4	67	1478	66	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large vessels	6A		2
3180	H4	1	12	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fat round rim, vesicular	6A		2

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3186	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	6A		2
3186	H2	1	20	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	6A		2
3186	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags up to 5mm	6A		2
3186	H2	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	6A		2
3186	H2	3	37	1	Fragments	Object	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional angular rock frags; unidentified object	6A	Yes	2
3190	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2, abraded with prominent angular rock frags up to 4mm	6A		2
3190	H2	3	5	3	Flake & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		6A		2
3192	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2	6A		2
3192	H2	11	74	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	6A		2
3192	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2 with angular rock frags; everted rim	6A		2
3196	H2	4	16	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised sandy ware with angular rock frags up to 4mm	6A		2
3199	H2	3	17	3	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	6A		2
3199	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2 with angular rock frags up to 2mm; pointed rim with prominent external cordon	6A		2
3199	H2	3	10	3	Flake & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	6A		2
3204	H2	6	19	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown sandy H2	6A		2
3204	H2	5	26	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised sandy H2 fabric; abraded	6A		2
3204	H2	4	58	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional larger quartz	6A		2
3204	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with rock frags	6A		2
3204	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with larger quartz; pointed cap rim	6A		2
3204	H2	1	21	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised sandy H2; flat-topped rim	6A		2
3207	H2	19	260	19	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant well-sorted rock frags	6A		2
3207	H2	5	11	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	6A		2
3207	H2	1	38	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short flat-topped vertical rim; fine fabric with moderate poorly sorted angular rock frags up to 4mm	6A		2
3207	H2	2	9	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2; short vertical flat-topped rim	6A		2
3207	H2	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional rock frags; everted rim	6A		2
3208	H2	12	453	12	BS	Hollow ware	Pinched all over	?LBA-EIA	Sherds set aside for residue analysis	1A		2
3208	H2	31	1029	1	Rim, base & BS	Hollow ware	Pinched all over	?LBA-EIA	Very distinctive finish; ?parallels; see Elsdon 1996 C.2; Billingborough	1A		2
3208	H2	11	346	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	1A		2
3208	H2	1	20	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short everted rim; sandy H2	1A		2
3208	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain rim; sandy H2	1A		2
3208	H2	1	150	1	Base	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine, hard black sandy H2 with occasional larger rounded quartz grains	6A		2
3208	H2	15	158	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine hard sandy H2	6A		2
3208	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very fine H2	6A		2
3208	H2	2	14	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse rock frags	6A		2
3208	H2	2	9	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small everted rim sherds	6A		2
3208	H2 type	24	797	1	Rim & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very distinctive and unusual fabric with vesicular surface and occasional white non-crystalline grit; ?parallels	1A	Yes	2
3209	H2	3	71	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags up to 5mm	6A		2
3209	H2	4	28	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	6A		2
3211	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	1A		2
3213	H2	1	9	1	?Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2; odd sherd	6A		2
3213	H2	2	29	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant rock frags up to 6mm	6A		2
3213	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular quartz & occasional rock frags	6A		2
3213	H4 type	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised finely vesicular sherd	6A		2
3218	H2 type	1	41	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard dense fabric with fine quartz and larger round grog	1A		2
3221	H2	4	26	3	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown sandy H2	6A		2
3221	H2	2	21	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 8mm	6A		2
3221	H2	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	6A		2
3221	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded rounded sherd	6A		2
3222	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with abundant angular rock frags up to 4mm; abraded	6A		2
3222	H2	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine hard black sandy H2	6A		2
3222	H2	4	49	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in H2	6A		2
3227	H1/H4	3	56	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finely vesicular	02B		2
3227	H2	2	23	2	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surface ext	PRIA-Roman		02B		2
3227	H2	2	98	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with coarse element; rounded pebble-like grit	02B		2
3227	H2	1	40	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard H2 with abundant well-sorted quartz	02B		2
3227	H2	1	70	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Irregular finish int & ext	02B		2
3227	H2	34	422	34	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured H2 with occasional larger incs; ox ext	02B		2
3227	H2	2	46	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	02B		2
3227	H2	1	73	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse black H2	02B		2
3227	H2	3	46	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		02B		2
3227	H2	1	31	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical neck with clubbed top	02B		2
3227	H2	1	37	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped, slightly everted rim with flat top	02B		2
3227	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	6A		2
3227	H2	5	82	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with moderate-common rock frags	6A		2
3227	H2	3	33	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with larger quartz & occasional rock frags	6A		2
3227	H2	1	10	1	Base	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard sandy H2 with occasional rock frags	6A		2
3227	H4	6	62	4	Shoulder/BS	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black vesicular fabric	6A		2

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Season
3229	H type	1	39	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Lump of fired clay	7A		2
3229	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2	7A		2
3229	H2	4	231	2	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 with moderate sub-rounded incs	7A		2
3229	H2	6	135	5	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	7A		2
3229	H2	4	184	3	Footed base	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive splay-footed base; fine quartz temper and soft red incs, latter giving a vesicular int surface	7A		2
3229	H2	1	201	1	Rim	?Pear-shaped jar	U/Dec	c.100BC-c.200AD	Fine H2 with moderate-abundant angular rock frags	7A		2
3229	H2	4	286	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant prominent angular quartzite frags	7A		2
3229	H2	3	72	3	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded base in sandy fabrics	7A		2
3229	H2	1	31	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat base with sparse/moderate sub-rounded rock frags	7A		2
3229	H2	2	79	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy fabric with sub-angular quartz grit	7A		2
3229	H2	1	23	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded flat base with rock frags & soft red grit	7A		2
3229	H2	42	1268	42	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with abundant angular rock frags	7A		2
3229	H2	8	154	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate angular rock frags in a sandy fabric	7A		2
3229	H2	30	648	30	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 fabrics	7A		2
3229	H2	3	118	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft red incs in sandy bodies	7A		2
3229	H2	10	86	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with rock frags	7A		2
3229	H2	22	137	22	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various H2 fabrics	7A		2
3229	H2	2	88	2	Base & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled vessel, black fabric with abundant sub-rounded rock frags	7A		2
3229	H2	3	114	1	Base & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2; small footed base	7A		2
3229	H2	4	193	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse larger rounded quartz grit	7A		2
3229	H2	1	2	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small rim frag; hard black sandy fabric	7A		2
3229	H2	3	43	3	Rim & shoulder	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black sandy fabric with moderate angular rock frags; everted rim	7A		2
3229	H2	10	638	6	BS	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy body with occasional rounded quartz grit	7A		2
3229	H2	3	258	1	Rim	Pear-shaped jar	U/Dec	c.100BC-c.200AD	See Rigby 2004; Fig 7, 40; fine H2 with moderate angular rock frags	7A		2
3231	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy fanric with moderate sub-rounded rock frags			
3235	?Dales ware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shallow impressed lines ext	?C3rd-MC4th	Impressed lines may be accidental	7A		2
3235	Dales ware	1	8	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Vesicular body, with flange on inside of rim	7A		2
3235	H2	1	78	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short rounded rim on a globular body	7A		2
3235	H2	14	237	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with moderate-abundant angular rock frags	7A		2
3235	H2	1	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with rock frags inc a large angular flint frag	7A		2
3235	H2	14	226	14	BS & flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy quartz tempered body	7A		2
3235	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; Small vertical rim	7A		2
3235	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped vertical rim, probably on globular body; angular rock frags	7A		2
3235	H4	6	38	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?Roman	Oxidised vesicular fabric	7A		2
3238	H2	2	24	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	7A		2
3240	H2	1	43	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with rare flint incs	7A		2
3240	H2	1	25	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with abundant fine quartz sand	7A		2
3240	H2	6	134	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant fine quartz & sparse/moderate quartz grit	7A		2
3240	H2	2	22	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard H2 fabric with large rock frags giving a pimply finish; thin-walled vessel	7A		2
3245	H2	2	23	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black sandy H2 with abundant fine round quartz grit and moderate well-sorted quartz grit	7A		2
3245	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with abundant angular rock frags	7A		2
3245	H2	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine textured, abraded sandy fabrics	7A		2
3245	H2	1	9	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black, fine sandy texture with finely vesicular surface	7A		2
3247	H2	2	12	2	BS	Hollow ware	Curvilinear incised design ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2, smoothed ext	7A	Yes	2
3247	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded, slightly vesicular fabric with fine quartz grains	7A		2
3248	H2	6	189	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical neck on glob body; fine H2 with abundant prominent large angular rock frags	7A		2
3248	H2	2	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with angular rock frags	7A		2
3248	H2	2	1	2	Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		7A		2
3256	H type	37	521	37	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Bright orange int & ext with grey core; Q grit but with large vesicles at surfaces; abraded; cf 3296	02B		2
3256	H type	2	73	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Bright orange int & ext with grey core; Q grit but with large vesicles at surfaces; abraded cf 3296	02B		2
3256	H2	6	401	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate large angular quartzite rock frags; a hard fabric	02B		2
3256	H2	4	42	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	02B		2
3256	H2	2	49	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised ext, grey int with black deposit; small everted rim	02B		2
3256	H2	4	49	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Impressed lines around short neck, everted rim	02B		2
3261	H2	1	26	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate large angular quartzite rock frags	02B		2
3261	H2	28	288	28	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	02B		2
3261	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2	02B		2
3261	H2	1	11	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim; ext surface removed	02B		2
3261	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very sharply everted rim; finer H2	02B		2
3262	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		02B		2
3268	H2	2	60	2	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical round-topped rim on globular body; irregularly finished	02B	Yes	2
3268	H2	16	267	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	02B		2
3268	H2	10	257	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	02B		2
3268	H2	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black deposit int	02B		2
3268	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Internal section of an everted rim	02B		2
3268	H2	1	26	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	02B		2
3268	H2	5	227	4	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags; vertical neck on globular body	02B		2

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Season
3268	H2	1	44	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical neck/rim on a globular body	02B	Yes	2
3268	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim	02B		2
3268	H2	1	54	1	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine oxidised sandy fabric	02B		2
3268	H2 type	1	12	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine, soft quartz tempered fabric; orange surfaces, grey core	P19		
3268	H2 type	3	43	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine soft sandy textured body	P19		
3273	H2	4	101	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	02B		2
3275	Dales ware	1	30	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Flat top with int flange; Dales ware rims in an H2 fabric	02B		2
3275	H2	1	32	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard fine H2 fabric	02B		2
3275	H2	5	48	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled vessel, finer H2 fabric	02B		2
3275	H2	3	61	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	02B		2
3275	H4	3	2	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular	02B		2
3278	H2	1	38	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		02B		2
3280	H2	1	162	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate large angular quartzite rock frags	02B		2
3280	H2	17	370	17	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate large angular quartzite rock frags	02B		2
3280	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short rounded rim on a globular body	02B		2
3280	H2	1	47	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sharply everted rim on a round body	02B		2
3280	H2	1	15	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	U/ID form	02B		2
3281	H2	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot disc	02B		2
3281	H2	17	190	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	02B		2
3281	H2	1	27	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short angular rim on a globular body; hard black fabric with angular rock frags in a fine matrix	02B		2
3281	H4	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		02B		2
3282	H2	3	343	3	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate large angular quartzite rock frags; very short everted rims	02B		2
3282	H2	1	19	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate large angular quartzite rock frags	02B		2
3282	H2	11	331	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	02B		2
3282	H2	23	251	23	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	02B		2
3282	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded rim	02B		2
3282	H2	1	41	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive pointed rim with sharp ext bulge	02B		2
3282	H2	2	19	2	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sharply everted rim with pronounced neck and shoulder; thin walls but a coarsely tempered fabric	02B		2
3282	H4	9	135	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft, vesicular bodies	02B		2
3282	H4	1	76	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted wedge-shaped rim, thick rounded rim	02B		2
3284	H2	4	46	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	03B		2
3285	H2	5	220	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse to moderate large angular rock frags	03B		2
3285	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 bodies with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	03B		2
3285	H4	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine vesicular fabric	03B		2
3286	H2	29	813	29	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 bodies with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	03B		2
3286	H2	48	228	48	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	03B		2
3286	H2	25	321	25	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	03B		2
3286	H2	17	809	15	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat bases, some heavily abraded in the normal range of fabrics	03B		2
3286	H2	1	11	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded	03B		2
3286	H2	8	304	7	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, rounded slightly everted rims on shapeless bodies; normal range of fabric variation	03B		2
3286	H2	8	263	7	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, wedge-shaped everted rims on round or shapeless bodies; abraded	03B		2
3286	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	03B		2
3286	H2	1	14	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine abraded sandy textured quartz tempered body			
3286	H2	11	65	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	All sherds heavily abraded with rounded edges; fine sandy quartz tempered with occasional larger sherds			
3286	H2 type	1	25	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Quartz temper but also fine vesicles at surface	03B		2
3286	H2 type	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded everted rim; fine H2 with vesicles	03B		2
3286	H4	2	20	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular	03B		2
3288	H2	9	203	5	Rim	Jar	Smoothed neck	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; probably the same vessel	03B		2
3288	H2	2	55	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer sandy H2	03B		2
3288	H2	44	734	44	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured H2 with sparse larger angular rock frags	03B		2
3288	H2	3	77	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Three pot discs, fabric as BS from this context	03B		2
3288	H2	2	103	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short everted rim, thinner than body; fabric as BS from this cxt	03B		2
3288	H2	6	105	4	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Irregular vertical rims on globular bodies	03B		2
3288	H4	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular	03B		2
3290	H2	10	379	8	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarsely tempered bases	03B		2
3290	H2	74	1717	74	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 bodies with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	03B		2
3290	H2	5	58	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled black vessel with dense angular quartz temper; probably one vessel	03B		2
3290	H2	1	28	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type	03B		2
3290	H2	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled black vessel with dense angular quartz temper; short vertical rim	03B		2
3290	H2	1	49	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim large jar	03B		2
3290	H2	3	22	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Bright orange oxidised int & ext, flat topped rims	03B		2
3290	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled black vessel with dense angular quartz temper; short round vertical rim	03B		2
3290	H2	1	53	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim on a rounded body; black throughout with a black deposit ext	03B		2
3290	H2	2	33	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short necked jars with clubbed rims	03B		2
3290	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim jar	03B		2
3290	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim jar	03B		2
3290	H2	1	9	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim jar	03B		2

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Season
3290	H2	1	85	1	BS	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large, shouldered jar	03B		2
3290	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy quartz tempered fabric; flat topped rim with external lip			
3290	H2	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy fabric with sparse sub-angular rock frags			
3290	H2	1	11	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Semi-recessed, turned base; fine sandy quartz tempered fabric			
3290	H2 Fine	1	19	1	Pedestal base	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	?Roman	Fine H2 footed base	03B		2
3291	H2	1	186	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large globular jar with heavy rounded everted rim	03B		2
3291	H2	1	48	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 body with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	03B		2
3291	H2	9	728	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 bodies with moderate to abundant large angular quartzite rock frags	03B		2
3291	H2	1	121	1	Rim & body	Pear-shaped jar	U/Dec	c.100BC-c.200AD	Everted rim with sloping shoulder and start of a carination or shoulder angle; cf Rigby 2004; Fig 7	03B		2
3291	H2	12	358	12	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	03B		2
3291	H2	3	6	3	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft oxidised H2 fabrics	03B		2
3291	H2 Fine	3	31	1	Rim	Glob Jar	Smoothed ext	c.100BC-c.100AD	Beaded rim globular jar; see Rigby 2004	03B		2
3291	H2 Fine	1	35	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	c.100BC-c.100AD	See Rigby 2004; Bead rim globular jar but this example in a fine H2 fabric	03B		2
3296	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		03B		2
3298	H2	1	15	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rounded rim	03B		2
3298	H2	8	1281	1	Base	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pale orange and grey H2 with pitted/vesicular surfaces int & ext	5B		2
3298	H2 Fine	2	2	2	BS/flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	03B		2
3298	H2 Vesicular	14	228	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Bright orange and grey sandy withfine quartz temper but with prominent large vesicles; cf 3256	03B		2
3298	H4/?Dales ware	91	746	91	BS & rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?Roman	Highly vesicular black and orange thin walled vessel; mostly BS, flaked rims	03B		2
3299	H2	1	56	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed neck	PRIA-Roman	H2 with large angular rock frags	03B		2
3299	H2	1	60	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with sparse large angular rock frags; ox surfaces, grey int	03B		2
3299	H2	2	57	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	03B		2
3299	H2	7	87	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	03B		2
3299	H2	1	41	1	Rim	Shouldered jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim with wide shoulder	03B		2
3299	H4	6	169	1	Rim & BS	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse black vesicular fabric; Sharply everted heavy rounded rim	03B		2
3300	H2	3	172	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick walls from a slab-built jar in a normal coarser H2 fabric	04A		2
3300	H2	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with sparse larger grit	04A		2
3300	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded lump	04A		2
3300	H2	1	11	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim on a rounded body; black throughout with a black deposit ext	04A		2
3300	H2	25	1072	1	Rim & BS	Pancheon	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Unusual slab-built flared bowl form (no parallel); elaborate square rim with elaborate angles; quartz temper	04A	Yes	2
3300	H2	1	113	1	Rim	Shouldered jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Unusual everted rim with elaborate angles; normal finer H2 with large angular white quartz grit	04A	Yes	2
3300	H2	1	9	1	BS/flake	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded flake	04A		2
3302	H2	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		04A		2
3304	H2	6	99	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	04A		2
3306	H2	8	830	8	Rim & body	Glob Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Short, rounded everted rim on a rounded body; black deposit on shoulder	04A		2
3306	H2	2	41	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	04A		2
3306	H2 type	5	33	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various fabrics, basically H2 types but not standard	04A		2
3308	H2	2	53	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	04A		2
3310	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		04A		2
3310	H2 Vesicular	8	290	1	Rim & BS	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	See notes and cxt 3296, 3298 for similar sherds; short everted rim	04A		2
3311	H2	10	335	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	04A		2
3313	H2	3	52	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 bodies with moderate quantities of large angular quartzite rock frags	04A		2
3313	H2	3	97	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	04A		2
3317	H2	1	30	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded clubbed rim; flaked and chipped ext	04A		2
3317	H2	1	11	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped bowl rim with slight internal flange	04A		2
3317	H2	1	23	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, straight pointed rim on a globular body	04A		2
3317	H2	2	76	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	04A		2
3317	H2	42	465	42	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	04A		2
3317	H2	1	28	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick flat-topped rim	04A		2
3317	H4	17	113	17	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine vesicular texture	04A		2
3317	H4	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide sharply everted rim	04A		2
3317	H4/Dales ware	1	14	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	?L-Roman	Battered and abraded rim, possibly a Dales ware form	04A		2
3324	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric	03B		2
3324	H2	1	58	1	Rim	Bead rim glob jar	U/Dec	100BC-100AD	Fine H2; see Rigby 2004; Fig 7	03B		2
3324	H2	2	194	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick black body with unusual buff ext margin; moderate angular rock frags	03B		2
3324	H2	4	101	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	03B		2
3416048	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black with occasional rock frags	1B		2
3421004	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		1B		2
3421008	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		1B		2
3421009	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black fabric	1B		2
3421010	H2	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2	1B		2
3421011	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded	1B		2
	Total	**3416**	**61625**	**3067**								

Table 2: Hand-made pottery from plot 5

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
5	117083	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with a wide range of incs; quartz, rock frags & water rounded grit	14B	2
5	3421019	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sherd with rock frags	1B	2

Table 3: Hand-made pottery from plot 8

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
8	117083	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded, sandy with rock frags	14B	2

Table 4: Hand-made pottery from plot 9

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
904	H1/H4	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Some surviving calcite temper					
904	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard body with abundant angular rock frags					
904	H2	9	41	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sherds; fine textured body with varying quantities and densities of sub-angular rock frags					
913	H2	1	52	1	Rim	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	1st mill. BC	Funnel-neck on a shapeless body; Rigby 2004:38		02A		7	2
915	H2	3	65	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 with regular quartz grit up to c.2mm		02A		7	2
930	H type	12	19	12	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Small abraded frags of a soft orange fired clay		02A			2
2507	H2	2	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional larger sub-angular quartz grit					
9001	H type	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Odd pale grey fabric; heavily abraded		8A			2
9001	H type	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	?fired clay		8A			2
9001	H2	1	32	1	Rim	Wdg-Rim Glob Jar	U/Dec	c.100BC-c.AD100	See Rigby 2004: 40		8A			2
9001	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		6B			2
9001	H2	5	20	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine body with angular rock frags		6B			2
9001	H2	68	1044	68	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with varying quantities of angular rock frags		8A			2
9001	H2	25	414	25	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with sparse to moderate rounded white quartz		8A			2
9001	H2	32	266	32	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		8A			2
9001	H2	11	57	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with rock frags; laminated texture		8A			2
9001	H2	3	72	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with quartz and soft red incs		8A			2
9001	H2	3	40	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with vesicular int surface		8A			2
9001	H2	3	62	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped, thickened rim		8A			2
9001	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Jar	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Lid seated rim with two drilled holes below rim		8A	Yes		2
9001	H2	1	70	1	Rim	Jar	Cordon below rim	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags; profiled rim with thick cordon ext		8A	Yes		2
9001	H2	8	327	8	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		8A			2
9001	H2	1	20	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim; fine sandy H2 with moderate angular rock frags		8A			2
9001	H2	2	19	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim on globular jar body		8A			2
9001	H2	9	58	9	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various abraded rim sherds; sandy H2		8A			2
9001	H2 Fine	7	30	7	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; dark brown to black throughout		8A			2
9001	H4	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		8A			2
9006	H2	3	30	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags		8A			2
9006	H2	9	76	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			8A			2
9006	H2	2	109	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with moderate angular rock frags; small everted rim, bright orange int & ext with black core		8A			2
9006	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Jar	Deep groove below rim	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim, probably on a globular jar		8A			2
9008	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy with abundant fine rounded quartz grit		8A			2
9011	H2	28	166	28	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	WITH rock frags		8A			2
9011	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim in a fine black fabric		8A			2
9021	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			8A			2
9023	H2	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black fabric		8A			2
9064	H2 Coarse	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant large angular rock frags		8A			2
9067	H2	1	68	1	Rim	Barrel jar	U/Dec	c.900BC-c.400BC	See Rigby 2004: Fig 4, moderate angular rock frags		8A			2
9070	H type	4	12	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded abraded lumps		9A			2
9070	H2	2	49	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags in a sandy H2 fabric		9A			2
9070	H2	1	68	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy fabric with occasional rounded red incs & angular rock frags up to 6mm		9A			2
9070	H2	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags & fine soft rounded red incs		9A			2
9080	H4	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin-walled H4, black		9A			2
9081	?H type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy sherd, could be Roman greyware		9A			2
9081	H1	14	257	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Calcite tempered sherds, probably one vessel		9A			2
9081	H1	2	39	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shell tempered vessel, one with residue ext		9A			2

Appendix 2: Iron Age and Romano-British hand-made pottery Catalogue by plot
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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
9081	H1/H4	2	29	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pale grey , vesicular with occasional surviving calcite grit		9A			2
9081	H2	1	74	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Common, well-sorted sub-angular quartz grit in a thin walled sherd		9A			2
9081	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			9A			2
9089	H4	1	41	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular with occasional fine angular quartz grit		9A			2
9096	H type	3	3	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Three small abraded fragments		9A			2
9103	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2; abraded		10A			2
9131	H4	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Dull orange vesicular fabric		10A			2
9141	H2 Coarse	15	113	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant coarse angular rock fags		10A			2
9141	H2 Coarse	1	29	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped hammerhead rim with groove on top; common coarse angular rock frags		10A			2
9146	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black fabric		10A			2
9146	H2	1	28	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy fabric with rock frags		10A			2
9146	H2	1	15	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant quartz sand		10A			2
9146	H2	2	81	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant sandy quartz & rare angular black flint		10A			2
9146	H2	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant quartz sand		10A			2
9146	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Lumpy fabric with large (up to 6mm) rock frags		10A			2
9149	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		10A			2
9149	H2	2	25	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy fabric		10A			2
9159	H2	7	50	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate angular rock frags and quartz		10A			2
9159	H2	1	43	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black fabric with fine quartz grit		10A			2
9159	H2	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Dense black fabric with rock frags		10A			2
9165	H2	11	207	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant large (up to 8mm) angular rock frags in a sandy quartz temp fabric		10A			2
9167	H2 Fine	2	5	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy9257		10A			2
9187	H2	2	22	2	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished surfaces ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black fabric		10A			2
9187	H2	15	138	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy bodies with angular rock frags		10A			2
9187	H2	2	25	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy quartz		10A			2
9194	H2	3	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy body with burnished brown ext		10A			2
9194	H2	2	10	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sherds with fine sandy quartz & occasional rock frags		10A			2
9213	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags and soft red grit		10A			2
9213	H2	2	18	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			10A			2
9213	H2 with Flint	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?EPRIA	Angular white flint incs		10A			2
9214	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Contains quartz and prominent soft round red incs		10A			2
9214	H2	3	45	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant rock frags & quartz		10A			2
9214	H2	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sub-rounded rock frags & one large prominent angular black flint frag		10A			2
9214	H2	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2		10A			2
9215	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with sparse angular rock frags		10A			2
9226	H4	1	10	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			10A			2
9226	H4	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			10A			2
9228	H2	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded sherds		10A			2
9233	H2	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Two abraded fragments		10A			2
9253	H2	2	16	2	Rim	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim with irregular beaded rim		10A			2
9253	H2	1	32	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags and soft red grit		10A			2
9253	H2	1	16	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags; beaded base		10A			2
9253	H2	33	224	33	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		10A			2
9253	H2	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded fragment		10A			2
9253	H4	3	11	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded vesicular sherds		10A			2
9256	H2	3	13	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; abraded		10A			2
9256	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded sherd with fine quartz & occasional angular flint		10A			2
9257	H2 Fine	4	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sherds in a fine sandy fabric		10A			2
9272	H2 Coarse	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fragment with no surfaces containing abundant angular rock frags		10A			2
9276	H2 Fine	3	2	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy fabric		10A			2
9278	H2	2	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin black sherds with sub-angular quartz grit		10A			2
9278	H2 type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz with fine quartz and occasional rounded grit		10A			2
9279	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional rounded quartz		11A			2
9285	H2 type	1	14	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?Roman	Distinctive fabric; check with Ruth		11A			2
9285	H2 type	1	36	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	?Roman	Distinctive fabric & rim profile with internal flange; cf. Dales ware; check with Ruth		11A			2
9297	H2	7	56	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 body with moderate large angular rock frags		11A			2
9297	H2	2	25	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 fabrics		11A			2
9297	H2	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy, abraded		6B			2
9297	H2	1	39	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Irregular flat topped rim; fine grey fabric with angular quartz & rock frags		11A			2
9297	H4	4	14	4	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small rim frags; vesicular		11A			2
9298	H2	3	51	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with common large angular rock frags		11A			2
9298	H2 Fine	4	27	4	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional rock frags		11A			2
9299	H1	1	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shell tempered, not calcite; not leached		11A			2
9299	H2	1	14	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse large angular rock frags		11A			2
9299	H2	3	19	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2, joining sherds have a shiny deposit ext		11A			2
9299	H2 Fine	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		11A			2
9302	H2	11	58	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		11A			2

Appendix 2: Iron Age and Romano-British hand-made pottery Catalogue by plot
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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
9302	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with angular rock frags		11A			2
9318	H4	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Calcite tempered oxidised sherd, some leaching		11A			2
9323	H4	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine vesicular fabric		11A			2
9335	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded black sandy sherd; fine H2		11A			2
9339	H4	3	6	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		11A			2
9346	H2	5	57	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse angular rock frags		11A			2
9346	H2	6	17	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2; abraded		11A			2
9346	H2	4	6	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		6B			2
9346	H2	1	18	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		11A			2
9346	H2	9	62	9	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 body with moderate large angular rock frags		11A			2
9346	H2	1	6	1	Shoulder	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black H2 withabundant angular quartz incs		11A			2
9346	H4	2	15	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		11A			2
9346	U/ID	1	2	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Lump; ?fired clay		11A			2
9349	H2	6	26	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabrics		11A			2
9349	H4	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		11A			2
9350	H2	2	34	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with white quartz incs		11A			2
9350	H2	2	29	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with large angular rock frags		11A			2
9350	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy with sparse angular rock frags		11A			2
9350	H2	4	10	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		11A			2
9350	H2	1	51	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped irregular rim; fine H2 with angular rock frags		11A			2
9354	H2	1	18	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded base; fine black H2		11A			2
9354	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded body sherd; fine H2 with quartz grit		11A			2
9354	H2	2	28	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with large angular rock frags		11A			2
9378	Fired clay	1	7	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Lump of oxidised fired clay with quartz grit		11A			2
9378	H2	6	68	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 ; abraded with ext deposits		11A			2
9378	H4	16	257	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		11A			2
9393	H4	22	158	22	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		11A			2
9397	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine, sandy textured abraded sherd with sparse flint & quartz		11A			2
9397	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim; black fabric with abundant sub-angular rock frags		11A			2
9398	H2	3	28	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics; abraded		11A			2
9398	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive fabric with abundant angular quartz grit		11A			2
9401	H2	4	42	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		11A			2
9401	H2 type	4	21	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive fabric with abundant angular quartz grit		11A			2
9421	H2 type	29	559	29	BS	Jar	U/Dec	?Roman	Thick sandy textured sherds with sparse-moderate rock frags; not a typical H2 fabric		11A			2
9421	H2 type	2	100	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	?Roman	Everted 'wedge-shaped' rim; fabric as BS		11A			2
9425	H2	1	3	1	BS/flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags and rounded red grit		11A			2
9439	Dales ware type	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th?			11A			2
9439	Dales ware type	1	44	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th?	Distinctive rim with internal flange; check with Ruth		11A	Yes		2
9439	H2	1	51	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Simple irregular beaded rim; fine sandy with poorly sorted rock frags; ?Roman form		11A			2
9439	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small beaded rim, no neck on a fine sandy globular body		11A			2
9439	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised sandy H2 with moderate larger quartz & rock frags		11A			2
9439	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy black H2		11A			2
9439	H2	2	95	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 type		11A			2
9439	H2	15	319	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional larger quartz incs		11A			2
9439	H2	8	122	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with moderate larger angular rock frags		11A			2
9439	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black H2 with angular rock frags		11A			2
9440	H2	1	109	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy textured H2		11A			2
9453	H2	6	23	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 fabrics with angular rock frags & quartz		12A			2
9453	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim with prominent angular white quartz frags		12A			2
9453	H2	1	9	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim; H2 with common rock frags & occasional quartz		12A			2
9453	H2	1	9	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Round topped, slightly everted rim; prominent rock frags		12A			2
9463	H2	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		12A			2
9463	H2	2	15	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2		12A			2
9463	H2 with mica	3	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine/medium quartz frags with occasional muscovite		12A			2
9467	H2	2	15	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with prominent white quartz grit		12A			2
9469	H2	1	25	1	Rim	Wdg-Rim Glob Jar	U/Dec	c.100BC-c.100AD	Glob jar with round body & short wedge shaped rim; fine H2 fabric		12A			2
9469	H2	1	31	1	BS/shoulder	Glob Jar	Burnished on shoulder	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2		12A			2
9469	H2	15	322	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Generally finer H2, some with occasional coarse rock frags		12A			2
9469	H2	9	20	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various H2 fabrics with angular rock frags		12A			2
9469	H2	2	137	2	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with abundant angular coarse rock frags		12A			2
9469	H2	3	173	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional large rock frags; pointed cap everted rim with pointed ext angle		12A			2
9469	H2	1	131	1	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick everted rim with pointed cap and internal bevel; coarse angular rock frags		12A			2
9469	H2	1	28	1	Rim	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small jar rim with simple neck & rim; quartzite & rock frags		12A			2
9469	H2 Coarse	2	152	2	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Glob body with vertical rim with pointed cap and pronounced ext angle; common large angular rock frags		12A			2
9469	H2 Coarse	26	660	26	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with large angular rock frags		12A			2
9469	H2 with Flint	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?E-MIA	Fine H2 with one large angular flint		12A			2
9469	H3	1	73	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with common large angular rock frags, sparse rounded white chalk & ?flint		12A			2

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
9469	H4	1	20	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick, rounded, sharply everted rim		12A			2
9471	H2	12	71	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2		12A			2
9471	H2	15	285	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with coarse rock frags		12A			2
9471	H2	1	55	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with quartz & rock frags up to 0.2mm		12A			2
9473	H2	1	25	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		12A			2
9473	H2	10	180	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with varying quantities of rock frags		12A			2
9473	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional quartz frags; rounded abraded rim		12A			2
9475	H2	2	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2, reduced core, orange int & ext		12A			2
9475	H2	6	31	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		12A			2
9475	H2 Coarse	3	65	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 fabric with angular rock frags		12A			2
9475	H2 Coarse	3	93	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with abundant coarse rock frags		12A			2
9477	H2	26	1100	26	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?E-MIA	Fine H2 with moderate to abundant angular rock frags & occasional angular flint		12A			2
9477	H2	2	39	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim with int lip on a globular body; prominent rock frags int		12A			2
9477	H2	3	42	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		12A			2
9477	H2	5	438	4	Rim	Jar	Smoothed neck	PRIA-Roman	Everted, rounded rim with smoothed neck; fine H2 with prominent rock frags inc occ. v. large		12A			2
9477	H2	1	38	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short flat topped rim; Fine sandy H2 with occasional rock frags		12A			2
9477	H2 Fine	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		12A			2
9484	H2	4	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			13A			2
9487	H1	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Square-sectioned flat-topped rim; finer shell temper; probable partial drilled howl through rim		13A	Yes		2
9487	H2	1	14	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse angular quartz grit		13A			2
9487	H2	21	246	21	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with soft round red incs, well-sorted angular quartz grit		13A			2
9487	H2	61	281	61	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various H2 fabrics but all heavily abraded and rounded		13A			2
9487	H2	7	99	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with angular rock frags		13A			2
9487	H2	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular quartz grit		13A			2
9487	H2	21	292	21	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		13A			2
9487	H2	3	150	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with moderate angular rock frags		13A			2
9487	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded everted rim in a fine sandy fabric		13A			2
9487	H2	1	15	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim; Fine black H2 with abundant angular rock fags		13A			2
9487	H4	2	5	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded vesicular sherds		13A			2
9488	H2	6	49	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2; probably one vessel		13A			2
9488	H2	14	357	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with prominent angular rock frags		13A			2
9488	H2	9	64	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer sandy H2 with rock frags		13A			2
9488	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical pinched rim; sandy H2		13A			2
9493	H2	3	16	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sherds with angular rock frags		13A			2
9493	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim		13A			2
9493	H2	45	1026	1	Profile	Wide-mouth jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with abundant, well-sorted angular quartz grit; flat topped clubbed rim		13A			2
9493	H4	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Calcite grit		13A			2
9494	H2	1	76	1	Rim	?Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy quartz temper with moderate angular rock frags		13A			2
9494	H2	5	103	2	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical clubbed rim on a globular body; sandy quartz temper with fine rock frags up to 1.5mm		13A			2
9494	H2	1	48	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim on a globular body with moderate large angular rock frags up to 8mm		13A			2
9494	H2	1	28	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very short clubbed rim; fine H2 with rock frags up to 4mm		13A			2
9494	H2	1	31	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant irregular angular rim; fine grey fabric with abundant prominent angular rock frags up to 6mm		13A			2
9494	H2	7	287	5	Base	Handled jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy quartz tempered H2		13A			2
9494	H2	2	174	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Prominent moderate large angular quartz grit up to 6mm		13A			2
9494	H2	1	44	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Prominent large angular rock frags up to 10mm		13A			2
9494	H2	2	35	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags up to 4mm		13A			2
9494	H2	32	607	32	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with moderate well-sorted angular quartz		13A			2
9494	H2	50	1057	50	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured H2 with angular rock frags up to 8mm		13A			2
9494	H2	111	1781	111	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of sandy H2 fabrics		13A			2
9494	H2	139	473	139	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded H2 sherds, normal variation of variation		13A			2
9494	H2	1	28	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim; fine H2 with occasional fine angular flint		13A			2
9494	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim with large angular rock frags up to 8mm		13A			2
9494	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim with moderate angular quartz grit up to 5mm		13A			2
9494	H2	4	33	4	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded rims; quartz temper		13A			2
9494	H2	1	50	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; small everted rim		13A			2
9494	H2	1	42	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; round rim, slight neck		13A			2
9494	H4	16	130	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		13A			2
9494	H4	1	31	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded rim with external bulge		13A			2
9498	H1	6	37	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled vessel; angular calcite grit in a black body		13A			2
9507	H2	2	35	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse angular rick frags		14A			2
9508	H4 type	2	26	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular but with quartz grit		14A			2
9511	H2	5	26	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags		14A			2
9515	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black to grey quartz tempered sherd; even well sorted quartz grit		14A			2
9515	H2 Fine	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy textured H2		14A			2
9515	H4	4	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised throughout, vesicular		14A			2
9522	H4	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine vesicular fabric		14A			2
9526	H2	3	26	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with abundant fine, evenly sorted quartz grit		14A			2

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9526	H2 type	8	38	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft, crumbly pale orange fabric containing rounded quartz & occasional round rock frags		14A			2
9527	H2	1	104	1	Lug handle	Lugged jar	U/Dec	c.400BC-100AD	Medium coarse H2 with abundant sub-rounded to angular quartz		14A			2
9530	H2	1	2	1	Rim	?Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; flaked					
9532	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer black H2		14A			2
9534	H1	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Appears to be shell rather than calcite tempered; shell survives, no leaching		14A			2
9534	H2	2	20	2	Rim	?Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2; flat topped rim with external bulge		14A			2
9534	H2	1	24	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very short, vertical rim; fine H2 with red grit; black deposit ext		14A			2
9534	H2	1	59	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with large angular rock frags; unusual bevelled base/wall angle		14A			2
9534	H2	51	640	51	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Range of H2 fabrics; variation in the density and size of incs; some with soft red incs		14A			2
9534	H2	4	112	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with common large angular rock frags		14A			2
9534	H2	1	145	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped everted rim with pinch marks; Fine H2 with sparse rock frags and ?flint		14A			2
9534	H2	1	21	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive hammerhead rim; fine with moderate fine-grained rock frags		14A			2
9534	H2	1	36	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short fat everted rim with pointed cap; medium textured H2 with angular quartz grit		14A			2
9534	H2	1	19	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed rim in a fine H2 with occasional larger grit		14A			2
9534	H2	1	9	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black H2 with angular rock frags		14A			2
9534	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain rounded rim		14A			2
9534	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted rim		14A			2
9534	H2	3	18	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured quartz tempered fabric with quartz grit & occasional fine rock frags					
9535	H2	1	15	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional angular rock frags		14A			2
9535	H2	9	178	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 body with moderate to common angular rock frags		14A			2
9535	H2	12	143	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of finer H2 fabrics		14A			2
9535	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Triangular section rim; finer H2 type		14A			2
9535	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain rounded rim		14A			2
9535	H2 Coarse	1	135	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 body with abundant varied angular rock frags & quartz		14A			2
9542	H2	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric with sparse rock frags & quartz		14A			2
9542	H2 Coarse	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags, particularly abundant at ext surface		14A			2
9544	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 w occasional large quartz & rock frags		14A			2
9544	H2	1	1	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2		14A			2
9546	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with angular rock frags		14A			2
9546	H4	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		14A			2
9548	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large rock frags		14A			2
9548	H2	5	39	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy abraded sherds with quartz sand					
9548	H2 Coarse	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse texture with abundant angular rock frags visible at surface & in X-section		14A			2
9548	H2 Fine	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz sand		14A			2
9548	H4	3	8	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Highly vesicular fabrics		14A			2
9548	H4	6	82	6	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black, vesicular with some quartz		14A			2
9548	H4	2	165	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very pronounced everted rim on a round-bodied jar; black throughout; vesicular with rounded quartz		14A	Yes		2
9553	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy texture with quartz & occasional round rock frags & larger quartz		14A			2
9553	H4	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		14A			2
9554	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black H2 with moderate poorly sorted rock frags		14A			2
9561	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with rock frags and ?flint		14A			2
9577	H type	10	76	10	Fragment	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick crumbly sherds; unlike most others		6B			2
9586	H2 Fine	1	19	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 fabric with fine quartz grit; everted rim; thin walled jar		14A			2
9589	H type	1	5	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Lump of oxidised fired clay with quartz grit		14A			2
9589	H2	4	238	2	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical flat topped rim; fine, well sorted fabric with fine quartz grit		14A			2
9589	H2	6	49	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 fabric with prominent angular quartz frags		14A			2
9589	H2	23	396	23	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with abundant fine quartz & occasional larger grains; probably a small number of vessels		14A			2
9589	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy grey; abraded		6B			2
9589	H2	1	104	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric with abundant fine well-sorted quartz grit		14A			2
9589	H2	1	28	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped, clubbed rim; Fine H2 but with abundant angular quartz & rock frags		14A			2
9589	H2	1	65	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted, thick, flat-topped rim; Fine H2 with angular fine quartz & rock frags; occasional large grit		14A			2
9589	H2	1	3	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2; round topped rim		14A			2
9589	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2; flat topped rim		14A			2
9589	H2	2	48	1	Ring foot base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine, H2 fabric with well sorted even quartz grit; recessed ring foot base		14A			2
9589	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Unusual form, requires ID' fine sandy texture with occasional larger quartz grit	1208		yes		
9599	H2	2	23	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 body with abundant large angular rock frags		14A			2
9599	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags and rounded red grit		14A			2
9599	H2	2	3	2	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded body sherds in an H2 fabric		14A			2
9599	H4 type	2	41	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular fabric with rounded quartz grit & angular rock frags		14A			2
9599	H4 type	1	13	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular fabric with rounded quartz grit & angular rock frags		14A			2
9602	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant angular quartz grit		15A			2
9603	?Crucible	1	14	1	BS	?Crucible	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine grey fabric showing signs of intense heating; no residue visible		15A			2
9603	H2	15	144	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics with large angular rock frags in fine sandy H2 body		15A			2
9603	H2	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy textured H2		15A			2
9603	H2	9	55	9	Rim & BS	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2; small rounded vertical rim on a globular body		15A			2
9603	H4	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine vesicular fabric		15A			2
9603	H4	1	1	1	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	External flake		15A			2

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
9603	H4 calcite	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised calcite gritted sherd; vesicular ext, calcite survives int		15A			2
9606	H type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sherd		15A			2
9608	H2 Fine	1	6	1	Lid-seated rim	Jar	Burnished ext	LPRIA-Roman	Very fine, sandy textured fabric with occasional larger quartz grit					
9612	H4	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular with sparse white angular ?quartz incs		15A			2
9616	H2	2	15	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with large angular rock frags		15A			2
9618	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with angular rock frags; fine		15A			2
9620	H2	7	52	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with moderate to abundant angular rock frags		15A			2
9620	H2	2	48	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy brown H2		15A			2
9620	H2 with Flint	1	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small frag of rim; fine H2 with occasional flint		15A			2
9624	H type	3	12	3	Fragments	U/ID	N/A	Undated	Irregular lumps of fired clay		15A			2
9624	H4 with Quartz	3	101	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, black thin walled vessels with vesicular surfaces but also fine quartz grit		15A			2
9624	H4 with Quartz	5	68	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft brown H4, vesicular with quartz grit		15A			2
9639	H2	3	46	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with moderate to abundant large angular rock frags		15A			2
9639	H2	5	24	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		15A			2
9639	H2	6	94	4	Rim & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown H2 with sparse to moderate rock frags; irregular rim on vert neck with beaded cap		15A			2
9642	H2	3	10	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with angular quartz		15A			2
9647	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded base; fine black H2		15A			2
9650	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 with quartz		15A			2
9650	H4	3	9	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft, brown, vesicular		15A			2
9652	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional rock frags		15A			2
9657	H2	2	60	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with abundant medium angular quartz & rock frags giving a rough textured fabric		15A			2
9657	H4	3	8	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular, soft		15A			2
9660	H2	15	611	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 fabric with angular rock frags; probably part of the base & jar body		15A			2
9660	H2	1	96	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive fabric containing abundant fine rock frags		15A			2
9660	H2	1	51	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Quartz & medium angular rock frags		15A			2
9660	H2	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black fabric with angular rock frags		15A			2
9660	H2	11	971	1	Base & body	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with coarse angular rock frags; large jar		15A			2
9660	H2	1	100	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical neck with slightly everted flat topped rim; Hard fabric with pimply surface		15A			2
9661	H type	1	8	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Lump of fired clay		15A			2
9661	H2	31	740	31	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various H2 fabrics with varying proportions of angular rock frags		15A			2
9661	H2	3	37	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim in hard black fabrics with angular rock frags		15A			2
9661	H2	1	72	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Round topped rim with barely perceptible neck		15A			2
9661	H2	1	65	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim on a short neck and rounded body		15A			2
9661	H4	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		15A			2
9666	H2	1	30	1	Rim	?Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short thick slightly everted rim; vesicular fabric		15A			2
9666	H2	3	10	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with occasional fine angular rock frags		15A			2
9666	H2	3	36	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain rounded rims in hard H2 fabrics with abundant angular rock frags		15A			2
9667	H2	15	287	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		16A			2
9671	H2	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		15A			2
9671	H4	1	1	1	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular flake		15A			2
9676	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Typical fine H2 with poorly sorted angular rock frags		15A			2
9678	H2	1	31	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		15A			2
9678	H2	13	140	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with sparse to moderate large angular rock frags		15A			2
9678	H2	4	147	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy textured H2		15A			2
9680	H2	2	56	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional large rock frags		16A			2
9680	H2	2	1	1	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin flake in a fine sandy H2		6B			2
9680	H2 Fine	32	595	32	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown to black H2 fabric with sparse larger quartz		16A			2
9680	H2 Fine	7	376	5	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown to black H2 fabric with sparse larger quartz		16A			2
9680	H2 Fine	4	131	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short flat topped rim on a shapeless body; fine black to brown fabric with occasional larger quartz grit		16A			2
9680	H2 with Flint	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional angular flint		6B			2
9694	H2	4	22	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded flakes & BS in the normal range of H2 fabrics		16A			2
9698	H2	3	9	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded flakes		16A			2
9698	H2 Coarse	3	264	3	BS	Hollow ware	Wide-spaced impressed lines	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags, prominent at surface		16A			2
9706	H2	4	27	2	Rim	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Rounded rim, slightly inturned; fine sandy with sparse-moderate rock frags					
9706	H2	13	27	13	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy texture with occasional larger quartz & rock frags					
9710	H2	3	49	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably one vessel; Abundant angular rock frags		16A			2
9710	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional large quartz		16A			2
9722	H2	3	32	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted, flat-topped rim; fine sandy quartz grit with occasional larger sub-angular quartz grit					
9726	H2	3	59	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy oxidised fabric					
9758	H2	1	2	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded flake; sandy quartz temper					
9761	H2	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small oxidised abraded fragment		6B			2
9767	H2	1	11	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional rock frags		16A			2
9767	H2	1	46	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim with pinched lip		16A			2
9767	H4	1	41	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		16A			2
9767	H4	25	418	25	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular with occasional quartz & rock frags		16A			2
9773	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman						
9773	H2	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy quartz tempered with sparse to moderate sub-angular rock frags					

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9789	H2	12	217	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy textured H2 with prominent common angular rock frags		16A			2
9789	H2	8	84	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of coarser H2 with rock frags		16A			2
9789	H2	2	130	2	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably part of the large jar		16A			2
9789	H2	3	41	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably part of the large jar		16A			2
9789	H2	8	1024	1	Rim & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large jar with small everted rim		16A			2
9795	H2	2	21	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy textured fabric					
9795	H2	4	1	4	Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded flakes					
9795	H4	3	12	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small everted rim; vesicular		16A			2
9795	H4	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		16A			2
9797	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy textured quartz with fine sub-rounded red rock frags					
9801	H1	5	29	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine, hard black body with sparse calcite grit		17A			2
9804	H2	3	58	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sandy body with moderate well-sorted angular rock frags		17A			2
9804	H2	3	35	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy body with sparse angular quartz		17A			2
9804	H2	1	25	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy body with sparse angular quartz		17A			2
9830	H2	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black abraded		6B			2
9839	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black fabric with abundant fine quartz grit		17A			2
9839	H2	3	4	3	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft abraded sherds, no surfaces surviving		17A			2
9841	H2	2	10	1	BS	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy fabric; short thin vertical rim		17A			2
9841	H2	2	113	2	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short rounded rim on a globular body	1219	17A			2
9841	H2	4	52	4	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine hard black fabric with occasional rock frags		17A			2
9841	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Intersecting lines of ring stamps	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2		17A	Yes		2
9841	H2	1	101	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			17A			2
9841	H2	1	25	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black fabric with abundant fine quartz grit; parallel sided vessel; fine texture		17A			2
9841	H2	1	29	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flared form; fine hard black fabric with occasional rock frags		17A			2
9841	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		6B			2
9841	H2	10	97	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	1219	17A			2
9841	H2	2	32	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with prominent quartz		17A			2
9841	H2	11	150	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2, mainly oxidised		17A			2
9841	H2	5	48	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse angular rock frags		17A			2
9841	H2	5	53	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black sandy, occasional rock frags		17A			2
9841	H2	1	22	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised sandy fabric with irregular red incs		17A			2
9841	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped clubbed rim; fine black sandy fabric		17A			2
9841	H2	1	232	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black sandy with moderate angular rock frags up to 5mm	1219	17A			2
9841	H4	22	64	22	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Many small flakes & shattered sherds		17A			2
9853	H2	3	42	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy with angular rock frags		17A			2
9853	H2	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse angular quartz up to 5mm		17A			2
9853	H2	1	17	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded lump in a fine sandy fabric		17A			2
9859	H2	1	46	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Excellent pot disc; fine sandy body		17A	Yes		2
9859	H2	14	222	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			17A			2
9859	H2	1	19	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical flat-topped rim; quartz tempered body		17A			2
9859	H2	1	27	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical round-topped rim; fine sandy body with large round red grit up to 5mm		17A			2
9859	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional angular rock frags		17A			2
9861	?Crucible	1	4	1	Rim	?Crucible	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pale grey sandy body; overfired/burnt		17A			2
9861	H2	2	32	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, thin, fine vertical rim; fine sandy H2		17A			2
9861	H2	1	20	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		17A			2
9861	H2	7	121	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with moderate-abundant angular rock frags up to 8mm		17A			2
9861	H2	13	184	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			17A			2
9861	H2	4	45	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		17A			2
9861	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded rim frag; sandy H2		17A			2
9861	H2	1	53	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim on narrow body with constricted neck; sandy H2 with quartz		17A			2
9863	H2	1	23	1	BS	Handled jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Unusual rim, external bulge in sandy H2 fabric		17A			2
9863	H2	1	22	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with sparse to rounded rock frags		17A			2
9863	H2	26	388	25	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with angular rock frags		17A			2
9863	H3 type	19	206	18	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular but with sparse rock frags inc flint		17A			2
9869	H2	7	42	7	BS	Handled jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer black fabrics		17A			2
9869	H2	1	69	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with quartz		17A			2
9869	H2	1	14	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2 with sparse rock frags up to 5mm		17A			2
9869	H2	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded sherd		6B			2
9869	H2	7	185	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 3mm in a sandy H2 body		17A			2
9869	H2	1	31	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large sub-angular rock frags up to 8mm in a sandy matrix		17A			2
9869	H2	8	136	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags up to 5mm; black body with ox ext margins		17A			2
9869	H2	2	81	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags in a coarse sandy body		17A			2
9869	H2	16	198	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		17A			2
9869	H2	8	342	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small foot; sandy H2 with moderate well sorted angular rock frags		17A			2
9889	H1	6	6	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded black vesicular sherds		17A			2
9889	H2	10	43	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, fine black body with abundant fine round quartz grit & occasional angular rock frags		17A			2
9889	H2	8	138	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with moderate angular rock frags		17A			2

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9889	H2	3	19	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		17A			2
9889	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, fine black body with abundant fine round quartz grit & occasional angular rock frags		17A			2
9892	H2	1	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2		17A			2
9892	H4	2	199	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick base with vesicular surfaces with angular calcite in core		17A			2
9894	H2	2	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sherd with angular rock frags		17A			2
9894	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised sandy sherd		17A			2
9904	H2	2	38	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black body with abundant angular rock frags		6B			2
9910	H2	10	133	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of coarser H2 fabrics		18A			2
9910	H2	2	63	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with soft rounded red incs		18A			2
9910	H2	1	40	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted rim, H2 with angular rock frags; deposit ext		18A			2
9912	H2	1	41	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Round jar with very small beaded rim; Sandy textured black fabric with occasional larger quartz grit		18A			2
9912	H2	6	167	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 with medium angular rock frags		18A			2
9912	H2	11	219	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of sandy H2 fabrics		18A			2
9912	H2	20	75	20	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal ramge of medium H2 fabrics		18A			2
9912	H2	2	45	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed neck & rim	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim on a narrow bodied jar; black ext, grey brown int		18A			2
9912	H2	1	49	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical round-topped rim on globular body		18A			2
9912	H2	1	20	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim on a globular body; black to brown in a sandy textured fabric		18A			2
9912	H2	1	11	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim in a fine H2 with angular rock frags		18A			2
9926	H2	1	3	1	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			6B			2
9926	H2 Coarse	32	671	32	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	cf. BS from 9937 & 9938; coarse rock frags		18A			2
9926	H2 Coarse	5	113	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured fabric with rock frags		18A			2
9935	H2	2	70	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured H2 with round quartz grit		18A			2
9935	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine grey H2 with prominent angular rock frags		18A			2
9935	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine grey body with abundant, poorly sorted rock frags		6B			2
9935	H2	1	23	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted flat topped rim; fine sandy texture with angular rock frags & quartz		18A			2
9935	H2	1	35	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short flat topped vertical rim; sandy H2 with prominent rock frags & quartz grit		18A			2
9937	H2	3	56	3	Rim	Barrel type jar	U/Dec	?900BC-400BC	See Rigby 2004; Fig 4: Small barrel shaped jar; smoothed surfaces over coarse sandy black fabric		18A			2
9937	H2	3	58	3	Rim	Shallow bowl	U/Dec	?E-MIA	Sandy black fabric with occasional quartz; slightly everted rim with angle int		18A			2
9937	H2	4	228	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags		18A			2
9937	H2	6	153	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured fabric with angular rock frags		18A			2
9937	H2	4	129	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant angular rock frags		18A			2
9937	H2	32	143	32	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small BS & flakes; H2 with coarse rock frags		18A			2
9937	H2	2	41	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small everted rim; coarse fabric with angular rock temper, smoothed pimply surface		18A			2
9937	H2 Coarse	2	104	2	Rim	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	?E-MIA	Black very coarse with large black pebble & angular rock frags; slightly everted simple rim		18A			2
9937	H2 Coarse	1	19	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small pedestal base; fabric as rims & body sherds		18A			2
9937	H2 Coarse	32	697	32	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fabrics as rims from this cxt; same vessel?		18A			2
9937	H2 Coarse	5	588	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical flat-topped rim; fine fabric with moderate large angular rock frags		18A			2
9938	H2	6	298	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine slightly sandy H2 with sparse to moderate medium rock frags & quartz		18A			2
9938	H2	1	54	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine slightly sandy H2 with sparse to moderate medium rock frags & quartz		18A			2
9938	H2 Coarse	19	36	19	BS/flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			18A			2
9938	H2 Coarse	1	209	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pedestal base; Fine H2 with prominent angular rock frags		18A			2
9938	H2 Coarse	11	979	10	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Body sherds; fine black H2 fabric with large angular rock frags		18A			2
9938	H2 Coarse	11	503	11	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric with sparse to moderate large rock frags; ? 1 vessel		18A			2
9938	H2 Coarse	1	130	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical flat topped rim; Fine H2 with large angular rock frags		18A			2
9938	H2 Coarse	2	382	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Tall collared, flat topped rim, narrow shoulder; Fine H2 fabric with moderate angular rock frags		18A			2
9938	H2 Coarse	2	181	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Tall collared, flat topped rim, narrow shoulder; Fine H2 fabric with moderate angular rock frags		18A			2
9943	H2	1	11	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Orange sandy fabric with soft red grit		18A			2
9943	H2	24	231	24	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics; medium coarse texture with rock frags		18A			2
9943	H2	6	165	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		18A			2
9943	H2	3	15	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal sandy H2 fabrics		18A			2
9943	H2	2	26	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rims; medium coarse H2		18A			2
9943	H2	2	76	1	Flat base	Shallow bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy dark brown to dark grey H2 fabric		18A			2
9943	H2	1	34	1	Rim	Small jar	Smoothed rim	PRIA-Roman	Small narrow bodied jar in a fine sandy dark brown to grey H2 fabric		18A			2
9943	H2 Coarse	1	77	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rick frags		18A			2
9943	H4	11	23	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		18A			2
9948	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		18A			2
9948	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2		18A			2
9951	H2	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with round red grit & rock frags		18A			2
9951	H2 with flint	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?E-MIA	Fine H2 with fine rock frags & rare large angular flint		18A			2
9956	H2	2	35	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with rock frags		18A			2
9958	H2	2	23	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		18A			2
9958	H2 Coarse	1	114	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with Coarse rock frags		18A			2
9960	H2	2	75	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Medium coarse containing moderate to abundant angular rock frags		19A			2
9960	H2	4	73	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Medium coarse with abundant angular rock frags		19A			2
9960	H2	2	15	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Tempered with angular rock frags., slightly finer than others from this cxt		19A			2
9961	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded		6B			2
9965	H2	3	31	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured sherds w. quartz and soft rounded red grit		19A			2

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
9965	H2	5	73	1	Rim	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped very plain rim; angular to sub-angular rock frags		19A			2
9965	H2 Fine	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Finer texture with quartz incs, no rock frags		19A			2
9966	H2	10	40	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse tempered with angular rock frags		19A			2
9966	H2	5	34	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, fine black body with abundant angular rock frags		6B			2
9966	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine, black sandy H2, simple round rim		6B			2
9966	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy with angular rock frags		6B			2
9966	H2	1	11	1	Rim	Jar/bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain flat-topped rim		19A			2
9970	H2	2	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	PRIA-Roman	Smoothed surfaces over coarse angular rock frags giving a distinctive finish		19A			2
9978	H2	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fabric as rim		19A			2
9978	H2	2	31	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded rim, finer sandy quartz tempered fabric		19A			2
9979	H2	3	36	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with angular quartzite & rock frags		19A			2
9983	H2	2	59	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse H2 with rock frags		19A			2
9985	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		19A			2
9990	H2	19	242	19	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E-MIA?	Abundant angular rock frags; types to be determined		19A			2
9990	H2	1	32	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard fine black body with well sorted angular rock frags		6B			2
9990	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black grit with fine angular rock frags		6B			2
9991	H2	2	30	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			19A			2
9991	H2	1	17	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain vertical rounded rim		19A			2
9991	H4	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine vesicular fabric		19A			2
9992	H2	37	890	37	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of coarser H2 fabrics; angular rock frags & quartz		19A			2
9992	H2	3	32	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 fabrics		19A			2
9992	H2	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		6B			2
9992	H2	2	66	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped vertical rim on rounded body; cf collared jars; moderately coarse quartz & rock frags		19A	Yes		2
9992	H2	1	49	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical flat topped rim with sparse-moderate angular rock frags		19A			2
9992	H2	1	38	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, thin neck/rim above slight shoulder; abundant coarse angular rock frags		19A			2
9992	H2	3	24	3	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Three small rounded jar rims in H2 fabrics with angular rock frags		19A			2
9992	H2 Coarse	1	63	1	Lid-seated rim	Jar	U/Dec	?E/MIA	See Rigby 2004, Melton for possible parallels but has abundant large angular rock temper, not shell/calcite		19A	Yes		2
9992	H2 Coarse	2	102	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse angular rock frags		19A			2
9992	H2 Coarse	1	48	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	?EIA	Collared rim with flat top, fingerprints int; quartz, red grit & rock frags; ?EIA collared jar; cf Rigby 2004		19A	Yes		2
9992	H4	1	14	1	Rim	?Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black with fine voids; Finely finished with sharp rim angles		19A	Yes		2
9992	H4	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		19A			2
9992	H4	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Mainly vesicular but with some calcite surviving		19A			2
9992	H4 with quartz	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine vesicular fabric with sparse quartz & rock frags		19A			2
9994	H2	1	110	1	Rim	DCSh Jar	U/Dec	c.850-600BC	See notes; Deep vertical rim, flat topped in a fine, hard H2 fabric		19A	Yes		2
9994	H2	1	81	1	Rim	Glob Jar	Smoothed neck & rim	E-MIA?	Small rim & neck on a globular jar body		19A	Yes		2
9994	H2	2	38	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine to medium rock temper		19A			2
9994	H2	11	640	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Prob one vessel; Fine H2 with abundant angular rock frags; reduced core, orange surfaces		19A			2
9994	H2	3	25	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 wares, one heavily abraded		19A			2
9994	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small frag of a black fine H2 vessel		19A			2
9994	H2	1	2	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			19A			2
9994	H2 Coarse	28	306	28	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Body sherds in a variety of coarse fabrics with angular rock frags of various types		19A			2
9994	H4	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		19A			2
9998	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain rounded rim		19A			2
9998	H4 with quartz	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine vesicular fabric		19A			2
18819	H2 Fine	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy quartz temper		19A			2
118006	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with rock rags & quartz, some rounded		20A			2
118011	H2	1	37	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped hammer head rim in a fine black body with moderate angular rock frags		20A			2
118011	H2	6	155	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black quartz with sparse to moderate larger angular quartz & rock frags		20A			2
118011	H2	28	46	28	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small rounded abraded sherds & flakes; fine black quartz tempered body		20A			2
118011	H2	3	31	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with angular rock frags		20A			2
118011	H2	1	11	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz tempered black body; abraded round rim		20A			2
118011	H4	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular, abraded		20A			2
118013	H2	2	38	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with angular rock frags		20A			2
118014	H2	2	184	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine body with poorly sorted large angular rock frags		20A			2
118014	H2	3	57	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard sandy H2 with coarse quartz & rock frags		20A			2
118014	H2	3	12	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal H2 types		20A			2
118014	H2	4	195	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical neck with beaded rim on barely rounded body; dense black body with angular rock frags		20A			2
118014	H2	2	98	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse to moderate poorly sorted angular rock frags; vertical rim with beaded cap		20A			2
118014	H2	1	15	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy black fabric; vertical round-topped rim with internal angle		20A			2
118015	H2	2	88	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with abundant large coarse angular rock frags & occasional rounded incs		6B			2
118015	H2	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine body with rock frags		20A			2
118021	H2	5	73	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics with coarse rock frags		20A			2
118021	H2 Fine	1	3	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		20A			2
118021	H4	22	210	22	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		20A			2
118023	H1	3	2	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine shell temper		20A			2
118023	H2	7	107	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics; coarse rock frags in a fine black matrix		20A			2
118023	H2 Fine	2	13	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with abundant fine quartz grit; occasional large angular rock frags		20A			2

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118023	H4	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		20A			2
118035	H2 Fine	13	423	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy textured fabric with abundant fine rounded quartz (as rim sherds)		20A			2
118035	H2 Fine	2	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with black deposit ext		20A			2
118035	H2 Fine	9	56	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		20A			2
118035	H2 Fine	3	174	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, slightly everted, flat-topped rim; fine sandy texture with fine quartz		20A			2
118035	H2 Fine	2	59	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, slightly everted, flat-topped rim; fine sandy texture with fine quartz		20A			2
118042	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black sandy H2 with ox ext margin		20A			2
118042	H2	3	72	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 body with common coarse angular rock frags		20A			2
118042	H2	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, fine, black H2 with abundant fine quartz		20A			2
118042	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with rock frags		20A			2
118042	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 body with distinctive mica-rich rock frags		20A			2
118043	H2 Coarse	4	79	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse rock frags in black H2 body		20A			2
118044	H2	2	31	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy with abundant angular white quartz		20A			2
118044	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with angular rock frags		20A			2
118045	H2	12	79	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags		20A			2
118045	H2	2	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black sandy fabric with moderate angular rock frags		20A			2
118045	H2	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy body with quartz & rounded red incs		20A			2
118045	H2	1	100	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black body with abundant angular rock frags; vertical flat topped rim & internal angle		20A			2
118045	H2	1	24	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Inturned rim with abundant angular rock frags		20A			2
118045	H2 Coarse	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant dense angular rock frags; pot disc		20A			2
118046	H2	2	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with rock frags		20A			2
118046	H2	1	52	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 body with sparse to moderate angular rock frags; flat topped rim barely differentiated from body		20A			2
118046	H2	1	25	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional rock frags; flat topped rim		20A			2
118046	H2 Coarse	4	103	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse sandy fabric with abundant angular rock frags protruding through surface		20A			2
118046	H2 Coarse	1	111	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse with abundant angular rock frags; rounded slightly everted rim defined by shallow neck		20A	Yes		2
118053	H2	3	172	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy black H2 with abundant angular rock frags		20A			2
118053	H2	1	18	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised sandy body with large angular rock frags		20A			2
118053	H2	2	22	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy black H2 with angular quartz		20A			2
118053	H2 Coarse	22	141	22	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick walled black body with coarse angular rock frags, smoothed pimply surface; one vessel		20A			2
118055	FTW	2	19	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	EIA	Abundant angular flint grit; see Rigby 2004		20A			2
118055	H2	5	25	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 types		20A			2
118058	H2	63	523	63	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		6B			2
118058	H2 with mica	1	79	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with medium quartz, rock frags & muscovite		6B			2
118058	H2 with mica	5	111	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Contains rock frags, quartz and muscovite		6B			2
118058	H4	1	115	1	Rim	Jar	Angled finger imps on rim	MIA-LIA	Vesicular fabric with fine round quartz visible at X10; see text for other examples of this rim form/dec		20A	Yes		2
118063	H2	2	104	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black fabric with sparse-moderate rock frags & quartz; thick base		6B			2
118063	H2	6	128	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags & quartz & soft rounded red grit		6B			2
118063	H2	22	190	22	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide variety of H21 fabrics		6B			2
118063	H2 Coarse	2	59	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick walled vessel with abundant rock frags		6B			2
118063	H2 Fine	1	6	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black fabric with occasional larger quartz & possible fine flint		6B			2
118063	H2 Fine	11	84	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with fine quartz		6B			2
118063	H4	4	13	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		6B			2
118063	H4	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		20A			2
118064	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant rounded quartz in a black body		6B			2
118064	H2	2	45	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine body with moderate poorly sorted rock frags		6B			2
118064	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black body with quartz		6B			2
118064	H2	1	22	1	Rim	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical flat topped rim; coarse rock frag temper giving a lumpy appearance		6B			2
118065	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			6B			2
118066	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags and rounded red grit		6B			2
118066	H2	1	5	1	Base	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags and rounded red grit		6B			2
118069	H2	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal H2 fabrics		6B			2
118069	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with occasional larger quartz grit		6B			2
118069	H2 Coarse	1	80	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large prominent angular rock frags		6B			2
118069	H4	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		6B			2
118071	H2	2	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2		20A			2
118076	H2	7	65	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with normal range of incs		20A			2
118076	H2	2	62	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 body with prominent angular white quartz frags		20A			2
118076	H2	3	16	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black body with angular rock frags		20A			2
118096	H2	28	235	28	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics; mostly heavily abraded		6B			2
118096	H2	2	11	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim; fine black fabric		6B			2
118096	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised body with quartz grit & occasional black vesicular grit		6B			2
118096	H4	16	59	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finely vesicular; probably parts of two vessels		6B			2
118101	H2	1	57	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed top of rim & int	PRIA-Roman	Very short, vertical rim; fine black H2 with rock frags & angular quartz		20A			2
118111	H type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft abraded oxidised fragment		20A			2
118111	H2	1	48	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with abundant fine quartz grit & angular rock frags		20A			2
118115	H2	4	63	2	Rim & BS	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Beaded hammerhead rim, no neck		6B			2
118115	H2	1	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular quartz & rock frags		20A			2

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
118115	H2	1	28	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 with quartz & soft red grit		6B			2
118115	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Mainly fine with fine quartz sandy but occasional larger rock frags		6B			2
118115	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black H2 with quartz & rock frags		20A			2
118115	H2	2	10	1	BS/flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black H2, ext surfaces removed		20A			2
118119	H2	2	50	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black but with abundant rock frags		6B			2
118119	H2 Fine	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black fabric with occasional larger rock frags		6B			2
118120	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		6B			2
118120	H2	6	66	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide variety of H2 fabrics; varying proportions & size of rock frags		6B			2
118120	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; slightly everted rim		6B			2
118122	H2	2	55	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with rock frags		20A			2
118126	H2	1	95	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick base in a sandy fabric with abundant angular rock frags		20A			2
118126	H2	2	67	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with soft rounded red (?grog) incs		20A			2
118126	H2	4	59	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with rock frags		20A			2
118126	H2	3	15	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2		20A			2
118128	H type	4	36	4	Fragments	U/ID	N/A	Undated	Four lumps of black fired clay; possible grass-marked surfaces		6B			2
118128	H2	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine grey body with coarse quartz & rock frags		6B			2
118128	H2	2	24	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with angular rock frags		6B			2
118128	H2 Fine	1	47	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy black H2		6B			2
118128	H2 Fine	1	54	1	Profile	Thumb pot	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2; small, irregular thumb pot with bevelled rim and uneven base; small finger prints	1219	20A	Yes		2
118129	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large angular quartz grit		20A			2
118129	H2	2	17	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy body with abundant angular white quartz, large in proportion to thin walls		20A			2
118129	H2 with flint	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional flint		20A			2
118130	H2	3	60	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with quartz & occasional rock frags		20A			2
118130	H2	3	35	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 body with sparse to moderate coarse rock frags		20A			2
118130	H2	2	23	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black body with abundant angular rock frags		20A			2
118130	H2	1	11	1	Rim	Jar	Impressed curving line ext	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim, flat-topped; sandy textured fabric; ?decorated		20A			2
118131	H2	2	17	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with common angular rock frags		20A			2
118131	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with common angular white quartz		20A			2
118131	H2	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 body with distinctive mica-rich rock frags		20A			2
118134	H2	4	65	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured H2 with occasional larger rounded quartz		6B			2
118137	H2	3	37	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Dense black fabric with angular rock frags		20A			2
118137	H2	2	61	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy reduced fabric with brown margins & moderate large rock frags		20A			2
118137	H2	1	43	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped slightly inturned rim; hard, dense black with angular rock frags		20A			2
118145	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy rim; abraded		20A			2
118147	H type	1	10	1	Fragment	U/ID	N/A	PRIA-Roman	Shapeless lump of H2 type fired clay		20A			2
118147	H2	2	33	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse / moderate angular rock frags		20A			2
118147	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional quartz & rock frags		20A			2
118147	H2	1	25	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags & quartz		20A			2
118147	H2 Fine	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		20A			2
118153	H type	3	25	3	Fragments	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Irregular lumps of fired clay; abraded		6B			2
118153	H2	37	293	37	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Range of H2 fabrics with more and less coarse angular rock frags; some heavily abraded		6B			2
118153	H2	1	66	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, dense, black body with moderate poorly sorted rock frags; striations ext but probably accidental		6B			2
118153	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small frag of a simple rounded rim		6B			2
118153	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim; fine H2		6B			2
118153	H2	2	20	2	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional larger quartz		6B			2
118153	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive hammerhead rim on thin neck; Fine H2 with moderate rock frags		6B			2
118159	H type	11	55	11	BS	U/ID	N/A	Undated	Soft, rounded frags of fired clay		6B			2
118159	H2	1	24	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim, round cap, slightly everted		6B			2
118159	H2	2	43	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 body with occasional rounded quartz grit; pedestal base with foot		6B			2
118159	H2	7	45	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics with moderate large angular rock frags		6B			2
118159	H2 Coarse	2	39	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse H2 with abundant angular rock frags		6B			2
118159	H2 Fine	10	69	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz tempered brown to black sand		6B			2
118159	H2 Fine	1	38	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with slightly everted flat-topped rim on short vertical neck		6B			2
118159	H2 with Flint	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft, heavily abraded buff sherd with occasional angular white flint		6B			2
118161	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; abraded		6B			2
118161	H2	2	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2, abraded		6B			2
118168	H2	1	58	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional larger quartz		20A			2
118168	H2	4	33	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		20A			2
118168	H2	14	297	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics with sparse to moderate large quartz & rock frags		20A			2
118168	H2	1	47	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; Vertical flat topped rim		20A			2
118168	H2	2	16	2	BS/neck	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 body with distinctive mica-rich rock frags		20A			2
118168	H2	2	102	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy textured H2 with sparse larger quartz & rock frags; vertical neck with flat topped rim		20A			2
118168	H2 Fine	2	15	2	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		20A			2
118172	H2	4	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surfaces	PRIA-Roman			6B			2
118172	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot disc; Black with angular quartz grit		6B			2
118172	H2	5	63	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics with coarse angular rock & quartz frags		6B			2
118172	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		6B			2

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118172	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy with soft red incs		6B			2
118172	H4	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		6B			2
118178	H2	3	7	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Typical H2 fabrics		6B			2
118178	H2	3	7	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded base; fine black H2		6B			2
118178	H4	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		6B			2
118180	H2	1	81	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick base with abundant large angular rock frags		6B			2
118180	H2	2	31	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with moderate coarse rock frags		6B			2
118180	H2	5	64	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2		6B			2
118180	H2	22	273	22	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics, generally fine but with varying proportions of coarse angular rock frags		6B			2
118180	H2	2	21	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sharply everted rim; upper surface missing		6B			2
118180	H2 with Flint	1	34	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with rock frags & mica		6B			2
118191	H2	6	87	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured body with moderate-abundant angular rock frags		6B			2
118191	H2	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine grey body with abundant b&w mottled rock frags		6B			2
118191	H2	2	20	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown H2 with occasional angular rock frags		6B			2
118191	H2	1	52	1	Rim	Open jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, fine black body with sparse-moderate angular rock frags; round rim with rudimentary neck		6B			2
118191	H2 Fine	1	24	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small beaded rim on a globular body; fine black fabric		6B			2
118191	H2 Fine	1	16	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, fine black body		6B			2
118195	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black |H2		6B			2
118195	H2	6	113	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		6B			2
118197	H2	3	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy withquartz		6B			2
118197	H2	3	27	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black with occasional angular rock frags		6B			2
118197	H4	1	66	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick rounded everted rim, thick walled bowl; vesicular		6B			2
118200	H2	7	61	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with angular rock frags up to 8mm		21A			2
118208	H2	3	64	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		6B			2
118210	H2	1	37	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric with common sub-angular rock frags up to 2mm		21A			2
118210	H2	14	82	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy matrix with common to abundant angular rock frags		21A			2
118211	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags & quartz		6B			2
118211	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black H2 with abundant quartz		6B			2
118211	H2	3	5	3	Fragments	U/ID	N/A	Undated	Three small round black lumps of fired clay/pottery		6B			2
118218	H2	1	34	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 body with moderate angular rock frags up to 5mm		21A			2
118218	H2	3	116	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 sandy body with angular quartz grit up to 4mm		21A			2
118218	H2	18	61	18	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in H2 fabrics		21A			2
118218	H2	27	493	27	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		21A			2
118218	H2	1	54	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse angular rock frags up to 6mm		21A			2
118218	H2	1	77	1	Rim	Jar	Cordon on ext of rim; cf. 9001	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 body with moderate angular rock frags up to 6mm		21A			2
118218	H2	1	20	1	Rim	Jar	Rim	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped rim with wide shallow groove below rim; fine quartz sand		21A			2
118218	H2	1	96	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical flat-topped rim sandy H2 fabric with sparse large angular rock frags		21A			2
118218	H2	57	2014	1	Rim, base & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	?1 vessel; Vertical clubbed rim, facetted smoothing ext; abundant prominent ang quartz grit <8mm		21A			2
118218	H2 Fine	3	98	1	Rim	Glob Jar	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Vertical round-topped rim of glob body; abundant very fine quartz grit		21A			2
118218	H2 Fine	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2		21A			2
118218	H2 Fine	10	22	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		21A			2
118218	H2 Fine	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy fabric		21A			2
118218	H2 Fine	1	12	1	BS/neck	Jar	Impressed lines ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		21A			2
118218	H2 Fine	1	4	1	Rim	Jar	Rim	PRIA-Roman	Fine black body with occasional rock frags		21A			2
118218	H2 Fine	1	94	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine quartz grit		21A			2
118218	H2 Fine	2	32	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; thick flat topped vertical rim		21A			2
118218	H4	3	31	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular surfaces; shell surviving in core		21A			2
118220	H2 Coarse	13	173	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Common to abundant moderate angular rock frags		6B			2
118221	H2	9	38	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black body with angular rock frags		6B			2
118224	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2 with angular rock frags up to 8mm		21A			2
118224	H2	2	38	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with rounded rock frags up to 6mm & soft red grit		21A			2
118224	H2	2	69	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric with sub-angular rock frags up to 4mm		21A			2
118243	H1 type	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Light coloured, soft, crumbly fabric with abundant calcite, ?shell and white rock frags; unusual fabric		6B			2
118243	H1 with calcite	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine calcite; no leaching		6B			2
118243	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		6B			2
118243	H2	33	478	33	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics with coarse angular rock & quartz frags		6B			2
118243	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with coarse rock frags		6B			2
118243	H2	1	47	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short everted rim, no neck; fine brown body with angular rock frags		6B			2
118243	H2	1	38	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick, slightly everted rim; finer H2		6B			2
118243	H2	1	9	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim in hard black fabrics with angular quartz & rock frags; simple rim, no neck		6B			2
118243	H4	2	8	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		6B			2
118243	H4	1	79	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick, fat wedge-shaped rim; vesicular with fine quartz		6B			2
118243	H4 with shell	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Short slightly everted rim, pointed cap		6B			2
118245	H2	4	38	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular quartz grit		6B			2
118246	H2	11	215	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of sandy H2 fabrics with fine quartz & larger angular rock frags & quartz		6B			2
118246	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard fine black H2 with occasional angular rock frags; Flat topped, slightly everted rim		6B			2
118246	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim in a fine sandy fabric		6B			2

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118247	H2	3	72	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 ; abraded with ext deposits		6B			2
118247	H2	5	116	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Range of H2, varying in terms of quantity of rock frags & quartz		6B			2
118248	H2	9	71	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		6B			2
118248	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim with pointed cap; angular rock frags & quartz		6B			2
118248	H4	1	16	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			6B			2
118249	H2	16	212	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of coarser H2 fabrics		6B			2
118249	H2 Fine	1	34	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz sand		6B			2
118251	H2	1	28	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Typical H2; fine body with moderate to abundant angular rock frags		6B			2
118251	H2	6	86	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black fabric with coarse angular rock frags		6B			2
118251	H4	1	30	1	Lug handle	Lugged jar	U/Dec	c.400BC-100AD	Part of a round lug handle in a heavily vesicular fabric		6B			2
118253	H2	4	24	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Four abraded frags of sandy H2 with varying quantities of angular rock frags, quartz & occ other incs		6B			2
118253	H2	5	31	5	BS & flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with angular rock frags up to 8mm		21A			2
118257	H2	2	20	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal H2 with angular rock frags		6B			2
118257	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed rim; sandy H2		6B			2
118257	H2	2	36	2	Base & BS	Jar	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		6B			2
118257	H4	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		6B			2
118264	H2	3	89	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant fine quartz & large quartz & rock frags up to 4mm		21A			2
118264	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with rock frags up to 6mm		21A			2
118264	H2	1	17	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical flat-topped beaded rim; sandy H2 with quartz & rock frags up to 4mm		21A			2
118264	H2	1	14	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black H2 with a pimply surface; angular rock frags up to 6mm		21A			2
118264	H2	15	734	1	Rim & body	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped pinched beaded rim; fine H2 with sub-angular quartz & occasional rock frags	1218	21A			2
118264	H2	1	15	1	Rim	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black H2 with a laminated fracture; rock frags up to 2mm; small thin pinched rim		21A			2
118264	H4	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			21A			2
118269	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded black sherd with quartz grit		21A			2
118275	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Dense black fabric with rock frags		21A			2
118275	H2	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with quartz & soft red incs		21A			2
118277	H2	4	7	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		21A			2
118277	H2	23	84	23	BS/flakes	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black fabric with rock frags in a distinctive fabric; probably one vessel		21A			2
118277	H2 Coarse	18	397	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Base of a jar in a coarse fabric with large (up to 1cm) ang rock frags	1225	21A			2
118277	H2 Coarse	9	274	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Tall, funnel shaped rim & neck with slight internal flange		21A			2
118284	H1/H4	6	58	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Calcite tempered		7B			2
118284	H2	3	103	3	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		7B			2
118284	H2	214	2766	214	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		7B			2
118284	H2	2	122	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical flat-topped rim, narrow-bodied jar; Abundant fine quartz grit with larger rounded red incs		7B			2
118284	H2	2	21	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim; angular rock frags		7B			2
118284	H2	3	25	3	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy quartz temper; slightly everted rims		7B			2
118284	H2	1	15	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick everted rim; sandy quartz temper		7B			2
118284	H2	1	1	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded sherd with rock frag		21A			2
118286	H2	4	32	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags in a sandy H2 fabric; brown ext, grey core		7B			2
118290	H2	2	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy 2 with occasional larger rounded quartz		7B			2
118290	H2 with Mica	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with muscovite		7B			2
118301	H2	3	7	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2		7B			2
118304	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		22			2
118304	H2	7	74	7	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with abundant fine quartz grit		7B			2
118304	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2, small beaded rim		22			2
118304	H2	78	966	78	BS	Hollow ware	Some smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 body with abundant fine quartz grit		7B			2
118304	H2	5	106	5	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		7B			2
118304	H2	1	70	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 fabric with unusual white incs ext		7B			2
118304	H2	6	41	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		22			2
118304	H2	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy black H2 with buff ext margin & sparse angular rock frags		22			2
118304	H2	59	1114	59	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics with quartz & rock frags		7B			2
118304	H2	1	37	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted square section rim; sandy H2		7B			2
118304	H2	1	20	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim; sandy H2		7B			2
118304	H2	1	21	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		7B			2
118304	H2	1	17	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse black fabric with abundant angular rock frags; irregular rim		7B			2
118304	H2	11		3	Rim	Shouldered jar	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Vertical neck with clubbed rim; fine black H2 with abundant fine quartz; probably 1 vessel		7B			2
118304	H2	3	229	1	Rim	Shouldered jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant fine quartz & occasional small rock frags		7B			2
118304	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Small jar	Finger imp on top of rim	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2, flat topped rim		7B			2
118304	H2	2	21	1	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black sandy H2 with abundant fine round quartz grit		7B			2
118304	H2 Coarse	1	104	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped vertical rim; abundant angular rock frags protruding through surfaces		7B			2
118304	H4	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	WITH calcite		22			2
118304	H4	2	7	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		7B			2
118306	H2	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags		7B			2
118307	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags		7B			2
118325	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			7B			2
118325	H2 Fine	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular quartz		7B			2
118338	H2	16	102	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		7B			2

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
118341	H2	22	546	22	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy grey to orange fabric with sparse to moderate larger quartz incs with some soft red grit		22			2
118341	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy oxidised everted rim		22			2
118341	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed rim; sandy H2		22			2
118341	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small beaded rim in a buff sandy fabric		22			2
118341	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse sandy rim, slightly everted		22			2
118341	H2 Fine	79	1115	79	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished surfaces ext	LPRIA-Roman	Fine grey to black quartz tempered fabric; abraded but burnishing survives on some sherds		22			2
118341	H2 Fine	5	150	3	Rim	Jar	Burnished ext	LPRIA-Roman	Fine black H2; Tall rim with irregular beaded cap		22			2
118341	H2 Fine	4	106	1	Ring foot base	Jar	Burnished surfaces ext	LPRIA-Roman	Recessed ring foot base; fine black H2 fabric		22	Yes		2
118341	H2 Fine	2	112	1	Rim & body	Jar	U/Dec	LPRIA-Roman	Vertical rim on a high-shouldered globular body; small beaded rim; fine black H2 with quartz		22	Yes		2
118341	H2 with Flint	1	125	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional flint		22			2
118343	H4	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		7B			2
118345	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		22			2
118345	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive brown fabric with very sharply angular white quartz grit		22			2
118345	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with rock frags		22			2
118348	H2	1	27	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black sandy H2 with abundant fine round quartz grit & sparse-mod sub-angular rock frags; short rounded rim		7B			2
118348	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with larger quartz & angular rock frags		7B			2
118352	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Lid seated or bifid rim; unusual form; fine sandy black fabric		7B	Yes		2
118352	H2	55	187	55	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics; all small abraded sherds		7B			2
118352	H2	62	1096	62	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		7B			2
118352	H2	9	92	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with prominent angular rock frags		7B			2
118352	H2	4	57	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded everted rims in a bright orange soft sandy H2 fabric, abraded		7B			2
118352	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with prominent angular rock frags		7B			2
118352	H2	1	16	1	?Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2; abraded & chipped sherd		7B			2
118352	H2	1	39	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped vertical rim; Sandy H2		7B			2
118352	H2	5	39	5	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various abraded rim sherds; sandy H2		7B			2
118352	H2	1	30	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim in a sandy H2 fabric; some slightly larger angular quartz		7B			2
118352	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Grey sandy sherd with odd pitted abrasion		7B			2
118352	H2	1	7	1	Base	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Footed base; fine black sandy H2		7B			2
118352	H4	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular sherds		7B			2
118352	H4	1	1	1	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small flake		22			2
118360	H2	8	148	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant fine quartz grit & moderate angular rock frags some variation between sherds		22			2
118366	H2	5	80	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags		22			2
118366	H2	1	26	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick, slightly everted rim; sandy H2 with angular rock frags		22			2
118369	H2	1	20	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short irregular vertical rim on a globular jar; fine quartz & larger angular rock frags		7B			2
118369	H2	1	21	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with moderate angular rock frags; small everted rim, bright orange int & ext with black core		7B			2
118369	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; possible pot disc		7B			2
118369	H4	2	36	1	Rim	Shouldered jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarsely vesicular fabric with fine quartz		7B			2
118371	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy with large rounded quartz grit		22			2
118371	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		22			2
118371	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sub-angular rock frags		22			2
118373	H2	3	43	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse angular rock frags (inc rare flint) in a fine sandy H2 fabric		7B			2
118384	H2	1	36	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Prominent common angular rock frags in a sandy H2 fabric		7B			2
118384	H2	2	17	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		7B			2
118386	H2	12	83	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of finer H2 types		22			2
118386	H4	1	20	1	BS/?handle	?Lugged jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular; possibly part of a lugged jar		22			2
118387	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags & rounded quartz		22			2
118387	H2	1	38	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted rim, clubbed with diamond profile; sandy H2 with angular rock frags		22			2
118388	H2	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Common coarse angular rock frags in a fine H2 fabric		7B			2
118394	H2	12	199	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics; sandy with angular rock frags & quartz		7B			2
118394	H2	7	16	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded frags & abraded fired clay		7B			2
118394	H2 Coarse	3	152	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant prominent angular rock frags		7B			2
118394	H2 Coarse	1	37	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive coarse H2 with abundant angular medium rock frags & quartz grit		7B			2
118400	H2	4	84	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 body with large angular rock frags		08B			2
118400	H2	2	47	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 with larger sparse to moderate angular quartz grit		08B			2
118400	H2	8	58	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		08B			2
118400	H2	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 fabric, no large incs		08B			2
118400	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 fabric, no large incs; round topped rim on short vertical neck		08B			2
118402	H2	2	136	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with moderate large angular rock frags		08B			2
118416	H2 Coarse	5	117	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with large angular rock frags		08B			2
118419	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with soft red grit		08B			2
118423	H2	17	617	17	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Body sherds from large vessels; fine H2 bodies with large angular poorly sorted rock frags		08B			2
118423	H2	1	53	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 body with moderate to abundant angular rock frags; flat topped rim with irregular lip		08B			2
118423	H2	1	235	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped, slightly everted rim; fine H2with common but poorly sorted angular rock frags		08B			2
118423	H2 Coarse	3	317	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very thick (3.5cm) flat base angular coarse rock frags		08B			2
118423	H2 Coarse	2	158	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Contains coarse angular rock frags		08B			2
118434	H2	1	33	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with moderate iron-rich grit& sparse large angular rock frags		22			2
118446	H2	3	227	3	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 body but abundant angular fine to medium rock frags, occasional quartz & rare flint		08B			2

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
118446	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with abundant fine quartz & sparse larger angular rock frags		08B			2
118447	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			22			2
118448	H2	1	107	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, reduced fabric with angular quartz & rock frags		22			2
118448	H2	2	142	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured H2 with angular rock frags & quartz		22			2
118448	H2	1	97	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim with flat top in a hard sandy fabric containing quartz & rock frags		22			2
118450	H2	1	159	1	Handle & BS	Handled jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Horizontal oval lug handle, no pierced; sandy H2 with common well-sorted large angular rock frags		18B	Yes		2
118450	H2	5	70	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with rock frags		18B			2
118450	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2		18B			2
118452	H2	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with sparse quartz and occasional large rock frags		22			2
118452	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black body, ox margins with sparse to moderate angular rock frags		22			2
118452	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional quartz		22			2
118459	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard fine body with large angular rock frags		22			2
118462	H2	2	28	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		08B			2
118462	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim with pointed cap; bright orange int & ext		08B			2
118462	H2 Fine	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with buff margins		08B			2
118469	H2	3	6	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with rock frags		22			2
118469	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim, buff fabric with rock frags		22			2
118477	H2	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with occasional angular rock frags		08B			2
118483	H2	3	35	3	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Smoothed surfaces over coarse angular rock frags giving a distinctive finish		08B			2
118483	H2	18	341	18	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black throughout with ox ext margins; coarse rock frags		08B			2
118483	H2	42	516	42	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black throughout; coarse angular rock frags		08B			2
118483	H2	2	77	1	Rim	Neckless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Smoothed surfaces over coarse angular rock frags; Rounded very slightly everted rim; repair hole: PHOTO		08B			2
118483	H2	1	39	1	Rim	Neckless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim. Smoothed surfaces over coarse angular rock frags, black throughout		08B			2
118483	H2	4	49	4	Rim	Neckless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Smoothed surfaces over coarse angular rock frags giving a distinctive finish, rounded rims, one everted		08B			2
118493	H2	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2body with coarse angular rock frags		08B			2
118495	H2	1	6	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			08B			2
118495	H2	1	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with coarse angular rock frags		08B			2
118495	H2	8	45	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		08B			2
118496	H2	2	10	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional large rock frags		22			2
118504	H2	30	409	30	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse to moderate rock frags		22			2
118504	H2	10	826	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse to moderate angular rock frags		22			2
118504	H2	4	158	4	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted, rounded rim; fine sandy H2; probably one vessel		22			2
118504	H2	2	229	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, everted rims, one more so than the other; sandy H2		22			2
118504	H2	3	20	3	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy rim frags		22			2
118504	H2 Fine	6	114	1	BS	Hollow ware	Arcs & roller stamped lines	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz tempered fabric with elaborate decoration ext; cf May II;Fig19.54, 19.58; PHOTO		22	Yes		2
118504	H4	3	32	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		22			2
118505	Crucible	3	22	3	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Grey, overfired/heated crucible frags		8b/9b			2
118505	H type	1	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Unusual buff sandy fabric with sub-rounded quartz incs		10B			2
118505	H2	1	42	1	Wedge rim	Wdg-Rim Glob Jar	U/Dec	c.100BC-c.100AD	Fine H2 body with sparse large angular rock frags; see Rigby 2004 for form parallel & date		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	2	63	2	Rim	?Jar	Smoothed surfaces	PRIA-Roman	Two frags in same fine grey H2 with prominent angular quartz grit; form not identified		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	1	77	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted bowl rim; Fine H2 body with abundant prominent angular rock frags		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	1	176	1	Rim	Glob Jar	Finger imps on rim	PRIA-Roman	Short, thick rim on glob body; angled finger imps on rim		8b/9b	Yes		2
118505	H2	1	30	1	Rim	Hollow ware	?Finger imps on rim	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped thickened rim; shallow finger imps ext; fine H2		8b/9b	Yes		2
118505	H2	1	17	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Finger imps ext	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped slightly clubbed rim with finger imps ext; fine H2 w. sparse rock frags		8b/9b	Yes		2
118505	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	2	74	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 body with angular rock frags		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	1	18	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		10B			2
118505	H2	343	1495	343	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide variety of H2 fabrics		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	223	5764	223	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide range of H2 fabrics with quartz & rock frags		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	6	201	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured H2 fabric		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	4	49	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	8	177	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	34	802	34	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate angular quartz & rock frags up to 4mm		10B			2
118505	H2	38	529	38	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional rock frags		10B			2
118505	H2	3	52	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with soft red grit		10B			2
118505	H2	2	60	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with muscovite & occasional larger quartz grit		10B			2
118505	H2	2	37	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large angular rock frags up to 10mm		10B			2
118505	H2	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probable pot disc; sandy H2 with sub-angular rock frags up to 5mm		10B			2
118505	H2	2	309	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse-mod angular rock frags		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	1	22	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim; coarse angular rock frags up to 5mm		10B			2
118505	H2	1	20	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped wedge-shaped rim; fine sandy H2		10B			2
118505	H2	3	29	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various rim sherds in a sandy H2 matrix		10B			2
118505	H2	3	98	3	BS/shoulder	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			10B			2
118505	H2	1	162	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black H2 body with angular quartz & sparse rock frags		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	1	129	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Footed base;H2 with abundant fine-medium angular quartz & rock frags		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	3	52	3	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of coarser H2 fabrics		8b/9b			2

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118505	H2	2	105	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, fine H2 with sparse/moderate poorly sorted angular rock frags; flat topped short necked rim form		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	2	81	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short flat topped vertical neck on glob body; fine H2 w. sparse-mod ang rock frags		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	3	302	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Ev rim jar; fine H2 with mod-abundant well sorted angular rock frags up to 5mm		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	2	137	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very sharply ev irregular rim on short neck; Fine black-brown H2, no large incs		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	4	316	4	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 fabrics; short necked jars with sharply everted, rather irregular rims on round jar bodies		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	1	61	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short necked jar with sharply everted flat topped rim; H2 with abundant fine quartz grit		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	1	93	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Simple everted rim on glob body; fine H2 with sparse larger angular quartz & occ rock frags		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	7	96	7	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various everted jar rims in medium to coarse H2 fabrics		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	5	94	4	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive diamond profile rim with pointed cap; in a fine H2 fabric		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	1	45	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded everted rim jar; fine H2 with sparse rock frags & quartz		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	1	33	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim; fine H2 w. angular quartz & occ rock frags		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	1	48	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive thin pointed jar rim on a glob body with slight shoulder		8b/9b	Yes		2
118505	H2	5	107	H2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various round-topped jar rims in the normal range of H2 fabrics		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	4	16	4	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin round topped jar rims in fine H2 fabrics		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	5	64	5	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rims in the normal range of H2 fabrics with angular quartz grit		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim jar with angular rock frags		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Beaded rim on a thin neck & thicker body; angular quartz grit		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical round topped rim in a coarse H2 with angular rock frags		8b/9b			2
118505	H2	1	204	1	Flat base	Wide bodied jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Footed base; fine black H2 with sparse coarse quartz grit		8b/9b			2
118505	H2 Coarse	3	257	1	Rim	Deep-collared jar	U/Dec	?EIA-MIA	Fine body with a grey core and bright orange surfaces; moderate but prominent angular rock frags		8b/9b			2
118505	H2 Coarse	22	475	22	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse texture with abundant angular rock frags visible at surface & smaller sub-ang to ang quartz		8b/9b			2
118505	H2 Coarse	9	317	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured H2 with moderate large angular white quartz at surface		8b/9b			2
118505	H2 Coarse	10	558	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured H2 fabric with moderate large angular rock frags		8b/9b			2
118505	H2 Coarse	3	121	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured body with abundant rock frags		8b/9b			2
118505	H2 Coarse	13	268	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 8mm; distinctively coarser than others in this cxt		10B			2
118505	H2 Coarse	3	383	2	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with abundant large angular rock frags		8b/9b			2
118505	H2 Coarse	11	161	7	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 body with large angular rock frags; deposit on neck ext		8b/9b			2
118505	H2 Fine	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Impressed ring stamp & lines	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with abundant fine rounded quartz;		10B			2
118505	H2 type	1	8	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Irregular lump of fired clay		8b/9b			2
118505	H4	1	14	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			10B			2
118505	H4	77	1002	77	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular body sherds		8b/9b			2
118505	H4	12	240	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			10B			2
118505	H4	6	21	6	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim frags		8b/9b			2
118505	H4	1	49	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Light orange calcite gritted ware; coarsely vesicular		8b/9b			2
118505	H4	1	15	1	Rim	Jar	Finger impression on rim	PRIA-Roman	Round rim		10B			2
118505	H4	8	576	5	Rim & BS	Wide-mouth jar	Angled finger imps on rim	PRIA-Roman	Black vesicular fabric with some calcite surviving, occ quartz & 1 large black pebble; see notes; PHOTO		8b/9b	Yes		2
118507	H2	1	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant sub-rounded quartz grit		10B			2
118507	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular but with abundant fine rounded quartz		10B			2
118507	H2	2	8	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Quartz & rock frags		10B			2
118507	H2 Fine	2	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with abundant fine quartz		10B			2
118507	H2 Fine	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		10B			2
118515	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted, flat-topped rim; quartz, rock fragments & soft rounded red incs		10B			2
118517	H2	8	77	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Dense black body with angular rock frags		10B			2
118517	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black quartz tempered fabric		10B			2
118517	H2	1	26	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted rim with round top; fine black sandy with sparse to moderate rock frags		10B			2
118518	H2	1	36	1	Rim	?Barrel jar	Slight horizontal striations	c.900BC-c.400BC	See Rigby 2004; Fig 4; Fine sandy quartz tempered fabric		10B			2
118518	H2	2	167	1	Rim	Barrel jar	U/Dec	c.900BC-c.400BC	See Rigby 2004: Fig 4; 34: coarse with quartz & rock frags up to 8mm		10B			2
118518	H2	3	108	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black body with coarse angular rock frags up to 8mm		10B			2
118518	H2	42	958	41	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate to abundant angular rock frags & quartz		10B			2
118518	H2	50	358	50	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of quartz tempered H2		10B			2
118518	H2	13	240	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black body with coarse angular rock frags up to 8mm		10B			2
118518	H2	8	105	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		10B			2
118518	H2	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy black fabric		10B			2
118518	H2	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot disc; abundant angular rock & quartz; up to 3mm		10B			2
118518	H2	1	22	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy quartz with occasional rock frags		10B			2
118518	H2	1	23	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical neck with round cap; fine sandy quartz & soft red grit with occ round grit		10B			2
118518	H2	1	31	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim with constricted neck; sub-rounded quartz up to 4mm; thin walled jar		10B			2
118518	H2	1	32	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical flat-topped rim; sub-rounded rock frags up to 5mm; thin walled jar		10B			2
118518	H2	1	39	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short thick neck; black sandy fabric with poorly sorted sub-angular rock frags up to 5mm		10B			2
118518	H2	1	40	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain flat-topped rim, slightly everted; fine rock frags up to 3mm		10B			2
118518	H2	1	25	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim with internal ridge; abundant coarse, poorly sorted angular rock frags up to6mm, mainly finer		10B			2
118518	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim, probable barrel jar		10B			2
118518	H2	1	21	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim with short neck; fine sandy fabric with occasional angular rock frags		10B			2
118518	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sharply everted short rim; sandy quartz tempered body		10B			2
118518	H2	1	25	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags up to 6mm in a sandy body; ext surface missing		10B			2
118518	H2	1	58	1	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim, slightly everted; abundant coarse angular rock frags		10B			2
118518	H4	3	17	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular with sparse quartz		10B			2

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118520	H2	1	72	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, thick diamond-shaped rim on globular body; fine quartz & rock frags up to 2mm		10B			2
118520	H2	3	28	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy quartz tempered fabric		10B			2
118520	H2	1	70	1	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Bright orange sandy fabric with sparse rounded red incs; slightly everted rim		10B			2
118521	H2	2	76	1	Rim	Bead rim glob jar	U/Dec	100BC-100AD	Small irregular pinched rim; sparse rounded rock frags up to 8mm (thickness of wall)		10B			2
118521	H2	1	121	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small everted rim with pointed cap; fine sandy fabric with rare large sub-rounded quartz incs		10B			2
118521	H2	1	19	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Smoothed ext; fine sandy black fabric		10B			2
118521	H2	4	22	4	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished surfaces	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		10B			2
118521	H2	2	70	2	BS	Hollow ware	Fine striations ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional quartz		10B			2
118521	H2	55	1508	55	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy fabric with moderate-abundant angular rock frags up to 5mm		10B			2
118521	H2	31	81	31	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded rounded frags		10B			2
118521	H2	51	608	51	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black fabric with angular rock frags up to 5mm; possibly one vessel		10B			2
118521	H2	8	78	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse rock frags in a fine sandy black body		10B			2
118521	H2	9	110	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse-moderate rock frags in a fine sandy black body		10B			2
118521	H2	10	124	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various H2 fabrics with rock frags		10B			2
118521	H2	1	20	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain rim; damaged, fine sandy texture		10B			2
118521	H2	1	60	1	?Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse with occasional very large (12mm) rock frags		10B			2
118521	H2	2	270	2	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags & quartz		10B			2
118521	H2	3	50	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy fabric with sparse round red incs		10B			2
118521	H2	2	100	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Parallel sided jar with small beaded rim; fine reduced body with angular rock frags up to 5mm		10B			2
118521	H2	6	100	5	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with moderate angular rock frags; flat topped rim w. ext angle		10B			2
118521	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2; flat topped rim		10B			2
118521	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy quartz tempered H2; everted rim		10B			2
118521	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2		10B			2
118521	H2	28	501	1	Rim, base & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small, flat-topped beaded rim; sandy fabric with abundant fine quartz & moderate rock frags up to 5mm		10B			2
118521	H2 type	2	159	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick base; fine sandy body with abundant prominent white rounded vesicular slag-like incs		10B			2
118521	H4	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular Calcite grit		10B			2
118522	H2	3	45	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short everted rim on globular body; fine H2		11B			2
118522	H2	2	51	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown-black H2 with sparse-moderate angular rock frags		11B			2
118522	H2	78	1642	78	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with sparse/moderate angular rock frags; one or two vessels		11B			2
118522	H2	6	37	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded oxidised sherds		11B			2
118522	H2	22	101	22	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded fine sandy brown H2 fabric with occasional angular rock frags		11B			2
118522	H2	5	11	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded fine H2		11B			2
118522	H2	4	106	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		11B			2
118522	H2	6	246	1	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Triangular section rim; fabric as body sherds		11B			2
118522	H2	3	103	3	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black-brown H2 with sparse-moderate angular rock frags; simple everted rims		11B			2
118531	H1 with calcite	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular calcite grit; vesicular surface		22			2
118531	H2	1	14	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat base; H2 with quartz & occasional rock frags		22			2
118531	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			22			2
118531	H2	5	9	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		22			2
118531	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2		22			2
118531	H2	4	53	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 with angular rick frags		22			2
118531	H2	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		22			2
118531	H2	10	132	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags		11B			2
118531	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2; Short vertical flat topped rim		22			2
118531	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags; triangular profile rim		11B			2
118534	H2	6	94	6	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive fabric; thin walled vessel with abundant coarse sub-angular quartz		22			2
118534	H2	1	26	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive fabric; thin walled vessel with abundant coarse sub-angular quartz; footed base; see also rim		22			2
118534	H2	3	22	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		22			2
118534	H2	33	452	33	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant fine quartz grit & sparse-moderate fine rock frags & quartz		22			2
118534	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with moderate coarser angular quartz		22			2
118534	H2	2	5	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive fabric; thin walled vessel with abundant coarse sub-angular quartz; footed base; see also base & BS		22			2
118534	H2	2	12	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine orange sandy fabric; small everted rim		22			2
118547	H2	4	31	4	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Dark grey sandy with large angular rock frags		22			2
118554	H2	1	26	1	?Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags		22			2
118554	H2	3	15	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with angular rock frags		22			2
118554	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard brown sandy H2 with angular quartz		22			2
118554	H2 Coarse	2	27	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, fine body with large, abundant angular rock frags		22			2
118554	H4	2	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			22			2
118556	H2	10	128	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black body with angular rock frags		22			2
118556	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 body with distinctive mica-rich rock frags		22			2
118558	H2	10	205	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant fine quartz grit & moderate angular rock frags & quartz; some variation between sherds		22			2
118558	H2	2	37	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant fine quartz grit, sparse/moderate angular quartz grit & occasional muscovite		22			2
118558	H2	2	15	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine grey body with prominent large angular rock frags		22			2
118558	H2	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine hard black H2 with occasional large rock frags		22			2
118558	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim; hard grey body withoccasional angular rock frags		22			2
118558	H4	3	28	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Highly vesicular		22			2
118566	H2	1	13	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with rock frags		22			2

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
118566	H2	7	61	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with large angular rock frags		22			2
118579	H2	2	25	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Brown sandy body with large angular rock frags		22			2
118579	H2	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			22			2
118579	H2 Coarse	1	50	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped, right-angled everted rim; brown sandy H2 with very large angular rock frags		22			2
118579	H4	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			22			2
118580	H2	7	58	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with prominent angular rock frags		22			2
118580	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		22			2
118582	H2	1	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black sandy fabric with quartz		22			2
118582	H2	2	95	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed rim int & ext	PRIA-Roman	Hard black fabric with angular rock frags, everted rim		22			2
118596	H2	2	129	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with moderate to abundant angular rock frags		23			2
118596	H2	3	56	3	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		23			2
118596	H2	71	183	71	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded sherd		23			2
118596	H2	121	2165	121	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of finer H2 fabrics, excluding the coarser examples		23			2
118596	H2	25	792	25	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse H2 with abundant angular rock frags		23			2
118596	H2	10	759	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with moderate angular rock frags		23			2
118596	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot disc in a finer H2 fabric		23			2
118596	H2	5	62	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various everted jar rims in finer H2 fabrics		23			2
118596	H2	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small round rim frag; round top		23			2
118596	H2	1	24	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim on jar body; finer black H2		23			2
118596	H2	4	47	4	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small thick rim frags		23			2
118596	H2	1	50	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim in a coarse H2 with angular rock frags		23			2
118596	H2	1	19	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim with pointed cap; fine black H2		23			2
118596	H2 with flint	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	One piece of angular flint in an H2 fabric		23			2
118596	H2 with flint	2	43	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with occasional fragments of flint		23			2
118596	H4	105	1866	105	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarsely vesicular		23			2
118596	H4	42	82	42	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small sherds & fragments		23			2
118596	H4	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black deposit int		23			2
118596	H4	28	68	28	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small sherds and flakes		23			2
118596	H4	26	452	26	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		23			2
118596	H4	1	83	1	Rim	Jar	Angled finger imps on rim	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular with calcite surviving in core; no shell		23	Yes		2
118596	H4	1	66	1	Rim	Jar	Angled finger imps on rim	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular with black deposit under rim overhang		23	Yes		2
118596	H4	2	231	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavy round everted rim		23	Yes		2
118596	H4	14	867	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavy round rim; probably finished on a turntable		23	Yes		2
118596	H4	1	63	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, rounded wedge-shaped rim		23	Yes		2
118596	H4	1	52	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly dished top to thickened clubbed rim		23	Yes		2
118596	H4	1	125	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Some calcite (not shell) in core; everted rim with internal angle		23	Yes		2
118597	H2	18	222	18	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of finer H2 fabrics		23			2
118597	H2	13	61	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various abraded sherds in H2 sandy fabrics		11B			2
118597	H2	4	126	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard fine sandy body with abundant fine quartz & occasional angular rock frags		11B			2
118597	H2	9	117	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of finer sandy H2 fabrics		11B			2
118597	H2	2	61	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed int	PRIA-Roman	Short square-sectioned hammerhead rim; Fine black sandy with moderate poorly sorted angular rock frags		11B			2
118597	H4	6	56	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		23			2
118597	H4	13	220	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular but with some surviving calcite grit		11B			2
118597	H4	2	27	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short thick flat topped rim; vesicular with some surviving calcite and ?? bone		11B			2
118598	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy black H2 with angular quartz		11B			2
118602	H2	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown H2 with angular & sub-angular quartz		11B			2
118606	H2	3	23	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with moderate to abundant angular rock frags		11B			2
118606	H2 Coarse	1	49	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Irregular vertical rim with very large angular rock frags		11B			2
118606	H2 Coarse	13	422	1	Rim & BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim with round cap on shapeless jar body; abundant large angular rock frags protruding from surface	1232	24			2
118622	H2	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black H2 with angular rock frags		24			2
118622	H2	5	95	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional angular rock frags		24			2
118622	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags		24			2
118622	H2	3	2	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small frags		24			2
118634	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured with fine angular quartz grit		11B			2
118634	H4	2	17	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		11B			2
118636	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional angular rock frags		24			2
118638	H2	5	55	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse angular rock frags		11B			2
118638	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown H2 with angular & sub-angular quartz		11B			2
118639	H2	3	39	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with angular rock frags; two abraded		11B			2
118641	H2	1	33	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim with flat cap on globular body; fine brown sandy H2		24			2
118641	H2	8	116	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 with angular rock frags		24			2
118641	H2	2	35	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown H2 with quartz grit		24			2
118657	H2	2	5	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded fine H2		24			2
118659	H2	1	43	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with moderate poorly sorted angular rock frags		24			2
118659	H2	9	301	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		24			2
118659	H2	4	192	3	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown H2 with moderate poorly sorted angular coarse grit; short everted rim		24			2
118659	H2 Coarse	5	617	2	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very short everted rim on a large jar; abundant large angular rock frags; deposit below rim		24			2

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118670	H2	10	489	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with moderate to abundant angular rock frags and finer quartz		11B			2
118670	H2	8	499	5	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim with round cap; sandy body with sparse to moderate angular rock frags; ?one vessel		11B			2
118671	H2	3	49	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with angular rock frags		11B			2
118677	H2	1	89	1	Rim	?Bowl/jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Irregular rim with fingermarks; angular rock frags & quartz		24	Yes		2
118677	H2	1	30	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	PRIA-Roman	Hard, black H2 with angular rock frags		24			2
118677	H2	3	15	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse H2 with angular rock frags		11B			2
118677	H2	2	19	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with angular rock frags		11B			2
118677	H2	1	49	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black H2 with angular rock frags		24			2
118677	H2	3	79	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		24			2
118677	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags in a buff H2 fabric		24			2
118677	H2	1	24	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Part of an irregular ball of fired clay in an H2 fabric		24			2
118677	H2 Coarse	1	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags		24			2
118687	H2	1	45	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy body with occasional rock frags		11B			2
118687	H2	27	120	27	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded, abraded BS in the normal range of finer H2 fabrics		11B			2
118687	H2	14	335	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick sandy textured sherds with abundant angular rock frags; probably one vessel		11B			2
118687	H2	8	79	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional angular rock frags		11B			2
118687	H2	5	79	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Reduced sandy body with occasional rock frags, rarely very large		11B			2
118687	H2 Fine	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		11B			2
118687	H2 with flint	4	216	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Brown sandy body with occasional flint		11B			2
118707	H2	6	185	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags		24			2
118707	H2	2	69	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional angular rock frags		24			2
118707	H2	2	16	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular quartz grit		24			2
118707	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded clubbed rim; sandy H2 with angular rock frags		24			2
118707	H2	16	368	16	Rim & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded sandy H2 with abundant angular rock frags; abraded thick everted rim		24			2
118709	H2	4	8	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			24			2
118714	H2	1	37	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with angular rock frags		11B			2
118714	H2	3	54	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags		11B			2
118714	H2	5	38	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with angular rock frags		11B			2
118714	H2	1	20	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with angular rock frags; slightly everted, flat topped rim		11B			2
118714	H2	1	19	1	Ringfoot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; reduced int, dull orange margins ext		11B			2
118717	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular quartz & rock frags		24			2
118718	H2	6	36	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with angular rock frags		24			2
118719	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard fine black H2 with angular rock frags		11B			2
118731	H2	6	91	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 with angular rock frags		24			2
118731	H2 Fine	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext with imp line	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown H2 body		24			2
118735	H2	3	28	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags and odd white vesicular incs		24			2
118738	H2	1	61	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped, slightly inturned rim; Fine black H2 with angular rock frags		24			2
118738	H2	1	36	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim with flat cap; angular rock frags		24			2
118738	H2	8	145	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		24			2
118738	H2	3	54	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown H2 with angular quartz & occasional rock frags		24			2
118738	H2	1	29	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Funnel-shaped rim; angular rock frags in a fine brown H2 fabric		24			2
118738	H2	3	10	3	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	One flake, two rounded lumps		24			2
118738	H2 Fine	1	48	1	Rim	Round jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown H2; sharply everted rounded rim		24	Yes		2
118738	Scored ware	1	39	1	BS	Hollow ware	Irregular vertical scoring ext	C3rd BC-C1stAD	Brown H2 fabric; see Elsdon 1992		24			2
118743	H2	9	113	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with angular rock frags		11B			2
118743	H2	3	30	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2with abundant fine quartz		11B			2
118743	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown sandy H2; everted rim with round cap		11B			2
118745	H2	1	12	1	Rim	?Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted bowl rim; fine brown fabric with quartz & rock frags		24			2
118745	H2	13	186	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy with angular rock frags		11B			2
118745	H2	30	194	30	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		11B			2
118745	H2	3	14	3	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Brown sandy ware; small rim & neck frags		11B			2
118745	H2	1	59	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown sandy H2; very sharply everted rim with thin neck		11B	Yes		2
118745	H4	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		11B			2
118747	H2	2	19	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with angular rock frags		11B			2
118749	H2	2	12	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with angular rock frags		11B			2
118749	H2	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		11B			2
118750	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black H2 with angular rock frags		24			2
118750	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with quartz & rock frags		24			2
118757	H2	7	337	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine back H2 with moderate to abundant angular rock frags		11B			2
118757	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with sparse-moderate angular rock frags		11B			2
118757	H2 Coarse	12	237	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant large angular rock frags giving a very coarse, lumpy texture		11B			2
118757	H2 Coarse	1	89	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Footed base; abundant angular rock frags; see also rim & BS in this cxt		11B			2
118757	H2 Coarse	1	50	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags in a reduced matrix		11B			2
118757	H2 Coarse	1	48	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant large angular rock frags giving a very coarse, lumpy texture; irregular flat-topped rim		11B			2
118767	H2	3	11	3	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with angular rock frags		11B			2
118767	H2	5	15	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with angular rock frags		11B			2
118767	H2	1	2	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags		11B			2

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118767	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with angular rock frags; flat topped rim		11B			2
118771	H1	3	48	3	BS		U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shell tempered, not calcite		24			2
118771	H2	12	346	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics; angular rock frags & quartz		24			2
118772	H2	3	15	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown sandy H2 with sparse rock frags		24			2
118772	H2	7	50	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		24			2
118772	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black H2 with angular rock frags		24			2
118774	H2	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim in a sandy fabric with angular rock frags		11B			2
118774	H2	24	172	23	Rim & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy buff to grey body withangular rock frags, round quartz & soft red grit; flat-topped everted rim		11B			2
118783	H2	1	45	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick BS, fine textured withoccasional rock frags		24			2
118783	H2	2	8	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags in a buff H2 fabric		24			2
118783	H2	1	9	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped everted rim		24			2
118791	H2	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black H2 with angular rock frags		24			2
118791	H2	5	33	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		24			2
118791	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy brown H2 with angular quartz		24			2
118791	H4	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		24			2
118793	H2	6	89	5	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surfaces ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine hard black fabric with sparse/moderate angular quartz grit, occasional rock frags & rare large round quartz		24			2
118793	H2	3	29	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various H2		24			2
118797	H2	5	16	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown sandy H2; everted rim with round cap		11B			2
118797	H2	1	50	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with fine angular rock frags & quartz		24			2
118802	H2	4	35	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured body with spare to moderate coarse rock frags		12B			2
118802	H2	1	42	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Brown sandy textured body with sparse, poorly sorted angular rock frags & sub-angular 'pebbles'; flat topped rim		12B			2
118802	H2	1	19	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2, black core, buff margins		12B			2
118802	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional rounded quartz 'pebbles'		12B			2
118802	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim, thin walled vessel; in a fine black H2		12B			2
118802	H2 Coarse	5	95	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	large angular rock frags		12B			2
118802	H2 Coarse	2	137	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Irregularly finished everted jar rim with abundant angular rock frags		12B			2
118809	H2	6	130	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured H2 fabrics with varying proportions of rock frags		12B			2
118809	H2	4	35	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			12B			2
118809	H2	2	129	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft, crumbly, abraded H2 with divers rock frags		12B			2
118809	H2	8	66	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded body sherd; sandy with sparse to moderate sub-rounded rock frags					
118810	H type	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Soft, abraded sherd		12B			2
118810	H2	6	104	6	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black bodies with sparse to moderate rock frags		12B			2
118810	H2	4	158	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags		12B			2
118814	H2	1	79	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, fine sandy grey fabric with sparse angular rock frags; Everted rim with flat top		12B			2
118814	H2 Coarse	2	17	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft orange sandy with abundant large angular rock frags		12B			2
118814	H2 Coarse	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags		24			2
118814	H2 Fine	8	25	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, fine dark grey sandy		12B			2
118814	H2 Fine	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly inturned, flat topped rim in a hard fine grey sandy fabric with occasional rock frags		12B			2
118816	H2	2	8	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Quartz tempered H2		12B			2
118816	H4	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine vesicular texture		12B			2
118818	H2	4	38	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with moderate finer angular rock frags		12B			2
118818	H2	3	23	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard dark grey to brown quartz tempered H2		12B			2
118818	H4	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		12B			2
118819	H type	3	15	3	Fragments	U/ID	N/A	Undated	Three small frags of oxidised fired clay; two could be frags of brick		12B			2
118819	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, sandy H2 with occasional angular rock frags; vertical round-topped rim on a globular body		12B			2
118819	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft fine sandy vertical rim on globular body		12B			2
118819	H2	2	58	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick walled rock tempered sherds		12B			2
118819	H2 Fine	5	24	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, fine sandy textured H2		12B			2
118819	H4	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft, orange, vesicular		12B			2
118820	H type	1	5	1	Fragment	U/ID	N/A	Undated	Soft abraded lump of fired clay		12B			2
118820	H2	2	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		12B			2
118820	H2	7	390	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with moderate coarse angular rock frags		12B			2
118820	H2	1	41	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with coarse angular rock frags		12B			2
118820	H2	6	8	6	Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			12B			2
118820	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Bevelled rim with angular rock frags		12B			2
118821	H2	16	177	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		12B			2
118823	H2	1	10	1	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Footed base & flake/BS; hard, black with fine quartz & larger rock frags		12B			2
118824	H2	20	122	19	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, black rock tempered fabric with a distinctively rough fracture		12B			2
118824	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft sandy fabric with angular rock frags		12B			2
118825	H2 Coarse	21	269	21	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with abundant coarse rock frags		12B			2
118826	H2	1	61	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with prominent rounded red grit and finer quartz		12B			2
118826	H2	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard dark grey H2 with large angular rock frags		12B			2
118826	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard grey H2 with quartz grit		12B			2
118827	H2	1	169	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 body with sub-angular poorly sorted coarse rock frags		12B			2
118827	H2	5	82	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled sherds with abundant angular rock fragments		12B			2
118827	H2	5	324	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine grey body, ox ext margins with sparse to moderate angular rock frags		12B			2
118827	H2	9	144	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black to brown sandy textured fabric with fine quartz grit; ?one vessel		12B			2

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
118827	H2	6	28	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Grey core, buff ext margins, thin walled with moderate angular quartz		12B			2
118827	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black body with angular rock frags		12B			2
118827	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse sandy texture with occasionally larger quartz grit		12B			2
118827	H2	2	104	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical flat topped rim; fine black H2 with poorly sorted angular rock frags of different sizes		12B			2
118827	H2	1	89	1	Rim	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted rim on a shapeless body		12B			2
118827	H2 Coarse	2	127	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pale grey core with bright orange ext surface; hyper-abundant large angular rock frags at surface & X-section		12B			2
118827	H2 Coarse	18	349	18	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine pale grey fabric with abundant large angular rock fragments		12B			2
118829	H2	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, black rock tempered fabric		12B			2
118829	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small rim frag in a hard black rock tempered fabric		12B			2
118829	H2	2	56	1	Rim	Open jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black rock tempered fabric, flat rim, no neck		12B			2
118832	H2	3	60	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine orange to grey sandy with occasional quartz grit; Rounded everted rim on globular body		12B			2
118832	H2	59	1408	59	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine orange to pale grey sandy H2 body with sparse to moderate angular rock frags		12B			2
118832	H2	69	293	69	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine orange to pale grey sandy H2 body with sparse to moderate angular rock frags		12B			2
118832	H2	4	132	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured H2 fabrics with varying proportions of rock frags		12B			2
118832	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pale grey sandy with quartz & occasional soft red grit		12B			2
118832	H2	3	149	3	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine orange to grey sandy with occasional quartz grit and/or rock frags		12B			2
118832	H2	8	171	7	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine orange to pale grey sandy H2 body with sparse to moderate angular rock frags; small everted rim		12B			2
118832	H2	1	79	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine orange to grey sandy with occasional rock frags; vertical rim with rounded top		12B			2
118832	H2	2	46	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy orange to grey with occasional quartz; slightly everted round capped rims		12B			2
118842	H4	1	29	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finely vesicular fabric; distinctive flat topped angular rim		12B	Yes		2
118845	H2	4	50	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various H2 fabrics with angular rock frags		12B			2
118845	H2	1	26	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rounded rim on shapeless jar; moderate angular rock frags & sparse quartz		12B			2
118848	H2	47	196	47	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Brown, sandy textured H2 fabric		12B			2
118848	H2	2	21	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small round rim; brown sandy fabric with occasional larger quartz grains		12B			2
118850	H2	4	54	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		12B			2
118850	H2	1	104	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with prominent rounded quartz		12B			2
118850	H2	1	36	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant fine quartz grit & occasional fine rock frags & rounded quartz		12B			2
118853	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard with angular rock frags & quartz		12B			2
118854	H2	16	252	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide range of H2 fabrics with varying proportions & sizes of rock frags		12B			2
118854	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; everted rim		24			2
118854	H2	1	19	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed rim; sandy H2 with rock frags		12B			2
118856	H2	2	32	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft orange sandy with rock frags		12B			2
118856	H2	5	26	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown sandy H2		12B			2
118856	H2	2	10	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown sandy textured H2; plain rounded everted rims		12B			2
118858	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine hard black sandy H2		12B			2
118858	H2	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, coarse black sandy ware with moderate to abundant white quartz		12B			2
118858	H2	3	88	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with moderate to abundant coarse rock temper		12B			2
118871	H2	1	15	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Quartz & rock frags, latter up to 8mm		13B			2
118871	H2	1	50	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Quartz & rock frags latter up to 6mm		13B			2
118871	H2	4	19	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Quartz		13B			2
118882	H2	2	24	2	Rim	?Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Inturned rim; H2 with rock frags		13B			2
118882	H2	2	57	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Brown flaked surface ext; quartz & fine rock frags		13B			2
118882	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot disc; hard, dense fabric with coarse angular rock frags		13B	Yes		2
118882	H2	3	41	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags & quartz		13B			2
118882	H2	1	72	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short flat-topped rim with abundant sub-round rock frags up to 6mm		13B			2
118882	H2	1	37	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, thin flat-topped rim with moderate large rock frags up to 10mm		13B			2
118883	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with possible grog		13B			2
118883	H2	4	21	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags & quartz		13B			2
118885	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		13B			2
118885	H2	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with abundant angular rock frags up to 3mm		13B			2
118891	H2	3	24	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with angular rock frags up to 5mm		13B			2
118891	H2	3	31	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		13B			2
118891	H2	2	30	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with fine soft red grit		13B			2
118891	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded everted rim; fine brown H2		24			2
118892	H2	1	37	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with fine soft red grit		13B			2
118892	H2	2	64	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 body with moderate angular rock frags up to 6mm		13B			2
118892	H2	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		13B			2
118892	H4	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			13B			2
118893	H2	1	31	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine sub-rounded quartz with occasional flint		13B			2
118893	H2	3	9	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			13B			2
118893	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black H2 fabric with fine quartz & rock frags		13B			2
118894	H2	4	89	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of medium-coarse quartz grit		13B			2
118894	H2	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with quartz grit		13B			2
118895	H2	1	7	1	Rim	?Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small beaded rim; finer sandy H2		13B			2
118895	H2	24	177	24	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 with rock frags		13B			2
118895	H2	1	40	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide flat-topped rim; sandy with sparse/moderate angular quartz & rock frags		13B			2
118896	H2	3	45	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy body with angular rock frags		13B			2

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
118896	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy with occasional fine rock frags		13B			2
118896	H2	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy with occasional large quartz grit		13B			2
118896	H2 Fine	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		13B			2
118896	H2 Fine	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black fabric; slightly inturned rim		13B			2
118899	H2	3	127	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse angular rock frags up to 6mm		13B			2
118899	H2	3	93	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Quartz and muscovite incs		13B			2
118899	H2	1	22	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, thick, flat-topped rim; partial finger-print ext; fine H2 with occasional rock frags		13B			2
118900	H2	1	24	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with angular rock frags		13B			2
118900	H2	6	6	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		13B			2
118900	H2	3	14	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy body with angular rock frags		13B			2
118900	H4	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		13B			2
118901	H type	1	1	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded rounded fragment		13B			2
118901	H2	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate angular quartz & rock frags up to 3mm		13B			2
118901	H2	2	32	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse sub-angular quartz& rock frags		13B			2
118902	H2	13	63	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		13B			2
118902	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded everted rim; pale grey sandy fabric		13B			2
118902	H2	4	28	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy pale grey H2; small beaded rim		13B			2
118902	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide everted rim; fine H2 with moderate rock frags		13B			2
118902	H2	1	22	1	Rim	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain, flat-topped rim, barely distinguished from body; fine black H2 with moderate ang rock frags up to 2mm		13B			2
118902	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain round rim; oxidised sandy fabric with moderate angular rock frags & round red grit		13B			2
118904	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Buff sandy fabric with quartz; beaded rim		13B			2
118904	H2	1	128	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy fabric with abundant quartz sand & occasional flint grit		13B			2
118904	H2	6	85	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick sandy sherds with moderate angular rock frags		13B			2
118904	H2	27	521	26	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Some variation but all sandy quartz with moderate to common angular rock frags		13B			2
118904	H2	2	28	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional muscovite		13B			2
118904	H2	14	22	14	BS/flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with rock frags		13B			2
118904	H2	4	32	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy fabric; rounded everted rim		13B			2
118904	H2	1	2	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black sandy fabric		13B			2
118906	H2	1	56	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with prominent angular rock frags up to 6mm		13B			2
118906	H2	1	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			13B			2
118907	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		24			2
118907	H2	1	35	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim with pointed cap; very fine body with occasional large rock frags		24			2
118909	H2	1	24	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags up to 4mm		13B			2
118909	H2	4	22	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		13B			2
118909	H2	2	32	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags up to 3mm		13B			2
118909	H2	6	75	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 fabric w sparse well sorted large quartz grit up to 6mm		13B			2
118910	H2	7	83	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics with quartz grit and rock frags in a fine sandy matrix		13B			2
118910	H2 Fine	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		13B			2
118910	H4	3	16	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		13B			2
118911	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Jar	Curvilinear line & burnish ext	LPRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with fine round black grit; ?non-local		13B			2
118911	H2	1	49	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse rock frags in a fine sandy quartz tempered matrix		13B			2
118911	H2	7	107	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy bodies with angular rock frags		13B			2
118911	H2	10	115	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 with rock frags & fine quartz		13B			2
118911	H2	3	38	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy quartz with soft red incs		13B			2
118911	H2	1	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse angular rock frags up to 6mm		13B			2
118911	H2	2	64	1	Rim	Inturned rim bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse lumpy fabric with large angular rock frags		13B	Yes		2
118911	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant rock frags up to 6mm		13B			2
118911	H4	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flake of rim		13B			2
118912	Crucible	2	25	2	BS	Crucible	N/A	PRIA-Roman	Pale grey crucible frags, partially vesicular		13B			2
118912	H2	1	57	1	Rim	Glob Jar	Smoothed ext, burnished int	c.100BC-c.100AD	See Rigby 2004:41, Fig7;		13B			2
118912	H2	1	28	1	Rim	Wdg-Rim Glob Jar	U/Dec	c.100BC-c.100AD	Fine H2 with occasional larger quartz grit		13B			2
118912	H2	2	24	1	Lug handle	Lugged jar	U/Dec	c.400BC-100AD	Abraded fine sandy H2 fabric		13B			2
118912	H2	2	17	2	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2; one sherd with groove ext		13B			2
118912	H2	2	172	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black fabric with angular rock frags		13B			2
118912	H2	83	1480	83	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags in a sandy H2 fabric		13B			2
118912	H2	55	739	53	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		13B			2
118912	H2	1	34	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy quartz tempered fabric with sparse larger quartz & occasional muscovite		13B			2
118912	H2	2	33	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy quartz tempered fabric with occasional large flint		13B			2
118912	H2	112	484	112	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide range of H2 fabrics; abraded small sherds		13B			2
118912	H2	3	75	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with moderate angular rock frags; may be one vessel		13B			2
118912	H2	2	65	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim with deep collar on narrow jar; sandy H2 with angular rock frags		13B			2
118912	H2	1	47	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped, slightly everted rim; quartz tempered fabric with sparse-moderate muscovite		13B			2
118912	H2	4	42	4	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Quartz & rock frags; slightly everted rims		13B			2
118912	H2	2	24	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim with round cap; quartz tempered with angular rock frags		13B			2
118912	H2	2	41	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim with short pinched rim; fine black fabric		13B			2
118912	H2	2	45	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		13B			2
118912	H2	4	57	4	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Battered & abraded everted rim frags		13B			2

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
118912	H2	1	24	1	Rim	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short rounded rim on a rounded body		13B			2
118912	H2	2	17	2	Rim	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain rounded rim; fine black fabric		13B			2
118912	H2	2	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded; fine dark grey sandy fabric					
118912	H2	1	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded; orange with grey core; sub-rounded rock frags					
118912	H2	3	9	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded; orange with grey core; sub-rounded rock frags					
118912	H2 Coarse	3	141	3	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags; thick sherds		13B			2
118912	H2 Coarse	40	1079	40	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse angular rock frags		13B			2
118912	H2 type	1	27	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	U/ID object with right angle		13B			2
118912	H4	15	122	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		13B			2
118912	H4	1	15	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		13B			2
118912	H4	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sparsely vesicular fabric		13B			2
118914	H2	1	23	1	Rim	Bead rim glob jar	U/Dec	100BC-100AD	See Rigby 2004; Fig 7; Fine sandy H2 with sparse/moderate angular rock frags		13B			2
118914	H2	1	40	1	Rim	Glob Jar	Smoothed rim & neck	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim with flat top; fine H2		13B			2
118914	H2	37	539	37	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics with quartz & rock frags		13B			2
118914	H2	5	81	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy texture with soft red incs		13B			2
118914	H2	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Dull orange sandy fabric with abundant fine quartz		13B			2
118914	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small everted thin pointed rim		13B			2
118914	H2	1	24	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 8mm		13B			2
118914	H2	3	39	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly inturned rim with angular rock frags; rather poorly finished		13B			2
118914	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical flat-topped rim; fine H2		13B			2
118914	H2 Fine	4	34	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine blackH2		13B			2
118914	H4	27	125	27	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular surfaces with abundant angular calcite surviving in the thicker sherds		13B			2
1189112	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with quartz & rock frags		24			2
1189112	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Round rim, abraded; abundant fine quartz grit		24			2
3410017	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags & fine soft rounded red incs		1B			2
3410018	H2	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy texture with poorly sorted moderate angular rock frags up to 4mm		1B			2
3416078	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy body		1B			2
3416080	H2	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Poorly sorted angular rock frags up to 8mm		1B			2
3416081	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		1B			2
3416083	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded sherd; fine sandy texture with sparse larger quartz & one large flint		1B			2
3421041	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy texture with abundant rounded quartz		1B			2
3421045	H2	1	28	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy texture with poorly sorted moderate angular rock frags up to 8mm		1B			2
3421046	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Unusual incs		1B			2
3421047	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sherd with angular rock frags		1B			2
3421048	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional fine rock frags		1B			2
3421049	H2	2	12	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded fine sandy H2 fabric		1B			2
3422052	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags up to 6mm		1B			2
3422053	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy quartz temper with occasional larger quartzite grit		1B			2
	Total	**8535**	**142909**	**8049**										

Table 5: Hand-made pottery from plot 11

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
11	117083	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy with angular rock frags	14B	2

Table 6: Hand-made pottery from plot 20

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
20	3411040	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		1B	2

Table 6: Hand-made pottery from plot 20

Table 7: Hand-made pottery from plot 25

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
2505	H type	1	407	1	BS	Large vessel	U/Dec	?LPRIA-Roman	Buff fabric with quartz and abundant other incs; very large diameter vessel		1		9	1
2505	H1/H4	12	191	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular with traces of shell incs		1		9	1
2505	H1/H4	1	23	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		1		9	1
2505	H2	4	56	4	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surfaces	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type		1		9	1
2505	H2	39	257	39	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		1		9	1

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
2505	H2	3	20	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed rim; finer H2 fabric		1		9	1
2506	H2	4	83	4	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished surfaces ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		1		9	1
2506	H2	9	75	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		1		9	1
2506	H2	1	31	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick crudely finished base		1		9	1
2506	H2	1	28	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			1		9	1
2506	H2	2	137	2	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Bright orange oxidised surfaces; fine sandy H2		1		9	1
2506	H2	3	48	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small slightly everted rather nondescript rims in finer H2 fabrics		1		9	1
2514	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded		1			1
25003	H1	6	34	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Calcite gritted ware		7			1
25003	H1	1	11	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped clubbed rim; calcite gritted		7			1
25003	H2	3	136	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick walled vessel in a fine ox sandy H2 with moderate quantities of flint & quartz		7			1
25003	H2	6	28	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		7			1
25003	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim jar; oxidised int & ext surfaces; moderate to abundant sub-rounded quartz grit					
25003	H2 Fine	7	53	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer quartz tempered H2		7			1
25009	H2	3	26	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		7			1
25009	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2					
25009	H2 Fine	1	26	1	Rim	Shouldered jar	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine dark grey body; everted clubbed rim with pronounced shoulder and neck					
25010	H2	5	33	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		7			1
25011	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy quartz tempered fabric with occasional larger sub-rounded grit					
25027	H2	8	131	8	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics, generally finer types; small frag of base		7			1
25027	H2	3	36	1	Base	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarser sandy textured H2 with abundant angular quartz grit		7			1
25029	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded abraded sherd		7			1
25031	H2	8	97	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		7			1
25033	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed neck	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical neck/rim on rounded body; H2 with abundant quartz grit		7			1
25033	H2	1	14	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			7			1
25033	H2	20	134	20	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of finer H2 types		7			1
25033	H2	6	115	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of coarser H2 wares		7			1
25037	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2		7			1
25044	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2		7			1
25044	H2 Fine	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional large angular quartz grit		7			1
25045	H2	1	2	1	?Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2		14B			2
25045	H2	7	94	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with a rock & larger quartz		14B			2
25045	H2	1	54	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy with sparse angular rock frags up to 8mm		14B			2
25045	H2 Fine	5	68	5	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown sandy fabric					
25050	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 with angular rock frags		7			1
25052	H2	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer sandy textured H2, thin walled vessels		7			1
25052	H2	2	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised sandy ware; fine quartz temper					
25056	H2	22	463	22	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 body with sparse to moderate angular rock frags		7			1
25056	H2	3	30	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2		7			1
25056	H2	2	30	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse, poorly sorted rock frags; Flat topped, slightly everted rim		7			1
25056	H2	1	24	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very slightly everted round capped rim; fine black H2 with large ang rock frags		7			1
25058	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine round quartz		7			1
25058	H2	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags in a fine black body, brown margins		7			1
25058	H2	1	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse large rock frags in a sandy quartz tempered body		7			1
25060	H2	7	138	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		7			1
25060	H2	1	28	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft fine sandy grey with oxidised ext margin, sparse quartz & rock frags; pot disc?		7			1
25060	H2	1	29	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted slightly dished rim with quartz grit, rock frags & occasional flint		7			1
25060	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2					
25060	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2					
25060	H2	1	80	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz sand with occasionally larger sub-angular quartz					
25060	H2	2	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz sand with occasional larger incs					
25060	H2	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2; one with black deposit int					
25060	H2 Fine	3	58	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very fine dark grey to brown H2 with occasional rounded grit up to 0.2mm		7			1
25060	H2 Fine	12	182	1	Rim & BS	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted round topped rim; fine black fabric with extensive black deposit int		7			1
25060	H2 Fine	2	39	1	Rim	Glob jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim jar, no neck, angular rim; fine sandy fabric					
25060	H2 Fine	13	29	13	BS & flakes	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Probably one vessel; very fine sandy fabric					
25062	H2	2	7	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		7			1
25062	H2 Fine	1	146	1	Ring foot base	Jar	Fine burnished finish int & ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with abundant fine quartz & sparse larger rounded quartz		7	Yes		1
25062	H2 Fine	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	External surface flaked off		7			1
25062	H2 Fine	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 fabric		7			1
25062	H2 Fine	6	65	6	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric with sparse larger quartz incs, black deposit int		7			1
25062	H2 Fine	1	101	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black to brown H2 with abundant fine & occ larger quartz grains		7			1
25062	H2 Fine	1	4	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine Black H2; short vertical rim on round body		7			1
25065	H2	3	13	3	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics; small rim frag		7			1
25084	H2	5	23	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		7			1
25094	H2	2	22	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2; thin walled vessel		7			1
25094	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Possibly stump of a lug handle; fine black H2		7			1

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25096	H2	3	20	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		7			1
25099	H2	3	40	3	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2		7			1
25099	H2	1	27	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext & on rim	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with abundant fine quartz & sparse larger rounded quartz		7			1
25099	H2	6	81	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		7			1
25100	H2	14	123	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		7			1
25100	H2 Fine	35	181	35	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown H2 withabundant fine quartz & sparse larger rounded quartz		7			1
25100	H2 Fine	1	21	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Rounded clubbed rim on thin neck; generally fine with occasional angular quartz		7			1
25100	H4	3	38	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular but hard		7			1
25100	U/ID	8	183	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Unusual very thick buff sherds in a hyper-coarse fabric with abundant quartz & pebbles		7			1
25102	H2	7	52	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	One possible pot disc frag; normal range of H2 fabrics		7			1
25103	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2		7			1
25103	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with short neck & everted rim		7			1
25103	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 with sparse rounded quartz grains		7			1
25107	H1	1	16	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sharply everted, thick rim; large decayed ?shell temper & voids; ?parallels		7	Yes		1
25107	H2	5	51	5	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2		7			1
25107	H2	1	44	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Tall necked jar with rounded cap and ?glob or rounded body; Fine H2 occ larger quartz		7			1
25107	H2	1	54	1	Rim	DCSh Jar	Smoothed neck, rough body	c.850-600BC	See notes & Rigby 2004; early form?		7			1
25107	H2	17	152	17	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		7			1
25107	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with soft red incs		7			1
25107	H2	1	84	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim jar		7			1
25107	H2	2	12	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with sparse, poorly sorted ang rock frags; short vertical rim on glob body		7			1
25107	H2	1	28	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with larger quartz & angular rock frags		7			1
25111	H2	3	20	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded body sherds; Fine H2 with round red grit		7			1
25112	CTW	1	41	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Appears to be chalk tempered rather than shell / calcite; needs further study		8			1
25112	H1	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very small calc incs		8			1
25112	H1	1	62	1	Lug handle	Lugged jar	U/Dec	c.400BC-100AD	See Rigby 2004, Didsbury 2004; soft calcareous temper but no shell		8	Yes		1
25112	H1/H4	2	46	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular but with some surviving shell temper		8			1
25112	H1/H4	8	184	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular but with some surviving shell temper		8			1
25112	H2	1	37	1	Rim	Jar	Burnished body with inc groove below rim	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim jar		8			1
25112	H2	1	26	1	Rim	Jar	Burnished rim & neck	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim with pronounced shoulder defined by curving neck; ?parallels		8	Yes		1
25112	H2	2	24	1	Rim	Jar	Burnished surfaces ext	PRIA-Roman	Shallow groove below rim		8			1
25112	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Jar	Groove below rim	PRIA-Roman			8			1
25112	H2	2	23	1	Rim	Jar	Smooth impressed groove at base of neck	PRIA-Roman			8			1
25112	H2	3	60	3	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surfaces ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		8			1
25112	H2	4	218	3	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide everted bowl rim; ?parallels		8			1
25112	H2	120	2154	120	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		8			1
25112	H2	2	203	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large vessel		8			1
25112	H2	3	75	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot discs		8			1
25112	H2	43	197	43	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small & abraded		8			1
25112	H2	2	8	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			8			1
25112	H2	4	119	4	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			8			1
25112	H2	3	27	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small rim sherds		8			1
25112	H2	8	397	7	Base & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small footed base; body sherds may belong to same vessel; bright orange surface int		8			1
25112	H2	2	105	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted, flat topped rim on a rounded body		8			1
25112	H2	3	70	3	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small jars with everted rims		8			1
25112	H2	6	203	6	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Standard vertical/everted jar rims with flat tops		8			1
25113	H2	2	99	2	Rim	Bowl	Chevron/herringbone pattern on rim	PRIA-Roman	Very unusual decoration (photographed); parallels required		8	Yes		1
25113	H2	1	33	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted, flat topped rim		8			1
25115	H2	1	11	1	Rim	?Bowl	Deep chevron pattern on rim	PRIA-Roman	cf. cxt 25113; unusual decoration		8	Yes		1
25115	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed surface ext	PRIA-Roman			8			1
25115	H2	4	128	4	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surfaces	PRIA-Roman	Fine , even well sorted quartz grit; possible globular form		8			1
25115	H2	1	9	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Unusual rim form; sharply everted rim jar		8	Yes		1
25115	H2	2	9	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain beaded rim		8			1
25115	H2	2	113	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded base sherds		8			1
25115	H2	4	436	4	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick base		8			1
25115	H2	64	1216	64	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine even quartz temper, occasional larger angular grains		8			1
25115	H2	3	11	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small sherds		8			1
25115	H2	54	1198	54	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			8			1
25115	H2	62	264	62	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small & abraded		8			1
25115	H2	44	120	44	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded sherds		8			1
25115	H2	65	473	65	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		8			1
25115	H2	23	92	23	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		8			1
25115	H2	1	19	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed rim		8			1
25115	H2	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small beaded rim		8			1
25115	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed rim		8			1
25115	H2	2	29	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Simple short vertical rim		8			1
25115	H2	3	98	2	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse H2 variant		8			1

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
25115	H2	1	23	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			8			1
25115	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim, slightly clubbed		8			1
25115	H2	1	3	1	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled everted rim jar		8			1
25115	H2	6	336	4	Rim	Storage jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	cf Necked storage jar (Rigby 2004: Fig 7) but shorter neck		8			1
25118	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		9			1
25118	H2	29	250	29	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		9			1
25118	H2	2	44	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim with angular profile		9			1
25120	H1	2	7	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shell temper; variable leaching		9			1
25120	H2	1	433	1	Base	Hollow ware	Coarse vertical striations ext	PRIA-Roman	Large, thick-walled jar, base defined by impressed shallow groove		9			1
25120	H2	5	117	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably one vessel (see also base)		9			1
25120	H2	1	39	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		9			1
25120	H2	1	25	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse large angular rock frags in a fine body		9			1
25120	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small rim frag		9			1
25120	H2	1	41	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	cf Rigby; shapeless jars; rim defined by shallow groove; black deposit ext		9			1
25120	H2 type	33	195	33	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive fine brown quartz tempered fabric; shattered and flaked		9			1
25124	H2	2	60	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular diamond shaped everted rim;		9			1
25128	H1	4	38	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shell temper; variable leaching		9			1
25128	H1/H4	4	45	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Mainly vesicular but enough temper survives to show that the temper is shell		9			1
25128	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Small jar	Groove inside lip of rim; deliberate	PRIA-Roman	Small everted rim in a finer H2 type fabric		9			1
25128	H2	1	21	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			9			1
25128	H2	16	145	16	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type		9			1
25128	H2	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Occasional large angular rock frags in a fine body		9			1
25128	H2	23	243	23	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		9			1
25128	H2	4	12	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			9			1
25128	H2	1	21	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small footed base		9			1
25128	H2	3	13	3	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small rims from small jar-like vessels; fine black H2 fabric		9			1
25128	H2	2	16	2	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small everted rim in a finer H2 type fabric		9			1
25128	H2 type	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Odd muddy fabric		9			1
25130	H2	9	97	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		9			1
25131	H2	12	182	12	Flat base	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Black deposit ext		9			1
25131	H2	1	57	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse large angular rock frags in a fine body		9			1
25131	H2	1	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine angular incs, possibly flint/chert		9			1
25131	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine, even, well sorted quartz temper		9			1
25131	H2	3	28	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate to abundant large angular rock frags in a generally fine quartz temp body		9			1
25131	H4	1	41	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large, heavy round rim; ?Lincolnshire		9			1
25133	H1	9	102	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shell temper; variable leaching		9			1
25133	H2	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2; black deposit ext		9			1
25133	H2	2	49	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			9			1
25133	H2	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Two small heavily abraded body sherds, fine quartz with sparse angular rock frags		9			1
25134	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished surface ext	PRIA-Roman			9			1
25134	H2	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Raised circular element int & ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black quartz tempered fabric; photographed		9	Yes		1
25134	H2	3	70	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		9			1
25134	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot disc; finer H2 fabric		9			1
25134	H2	1	65	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse to moderate large angular rock frags in a generally fine quartz temp body		9			1
25134	H2	1	35	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot disc; finer H2 fabric		9			1
25134	H2	2	21	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse to moderate large angular rock frags in a generally fine quartz temp body		9			1
25134	H2 Coarse	1	53	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse large angular rock frags in a fine body		9			1
25136	H2	11	95	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		9			1
25136	H2	3	16	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		9			1
25136	H2	1	9	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small everted rim		9			1
25136	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim, flat top		9			1
25138	H2	1	211	1	Base	Hollow ware	Coarse vertical striations ext	PRIA-Roman	Sparse to moderate large angular rock frags in a generally fine quartz temp body		9			1
25138	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			9			1
25138	H2	15	100	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		9			1
25138	H2	5	718	1	Base	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse to moderate large angular rock frags in a generally fine quartz temp body		9			1
25138	H2	47	1426	47	BS	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably same vessel as the large base from this cxt		9			1
25138	H2 Fine	4	40	2	BS	Hollow ware	Curvilinear and dot decoration ext	LPRIA	cf. May Fig 19.54, 647, 649, 19.58 but in a fine H2 fabric		9	Yes		1
25138	H2 Fine	5	47	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LPRIA	Fabric as the decorated sherds; ?same vessel		9			1
25141	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded		9			1
25145	H2	2	18	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type		9			1
25145	H2	1	130	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded body with everted neck & flat topped rim		9			1
25157	H2	2	12	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		9			1
25157	H2	9	86	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		9			1
25157	H2	2	33	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse large angular rock frags in a fine body		9			1
25157	H2	2	62	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse to moderate large angular rock frags in a generally fine quartz temp body		9			1
25157	H2	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse large rounded rock frags in a fine body; pot disc		9			1
25157	H2	13	86	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		9			1

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25157	H2	2	15	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarser H2 type		9			1
25157	H2	1	2	1	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small jar rim		9			1
25158	H2	9	50	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		9			1
25158	H4	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		9			1
25159	Fired clay	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Undated	Two irregular lumps of fired H2 type clay		10			1
25159	H2	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile, smoothed	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown H2 withabundant fine quartz & sparse larger rounded quartz		10			1
25159	H2	5	28	5	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with smoothed surface ext, slightly vesicular		10			1
25159	H2	1	27	1	Shoulder	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown H2 with abundant fine quartz		10			1
25159	H2	1	35	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Light buff with dk grey core; abundant divers incs, quartz, rock & round red grit		10			1
25159	H2	3	46	3	BS	Glob jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2, laminated fracture, abundant fine H2		10			1
25159	H2	7	119	6	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Light buff with dk grey core; abundant divers incs, quartz, rock & round red grit		10			1
25159	H2	73	937	73	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics; generally finer with varying proportions of coarse grit		10			1
25159	H2	2	29	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very fine sandy H2, grey core, orange margins		10			1
25159	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small very abraded and rounded sherd		10			1
25159	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant quartz grit		10			1
25159	H2	2	35	2	Footed bases	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		10			1
25159	H2	2	60	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Simple round rim; fine H2 body with mod to ab poorly sorted round quartz & rock frags		10			1
25159	H2	1	15	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim, fine H2 fabric		10			1
25159	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Simple round rim on a thick bodied vessel		10			1
25159	H2	3	169	3	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with coarser rock frags		10			1
25159	H2	1	25	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rim with pointed cap & ext angle; H2 with sparse large rock frags		10			1
25159	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown H2 with abundant fine quartz; small everted rim		10			1
25159	H2	1	47	1	Flat base	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2, laminated fracture, abundant fine H2		10			1
25159	H2 Coarse	1	90	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 body with abundant poorly sorted angular rock frags; everted rim		10			1
25159	H2 type	2	1	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Undated	Two small rounded fragments		10			1
25159	H2 type?	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Cordon ext with angled slashing above	?Early PreH	Needs checking; could be Neo/BA or non-local		10			1
25159	H4	3	66	3	Rim	?Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular; Heavy round rim, possible deposit ext		10			1
25159	H4	1	41	1	Rim	?Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular; heavy round rim		10			1
25159	H4	101	610	101	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		10			1
25159	H4	3	37	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular; Probable pot discs		10			1
25159	H4	2	19	2	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		10			1
25159	H4 with flint	1	37	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine voids, fine shell and sparse but prominent angular flint		10			1
25161	H2	10	107	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of finer H2 fabrics, occasional larger quartz grit		10			1
25161	H2	1	158	1	Thick rod	Rod	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick tapering rod (c.4cm-3cm) in an H2 fabric		10			1
25163	H2	2	59	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		10			1
25163	H2	6	84	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		10			1
25163	H4	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			10			1
25165	H type with flint	1	59	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz temp fabric with occ fine flint & vesicular surfaces; reduced core, buff ext margin		10			1
25165	H2	8	117	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		10			1
25165	H4	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine voids		10			1
25169	H2	2	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional quartz (unabraded)		10			1
25169	H2	3	16	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Twp reduced, one oxidised; all abraded fragments		10			1
25170	H2	3	16	3	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 fabrics		10			1
25170	H2	1	69	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Very wide everted rim with irregular int flange on lip		10	Yes		1
25170	H2	42	808	42	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide range of H2 fabrics		10			1
25170	H2	2	42	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped square sectioned rim with coarse angular rock frags		10			1
25170	H2	2	58	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped square sectioned rim with sparse coarse angular rock frags		10			1
25170	H2	1	22	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded rim; pointed cap with external bulge		10			1
25170	H2	1	4	1	Base	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 fabric		10			1
25170	H4	1	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular with sparse quartz		10			1
25170	H4	1	86	1	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large, thick everted round rim' vesicular		10	Yes		1
25172	H2	6	50	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		10			1
25172	H2	1	14	1	Base	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2		10			1
25172	H4	2	31	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		10			1
25174	H2	8	64	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		10			1
25178	H2	12	131	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		10			1
25182	H2	1	35	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			10			1
25183	H2	1	75	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	BS in finer H2 with mod to abundant angular rock frags, soft round red incs& quartz	290	10			1
25183	H2	10	76	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		10			1
25183	H2	1	26	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical flat topped, clubbed rim in a finer H2 with moderate angular rock frags		10			1
25183	H2	1	68	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Square section ev rim on wide bodied jar; Fine H2 with red incs & sparse-mod quartz incs		10			1
25183	JH2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		10			1
25186	H1	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine crushed shell		10			1
25186	H2	2	19	2	Rim	Small jar	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim jar in a fine sandy H2 fabric		10			1
25186	H2	17	165	17	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Finer brown H2 with occasional larger quartz grit		10			1
25186	H2	1	11	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown sandy H2 fabric		10			1
25186	H2	2	49	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short thick everted rim with dished profile; fine brown to orange sandy fabric		10			1

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25186	H2	2	116	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 body with moderate angular rock frags		10			1
25186	H2	37	539	37	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of finer H2 fabrics		10			1
25186	H2	29	96	29	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		10			1
25186	H2	9	121	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal H2 with soft red grit		10			1
25186	H2	6	97	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy textured H2 body with occasional rock frags		10			1
25186	H2	1	65	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 body with sparse, poorly sorted angular rock frags and round red incs		10			1
25186	H2	1	40	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide everted rim with dished profile		10			1
25186	H2	5	66	5	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown sandy H2 fabric		10			1
25186	H2	3	33	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown to dark orange sandy H2 fabric		10			1
25186	H2	4	46	3	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	All in fine sandy orange to brown H2 fabrics		10			1
25186	H2	1	96	1	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim with pointed cap; FinerH2 but a large vessel		10			1
25186	H2	2	20	1	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small everted rim in a fine brown H2 fabric		10			1
25186	H2 Coarse	2	75	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 body with abundant angular rock frags and round red incs		10			1
25186	H2 with flint	1	40	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fie sandy textured H2 with occasional rock frags & flint		10			1
25201	H2	6	53	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft ox sandy fabric with round red incs & rock frags		10			1
25201	H2	2	95	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped, ev rim on jar body; light buff surface with grey core; round red incs & rock frags		10			1
25201	H2	1	302	1	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, square-sectioned rim on a large rounded body' Fine H2 with angular rock frags		10			1
25211	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Small jar	Burnished rim & neck	PRIA-Roman	Finer black H2, short neck, everted rim		10			1
25211	H2	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with sparse larger rock frags		10			1
25211	H2	1	20	1	Rim	Small jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Short straight, round topped rim; fine black H2 fabric		10			1
25211	H2	9	101	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics, all oxidised		10			1
25211	H2	4	32	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of coarser H2 fabrics, reduced		10			1
25211	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim; finer H2 fabric		10			1
25213	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2		10			1
25213	H4 with rock frags	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular surface with poorly sorted rock frags		10			1
25215	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type with moderate rock frags		10			1
25217	H2 Coarse	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with abundant angular rock frags		10			1
25221	H2	1	15	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded H2, little more than a shapeless lump		10			1
25222	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded BS with rock frags		10			1
25222	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with occasional large quartz		10			1
25222	H2 with flint	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse larger rock & flint grains; ox ext, reduced int		10			1
25222	H2 with grog	1	13	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional large grog frags		10			1
25229	H2	1	16	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			10			1
25229	H2	2	40	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 with sparse larger rock frags		10			1
25231	H2	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick, heavily abraded body sherd; oxidised throughout		10			1
25231	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2, black throughout		10			1
25231	H2	2	36	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		10			1
25231	H2	2	15	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with coarse angular rock frags		10			1
25231	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		10			1
25231	H4	2	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular with fine quartz		10			1
25233	H2	1	3	1	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small flat topped rim; thin walled vessel, fine black fabric		10			1
25233	H4	2	9	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			10			1
25235	H2	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2, Pot Disc		10	Yes		1
25235	H2 Coarse	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with coarse angular rock and quartz		10			1
25235	H2 Fine	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		10			1
25237	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine blackH2		10			1
25318	H2	2	70	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim jars (shapeless)		9			1
25318	H2	3	39	3	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain rim shapeless jars		9			1
119619	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surfaces	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		14B			2
119619	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2, heavily abraded		14B			2
	Total	**1854**	**28099**	**1794**										

Table 8: Hand-made pottery from plot 26

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Season
26020	H type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Cord impressions ext	?Early PreH	Sq 43, Sample 721, Spit 1; needs specialist report		11	1
26020	H type	2	7	2	BS	Hollow ware	Cord impressions ext	?Early PreH	Plot 21, B/S, Spit 2; needs specialist report		11	1
26020	H type	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?Early PreH	Needs checking	501	11	1
26020	H type	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	?Early PreH	Sample no. 717, spit 1		11	1
26020	H2	1	22	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Dense fine quartz temper	514	11	1
26020	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded body sherd; Sample no. 710		11	1
26021	H2	11	93	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 fabrics with sparse larger quartz grit		11	1
26021	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		11	1
26021	H2	2	35	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with soft rounded red grit		11	1
26021	H2	11	97	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2		11	1

Appendix 2: Iron Age and Romano-British hand-made pottery Catalogue by plot
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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Season
26021	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot disc in a fine H2 fabric		11	1
26021	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded flat-topped rim, slightly everted		11	1
26021	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed rim with pointed cap; abraded		11	1
26024	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		11	1
26024	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			11	1
26043	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse angular rock frags; abraded		11	1
26067	H type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?Early PreH	Needs checking		11	1
26097	H2 type	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Bright orange fabric with abundant, poorly sorted angular rock frags			
26098	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		11	1
26098	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with sparse rock frags		11	1
26098	H2	1	33	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim with pointed cap; Fine H2 fabric with rounded red incs		11	1
26100	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2, hard, fine H2		11	1
26154	H2	1	11	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse angular rock frags		11	1
26193	H type	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?PRIA / Roman	Check dating		11	1
26193	H type	1	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Impressed cord decoration ext	?Early PreH	Needs separate report		11	1
26193	H type	3	28	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?Early PreH	Needs separate report		11	1
26214	H2	3	6	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		11	1
26240	H type	3	5	3	BS	Hollow ware	One sherd with impressed line	?PRIA / Roman	Check dating		11	1
26240	H2	1	4	1	BS/Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded lump; ox with sub-angular rock frags		11	1
26281	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded bodysherd		11	1
26285	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded body sherd		11	1
26321	H type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?Early PreH	?Early prehistoric		11	1
26327	H2	2	20	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional angular rock frags		11	1
26327	H2	1	22	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed rim; finer H2 fabric with occasional rock frags		11	1
26335	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sherd; fine H2 with large sub-angular rock frags		11	1
26339	H2	1	34	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim; H2 with large sub-angular rock frags		11	1
26350	H2	35	353	1	Rim, BS & base	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with poorly sorted angular rock frags	562	11	1
26406	H2	3	6	3	BS	Hollow ware	Fine burnished finish	PRIA-Roman	Very fine black H2		11	1
26446	H2	1	152	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick-walled jar base; finer H2		11	1
26513	H2	1	112	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with soft rounded red grit		11	1
26524	H type	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine sandy fabric with occasional rock frags; Square 286, Sample 1193		11	1
26524	H type	4	2	4	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated			11	1
26524	H type	3	1	3	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Small fragments; Sq 258, Sample 1176		11	1
26524	H type	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?Early PreH	Needs separate report; Sample no. 1181		11	1
26524	H type	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?Early PreH	Sq 258, Sample 1176; Needs checking		11	1
26524	H2	4	5	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded body sherds & flakes; Sample No. 1161		11	1
26524	H2 type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sq 258, Sample 1176; Dark brown fabric with fine angular quartz		11	1
26525	H type	4	7	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?PRIA / Roman	Sq 220; Sample no. 1157; could be early prehistoric		11	1
26525	H type	3	12	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?PRIA / Roman	Sq 230, Sample 1184;Needs checking, ?Early prehistoric		11	1
26525	H type	16	35	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?PRIA / Roman	Sq 216, Sample 1154; Could be Early prehistoric		11	1
26525	H type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?PRIA / Roman	Sq 246, Sample 1151; Could be Early prehistoric		11	1
26525	H type	5	2	5	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Small frags from sample 1164		11	1
26525	H type	2	5	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?Early PreH	Sq 242, Sample No 1185; Needs checking		11	1
26526	H type	1	1	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Small frags from Sq 292, sample number1188		11	1
26527	H type	4	1	4	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Small frags from Sq 318, Sample1160		11	1
26584	H2 type	1	10	1	BS/Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Abraded rounded lump of oxidised fired clay		11	1
26596	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2		14B	2
26596	H2	2	15	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2; round clubbed rim		14B	2
26596	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded with rock frags and ?biotite		14B	2
26596	H2	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with rounded rock frags up to 3mm		14B	2
	Total	**162**	**1333**	**127**								

Table 9: Hand-made pottery from plot 31

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
3105	H1/H4	3	12	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		1		35	1
3105	H2	1	74	1	Flat base	Jar	Lightly burnished ext	PRIA-Roman			1		35	1
3105	H2	2	113	2	Flat base	?Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat bases, angle of body suggests a bowl shape		1		35	1
3105	H2	1	13	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			1		35	1
3105	H2	3	54	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric with moderate but very prominent angular rock frags		1		35	1
3105	H2	25	456	25	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		1		35	1
3105	H2	17	66	17	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		1		35	1
3105	H2	2	44	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy grey fabric, superficially resembling RB greyware		1		35	1
3105	H2	1	9	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			1		35	1
3105	H2	3	60	1	Rim	IRB	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine, hard sandy H2		1		35	1

Appendix 2: Iron Age and Romano-British hand-made pottery Catalogue by plot
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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
3105	H2	1	59	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical / slightly everted neck & rounded rim; irregular		1		35	1
31001	H2	1	31	1	Rim	Jar	Angled comb impressed lines on neck	M-LPRIA	See notes & photo; Fine sandy H2 with occasional larger white quartz grit		11	Yes		1
31001	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		11			1
31001	H2	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	Intersecting arcs with dot infill	M-LPRIA	See notes & photo; Fine sandy H2 with occasional larger white quartz grit		11	Yes		1
31001	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Parallel lines of ring dots	M-LPRIA	See notes & photo; Fine sandy H2 with occasional larger white quartz grit		11	Yes		1
31001	H2	2	34	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot discs, one complete, one partial		11			1
31001	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled vessel, fine H2		11			1
31001	H2	70	1078	79	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		11			1
31001	H2	1	31	1	BS/shoulder	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Smoothed neck with ridge dividing neck from body		11			1
31001	H2	5	134	5	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		11			1
31001	H2	3	54	3	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, everted rims on globular bodies		11			1
31001	H2	2	46	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, thick everted rims, abraded		11			1
31001	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small beaded rim with narrow neck		11			1
31001	H2	1	42	1	Rim	Th Wall DC jar	U/Dec	c900-600BC	See Notes & Rigby 2004; early form?		11			1
31001	H2 type	2	87	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?E-MIA	Fine H2 fabric but with occasional pieces of ?flint; ?early IA		11			1
31001	H4	2	15	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot discs; vesicular		11			1
31001	H4	4	20	4	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		11			1
31001	H4	2	48	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick everted rim; black, vesicular		11			1
31003	H2	1	26	1	Footring base	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Footed base with footring defined by shallow groove on underside; fine black H2		11			1
31003	H2	2	9	2	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		11			1
31003	H2	11	214	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		11			1
31003	H2	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot disc; bright orange surface ext		11			1
31003	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		11			1
31003	H2	1	9	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick clubbed rim		11			1
31007	H2	114	1805	114	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick walled vessel in a fine ox sandy H2 fabric; all heavily abraded and rounded		11			1
31007	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded brown sandy H2 sherd		11			1
31007	H4	8	86	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick walled vessel, orange & pale grey; vesicular & abraded	321	11			1
31007	H4	2	54	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick walled vessel, orange & pale grey; vesicular & abraded	321	11			1
31010	H2	3	52	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 but with occasional large incs, notably a large white pebble & soft bright red inc		11			1
31019	H2	8	47	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		11			1
31019	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim frag		11			1
31021	H2	4	82	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	thick, finer H2		11			1
31021	H2 Fine	3	12	2	BS	Hollow ware	Smooth impressed groove at base of neck	PRIA-Roman	One complete pot disc & a partial pot disc; Fine black H2		11			1
31021	H2 Fine	9	22	9	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		11			1
31023	H2	1	42	1	BS	Jar	Comb impressed lines ext; cf cxt 31001	M-LPRIA	Could be part of the vessel from cxt 31001 but does not join; Fine H2 fabric; PHOTO		11	Yes		1
31024	H2	3	10	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		11			1
31024	H2	2	20	1	Rim	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Round topped rim; constricted rim on shapeless body		11			1
31026	H2	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with moderate rock frags		11			1
31026	H2	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 fabric		11			1
31026	H4	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Leached, vesicular		11			1
31028	H2	3	56	2	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	As rim; H2 type with abundant large angular rock fragments		11			1
31028	H2	1	22	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Dull orange fabric with brown margins; contains unusual black angular incs		11			1
31028	H2	3	18	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			11			1
31033	H2	7	122	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		11			1
31033	H4	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine vesicular sherd		11			1
31034	H2	1	31	1	Base	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		11			1
31034	H2	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		11			1
31035	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2, abraded		11			1
31035	H2	2	10	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small everted irregular rim		11			1
31041	H2	2	38	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shallow impressed lines ext; ?accidental	PRIA-Roman	H2 fabric with white vesicular incs		11			1
31041	H2	2	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz grit		11			1
31041	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext & rim	PRIA-Roman	Wide, flat topped everted rim; finely finished; angular quartz grit		11			1
31041	H2	1	24	1	Rim	Glob jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small beaded rim on glob jar		11			1
31041	H2	2	76	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 fabric with white vesicular incs		11			1
31041	H2	3	77	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with moderate to abundant angular quartz; bright orange ext		11			1
31041	H2	2	21	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		11			1
31041	H2	4	94	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant medium sized angular quartz grit		11			1
31041	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse to moderate angular quartz grit in a fine matrix		11			1
31041	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim		11			1
31041	H2	5	22	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown fabric with prominent white vesicular incs		11			1
31043	H2	11	452	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse to moderate large rock frags and smaller quartz		11			1
31043	H2	1	37	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short flat topped jar rim; fine black H2		11			1
31048	H1/H4	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		12			1
31048	H2	3	14	3	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished body ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		12			1
31048	H2	3	33	3	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman			12			1
31048	H2	1	32	1	Shoulder	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Odd muddy texture with sparse angular rock frags; black deposits int & ext		12			1
31048	H2	2	195	1	Rim	Ev Rim Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick ev rim with concave int profile on a thin body; fine H2 fabric		12			1

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
31048	H2	23	407	23	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy texture with sparse to moderate larger angular quartz grit		12			1
31048	H2	9	29	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			12			1
31048	H2	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick ?base; fine rounded quartz grit		12			1
31048	H2	37	255	37	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		12			1
31048	H2	2	327	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			12			1
31048	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Round topped rim		12			1
31048	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted round-topped rim		12			1
31048	H2	1	31	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical flat-topped rim		12			1
31050	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, evenly textured quartz gritted sherd, black throughout		12			1
31052	H2	1	64	1	Rim	Bowl	Smoothed body & rim	PRIA-Roman	Rounded rim with pronounced neck in a hard, very fine fabric; ?parallels		12	Yes		1
31052	H2	2	18	1	Rim	?Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed rim on a straight-sided, thin walled ? Bowl		12			1
31052	H2	2	39	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			12			1
31052	H2	1	213	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large 'convex rimmed jar' cf. Rigby 2004:Fig 6		12	Yes		1
31053	H2	13	546	1	Rim	Ev Rim Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	cf. Rigby's 'Pear-shaped' jar (2004: Fig 7)	322	12			1
31053	H2	56	881	56	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably one vessel, see also the rim from this context	322	12			1
31057	H2	4	50	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Possibly the same vessel		12			1
31057	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 type, flat topped everted rim		12			1
31057	H2	1	63	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat base with small foot		12			1
31060	H2	4	17	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			12			1
31061	H2	2	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			12			1
31061	H2	1	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer texture but with sparse large angular rock frags		12			1
31063	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy textured sherd with abundant fine rounded quartz		12			1
31063	H2	41	760	41	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably part of same vessel as rim		12			1
31063	H2	4	9	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			12			1
31063	H2	6	55	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		12			1
31063	H2	1	49	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer sandy fabric with moderate quantities of quartz grit		12			1
31063	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small everted rim sherd; finer H2 variant		12			1
31063	H2	1	17	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted, flat topped rim		12			1
31063	H2	17	405	17	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably only one vessel from this context		12			1
31063	H2	3	92	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small, clubbed vertical rim on a globular body; prominent quartz grit		12			1
31063	H2	6	331	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably only one vessel from this context; short clubbed pinched rim		12	Yes		1
31063	H2 with mica	7	155	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A coarse H2type fabric but with prominent gold mica (biotite) at surface		12			1
31068	H2	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, evenly textured quartz gritted sherd, black throughout		12			1
31071	H2	1	49	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surface ext	PRIA-Roman	Black deposit int		12			1
31071	H2	4	61	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		12			1
31082	H2	5	97	1	Rim & body	Ev Rim Glob jar	Smoothed ext	100BC-100AD	See Rigby 2004: Fig 7; fine quartz tempered body		12	Yes		1
31082	H2	4	78	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably one vessel		12			1
31082	H2	1	62	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Generally fine quartz grit but with occasional large rock fragments at the surface		12			1
31083	H1/H4	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		12			1
31083	H2	1	39	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Bevelled rim with finger marks externally		12	Yes		1
31083	H2	1	70	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rim is little more than a termination of the wall with slight smoothing ext		12			1
31083	H2	1	60	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse H2 variant with prominent angular white quartz		12			1
31083	H2	1	28	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Prominent angular quartz grit		12			1
31083	H2	10	330	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured sherds with moderate to common angular quartz grit		12			1
31083	H2	2	66	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Prominent angular quartz grit		12			1
31083	H2	2	91	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 variant		12			1
31083	H2	4	70	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		12			1
31083	H2	3	25	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse H2 variant		12			1
31083	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fragment of a flat topped rim		12			1
31083	H2	15	849	15	Base & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with pronounced medium coarse component giving a very distinctive surface texture		12			1
31083	H2	21	428	21	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Even finer type of H2 with abundant quartz grit		12			1
31083	H2	1	30	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Even finer type of H2 with abundant quartz grit		12			1
31083	H2	2	120	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short flat-topped rim, barely distinguished from the body		12			1
31083	H2	1	166	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short flat topped vertical rim; black deposit ext		12	Yes		1
31083	H2	1	125	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted, flat topped rim		12	Yes		1
31083	H2	1	32	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim with a bulge int & ext; ?parallels		12	Yes		1
31083	H2	1	37	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small, slightly everted rim		12			1
31083	H2	16	1422	16	Rim,BS & base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped, short necked jar with irregular rim; distinctive finish; one vessel		12	Yes		1
31083	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled jar with a small everted rim		12	Yes		1
31083	H2	9	14	9	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small shattered fragments containing quartz grit		12			1
31084	H2	2	39	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably the same vessel		12			1
31084	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			12			1
31090	H2	4	28	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		13			1
31090	H2	4	28	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		13			1
31090	H2	2	18	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with coarse angular quartz grit		13			1
31090	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded clubbed rim		13			1
31096	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman			13			1

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
31096	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Fine vertical lines of small impressions	M-LPRIA	Fine H2, bright orange ext, grey int (Photo)		13	Yes		1
31096	H2	1	24	1	Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		13			1
31096	H2	1	73	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with a substantial coarser component; rounded quartz		13			1
31096	H2	28	259	28	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		13			1
31096	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded rim, slightly everted		13			1
31096	H2 Coarse	2	79	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A coarsely textured H2 variant containing prominent round red grit		13			1
31096	H2 type	1	104	1	Rim	Large jar	Burnished rim and int of rim	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted square-sectioned rim with short neck; contains vesicular incs		13			1
31096	H2 type	19	192	19	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Closely resembles H2 but with distinctive white vesicular incs, resembling pumice		13			1
31104	H2	2	47	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 fabrics		13			1
31104	H2	24	189	23	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics; all abraded		13			1
31104	H2	1	28	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick everted rim; abraded		13			1
31104	H2	2	72	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim with small internal flange; irregular finish; less abraded		13	Yes		1
31104	H2 type	32	297	32	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft, fine sandy textured sherds, bright orange ext, grey core; all abraded and rounded		13			1
31108	H2	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			13			1
31112	H2	5	30	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type		13			1
31112	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim, slightly everted with flat top, globular body		13			1
31112	H2 Coarse	1	150	1	Rim	Jar	Flat topped rim with ext lip & short neck	PRIA-Roman	Fine pale grey fabric with large angular quartz& quartzite throughout; probably 1 vessel		13			1
31112	H2 Coarse	1	159	1	Base	Jar	Thick base	PRIA-Roman	Fine pale grey fabric with large angular quartz& quartzite throughout; probably 1 vessel		13			1
31112	H2 Coarse	19	684	19	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine pale grey fabric with large angular quartz& quartzite throughout; probably 1 vessel		13			1
31112	H2 Coarse	4	86	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Orange-brown sandy fabric, grey core with prominent angular quartz		13			1
31112	H2 Coarse	1	51	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Orange-brown sandy fabric, grey core with prominent angular quartz		13			1
31112	H2 Coarse	2	143	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim with distinct neck & clubbed lip; brown sandy fabric with large ang quartz		13			1
31112	H4 type	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Odd sherd, harder and more homogenous than normal H4 but with vesicular texture		13			1
31116	Crucible	1	6	1	Rim	Crucible	N/A	PRIA-Roman	Requires metallographic analysis		13			1
31116	H2	9	96	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with a coarse element and rounded reed grit		13			1
31116	H2	7	50	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		13			1
31116	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black fine quartz grit: pot disc		13			1
31116	H2	2	25	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted clubbed rim		13			1
31116	H2	3	38	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine even brown sandy textured quartz-tempered fabric		P19			
31116	H2 Coarse	2	99	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black H2 with abundant coarse round and sub-round quartz grit (large grains)		13			1
31119	H2	16	423	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		13			1
31119	H2	2	36	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with angular quartz grit		13			1
31119	H2	3	41	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			13			1
31119	H2	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		13			1
31119	H2	1	15	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain flat topped rim in a fine H2 fabric		13			1
31119	H2	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine, even sandy fabric with occasional fine rock frags		P19			
31122	H2	1	11	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with moderate angular rock frags		13			1
31125	H2	17	545	17	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Grey sandy H2, occasional larger incs, orange margins		13			1
31125	H2	5	166	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with prominent coarse angular element		13			1
31125	H2	4	52	4	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded rims in sandy orange & gray H2 fabrics		13			1
31125	H2	1	95	1	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Tall everted rim, orange sandy H2 with sparse larger angular quartz		13			1
31125	H4	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		13			1
31126	H2	3	147	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded base; pale grey sandy H2 with occasional rounded rock frags		13			1
31126	H2	28	1035	28	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various fine sandy H2 fabrics; probably 2/3 vessels		13			1
31126	H2	6	117	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine oxidised sandy fabric with occasional larger angular grit		13			1
31126	H2	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with soft red grit		13			1
31126	H2	9	26	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		13			1
31126	H2	6	320	6	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 fabrics		13			1
31126	H2	4	84	3	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Tall jar neck with small beaded rim		13			1
31126	H2	1	36	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	?Roman	Everted flat-topped rim; fine sandy textured quartz tempered fabric		P19			
31126	H2	3	109	3	BS	Jar	U/Dec	?Roman	Fine sandy textured fanbric with occasional larger rounded quartz grit		P19			
31127	H2	2	64	1	Rim	Jar	Burnished neck	PRIA-Roman	Tall neck with beaded rim in a fine even pale grey H2		13			1
31127	H2	4	191	4	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished surfaces	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		13			1
31127	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pinched decoration ext	?EIA	Fine sandy H2 with prominent soft red grit; distinctive vertical collared rim		13			1
31127	H2	14	439	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics; Large sherds from large vessels		13			1
31127	H2	3	33	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled vessel(s); finer H2 type		13			1
31127	H2	1	112	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine pale grey sandy hH2 with occasional large grit		13			1
31127	H2	1	59	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted jar rim with irregular lip; fine brown to orange H2 with occasional larger grit		13			1
31127	H2	1	109	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Tall neck with beaded rim, narrow bodies jar in a fine even pale grey H2		13			1
31127	H2	1	30	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavy rounded jar rim in a fine H2 with occasional larger grit		13			1
31127	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed, slightly everted rim		13			1
31127	H2 type	2	58	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?Roman	Fine hand-made sandy grey fabric with occasiaonl large angular flint & rock frags		P19			
31128	H2	2	7	2	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		13			1
31135	H2	6	63	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarser H2 type fabric		13			1
31135	H2	2	6	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped clubbed rim		13			1
31149	H2	1	7	1	BS/flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	No surfaces surviving		13			1
31503	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		13			1

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
31506	H2	5	88	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		13		1	
31506	H2	4	30	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with angular quartz grit		13		1	
31506	H2	1	48	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim with long neck and clubbed lip		13		1	
31506	H2	2	15	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain flat topped rim		13		1	
31506	H2	1	1	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim, abraded		13		1	
31509	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished surface ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		13		1	
31509	H2	1	27	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with a prominent medium-coarse quartz element		13		1	
31509	H2	14	125	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft, fine H2 type; grey core with bright orange margins, occasional angular quartz grit		13		1	
31509	H2	12	59	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with sparse to moderate larger quartz grit		13		1	
31509	H2	10	206	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional larger quartz grit		13		1	
31509	H2	2	48	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with soft red incs		13		1	
31509	H2	3	126	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain rounded rim, no neck		13		1	
31509	H2	1	35	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim with ext lip; bright orange surfaces, grey core, fine H2		13		1	
31509	H2	2	9	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small heavily abraded rim frags		13		1	
31513	H2	5	11	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		13		1	
117083	H2	2	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy quartz tempered fabric		14B		2	
117083	H2	1	28	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy body with rock frags & white vesicular grit		14B		2	
117083	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		14B		2	
	Total	**1187**	**24668**	**1137**										

Table 10: Hand-made pottery from plot 35

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
3501	H2	1	17	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed rim		1		48	1
3501	H2	12	147	12	Shoulder & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		1		48	1
3504	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sharply everted rim, square in X-section; some sooting ext		1		49	1
3504	H2	1	37	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			1		49	1
3505	H2	2	31	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			1		50	1
35000	H2	1	32	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with moderate sub-angular rock frags					
35001	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz tempered with occasional larger grit					
35001	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz tempered with sparse to moderate angular quartz grit					
35001	H2 type	1	22	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very fine grey body with occasional angular flint, white non-crystalline grit & sub-rounded quartz					
35028	H2	17	428	17	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional larger grit	268	15			1
35031	H2	11	46	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of finer H2 fabrics		14			1
35031	H2	4	114	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse large angular quartz incs very prominent at surface		14			1
35031	H2	4	47	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed rim; soft sandy H2, abraded		14			1
35031	H2	1	67	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short clubbed rim, slightly everted; finer H2		14			1
35031	H4	2	10	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		14			1
35048	H2	1	28	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick base in a fine H2 fabric		14			1
35048	H2	28	195	28	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		14			1
35048	H2	1	10	1	Fragment	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded lump		14			1
35064	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz tempered sherd					
35115	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		14			1
35193	H2	1	7	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Burnished surface ext	PRIA-Roman	Hard fine H2		15			1
35193	H2	48	1039	48	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Bright orange ox. fabric with gray core; abundant fine round quartz with sparse larger rounded		15			1
35193	H2	6	95	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional rock frags and flint		15			1
35193	H2	5	100	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with rounded rock frags & quartz		15			1
35193	H2	11	222	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse large rounded rock frags in a fine body		15			1
35193	H2	3	5	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded body sherds		15			1
35193	H2	3	49	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim jars (shapeless)		15			1
35193	H4	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			15			1
35208	H2	11	177	8	Rim	Ev Rim Glob jar	U/Dec	100BC-100AD	See Rigby 2004; Fig 7: Short everted rim on globular body	268	15			1
35208	H2	1	33	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	All of SFN 168 may be one vessel	268	15			1
35213	Fine sandy ware	2	49	2	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large angular lumps of fired clay; fabric as H2 in general terms		15			1
35219	?H1/H4	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular surfaces		15			1
35219	Fired clay	2	93	2	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Large angular lumps of fired clay; fabric as H2 in general terms		15			1
35219	H2	2	38	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		15			1
35232	H2	2	68	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Occasional water-rounded rock frags		15			1
35232	H2	2	22	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			15			1
35232	H2 with flint	1	49	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?LBA/PRIA	Dense body with abundant fine quartz & sparse angular flint with possible biotite		15			1
35232	H2 with flint	2	86	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?LBA/PRIA	Quartz & rock frags with occasional flint in a body resembling H2		15			1
35236	H2	1	33	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rounded rim on globular body; fine H2 type fabric		15			1
35236	H2	3	20	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		15			1
35238	H2	2	9	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Flat topped rim	PRIA-Roman	All sherds from this cxt are similar-one vessel?		15			1
35238	H2	22	125	22	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Generally a fine sandy textured fabric but with occasional large rounded quartzite pebbles		15			1

Appendix 2: Iron Age and Romano-British hand-made pottery Catalogue by plot
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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
35239	H2	34	253	34	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse larger rounded rock frags in a generally fine quartz tempered matrix		15			1
35239	H2	102	943	102	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		15			1
35239	H2	3	27	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick flat topped rim, clubbed with slight eversion		15			1
35239	H2	3	115	3	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted rim		15			1
35239	H2 Coarse	2	70	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine quartz grit with poorly sorted abundant angular quartz grit		15			1
35248	H2	1	34	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick-walled sherd w. black deposit int; moderately coarse sherds					
35250	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		15			1
35253	H2	2	47	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick walled vessel		15			1
35253	H2	2	38	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled vessel		15			1
35269	H2	8	120	8	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext surface	PRIA-Roman			15			1
35269	H2	11	121	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse larger angular rock frags in a generally fine quartz tempered matrix		15			1
35269	H4	127	311	127	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shattered and highly vesicular		15			1
35269	H4	18	158	18	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shattered and highly vesicular		15			1
35269	H4	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shattered and highly vesicular; pot discs		15			1
35269	H4	1	12	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shattered and highly vesicular		15			1
35269	H4	3	33	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shattered and highly vesicular; rounded clubbed rim		15			1
35270	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			15			1
35270	H2 type	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Very fine quartz grit with occasional larger grains; unusual brown sherd; not typical of H2		15			1
35270	H4	2	20	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular brown fabric		15			1
35270	U/ID	3	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext surface with impressed lines ext	PRIA-Roman	To be sent to Ruth for comment		15			1
35271	H4	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black deposit ext		15			1
35271	H4	2	24	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	?Sharply everted rim		15			1
35274	H2	1	25	1	Rim	Jar	Burnished ext surface	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rounded rim on globular body; fine black H2 type		15			1
35274	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type	270	15			1
35287	?Greyware	3	8	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?Roman	Abraded greyware? Check with Ruth		17			1
35287	H type	3	52	3	BS	Hollow ware	Parallel striations ext	?PRIA / Roman	Odd brown fabric; To be checked by Ruth	272	16			1
35287	H type	1	32	1	Ring foot base	Jar	Footed base	?PRIA/Roman	Odd brown fabric; To be checked by Ruth; ?implications for other RFBs		17			1
35287	H type	9	118	9	BS	Hollow ware	Some sherds with parallel striations ext	?PRIA/Roman	Odd soft brown fabric; check with Ruth		17			1
35287	H2	2	113	1	Rim	Ev Rim Glob jar	Smoothed rim & neck	100BC-100AD	See Rigby 2004; Fig 7	272	16			1
35287	H2	3	93	3	Rim	DCSh Jar	U/Dec	c.850-600BC	Vert neck, glob body; See Rigby 2004 but these examples are inH2, not STWITHH1; ?dating	272	16			1
35287	H2	6	432	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate large angular rock frags in a generally fine tempered matrix	272	16			1
35287	H2	10	603	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pale grey int, resembling Roman greyware	272	16			1
35287	H2	99	3219	99	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics	272	16			1
35287	H2	11	205	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled vessels	272	16			1
35287	H2	2	82	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot disc	272	16			1
35287	H2	3	57	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pale grey int, resembling Roman greyware; ox ext; pot disc	272	16			1
35287	H2	1	139	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pale grey int, resembling Roman greyware	272	16			1
35287	H2	1	64	1	Everted rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		272	16			1
35287	H2	12	1353	12	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics	272	16			1
35287	H2	1	54	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim jar	272	16			1
35287	H2	1	26	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finish is a pale grey, cf. Roman Greyware; funnel-necked rim	272	16			1
35287	H2	1	36	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Tall necked jar	272	16			1
35287	H2	1	61	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short irregular neck	272	16			1
35287	H2	3	510	1	Rim & body	Necked jar	U/Dec	100BC-100AD	cf Rigby but in H2, not CTW (H4)	272	16			1
35287	H2	3	397	1	Rim & body	Necked jar	U/Dec	100BC-100AD	cf Rigby but in H2, not CTW (H4)	272	16			1
35287	H2	1	46	1	Rim & body	Shouldered jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Globular body with shoulder and small everted rim	272	16			1
35287	H2	1	76	1	Rim & body	Shouldered jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Globular body with shoulder and everted rim	272	16			1
35287	H2	2	576	1	Rim	Wdg-Rim Glob Jar	U/Dec	c.100BC-c.100AD	U/Dec but carefully finished with pointed cap	272	16			1
35287	H2	1	50	1	Rim	Bead rim glob jar	U/Dec	100BC-100AD	See Rigby 2004; Fig 7		17			1
35287	H2	5	178	5	Rim	Ev Rim jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics and everted jar rim profiles		17			1
35287	H2	7	461	7	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		17			1
35287	H2	40	976	40	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		17			1
35287	H2	54	1172	54	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		17			1
35287	H2	21	792	21	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		17			1
35287	H2	4	81	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate large angular rock frags in a generally fine tempered matrix		17			1
35287	H2	2	42	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Poorly finished clubbed rim on a globular body		17			1
35287	H2	60	370	60	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		17			1
35287	H2	1	31	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot disc?		17			1
35287	H2	3	39	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rims		17			1
35287	H2	5	120	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Globular jar with short shapeless rounded rim		17			1
35287	H2	2	283	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short thick shapeless rim on a globular body		17			1
35287	H2	3	194	3	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short thick shapeless rim on a globular body		17			1
35287	H2	2	171	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short irregular thick neck on a shapeless thick-walled body		17			1
35287	H2	2	45	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick walled ev rim jar		17			1
35287	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled vessel, simple rim		17			1
35287	H2	1	25	1	Rim	Necked jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled vessel with tall neck on a globular body		17			1
35287	H2	5	109	1	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Simple vertical neck/rim on globular body		17			1

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
35287	H2	72	1470	72	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics; thick and thin walled vessels		18			1
35287	H2	5	68	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thinner walled vessels		18			1
35287	H2	193	481	193	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics; small chips and abraded frags		18			1
35287	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small pot disc		18			1
35287	H2	2	268	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate large angular rock frags in a generally fine tempered matrix		18			1
35287	H2	3	122	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 with occasional larger quartz grit		18			1
35287	H2	2	190	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finger marks int; low foot to base		18			1
35287	H2	9	764	9	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate large angular rock frags in a generally fine tempered matrix		18			1
35287	H2	2	237	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, slightly everted rim		18			1
35287	H2	3	83	3	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rim frags; form not clear but larger and thicker jars		18			1
35287	H2	2	40	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short necked jar with slightly everted rim; finer H2 fabric		18			1
35287	H2	1	52	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short necked jar with slightly everted rim; finer H2 fabric		18			1
35287	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small jar, fine fabric		18			1
35287	H2	38	2687	38	BS	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably one large, thick-walled vessel (see also base)		18			1
35287	H2	12	730	12	BS	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate large angular rock frags in a generally fine tempered matrix		18			1
35287	H2	2	72	2	Rim	Necked jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably the same vessel		18			1
35287	H2 Fine	10	168	10	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Unusual laminated fracture; fine black fabric with abundant fine quartz		18			1
35287	H2 Fine	3	47	3	Rim	Small jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Unusual fine fabric and distinctive sharply everted wedge-shaped rim		18			1
35287	H2 type	1	9	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	?PRIA/Roman	Perforated sherd / object-check with Ruth		17			1
35287	H2 with flint	1	144	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim jar; rare large frags of angular flint	272	16			1
35287	H4	4	31	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LPRIA/Roman	Vesicular		17			1
35287	H4	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		17			1
35287	H4	11	39	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		18			1
35287	H4	1	22	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick rounded rim; Form not clear		18			1
35287	U/ID	3	29	3	Rim	Jar	Diamond burnished lines on neck	?Roman	Soft brown fabric; Check with Ruth		17			1
35287	U/ID	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?Roman	Soft brown fabric; Check with Ruth		17			1
35295	H2	1	24	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		273	19			1
35295	H2	9	67	9	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		19			1
35295	H2	13	202	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	273	19			1
35295	H2	6	16	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		19			1
35295	H2	5	28	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer black H; laminated fabric		19			1
35295	H2	8	177	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics; includes some harder and denser examples		19			1
35295	H2	7	25	7	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded rim, probably only one or two vessels	273	19			1
35295	H2	1	20	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim on rounded body	273	19			1
35295	H2	108	3496	108	BS	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Most probably one vessel, see also rim sherds; Fine H2 with sparse-moderate large grit	273	19			1
35295	H2	4	352	1	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Part of large vessel from SFN273; simple vertical rim on rounded body	273	19			1
35295	H2	55	102	55	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small chips, flakes & fragments in a range of H2 fabrics	273	19			1
35295	H2 Coarse	2	109	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large, angular rock frags in a finer H2 body		19			1
35295	H2 Coarse	25	870	25	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large, angular rock frags in a finer H2 body		19			1
35295	H2 type	4	99	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?Roman	Fine, hand-made grey sandy fabric with occasional quartz grit resembling Roman greyware		P19			
35295	H4	6	37	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular	273	19			1
35295	H4	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		19			1
35296	H2	1	26	1	Rim	Jar	Burnished neck & rim	PRIA-Roman	Straight rim, slightly clubbed on a rounded body; Fine H2 fabric	275	19			1
35296	H2	15	465	11	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably one vessel; Fine H2 fabric with sparse large angular rock frags	275	19			1
35296	H2	45	486	45	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	275	19			1
35296	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot disc; fine H2 withsparse angular quartz grit	275	19			1
35296	H2	3	116	3	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	275	19			1
35296	H2	2	51	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Straight rim with rounded cap on a rounded body	275	19			1
35296	H2	5	77	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Straight rim, slightly clubbed on a rounded body; Fine H2 with sparse large white quartz grit	275	19			1
35296	H2	3	39	3	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Simple rims on shapeless jar bodies	275	19			1
35296	H2 type	1	30	1	BS	Hollow ware	Panels of striations with vertical strip	PRIA-Roman	?Deliberate decoration; Fine H2 type fabric but few incs	275	19			1
35296	H2 type	5	119	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	?Roman	Fine, hand-made grey sandy fabric with occasional quartz grit resembling Roman greyware	275	P19			
35329	H2	8	140	8	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim on globular jar		15			1
35355	H type	10	2	10	Crumbs	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Small crumbs of fired clay/pot		19			1
35359	H2	1	24	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded base		19			1
35359	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot disc; fine H2 withsparse angular quartz grit		19			1
35359	H2	25	84	25	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics; small sherds are rounded and abraded		19			1
35359	H2	2	7	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim on globular jar		19			1
35361	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext surface	PRIA-Roman			19			1
35361	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pot disc	PRIA-Roman	Well finished pot disc in a fine H2 fabric		19			1
35361	H2	4	37	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		19			1
35363	H2	42	93	42	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			19			1
35363	H4	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		19			1
35368	H2	4	24	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			20			1
35368	H2	16	130	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			20			1
35368	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			20			1
35368	H2	3	59	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			20			1

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35368	H2	1	33	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly clubbed rim with shallow groove on the top		20			1
35368	H4	17	109	17	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		20			1
35368	H4	15	116	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		20			1
35368	H4	6	38	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		20			1
35368	H4	2	51	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		20			1
35374	H1 type	3	7	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Soft brown fabric with fine vesicle; not typical H1		20			1
35374	H1 type	5	7	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft brown fabric with fine vesicles; not typical H1		20			1
35374	H2	48	128	48	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small sherds & flakes in a range of H2 fabrics		20			1
35374	H2	30	407	30	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		20			1
35374	H2	25	230	24	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		20			1
35374	H2	43	47	43	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded sherds		20			1
35374	H2	13	62	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		20			1
35374	H2	3	28	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded rim frags		20			1
35374	H2	6	206	6	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shapeless jars with short slightly everted rims; normal range of H2 fabrics		20			1
35374	H2	1	38	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded clubbed rim; black deposit ext		20			1
35374	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Facetted clubbed rim; fine fabric		20			1
35374	H2 Fine	3	88	1	BS	Shouldered jar	Burnished ext surface	PRIA-Roman	High shouldered jar		20	Yes		1
35374	H2 Fine	5	102	4	Rim	Small Glob jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Small everted beaded rim on a globular body; fine hard black fabric		20			1
35374	H2 Fine	2	22	1	Rim	?Bowl	Smoothed ext surfaces	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive square-sectioned rim		20			1
35374	H2 Fine	2	49	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard fine thin walled vessel, striations ext		20			1
35376	H2	6	46	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		20			1
35376	H2	30	38	30	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded sherds in the finer H2 fabrics		20			1
35376	H2	2	4	2	Footed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded base frags		20			1
35376	H2	1	39	1	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick rounded rim		20			1
35376	H4	2	10	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		20			1
35382	H2 Fine	18	24	18	BS/flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with abundant fine quartz grit		20			1
35406	H type	7	1	7	Crumbs	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Very small crumbs & dust		20			1
35424	H2	1	15	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			20			1
35463	H2 Fine	23	279	1	Profile	Shouldered jar	Burnished ext surface	LPRIA-E.Roman	Very finely finished jar with ring foot base & high shoulder	276	20	Yes		1
35502	H2	2	65	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			20			1
35507	H4	18	197	18	Rim & BS	Wedge-rim jar	U/Dec	LPRIA-Roman	Vesicular		20			1
35510	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			20			1
35513	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with moderate sub-angular rock frags					
35537	H2	5	99	1	Rim & BS	Shouldered jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	High shouldered jar with short everted rim		20	Yes		1
35537	H2	1	50	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Narrow jar		20			1
35537	H2	2	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			20			1
35537	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded flake		20			1
35537	H2	2	29	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine, evenly sorted quartz temper		20			1
35592	H2	4	189	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 fabric with occasional larger quartz grit; Short vertical neck on globular body		21			1
35592	H2	1	58	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine H2 fabric with occasional larger quartz grit; Short vertical neck on globular body		21			1
35592	H2 type	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	?Roman	Fine, hand-made grey sandy fabric with occasional quartz grit resembling Roman greyware		P19			
35592	H2 type	2	14	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?Roman	Fine, hand-made grey sandy fabric with occasional quartz grit resembling Roman greyware		P19			
35629	H4	14	80	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Highly vesicular		21			1
	Total	**2171**	**38074**	**2074**										

Table 11: Hand-made pottery from plot 36

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
3118	H2	2	42	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		1			1
3609	H2	4	28	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type, abundant fine quartz		1		57	1
3613	H2	6	27	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		1		57	1
3618	H2	6	112	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick walled vessel in a soft, sandy fabric with occasional prominent red incs		1			1
117025	H2	1	225	1	Perf Base	"Flowerpot"	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; perforated base, resembling a flowerpot!		15B			2
117025	H2	2	23	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			15B			2
117025	H2	23	343	23	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional larger quartz		15B			2
117025	H2	3	198	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional larger rounded quartz grit		15B			2
117025	H2	2	100	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded jar with slightly everted clubbed rim		15B			2
117025	H4	3	54	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Narrow everted rim; vesicular		15B			2
117025	H4	6	127	3	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim, vesicular		15B			2
117025	H4	4	111	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		15B			2
117025	H4	126	1096	126	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		15B			2
117025	H4	1	103	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular; slightly everted rim, black deposit ext		15B			2
117083	H2	3	123	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with angular rock frags		15B			2
119127	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 3mm		15B			2
119127	H2	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		15B			2

Appendix 2: Iron Age and Romano-British hand-made pottery Catalogue by plot
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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
119131	H2	65	358	65	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with sparse / moderate angular rock frags		15B			2
119131	H2	2	21	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft brown sandy H2		15B			2
119131	H2	1	2	1	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Bright orange fine sandy flake		15B			2
119131	H4	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular, brown		15B			2
119134	H2	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		15B			2
119138	H2	6	228	3	Rim	Wide-mouth jar	Faint finger imps on top of rim	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2; with angular rock frags up to 6mm; flat-topped clubbed rim		15B			2
119138	H2	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	Stamped decoration	PRIA-Roman	Very unusual stamped decoration; no parallels found		15B	Yes		2
119138	H2	3	120	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim on globular body; H2		15B			2
119138	H2	27	690	25	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with moderate, well sorted angular rock frags up to 6mm		15B			2
119138	H2	32	199	32	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2, occasional rock frags		15B			2
119138	H2	1	25	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed, slightly everted rim; sandy H2 with angular rock frags		15B			2
119138	H4	10	26	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			15B			2
119139	H2	2	51	2	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with moderate well-sorted sub-angular quartz grit up to 4mm		15B			2
119139	H2	2	24	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy brown H2		15B			2
119139	H2	1	65	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags up to 5mm		15B			2
119139	H2	7	35	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			15B			2
119139	H2	3	31	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy black H2		15B			2
119139	H2	2	29	1	Rim	Wide-mouth jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2; slightly inturned rim		15B			2
119142	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		15B			2
119142	H4	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		15B			2
119144	H2	2	34	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with well-sorted rock frags up to 4mm, occasional large grit up to 8mm		15B			2
119150	H2	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			24			2
119150	H2	5	179	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2 with well-sorted rock frags up to 5mm	1383	15B			2
119150	H2	13	209	8	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black sandy H2 with prominent rock frags with abundant angular rock frags up to 8mm	1384	15B			2
119150	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with angular quartz up to 6mm		15B			2
119150	H2	4	367	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large vessel; coarse sandy fabric with rock frags up to 2mm		15B			2
119150	H2	5	160	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional rock frags		15B			2
119150	H2	2	26	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse angular rock frags up to 2mm; bright orange patches		15B			2
119150	H2	11	43	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sherds		15B			2
119150	H2	4	10	4	Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			15B			2
119150	H2	1	15	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		15B			2
119150	H2	4	72	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy fabric	1384	15B			2
119150	H2	1	29	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional rock frags		15B			2
119150	H2	2	60	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse angular rock frags up to 2mm; bright orange patches		15B			2
119154	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		15B			2
119156	H2	2	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with large, poorly sorted angular rock frags up to 6mm		15B			2
119160	H2	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded sherd; sandy H2		15B			2
119162	H2	6	3	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded sherds & flakes		15B			2
119162	H2	1	3	1	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2, flaked sherds		15B			2
119170	?Crucible	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pale grey overfired fragment		15B			2
119170	H type	3	8	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded abraded fragments		15B			2
119170	H2	3	17	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		15B			2
119170	H2	3	3	3	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		15B			2
119170	H4	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded sherd		15B			2
119176	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy body		15B			2
119176	H2	2	30	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		15B			2
119176	H2	1	6	1	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 flake		15B			2
119176	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional angular flint		15B			2
119182	H2	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant well-sorted rock frags		15B			2
119182	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		15B			2
119186	H2	2	37	1	Rim	Barrel jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	See Rigby 2004; Fig 4: Fine black sandy H2 with inturned rim		15B			2
119186	H2	7	165	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with moderate angular rock frags up to 4mm		15B			2
119186	H2	1	3	1	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		15B			2
119186	H2	1	111	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant well-sorted rock frags up to 8mm		15B			2
119188	H2	7	42	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sandy sherds, sparse rock frags		15B			2
119196	H2	5	20	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sandy sherds		15B			2
119199	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		15B			2
119203	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with sparse prominent white quartz up to 6mm		16B			2
119207	H2	1	20	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2; rounded clubbed rim		16B			2
119211	H2	7	32	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black sandy H2 with abundant angular rock frags up to 3mm		16B			2
119223	?Crucible	1	1	1	Fragment	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small slag-like lump		16B			2
119223	H2	3	21	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with prominent angular rock frags up to 8mm		16B			2
119223	H2	8	71	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		16B			2
119238	H2	3	7	3	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 flakes		16B			2
119250	H2	8	447	1	Perf Base	"Flowerpot"	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with abundant angular rock frags up to 8mm; hole in centre of base (flowerpot style)		16B			2
119250	H2	10	296	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	As the base from this context, may be part of the same vessel		16B			2
119250	H2	1	38	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional rounded rock frags		16B			2

Appendix 2: Iron Age and Romano-British hand-made pottery Catalogue by plot
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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
119255	H2	1	1	1	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded frag		16B			2
119258	H2	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			16B			2
119258	H2	3	4	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown sandy H2		16B			2
119258	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded rim, sandy H2 with angular rock frags		16B			2
119258	H2	4	42	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy quartz tempered with occasional sub-angular rock frags					
119258	H4	4	29	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			16B			2
119270	H2	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		16B			2
119270	H2	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 withred rock frags up to 2mm		16B			2
119270	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical, slightly everted rim; sandy H2, abraded		16B			2
119295	H2	9	22	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		16B			2
119295	H4	6	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		16B			2
119802	H2	1	9	1	Rim	Barrel jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	See Rigby 2004; Fig 4: Inturned rim; Hard black sandy with sparse angular rock frags		16B			2
119802	H2	3	24	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with well-sorted rock frags		16B			2
119803	H2	1	168	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with prominent sub-angular large white quartz up to 5mm; slightly everted pinched rim		16B			2
119803	H2	1	61	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with moderate poorly sorted angular rock frags up to 8mm		16B			2
119803	H2	6	76	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		16B			2
119803	H4	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			16B			2
119814	H2	2	45	1	Rim	Jar	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Small beaded rim; fine brown sandy H2		16B			2
119814	H2	1	214	1	Rim	Glob Jar	Smoothed neck & rim	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant well-sorted rock frags up to 10mm; flat-topped rim with ext beading		16B			2
119814	H2	1	15	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with angular quartz grit		16B			2
119814	H2	7	464	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant well-sorted rock frags up to 10mm		16B			2
119814	H2	6	119	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown sandy H2 with angular rock frags up to 8mm		16B			2
119814	H2	26	287	26	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		16B			2
119814	H2	7	195	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with prominent moderate large angular quartz up to 10mm		16B			2
119814	H2	3	81	3	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant well-sorted rock frags up to 6mm; everted flat-topped rim		16B			2
119814	H2	2	16	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		16B			2
119814	H4	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sherd		16B			2
119816	H2	2	60	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags up to 8mm		16B			2
119826	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with prominent poorly sorted angular quartz up to 6mm		16B			2
119826	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		16B			2
119830	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		16B			2
119830	H2	7	399	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pale grey sandy fabric with angular rock frags		16B			2
119830	H2	3	30	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse angular rock frags up to 2mm		16B			2
119830	H2	1	147	1	Rim	Wide-mouth jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped pinched rim; pale grey sandy H2 with angular rock frags		16B			2
119839	H2	6	97	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant well-sorted rock frags up to 6mm		16B			2
119839	H2	9	38	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		16B			2
119843	H2	6	45	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse rock frags up to 2mm		16B			2
119844	H2	2	51	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rounded rim; sandy H2		16B			2
119844	H2	2	8	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		16B			2
119844	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags up to 6mm; abraded		16B			2
119844	H2	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black H2 with angular rock frags		16B			2
119844	H2	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with quartz		16B			2
119844	H2 type	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pale grey overfired fragments		16B			2
119845	H2	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			16B			2
119846	H2	1	11	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy brown H2 with occasional rounded quartz		16B			2
119846	H2	2	55	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		16B			2
119846	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse angular rock frags		16B			2
119846	H2	1	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy oxidised H2		16B			2
119846	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded rounded sherd		16B			2
119846	H4	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse vesicular		16B			2
	Total	**673**	**10427**	**619**										

Table 12: Hand-made pottery from plot 37

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
37	117083	H2	3	49	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with abundant angular rock frags up to 6mm	14B	2
37	119623	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Common well sorted sub-angular rock frags in a fine sandy fabric	14B	2

Table 13: Hand-made pottery from plot 40

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
40	117027	H4	4	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		14B			2

Table 14: Hand-made pottery from plot 43

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
43	117083	H2	7	160	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant angular rock frags up to 6mm	14B	2
43	117083	H2	2	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags	14B	2
43	117083	H2	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags in a sandy H2 fabric	14B	2
43	117083	H2	2	18	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags	14B	2
43	117083	H2	2	13	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	14B	2
43	117083	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2	14B	2
43	117083	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised H2	14B	2

Table 15: Hand-made pottery from plot 45

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
45	4519	H2	2	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small heavily abraded sherd	1		77		1

Table 16: Hand-made pottery from plot 47

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Tr.	Season
4707	?H type	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Two small abraded oxidised sherds	1		1
4707	H type	3	15	3	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Three frags of vesicular oxidised pottery	1		1
4707	H2	1	21	1	Rim	Jar	Burnished surfaces int & ext	PRIA-Roman	Straight rim on ovoid body	1		1
4707	H2	2	18	2	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surfaces	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric; cf. 4709	1		1
4707	H2	1	41	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Simple rounded rim barely distinguished from body; coarse H2 fabric	1		1
4707	H2 Coarse	2	36	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with pronounced medium coarse component giving a very distinctive surface texture	1		1
4707	H2 Coarse	3	52	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	1		1
4709	H type	11	19	11	BS/frags	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Small rounded fragments of oxidised pottery & fired clay	1		1
4709	H2	2	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surface ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric	1		1
4709	H2	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		1		1
4709	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		1		1
4709	H2 Coarse	9	116	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	1		1
4711	H2 type	2	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very coarse fabric with large angular rock frags and a laminated fracture	1		1
4726	H2	3	163	3	Rim	Jar	Finger imps on top of rim	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags up to 5mm; everted rim with finger imps on top of flat rim	17B		2
4726	H2	10	91	10	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	17B		2
4726	H2	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine hard black H2	17B		2
4726	H2	26	831	26	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse angular quartz & rock frags	17B		2
4726	H2	6	57	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2; abraded	17B		2
4726	H2	1	28	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags with biotite	17B		2
4726	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags	17B		2
4726	H2	2	20	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded rim frags	17B		2
4726	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded; sandy texture with occasional sub-rounded rock frags			
4732	Fired clay	4	7	4	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Soft abraded fragments	17B	203	2
4732	H2	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rough fracture with abundant quartz grit & biotite	17B	203	2
4732	H2	3	53	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy body with occasional larger quartz grit	17B	203	2
4735	H2	3	32	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with rock frags	17B	209	2
119052	H2	2	14	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sherds with angular rock frags up to 4mm	17B		2
119052	H2	8	58	1	Rim & BS	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical pinched flat-topped rim; fine sandy fabric; thin walled with laminated fracture	17B		2
119056	H2	9	63	9	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown sandy H2; abraded	17B		2
119056	H2	1	47	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with soft rounded rd grit up to 6mm but mainly finer	17B		2
119058	H2	2	41	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded base sherds; fine sandy body with sparse/moderate angular quartz grit	17B		2
119058	H2	1	108	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sherd with poorly sorted angular rock frags up to 5mm, occasional large up to 10mm	17B		2
119058	H2	3	86	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with sparse sub-rounded rock frags up to 6mm; abraded	17B		2
119058	H2	2	1	2	Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy flakes	17B		2
119060	H2	17	69	17	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded H2, mainly fine textured	17B		2
119060	H4	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		17B		2
119062	H2	1	8	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional rock frags	17B		2
119062	H2	3	11	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; rounded abraded sherds	17B		2
119062	H2	16	72	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded and shattered body sherds; fine sandy quartz & sparse/moderate rock frags	17B		2
119064	H2	2	2	2	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded sherd & a flake	17B		2
119069	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2	17B		2
119071	H2	5	33	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional rock frags; abraded	17B		2
119073	H2	5	55	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with abundant angular rock frags	17B		2
119073	H2	5	37	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2, abraded	17B		2

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Tr.	Season
119077	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded fine sandy BS	17B		2
119077	H2	11	39	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sherds , rock tempered	17B		2
119087	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	17B		2
119087	H2	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with soft red grit up to 6mm, mainly finer	17B		2
119087	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, fine sandy H2	17B		2
119088	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded body sherd	17B		2
119088	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled jar; abraded and flaked	17B		2
119089	H2	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	17B		2
119089	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 w angular rock frags	17B		2
119091	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags, up to 4mm, occasionally up to 8mm; crumbly sherd	17B		2
119092	H2	4	51	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sandy H2 with angular rock frags	17B		2
119095	H2	3	20	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant rock frags up to 6mm	17B		2
119097	H2	1	50	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy body with occasional angular rock frags	17B		2
119097	H2	1	35	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with soft red incs & occasional quartz	17B		2
119097	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; heavily abraded	17B		2
119098	H2	2	77	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with common, well-sorted angular white quartz	17B		2
119098	H2	1	37	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shallow scoring ext; fine sandy H2 with sparse rock frags	17B		2
119098	H2	7	136	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Smooth fabric with rock frags; abraded	17B		2
119098	H2	11	45	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2; all abraded	17B		2
119098	H2	2	18	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	17B		2
119098	H2	1	51	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine dense pale grey body with angular rock frags & soft red grit	17B		2
119098	H2	2	22	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical, flat-topped rim; smooth body with sub-angular rock frags up to 6mm	17B		2
119098	H2 Coarse	1	35	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with large angular rock frags up to 14mm	17B		2
119099	H2	6	656	1	Rim & BS	Ev Rim Glob Jar	U/Dec	AD70-AD120	See Rigby 2004; 41; soft H2 with well-sorted soft red grit up to 8mm; check date range?	17B		2
119099	H2	3	21	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	17B		2
119099	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Round clubbed rim with angular rock frags	17B		2
	Total	**254**	**3832**	**237**								

Table 17: Hand-made pottery from plot 49

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
49	117050	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional rock frags	14B	2
49	117083	H4	2	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		14B	2
49	119010	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy with angular rock frags up to 4mm	14B	2
49	119010	H2	7	67	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags	14B	2
49	119010	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Round rim with abundant angular rock frags up to 8mm	14B	2
49	119015	H2	2	35	2	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with large angular rock frags	14B	2
49	119015	H2	21	65	21	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	BS & flakes; rock frags in an oxidised matrix	14B	2

Table 18: Hand-made pottery from plot 51

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
1090	H4	3	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular	22			1
5111	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		1			1
5112	H2	1	64	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very coarse with angular rock frags	1		85	1
5112	H2	2	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type	1		85	1
5112	Scored ware	1	90	1	BS	Hollow ware	Deep scoring ext	MC3rd BC-MC1st AD	See Elsdon 1992	1		85	1
5114	H2	6	31	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		1			1
5116	H2	1	36	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very coarse fabric containing large angular rock frags	1		84	1
5118	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		1		84	1
5119	H2	4	27	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy textured fabric	1			1
5119	H2	35	401	1	Complete	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick black carbonised deposit ext; fabric black throughout	1	Yes		1
5120	H2	5	34	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type	1			1
5121	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine, even Q temper with occasional larger incs	1			1
5128	H2	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		1		86	1
5128	H2 Coarse	1	13	1	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse with angular rock frags int; short vertical neck with rounded rim	1		86	1
5132	H2	6	153	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		1			1
5139	H2	9	39	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics	1			1
51003	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2, striations ext	21			1
51003	H2	11	122	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin base & walls, dense black body with abundant quartzite grit	21			1
51003	H2 Coarse	1	220	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags & white vesicular 'pumice-like' grit	21			1
51005	H2	12	50	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	21			1
51005	H2 Coarse	2	22	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse sub-angular rock frags	21			1

Appendix 2: Iron Age and Romano-British hand-made pottery Catalogue by plot
Chris G. Cumberpatch

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
51005	H2 type	3	2	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive black body with abundant fine angular white quartz giving a speckled appearance	21			1
51014	H2	6	47	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range ofH2	21			1
51016	H2	3	26	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional larger angular grit	21			1
51016	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2, small rim frag	21			1
51021	H2	1	11	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		21			1
51021	H2	5	35	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2	21			1
51022	H2	4	12	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	21			1
51022	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical neck with rounded rim; fine black body with common angular rock frags	21			1
51029	H2	5	94	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2, black throughout; occasional rounded quartz grit	21			1
51029	H2	3	55	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		21			1
51029	H2	6	1	6	Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded flakes	21			1
51031	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with common well-sorted larger angular grit	21			1
51033	H2	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		21			1
51034	H2	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with angular rock frags; thick black deposit ext	21			1
51037	H2	4	64	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric with large angular rock frags	21			1
51037	H2	7	43	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	21			1
51043	H2	2	69	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with moderate to abundant quartzite	21			1
51043	H2	5	45	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse larger quartz grit	21			1
51043	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric	21			1
51049	H2	1	33	1	Rim	?Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Irregular rounded rim, pinched; fine black H2	21			1
51049	H2	2	73	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Irregular flat bases	21			1
51049	H2	1	50	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine gray H2 with orange ext margins; prominent white quartz & ang rock frags; ?pot disc	21			1
51049	H2	18	87	18	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	21			1
51049	H2	2	113	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	21			1
51049	H2	5	110	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics; sparse to moderate angular quartz	21			1
51049	H2	2	195	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with moderate angular quartz grit & rock frags	21			1
51049	H2	33	822	33	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine gray H2 with orange ext margins; prominent white quartz & ang rock frags	21			1
51049	H2	1	306	1	Footed base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine dark grey H2 with moderate angular rock frags & quartz	21			1
51049	H2	3	28	3	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Irregular rounded rims; shapeless jars	21			1
51053	H2	1	44	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fin H2 with occasional large quartz & rock frags	21			1
51056	H2	5	87	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of finer H2 fabrics	21			1
51056	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine grey H2 with bright orange ext surface	21			1
51056	H2	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with angular rock frags	21			1
51056	H2	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown H2 with sparse but prominent white quartz	21			1
51058	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	21			1
51058	H2 Coarse	18	231	18	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate to abundant sub-angular rock frags	21			1
51059	H2	16	204	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	21			1
51059	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot disc?	21			1
51059	H2	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarser H2 with large grits below surface	21			1
51059	H2	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Broken at angle with base; fine black H2	21			1
51059	H2	1	52	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small foot; fine H2	21			1
51059	H2 Coarse	1	146	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with prominent large angular rock frags at surface; finer quartz, rounded	21			1
51060	H2	1	6	1	Base	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	22			1
51060	H2	3	35	2	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	22			1
51060	H2	3	132	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse angular rock frags & rounded quartz grains	22			1
51060	H2	1	29	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine angular white grit; vesicular surfaces	22			1
51060	H2	1	16	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 fabric	22			1
51060	H2	2	118	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate to abundant sub-angular quartz at surface	22			1
51060	H2	132	2041	132	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse to moderate quartz, rock frags & occasional flint	22			1
51060	H2	3	163	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags & sparse soft rounded red grit	22			1
51060	H2	5	78	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	22			1
51060	H2	1	88	1	Thick base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick footed base with sparse quartz & occasional flint	22			1
51060	H2	14	252	13	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped, slightly everted rim with short neck; abundant fine quartz with occ angular flint	22			1
51060	H2	1	51	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Round top, short neck rim; slight carination; fine H2 with soft red incs	22			1
51060	H2	1	27	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted, flat topped rim; abraded; Fine H2 w. occasional angular quartz	22			1
51060	H2	1	22	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim; fine H2 fabric	22			1
51060	H2 type	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very fine reduced fabric with soft round red grit	22			1
51066	H2	11	106	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2;abraded	22			1
51066	H2	4	58	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with sparse sub-rounded quartz & angular flint	22			1
51066	H2	3	35	3	Footed base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small footed base; abraded & rounded	22			1
51066	H4	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine vesicular sherd	22			1
51072	H2	6	59	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black fabric with moderate-abundant rock frags; pimply surface; one vessel	22			1
51072	H2	2	28	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with fine soft red incs	22			1
51072	H2	1	32	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with occasional soft rock frags	22			1
51072	Scored ware	1	91	1	BS	Hollow ware	Prominent coarse combing ext	MC3BC-MC1AD	Moderate to common quartz & rock frags; local fabric	22			1
51086	H2	19	56	19	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Unusual thin abraded flakes with abundant rounded rock frags; abraded	22			1
51088	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with rock frags	22			1

Appendix 2: Iron Age and Romano-British hand-made pottery Catalogue by plot
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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
51090	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2	22			1
51096	H2	1	73	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with occasional white quartz and ang rock frags; black deposit int & ext	22			1
51096	H2	5	238	5	BS	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with moderate diverse types of sub-angular rock frags; thick walled vessels	22			1
51096	H2	1	34	1	Rim	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse angular rock frags	22			1
51096	H2	1	23	1	Rim	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain round topped slightly everted rim; fine H2 with sparse angular rock frags	22			1
51098	H2	5	25	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine grey H2 with sparse-moderate rock frags	22			1
51098	H2	2	157	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim/neck on rounded jar; sparse-moderate angular rock frags	22			1
51098	H2	1	28	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse, poorly sorted angular rock frags; ev flat topped rim	22			1
51098	H2	93	1889	93	BS	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with varying quantities of coarse rock frags & quartz	22			1
51098	H2 Coarse	47	1955	47	BS	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant large, angular rock frags in a fine black H2 fabric	22			1
51098	H2 Coarse	76	703	7	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant large angular rock frags in a fine black H2 fabric; thick slightly ev rim	22			1
51098	H2 hyper-coarse	40	2189	1	Rim & BS	Large jar	Everted, slightly dished rim	PRIA-Roman	Very large (8-10mm) rock frags in a fine black H2 fabric; prominent at surface	22			1
51099	H2	2	41	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Generally fine abundant quartz temper with sparse to moderate larger quartz grit	23			1
51101	H2	2	220	2	Rim	CG Jar	U/Dec	?c.900BC-c.600BC	Short thin vertical neck/rim on a thick globular body; cf Rigby Collared Globular Jar (2004: Fig 6, 40)	23			1
51101	H2	1	13	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy fabric	23			1
51101	H2	5	105	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse H2 variant with angular rock frags protruding through surfaces	23			1
51101	H2	3	38	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type	23			1
51101	H2	4	150	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Generally fine abundant quartz temper with sparse to moderate larger quartz grit	23			1
51101	H2	7	191	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine quartz grit with sparse to moderate angular quartz grit	23			1
51101	H2	1	9	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded flat topped rim sherd	23			1
51101	H2	1	30	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim with flat-topped clubbed rim on a narrow body	23			1
51101	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim, hyper-coarse fabric	23			1
51101	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy, abraded with angular rock frags				
51101	H2 Coarse	3	217	3	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	23			1
51101	H2 Coarse	5	249	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	23			1
51101	H2 Coarse	5	184	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	23			1
51101	H2 Coarse	19	616	19	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	23			1
51101	H2 Coarse	4	80	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	23			1
51101	H2 Coarse	2	75	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric-simple flat topped slightly everted rims	23			1
51101	H2 Coarse	1	13	1	BS	Pot disc	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	23			1
51101	H2 Coarse	1	87	1	Rim	Thin wall S Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper coarse fabric; thinner rim, appears not to be circular in shape-?accidental	23			1
51103	H2	1	48	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarser H2 type	23			1
51103	H2	5	154	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarser H2 type	23			1
51103	H2	5	64	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Generally fine abundant quartz temper with sparse to moderate larger quartz grit	23			1
51103	H2 Coarse	7	42	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	23			1
51103	H2 Coarse	1	35	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	23			1
51105	H2 Coarse	7	61	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	23			1
51105	H2 Coarse	5	25	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse H2 variant	23			1
51107	H2	2	16	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz sand	23			1
51107	H2	2	8	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		23			1
51107	H2	2	20	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Lumps of fired clay, probably pottery but no surfaces surviving	23			1
51110	H2	10	93	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Generally fine abundant quartz temper with sparse to moderate larger quartz grit	23			1
51112	H2	4	6	4	Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		23			1
51113	H2	70	804	70	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Generally finer fabric with sparse to moderate coarser grains	23			1
51113	H2	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised sandy fabric with moderate rock fragments	23			1
51113	H2	16	128	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Generally fine abundant quartz temper with sparse to moderate larger quartz grit	23			1
51113	H2	3	17	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		23			1
51113	H2	3	152	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Generally finer fabric with sparse to moderate coarser grains	23			1
51113	H2 Coarse	1	12	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	23			1
51113	H2 Coarse	1	7	1	BS	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	23			1
51130	H2	2	3	2	Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		23			1
51130	H2 Coarse	3	17	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		23			1
117083	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black body with abundant large sub-angular rock frags up to 10mm	14B			2
117083	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy with soft red incs	14B			2
	Total	997	19560	827									

Table 19: Hand-made pottery from plot 53

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
53	117038	H2	4	23	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse angular rock frags	14B	2
53	117038	H2	1	1	1	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine soft grey heavily abraded sherd	14B	2
53	117041	H2	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded frags	14B	2
53	117046	H type	1	1	1	Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine oxidised flake	14B	2
53	117046	H2	3	5	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with fine rock frags; abraded sherds	14B	2
53	117048	H2	4	15	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sherds with angular rock frags	14B	2

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
53	117048	H2	2	11	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted rim with abundant fine angular rock frags; abraded	14B	2
53	117048	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted rim with abundant fine angular rock frags; abraded	14B	2

Table 20: Hand-made pottery from plot 58

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Tr.	Season
58	3625	H2	1	36	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard, sandy with sparse angular quartz grit	1	36	1

Table 21: Hand-made pottery from plot 68

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Season
117083	H2	2	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded sherd; fine sandy texture with sparse larger quartz & one large flint	18B		2
119301	H2	3	32	1	BS	Hollow ware	Cord imps ext	?Early PreH/ PRIA	Rock tempered but the decoration resembles earlier prehistoric styles	18B	Yes	2
119301	H2	1	40	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Single cord imp below rim	?Early PreH/ PRIA	Rock tempered but the decoration resembles earlier prehistoric styles	18B	Yes	2
119301	H2	1	25	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse angular rock frags giving a distinctive pimply finish under smoothed surface	18B		2
119301	H2	8	136	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse angular rock frags giving a distinctive pimply finish under smoothed surface	18B		2
119301	H2	10	153	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics with rock frags	18B		2
119301	H2	6	41	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 ; all abraded	18B		2
119316	H2	10	26	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with angular rock frags	18B		2
119324	H2?	3	1	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded sherds	18B		2
119343	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled sherd; fine angular rock frags	18B		2
119345	H2	3	7	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded sherds	18B		2
119346	H2	4	14	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	18B		2
119350	H2	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Odd laminated fracture with soft rounded rock frags	18B		2
119350	H2	6	34	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine rounded quartz grit with prominent but fine angular white quartz	18B		2
119351	H2	2	27	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Two lumps in an oxidised fabric with rock frags up to 5mm	18B		2
119351	H2	2	6	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim with angular quartz grit; very small BS	18B		2
119360	H2	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		18B		2
119360	H2	2	18	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with rock frags	18B		2
119363	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with fine rock frags up to 3mm	18B		2
119363	H2	1	1	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2	18B		2
119369	H type	2	26	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?PRIA / Roman	Heavily abraded rounded frags	18B		2
119382	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded sherd with angular quartz grit	18B		2
119400	H2 Coarse	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags; two types of rock	18B		2
119403	H2	1	100	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very thick sherd with abundant (2-4mm) angular rock frags	18B		2
119403	H2	6	64	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sherds with prominent rock frags	18B		2
119404	H2	6	29	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various H2 fabrics	18B		2
119404	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim; fine H2	18B		2
119407	H2	1	113	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large, thick-walled vessel; large angular rock frags 10mm+	18B		2
119407	H2	2	91	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black deposit int; sandy with rock frags	18B		2
119410	H2	1	9	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small footed base; fine black H2	18B		2
119413	H type	1	60	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Grid of cord decoration ext	?E-PreJH	Needs checking as it may be early prehistoric	18B		2
119413	H2	2	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown H2	18B		2
119413	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded oxidised fabric	18B		2
119414	H2	1	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags up to 6mm	18B		2
119414	H2	2	39	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 2mm	18B		2
119414	H2	3	7	3	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2; small everted rim	18B		2
119415	H2	1	102	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick sherd with moderate, well-sorted angular rock frags up to 4mm	18B		2
119426	H2	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags	18B		2
119432	H2	5	86	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with rock frags	18B		2
119432	H2	4	9	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2	18B		2
119432	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim with angular rock frags	18B		2
119447	H2	5	31	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2; abraded sherds	18B		2
119454	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?PRIA / Post-Roman	Fine soft sandy fabric; ?post-Roman	18B		2
119454	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised sandy fabric with occasional angular rock frags up to 5mm	18B		2
119456	H2	12	63	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded H2 sherds	18B		2
119463	H2	4	53	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2, one thin walled	18B		2
119478	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	18B		2
119479	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Hard, dense fine grey body with moderate angular rock frags up to 5mm	18B		2
119479	H2	1	49	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with red rock frags up to 6mm	18B		2
119480	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags up to 5mm	18B		2
119482	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim with flat top; fine H2 with sparse angular rock frags up to 4mm	18B		2
119487	H2	1	143	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags	18B		2

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Season
119487	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags up to 4mm & occasional flint up to 8mm	18B		2
119492	H2	4	98	4	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin irregular walls with moderate well-sorted rock frags up to 5mm with rare larger grit	18B		2
119498	H2	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shallow parallel imp lines ext	PRIA-Roman	Probable pot disc; abundant angular quartz grit	18B		2
119500	H2	8	21	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shattered sherds with angular laminated fracture & rock frags	18B		2
119500	H2	1	43	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with well-sorted rock frags	18B		2
119500	H2	1	36	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 6mm	18B		2
119500	H2	2	7	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		18B		2
119500	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped, slightly everted rim with rock frags up to 5mm	18B		2
119500	H2	1	11	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Round topped rim with angular rock frags	18B		2
119510	H2	2	26	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags	18B		2
119516	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised H2 with angular rock frags	18B		2
119516	H2	3	8	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	18B		2
119517	H2	4	693	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional round quartz pebbles & angular rock frags; one vessel	18B		2
119517	H2	1	32	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with prominent angular quartz up to 2mm	18B		2
119519	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2	18B		2
119519	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2	18B		2
119521	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black H2 with irregularly sized rock frags up to 10mm	18B		2
119531	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small rounded sherd, oxidised margins, reduced core			
119533	H2	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	Incised curvilinear design ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with fine angular rock frags & quartz;	18B		2
119533	H2	3	29	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	18B		2
119533	H2	18	256	18	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with coarse rock frags	18B		2
119535	H2	3	19	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2	18B		2
119543	H2	1	51	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black with rock frags	18B		2
119543	H2	1	8	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black sandy with occasional angular rock frags	18B		2
119543	H2	8	210	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured sherds; large, thick-walled vessel; probably one vessel	18B		2
119543	H2	2	51	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy textured sherds; large, thick-walled vessel with occasional large angular rock frags	18B		2
119543	H2	2	76	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick sherd with sparse angular rock frags	18B		2
119543	H2	3	51	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse rock frags up to 10mm	18B		2
119543	H2	6	22	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Heavily abraded sherds in fine H2	18B		2
119543	H2	4	28	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock tempered H2; abraded	18B		2
119543	H2	2	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2, flat topped rim	18B		2
119543	H2	1	17	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Bevelled rim, very heavily abraded	18B		2
119548	H2	2	30	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular quartz up to 2mm	18B		2
119548	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	18B		2
119625	H2	1	23	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with occasional angular rock frags	14B		2
120108	H2	5	41	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with rock frags	18B		2
	Total	**241**	**3858**	**228**								

Table 22: Hand-made pottery from plot 70

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
70	117083	H2	1	34	1	BS	Hollow ware	Cordon ext	PRIA-Roman	Thick sherd with angular rock frags	14B	2

Table 23: Hand-made pottery from plot 72

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Season
72	119630	H2	1	43	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy body with angular rock frags up to 4mm		14B	2

Table 24: Hand-made pottery from plot 73

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
73	7331	H2	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics	1		121	1
73	7334	H1/H4	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular	1			1
73	7341	H2	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick sherd, even quartz temper	1		121	1
73	73016	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		23			1
73	73050	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		23			1
73	73059	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		23			1
73	73072	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		23			1
73	73082	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		23			1
73	73082	H2	2	351	1	Profile	TWS Jar	U/Dec	1st Mill BC	See Rigby 2004;38	23	Yes		1

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
73	73095	H2	2	3	2	BS/flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		23			1
73	73172	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded	23			1
73	73181	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim bowl	23			1

Table 25: Hand-made pottery from plot 74

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Season
74	117083	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2, heavily abraded		14B	2
74	119632	H type	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Undated	Odd oxidised sherd; could be fired clay		14B	2
74	119632	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 fabric		14B	2

Table 26: Hand-made pottery from plot 76

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
76	117083	H2	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2, abraded	14B	2

Table 27: Hand-made pottery from plot 78

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
78	117083	H2	2	5	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded; sandy with rock frags	14B	2

Table 28: Hand-made pottery from plot 86

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
86	8514	H2	2	39	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A fine black H2 type; both sherds heavily abraded	2	1
86	8754	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz grit with occasional round red grit		

Table 29: Hand-made pottery from plot 88

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Season
8805	Fine sandy ware	12	204	12	Base & BS	Jar	U/Dec	?Roman	A very fine, sandy textured fabric similar to fine greyware but HM	2		1
8805	H2 type	14	46	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A very fine H2 variant	2		1
8839	U/ID	1	1	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very small abraded flake	2		1
8843	H2 type	4	168	4	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 variant/ occ rounded quartz in a fine sandy body	2		1
8844	H2 type	5	2	5	BS/flakes	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A very fine H2 variant	2		1
88001	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with occasional larger rock frags	24		1
88003	H2	9	82	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with dull orange margins & black core; fine with rare large rock frags; one vessel?	24		1
88003	H2	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric	24		1
88003	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small round rim, slightly everted; fine H2 fabric	24		1
88011	H2	9	108	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of coarser H2 fabrics	24		1
88011	H2	1	8	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped, slightly everted rim; fine black fabric	24		1
88013	H2	1	46	1	Flat base	Glob jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Prominent angular rock frags	24		1
88013	H2	1	45	1	Rim	Glob jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short pointed rim on a globular body; fine H2	24		1
88013	H2	5	269	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional larger angular rock frags	24		1
88013	H2	2	308	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick walled sherds with abundant angular coarse rock frags	24		1
88013	H2	9	104	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	24		1
88013	H2	26	172	26	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	24		1
88013	H2	1	84	1	Tube handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine-medium quartz grit; short tube handle (not spout); ?parallels-PHOTO	24	Yes	1
88013	H2	1	53	1	Flat base	Jae	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Some angular rock frags	24		1
88013	H2	1	8	1	Base	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Some angular quartz	24		1
88013	H2 Coarse	3	67	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Brown to black body with abundant angular quartz & rock frags	24		1
88015	H2	2	162	2	Rim	Shapeless jar	Smoothed below rim	PRIA-Roman	Probably one vessel; irregular plain rim; moderate poorly sorted angular quartz	24		1
88015	H2	1	65	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional soft red grit	24		1
88015	H2	43	67	43	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics; small abraded chips, sherds & flakes	24		1
88015	H2	9	149	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with soft rounded red incs	24		1
88015	H2	6	213	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with common angular quartz grit	24		1

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Season
88015	H2	8	47	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	24		1
88015	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		24		1
88015	H2	3	62	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim on short neck & globular body; Finer H2	24		1
88015	H2 Fine	7	26	7	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric	24		1
88015	H2 Fine	3	51	1	Base	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with rare larger quartz incs	24		1
88015	H2 Fine	28	163	28	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed/ burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	24		1
88015	H4	2	8	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular	24		1
88017	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric	24		1
88023	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric	24		1
88025	H4	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft brown fabric with sparse large vesicles	24		1
88031	H2	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	FineH2 with occasional angular white quartz	24		1
88037	H2 Coarse	8	12	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with prominent sub-rounded white quartz	24		1
88040	H2	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric with soft red grit	24		1
88040	H2	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard fine H2	24		1
88040	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Shouldered jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric	24		1
88040	H4	3	17	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		24		1
88041	H2 Coarse	2	231	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with abundant large angular rock frags	24		1
88042	H2	3	58	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional large sub-angular rock frags; one vessel	24		1
88043	H2	12	93	1	Rim& BS	Small jar	Smoothed rim & shoulder	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with common sub-rounded quartz incs in a black fabric with dull orange margins	24		1
88043	H2	13	46	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of finer H2	24		1
88043	H2	1	52	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with moderate to abundant rock frags	24		1
88044	H2	2	19	2	Rim	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric with occasional rock frags	24		1
88045	H2 Coarse	2	73	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with prominent angular rock frags	24		1
88051	H2	7	36	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	24		1
88051	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2, rounded rim	24		1
88051	H2 Coarse	1	35	1	BS	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain rounded rim; moderate large angular rock frags	24		1
88051	H2 Coarse	19	111	19	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant coarse grit in a hard black body with pimply surfaces	24		1
88051	H2 Coarse	14	156	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with common angular rock frags	24		1
88051	H2 Coarse	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot disc; fabric as BS & base from this cxt	24		1
88051	H2 Coarse	2	25	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with angular rock frags; orange buff ext margins	24		1
88051	H4 type	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft orange/grey fabric, vesicular with occasional quartz grit	24		1
88055	H2	3	49	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with moderate angular rock frags	24		1
88055	H2	1	26	1	Rim	Shapeless jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped slightly everted rim	24		1
88063	H2	1	227	1	Profile	Shapeless jar	Fingernail marks ext; ?decoration	PRIA-Roman	Small jar in a black body with large angular rock frags	24	Yes	1
88063	H2	1	37	1	Rim	Bowl	Shallow grooves on top of rim	?Roman	Unusual form; to be checked with Ruth	24		1
88063	H2	1	26	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with larger Q grit; unusual form	24		1
88063	H2	7	247	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional larger rock frags	24		1
88063	H2	9	74	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard H2 with abundant fine angular quartz grit; probably one vessel	24		1
88063	H2	8	74	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of finer H2 wares	24		1
88063	H2	1	84	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional larger angular grit	24		1
88063	H2 Coarse	1	104	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with moderate large angular rock frags	24		1
88063	H2 Coarse	2	64	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with moderate large angular rock frags	24		1
88063	H2 Coarse	9	159	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with common large angular rock frags	24		1
88063	H2 Coarse	2	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with abundant large angular rock frags; orange ext, grey int	24		1
88063	H2 Coarse	1	196	1	BS	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse H2 with large angular rock frags	24		1
88063	H2 Coarse	1	169	1	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short, slightly everted irregular rim; black deposit ext; ang rock frags	24		1
88063	H2 type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shapeless lump	24		1
88065	H2	2	31	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Contains prominent angular rock frags	24		1
88065	H2	2	22	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Contains prominent angular rock frags	24		1
88077	H2	10	141	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer end of the spectrum	25		1
88077	H2	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flaked surfaces; large angular rock frags	25		1
88081	H1	7	72	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Ox ext, vesicular but with sparse shell, some quartz	25		1
88081	H2type	3	47	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy textured quartz grit	25		1
88083	H2 type	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine texture	25		1
88112	H2	12	65	12	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext surface	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy texture with quartz	25		1
88112	H2	2	325	1	Ring foot base	Jar	Burnished ext surface	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy textured quartz grit; very distinctive base	25	Yes	1
88112	H2	2	19	2	Ring foot base	Jar	Burnished ext surface	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy textured ware; distinctive base (cf complete base from this cxt)	25		1
88112	H2	8	140	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		25		1
88112	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz	25		1
88112	H2	1	85	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat base	25		1
88112	H2	12	172	12	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably part of same jar	25		1
88112	H2	1	65	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat top, slightly everted	25		1
88112	H2	3	216	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small beaded rim, slightly everted; black on rim/neck, ox body	25	Yes	1
88112	H2 type	2	17	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer incs than other H2s in this context	25		1
88115	H2	6	73	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer sandy textured ware	25		1
88115	H2	8	199	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse angular rock frags	25		1

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Season
88115	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical round topped rim; finer sandy textured fabric	25		1
88115	H2	2	52	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical flat topped rim; coarse angular rock frags	25		1
88117	H1 type	1	43	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular but with some rock frags	25		1
88117	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Jar	Angled impressions on top of rim	LBA / PRIA?	cf; Rigby 2004 Flared Notched Bowl (Fig 8)	25	Yes	1
88117	H2	19	321	19	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick body sherds; fabrics vary	25		1
88117	H2	1	28	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard with abundant quartzite in a black body	25		1
88117	H2	3	186	3	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick base & walls	25		1
88117	H2	1	30	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short round topped vertical rim, globular body	25		1
88118	H2	8	136	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse angular rock frags	25		1
88119	H2	4	76	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black sherds with abundant angular quartz; laminated fabric	25		1
88120	H2	2	37	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer end of the spectrum	25		1
88124	H2	1	45	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		25		1
88124	H2	1	21	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped slightly everted rim	25		1
88142	H2	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very coarse with large angular rock frags	25		1
88142	H2	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy textured quartz grit	25		1
88143	H2	3	7	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black sandy textured, one slightly coarser	25		1
88143	H2 type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine ox sandy	25		1
88145	H2	21	487	21	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		25		1
88145	H2	2	60	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very simple inturned rim	25		1
88145	H2	1	101	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat base with small foot	25		1
88145	H2	4	103	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very short, vertical flat-topped rim with slightly thickening	25	Yes	1
88147	H2	6	174	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		25		1
88147	H2	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very coarse angular rock frags	25		1
88150	H2	2	15	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	One coarse, one fine	25		1
88153	?Dales ware type	2	17	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Soft brown to black body sherds; striations from ?turning	25		1
88153	H1	4	71	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft, vesicular ox surfaces, grey core, some surviving shell	25		1
88153	H1/H4	1	10	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat base, vesicular with some surviving shell	25		1
88153	H2	1	42	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy textured quartz tempered	25		1
88156	Dales ware type	1	34	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Flat topped rim withint lip	25		1
88156	Dales ware type	20	330	20	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C3rd-MC4th	Soft, vesicular, thin walled	25		1
88157	H2 Fine	1	63	1	Base	Hollow ware	Burnished surface	PRIA-Roman	Very fine black sandy textured ware	25		1
88157	H2 Fine	9	109	9	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished surface	PRIA-Roman	Very fine black sandy texture	25		1
88162	H1	3	83	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft, vesicular surfaces with shell temper	25		1
88166	H2	9	52	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer end of theH2 range	25		1
88167	H2	4	29	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	Finger impressed foot	PRIA-Roman	Black throughout	25		1
88167	H2	22	979	22	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Variation in size & density of incs	25		1
88167	H2	21	689	21	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Includes very thick BS from large vessels	25		1
88167	H2	1	98	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Not as coarse as rim from this context	25		1
88167	H2	2	224	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Ox ext, reduced int; base applied as separate component	25		1
88167	H2	1	15	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black throughout	25		1
88167	H2	1	79	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sharply everted rim on a globular body; large vessel	25		1
88167	H2	2	130	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted rim with flattop	25		1
88167	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim	25		1
88167	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sharply everted rim	25		1
88167	H2	1	234	1	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very coarse, dense temper	25		1
88167	H2	10	309	1	Complete	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small pinched rounded rim and flat base; coarse quartz grit	25	Yes	1
88167	H2	37	341	1	Profile	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very distinctive densely quartz tempered fabric; small beaded rim	25	Yes	1
117083	H2	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy with angular rock frags	14B		2
119563	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy with rock frags	14B		2
119563	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Find black sandy	14B		2
119563	H2	2	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy, small beaded rim	14B		2
119565	H2 type	10	63	10	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small beaded rim, one lobed BS; abundant fine quartz sand & fine vesicles at surface	14B		2
119571	H2	5	7	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with fine vesicles at the surface; lobed sherd, cf cxt119565	14B		2
119571	H2	2	5	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy black fabric; round beaded rim	14B		2
119957	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded quartz tempered sherd			
	Total	**721**	**13311**	**645**								

Table 30: Hand-made pottery from plot 92

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
92	117083	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy with abundant fine quartz sand	14B	2

Table 31: Hand-made pottery from plot 94

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
94	117083	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded, fine sandy	14B	2

Table 32: Hand-made pottery from plot 98

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Season
98	117075	Fired clay	1	12	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy fabric, no surfaces, with occasional round rock frags		20B	2
98	117081	H2	1	106	1	Rim	Glob Jar	Burnished rim & upper body	PRIA-Roman	Very short vertical rim with flat top; fine black sandy fabric		20B	2
98	117081	H2	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		20B	2
98	119857	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman			20B	2
98	119857	H2	4	12	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			20B	2
98	119865	H2	1	21	1	Rim	Barrel jar	Smoothed int & ext	E/MPRIA	see Rigby 2004; Fig 4: Inturned rim ; fine black sandy H2 fabric; black deposit int		20B	2
98	119865	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		20B	2
98	119865	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular white quartz		20B	2
98	119888	H2	1	104	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with common, well-sorted angular white quartz & soft red grit		20B	2
98	119891	H4	5	9	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			20B	2
98	119891	H4	3	18	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted flat-topped rim; vesicular		20B	2
98	119893	H2	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2, everted round topped rim		20B	2
98	119893	H2	1	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2		20B	2
98	119893	H2	24	204	24	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		20B	2
98	119893	H2	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with poorly sorted angular rock frags up to 8mm		20B	2
98	119893	H2	1	39	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional soft rounded red grit		20B	2
98	119905	Fired clay	1	11	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Irregular lump of soft, sandy fired clay		20B	2
98	119905	H2	1	42	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim; fine sandy H2 angular rock frags up to 3mm		20B	2
98	119905	H2	5	142	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse to moderate rock frags		20B	2
98	119905	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sandy sherd		20B	2
98	119907	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2		20B	2
98	119907	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse poorly sorted angular quartz grit; abraded		20B	2
98	119915	H2	4	1899	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin base with thick walls; fine sandy H2 with sparse angular rock frags up to 8mm	1531	25	2
98	119928	H2	8	27	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		20B	2
98	119928	H2	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; slightly everted rim		20B	2
98	119931	H2	14	116	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		20B	2
98	119931	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim ;fine sandy H2		20B	2
98	119935	H2	2	26	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with prominent large angular rock frags & quartz up to 8mm		20B	2
98	119935	H2	2	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			20B	2
98	119935	H4	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Impressed cord decoration ext	?PRIA	Soft black vesicular sherd		20B	2
98	119935	H4	1	10	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Battered and flakes H4 rim with clubbed rim		20B	2
98	119942	H2	1	52	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with moderate sub-angular rock frags		20B	2
98	119942	H2	4	57	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2, flaked sherds		20B	2
98	119942	H2	2	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded lump, no surfaces		20B	2
98	119942	H2	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded rim; fine sandy body with rock frags up to 2mm		20B	2
98	119943	H2	51	145	51	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with abundant fine quartz & rock frags up to 2mm		20B	2
98	119943	H2	3	12	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Ext flakes w. ox ext margin		20B	2
98	119943	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			20B	2
98	119944	H2	21	50	21	BS & flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse fracture		20B	2
98	119944	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim, internal bevel; sandy H2		20B	2
98	119944	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim; coarse fracture		20B	2
98	119946	H2	9	15	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flaked BS; fine sandy H2 with occasional rock frags		20B	2
98	119946	H2	6	66	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with soft rounded red rock frags		20B	2
98	119946	H2	7	11	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			20B	2
98	119949	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional angular rock frags		20B	2
98	119960	H2	1	28	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		20B	2
98	119960	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		20B	2
98	119960	H2	2	5	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2, thin walled vessel with slightly everted rim		20B	2
98	119965	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional rock frags		20B	2
98	119966	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		20B	2
98	119968	H1/H4	8	50	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular with occasional rounded quartz			
98	119968	H2	4	78	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA/Roman	Sandy H2 with oxidised ext margin		20B	2
98	119968	H2	1	32	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA/Roman	Thick sherd, sandy H2 with rare angular white quartz grit		20B	2
98	119968	H2	2	36	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA/Roman	Sandy H2 with oxidised ext margin		20B	2
98	119968	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Wedge-rim jar	U/Dec	c.100BC-c.100AD	Fine black sandy H2 with abundant quartz sand		20B	2
98	119968	H2	5	205	3	Rim	Glob jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim, slightly everted with flat top; sandy pale grey reduced fabric with fine quartz grit; joins with 119978			
98	119968	H2	10	106	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2			

Appendix 2: Iron Age and Romano-British hand-made pottery Catalogue by plot
Chris G. Cumberpatch

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Season
98	119968	H2	23	91	23	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various sandy H2 fabrics			
98	119969	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		20B	2
98	119969	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Vertical round beaded rim; fine sandy H2		20B	2
98	119969	H2	11	135	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		20B	2
98	119969	H2	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short flat topped vertical rim		20B	2
98	119969	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical round topped rim with rounded quartz grit and vesicular surfaces		20B	2
98	119972	H2	1	14	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2; small footed base		20B	2
98	119972	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		20B	2
98	119978	H2	2	49	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA/Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant quartz		20B	2
98	119978	H2	1	34	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA/Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant fine quartz with larger grains amongst fine grit		20B	2
98	119978	H2	19	288	18	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA/Roman	Sandy H2		20B	2
98	119978	H2	2	15	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA/Roman	Fine black sandy H2 with abundant quartz sand		20B	2
98	119978	H2	1	24	1	Rim	Glob jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim, slightly everted with flat top; sandy pale grey reduced fabric with fine quartz grit; joins with 119968			
98	119978	H2	11	45	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various finer sandy H2 fabrics			
98	119978	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman				
98	119979	H2	10	150	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2; abraded		20B	2
98	119979	H2	1	27	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Round topped vertical rim; sandy H2; abraded		20B	2
98	119982	H2	4	51	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional quartz & rock frags		20B	2
98	119982	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional rounded rock frags		20B	2
98	119982	H2	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2, small everted rim		20B	2
98	119982	H4	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular but with sparse rock frags inc flint		20B	2
98	119983	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine quartz sand			
98	119983	H2	5	41	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 types; some variation			
98	119984	H2	9	145	1	Profile	Dish	Smoothed int & ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with abundant rounded quartz		20B	2
98	119985	H2	4	15	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		20B	2
98	119985	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped beaded rim; fine black quartz tempered rim		20B	2
98	119985	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Oxidised fine H2			
98	119985	H4	15	156	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finely vesicular; black deposit ext		20B	2
98	119991	H2	14	108	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		20B	2
98	119995	H2	1	31	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags up to 6mm		20B	2
98	119996	H2	5	86	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse angular quartz & rock frags		20B	2
98	119999	H2 Coarse	1	53	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 6mm		20B	2
98	119999	H2 Coarse	15	31	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 6mm		20B	2
98	119968& 119978	H2	3	254	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA/Roman	Fine black sandy H2 with abundant quartz sand		20B	2
98	119968& 119978	H2	11	216	11	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA/Roman	Fine black sandy H2 with abundant quartz sand		20B	2
98	119968& 119978	H4	5	65	5	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA/Roman	Vertical rim with round cap; soft brown vesicular body with sparse quartz grit		20B	2
		Total	**424**	**6166**	**395**								

Table 33: Hand-made pottery from plot 103

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
10302	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular quartz grit	2	1
10302	H2	1	11	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		2	1
10302	H2 type	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 variant	2	1
117083	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2	19B	2
120152	H4	2	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular fabric	19B	2
120156	H2	47	125	47	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabrics; abraded rounded sherds	19B	2
120156	H2	1	61	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer black H2 w/occasional round quartz grit	19B	2
120156	H2	13	651	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black fabric; one edge seems to have been smoothed but is not a rim; shiny black deposit int	19B	2
120156	H2	2	16	2	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 fabrics	19B	2
120156	H2	2	55	1	Lug handle	Lugged jar	U/Dec	c.400BC-100AD	See Rigby 2004, Didsbury (Wharram) for parallels; finer H2 fabrics	19B	2
120156	H2 type	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine, somewhat vesicular H2 fabric; abraded	19B	2
120158	H2	7	28	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range ofH2 fabrics	19B	2
120165	H2	2	37	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard fine black sandy w/ angular rock frags	24	2
120165	H2	1	35	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 w/ soft red incs	24	2
120166	H2	6	14	6	BS/flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	24	2
120166	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 w/ abundant fine rounded quartz; simple round rim	24	2
120167	H2	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	19B	2
120167	H2	4	24	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 w/ sparse rock frags	19B	2
120167	H2	3	13	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 w/ angular quartz & rock frags	19B	2
120167	H4	1	5	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small clubbed rim; fine, soft, soapy vesicular fabric	19B	2
120168	H2	2	15	1	Ring foot base	Bowl/jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2, finely turned(?) ring foot base	19B	2

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
120168	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical neck & round-topped rim	19B	2
120168	H2	3	30	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2, black body w/ bright orange ext margin; prominent angular white quartz at surface	19B	2
120168	H2	5	29	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of finer H2 fabrics	19B	2
120181	H2	5	9	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 w/ sparse angular rock frags	19B	2
120181	H2	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2	19B	2
120188	H2	2	106	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large jar in a finer H2 fabric w/ occasional rock frags & quartz; see also body sherds	19B	2
120188	H2	8	192	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large jar in a finer H2 fabric w/ occasional rock frags & quartz; see also base	19B	2
120188	H2	3	29	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2	19B	2
120188	H2	1	85	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 w/ soft round red grit & fine quartz	19B	2
120196	H2	5	41	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 body w/ large angular rock frags	19B	2
120201	H2	5	44	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 w/ angular rock frags	19B	2
120203	H2	2	8	2	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	19B	2
120209	H2	2	18	2	BS	Carinated vessel	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 containing abundant rounded quartz	19B	2
120209	H2	3	68	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	19B	2
120209	H2	4	17	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 w/ angular rock frags	19B	2
120209	H2	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small frag of a rim	19B	2
120212	H2	11	28	11	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	19B	2
120218	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 w/ angular rock frags up to 3mm	19B	2
120218	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 w/ prominent angular quartz grit up to 4mm	19B	2

Table 34: Hand-made pottery from plot 104

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
10405	H2	2	85	1	BS	Jar	Burnished ext surface	PRIA-Roman	A very fine sandy H2 type with rounded quartz grit		2			1
10405	H2	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			2			1
10408	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			2			1
10408	H2	1	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			2			1
10408	H2	8	88	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer, sandy type of H2		2			1
10408	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags		2			1
10408	H2	4	100	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer end of the H2 spectrum		2			1
10408	H2	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small frag		2			1
10408	H2	1	29	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical neck, rounded slightly clubbed rim; finer H2		2			1
10409	H2	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Possible pot disc		2			1
10409	H2	8	78	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			2			1
10409	H2	3	43	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer sandy quartz tempered		2			1
10409	H2	3	74	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			2			1
10409	H2	1	23	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick base		2			1
10410	Fired clay	3	6	3	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Small irregular frags of fired clay		2			1
10410	H type	1	30	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Contains quartz and large rounded red incs		2			1
10410	H2	1	75	1	BS	Carinated jar	Burnished below carination	PRIA-Roman	Carinated bowl or jar; see Rigby for parallels		2			1
10410	H2	1	57	1	BS	Carinated jar	Burnished ext surface	LPRIA-Roman	Carinated bowl or jar; see Rigby for parallels		2			1
10410	H2	1	23	1	Rim	Jar	Possible 'rusticated' dec on body	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim with clubbed cap		2			1
10410	H2	5	355	3	Rim	Large jar	Semi-burnished surfaces	PRIA-Roman	Very distinctive tall vertical rim with sharp body/rim angle		2			1
10410	H2	1	26	1	Rim	?Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed rim on a straight-sided bowl		2			1
10410	H2	1	22	1	BS	Glob vessel	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very tight curve suggesting a small globular vessel		2			1
10410	H2	2	135	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive base with vertical foot or low pedestal;?Parallels		2			1
10410	H2	1	10	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			2			1
10410	H2	101	2409	101	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Range of finer fabrics with abundant finer quartz sand incs		2			1
10410	H2	32	337	32	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			2			1
10410	H2	35	111	35	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			2			1
10410	H2	4	84	4	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various grades of H2 fabric		2			1
10410	H2	3	77	3	BS/neck	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			2			1
10410	H2	3	379	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			2			1
10410	H2	2	143	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick base		2			1
10410	H2	1	79	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			2			1
10410	H2	1	70	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted rim with round cap		2			1
10410	H2	1	24	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted rim with clubbed cap		2			1
10410	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sharply everted rim with dished top; cf Rigby 2004; Lid seated jars		2			1
10410	H2	5	25	5	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various small jar rims		2			1
10410	H2	2	79	1	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short thick vertical neck & rim with rounded top		2			1
10410	H2	1	91	1	BS & lug handle	Lugged jar	U/Dec	c.400BC-100AD	See Rigby 2004; 41 for dating & refs, also Reighton report		2			1
10410	H2 type	7	13	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small heavily abraded pale grey to orange bodies; very fine quartz grit		2			1
10410	H2 type	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Wavy impressed line ext	PRIA-Roman	Very fine H2 type with smoothed surface ext		2			1
10410	H4	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular surfaces		2			1
10411	H2	3	18	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		3		172	1

Appendix 2: Iron Age and Romano-British hand-made pottery Catalogue by plot
Chris G. Cumberpatch

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
10413	H type	143	180	143	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small sherds and flakes; mainly H2 type	100	3		170	1
10413	H2	1	9	1	Base	Hollow ware	Impressed line ext	PRIA-Roman		100	3		170	1
10413	H2	1	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pinched surfaces ext	?EIA	See also cxt 10421 for similar pinched design	100	3		170	1
10413	H2	3	26	2	BS	Carinated vessel?	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sharp body angle; thin walled, finer fabric	100	3		170	1
10413	H2	9	42	7	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft, fine pale gray fabric with orange int & ext margins		3		170	1
10413	H2	72	848	72	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	100	3		170	1
10413	H2	6	182	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 but coarser and more densely tempered than others in this cxt	100	3		170	1
10413	H2	11	52	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled vessel or vessels	100	3		170	1
10413	H2	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			3		170	1
10413	H2	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled vessel, everted rim	100	3		170	1
10413	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	U/ID rim frag	100	3		170	1
10413	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small clubbed rim frag		3		170	1
10413	H2	3	11	3	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	See lugged jar from SFN100; same fabric, ?same vessel		3		170	1
10413	H2	5	155	5	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		100	3		170	1
10413	H2	1	46	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted jar rim	100	3		170	1
10413	H2 type	14	179	14	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft brown vesicular fabric with prominent sparse to moderate angular quartz grit	100	3		170	1
10413	H2 type	41	409	38	Rim, BS, lug	Lugged jar	U/Dec	c.400BC-100AD	See Rigby 2004; soft black fabric with vesicular surfaces & angular quartz grit' ?1 vessel	100	3		170	1
10414	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2, black throughout		3		172	1
10414	H2	10	163	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		3		172	1
10414	H2	8	71	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with moderate angular rock frags		3		172	1
10414	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed rim, heavily abraded		3		172	1
10414	H2	1	41	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with occasional larger grit; distinct notch or ledge at angle of body & vertical rim		3		172	1
10416	Crucible	2	4	1	Rim	Crucible	N/A	PRIA-Roman	Requires metallographic analysis		3		172	1
10416	H2	3	10	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sparse to moderate coarse quartz grit, black throughout		3		172	1
10420	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with sparse to moderate larger quartz grit		3		169	1
10421	H2	6	288	5	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext surface	PRIA-Roman	Sandy black body with abundant quartz		3		170	1
10421	H2	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	Deep fingernail marks ext	PRIA-Roman	Unusual decoration; See text for discussion; see also cxt 10413		3		170	1
10421	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman			3		170	1
10421	H2	2	143	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Everted funnel-neck jar		3	Yes	170	1
10421	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sharply everted rim with dished top surface		3		170	1
10421	H2	1	58	1	Rim	Deep-collared jar	U/Dec	?EIA-MIA	Unusual narrow-bodied jar with tall neck & rim and narrow constricted neck		3		170	1
10421	H2	2	114	1	Rim	Glob jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Round bodied jar with short vertical neck and rounded rim		3	Yes	170	1
10421	H2	1	67	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarser than typical H2 with abundant angular quartz grit; abraded		3		170	1
10421	H2	95	1355	95	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide range of H2 types, varying in density & size of quartz, quartzite & rock frags		3		170	1
10421	H2	36	96	38	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		3		170	1
10421	H2	5	152	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled vessels with abundant fine quartz grit		3		170	1
10421	H2	2	31	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarser than typical H2 with abundant angular quartz grit; abraded		3		170	1
10421	H2	4	23	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various H2 fabrics		3		170	1
10421	H2	1	5	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			3		170	1
10421	H2	1	11	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim with flat top		3		170	1
10421	H2	26	1350	26	Base & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 fabric but with soft, rounded red incs; ?two vessels		3		170	1
10421	H2	6	449	6	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Round bodied jars; normal range of H2 fabrics		3		170	1
10421	H2	1	133	1	Footed base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Tulip shaped jar		3		170	1
10421	H2	1	41	1	Footed base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			3		170	1
10421	H2	2	52	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted clubbed rim		3	Yes	170	1
10421	H2	1	106	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short thick everted rim on a rounded body; Ox body with soft round red grit		3	Yes	170	1
10421	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sharply everted rim		3		170	1
10421	H2	5	313	1	BS & lug handle	Lugged jar	U/Dec	c.400BC-100AD	See Rigby2004, Challis & Harding 1975; Fine H2 fabric		3		170	1
10421	H2 type	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	As H2 but also slightly vesicular		3		170	1
10423	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			3		173	1
10427	H type	9	61	9	BS/Frags	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shapeless lumps of oxidised fired clay, some with one flat face/surface		3		170	1
10427	H2	4	31	4	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext surface	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2		3		170	1
10427	H2	1	20	1	BS	Carinated vessel	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2, black throughout		3		170	1
10427	H2	3	34	3	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		3		170	1
10427	H2	1	3	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		3		170	1
10427	H2	2	45	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with soft rounded red incs		3		170	1
10427	H2	9	54	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2		3		170	1
10427	H2	9	67	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		3		170	1
10427	H2	2	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A slightly coarser H2 with soft red incs at surface		3		170	1
10427	H2	20	223	20	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably two or three vessels; fine H2 with sparse larger incs		3		170	1
10427	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft, very fine pale grey fabric with bright orange int & ext margins		3		170	1
10427	H2	1	47	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 with sparse larger angular incs		3		170	1
10427	H2	1	42	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2, clubbed rim		3		170	1
10427	H2	1	34	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain straight rim		3		170	1
10427	H2	1	22	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2, black throughout		3		170	1
10427	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted rim		3		170	1
10427	H2	1	11	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted rim; H2 with soft red incs and some larger quartz		3		170	1

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
10428	H2	2	13	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surfaces	PRIA-Roman			3		170	1
10428	H2	1	29	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Unusual sharply everted bowl rim		3	Yes	170	1
10428	H2	2	41	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded; fine H2 with abundant fine quartz temper		3		170	1
10428	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric; Pot Disc		3		170	1
10428	H2	1	92	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very densely tempered withangular quartz grit		3		170	1
10428	H2	22	282	22	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		3		170	1
10428	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft grey body with orange margins int & ext		3		170	1
10428	H2	1	20	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; thickened rim		3		170	1
10428	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; thickened rim		3		170	1
10428	H2 type	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft grey fabric with bright orange margins int & ext; occ soft red incs; Pot Disc		3		170	1
10428	H4	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular		3		170	1
10431	H2	17	354	17	BS	Hollow ware	Pinched and twisted decoration	?EIA	Normal H2 fabrics with deep pinched decoration; ?Parallels; see photo		4	Yes	170	1
10431	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2		4		170	1
10431	H2	6	98	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarser H2 type with soft red rounded grit		4		170	1
10431	H2	24	483	24	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide range of H2 fabrics		4		170	1
10431	H2	2	269	1	Flat base	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy fabric		4		170	1
10431	H2 Fine	2	27	2	BS	Carinated bowl	Smoothed ext, one with faint angles lines ext	PRIA-Roman	Carinated body, vertical tall neck		4		170	1
10431	H2 type	16	129	16	BS/Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft bright orange fabric with abundant fine rounded quartz grit; irregular with one surface		4		170	1
10432	H2	10	231	10	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Probably part of the large jar from Tr 170-is this also tr 170		4		?170	1
10432	H2	33	1103	23	Rim & BS	Large jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim on a large globular body; probably one vessel		4		170	1
10432	H2	3	23	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various H2 fabrics		4		170	1
10432	H2	37	68	37	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small sherds & flakes		4		170	1
10432	H2	25	168	25	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		4		?170	1
10432	H2	11	200	9	Base & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black throughout; fine with abundant round quartz grit and occasional larger grit		4		170	1
10432	H2	1	25	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Round rim on thin neck; black throughout with coarse angular rock frags		4		?170	1
10432	H2	10	80	10	Rim & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Buff to grey coarse H2 with soft round red grit; vertical rim		4		170	1
10432	H2	8	1468	1	Rim & BS	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick walled large jar with everted rim; H2 fabric with quartz & soft red grit		4		170	1
10432	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Combed wavy lines below rim	PRIA-Roman	Small rounded cubbed rim		Yes			
10432	H2 Coarse	1	45	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant quartz, red grit & rock frags		4		170	1
10433	H2	4	30	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2		4		170	1
10437	H2	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		4		170	1
10437	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shallow impressed lines ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		4		?170	1
10437	H2	3	196	3	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Laminated fabric; fine quartz grit with occasional larger round white quartz grit		4		170	1
10437	H2	2	32	2	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		4		?170	1
10437	H2	10	128	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		4		170	1
10437	H2	4	8	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			4		170	1
10437	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black throughout with coarse angular rock frags, cf Jar rim from 10432		4		170	1
10437	H2	2	12	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarser H2 fabric		4		170	1
10437	H2	16	163	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide range of H2 fabrics		4		?170	1
10437	H2	1	54	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with sub-rounded quartz grit		4		170	1
10437	H2	1	12	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		4		170	1
10437	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical jar rim		4		?170	1
10437	H2	1	27	1	Lid-seated rim	Lid seated jar	U/Dec	c.600BC-c.400BC	Sandy H2 fabric; see Rigby 2004; Fig 6 for type & date range		4		170	1
10437	H2	4	21	4	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Irregular lumps of fired clay		4		170	1
10437	H2	2	108	1	Rim	Jar	Vertical rim with shallow groove on top	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with prominent soft red grit; distinctive vertical collared rim		4		170	1
10438	H2	1	73	1	Recessed base	Jar	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2, black throughout		4		170	1
10438	H2	2	22	2	Rim	Jar	One smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Small clubbed rims on straight neck		4		170	1
10438	H2	11	166	11	Rim & BS	Jar	Pinched decoration ext, ?in rows	?EIA	Parallels for pinched decoration; Scarborough Castle; Chalis & Harding 1975; Figs 42 & 44		4		170	1
10438	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed rim on long neck		4		170	1
10438	H2	6	105	6	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surface ext	PRIA-Roman	H2 with coarser quartz element		4		170	1
10438	H2	3	97	3	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sharply everted bowl rims; ox sandy fabrics		4		170	1
10438	H2	1	9	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Square sectioned rim; fine H2		4		170	1
10438	H2	7	151	7	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various flat bases in the normal range of H2 fabrics		4		170	1
10438	H2	16	835	16	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with a prominent medium-coarse quartz element		4		170	1
10438	H2	3	50	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2, all three shreds heavily abraded		4		170	1
10438	H2	10	316	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with soft red incs		4		170	1
10438	H2	119	1365	119	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics		4		170	1
10438	H2	6	86	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with coarse quartz incs & vesicular surfaces		4		170	1
10438	H2	3	29	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pot discs		4		170	1
10438	H2	23	55	23	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small frags		4		170	1
10438	H2	2	65	2	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			4		170	1
10438	H2	4	123	4	Footed base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small foot to base; normal range of H2 fabrics		4		170	1
10438	H2	6	162	6	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short necks with everted rims; normal range of H2 fabrics		4		170	1
10438	H2	6	72	6	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical neck, round rim on jar body		4		170	1
10438	H2	2	90	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick vertical collared neck on narrow jar body; ?parallels; ox sandy fabrics		4		170	1
10438	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with moderate angular quartz grit		4		170	1
10438	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short straight rim on globular body		4		170	1

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10438	H2	1	26	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick everted rim, sandy H2	4			170	1
10438	H2	2	51	1	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain rim, coarser H2 fabric, evenly tempered	4			170	1
10438	H2	2	62	2	Lug handle	Lugged jar	U/Dec	c.400BC-100AD	See Rigby 2004, Challis & Harding 1975; H2 with angular quartz grit	4			170	1
10438	H2 Coarse	3	52	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with abundant coarse angular rock frags; not abraded	4			170	1
10438	H2 Coarse	2	102	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse rounded quartz grit particularly visible internally	4			170	1
10438	H2 Fine	2	103	1	Rim	Carinated bowl	Smoothed neck	PRIA-Roman	See Challis & Harding 1975:Fig 30 for undated parallel from Rolston	4		Yes	170	1
10439	H2	1	207	1	BS	Carinated jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Even textured sandy quartz tempered fabric; large, thick walled vessel	5				1
10439	H2	4	307	4	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics	5				1
10439	H2	1	26	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick base; densely tempered with occasional large quartz grit	5				1
10439	H2	1	34	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft sandy grey variant	5				1
10439	H2	16	194	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics	5				1
10439	H2	7	16	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		5				1
10439	H2	24	559	24	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Even textured sandy quartz tempered fabric	5				1
10439	H2	33	488	33	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics	5				1
10439	H2	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small clubbed rim, thin walled small vessel	5				1
10439	H2	5	25	5	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer variant	5				1
10439	H2	1	26	1	Base	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		5				1
10439	H2	3	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; rounded rim				170	
10439	H2	12	59	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine reduced sandy H2				170	
10439	H2 type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer sandy variant	5				1
10440	H2	61	895	61	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics	5				1
10440	H2	40	116	40	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics	5				1
10440	H2	7	236	7	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		5				1
10440	H2	1	30	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded, finer fabric	5				1
10440	H2	1	47	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Tall, slightly flared rim jar	5				1
10440	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wedge-shaped rim; finer and softer sandy fabric	5				1
10440	H2	2	34	2	Shoulder	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		5				1
10440	H2 type	2	40	2	BS & lugs	Lugged jar	U/Dec	c.400BC-100AD	Soft fabric with rather sparse rounded quartz grit	5				1
10442	H2	5	268	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	One sherd with black deposit internally	5				1
10442	H2	7	20	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Smaller abraded sherds	5				1
10442	H2	2	105	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		5				1
10443	H2	1	63	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick base	5				1
10444	H2	3	24	1	Rim	?Bowl/jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain rim, bowl or funnel necked jar	5				1
10444	H2	1	28	1	Rim	?Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped everted rim	5				1
10444	H2	1	3	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small foot	5				1
10444	H2	19	239	19	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	All show some degree of abrasion	5				1
10444	H2	17	42	17	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Smaller abraded sherds	5				1
10444	H2	1	3	1	Carinated vessel	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		5				1
10444	H2	2	29	2	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		5				1
10444	H2 type	3	11	3	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext surfaces	PRIA-Roman		5				1
10444	H2type	7	65	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer texturedH2 type, generally orange ext surfaces	5				1
10445	H2	1	40	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant Q grit at surface with large rock frags	5				1
10445	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine quartz	5				1
10445	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine, well sorted and regularly sized quartz grit, flat topped slightly clubbed rim	5				1
10447	H type	3	52	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LPRIA-Roman	Thick walled sherds, oxidised, muddy texture; sparse incs	5				1
10447	H1/H4	2	38	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	LPRIA-Roman	Distinctive thick, sharply everted round rim; ?Lincs type	5				1
10447	H1/H4	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular	5				1
10447	H2	4	137	4	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Two bases probably same vessel	5				1
10447	H2	2	10	2	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine texture with rounded quartz	5				1
10447	H2	2	60	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Globular jar with short vertical neck & round rim; finer Q tempered fabric	5				1
10447	H2	4	44	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Globular jar with short vertical neck & round rim; finer Q tempered fabric	5				1
10447	H2	4	65	4	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics	5				1
10447	H2	28	230	28	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics	5				1
10447	H2	3	169	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarser type with sub-angular quartz & rock frags	5				1
10447	H2	3	161	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Medium to finer texture	5				1
10447	H2	1	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse with angular rock frags	5				1
10447	H2	2	35	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		5				1
10447	H2	1	59	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick base with abundant quartz of all sizes	5				1
10447	H2	2	17	2	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted clubbed rim	5				1
10447	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		5				1
10447	H2	1	48	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Irregularly finished int	5				1
10447	H2	1	137	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type with abundant fine round quartz grit	5				1
10447	H2	1	9	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Globular jar with very short neck and round rim	5				1
10447	H2	1	23	1	Ring foot base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Recessed base with ring foot ?parallels	5				1
10447	H2	2	105	1	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Round topped rim on a funnel neck jar	5				1
10447	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; oxidised int & ext with grey core					
10447	H2 type	1	70	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular surface but also contains quartz grit	5				1

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10447	H2 type	2	216	1	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec; extensive scratching ext	PRIA-Roman	Bright orange int, grey int; fabric fine with prominent red iron-rich grains		5			1
10448	H2	1	3	1	Rim	Small jar	Burnished ext surface	PRIA-Roman	Very thin walled vessel with clubbed, slightly everted rim; unusual vessel		5			1
10448	H2	1	11	1	BS	Carinated bowl	Burnished surface	PRIA-Roman			5			1
10448	H2	2	4	2	BS/flakes	Hollow ware	Burnished surfaces	PRIA-Roman			5			1
10448	H2	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Bright orange ext surfaces		5			1
10448	H2	1	91	1	Footed base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Base has a short vertical foot		5			1
10448	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short flat topped rim		5			1
10448	H2	1	33	1	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Tall straight neck with smoothed top; cf cxt 10410		5			1
10448	H2 type	1	10	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			5			1
10448	H2 type	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Bright orange surfaces; external bulge on rim		5			1
10449	?H2	1	5	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Could be a lump of fired clay		5			1
10449	H2	1	21	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed int	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim, flat topped		5			1
10449	H2	7	56	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		5			1
10451	H2	6	144	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Usual variation in incs		5			1
10451	H2	2	48	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Bright orange ext surfaces		5			1
10451	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Part of shoulder/neck		5			1
10451	H2	9	29	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			5			1
10451	H2	1	12	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			5			1
10451	H2	1	146	1	Everted rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flared everted rim; regular shape, even well sorted incs; black deposit on neck		5			1
10451	H2	5	120	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small slightly everted rim, round cap, black deposit on neck; finer H2		5			1
10451	H2 type	3	54	2	BS	Carinated bowl	Burnished ext surface	LPRIA-Roman	Sharply angled body; fine quartz tempered black body		5			1
10451	H2 type	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished surface ext	LPRIA-Roman	Fine quartz tempered black body		5			1
12001	H type	1	4	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft orange fragment with grass impressions; ?Fired clay		5			1
12001	H2	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished surfaces ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine fabric		5			1
12001	H2	5	58	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably one vessel; bright orange ext surface; large angular quartz grit		5			1
12001	H2	29	247	29	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		5			1
12001	H2	6	82	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarser end of the spectrum with angular rock fragments		5			1
12001	H2	2	32	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer sandy textured fabric		5			1
12001	H2	2	8	2	BS/flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded flakes		5			1
12001	H2	1	41	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			5			1
12001	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded rim		5			1
12001	H2	2	111	2	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarser end of the spectrum with angular rock fragments		5			1
12001	H2	13	168	13	Base & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably one vessel; fine fabric with well sorted quartz grit; footed base		5			1
12001	H2	2	43	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short everted rim; finer H2		5			1
12001	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walls, round topped rim		5			1
12001	H4	3	58	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular surfaces		5			1
12001	HM Type	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	As H2 but with distinctive rounded red grit visible at the surface		5			1
12005	Fired clay	2	12	2	Fragments	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Irregular oxidised lumps					
12005	H2	1	31	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate quartz temper with occasional rounded rock frags					
12005	H2	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	Facetted ext surface	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy fabric with occasional angular rock frags					
12005	H2	3	19	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled, hard black fabric with angular quartz grit					
12005	H2	21	208	21	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various H2 fabrics					
12005	H2type	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very small rounded sherd in a very fine quartz tempered fabric		5			1
12010	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type		5			1
12011	H2	3	53	3	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext surface	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		5			1
12011	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Burnished ext surface	PRIA-Roman	Sharply everted rim with very sharp angle		5			1
12011	H2	15	151	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably one vessel; Finer H2 without ext surface		5			1
12011	H2	16	120	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		5			1
12011	H2	3	59	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably one vessel; bright orange ext margin		5			1
12011	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small plain rim with slight eversion		5			1
12011	H2	1	30	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small beaded rim, slightly everted		5			1
12011	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small beaded rim, slightly everted		5			1
12011	H4	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular but with some rock frags		5			1
12015	H2	1	2	1	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small, everted rim, funnel shaped		5			1
12019	H2	3	29	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		5			1
12020	H2	3	26	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A hard dense quartz tempered fabric		5			1
12032	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small heavily abraded sherd		5			1
12034	H2	5	64	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Range of density and size of incs; oxidised sherds		5			1
12036	H2	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			5			1
12036	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			5			1
12038	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			5			1
12039	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			5			1
12049	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			6			1
12049	H2	1	18	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rounded rim		6			1
12049	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small round rim		6			1
12051	H2	34	160	34	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished surfaces ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black quartz tempered fabric		6			1
12051	H2	1	126	1	Footed base	Jar	Burnished surfaces ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black quartz tempered fabric		6			1

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	SFN	Box	Ill.	Tr.	Season
12051	H2	1	16	1	Footed base	Jar	Smoothed body ext	PRIA-Roman			6			1
12051	H2	4	28	4	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext surfaces	PRIA-Roman			6			1
12051	H2	1	51	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	PRIA-Roman	Very thick body sherd		6			1
12051	H2	1	80	1	Flat base	Jar	Smoothed surface ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black quartz tempered fabric		6			1
12051	H2	3	10	2	Flat topped rim	Jar	Smoothed surfaces ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black quartz tempered fabric		6			1
12051	H2	1	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded base frag		6			1
12051	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small abraded oxidised sherd		6			1
12051	H2	28	105	28	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		6			1
12051	H2	3	38	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type		6			1
12051	H2	1	11	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded everted rim		6			1
12051	H2	1	67	1	BS/handle	Lugged jar	U/Dec	c.400BC-100AD	See Rigby 2004: Fig 7, Challis & Harding Fig 37;5; fine quartz tempered body		6	Yes		1
12051	H2	3	42	3	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine brown sandy fabric					
12051	H2 type	4	41	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	As H2 but with distinctive rounded red grit visible at the surface		6			1
12051	H2 type	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft sandy grey fabric; distinctive		6			1
12054	H2	2	13	1	Shoulder	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type		6			1
12057	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type		6			1
12059	H2	5	78	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type		6			1
12059	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	?vertical rim on a globular body		6			1
12060	H2	1	5	1	Rim	IRB	Burnished ext surface	PRIA-Roman	Inturned rim with pointed pinched cap		6			1
12060	H2	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type		6			1
12062	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext surface	PRIA-Roman			6			1
12062	H2	4	21	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		6			1
12064	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Abraded edges		6			1
12064	H2	4	30	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded body sherds		6			1
12064	H2	3	37	3	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded flat bases		6			1
12064	H2	2	94	2	Footed base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded bases with small foot		6			1
12064	H2	1	13	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rim; abraded edges		6			1
12066	H2	1	195	1	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large globular vessel with short rounded rim		6	Yes		1
12066	H2	3	42	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with sparse larger sub-angular quartz grit					
12069	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick walled, flat topped rim		6			1
12086	H2	1	90	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed below rim	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive pointed cap rim with internal bevel; H2with moderate coarse incs		6	Yes		1
12086	H2	3	58	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			6			1
12086	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman						
12090	?H1/H4	4	29	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft reduced fabric with buff margins; slightly vesicular but less than is typical for H1/H4		6			1
12090	Fired clay	2	6	2	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Soft rounded lumps of fired clay		6			1
12090	H2	2	17	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics		6			1
12091	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type		6			1
12095	H2	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman			6			1
12098	H2	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric		6			1
12099	H2	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type		6			1
117083	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2		14B			2
117083	H2	2	38	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2		14B			2
117083	H2	4	67	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine quartz grit; abraded		14B			2
117083	H2	3	7	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2		14B			2
117083	H2	1	9	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant sub-angular quartz grit		14B			2
117083	H2	1	76	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine angular quartz; round beaded rim		14B			2
117083	H2	1	51	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular beaded rim with pointed cap; abundant fine angular quartz grit		14B			2
	Total	**2148**	**34438**	**2071**										

Table 35: Hand-made pottery from plot 105

Plot	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
105	119575	H2 type	3	14	3	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Impressed grid design ext	?E-PreHist	Probably Neo/BA-needs checking	14B	2

Table 36: Hand-made pottery from plot 107

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Season
12100	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short flat-topped rim on a globular body; occasional angular rock frags in a very fine body	21B		2
12100	H2	15	150	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of rock-tempered H2 fabrics	21B		2
120953	H2	2	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	Light scoring ext	PRIA-Roman	Black sandy H2 with fine quartz	21B		2
120953	H2	5	17	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with quartz	21B		2
120960	H2	1	71	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Common well-sorted angular rock frags up to 3mm in a fine black body; thin pinched rim	21B		2
120965	H2	1	8	1	Rim	?Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Battered rim with internal flange; abundant angular quartz grit up to 2mm	21B		2

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Season
120965	H2	2	7	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim; fine sandy quartz tempered fabric	21B		2
120965	H2	5	20	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded lumps, quartz temper	21B		2
120967	H2	6	33	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with quartz grit	21B		2
120967	H2	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine hard body with moderate to abundant angular rock frags up to 5mm	21B		2
120968	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional larger quartz	21B		2
120968	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with abundant quartz	21B		2
120975	H2	3	49	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with sparse angular rock frags	21B		2
120975	H2	2	24	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	21B		2
120975	H2	1	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim; sandy H2	21B		2
120976	H2	1	45	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine body with sparse-moderate angular quartz up to 5mm	21B		2
120979	H2	7	197	1	Rim	Glob vessel	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Unusual form; coarse sandy H2 with abundant angular quartz grit & occasional angular rock frags	21B	Yes	2
120979	H2	7	13	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse sandy H2 with angular quartz grit	21B		2
120983	H2	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	21B		2
120985	H1	1	26	1	Rim	Jar	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine white calcite in core, vesicular surfaces; black deposit on neck; everted rounded rim	21B		2
120985	H2	6	16	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular quartz grit	21B		2
120985	H2	2	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse quartz & rock frags in a hard black body	21B		2
120985	H2	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	21B		2
120986	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext with deep groove	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	21B		2
120986	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2; short vertical round rim on globular jar	21B		2
120986	H2	6	9	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2	21B		2
120986	H2	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 6mm	21B		2
120986	H2	11	39	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	21B		2
121005	H2	2	17	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	21B		2
121005	H4	8	21	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Calcite gritted sherds, vesicular with ore	21B		2
121013	H2	1	30	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Common angular rock frags up to 5mm	21B		2
121015	H2	4	124	3	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Footed base with common angular rock frags up to 6mm	21B		2
121015	H2	1	24	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Quartz & rock frags	21B		2
121015	H2	39	165	39	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags	21B		2
121015	H2	2	48	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags	21B		2
121015	H2	3	23	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various coarser rock frags	21B		2
121015	H2	19	65	19	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Soft oxidised fragments, flaked & abraded	21B		2
121018	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black sandy H2 with occasional angular rock frags up to 4mm	21B		2
121030	H2	1	22	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small thin rim; angular rock frags up to 4mm	21B		2
121031	H2	1	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 6mm	21B		2
121031	H2	1	36	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate poorly sorted angular quartz up to 3mm	21B		2
121031	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate angular quartz up to 3mm	21B		2
121031	H2	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	21B		2
121033	H2	1	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	21B		2
121033	H2	2	38	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sub-rounded rock frags & soft red grit	21B		2
121033	H2	13	61	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	21B		2
121033	H2	1	14	1	Rim	Wide-mouth jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2; small irregular beaded rim	21B		2
121036	H2	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	Closely spaced stabbed ext surface	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2 with moderate well-sorted rock frags up to 1mm	21B		2
121036	H2	2	29	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	21B		2
121036	H2	1	68	1	Rim	Wide-mouth jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2; small irregular beaded rim	21B	Yes	2
121038	H2	1	46	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant rock frags up to 2mm	21B		2
121041	?Crucible	5	42	5	Rim & BS	Crucible	N/A	PRIA-Roman	Appears to be an unused crucible or fragments of several crucibles	21B	Yes	2
121041	Crucible	1	6	1	BS	Crucible	N/A	PRIA-Roman	Grey overfired fragment	21B		2
121041	H2 Fine	4	97	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Unusually fine H2 fabric	21B		2
121042	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; oxidised margins int & ext; dark grey core			
121043	Crucible	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Metallic residue int	21B		2
121043	H2	2	29	2	BS	Carinated jar	Burnished ext	LPRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2	21B		2
121043	H2	43	219	43	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	LPRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2	21B		2
121043	H2	1	51	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	LPRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	21B		2
121043	H2	1	17	1	Base	Jar	Burnished ext	LPRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2	21B		2
121043	H2	1	11	1	Rim	Jar	Burnished ext	LPRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with beaded rim	21B		2
121043	H2	2	47	2	Ring foot base	Jar	Burnished ext	LPRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2; turned ring foot base	21B		2
121043	H2	1	30	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	LPRIA-Roman	Vertical rim, sandy H2	21B		2
121043	H2	1	79	1	?Base	?Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2; a round base or part of a large knob	21B		2
121043	H2	1	37	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Orange and pale grey sandy H2 with round red grit	21B		2
121043	H2	1	48	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with sparse, poorly sorted sub-angular quartz up to 6mm	21B		2
121043	H2	5	125	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 flake	21B		2
121043	H2	2	23	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2; flat-topped, slightly everted rim	21B		2
121047	H2	2	23	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 with well sorted large sub-rounded rock up to 8mm	21B		2
121047	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional fine rock frags	21B		2
121047	H2	1	5	1	Rim?	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with rare round quartz; odd form	21B		2
121051	H2 Fine	20	23	20	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine grey sandy H2; shattered and abraded flakes, small beaded rim	21B		2
121057	H2	2	15	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with rock frags up to 6mm	21B		2

Appendix 2: Iron Age and Romano-British hand-made pottery Catalogue by plot
Chris G. Cumberpatch

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Season
121057	H2 Coarse	1	48	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant large prominent angular rock frags up to 8mm	21B		2
121059	H2	4	55	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags up to 2mm	21B		2
121059	H2	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine sub-rounded quartz up to 0.5mm	21B		2
121059	H2	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick sherd with sub-angular rock frags up to4mm	21B		2
121059	H2	3	1	3	Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		21B		2
121061	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with quartz	21B		2
121062	H2	1	49	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional rounded quartz	21B		2
121062	H2	6	76	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional rock frags	21B		2
121062	H2	4	18	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	21B		2
121062	H2	1	4	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	21B		2
121067	H2	1	35	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with occasional quartz & rock frags; short vertical rim	21B		2
121067	H2	3	64	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate angular rock frags	21B		2
121067	H2	22	188	22	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse angular rock frags up to 10mm	21B		2
121067	H2	4	6	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2, rounded fragments	21B		2
121067	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim; angular quartz up to 2mm	21B		2
121067	H4 type	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim; soft black body	21B		2
121070	H2	1	34	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rounded rim; hard black body, sparse poorly sorted rock frags up to 8mm	21B		2
121070	H2	2	38	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Dense black body with occasional rock frags	21B		2
121070	H2	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 5mm	21B		2
121070	H2	1	24	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short irregular collared rim, flat topped; quartz & rock frags	21B		2
121072	H2	1	40	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 2mm	21B		2
121072	H2	4	82	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black H2 with abundant angular rock frags up to 4mm and occasional large round 'pebbles'	21B		2
121072	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 2mm	21B		2
121073	Fired clay	1	29	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shapeless abraded oxidised lump with occasional quartz & rock frags	21B		2
121073	H2	7	80	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 with abundant fine quartz & occasional soft red grit	21B		2
121073	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags up to 6mm in a fine body	21B		2
121073	H2	9	39	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black H2 body with sparse angular rock frags	21B		2
121074	H2	1	27	1	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant poorly sorted large angular quartz up to 10mm; vertical rounded rim on glob body	21B		2
121074	H2	2	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	21B		2
121075	H2	4	87	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black body with moderate/abundant angular rock frags up to 6mm	21B		2
121075	H2	2	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional angular rock frags	21B		2
121075	H2	1	23	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical flat-topped rim; hard black body, sparse-moderate angular rock frags up to 6mm	21B		2
121076	H2	1	23	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant sub-angular quartz & rock frags up to 0.5mm	21B		2
121076	H2	5	76	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags up to 1mm	21B		2
121076	H2	9	73	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	21B		2
121077	H2	2	44	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy black H2; black deposit int	21B		2
121077	H2	1	19	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Footed base; H2	21B		2
121077	H2	1	28	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate angular rock frags up to 5mm; black deposit int	21B		2
121077	H2	2	24	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with occasional angular rock frags up to 2mm	21B		2
121077	H2	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	21B		2
121080	Fired clay	1	13	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Shapeless abraded lump in an H2 fabric	21B		2
121080	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim with round cap; angular rock frags	21B		2
121080	H2	1	37	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed rim & neck	PRIA-Roman	Sparse angular rock frags	21B		2
121080	H2	2	74	1	Rim & BS	Jar	Smoothed rim & neck	PRIA-Roman	Sparse, poorly sorted rock frags up to 5mm	21B		2
121080	H2	5	108	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard H2 with angular rock frags up to 10mm	21B		2
121080	H2	6	107	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick BS with abundant angular rock frags up to 6mm	21B		2
121080	H2	3	86	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black H2 with angular rock frags up to 6mm; probably one base	21B		2
121080	H2	3	31	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	21B		2
121080	H2	16	57	16	BS/flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sherds and flakes; black with angular rock frags up to 6mm	21B		2
121080	H2	2	186	2	Rim	Large bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim with external flange coarse fabric with angular rock frags up to 8mm	21B		2
121080	H2	3	345	1	Base	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick base with abundant angular rock frags up to 6mm	21B		2
121081	H2	8	42	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with rock frags	21B		2
121081	H2 Coarse	11	454	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard dense black H2 with abundant sub-angular rock frags up to 6mm	21B		2
121082	H2	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 with occasional rock frags	21B		2
121082	H2	1	21	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Footed base ; black sandy H2	21B		2
121082	H2	1	78	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Prominent sub-angular quartz grit up to 4mm	21B		2
121082	H2	17	62	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular large quartz grit	21B		2
121082	H2	2	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags up to 4mm	21B		2
121082	H2	3	51	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various H2 fabrics with rock frags	21B		2
121083	H2	12	233	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock tempered H2, coarse angular rock frags	21B		2
121085	H2	4	65	4	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard H2 with rock frags up to 3mm and abundant finer angular quartz	21B		2
121085	H2	4	19	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant rock frags up to 5mm in hard black body	21B		2
121085	H2	5	60	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 4mm	21B		2
121091	H2	13	67	13	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine rock frags up to 1mm	21B		2
121093	H2	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine hard sandy H2	21B		2
121093	H2	4	72	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Quartz tempered H2	21B		2
121093	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 6mm	21B		2

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Season
121093	H2	2	4	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim; Abundant angular quartz up to 2mm	21B		2
121094	H1 type	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular calcite grit; heavily abraded	21B		2
121094	H2	1	56	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shallow scoring ext	PRIA-Roman	Hard black H2 with angular rock frags & occasional large round pebble-like incs	21B		2
121094	H2	12	45	11	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black H2 body with moderate well-sorted angular rock frags	21B		2
121094	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags	21B		2
121094	H2	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded sandy sherd	21B		2
121095	H2	3	63	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular quartz	21B		2
121097	H2	1	13	1	BS	Small jar	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2	21B		2
121097	H2	4	182	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with round red grit up to 4mm	21B		2
121097	H2	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant rock frags up to 6mm	21B		2
121097	H2	4	54	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with rock frags up to 4mm	21B		2
121097	H2	1	32	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Footed base; sandy H2	21B		2
121097	H2	1	133	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rounded rim; sandy H2; round red grit up to 8mm and rock frags up to 6mm	21B		2
121097	H4	2	49	2	Rim	Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Round everted rim	21B		2
121097	H4	10	142	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		21B		2
121097	H4	2	239	1	Rim	Large Glob Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick round everted rim	21B		2
121099	H2	13	438	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2 with angular rock frags up to 8mm	21B		2
121099	H2	3	111	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sparse to moderate rock frags up to 8mm	21B		2
121099	H2	7	94	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black H2 with angular rock frags up to 8mm	21B		2
121099	H2	1	29	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical round-topped rim	21B		2
1209554	H2	10	62	10	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped rim, hard fine H2 with moderate rock frags	21B		2
	Total	**629**	**8334**	**591**								

Table 37: Hand-made pottery from plot 108

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
13011	H2	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse angular quartz grit		
13013	H2	14	27	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flakes and small body sherds	6	1
13015	H2	15	113	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics	6	1
13015	H2	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small & abraded	6	1
13015	H2	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small vertical rim on a globular body	6	1
13017	H2	5	32	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics with coarse types predominant	6	1
13017	H2	7	79	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics with coarse types predominant	6	1
13019	H2	1	7	1	Rim	?Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped rim with small external bulge	6	1
13019	H2	41	443	41	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics with coarse types predominant	6	1
13019	H2	3	41	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type	6	1
13019	H2	9	147	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics with coarse types predominant	6	1
13019	H2	8	9	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics	6	1
13019	H2	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 types with fine quartz grit	6	1
13019	H2	3	168	3	Flat base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick base	6	1
13019	H2	1	11	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Prominent coarse angular rock frags, rounded rim	6	1
13019	H2	1	28	1	Flat base	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small diam irregular base	6	1
13019	H2 Coarse	1	69	1	Rim	Jar	Rounded slightly everted rim	PRIA-Roman	Very coarse fabric containing large angular rock frags; 1 slab-built vessel from this cxt	6	1
13019	H2 Coarse	1	28	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	6	1
13019	H2 Coarse	3	103	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	6	1
13019	H2 Coarse	1	42	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse H2 with prominent quartzite	6	1
13019	H2 Coarse	44	865	44	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very coarse fabric containing large angular rock frags; 1 slab-built vessel from this cxt	6	1
13019	H2 Coarse	8	346	8	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Very coarse fabric containing large angular rock frags; 1 slab-built vessel from this cxt	6	1
13021	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type	6	1
13021	H2	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 fabric	6	1
13021	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type, one sherd very heavily abraded	6	1
13021	H2	3	142	3	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Medium coarse texture	6	1
13021	H2	14	204	13	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	A variety of jar rims; all basically vertical pinched rims on rounded bodies	6	1
13021	H2	1	31	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim, slightly dished internally, black deposit ext	6	1
13021	H2	1	9	1	BS	Pot disc	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type	6	1
13021	H2 Coarse	1	72	1	Rim	Disc or lid	U/Dec	LPRIA-Roman	Disc with possible lug or knob in the centre; coarse fabric	6	1
13021	H2 Coarse	1	66	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim	6	1
13021	H2 Coarse	194	3602	194	BS	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probably one or two vessels; very coarse with angular rock fragments	6	1
13021	H2 Coarse	3	479	2	Rim	Large jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vertical rim; probably associated with the main group of BS from this context	6	1
13021	H2 Coarse	2	94	2	BS	Pot disc	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse H2 variant	6	1
13022	H2	4	102	4	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with pronounced medium coarse component giving a very distinctive surface texture	6	1
13022	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Finer H2 type	6	1
13022	H2	1	15	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted, flat topped rim	6	1
13022	H2 Coarse	4	39	4	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	6	1
13022	H2 Coarse	18	281	18	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse but variable fabrics within the H2 range	6	1

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
13022	H2 Coarse	1	42	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse grained fabric with angular rock frags	6	1
13022	H2 Coarse	24	290	24	BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	6	1
13022	H2 Coarse	3	310	3	Flat base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hyper-coarse fabric with large quartzite rock frags protruding from surface	6	1
13023	H2	12	164	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of variation in the fabrics	6	1
13023	H2	1	34	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Necked form with slightly everted rim	6	1
13023	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy fabric with common-abundant angular rock frags		
13033	H2	2	38	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abraded; H2with rock frags	7	1
13039	H2	3	106	1	Rim	Shapeless jar	Smoothed neck	PRIA-Roman	Simple rounded rim with slight neck; H2 with angular rock frags & quartz in black body	7	1
13039	H2	1	51	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Moderate to abundant coarse angular rock frags; plain flat topped rim	7	1
13039	H2	1	12	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with rounded rock frags	7	1
13039	H2	2	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Probable pot disc; moderate to abundant angular rock frags	7	1
13039	H2	14	108	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags; size & density vary	7	1
13039	H2	12	122	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Range of H2 fabrics including coarser types with angular rock frags	7	1
13039	H2	2	14	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black H2 fabric	7	1
13039	H2	1	23	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical neck on round body, clubbed rim; coarse angular quartz grit	7	1
13041	H2	1	111	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with quartz, rock frags & soft red incs; thick, abraded base	7	1
13041	H2	1	79	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with sub-rounded rock frags & soft round red incs; abraded	7	1
13042	H2	4	57	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive laminated fracture; H2 with abundant coarse rock frags	7	1
13042	H2	5	20	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 types	7	1
13045	H2	1	99	1	Rim	Wide-mouth Jar	Smoothed int of rim	PRIA-Roman	Round top rim, slight neck, slightly everted rim	7	1
13045	H2	1	H2	1	Rim	Bowl/W-M Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small everted rim; fine black H2 with angular rock frags	7	1
13045	H2	22	168	22	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Distinctive laminated fracture; H2 with rounded rock frags	7	1
13045	H2	10	56	10	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	7	1
13047	H2	13	39	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	7	1
13047	H2	1	70	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy texture reduced ware; much larger and more abraded than others in this cxt	7	1
13047	H2	4	41	3	Rim & BS	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small everted rim; fine black H2 with angular rock frags	7	1
13049	H2	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small rounded sherd	7	1
13050	H2	6	20	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	7	1
13051	H2	14	89	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 types	7	1
13053	H2	7	47	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	7	1
13053	H2 type	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with angular rock frags and sparse but prominent biotite at surface	7	1
13054	H2	5	124	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black throughout with large sub-ang rock frags; smoothed surfaces	7	1
13054	H2	15	285	15	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Wide variety of H2 types, including some unusual sub-types	7	1
13054	H2	3	23	1	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Short vertical rim, round top; black throughout, angular rock frags under smoothed surface	7	1
13054	H2 type	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Dense fine angular quartz temper giving distinctive pimply finish	7	1
13057	H2	8	27	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Normal range of H2 fabrics	7	1
	Total	**628**	**10486**	**620**							

Table 38: Hand-made pottery from plot 110

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Tr.	Season
11016	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Everted rounded rim; oxidised with larger quartz & white rock frags		184	
11035	H2	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Contains coarse white rock frags	5		1
11036	H2 type	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	Possible rouletted line ext	?PRIA-Roman	Quartz & rock frags but not standard H2	5		1
11036	H2 type	7	54	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?PRIA-Roman	Quartz & rock frags but not standard H2	5		1
120302	H2	24	142	24	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Shallow impressed lines ext	PRIA-Roman	Flat-topped plain rim; coarse with abundant angular rock frags up to 10mm	14B		2
120302	H2	6	10	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small shattered frags	14B		2
120311	H2 Coarse	4	29	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large angular rock frags up to 8mm	14B		2
	Total	**44**	**283**	**43**								

Table 39: Hand-made pottery from plot 112

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
117083	H2	10	38	10	BS/flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flakes & shattered sherds; common angular rock frags	14B	2
117083	H2 Coarse	18	192	18	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large angular rock frags up to 10mm	14B	2
117083	H2 Coarse	1	57	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Large angular rock frags up to 10mm; short vertical irregular rim	14B	2

Table 40: Hand-made pottery from plot 113

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season

Appendix 2: Iron Age and Romano-British hand-made pottery Catalogue by plot
Chris G. Cumberpatch

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Season
117083	H2	8	52	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 fabrics with angular rock frags & quartz	19B	2
120711	H2	3	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant quartz grit	19B	2
120714	H2	31	456	31	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 fabrics with angular rock frags; cf. Cxt 120756	19B	2
120715	H2	14	39	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse H2 frags with angular rock frags	19B	2
120715	H2 Coarse	3	81	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags	19B	2
120715	H2 Coarse	1	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags; pinched rim with pointed cap	19B	2
120730	H2	3	26	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with angular rock frags	19B	2
120730	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pale gray H2 with abundant fine angular rock frags	19B	2
120731	H2	3	6	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		19B	2
120732	H2	13	56	13	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various H2 fabrics with angular rock frags	19B	2
120750	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surface ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	19B	2
120750	H2	3	32	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Smoothed surface with coarse rock frags giving a pimply finish	19B	2
120750	H2	1	23	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Plain round rim; smoothed surface with coarse rock frags giving pimply finish	19B	2
120756	H2	77	591	77	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various H2 fabrics with abundant coarse angular rock frags	19B	2
120756	H2	4	42	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Various H2 fabrics with abundant coarse angular rock frags; probable pot discs	19B	2
120756	H2	1	12	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 with moderate quartzite frags; Pointed bevelled rim	19B	2
120756	H2	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Pinched rim with angular rock frags	19B	2
120756	H2	1	17	1	Shoulder	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	BS with angled shoulder; black H2 with angular rock frags	19B	2

Table 41: Hand-made pottery from plot 115

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Season
2252	H2	1	24	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Hard, fine black body w/ abundant round quartz grit	22A		2
2252	H2	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted rim; rounded quartz grit and pebble-like rock frags	22A		2
2252	H2	3	65	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black fabric w/ angular quartz grit; buff ext margin	22A		2
2252	H2	3	28	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black fabric w/ quartz	22A		2
2252	H2	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Hard black fabric w/ abundant quartz grit	22A		2
2252	H2	5	54	1	Rim	Straight-sided jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black fabric w/ quartz grit & occasional soft white incs; plain round rim	22A		2
2252	H3	1	43	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Hard black fabric w/ abundant rounded rock, quartz & soft chalky incs; distinctive	22A		2
2252	H3	2	25	2	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	PRIA-Roman	Black quartz-tempered fabric w/ sparse chalk grit	22A		2
2253	H2	1	17	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Black fabric w/ abundant quartz grit; black deposit int; plain rim w/ external bevel	22A		2
2253	H2	3	29	3	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	PRIA-Roman	Black quartz-tempered fabric w/ sparse chalk grit	22A		2
2253	H2	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Buff to pale grey fabric w/ abundant rounded quartz, round red grit etc	22A		2
2253	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm	22A		2
2253	H2	1	15	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Slightly everted rim; fine quartz temper in a black matrix	22A		2
2253	H2 type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Parallel scoring ext	LPRIA-Roman	?Scored ware; abundant rounded quartz & non-crystalline grit	22A		2
2253	H2 type	2	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Thin buff sherd w/ abundant round quartz & rock frags	22A		2
2253	H2 type	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Buff fabric w/ abundant round quartz & rounded rock frags	22A		2
2253	H3	2	29	2	BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine quartz, rock frags & chalky incs	22A		2
120441	H2	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	22A		2
120441	H2	19	52	19	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2; abraded sherds	22A		2
120441	H3	2	10	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 w/ moderate white chalky incs	22A		2
120457	H2	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 w/ abundant fine quartz	22A		2
120457	H2	7	10	7	Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flaked H2	22A		2
120467	H2	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 w/ fine angular rock frags	22A		2
120471	H2	3	20	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rough fracture w/ abundant rock frags & pimply surface	22A		2
120484	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Black fabric w/ sparse angular rock frags up to 4mm	22A		2
120507	H2	4	83	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular quartz & rock frags up to 2mm w/ occasional soft chalky grit	22A		2
120509	H2	1	25	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine buff fabric w/ moderate quantities of sub-angular rock frags; flat-topped rim	22A		2
120527	H2	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy fabric w/ quartz; plain round rim	22A		2
120527	H2	4	7	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy fabric w/ quartz & occasional larger rock frags	22A		2
120527	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Rock frags up to 5mm	22A		2
120527	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black fabric; round capped rim	22A		2
120539	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	22A		2
120539	H2 type	1	20	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Odd dense fabric; ?stone	22A		2
120545	H2	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman		22A		2
120570	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine buff fabric w/ abundant rounded pebble-like incs up to 2mm	22A		2
120570	H4	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular w/ occasional angular flint	22A		2
120577	H2	2	10	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2 w/ occasional rock frags up to 2mm	22A		2
120582	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy; abraded	22A		2
120588	H2	8	69	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular quartz	22A		2
120590	H2	1	43	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped bowl rim	22A		2
120590	H2	1	10	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Flat topped bowl rim	22A		2
120590	H2	27	395	27	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Quartz & fine rock frags	22A		2
120590	H4	3	57	1	BS	Hollow ware	Cordon ext	?PRIA	Could be earlier prehistoric; cf Bronze Age bucket jars; Rigby 2004	22A		2

Appendix 2: Iron Age and Romano-British hand-made pottery Catalogue by plot
Chris G. Cumberpatch

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Box	Ill.	Season
120590	H4	26	67	26	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?PRIA		22A		2
120590	H4	10	89	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?PRIA		22A		2
120593	H2	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Coarse angular red rock frags up to 5mm	22A		2
120593	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	22A		2
120597	H2	11	139	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 6mm	22A		2
120597	H2	2	28	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant angular rock frags up to 8mm	22A		2
120597	H2	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thin walled small jar; H2 w/ fine rock frags	22A		2
120597	H2	4	83	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Angular rock frags up to 5mm; black fabric w/ buff int margins	22A		2
120597	H2	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine rock frags up to 2mm	22A		2
120597	H2	3	11	3	BS/flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 w/ rock frags	22A		2
120597	H2	1	334	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick base; abundant angular rock frags up to 8mm, well sorted	22A		2
120608	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Abundant fine angular quartz & rock frags, rare flint; abraded	22A		2
120613	H2	2	8	2	BS	Handled jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	22A		2
120613	H2	2	30	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 w/ abundant fine quartz; abraded	22A		2
120902	H2	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	H2 w/ angular rock frags	22A		2
120902	H2	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	22A		2
120902	H2	1	3	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black sandy H2; round slightly everted rim	22A		2
120903	H2	3	26	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 w/ abundant fine quartz	22A		2
120909	H2	1	38	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2	22A		2
120909	H2	1	32	1	Perforated lug	Lugged jar	U/Dec	?c.400BC-100AD	Bright orange sandy fabric; long horizontal lug, unlike most examples; ?date / parallels	22A	Y	2
120919	H2	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black fabric w/ occasional angular quartz grit up to 4mm	22A		2
120924	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine black H2	22A		2
120930	H1	1	20	1	Rim	?Bowl	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Clubbed rim w/ abundant coarse shell temper; clubbed rim	22A		2
120932	H2	1	41	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine sandy H2 w/ occasional quartz grit up to 2mm	22A		2
120932	H4	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Vesicular surfaces w/ angular calcite in core	22A		2
120939	H2	1	4	1	BS	Handled jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Sandy H2	22A		2
120939	H2	3	63	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Thick sherds; fine sandy H2; all abraded	22A		2
120939	H2	1	38	1	Rim	Shouldered jar	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Small vertical rim w/ pronounced external shoulder; fine H2 w/ sparse larger quartz	22A		2
120943	H2	2	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Odd bright orange fabric w/ fine quartz & occasional larger grains	22A		2
120943	H2	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA-Roman	Fine H2 w/ angular quartz up to 5mm	22A		2

Table 42: Proposed further work on sites on the EAG pipeline

Suggested scope of work	Plot numbers
No further work unless required to inform studies of other classes of data	5, 8, 11, 20, 37, 40, 45, 58, 72, 74, 76, 78, 86, 92, 94
Full analysis to be integrated with work on Roman/Roman-British pottery	3, 9, 25, 26, 31, 35, 36, 88, 98, 104
Full analysis of sites believe to be of pre-Conquest date (i.e. consisting primarily of hand-made vessels)	47, 51, 53, 68, 103, 107, 108, 115
Other (including early prehistoric)	43, 49, 70, 73, 105, 112

Table 43: Key to abbreviations used in Tables 1 to 41

Abbreviation	
Bead rim glob jar	Beaded rim globular jar
CG Jar	Collared globular jar
DCSh Jar	Deep-collared shouldered jar
EIA	Early Iron Age
Ev Rim Glob Jar	Everted rim globular jar
Ev Rim Jar	Everted rim jar
ext	External
frags	Fragments
Glob Jar	Globular jar
Glob Vessel	Globular vessel
int	Internal

Abbreviation	
LIA	Late Iron Age
LPRIA	Late Pre-Roman Iron Age
MIA	Middle Iron Age
Perf Base	Perforated base
PRIA	Pre-Roman Iron Age
Th Wall DC jar	Thin-walled deep collared jar
U/Dec	Undecorated
U/ID	Unidentified
Wdg-Rim Glob Jar	Wedge-rimmed globular Jar
WM Jar	Wide mouthed jar

Plate 1

Plate 2

Plate 3

Plate 4

Plate 5

Plate 6

Plate 7

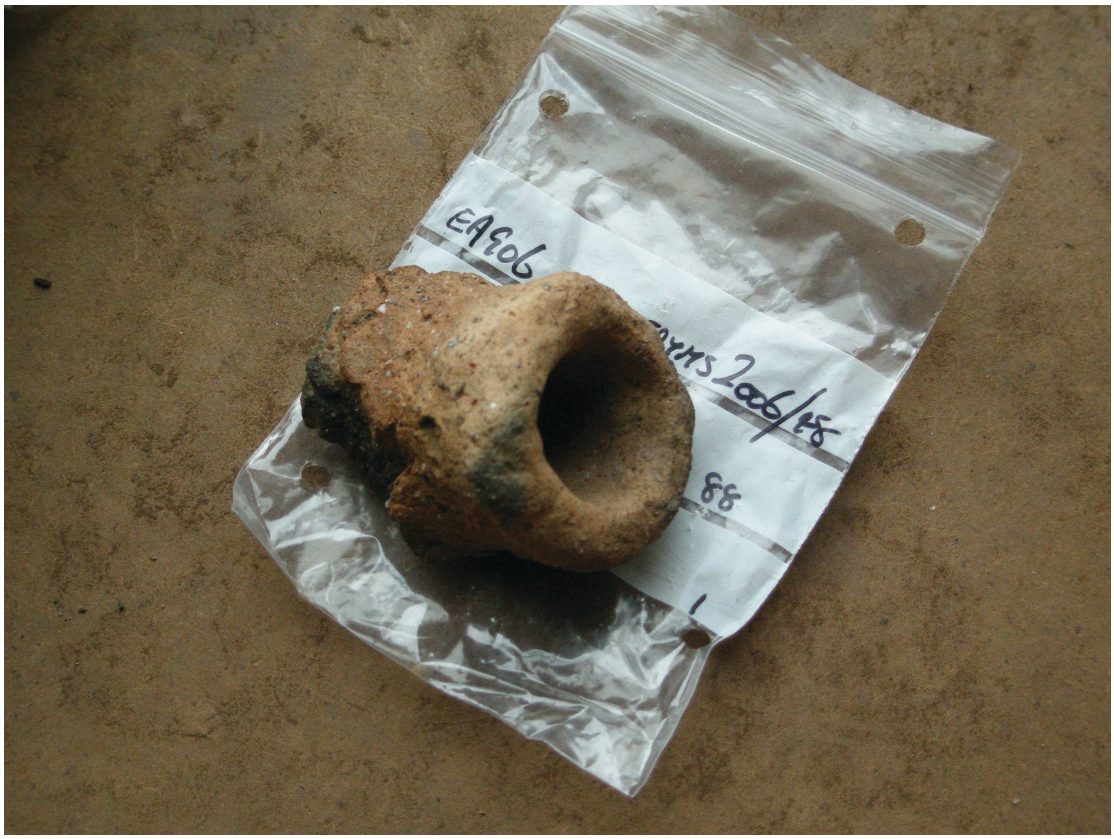

Plate 8

The prehistoric pottery: assessment and catalogue

Introduction

Treatment

The material was received washed in plastic bags by context as recorded and with East Riding Museum Service accession numbering. All the bags were opened, the pottery is fragmentary, some pieces have freshly broken edges. The pieces were examined by individual context groups: sherds were identified as individual vessels by fabric and surface treatment, then compared for joins (rejoins were secured using UHU). All ceramic surfaces and fractures were searched for evidence of organic material such as carbonised residues or as voids in the fabric wall; tempering agents were identified with the aid of x10 hand lens, and in necessary instances using a binocular microscope.

Analysis

The assemblage consisted of gm. of accessioned fragments, amongst these stone flakes were recognised. The study of the sherd assemblages was based on the recommendations of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group's, The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: Guidelines for Analysis and Publication. (1992). An analysis of the sherd material recorded the vessel features-rims, bases and decoration, fabric and wall thickness; also sherd size and condition such as abrasion and post-depositional changes. In describing the fragmentary pottery the following designations describe the size of pieces:

- Sherd: Any pieces in excess of 2.5 cm. square
- Small Sherd: A piece between 1 cm. to 2.5 cm. square.
- Flake: An angular piece split off vertically from the sherd wall.
- Crumb: A featureless piece less than 1 cm. square.

The wall thickness of sherds of the individual fabrics or vessels are recorded within a tolerance of 1mm. Quantity representation of temper contribution are estimated as Rare <5%, Sparse 5-10%, Common 10-20%. The maximum size of temper particles was measured to within 1mm. using an electronic calliper.

Within each context the pieces considered to derive from an individual vessel, distinguished by fabric and decoration, have been assigned a catalogue number and separately bagged. Outline drawings and reconstructions of those sherds selected for illustration were prepared for the guidance of a draughtsman.

Summary

Pottery classes identified:

a. Beaker. 2500-1880 BC: Plot 26. – AOC; Plot 105. Late S-Beaker.

b. Later Bronze Age in a date range c.1700-1400 BC. Plot 68.

c. Later Iron Age. 300 BC-50 AD. Plot 9. Plot 25 ?. Plot 68.

Summary catalogue

Plot 9: Burton Constable

Pieces 2. Weight 18 g. 9532: Wall and small sherd. Fresh broken edges but they do not join. LATE IRON AGE OR ROMANO-BRITISH

Plot 25: Brandywell.

Fill of Pit 25158

1 Piece. Weight 14 g. 25195. Wall sherd, overhanging rim decorated with spaced diagonal incised lines, lip broken off. Some light brown encrustation on the interior that extends onto broken edges: possibly a mineral "pan" formation. Early Neolithic or Late Iron Age

Plot 26: Sproatley.

26020 Uppermost deposit within landsurface.

Documented Pieces 6. Weight 26 g. Note (501) 2 pieces, weight 3 g. Missing: of the other Find Numbers, those examined were (501) a base angle, two wall sherds (721) decoration of impressed horizontal fine cord line, and 'Spit 1' decoration a zone bounded by horizontal lines and infilled with dashed lines but the technique is indistinct from wear. All fine sand tempered fabric, some angular quartz and grog. BEAKER – AOC style.

26524 Colluvial Deposit, Southern Scatter.

Documented Pieces 45. Weight 24 g. Pieces: Rim 1; Base 2; Wall sherds 3 ; Small Sherds 7; Flakes 11; Crumbs 18; Also Stone fragments 3. This assemblage is generally as small size sherd, the majority abraded. Feature pieces:

- 1193 is a rim sherd, outcurving profile, simple rounded lip. Plain.
- 1156 are 2 Base sherds. No decoration. Fine sand tempered fabric, some angular quartz and grog. BEAKER.

Plot 68: Churchlands.

119413 Fill of irregular pit 119406.

Documented Pieces 4. Weight 73 g. Pieces: Rim 1; Small sherds 3.

- Rim fragments rejoined. 5.3 x 6 cm. Large diameter rim with flat internal bevel. Impressed coarsely twisted cord lines on the exterior, three diagonals and one across. Heavy coarse fabric. hackly fracture. Angular igneous rock tempering < 9.9mm. Traces of black carbonised encrustation on the exterior. BICONICAL URN
- b. Small sherds 2. Fresh broken edges. Hard layered fabric. Profuse fine sand, angular quartz and igneous rock temper.
- c. Small sherd. Possibly re-fired. Abraded. Angular sand and angular quartz temper.

119301. Post-medieval subsoil over archaeological features.

Pieces 27. Weight 428 g. This is the largest assemblage, condition varies considerably from sharp edged un-abraded across to very worn, surface eroded and rounded edges pieces. Size range from 5.8 x 7.4 cm. down to flakes and crumbs. Several fabrics based on temper variations:

- a Rim. Three rejoining fragments. Internally bevelled lip, slight internally expanded. Upright neck profile down to a low shoulder ridge. Impressed coarsely twisted cord decoration; a horizontal line with diagonal lines below. Heavy grey fabric, brown exterior, hackly fracture. Profuse sand and some angular igneous rock <10mm. Temper. BICONCAL URN. Also 3 wall sherds, 4 flakes and 2 crumbs. Similar thick, hackly fracture, rock tempered fabric.

- b. Base angle segment. Moulded foot c.7 cm. diameter. Hard, layered. Rough brown exterior, grey interior. Igneous temper. IRON AGE

- c. 2 Wall sherds. Oxidised surfaces, grey core. Protruding igneous rock temper.

- d. 3 Wall sherds. Hard dark grey. Igneous rock temper.

- e. 7 Wall sherds, 2 small sherds. Sandy grey fabric with orange and buff surfaces. All abraded and rounded edges. IRON AGE OR later?

Plot 105.

119575 Primary fill of Pit 119574 recorded during the topsoil watching brief.

Pieces 3. Weight 20 g. Rim sherd: simple flat lip, and a wall sherd. Decoration incised infilled floating motifs. Fine sand, grog, scarce angular sandstone <5mm. temper. Final S-Beaker style (Clarke 1970, 234)

Affinities and dating.

Excavated Neolithic and Bronze Age sites in southern Holderness are few, apart from the Easington Warren barrow and henge monument, surface recovered flint, stone and bronze artefacts are the principal evidence for occupation (Manby et al 2003. 78-80). Any new excavated sites are a particular geographical significance for apart from the Middle Neolithic assemblage and plain Beaker from the Easington Warren barrow (Evans and Steedman 2001 69-75), and a Collared Urn from the adjacent henge monument; the fragmentary comb decorated Beakers from Burstwick; and the Kilnsea Warren Bucket Urn (Wenham 1960, 310-313, Fig. 9B); there are only distant, but prolific prehistoric ceramics from the Wolds, that may be compared.

The decorated sherd from Plot 25 is problematic in its attribution at present and its dating needs further consideration in relation to site context data.

No complete, or reconstructable, vessel profiles are represented. The Beaker sherds are all small and attribution of Plot 26 to the AOC (Clarke 1980) style is based on a single distinguishing sherd. The Beaker attribution of the Plot 26 material is based in fabric character. The Plot 105 sherds are characteristic in their incised floating motif to the Late S-Beaker group (Clarke 1980,). The fragmentary comb decorated Beaker sherds from Burstwick (Hull and Yorkshire Museum) and the plain Beaker of the Easington Barrow are in the same styles as of this newly excavated pottery. Cord decorated Beakers and Incised decorated Final S-Beakers where in use at the opposite ends of Beaker development (Needham 2005, 183 -186 & 196). In Stuart Needham chronological scheme cord decorated Beakers have early dating within his Bronze Age Period 1 2500-2300 cal BC, and incised decorated Late S-Beaker style fall within his Period 3 2050-1700 cal BC (Needham 1996, 125 & 134).

The Biconical Urn fragments from the two Plot 68 contexts are of particular significance as pottery of this style is relatively scarce across Yorkshire and the East Midlands. On the Yorkshire Wold single Biconical urns containing cremated bones were inserted into earlier round barrows (Manby et al 2003, 76), similarly a number related urns come from the Stainsby barrow on the Lincolnshire Wolds (May 1976, 77, Fig.43) and Cossington Barrow ,

Leicestershire (30-34, Fig. 33-34). An occupation area at Rudston Wold provides a wider ceramic and lithic association (Manby 1980, 324, Fig. 8) and a nearby pit group on the Caythorpe Gas Pipeline (Abramson 1996, 13 & 41-43) provided a radiocarbon date in a 1400-995 cal BC range. Earlier determinations are provided from cremated bone for these Stainsby urn burials in a 1740-1500 cal BC range. (pers. comm. J.A. Sheridan) and those at Cossington have a 1750-1520 cal BC. range (Thomas 2008, 96). In Stuart Needham's recent Bronze Age periodisation scheme the Biconical Urns fall within his Bronze Age Period 4 1700-1500 cal BC and further datings are needed to confine the extent of a continuation into Period 5 1500-1150 cal BC (Needham 1996, 132-134).

Recommendations for further treatment of the pottery studied

Conservation

Some sherds have been secured with UHU when re-joinable pieces were recognised. For the respective site assemblages no further treatment to consolidate the ceramic fabric is recommended.

Radiocarbon Dating: There are carbonised residue on the exterior of the rim fragment of Plot 68 (119413) that may be sufficient for radiocarbon dating. However, this would be recommended if other short life organic materials were available from the fill of Pit 119413 for dating purposes as few determinations are available for Biconical Urn ceramics.

Petrological Determination of Temper

The sites are all within Holderness Devensian Glaciation tills and gravels spreads that contain a wide range of distant origin rock types that are readily available for use as ceramic tempering material, including those varieties identified by the macroscopic study of the mineral content of the sherd assemblages. Petrological examination to determine the origin of temping utilised materials would not be proposed.

Organic Residue Analysis

In view of the small sizes and the worn condition of sherds that do not permit reconstruction of any actual profiles that could be related to usage, the relative implications arising from such an expensive procedure is debatable.

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The Romano-British pottery

Factual Data

The pottery was examined in context groups and catalogued according to the Guidelines of the Study Group for Romano-British Pottery for basic archiving (Darling 2004). The fabrics were recorded in broad groups and source suggested where appropriate. Reference was made to the National Fabric Collection where appropriate (Tomber and Dore 1998). Details of fabric variations were recorded where appropriate. Forms were described.

Quantity and provenance

There were 2743 sherds of Romano-British wheel-thrown pottery (36929g.). The quantities of pottery sherds recovered from the excavated areas and trenches are shown in Table. 1. Detailed lists are in Appendix 1.

Table 1: quantity of pottery from excavated trenches and contexts

Plot	Context	Sherd Count	Sherd Wt	Rim %
3	3016	2	7.3	
3	3017	26	183.6	10
3	3019	1	26.1	
3	3020	3	53.4	
3	3027	1	20.1	
3	3032	6	22.4	
3	3035	9	103.5	13
3	3041	26	242.6	16
3	3042	47	872.6	112
3	3045	1	6.6	
3	3052	1	2.3	
3	3068	3	37.6	
3	3071	1	51.4	
3	3091	50	943.2	76
3	3113	2	17.7	
3	3145	1	42.4	
3	3156	2	10.4	
3	3163	68	297.8	35
3	3186	2	12.4	
3	3192	2	22.9	
3	3196	2	12.9	
3	3202	1	7.8	
3	3204	5	94.9	7
3	3213	12	88.6	15
3	3218	2	16.2	5
3	3221	2	23.5	10
3	3222	1	41.8	12
3	3224	1	70.9	10
3	3227	9	183.7	5
3	3231	20	242.5	24
3	3235	1	6.4	
3	3238	3	14.3	
3	3245	11	45.5	
3	3247	1	71.4	
3	3256	1	7.8	
3	3261	4	27.5	
3	3268	32	606	41
3	3275	17	143.9	12
3	3281	1	4.4	
3	3282	18	253	82
3	3296	3	16.2	
3	3298	6	25.3	12
3	3299	3	48.6	10
3	3304	2	56.6	9
3	3317	21	232.2	42

Plot	Context	Sherd Count	Sherd Wt	Rim %
3	3324	4	73.1	5
3	3421007	1	10.6	
3 Total		**438**	**5401.9**	**563**
5	3422025	1	0.3	
5 Total		**1**	**0.3**	**0**
8	117983	1	96.4	
8 Total		**1**	**96.4**	**0**
9	118387	2	45.8	6
9	118400	1	42.2	
9	118505	1	12	6
9	118518	1	12.1	
9	118531	1	1.3	
9	118596	1	13.7	
9	118914	2	14.1	
9	3411014	1	41.9	2
9	3422048	1	0.6	
9	3422050	1	2.6	
9	9001	2	23.6	
9	904	8	35.4	
9	9050	1	59.1	8
9	9068	3	12.9	
9	9079	2	14.4	
9	9080	11	121.2	11
9	9081	74	2135.5	135
9	9106	6	212.4	13
9	9148	2	121.3	15
9	915	4	44.4	21
9	9156	1	10.8	
9	9193	3	33	7
9	9209	2	6.5	5
9	9256	3	108.6	
9	9260	1	46.2	4
9	9270	1	69.2	
9	9271	8	45.5	
9	9272	3	84.9	20
9	9276	1	15.2	9
9	9279	1	132.5	
9	928	2	51.9	8
9	9285	7	197.2	
9	9308	5	118.9	33
9	9314	4	21	
9	9323	2	4.6	
9	9378	29	684.6	100
9	9387	14	177.3	30
9	9389	2	13.7	6
9	9393	16	126.2	
9	9401	1	1.8	
9	9429	4	91.9	
9	9432	1	2.3	
9	9434	1	35	
9	9442	14	40	4
9	9444	3	61.6	
9	9447	13	226.5	28
9	9449	9	216.8	7
9	9463	4	58	
9	9496	1	17.8	
9	9498	2	34.4	
9	9501	2	37.4	
9	9508	9	170.9	26
9	9522	1	14	2
9	9526	7	78.3	16
9	9527	13	126	8
9	9530	6	153.6	17
9	9532	6	25	
9	9534	1	9.4	
9	9548	26	330.5	6

Plot	Context	Sherd Count	Sherd Wt	Rim %
9	9550	1	4.2	
9	9553	1	21.3	
9	9554	1	3.4	
9	9575	1	8.4	
9	9599	1	6.4	5
9	9613	1	5.4	
9	9624	22	446	80
9	9625	22	264.5	10
9	9629	2	23	
9	9635	1	2.4	
9	9637	15	136.9	31
9	9647	1	58.4	5
9	9649	3	49.8	
9	9650	18	77.6	6
9	9657	4	61.3	6
9	9658	100	1014	114
9	9664	5	59.5	
9	9671	5	27.5	
9	9673	2	96.4	8
9	9681	4	34.6	4
9	9705	6	56.8	
9	9706	16	138.6	2
9	9722	15	195.1	2
9	9725	11	134.8	8
9	9726	1	20.7	12
9	9733	8	11	
9	9743	4	44.2	15
9	9744	6	27.4	1
9	9745	1	4.4	
9	9751	1	1.1	
9	9752	1	57.6	
9	9758	1	12.8	10
9	9763	1	24.3	
9	9771	2	11.9	
9	9772	10	63.4	5
9	9773	9	129.9	16
9	9792	1	1.9	3
9	9795	12	223	11
9	9797	6	52.7	8
9	9808	7	21.8	
9	9816	3	36.5	
9	9830	178	1963.2	159
9	9836	15	117.2	8
9	9878	9	32.7	
9	9880	4	66.9	32
9	9881	4	162	14
9	9882	12	175.1	12
9	9887	14	114.1	15
9	9930	1	3	
9	9932	5	81.3	8
9	9943	2	8.2	
9	9945	8	76.1	
9 Total		**938**	**13116.2**	**1163**
10	117083	9	100.6	8
10 Total		**9**	**100.6**	**8**
11	117083	1	6.1	
11 Total		**1**	**6.1**	**0**
18	3422064	1	1	
18 Total		**1**	**1**	**0**
25	25027	1	13.7	
25	117014	2	9.6	
25	25003	6	104.7	10
25	25011	1	33.6	15
25	25027	9	279.7	35
25	25033	2	28.9	

Plot	Context	Sherd Count	Sherd Wt	Rim %
25	25041	1	1.8	
25	25045	4	28.6	
25	2506	12	128.9	70
25	25060	15	133.5	28
25	25062	4	16.5	
25	25065	1	4.7	
25	25069	4	9.8	
25	25099	2	17.4	
25	25100	8	182.7	
25	25109	24	444.5	8
25	25112	24	424.3	35
25	25169	1	19.8	6
25	25186	1	4.2	
25	25213	7	48.2	21
25	25231	3	13.3	10
25 Total		**131**	**1934.7**	**238**
26	26020	1	6.8	
26	26021	20	298.4	61
26	26023	2	6.7	
26	26062	1	6.3	
26	26063	1	0.8	
26	26097	1	315.1	15
26	26402	24	28.2	
26 Total		**50**	**662.3**	**76**
31	31001	7	101.5	3
31	31003	3	23.6	
31	31010	1	26.1	
31	3105	19	234.5	7
31	31050	1	7.6	
31	31096	12	206.6	98
31	31104	8	61.4	13
31	31116	12	215.5	8
31	31119	3	34.7	10
31	31125	7	142.98	
31	31126	27	359.1	17
31	31127	28	474.4	68
31	31506	1	7.6	
31	31509	3	47.9	10
31 Total		**132**	**1943.48**	**234**
32	117083	1	3.1	
32 Total		**1**	**3.1**	**0**
35	35001	1	5.2	5
35	35187	3	22.9	
35	35239	2	38.2	10
35	35244	5	7.5	
35	35270	3	17.3	
35	35287	15	186.5	9
35	35400	1	2	
35	35468	1	3.2	
35	35592	2	18.4	
35 Total		**33**	**301.2**	**24**
36	117083	1	68	
36	119232	1	35.8	
36	119245	6	172.5	
36	119258	6	12.9	
36	119830	1	30.6	
36	3606	2	1.5	
36	3626	12	178.3	18
36 Total		**29**	**499.6**	**18**
40	117027	1	56	
40 Total		**1**	**56**	**0**
51	117083	2	31.6	
51	51008	1	70	
51 Total		**3**	**101.6**	**0**
57	57008	9	109.6	28

Plot	Context	Sherd Count	Sherd Wt	Rim %
57 Total		**9**	**109.6**	**28**
68	119301	1	2	
68	119407	1	18.3	8
68	119531	1	77.5	
68 Total		**3**	**97.8**	**8**
73	73001	1	5.7	5
73	73010	1	9.9	
73	7304	1	5	
73	73059	2	73.1	
73	73068	1	2.3	
73	73102	1	2.3	
73	73108	1	10.4	
73	7314	1	2.5	
73	7331	5	15.8	
73	7338	1	6.5	
73	7342	1	7.1	
73	7367	2	13.5	5
73 Total		**18**	**154.1**	**10**
86	8519	1	3	
86	8539	1	1.1	
86	8587	1	3.7	
86	8620	1	1.7	
86	8674	1	2.9	
86 Total		**5**	**12.4**	**0**
88	88080	1	58.1	
88	88081	1	347.8	11
88	88095	3	28.3	6
88	88105	2	70.8	18
88	88121	10	244.4	11
88	88135	1	43.2	1
88	88153	3	76.5	20
88	88162	17	253.4	27
88	8837	3	101.8	18
88	8843	2	158.2	
88 Total		**43**	**1382.5**	**112**
98	117083	3	41.1	5
98	119863	12	83.5	
98	119891	19	93.7	37
98	119911	13	70.8	4
98	119919	1	1.8	
98	119947	4	41.3	
98	119960	2	14.5	3
98	119968	56	765.8	57
98	119969	13	93.8	
98	119978	62	608.7	31
98	119982	6	32.9	8
98	119983	262	2736.1	343
98	119984	17	669.6	72
98	119985	5	24.2	12
98 Total		**475**	**5277.8**	**572**
99	119968	12	119.8	
99 Total		**12**	**119.8**	**0**
103	120155	1	8.1	11
103	120201	1	2.5	
103	120203	1	1.2	
103	12052	1	1.2	
103 Total		**4**	**13**	**11**
104	10405	4	70.8	38
104	10408	8	94.7	11
104	10409	3	131.8	16
104	10410	24	363.1	147
104	10413	4	31.2	
104	10421	38	473.5	92
104	10427	13	156.5	51
104	10428	6	45	11

Plot	Context	Sherd Count	Sherd Wt	Rim %
104	10431	1	30.2	
104	10432	10	267.3	12
104	10435	1	2.1	5
104	10437	10	94.3	
104	10438	45	786.5	171
104	10439	1	8.6	1
104	10440	29	215	13
104	10442	8	69.4	11
104	10444	7	116.9	15
104	10445	1	6.7	
104	10447	12	106.2	61
104	10449	1	3.6	
104	12001	9	99.4	7
104	12005	33	517.4	91
104	12007	40	430.7	21
104	12010	3	6.2	7
104	12020	2	23.2	
104	12024	6	119.3	
104	12032	2	59.7	
104	12034	14	227.8	
104	12035	1	31.8	
104	12039	1	22.1	
104	12051	23	200	6
104	12066	3	446.1	
104	12083	1	69.7	
104	12086	25	37.9	78
104 Total		**389**	**5364.7**	**865**
107	121099	4	95.6	5
107 Total		**4**	**95.6**	**5**
108	13030	2	25.2	
108	13041	1	9.3	
108 Total		**3**	**34.5**	**0**
110	11034	1	16.3	
110 Total		**1**	**16.3**	**0**
111	11100	1	3.8	
111 Total		**1**	**3.8**	**0**
115	12092	6	8.9	
115 Total		**6**	**8.9**	**0**
Grand Total		**2743**	**36929**	**3935**

Range and variety of material

Wares and forms

The fabric of the pottery was examined by eye and sorted into ware groups on the basis of colour, hardness, feel, fracture, inclusions and manufacturing technique. If the sherds could not be adequately grouped by eye then they were examined under an x30 binocular microscope and compared with sherds from known sources. National fabric collection codes are given wherever possible (Tomber and Dore 1998). The majority of the sherds were of grey ware. There was clearly potential for further definition of fabrics within this group, using microscopic examination and possibly also petrological and chemical analysis of the fabrics at the next stage, and it is anticipated that it will be possible to determine the source of some of the fabrics thus defined. In particular it was possible to identify examples of early grey wares from industries based in north Lincolnshire such as at Dragonby and Roxby (Swan 1996 and Rigby and Stead 1976). Other grey ware fabrics, such as the late hard and fine Holme-on Spalding group and the Crambeck grey wares, were identified. It was clear during processing that it would be possible to characterise other fabric groups within the general grey ware group and subsequent to that definition, their association with datable vessel types might allow some fabric to be given a date range. In addition the forms made in individual fabrics may indicate the known industries to which their makers relate stylistically.

Table 2: quantities of wares

Ware group	Ware	Count	Wt/g	Rim equiv.
BBT1	BB1 copy	1	6.8	
BBT2	BB2 copy	2	14.5	3
BSA	Early fine, brown/dark grey quartz-tempered ware	28	340.8	43
BSA?	Early fine, brown/dark grey quartz-tempered ware?	4	95.6	5
BSB	Early medium, brown. Dark grey quartz-tempered ware	91	830.7	273
BSB VARIANT	Early medium, brown. Dark grey quartz-tempered ware, variant	36	545	
BSB/GRB	Early medium brown. Dark grey quartz-tempered ware, transitional to grey ware	22	242.1	70
BSB/H	Early medium brown. Dark grey quartz-tempered ware or handmade ware	2	36.1	
BSB?	Early medium, brown. Dark grey quartz-tempered ware?	2	53.7	7
CC? NVG?	Grey colour-coated ware, ? Nene valley	1	2.8	
CRA RE	Crambeck grey ware	12	223.9	18
CRA RE BUFF	Crambeck grey ware with buff core	1	20.8	
CT	Shell/calcite-tempered ware indeterminate	16	43.7	
CT prob CTA2	Shell-tempered, probably Dales ware	1	1.2	
CT/EYCT?	Shell/calcite-tempered ware indeterminate	1	4.8	
CTA2	Dales ware	407	2448.3	232
CTA2 GRITTY	Dales ware, gritty quartz content	4	68.2	18
CTA2 SANDY	Dales ware, sandy medium quartz content	1	21.4	9
CTA2?	Dales ware?	4	67.1	
CTB1	Early brown/grey shell-tempered ware	2	78	35
CTB1 OX	Early oxidised shell-tempered ware	2	45.8	6
CTB2	Early shell and quartz-tempered ware	1	17.8	
DR20		8	182.7	
DRAGR	Dragonby type grey ware	31	578.6	72
DRAGR?	Dragonby type grey ware?	1	2.5	
EYCT	East Yorkshire calcite gritted ware (Huntcliff and pre-Huntcliff)	157	2389.8	254
EYCT GRITTY	East Yorkshire calcite gritted and quartz ware (Huntcliff and pre-Huntcliff)	1	7.8	5
EYCT/CT		2	5.8	
EYCT?	East Yorkshire calcite gritted ware (Huntcliff and pre-Huntcliff)?	1	6.4	4
FLA	White ware	8	124.9	65
FLA ?IMPORTNG	Fine white ware, import?	1	50.7	
FLA?	White ware?	2	6	
FLA1/CRA PA	White ware or Crambeck parchment ware	12	119.8	
FLB	White-slipped oxidised ware	1	1.4	
GRA	Fine grey ware	6	101.3	18
GRB	Medium grey ware	1201	16351.38	1571
GRB GRITTY	Gritty coarse grey ware	13	310.4	56
GRB GRITTY WT	Gritty coarse grey ware, wheel thrown	2	72.2	13
GRB HM	Medium grey ware, handmade	10	165.5	18
GRB HOS	Holme-on-Spalding fine grey ware	113	3452.7	333
GRB HOS?	Holme-on-Spalding fine grey ware?	12	116.6	16
GRB NLINCS?	North Lincs grey ware	1	9.4	5
GRB SP CT	Medium grey ware with sparse calcareous inclusions	10	213.7	10

Ware group	Ware	Count	Wt/g	Rim equiv.
GRB/BSA	Grey ware or early fine, brown/dark grey quartz-tempered ware	20	455.9	84
GRB/BSB	Grey ware or early brown/dark grey quartz-tempered ware	34	412.4	128
GRB/DRAGR	Grey ware, probably Dragonby	1	42.2	
GRB/DRAGR?	Grey ware, probably Dragonby?	14	227.8	
GRB/H?	Grey ware or handmade group	1	39.1	
GRB/NLINCS	Grey ware, probably north Lincolnshire	4	70.8	38
GRB/OAB	Grey partially oxidised ware	1	3.3	
GRB?	Medium grey ware?	2	30.4	6
GRB17	Medium grey ware with brown margins	113	2058.2	152
GRB2	Medium grey ware with fine to medium white inclusions	3	10	15
GRB23	Dark grey/black ware with brown margins, sometimes brown core with moderate, medium to coarse, subrounded quartz.	5	38.4	
GRB23?	Dark grey/black ware with brown margins, sometimes brown core with moderate, medium to coarse, subrounded quartz.?	5	79.3	
GRC	Coarse grey ware	14	108.2	
GT	Wares with grog or clay pellets	1	6.8	
GTA10	Grey ware with grog/clay pellets	8	195	
GTA14?	Fine brown ware with grog/clay pellets and sparse fine calcareous inclusions	14	183.5	11
GTA8	Brown ware with medium grog/clay pellets, sparse to moderate medium quartz and sparse medium shell inclusions	2	173.6	
GTA8G	Grey/brown ware with medium grog/clay pellets, sparse to moderate medium quartz and sparse medium shell inclusions	18	316.7	33
GTA8G/10	Grey to grey/brown ware with medium grog/clay pellets, sparse to moderate medium quartz and sparse medium shell inclusions	16	248.6	8
GTA8G/GTA10	Grey to grey/brown ware with medium grog/clay pellets, sparse to moderate medium quartz and sparse medium shell inclusions	7	186.9	50
GTA8G?	Grey/brown ware with medium grog/clay pellets, sparse to moderate medium quartz and sparse medium shell inclusions?	5	84.2	
H/GRC	Handmade or coarse grey ware	1	29.5	
MCRA PA	Crambeck parchment ware mortarium	5	141.3	15
MCRA WH	Crambeck white ware mortarium	8	309	30
MEBOR	Ebor ware mortarium	1	315.1	15
MLNV WH	Nene Valley white ware mortarium	39	521.7	43
MMALTON	Malton? Oxidised mortarium	2	149.9	21
MOAB/MEBOR	Oxidised mortarium - York area	1	16.1	
MOR	Mortarium	1	53.8	
MOWS	White-slipped oxidised mortarium	6	49.3	5
NOG WH4	N Gaulish white ware	1	12.3	
NSP	Medium quartz-tempered ware	17	99.2	14
NV	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	4.7	
NV1	Nene Valley colour-coated ware (white paste)	3	25.5	10
NV1??	Nene Valley colour-coated ware (white paste)??	1	2	
NV2	Nene Valley colour-coated ware (oxidised paste)	3	17.8	12
NV2?	Nene Valley colour-coated ware (oxidised paste)?	1	2.3	
NVG	Nene Valley colour-coated ware (grey)	1	3.5	

Ware group	Ware	Count	Wt/g	Rim equiv.
O	Oxidised ware	3	3.9	
OA/FC	Oxidised ware or fired clay	4	1	
OAA	Fine oxidised ware	8	36.6	27
OAB	Medium quartz-tempered oxidised ware	42	252.5	22
OAB/B/T	Oxidised ware or brick/tile	1	7.6	
OAB/FC	Oxidised ware or fired clay	3	10.1	
OAB/NSP	Medium quartz-tempered oxidised ware	1	8.1	
OBB/GR	Medium quartz-tempered oxidised/grey ware	3	42.1	
RS IMP PR6?	Imported Pompeian red ware 6	4	29.7	7
RS?	Red-slipped ware?	1	0.9	1
TS	Samian	58	331.2	29
TS?	Samian?	1	2.3	
Total		**2743**	**36928.98**	**3935**

The earliest wheel-thrown pottery was made in a grey-brown quartz-tempered ware, which included a fine and a medium tempered fabric, used to make bowls and wide-mouthed jars. These were of pre-Flavian and Flavian type with grooves and cordons on the upper body and bead or everted rims. Some may be late Iron Age in date. In addition to these were a number of beakers, including a girth beaker and simple everted rim beakers, and plain-rim platters. The coarser fabric was also used to make jars with upright flat-topped rims of a type found in late Iron Age (as at Scratta Wood, Challis and Harding 1975 fig. 17 nos 13-14) and early to mid-Roman groups (Gregory 1996, 517 where it was called proto-Dales ware). These vessels are similar to types found in north Lincolnshire on form but perhaps not fabric since the Lincolnshire late Iron Age vessels are more commonly shell-tempered. However the Flavian kiln 4 at Dragonby produced comparable forms in a quartz-tempered ware (Swan 1996, 575-7) so these may be vessels brought across the Humber. A wide-necked flagon in a white ware associated with these wares on plot 104 is likely to come from an imported flagon of Hofheim type dating to the mid-first century.

A grey ware fabric related to these transitional wares was probably obtained from the kilns at Dragonby and Roxby. These included ‘foreign’ types known from the Flavian kiln 4 at Dragonby, such as a tripod bowl and an early flagon in a coarse white ware, and the early second century kiln waste group F2567 at Dragonby, such as the collared bowl (Swan 1976 fig. 20.34 nos 1459-60,). Tripod bowls were common in the south of France (Tuffreau-Libre 1992, 76, Cool 2006, 41-2) and found predominantly on military or urban sites in Britain in the first century (Colchester Symonds and Wade 1999, 470 Verulamium, Wilson in Frere 1972, 282 no. 231, 284 no. 234, London, Davies et al 1994, 75 fig. 65 no. 379, 130 fig. 111 no. 708, Caerleon Greep in Zienkiewicz 1986 60 fig. 1.18) They are present in Yorkshire at York itself and at Castleford (Rush *et al.* 2000, 109, nos 135-6 in fabric 81 a coarse grey ware with quartz, sedimentary rock and occasional grog inclusions) and Malton (Wenham and Heywood 1997, 86 no. 237 in EYCT, Corder 1930, fig. 1 no. 19 in EYCT). Recent work by Tyers has demonstrated early tripod bowls at Colchester (Cam 45b) are imports. The vessels are very rare on rural settlements but their presence in kiln 4 at Dragonby, dated by Swan to the early to mid-Flavian period (in May 1996, 575-577 no.1418), alongwith other ‘exotic’ elements in the pottery assemblage: flagons, rusticated jars, samian bowls copies and a cheesepress, as well as the use of oxidising firing conditions and the form of the kiln, led Swan to conclude that the potter involved, although perhaps local, was working primarily for the military establishments to the north at Brough-on-Humber and beyond. Swan posited that later kilns at Dragonby (kiln 3 and pit group F2567) worked for similar military markets on the basis of the presence of military type such as samian copies and tazze in kiln 3 and a collared bowl of Continental type and more tazze in F2567. The form of the Dragonby compares most closely with our tripod bowl. The

tripod bowls from military and urban sites in the south from Colchester, Caerleon, and Verulamium have straight walls and flat bases whereas the Dragonby example has curved walls and slightly rounded base as the Easington example. Those from Castleford and London also have this profile but the Malton examples had straighter walls and plain rims. At Dragonby Swan argues that the presence of tripod bowls implies the presence of soldiers, or potters paid by the army, from northern or western Gallia Belgica who prepared food in a different way to the native Britons.

The collared bowl was similarly considered a military type by Swan at Dragonby and she suggested military potters from Pannonia may have been responsible for their production there. Both these types suggest the presence of people with military or official connections and the tripod bowl is evidence for cooking techniques foreign to this area.

Types made in the north Lincolnshire kilns in the late first and second century were present and form the main wheel-thrown types dating to the second century. These were two dish types, one with an inturned rim and one with a wide, flat, grooved rim, both internally decorated with zones of burnishing. Both types were made at Roxby (Rigby and Stead 1976 types H and no. 78) and were common at Dragonby, particularly with the triangular zones of burnished decoration (Gregory 1976, 519-20 and nos 843 and 932). Some jar forms were also present common at the north Lincolnshire kilns (Roxby A-D) typically with everted or rebated rims and grooved wavy line decoration on the shoulder or rustication, and a carinated bowl form, (Roxby type E) with distinctive carination form was common. Wide-mouthed jars with sharply everted rims compared with Roxby F although it was not always possibly to differentiate these from later, third century wide-mouthed jars with everted rims, particularly in the case of rim fragments. Some lugged jars may also belong to this period but it is not easy to differentiate these from later lugged jars. Some narrow-necked jars with zones of rouletting or burnished linear decoration probably date to this period. Ring and dot beakers in both oxidised and grey wares date to the earlier part of this period and may be traded from further south.

A distinctive fabric with grog inclusions or clay pellets (GTA wares) was used to make jars with an everted rim or a bead rim, overhanging internally and also the rebated-rim jar form made at Roxby in grey ware. These compare in fabric and form with vessels made at Dragonby kiln 3 (Rigby and Stead 1976 fig. 64 no. 4) and belong to a group of jars in this general form made around Humberside and with a greater variety of everted and rebated rims in the Trent Valley (Todd 1968).

One very small rim sherd with an internal step in what seems to be a red-slipped fabric may belong to a type of red-slipped platter made at Lincoln in the late first century (as Darling 1981 fig. 23.2 no. 2). In addition to the imported white ware flagon, a bodysherd from North Gaulish mortarium of late first to early second century date was also present and a Pompeian red ware flat rim bowl or dish fabric 6 was identified. This fabric may have been imported from west Flanders (Tomber and Dore 1998, 45). The samian ware has yet to be identified by a specialist but is likely to belong to the mid-first to second century.

Some grey ware copies of black burnished bowls with bead rims and dishes with plain or grooved rims and everted-rim jars with burnished linear decoration belong to the later second to mid-third century. To these may be added Dales and Dales type jars and plain-rim dishes which date to the third to mid-fourth century increasing numerically from around the mid-third century. One of the plain rim dishes seemed to be a colander or cheesepress type vessel as it has a pre-firing perforation on the base. Some sherds may have limestone or shell and limestone inclusions rather than shell and it may be possible to determine this through microscopic examination at a later stage of study. Identification was hampered by the effects of burial conditions having dissolved the original temper. Shouldered, wide-mouthed jars and lugged jars belong to this period but can be difficult to distinguish from later examples and the biconical bowls with everted rims are typical of third century groups. These types can be paralleled in the

Norton kilns near Malton but may have been made at contemporary local kilns (Corder 1930 types 6, 4 and 10 respectively). Traded fine wares in the third century included a very small amount of Nene Valley colour coated ware, a beakers and a Castor box, and flanged and collared rim mortaria of the late second to third century from Yorkshire, perhaps including Malton, were identified although their kiln source will be a subject of further investigation. The hard grey fabric of the late Holme-on-Spalding was present and is dated from the late third to fourth century. Forms included developed bead and flange bowls, carinated bowls with straight walls, lugged jars and everted-rim wide mouthed jars (Halkon and Millett 1999 types B09-11, B04, J01 and B01 respectively). The bead and flange bowls, wide-mouthed jars and lugged jars were also present in a slightly coarser grey ware which is likely also to be a Holme-on-Spalding fabric. The small amount of Crambeck grey wares have a similar date range and included developed bead and flange bowls, a beaker, lugged jars and a spouted jug form. Only one flanged bowl had the internal burnished wavy line dating to the late fourth century.

A small amount of oxidised, medium-quartz-tempered ware was identified but the source of this is not known. Apart from a fragment with ring and dot decoration, no diagnostic forms were found.

Proto- Huntcliff S-bend or hooked rim jars lacking the internal lid seating of true Huntcliff ware or with necks and everted rims were present and date to the late third to fourth century (Bell and Evans 2002 types 6.2-5 and J9.1). Rather fewer true Huntcliff ware jars or late double lid-seated jars and late Crambeck forms dateable to the late fourth century were identified.

Mortaria of late third to fourth century date included Nene Valley type reeded-rim mortarium, a wall-sided mortarium in an oxidised ware, probably of Yorkshire manufacture and Crambeck white ware mortaria type 6, including one late Crambeck parchment ware mortarium type 7.

Chronology

The spot dating for each context is listed in table 3 and the overall chronology of the excavated features in each plot is described below.

Plot 3

The pottery sherds from the excavations spanned the mid/late first to early second century to as late as the mid- to late fourth century. Pottery in forms and fabrics dating from the late first to early second century came from contexts 3027, 3145, 3156 (later sherds also present) and 3317 and included sherds from a plain rim platter, a North Gaulish mortarium (AD70-110) and jars typical of the Trent Valley and Humberside in the mid-first to mid-second century. A small rim sherd from a samian bowl or dish came from 3091. Bodysherds in grey wares dating to the early Roman period but less precisely dated were found in contexts 3192, 3202, 3247 and 3324. Wares and forms comparable to the products of second century kilns such as those at Roxby and Dragonby were found in contexts 3268, 3275, 3281 and 3304 whereas types dating from the later second to the mid-third century such as Nene Valley colour-coated ware, BB2 jar and dish copies, wide-mouthed jars similar to ones made at Norton and Malton type mortaria were present in contexts 3020, 3042, 3156, 3204, 3213, 3224, 3282 and 3299. Types most common in the third century such as Dales ware and biconical bowls and wide-mouthed jars not in the very hard Holme-on-Spalding fabric typical of the late third to fourth century were present in contexts 3035, 3041, 3163, 3218, 3221, 3227 and 3298. Later forms dating to the late third to fourth century included later Nene Valley beaker forms, late Holme-on-Spalding grey ware were present in contexts 3017, 3032 and 3068. Later types included proto-Huntcliff and Huntcliff wares dating from the mid-fourth century onwards. These were present in contexts 3041, 3091, and 3231 and a Crambeck grey ware flanged bowl with internal wavy line dating after c.AD370 was present in context 3222. Other contexts (3016, 3019, 3045, 3052, 3071, 3113, 3186, 3196, 3235, 3238, 3245, 3256, 3261, 3296 and 3421007) within this plot contained undiagnostic grey ware bodysherds. These were not of late type and contrasted with the early

fabrics of the mid/late first to early second and are likely to date in the second or third century although lacking closely datable features.

Plot 5

One small oxidised, quartz-tempered scrap is of uncertain date.

Plot 8

One undiagnostic grey ware sherd dates to the Roman period.

Plot 9

The diagnostic sherds from the assemblage indicate a late date range in the later third to early fourth century with some sherds dating to the mid- to late fourth century. The proportion of Dales ware jars, East Yorkshire proto-Huntcliff and Huntcliff jars, Crambeck wares and late Holme-on-Spalding grey wares is high while the early mid/late first to early second century wares and second century Roxby types are noticeably rare. One collared bowl dating to the late first to early second century was present (context 9508, cf. Swan 1996 fig. 20.34 nos 1459-60) and fragment from an oxidised shell-tempered storage jar from 118387 is of similar date range. The collared bowl form was made at Dragonby and Swan points out that the bowl is of a type common on the Rhineland and Pannonia suggesting tentatively that its manufacture may indicate the presence of military craftsmen or veterans from this area. A small number of second century types were also present, bowls and dishes with flat rims copying second century BB vessels and a scrap of samian. A number of vessels may date to the third century. The biconical grey ware bowls are typical of this period and the Dales and Dales type wares including jars and simple plain-rim dishes were common in the third to mid-fourth century. The wide-mouthed jars include types datable from the third to fourth century as well as examples in the hard grey ware typical of the late Holme-on-Spalding kilns. Late third to fourth century developed bead and flange bowls in grey ware, including the late hard Holme-on-Spalding ware, were common and a long necked indented beaker was also present. Grey ware lugged jars with vertical linear burnish were present and carinated bowls with straight walls in the hard late HSM fabric were identified. The majority of the East Yorkshire calcite-gritted ware jars had proto-Huntcliff forms with outcurving or hooked rims which lacked the internal lid seating or necked form with everted rims. One EYCT plain rim dish was present. Both lugged jars and developed bead and flange bowls in Crambeck ware were present. Two wall-sided oxidised mortarium dated to the fourth century and several Crambeck white ware type 6 mortaria dated to the late third to fourth century. Fragments of Castor box were of third century type. A small number of Huntcliff ware jars and double lid-seated jars of the mid- to late fourth century were present as were four sherds of Crambeck parchment ware mortaria (type 7) and these indicate some activity after cAD370.

The range and quantities of the types suggest small amounts of activity in the late first to second century with a peak in the later third to mid-fourth century and reduced activity in the second half of the fourth century.

Plot 10

Nine wheel-thrown sherds were recorded from 117083, two undiagnostic grey ware sherds and seven GTA8G sherds from an everted-rim jar. This latter form is common on the Trent Valley and Humberside in this form and fabric in the late first to mid-second century and is similar in ware and form to vessels made at Dragonby kiln 3 (dated Flavian-Trajanic, Rigby and Stead1976 fig. 64.4). The ware may also have been made at South Ferriby (Ian Rowlandson pers. comm).

Plot 11

An undiagnostic grey ware sherd from 117083 is can only be given a broad Romano-British date range.

Plot 18

A small oxidised scrap cannot be firmly dated.

Plot 25

The assemblage from this plot included sherds in fabrics most common in the mid/late first to early second century. Forms included sherds from a Dressel 20 amphora originally holding olive oil from southern Spain, rusticated jars, Roxby type A jars, the jars with everted rims, overhanging internally typical of mid/late first to early second century production in north Lincolnshire and the Trent Valley (Rigby and Stead 1976 fig. 64.4), the carinated and shallow bowl forms made at Roxby and found from the Flavian period to the second century as well as the shallow dish form with upturned rim (Rigby and Stead 1976 types E, S and H). One grey ware rim sherd was of Dales ware type dating to the third to mid-fourth century. The majority of the forms and fabric present suggest a late first to early/mid-second century date range.

Plot 26

Sherds from a grey ware flanged, hemispherical bowl came from contexts 26023 and 26062. This form can be compared with examples from Roxby (Rigby and Stead 1976, fig. 68 no. 70) and Lincoln (Darling 1984 fig. 15 nos 45-6) dated to the Hadrianic-Antonine period with one Flavian-Trajanic example from Winterton (Rigby and Stead 1976 fig. 76 no. 52). A grooved-rim dish from 26063 is of the mid-second to mid-third century. An oxidised flanged mortarium from 26097 is given a mid-second century date but should be shown to a mortarium specialist and the samian sherds from 26402 can be dated precisely by a samian specialist in due course. Sherds from 26021 included BSB sherds from an early vessel with combed chevron decoration and cordons, probably a girth beaker type and a bead rim from an early carinated bowl and a GTA sherd from 26020 has a date range in the late first to mid-second century.

Plot 31

A small number of wheel thrown sherds identified and most these dated to the second century. Types present included grey rusticated sherds, early grog-tempered ware sherds, sherds from carinated bowl of late first to second century type, Roxby type jars with everted and rebated rims, a flat-rim bowl or dish copying second century BB1 types and BB1 type jars with acute lattice burnish. Two vessels were of somewhat later date. An incomplete plain rim sherd from a lid or dish from 31001 in a grey fabric with rare, fine shell inclusions may belong to the third-mid-fourth century while a reeded rim mortarium from 31127 is of late third to fourth century type (Perrin 1999, M42-3). The latter is unusual in having quartz and red stone trituration grits rather than the usual iron slag of the Nene Valley mortaria.

Plot 32

A single abraded grey ware sherd of Roman date was recovered.

Plot 35

Most of the pottery from this plot was of early Roman date in the mid/late first to second century. The material from the northern ring ditch included a Roxby type A jar from primary fill 35238. This jar form dates from the Hadrianic-Antonine period *(c* AD 120-200, Darling 1984, 62 no. 58) and the grey fabric with sparse shell inclusions is consistent with this date range. Other pottery from the gully fill included a grey ware concave bodysherd probably from one of the carinated bowls common in the second century, a carinated bowl or jar with burnished lattice decoration in a quartz-tempered fabric common in the mid/late first to early second century (Rigby and Stead 1976 fig. 77 no. 71) but which could be pre-Conquest and much of a handmade grey jar with tall everted rim beaded at the tip. This form is in the Iron Age tradition and compares with jars at Shiptonthorpe (Evans 2006, G27.2 dated second to third century), at Hawling Road (Evans 1999, G 101.J03 in a second century context), and Bursea (Halkon and Millett 1999 type J09 in late third to fourth century levels). The pottery in infill of this ring ditch dates to the second century. A gritty grey ware from primary fill 35187 in pit 35188 was of

early Roman date, perhaps on the second century as was a concave body sherd in a similar fabric from 35244 secondary fill of ditch 35245 and a bodysherd in this ware from 35468. A colour-coated beaker sherd from fill 35400 of posthole 35401 is probably from the Nene Valley industries and is likely to be of the late second or third century at the earliest. Unstratified material included medieval sherds and the sherds from a Crambeck grey ware spouted jug of late third to fourth century date.

Plot 36

A samian basal sherd from context 119232 dates to the Roman period and will be more precisely dated by a samian specialist at the next stage of analysis. Two sherds from context 119245 suggest a mid/late first to early second century date comprising an oxidised quartz-tempered sherd and a GTA8 sherd from storage jar with two row of stabbed decoration on the body (Gregory 1996, fig. 20.8 no. 877). Undiagnostic grey ware sherds of Roman date were present in contexts 119258 and 119830 and a further sherd of samian came from 3606. The pottery from 3626 included a grey ware concave sherd from a carinated bowl of the late first to second century and a grey handmade jar with tall everted rim which could also belong to this date range.

Plot 40

The base of a Crambeck parchment ware mortarium from 117027 belongs after *c* AD 370 (Bidwell 2005).

Plot 51

Two undiagnostic grey ware sherd of Roman date were identified from 51008 and 117083.

Plot 57

Eight abraded sherds from a flat-rim dish came from 57008 and dates to the second century.

Plot 68

A grey ware basal sherd from a bowl or dish came from 119531 and dates to the second century or later. A grey ware rim sherd from a bead-rim bowl came from context 119406 and belonged to the mid-second to mid-third century. A tiny scrap of grey ware came from context 119301 and belongs to the Roman period but is not closely datable.

Plot 73

The diagnostic sherds from this plot gave a date range in the late third to fourth century and comprised a Crambeck grey ware lugged jar and a Holme on Spalding lugged jar, a late Nene Valley colour-coated dish or bowl base and a East Yorkshire calcite-gritted lid. Other sherds of grey ware were not closely datable within the Roman period.

Plot 86

The Roman pottery from this plot comprised abraded scraps of grey and oxidised ware only which cannot be more precisely dated.

Plot 88

An overall date range from the mid-second to mid-third century is suggested by the forms and fabrics present in this group. Sherds from the carinated bowls, inturned rim dishes and wide-mouthed jars with everted rims of types similar to those made at Roxby were present and these together with the samian form suggest activity in the Antonine period (mid- to late second century) although further specialist work on the samian will provide greater precision. Another grey ware wide-mouthed jar compared better with types made at Norton (Hayes and Whitley 1950 type 6) in the third century and a bead-rim bowl (Monaghan 1997 DP5) probably also belongs to the late second to mid-third century. A Dales ware jar would fit this later date range.

Plot 98

The assemblage comprised a group of second to third century vessel types – everted rim wide-mouthed jars, dishes with inturned rims, bead-rim bowls copying BB2 types, lugged jars and carinated bowls of Roxby type and one rusticated jar sherd – and a group of late third to fourth century types such as Holme-on-Spalding type carinated bowls with straight walls, developed bead and flange bowls, a Dales ware jar, a grey ware jar with tall everted rim beaded at the tip, a lower Nene Valley reeded rim mortarium and a late hooked rim bowl (Darling 1999, 132 nos 448-51 and at Rookery Lane Webster 1960 nos 28-32 early fourth century). The earlier group was present in contexts 119863, 1198891, 119911, 119947, 119960, 119968, 119978, 119982 and 1199985 while a dump of the later vessels was present in contexts 119983 and 119984.

Plot 99

Twelve sherds from the base and neck of a cream ware flagon, burnt came from context 119968. This is Roman and it is most probably a flagon of mid-first to second century date but a Crambeck Parchment ware vessel, in the mid- to late fourth century is possible as the burnt condition makes identification difficult.

Plot 103

A small scrap of grey ware from 120203 primary fill of ditch 120200 is only broadly datable to the Roman period but an everted rim from 120155 secondary fill of linear 120153 compares with late Holme on Spalding products (Tomber and Dore 1998 HSM RE) of late third to fourth century type. The rim is probably from a biconical bowl (Halkon and Millett 1999, typeB03a, Gillam 1970 no. 178 dated AD290-350).

Plot 104

A large group of late Iron Age/Conquest period to early Roman pottery was found in this plot which included early imports and unusual vessel types. The assemblage included a range of bead and everted rim bowls, burnished externally, at least one platter, a girth beaker, a white ware flagon of first century type, probably imported, an early flagon probably from the Flavian kiln at Dragonby (Swan 1996 fig. 20.32 nos 1424-5), rusticated ware and a near complete tripod bowl closely comparable to vessels made at the Flavian kiln at Dragonby (Swan 1996, 575-577 no.1418). Upper layer included vessel types datable to the early second century including Roxby type jars (Rigby and Stead 1976, fig. 65) and bowls, including a flat rim bowl with burnished internal decoration (present at Dragonby, May 1996 fig. 20.34 no. 1458 from e2nd kiln waste and in Roxby Antonine kiln group (Rigby and Stead 1976, fig. 68 no. 78), although Swan thought this was a survival, and at Malton (Corder 1930 fig. 17 no. 4 in early group , a late first to early second century and in a late Antonine context at Brough (Wacher1969, fig 60 no. 158) and a dish form which often has similar decorative treatment, present at Roxby (Rigby and Stead 1976 fig. 67 nos 41-2, who cite occurrences in Flavian to Antonine contexts at Brough) and at Dragonby (Gregory 1996, 519-20 citing instances from the Flavian period to the mid-third century). Carinated bowls with the typical stepped carination of north Lincolnshire products of the late first to second century (Rigby and Stead 1976 fig. 66 nos 29 and Gregory 1996, 520, Darling 1984 fig. 16 no. 94 with Flavian to Severan examples cited). The presence of a Pompeian Red ware flat-rim bowl fabric 6 is unexpected. Samian ware from this plot will give useful dating precision.

The excavators raised the possibility of a disturbed cremation and it is noticeable that significant numbers of sherds from burnt fine white ware flagon were present as well as a burnt shallow platter/dish. The near complete tripod bowl seems to have come from this area also and may have been associated with this feature

The assemblage from this plot has remarkable characteristics in terms of the vessel types, which include vessels of a type foreign to native cooking techniques, and wares present and their early date. It contrasts strongly with the rural assemblages expected from rural settlements of this date

and has a strong military character suggesting the presence of a veteran from the fort at Brough, perhaps of Gallic origin.

Plot 107

A rim sherd from context 121099 was in a quartz-tempered dark grey ware with brown margins similar to early Roman wares in north Lincolnshire. The rim was slightly everted and appeared handmade rather than wheel thrown and may belong to the late Iron Age or Conquest period. Three further sherds in a similar fabric came from context 120979. These came from a broken pedestal base and would fit a similar date range.

Plot 108

A grey ware bodysherd from the fill 13030 of ring ditch 13018 came from a wide-mouthed jar. Such jars are difficult to date securely but the fabric and form suggest a date from the mid-second to mid-third century before the products of the late Holme-on-Spalding kilns were common. An undiagnostic grey ware sherd from 13041 fill of ring ditch 13040 is likely to date in or after the second century.

Plot 110

A coarse undiagnostic grey ware sherd from 111034 is can only be given a broad Romano-British date range

Plot 111

An undiagnostic grey ware sherd from 11100 is can only be given a broad Romano-British date range

Plot 115

An undiagnostic grey ware sherd from 12092 is can only be given a broad Romano-British date range.

Table 2: Spot dating by feature and context

Plot	Context	Other data	Spot-dating
3	3016		RB
3	3017		M3-4
3	3019		RB
3	3020		M2-M3
3	3027		Early RB
3	3032		L3-4
3	3041		M4+
3	3042		3, opt E-M3
3	3045		RB
3	3052		RB
3	3068		L3-4
3	3071		RB
3	3091		M4+
3	3113		RB
3	3145		Early RB
3	3156		M/L2-3 with Early RB sherd
3	3163		L2-M4, opt M3-M4
3	3186		RB
3	3192		Early RB
3	3196		RB
3	3202		RB, early RB
3	3204		2-4, probably M2-M3
3	3213		2-3
3	3218		L2-M4, opt M3-M4
3	3221		L2-M4, opt M3-M4
3	3222		370+
3	3224	1103	L2-3
3	3227		3-4, opt E-M3

Plot	Context	Other data	Spot-dating
3	3231		M4+
3	3235		RB
3	3238		RB
3	3245		RB
3	3247		RB, opt early RB
3	3256		RB
3	3261		RB
3	3268		2
3	3275		2
3	3281		RB, opt 2
3	3282		L2-M3
3	3286		Handmade
3	3290		handmade
3	3296		RB
3	3298		L3-4, opt L3
3	3299		M2-M3
3	3304		Opt 2
3	3317		L1-E/M2
3	3324		Early RB
3	3421007		RB
8	117983		RB
9	118251		Handmade
9	118253		Handmade
9	118387		1-E2
9	118828		Handmade
9	3411014		3-4
9	3422025		?
9	3422048		RB
9	3422050		?
9	3422064		?
9	9001		RB
9	904		E-M4
9	9050		3-4
9	9068		RB, probably late RB
9	9079		RB
9	9080		4
9	9081		4
9	9106		4
9	9148		L3-4
9	915		L2-M4, opt M3-M4
9	9156		RB
9	9193		RN
9	9209		RB
9	9256		RB
9	9260		270+
9	9270		3-4
9	9271		3
9	9272		3
9	9276		2
9	9279		RB
9	928		2
9	9285		L3-4
9	9308		L3-4
9	9314		RB
9	9323		RB
9	9378		L3-4
9	9387		L3-4
9	9389		3+
9	9393		RB
9	9429		RB
9	9432		RB
9	9434		RB
9	9442		L3-4
9	9444		RB
9	9447		M4+
9	9463		RB

Plot	Context	Other data	Spot-dating
9	9496		RB, opt L1-M2/3
9	9498		RB
9	9501		RB
9	9508		L3-4
9	9522		270+
9	9526		E-M4
9	9527		L3-4
9	9530		M3-4
9	9532		RB
9	9534		RB
9	9548		L3-4
9	9550		M4+
9	9553		RB
9	9554		RB
9	9575		RB, OPT 3-4
9	9589		Handmade
9	9599		RB
9	9608		Handmade
9	9613		RB
9	9624		4
9	9624	1209	4
9	9625		L3-4
9	9629		RB
9	9635		L3-4
9	9637		L3-4, probably L3-M4
9	9647		L3-4
9	9649		RB, opt early RB
9	9650		M4+
9	9657		3-M4
9	9658		L3-4, opt L3-E4
9	9664		L3-4
9	9671		L3-4
9	9673		L3-4
9	9678		Handmade
9	9681		L3-4?
9	9705		RB
9	9706		L2-M4. opt M3-M4
9	9722		M4+
9	9725		L3-4
9	9726		L2-M4, opt M3-M4
9	9733		L2-M4, opt M3-M4
9	9743		L3-4
9	9744		L2-M4. opt M3-M4
9	9745		2+
9	9751		RB
9	9752		2+
9	9758		L2-M4, opt M3-M4
9	9763		L3-4
9	9771		RB
9	9772		3+, opt L3-4
9	9773		L3-4
9	9792		RB
9	9795		L3-4
9	9797		L3-4
9	9808		L3-4
9	9816		L3-4
9	9830		L3-4 with M4+ sherd
9	9830	1215	
9	9836		L3-4
9	9878		L3-4?
9	9880		L3-4?
9	9881		L3-4
9	9882		L3-4
9	9887		M4+
9	9930		RB
9	9932		M4+

Plot	Context	Other data	Spot-dating
9	9945		RB
9	99643		RB
10	117083		L1-M2
11	117083		RB
25	117014		RB
25	25003		2, prob E-M2
25	25009		Handmade
25	25011		M1-E2
25	25027		E2
25	25033		Early RB
25	25041		Early RB?
25	25045		Early RB
25	25052		Early RB?
25	2506		M/L1-E2
25	25060		L1-2, Prob L1-E2
25	25062		L1-E2
25	25065		RB
25	25069		M1-2
25	2507		Handmade
25	25099		L1-M2
25	25109		L1-M2
25	25112		L1-E2
25	25186		M/L1-E2
25	25213		L1-2
25	25231		M/L1
26	26021		M/L1-E2 with L3-4 sherd
26	26023		2+
26	26062		2-E3?
26	26063		M2-M3
26	26097		M2
26	26103		
26	26402		RB
26	26524	<1174> Sq 264	
31	31001		?3-M4 with earlier RB sherds
31	31003		M1-M2
31	31010		2-3
31	3105		2, AD120+
31	31050		M1-2
31	31096		L1-2
31	31104		2, cAD120-200
31	31116		Early RB, probably 2nd
31	31119		2
31	31125		2
31	31126		2
31	31127		2 with mortarium sherd of L3-4 form but unusual trituration grits for this date
31	31506		RB, opt early RB
31	32509		2, 120+
32	117083		RB+ Med
35	35001		RB
35	3508		Med
35	35187		2?
35	35239		2
35	35244		2
35	35287		M/L1-2
35	35287	SF 272	M/L1-2
35	35295		2?
35	35296	SF 275	2?
35	35368		2?
35	35400		M/L2+
35	35462		Early RB, 1-2
35	35468		RB, 2?
35	35502		PRIA/early RB
35	35592		L3-4 and Med
36	117023		Handmade
36	117083		RB
36	119139		Handmade

Plot	Context	Other data	Spot-dating
36	119232		RB
36	119245		M1-E2
36	119258		RB
36	119830		RB
36	3606		RB
36	3626		L1-2
40	117027		M4+
41	4104		Early Med?
41	4105		Early Med?
41	4109		Early Med?
51	117083		RB
51	51008		RB
57	57008		2
65	117083		Med/PM
68	119513		Handmade
68	119531		2+
73	73001		RB, L1+
73	73010		RB
73	7304		RB
73	73059		L3-4
73	73068		?
73	73102		?
73	73108		L3-4
73	7314		RB
73	7331		RB
73	7338		RB
73	7342		L3-4
73	7367		L3-4
86	8519		RB
86	8564		
86	8587		?
86	8620		RB?
86	8674		RB
86	9539		RB?
88	88043		M1-2 or Med?
88	88080		RB
88	88081		2-M3
88	88095		RB, 2
88	88105		M2-M3
88	88121		3
88	88135		L1-2
88	88153		2-M3
88	88162		L2-M4, opt M3-M4
88	8837		L2-3
88	8843		RB
98	117083		L3-4
98	119863		Probably 2-3
98	119891		opt. 2-3
98	119911		L1-2
98	119919		?
98	119947		Opt. 2-3
98	119960		M2-M3
98	119968		2-E3
98	119969		RB
98	119978		2-3
98	119982		3?
98	119983		L3-4
98	119984		L3-E4
98	119985		2+
99	119968		RB
103	120155		3-4, prob L3-4
103	120203		RB
104	10405		2
104	10408		L1-2
104	10409		L1-2, Opt E2nd
104	10410		M/L1st

Plot	Context	Other data	Spot-dating
104	10421		M/L1
104	10427		M/L1
104	10428		M/L1-E2
104	10431		RB
104	10432		M/L1
104	10435		M/L1
104	10437		M/L1 with E2 present
104	10438		L1-2 WITH M/L1 present
104	10439		M1-2
104	10440		M/L1-E2
104	10442		M/L1-E2
104	10444		M/L1, pos E2
104	10445		M1-2
104	10447		M/L1-E2
104	10449		M/L1-E2
104	12001		M/L1 with Med sherds
104	12005		E2, some sherds dating after AD120 and some M/L1
104	12007		2nd, after AD120
104	12010		RB, probably 2nd
104	12020		RB
104	12024		2+
104	12032		L1-2
104	12034		L1-2
104	12035		RB
104	12039		RB
104	12051		L1-E2
104	12066		RB
104	12083		RB
104	12086		2, AD120+
107	121041		Handmade
107	121042		?
107	121057		Handmade
108	13030		M2-4, opt M2-M3
108	13041		RB
110	11016		Handmade
110	11034		RB
111	11100		RB
115	12092		RB

Function and site status

The high proportions of handmade wares on the sites indicate a rural status and contrast with assemblages from small towns such as Shiptonthorpe. Jars predominate on all sites and tablewares are rare. However the assemblage from plot 104 is very unusual in having more table ware vessels such as flagons, beakers, bowls and dishes and exotic vessel types indicating a foreign method of cooking and early imports as well as first century wheel thrown or turned vessels of north Lincolnshire type but perhaps not fabric. The presence of these types at this site indicate an unusual character and, although handmade 'native' type vessels were still dominant, the exotic character of some of the vessels, types considered exotic even at Dragonby, suggest the presence of a person of Gallic origin. A similar explanation might be put forward for the presence of a collared bowl of Pannonian type at plot 9 although, in this case, the vessel does not imply foreign cooking habits and may simply be a chance acquisition of a bowl made by a potter of foreign origin working in the region (Swan 1996, 579) and the rest of the assemblage from this plot does not include any other exotic elements and is of generally later date.

Samian was present on some plots but in all cases the relative proportion of the total assemblage was less than 1%, although plots 26, 36 and 88 and had somewhat higher proportions of samian than other plots, and no amphora sherds were present on any of the settlements. Similarly only a handful of traded fine ware was present and even mortaria were scarce, a type usually present at a constant level on all settlement types (Evans 1993, 103).

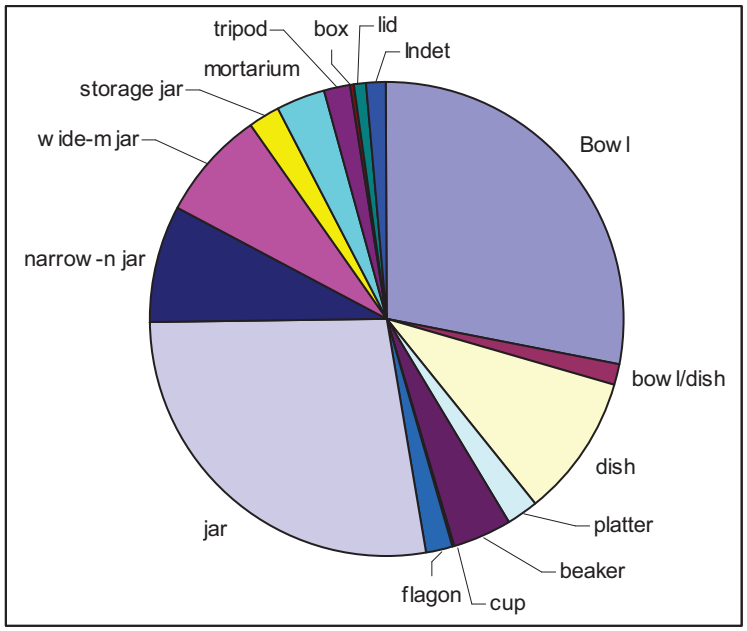

Chart 1 Quantification of vessels by vessel types by rim % values

Trade and exchange

All the assemblages were dominated by the locally produced handmade jars of native type. The group from 104 is the only assemblage with Lincolnshire types and exotic elements present in the mid- to late first century. The connection with Lincolnshire is visible in the second century groups along the pipeline and can be paralleled at Shiptonthorpe although Evans noted that quantities of second century Lincolnshire type grey wares on rural sites in the region were markedly lower than at Shiptonthorpe pointed to this as evidence of a lack of economic cohesion between the small ton and surrounding rural sites. Certainly the sites along the pipeline show a similar picture with assemblages dominated by handmade native wares contrasting with 10-20% at Shiptonthorpe (Evans 2006, 140). However it would appear that the small amount of second wheel-thrown pottery that was acquired came from the same Lincolnshire sources as served Shiptonthorpe.

In the later second and third century the Lincolnshire link continued in the form of Dales ware jars being obtained but most grey ware was probably of local origin at this time and continued to be until the arrival of Crambeck wares and Huntcliff wares in the fourth century. These wares seem to be obtained only in small quantities due to competition from the local Holme-on-Spalding industries.

Throughout the Roman period, imported and traded wares were very rare on settlements along the pipeline. The assemblage from plot 104 is exceptional both it the presence of Lincolnshire types in the mid- to late first century and a small amount of imported pottery from Gaul and perhaps West Flanders.

Taphonomy

Extensive study of the distribution of sherds within features was not carried out at this stage but it is clear that although most of the assemblages comprise domestic rubbish deposited in earth-dug features, deliberate deposition of complete or near complete pots was being practised and this is likely to relate to ritual activities of different types including cremation rites (at plot 104), closure deposits or boundary deposits (Merrifield 1987, 37-50), perhaps at plots 3, 9 and 98, marking rites which accompanied changes in the layout of the boundaries.

Statement of potential

The pottery

Fabric analysis

The common grey ware group will benefit from microscopic study and comparison with published fabric series from Shiptonthorpe, Hayton and Hawling Road will permit individual fabrics to be characterised and correlated with existing fabric series. The compilation of the fabric series for north Lincolnshire based at Scunthorpe Museum will facilitate the correlation of the north Lincolnshire wares present in the first and second century with samples from known kilns in this region.

Specialist analysis

A small number of traded wares need further investigation and it will be necessary to refer some of these and some of the mortaria to established specialists for confirmation of their identification – namely the oxidised mortaria of Yorkshire type, all the samian ware, the early white ware flagon of imported type and the Pompeian red slip ware.

The sites

In all cases the data from this report should be integrated with that from the report on handmade pottery from the plots and the assemblages considered as a whole.

Site chronology

The handmade pottery from this region has a poor chronology and dating given by the Roman wheel-thrown will shed light both on the dating and phasing of the settlement features and on the sequence of the handmade pottery types. The first century assemblage from plot 104 is of particular interest in this connection since the association of well-dated imported and traded wares of this date is uncommon in the region.

Spatial analysis

No spatial analysis of the pottery was carried out but it is anticipated that at sites with reasonable sized assemblages this would be a fruitful exercise and likely to reveal functional zones within the settlements.

Nature of occupation and aspects of trade and exchange

As indicated above, although from this preliminary study the settlements appear to be rural sites of humble character, at least one site, plot 104, has an exceptional assemblage with exotic elements. Variations in characteristics such as the proportions of fine wares and tablewares such as bowls, dishes, beakers and flagons indicates some inter-site variations and it may be possible to suggest a range of status within the rural settlement along the pipeline and perhaps also through time.

Clear chronological developments in the supply of wheel-thrown pottery to the settlements were noted and the detailed study of the forms and fabrics will allow our understanding of this to be extended and permit comparison with other types of settlement in the region.

Previously excavated pottery

It will be possible to relate the pottery to a range of studies in the region. The Foulness Valley project (Halkon 2008) has compiled data in an adjacent area to which this data can be compared. Material from the rest of the Easington pipeline being reported on by Peter Didsbury, earlier work at the Easington terminal and along the Easington to Paull pipeline will be considered and the evidence from the forts and vici at Brough and Hayton, the small town at Shiptonthorpe, a rural settlement at Hawling Road and an extensive study of the Holme-on-Spalding pottery industry provides a background for the analysis and evaluation of the ceramic

assemblages allowing them to be put into a broader context. The assemblages can further be compared with groups from rural urban and military sites in adjacent regions to south, north and east. It is also desirable to compare the evidence with data from excavation along the rest of the pipeline.

Regional or greater significance to pottery studies

The study of the ceramics addresses several perceived research priorities:

- In particular there is evidence for variations in the status and character of the rural settlements excavated the study of which will in for our understanding of variations in the relative status and/or function of rural settlement sites (Willis 1997, 4.5.1 and 5.7).

- There are clear contrasts between the traded ceramics found on the rural sites and the urban sites suggesting a lack of economic integration which alters through time (Willis 1997, 4.5.1 and 12).

- The analysis of the spatial distribution of the pottery sherds will increase our understanding of the use of different areas within the settlement sites (Willis 1997, 4.5.3).

- The proximity to the military and urban settlement at Brough-on-Humber will permit the relationship between the rural hinterland sites and this centre to be examined (Willis 1997 4.5.8) and the relationship between Roman and native to be evaluated (Willis 1997, 12.1).

- Material from plot 104 hints at the presence of a foreign person or persons, perhaps a veteran, and this is very unusual and merits further research, looking at the nature of contemporary ceramic assemblages in the region for evidence of any other exotic elements in the ceramics perhaps indicative of ethnic variation within the population (Willis 1997, 5.5 and 5.9).

- Study of the stylistic character of the pottery indicates strong links with Lincolnshire in the first and second century and this informs our understanding of cultural contacts or links between this region and north Lincolnshire in contrast to the pre-Roman Iron Age patterns (Willis 1997, 5.9) and 14.3).

- Evidence for ritual behaviour was present on several sites and will inform out understanding of ritual elements of rural life in Roman Britain (Willis 1997, 5.10 and 41.1).

- Study of first the Lincolnshire pottery products and then the Holme-on-Spalding kiln types present on the settlements complements the in-depth study of the pottery types from the Holme-on-Spalding kiln sites (Halkon and Millett 1999) and from the surrounding settlements in the Foulness Valley (Halkon 2008) with a body of evidence from rural sites to the north and east of the kiln sites respectively (Willis 1997, 13).

Storage and curation

The pottery is predominantly stable

Further work

The assessment catalogue should be upgraded in terms of the fabric divisions which are only broad ware groups

Detailed reports for publication should be submitted for plots 3, 9, 25, 26, 31, 35, 36, 88, 98 and 104 and the small number of sherds from other plots can be summarised for incorporation in the reports on those sites.

The handmade pottery from assemblages with Roman pottery should be examined and the data compiled for this pottery should be incorporated into the discussion of the assemblages of Roman date.

An overview section dealing with the status and character of the sites, trade and exchange, inter and intra-site distribution patterns and changes in pottery use through time should be prepared on the assemblages of Roman date and this must incorporate data from the report and catalogue of the handmade pottery

*c*120 sherds would be suitable for illustration

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Post roman pottery assessment

Introduction

A total of two thousand two hundred and eight post-Roman pottery sherds recovered from along the pipeline were submitted for examination. The pottery was recovered from sixty-five different plots along the course of the pipeline. Only Plot 35 produced a substantial group of post-Roman pottery (1684 sherds). A summary of the pottery by ceramic period is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Pottery summarised by ceramic period with sherd count by plot number

Plot	Early mod.	Post-med.	Late med.	Med.	Early med.	Saxo-Norman	Anglo-Scand.	?	Total sherds
3	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	6
5	22	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	28
6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
9	9	1	1	38	0	0	0	0	49
10	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
11	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
16	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	42	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	49
19	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
20	5	2	0	6	2	0	0	1	16
22	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
23	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4
25	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
26	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
29	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
32	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
35	1	1	2	168	1435	27	43	7	1684
36	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
37	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
38	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
41	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	9
45	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
46	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
49	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	6
51	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
52	9	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	13
53	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
54	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
55	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	6
56	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
59	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
61	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
62	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
63	2	0	0	4	4	4	0	0	14
65	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	51	53
66	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
68	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	7
72	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
73	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	8

Plot	Early mod.	Post-med.	Late med.	Med.	Early med.	Saxo-Norman	Anglo-Scand.	?	Total sherds
74	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
75	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
78	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
80	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
83	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
86	9	7	4	1	0	0	0	2	39
88	41	15	1	4	1	0	0	0	62
90	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
91	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
92	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
94	1	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
95	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
97	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
98	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
102	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
103	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
104	0	2	0	9	3	0	0	2	16
105	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
107	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
108	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	6
110	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
111	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
113	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
115	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
116	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total sherds	**188**	**71**	**19**	**329**	**1451**	**33**	**50**	**67**	**2208**

Methodology

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001). Quantification was by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context (see Catalogue, below). Relevant characteristics needed to assess the assemblage, such as condition, usage and decoration, were also noted. Fabric identification of some of the pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. In agreement with the local specialist (P Didsbury) two new ware types (EYEMQC and EYQC) were allocated for the purposes of the ceramic archive. Otherwise the expanded coding system (CNAME) initially developed for the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series (Young et. al 2005) was used. The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using these fabric codenames. Individual sherds were dated in the archive with the exception of Plot 35 where a probable ceramic deposition date for each context was noted.

Condition

The pottery is in a variable condition although most sherds are at least slightly abraded with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium size range (1 to 30 grams). In total fewer than nine hundred vessels are represented by more than one sherd and nine vessels have cross-contextual joins. A number of vessels have external soot residues showing that they have been used over an open fire, several of which appear to have broken during use as the soot is found to continue over the broken edges. Some vessels also have internal soot or carbonised deposits suggesting that the contents of the vessel have burnt. At least one jug base has evidence for charcoal heating rather that use with an open flame. Other indications of usage include wear

marks; post-firing holes white internal 'kettle fur' deposits caused by the heating of water or containment of urine.

The range and variety of materials

A range of sixty-one different, identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types and seventeen miscellaneous vessels were identified, the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 2. The post-Roman pottery ranges in date from the Anglo-Scandinavian to early modern periods and includes local, regional and continental vessels. A wide range of vessel types was recovered, although forms are mainly limited to various types of jugs, jars and bowls. More unusual vessels include examples of bottle, chamber pot, dish, pipkin, cup, drinking jug, saucer and plate.

Table 2 Pottery types from the pipeline with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Codename	Full name	Earliest	Latest	Total shds	Total ves.
BBAS	Black Basalt	1768	1900	1	1
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	13	12
BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1	1100	1230	501	331
BEVO1T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 1	1100	1230	71	40
BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	178	160
BEVO2T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	1	1
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	23	23
BS	Brown stoneware	1680	1850	1	1
CHPO	Chinese Export Porcelain	1640	1850	2	2
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	4	4
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	12	11
EMLOC	Local Early Medieval fabrics	1150	1230	5	3
EMX	Non-local Early Medieval fabrics	1150	1230	8	5
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	58	53
ENPO	English Porcelain	1744	1900	4	4
EYEMQC	East Yorkshire Early Medieval Quartz and Chalk	1070	1230	777	676
EYQC	East Yorkshire Quartz and Chalk tempered	1170	1250	1	1
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680	4	3
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	4	4
GSS	Greensand and shell	1050	1250	5	4
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	77	62
HUMB	Humber Basin fabrics	1250	1500	9	9
INDUS	Industrial ceramic building material	Roman	1900	1	1
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	9	9
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	2	2
LHUM	Late Humber-type ware	1550	1750	13	12
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	6	3

Codename	Full name	Earliest	Latest	Total shds	Total ves.
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	1350	1550	1	1
LONS	London Stoneware	1670	1800	1	1
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000	4	3
LSX	Non-local late Saxon fabrics	870	1080	2	2
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	48	10
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	11	10
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	66	16
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	5	5
NFREM	North French - Picardy?	1150	1250	2	1
NGR	Northern Gritty ware	1180	1450	1	1
NLG	North Lincolnshire Gritty ware	1050	1200	16	12
NLQC	North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered ware	1050	1220	30	25
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	8	8
PARIAN	Parian ware	1840	1900	1	1
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	9	6
REDCH	Reduced Chalky ware	1070	1230	39	24
RYDALE	Rydale ware	1550	1750	1	1
SCAR	Scarborough ware	1150	1350	1	1
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	17	16
SNX	Non-local Saxo-Norman Fabrics	870	1150	1	1
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	2	2
STAX	Staxton-type ware	1150	1500	1	1
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800	6	5
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	1	1
TORK	Torksey ware	850	1100	10	3
TORKT	Torksey-type ware	850	1100	26	17
TOYBT	Toynton Bourne-type	1300	1500	1	1
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	42	38
UNGS	Unglazed Greensand-tempered fabrics	950	1250	9	8
WEST	Westerwald stoneware	1600	1800	1	1
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	36	32
YG	Yorkshire gritty ware	1050	1250	14	11
YORK	York glazed ware/York White ware	1150	1300	3	2
YORKD	York D ware	870	1030	1	1
YW	Anglo-Scandinavian York Ware	850	1000	1	1

Anglo-Scandinavian (mid/late 9th to mid-11th century)

In total fifty sherds, mainly recovered from Plot 35, were recovered from along the route of the pipeline. It is probable that most of these vessels date to between the mid/late 9th and the late 10th centuries but only four of the ware types can be closely dated (LKT, LSH, YORKD and YW). Six sherds from three undecorated jars are in mid/late 9th to late 10th century Lincoln Kiln-type Shelly ware (LKT). Another three vessels are in a similar shell-tempered ware (LSH),

also produced in Lincoln and similarly dated. Three vessels in Torksey-type fabrics (TORK) are in fabrics similar to those recovered from the thirteen known kiln sites at Torksey itself (Young et al. 2005). All three vessels are jars of undiagnostic type and could date anywhere within the period between the late 9th and mid-11th centuries. A further seventeen vessels are in variant fabrics which may or may not have been produced in Torksey (TORKT). Six of these vessels are in a fabric that contains common iron-rich grains and has not been identified previously. These vessels include a large jar with a pressed rim edge indicating a post-late 10th century date. Another jar rim in this fabric is typical of the period between the late 10th and early/mid-11th centuries. None of the other vessels are chronologically distinct.

Two sherds from a single vessel in a coarse reduced gritty fabric (LSX) are likely to be of Anglo-Scandinavian date. The jar appears to be wheelthrown and has a wire-cut base. This may be an unusual York ware vessel or it may be an example of an unknown industry. A single small flanged bowl with square roller-stamping on the rim edge is of York D ware type (YORKD). The bowl which came from Plot 35 is of mid/late 9th to 10th century date (Holdsworth 1987 and Mainman 1990) and is from an unknown centre in East or West Yorkshire. A small sherd from a jar also found on Plot 35 has tentatively been identified as a York ware (YW) vessel of probable mid/late 9th to 10th century date (*ibid.*).

Saxo-Norman (late 9th to late 12th century)

Thirty-three sherds of Saxo-Norman date were identified from three plots (Plots 35, 41 and 63) along the pipeline. All six of the pottery ware-types represented (GSS, LFS, SNX, ST, UNGS and YG) have long life spans, making close dating difficult. Two sherds of Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware (LFS), both found on Plot 35 are of general late 10th to 12th century date. The eight vessels in Unglazed Greensand (UNGS) fabrics are likely to have been produced in the vicinity of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The type was in production from the 10th to mid-13th centuries and no chronologically diagnostic sherds were recovered from along the route of the pipeline. Only two Stamford ware (ST) sherds were found, one of which is the rim of an unglazed jar of late 10th to 11th century date. The other sherd is either from a glazed pitcher or a jar in Fabric B and is of post-conquest late 11th to 12th century date.

Two sherds from a single small jar in a Greensand and shell-tempered fabric (GSS) were found on Plot 35. Similar vessels are found concentrated on sites along the east coast from East Anglia to Northumbria and are thought to have been made in the Yarmouth area between the 11th to 12th centuries (Alan Vince pers. comm.). A total of nine, Yorkshire Gritty ware (YG) vessels, were recovered from along the route of the pipeline. At least three different fabrics are represented including one example of a newly defined micaceous fabric (Fabric 1) thought to be of late 11th to mid-12th century date (Didsbury and Young forthcoming). The other vessels are not chronologically significant but should belong to the period between the late 11th and mid-13th centuries. A single small jar sherd in a fine light oxidised fabric is unlikely to have been produced locally (SNX). The thin-walled vessel which was found on Plot 35 appears to be a Stamford ware variant and may have come from a production site in Yorkshire such as the recently discovered one at Pontefract (Roberts and Cumberpatch 2009).

Fifty-one sherds from a single vessel, possibly a pitcher, were found on Plot 65. The vessel is in a part reduced, part oxidised fabric coarse gritty fabric of unknown type (MISC). It is possible that this vessel is related to a reduced gritty fabric (HMYG) found at Wetherby, Ripon and York (Vince and Young 2007 and Mainman 1997).

Early Medieval (late 11th to early/mid-13th century)

The largest quantity of post-Roman pottery, comprising one thousand four hundred and fifty-one sherds in total, is of early medieval type. These vessels in ten different ware-types of post-conquest to mid-13th century type are discussed briefly below. The vessels were recovered from nine different plots but mainly came from Plot 35 (1396 sherds). Five of these ware types post-

date the early/mid-12th century and have probably ceased production by the mid-13th century. Production of the rest of these ware-types was conservative and vessel form-type, manufacture and decoration changed little over the 100-150 years of their production. The most common fabric-types to occur are quartz and chalk-tempered (778 sherds in total). For the purpose of this assessment and in discussion with P Didsbury, these fabrics have been grouped together into two ware types (EYEMQC and EYQC). Initial examination under a x20 binocular microscope suggests that a wide range of individual fabric types is represented. Most of the vessels are completely handmade, although on a number of jars the rims appear to have been wheel thrown. Possibly similar fabrics are described in the Hedon publication as coarse sandy wares (Hayfield and Slater 1984, 27), but these are not available for direct comparison as the published material is now missing. Hayfield suggests that these fabrics are products of kilns in Hedon itself, but without the original material and further scientific analysis this cannot be proved. Almost all the identifiable vessel forms are jars, although at least one jug and one bowl with a thumb-pressed rim are also present. Many of the vessels have external soot residues suggesting their primary use as cooking vessels. Further study is needed to determine the exact chronological sequences of these fabrics, although the date range for most types is likely to fall within the 12th to mid-13th centuries.

Beverley-type 1 vessels are the most common wheel thrown ware type of early medieval date to be found along the pipeline. These have been divided into vessels that have a fabric similar to products that are known to have been made in Beverley (BEVO1 with 500 sherds) and those with variant inclusions (BEVO1T with 72 sherds). This classification however does not imply that all of the BEVO1 vessels were produced in Beverley, or that none of the BEVO1T was made there. Hayfield proposed that the Beverley 1-type vessels found in Hedon were produced there (Hayfield and Slater 1984, 68-69), but as these are now missing, no direct comparisons can be made with the material from this pipeline. The majority of the sherds recovered are from plain undecorated jugs, although at least sixty-eight jars and seven possible bowls were also found. Early jugs with thick walls and sparse ‘splashed’ glazes occur only on Plot 35 and these may date to the first half of the 12th century. Most of the vessels however, are well executed and have thin and even walls suggesting that they belong to the second half of the 12th century or to the earlier part of the 13th (Watkins, 1991, 80 and Didsbury and Watkins 1992). Examples of ‘splashed’ and suspension glazes abound on Plot 35 but the sherds from other plots are mainly too abraded for the glaze to survive. Only four of the BEVO1 jugs have combed decoration and one small jug with a ‘splashed-type’ glaze has applied decoration.

The remaining Early Medieval vessels can be divided into unglazed coarsewares (EMX, NLG, NLQC and REDCH) and glazed tableware or serving wares (EMLOC, EMX and YORK). The coarseware vessels are mainly jars although one NLQC bowl was identified. These vessels mostly have external soot residues confirming their use as cooking vessels. The largest group is tempered with medium to coarse quartz and chalk (REDCH). This Reduced Chalky ware (Watkins 1991, 79-80) is a loose grouping of primarily reduced quartz-tempered fabrics, all of which contain common chalk grains. It forms the main coarseware present at Lurk Lane, Beverley from the mid- to late 12th century (Watkins 1991, 64-66) and may be a fairly local product. All of these coarswares would have been produced within Yorkshire or northern Lincolnshire. The glazed wares include possible local vessels (EMLOC) as well as products of northern Lincolnshire (EMX) and Yorkshire (YORK). With one exception all identifiable vessel forms are undecorated jugs. The only decorated jug is represented by an applied limb, probably from a knight jug in a copper-glazed York ware (YORK). Such jugs may have their origins in the late 12th century as is attested by a York-type jug with applied decoration from Beverley (Watkins 1991, Fig 53, 9), although the jug from Plot 35 is likely to be of 13th century date.

Medieval (13th to 15th)

Three hundred and twenty-nine sherds in ten ware-types of 13th to 15th century type are discussed briefly below. Medieval pottery was recovered from all but nineteen of the plots with the largest assemblage coming from Plot 35 (168 sherds). The pottery can be basically divided

into coarsewares, mainly intended for use in the kitchen, dairy or industrially and finewares used for serving, lighting, at table or more specific use, although sometimes the same industry produced both types. For the earlier part of the 13th century this distinction is quite noted with coarse quartz-tempered wares forming the main coarsewares found (NGR, MEDLOC and STAX) and finer sand-tempered, mainly glazed, wares forming the finewares (BEVO2, BEVO2T, HUM, HUMB and SCAR). These coarseware industries mainly had their origins in the later part of the 12th century and their low numbers (only 8 vessels) may be explained by a chronological overlap with the early medieval type coarsewares. This distinction is mainly lost by the late 13th century by which time the major pottery industries (BEVO2 and HUM) produced large numbers of jars and bowls alongside their jugs.

The most common medieval ware type to occur along the pipeline is Beverley Type 2 ware (BEVO2) with one hundred and seventy-eight sherds representing a maximum of one hundred and sixty vessels. A single variant sherd with common calcareous inclusions (BEVO2T) came from Plot 35. Again, as with the BEVO1 vessels, attribution to kilns at Beverley is a problem until the missing 'Hedon ware' vessels are located. Almost all of the sherds recovered from along the pipeline came from Plot 35 and are identifiable as jugs or occasionally jars, ranging in size from small to large. A single pipkin handle came from Plot 35. Only three of the jugs are decorated, two with applied decoration and one with combed wavy lines. The majority of the sherds are in Fabric B (Didsbury and Watkins 1992) which spans the life of the ware type from the 13th until at least the early/mid-14th century. None of the ten vessels in Fabric C, which is more common in the late 13th to early 14th centuries, came from Plot 35, suggesting that this site was perhaps deserted by the late 13th century.

From the late 13th century onwards the Beverley-type vessels become supplanted by Humberware (HUM) produced at several centres in East Yorkshire (Watkins 1987, 98 and Watkins 1993, 76-90), in York at Blue Bridge Lane (Vince 2004) and probably also in North Lincolnshire. This ware type remained in production until about the middle of the 16th century and small undiagnostic sherds are often hard to closely date. Sixty-two Humberware sherds were recovered from along the pipeline. Most of the vessels identified are small to medium-sized jugs, although one drinking jug and one very large jug were also found. Nine other vessels, four of which come from Plot 86, are also likely to be products of kilns operating in the Humber Basin (HUMB). These vessels are all likely to be jugs of 13th to mid-16th century date and include a possible drinking jug.

A small but wide-ranging group of other medieval finewares was found along the pipeline. Only one of these vessels is from an identifiable production site elsewhere in Yorkshire (SCAR), although ten other vessels are possibly fairly local products (MEDLOC). The single Scarborough (SCAR) ware sherd is from a jug with a copper-coloured glaze and is likely to date to the 13th or 14th centuries. The three fineware vessels likely to have been made at as yet unknown centres in East Yorkshire (MEDLOC) include thirty-five sherds from a single large jug in a fine bright oxidised sandy fabric. The vessel is in an extremely brittle condition and could represent waste material. Eleven unidentified non-local jugs are regional imports (MEDX) from unknown kiln sites, probably in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. A single imported jug of late 12th to 13th century date is of North French origin (NFREM). The jug, which was found on Plot 35, is represented by two sherds and has applied vertical strip decoration.

Only eight medieval coarseware vessels were recovered from the length of the pipeline. A single example of Staxton-type ware (STAX) came from Plot 35. The sherd is thumb-pressed rim from a jar or bowl and is likely to date to between 13th and mid-14th centuries. A very abraded sherd of Northern Gritty ware (NGR) found on Plot 63 is probably from a jar of 12th or 13th century date. Six jars in a local coarse sandy fabric (MEDLOC) may be equivalent to the medieval Coarse Sandy ware in use in Hull in the later 13th and 14th centuries (Watkins 1993, 76).

Late medieval to early post-medieval (mid-15th to 16th)

Only nineteen sherds can be considered to be of possible late medieval to early post-medieval date. Most of the sherds are of a Late Humber ware-type (LHUM) and could date anywhere between the mid-16th and 18th centuries. Five of the twelve LHUM vessels are identifiable as large bowls and one sherd with an internal and external glaze may be from a jug. A single sherd recovered from Plot 86 has purple glazes spots and is probably from a locally manufactured jug or jar of 14th to 16th century date. Three of the four Cistercian ware sherds recovered from the pipeline are from small cups of general late 15th to 16th century date. The fourth sherd found on Plot 107 is from a tall cup and is of 16th century type. The only other vessel of this period is represented by a single jar sherd in a rarely found ware type (TOYBT). Archaeological investigations near Ingoldmells produced seven vessels in this new Toynton-type ware of late medieval to early post-medieval date. Visually these vessels look like a slightly sandy post-medieval Bourne ware (BOU); however, when examined at x20 magnification it is obvious that the fabric is similar to the Toynton wares and does not resemble any known Bourne product. Similar vessels were recovered some years ago from Bicker but were not characterised at the time. These vessels are likely to date to between the 15th and 16th centuries.

Post-medieval (16th to 18th century)

Seventy-one of the sherds examined are of 16th to 18th century date; these include coarsewares, slipwares and stonewares. Forty-one sherds in four ware types are post-medieval coarsewares of late 16th to 18th century date (BERTH, BL, GRE and RYDALE). Vessel forms are mainly large bowls and jars probably intended for use in the kitchen. Other vessels include drinking vessels and a chamber pot. Most of these coarseware vessels are likely to be of fairly local provenance although some of the sherds may come from a Lincolnshire source (possibly Boston, Grimsby or Bolingbroke) and the Rydale bowl originated in the Howardian Hills (Brooks 1987, 162-3).

Sixteen slipware vessels, probably mostly made in Yorkshire (SLIP), include decorated press-moulded dishes and thrown bowls. Some of these vessels probably date into the 19th century. A single press-moulded dish in a light orange fabric may be a Staffordshire product (STSL), although recently similar vessels have been found at a production site near Leeds. Five vessels including two bowls, a small jar and a mug or cup, are in 18th century Staffordshire Mottled ware (STMO). Despite the name these vessels were made in other centres including London, Bristol and Yorkshire.

A single example of a 18th or 19th century London Stoneware bottle (LONS) was recovered from Plot 22. The three imported German Frechen stoneware vessels (FREC) are all plain drinking jugs of late 16th to 17th century date. The sherd of Westerwald Stoneware (WEST) found on Plot 51 is from an 18th century chamber pot and is decorated with a blue infill.

Early modern (mid-18th to 20th century)

A number of the sherds examined (188 sherds) are of late 18th to 20th century date, these comprise earthenwares, stonewares and industrial finewares. Nine unglazed orange earthenware vessels (LERTH) of general 18th to 20th century date are all likely to be intended for use as flowerpots or larger garden pots. Eight Nottingham Stoneware (NOTS) vessels include jars and bowls of 18th to mid-19th date. A single Brown Stone ware sherd (BS) is possibly from a jug or jar of 18th century date. A modelled fox head in Parian (PARIAN) may have formed the knob of a lid. A sherd of Black Basalt (BBAS) may have come from a small jar. Fifty-three other stoneware vessels (ENGS), including bottles, flagons and jam or lard jars, are of later, 19th to 20th century date.

A number of industrial late 18th to 20th century fineware vessels were recovered from along the pipeline. The vessels are mainly plates, dishes and cups and include Creamware (CREA), Pearlware (PEARL), transfer-printed (TPW), porcelain (ENPO), Buff ware (NCBW) and white

wares (WHITE). Two fragments of 18th century Chinese Export Porcelain (CHPO) were recovered from plots 6 and 63. One sherd is from a plate and one from a small drinking bowl with underglaze blue and over-glaze red painted decoration.

The provenance of the material

Post-Roman pottery was recovered from sixty-five plots along the length of the pipeline with the largest group being recovered from Plot 35 (1684 sherds). None of the other plots produced assemblages of more than sixty-one sherds suggesting perhaps that they were peripheral to post-Roman occupation, although the unusual vessel recovered from Plot 65 is in a fairly fresh condition.

Plot 3

Only six single sherd vessels of medieval to early modern date were recovered from this plot. Of note is a Berverley 1-type (BEVO1T) jug with sparse Greensand quartz inclusions; similar fabrics are often recovered from sites in north and east Lincolnshire.

Recommendations

No further work is required on this material.

Plot 5

Twenty-eight single sherd vessels, mainly in an abraded condition came from Plot 5. Only one small and very abraded medieval sherd was recovered (BEVO2) otherwise most of the pottery is of 19th to 20th century dare, although four vessels may beong to the later 17th or 18th centuries.

Recommendations

No further work is required on this material.

Plot 6

Only eleven sherds, all of early modern date, came from this plot.

Recommendations

No further work is required on this material.

Plot 9

A small mixed group of fifteen vessels, ranging in date from the medieval to early modern periods, was found on this plot. Three very abraded small sherds of Beverley 2 ware were recovered as spot finds. Excavation of context 9072 produced thirty-five sherds from the base and lower body of a single large medieval jug (MEDLOC). The vessel is highly fired and in a brittle condition. Most of the recovered sherds are freshly broken suggesting that much of the base was intact before excavation. Initial examination of the bright orange sandy fabric suggests that the vessel is of local manufacture. This vessel could be either a second or an actual waster, but it remains possible that it has just been subjected to intense post-firing heat as there is a patch of soot on the internal base surface. The jug is unusual in having numerous indentations, probably from the end of a stick, on the inside of the base. A small patch of purple glaze may suggest a late medieval date, but as an unknown type the jug could date anywhere between the 13th and 16th centuries. The other pottery from this plot is mainly of early modern type, although one Cistercian ware cup (CIST) and one Glazed Red Earthenware bowl are of late medieval to post-medieval date.

Recommendations

The MEDLOC jug should be drawn and investigated further, otherwise no further work is required on this material.

Plot 10

A small group of ten sherds of 18th to 20th century date was the only post-Roman pottery to be recovered from this plot.

Recommendations

No further work is required on this material.

Plot 11

Three medieval Humber ware (HUM) sherds of general late 13th to mid-16th century date and two post-medieval sherds of probable 18th century date were found unstratified.

Recommendations

No further work is required on this material.

Plot 16

Only two jug sherds, one of mid-12th to early/mid- 13th century date (BEVO1) and one medieval Humberware were recovered from this plot.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 17

Plot 17 produced a single burnt sherd from a Late Earthenware vessel of 18th to 20th century date.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 18

This plot produced a small mixed group of pottery ranging in date from the medieval to early modern periods. Almost all of the pottery is of mid-18th to 20th century date with the exception of four medieval and two post-medieval vessels. All four of the medieval sherds are very abraded and include three BEVO2 and one HUM vessels. The two post-medieval vessels (BERTH and LHUM) are of general mid-16th to 18th century date.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 19

One 18th to 19th century Black Glazed ware sherd, a local medieval sherd (MEDLOC) and two unidentified but probably post-Roman sherds in poor condition, were recovered from this plot.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 20

A small group of sixteen sherds of mixed date were recovered from Plot 20. Seven sherds are of late post-medieval to early modern date and include a slip-decorated dish (SLIP). Two 12th to early/mid-13th century Beverley 1 sherds (BEVO1) are in a very abraded condition, whereas the six medieval sherds are only slightly abraded. None of the Humber-type sherds (HUM and HUMB) are chronologically significant, although the single Beverley 2 decorated jug sherd (BEVO2) is of 13th century type.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 22

Only three sherds were found on this plot. Two are of late post-medieval to early modern date (LONS and LERTH) and one is a 13th century Beverley 2 ware jug or jar.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 23

The four sherds found on Plot 23, include a small fragment from a glazed White Earthenware marble of 19th to mid-20th century date (WHITE). Also recovered were two Late Humber ware sherds of mid-16th to 17th century type (LHUM) and an unglazed sherd from a non-local medieval jug or jar.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 25

A late 18th to 19th century transfer-printed mug sherd (TPW) and two medieval Beverley 2 jug sherds in Fabric C (BEVO2) were found on this plot.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 26

One early modern (PEARL), two post-medieval (BERTH and LHUM) and one medieval (BEVO2) sherds were recovered from this plot. The largest fragment is from a large 17th to 18th century Late Humberware bowl (LHUM).

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 29

A single sherd, from a jug or jar made in the Humber basin between the 13th and 15th centuries, came from this site. The sherd is small and is in a very abraded condition.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 32

The only post-Roman pottery to be recovered from this plot is a large very abraded fragment of a Beverley 2 ware jug (BEVO2) and a smaller abraded Beverley 1-type ware jug (BEVO1T). The BEVO2 jug cannot be dated closely than the period between the early/mid-13th and early/mid-14th centuries.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 35

The largest assemblage of post-Roman pottery to be recovered from the pipeline came from Plot 35 (1684 sherds representing a maximum of 1293 vessels). The earliest pottery dates to the Anglo-Scandinavian, probably sometime in the 10th century, with localised occupation possibly continuing through until the medieval period. The pottery examined suggests that little post 13th century occupation occurred in the area (Tables 1 and 3). Thirty-four different local, regional and continental ware types and six miscellaneous vessels are present. Seven cross-context joining vessels were identified at this initial stage. For the assessment stage a small part of the assemblage was examined under a x20 binocular microscope and two new loose fabric groups established (EYEMQC and EYQC). There are major problems of attribution in this area, as although there are adequate published sequences for Beverley (Watkins 1991 and Didsbury and Watkins 1992) and Hull (Watkins 1987 and 1993), the published pottery from Hedon (Hayfield 1984) is missing.

Table 3 Pottery summarised by ware type and ceramic period with sherd and vessel count

Codename	Total sherds	Total estimated vessels
LKT	6	3
LSH	4	3
LSX	2	1
TORK	10	3
TORKT	19	16
YORKD	1	1
YW	1	1
Total Anglo-Scandinavian	**43**	**28**
GSS	5	4
LFS	2	2
SNX	1	1
ST	2	2
UNGS	6	6
YG	11	7
Total Saxo-Norman	**27**	**22**
BEVO1	493	320
BEVO1T	70	39
EMLOC	5	3
EMX	8	5
EYEMQC	773	671
EYQC	1	1
NLG	16	12
NLQC	27	22
REDCH	39	24
YORK	3	1
Total Early medieval	**1435**	**1098**
BEVO2	130	114
BEVO2T	1	1
HUM	15	4
MEDLOC	10	6
MEDX	8	8
NFREM	2	1
SCAR	1	1
STAX	1	1
Total Medieval	**168**	**136**
LHUM	2	1

Codename	Total sherds	Total estimated vessels
Total Late med. to early post-med.	**2**	**1**
BL	1	1
Total Post-medieval	1	1
ENGS	1	1
Total Early modern	**1**	**1**
Unknown	7	6
Totals	**1684**	**1293**

The earliest post-Roman pottery to be recovered from this plot is probably of 10th century date, although the sequence could extend back to into the late 9th century. This group of forty-three sherds representing about twenty-eight vessels includes material made in Lincolnshire (LKT, LSH and TORK), Yorkshire (YORKD and YW) and unknown sources (TORKT and LSX). The six shell-tempered vessels made in Lincoln between the mid/late 9th and late 10th centuries do not include any chronologically diagnostic sherds. These fabrics are commonly found on sites in Yorkshire (e.g. Beverley, Doncaster, York and Wetherby) and although usually occurring in 10th century deposits they occasionally are of possible late 9th century date. Only three of the Torksey-type vessels from this plot are directly comparable with material recovered from the thirteen known kiln sites at Torksey itself (TORK). Pottery was produced at Torksey from the mid/late 9th to mid/late 11th centuries with little change to fabric or form. All three vessels are jars, none of which can be closely dated, other than to between the general currency for the ware type. Sixteen Torksey-type vessels (TORKT) have variant fabrics and are products of unknown kilns, possibly in Torksey itself or at other centres in Lincolnshire or Yorkshire. These vessels include a group of three jars and two bowls with common iron-rich grains in the fabric. One of the jars has a thumb-pressed rim suggesting a date between the late 10th and mid-11th centuries. Another jar rim found in context 35350 has a rim typical of the late 10th to early 11th centuries further defining the chronology of the fabric. The small jar rim found in context 35499 has aggregated fine sandstone inclusions in the fabric, a trait not found at Torksey. The rim type of this vessel indicates a post-mid-10th century date. Two of the Anglo-Scandinavian vessels (YORKD and YW) are defined at York as typical mid/late 9th to 10th century products (Mainman 1990). Both York ware (YW) and York D ware (YORKD) were found at Lurk Lane, Beverley (Watkins 1991, 72-74). The small York ware sherd comes from a jar whilst the York D ware sherd is from a small bowl with square roller-stamped decoration on the rim.

The group of Saxo-Norman pottery types (22 vessels) comprises several long-lived pottery types. The two Lincolnshire Fine-shelled (LFS) sherds are small and abraded. They may have come from either a jar or bowl form of late 10th to 12th century date. The type is found on a number of sites in Yorkshire including Beverley (*Ibid.* 62, 65-68). Two Greensand quartz-tempered fabrics (GSS and UNGS) are common to the east coast of Lincolnshire, although the GSS fabric is likely to have been manufactured in East Anglia and is found right around the east coast of England and possibly as far north as Perth (Vince pers. comm.). Unglazed Greensand quartz fabrics (UNGS) are commonly found on sites in the east of Lincolnshire, although they never occur in large numbers. The type appears to originate in the 10th century and continues in use until possibly as late as the early 13th century. Close dating is impossible without a diagnostic rim type. The seven vessels found on this plot are all represented by base, or body sherds and include only one identifiable jar form. The exact chronology of the Greensand and shell-tempered fabrics (GSS) has not yet been fully established, but the origins of the type appears to be in the 11th century. The latest stratified sherds of this type are in 12th to early 13th century contexts on sites in Lincolnshire, although these may be residual occurrences. The four vessels from this site are probably jars, all of which have external soot residues suggesting their use as cooking vessels.

Only two Stamford ware (ST) sherds came from this plot. The unglazed jar rim (in Fabric A) found in context 35484 is of the folded type and is likely to date to between the late 10th and 11th centuries. The other sherd is from a glazed pitcher or jar in Fabric B. This vessel could be of mid/late 11th to 12th century date. The seven Yorkshire Gritty ware vessels (YG) include a range of at least three different fabrics including one example of a newly defined micaceous fabric (Fabric 1) thought to be of late 11th to mid-12th century date (Didsbury and Young forthcoming). The other vessels, which are not chronologically significant, should belong to the period between the late 11th and mid-13th centuries. A single sherd from a small jar in a fine light oxidised fabric is unlikely to have been produced locally (SNX). The thin-walled vessel which was found in context 35315 appears to be a Stamford ware variant and may have come from a production site in Yorkshire such as the recently discovered one at Pontefract (Roberts and Cumberpatch 2009).

The bulk of the post-Roman pottery recovered from this plot is of 'early medieval type' (a maximum of 1098 vessels). These industries developed between the late 11th and mid-12th centuries and sometimes continued into the second half of the 13th century, but more commonly declined by the early/mid-13th century in favour of 'medieval' types. The wares divide into those whose primary function was as kitchen coarsewares and the fineware industries whose main product is the jug. Some of the coarseware industries also produced a few glazed jug forms and increasingly by the mid-12th century jars and bowls became a significant part of some fineware potters repertoire (e.g. Beverley 1 ware).

The most significant group of coarseware fabrics to be recovered from Plot 35 have been loosely grouped together here as East Yorkshire Early Medieval Quartz and Chalk-tempered ware (EYEMQC). Until further analysis this group includes fabrics that are mainly tempered with quartz but also include a varying amount of chalk. These fabrics are primarily oxidised and vessels are handmade, often with turned rims. In 12th century Beverley the dominant coarseware from the early/mid-12th century is Reduced Chalky ware (Watkins 1991, 79-80). This type does occur on Plot 35 but is not a major type (24 vessels). At nearby Hedon, Hayfield has identified the major 12th to 13th century coarsewares as "Coarse Sand-Tempered Fabrics" (Hayfield 1984, 26) and concludes that these FH fabrics were locally produced by terming them 'Hedon coarsewares'. The published Hedon vessels are now missing so it is not possible to directly compare the vessels found on Plot 35 to these fabrics. Few of the EYEMQC fabrics recovered from this site have what may be termed a 'coarse sand temper', indeed the average quartz grain size of the examined fabrics falls below 0.5mm. With one exception all identifiable EYEMQC vessel forms are jars. Rims appear to have been applied separately and tend to be of square or bifid shape. The majority of the sherds recovered have external soot residues confirming the use of these vessels for cooking. Until further work is done on these fabrics they can only be attributed to the period between the late 11th and mid-13th centuries. A single sherd in a similar fabric, but without any chalk temper, came from this site (EYQC). The rim sherd is decorated along the edge with thumbing and is from a bowl similar to those produced in the Staxton/Potter Brompton industries (Earnshaw and Watkins 1984, 35-7). The fabric of this vessel however is too fine for either of these industries.

Twenty-two vessels are of Reduced Chalky ware type as defined by Watkins (Watkins 1991, 79). All identifiable vessel forms are jars of medium size. This ware is primarily a 12th century type but may continue in use into the 13th century. Another group of handmade quartz and chalk-tempered fabrics is that termed North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered (NLQC). This is the main coarseware in use in North Lincolnshire during the 12th century (Young forthcoming) and has a slightly coarser fabric than the EYEMQC vessels. A total of twenty-two vessels were identified on Plot 35. With the exception of one bowl rim most of the vessels appear to be jars. The type probably continues into the first half of the 13th century in North Lincolnshire. A small number of Northern Gritty ware (NG) vessels were found on the site. These gritty fabrics are found on a number of site in West and North Yorkshire with known production sites including Baildon, Brunthwaite, Follifoot and Upper Heaton (Vince and Young

2007, 274). The earliest vessels are found in late 11th to 12th century contexts and the type continues in use until the late15th or 16th centuries. This industry produced both unglazed coarsewares and glazed jugs and bowls. The one glazed sherd from Plot 35 is possibly from a jug, otherwise all identifiable vessels are jars. Four of the non-local unidentified vessels (EMX) are also in gritty fabrics and include sherds from three glazed jugs.

Almost all of the early medieval finewares are of Beverley 1 ware-type, the greater proportion of which can be identified as jugs (BEVO1 and BEVO1T). Beverley-type 1 vessels are the most common wheel thrown ware type of early medieval date to be found along the pipeline. The division into vessels that have a fabric similar to products made in Beverley (BEVO1 with a maximum of 320 vessels) and those with variant inclusions (BEVO1T with about 39 vessels) is in part subjective. This classification therefore does not imply that all of the BEVO1 vessels were produced in Beverley, or that none of the BEVO1T were made there. Hayfield's suggestion (Hayfield 1984, 68) that the Beverley 1-type vessels found in Hedon were produced there (Hedon finewares) cannot now be proven as the crucial published vessels are now missing. The majority of the sherds recovered are from plain undecorated jugs, although at least forty-five jars were also found on this plot. A number of jugs with thick walls and sparse 'splashed' glazes may date to the first half of the 12th century. Most of the vessels however, are thin-walled and well executed suggesting that they belong to the second half of the 12th century or to the earlier part of the 13th. Four of the BEVO1 jugs have combed decoration and one small jug with a 'splashed-type' glaze has applied decoration. Most of the BEVO1T vessels are wheel-thrown jars, often with very thin walls. The three local vessels from unknown production centres (EMLOC) are all jugs, two of which have splashed-type glazes. The only recognisable regional fineware is a decorated York Glazed ware jug with a copper-coloured glaze. The jug has part of an applied limb and may be similar to one from Lurk Lane, Beverley (Watkins 1991 Figure 75, 181), or may be from a knight jug.

A smaller component of the assemblage is of medieval type (a maximum of 136 vessels). The majority of these vessels are glazed Beverley 2-type jugs (BEVO2 and BEVO2T). To a lesser extent there are similar problems of attribution with these vessels as some of the finer fabrics do have a fine chalk background content. A single pipkin handle from context 35085 is the only evidence for the presence of minor form types. Only one of the jugs has any form of decoration and this is in the form of a combed wavy line. No examples of Fabric C vessels are present in the group suggesting that the sequence perhaps ends before the late 13th century. This is confirmed by the presence of only four Humberware vessels (HUM) on the plot. The six jars in a local coarse fabric (MEDLOC) are possibly examples of Hull Coarse Sandy ware (Watkins 1993, 76 and 79) which is the main coarseware found in Hull in the late 13th and 14th centuries. A single bowl with a thumbed rim is of Staxton-type and was probably produced in the Vale of Pickering between the late 12th and 14th centuries (Watkins 1991, 87).

Nine other non-local medieval finewares were found on Plot 35. Only one of these vessels is from an identifiable production site elsewhere in Yorkshire (SCAR), although Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and the York area are amongst other possible sources for these jugs (MEDX). The Scarborough ware sherd is from a jug with a copper-coloured glaze and probably dates to the 13th or earlier 14th centuries. A single imported jug of late 12th to 13th century date is of North French origin (NFREM). The jug, which was found in context 3504, is represented by two sherds and has applied vertical strip decoration.

Only three other vessels of demonstrable post-14th century date came from this plot. Six unidentifiable vessels include a possible Stamford ware crucible.

Small groups of pottery were recovered from several of the ditches running across the site. Ditch 35279 produced only two sherds of pottery comprising one 13th to early/mid-14th century BEVO2 jug sherd and a residual Anglo-Scandinavian TOTKT bowl. Fill 35472 of Ditch 35472 contained only five vessels of probable late 12th to early/mid-13th century date. The primary fill

(context 35315) of Ditch 35316 produced a group of about ninety-three vessels of mixed date. The latest sherds date to between the early/mid- and mid- 13th century. The group includes a few Anglo-Scandinavian and Saxo-Norman vessels. Only six vessels were found in the primary fill of Ditch 35469 (context 35468). The sherds can only be generally dated to between the 12th and early 13th centuries.

Pottery recovered from fill 35445, of Ditch 35605 was probably deposited between the late 12th and early 13th centuries and includes a range of jars and jugs. A parallel ditch 35590 produced a group of mainly BEVO1 jugs and EYEMQC jars, but also including a BEVO2 jug or jar sherd. The latest sherd belongs to the period between the early and mid-13th century. Two BEVO1 jug sherds of general 12th century date came from Ditch 35606. Two of the fills of Ditch 35599 produced a few sherds of pottery of probable 13th century date (contexts 35133 and 35233).

Ditch 35373 in the central area of the site produced two sherds of possible mid- to late 11th century date. A further ditch in this area (Ditch 35594) contained three Torksey-type vessels (TORK and TORKT) of 10th to early 11th century date. Two Anglo-Scandinavian and one 12th century coarseware sherd came from Ditch 35080. A group of pottery of probable early to early/mid-13th century date was recovered from a number of fills of ditch group 35612. Most of the vessels comprise BEVO1 jugs and EYEMQC jars, but the latest sherds are in BEVO2. Ditch group 35607 contained only two sherds of 12th to 13th century post-Roman pottery. The small group of pottery from the fills of Ditch 35608 can only be dated to the period between the mid-12th and early/mid-13th centuries. The latest two sherds to be recovered from Ditch 35609 date to the 13th century.

A single sherd from a small TORKT jar of mid-10th to mid/late 11th century date was recovered from layer 35499 sealing pit 35504. Sub-square pit 35611 produced a small group of pottery from three different fills and although the group includes two Torksey-type vessels the latest sherd dates to the 12th to early/mid-13th centuries.

Small groups of pottery were recovered from other deposits on the site, none of which provide evidence for occupation on the site beyond the late 13th to early/mid-14 centuries.

Recommendations

Further work on the fabrics and integrating the pottery with the excavated features should be considered to further consider the date and function of the assemblage. The pottery should be laid out by matrix order and further checked for cross-context joins. The BEVO1 and EYEMQC fabrics should be archived at sub-fabric level and then these fabrics should be compared to material recovered more recently from excavations at Hedon and the surrounding area. Thin-section and chemical analysis should be used to further define these fabrics for future use in the area. Twenty vessels could be drawn. The pottery report should then be updated.

Plot 36

A single sherd from a mid-17th to 18th century Black-glazed ware small jug or jar came from this plot (BL).

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 37

Only one, early modern stoneware sherd from a large jar or flagon of 19th to mid-20th century date, came from this plot.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 38

A single fragment from a stoneware bottle of 19th or 20th century date (ENGS) was recovered from this plot.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 41

Seven sherds representing only two vessels of probable 10th to 11th century date were recovered from this plot. One of the vessels is a Torksey-type (TORKT) jar in an iron-rich fabric. As only the base and a few body sherds are present it is not possible to closely date the vessel. The other vessel is a jar or bowl in an unglazed Greensand-tempered fabric.

Recommendations

The TORKT vessel should be examined scientifically in an effort to source the fabric.

Plot 45

Seven sherds from two stoneware bottles and a jar (ENGS) of 19th to 20th century date were recovered from this site. One of the bottles is marked Doulton, Lambeth.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 46

A single sherd from a late 19th to 20th century stoneware jar or bottle (ENGS) came from this site.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 49

Six sherds of mixed date were recovered from this plot. Three very abraded sherds are of early medieval to medieval date (BEVO1 and HUM). A small fragment from a Brown-glazed Earthenware vessel (BERTH) can only be dated to between the mid-16th and 18th centuries. The large Black-glazed Earthenware bowl base is of 18th to 19th century type. A small sherd from a 19th, or 20th century stoneware jar or bowl (ENGS) was also found on this plot.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 51

The three sherds found on this site include a medieval Humberware (HUM) jug, an English Stoneware mug of 18th to 19th century date (ENGS) and a sherd from an imported 18th century Westerwald Stoneware chamber pot (WEST).

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 52

A group of eight 19th to 20th century English Stoneware vessels (ENGS) including five jam or lard jars were recovered from this site together with an English Porcelain saucer (ENPO), a large Black-glazed ware jar (BL) and three medieval Beverley 2 ware jugs (BEVO2).

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 53

The three post-Roman vessels found on this site include a late 18th to 20th century stoneware jar or bowl (ENGS), a mid-16th to 17th century Brown-glazed Earthenware bowl (BERTH) and a large fragment from a large imported German stoneware drinking jug (FREC) of 17th century date.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 54

A single sherd from a Brown-glazed Earthenware jug (BERTH) of mid-16th to 17th century date came from this plot. The fabric suggests that the vessel was manufactured in the Humber area.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 55

Five of the six sherds recovered from this site are of medieval date. Three abraded sherds from jugs or jars are in Beverley 2 ware (BEVO2) and date to the 13th or early to mid- 14th centuries. The two Humberware jugs (HUM) are both of general late 13th to mid-16th century date. The sixth sherd is from a Black-glazed Earthenware vessel (BL) of late 17th to 18th century date.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 56

Only two post-Roman sherds came from this plot. The larger of the two sherds is in a very abraded condition and comes from a Humberware jug (HUM) of late 13th to 15th century date. A small flake of Black-glazed Earthenware of mid-17th to 18th century type represents the other vessel.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 59

One medieval (HUM) and two early modern (ENGS and LERTH) sherds were the only post-Roman vessels to be recovered from this plot. All of the sherds are in an abraded condition.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 61

A single sherd from a large mid-18th to early 20th century Black-glazed Earthenware bowl came from this plot.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 62

The only post-Roman pottery to be found on this plot was a small very abraded sherd from a small Beverley 1 ware jug or jar (BEVO1). The sherd cannot be dated to closer than between the 12th and early/mid-13th centuries.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 63

A small mixed group of fourteen sherds representing thirteen vessels and ranging in date from the Saxo-Norman to early modern periods was recovered from this site. Context 63003 produced three sherds including two early modern vessels (CHPO and ENGS) and a residual early medieval sherd (EYEMQC) from an 11th to 13th century jar. The three sherds found in context 6307 are from two Humberware jugs (HUM) of mid-14th to mid-16th century date. The jug sherds are all in a fresh condition and represent one drinking jug and one large jug. The composition of the small group of seven mainly abraded sherds from context 6320 suggests that the pottery was deposited during the 12th century. The group includes vessels probably manufactured in Lincolnshire (NLQC and UNGS) and Yorkshire (NGR and YG). A single sherd from a large Yorkshire Gritty ware jar (YG) came from context 6317. The vessel is likely to be of late 11th to 12th century date.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 65

Plot 65 produced a total of fifty-three sherds representing only three vessels. Context 117083 yielded only two post-Roman sherds comprising one Black-glazed Earthenware bowl (BL) of late 17th to 18th century date and one 14th to mid-16th century Humberware jug sherd (HUM). The other fifty-one sherds recovered from contexts 117055 and 117056 all come from a single vessel of unknown ware type (MISC). This mottled grey and orange vessel appears to be handmade and may be related to a newly defined reduced gritty ware of mid/late 11th to 12th century date (HMYG) that has been found in Ripon, Wetherby and York (Mainman 1997, 132-134 and Mainman pers comm. 2009). The handled vessel has a wide everted rim with some incised lines that may be decorative and may be a pitcher form. Sherds from this vessel have been examined by several specialists, none of who recognised either the fabric, or form. It remains possible that the vessel is not of post-Roman date.

Recommendations

The MISC vessel should be drawn and further investigated.

Plot 66

A single Humberware jug handle of late medieval type (HUM Fabric 4) was found on this plot. The jug, which was found in context 119631, is of 15th to mid-16th century date.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 68

Seven sherds, mainly of medieval date were found on this plot. The latest sherd comes Glazed Red Earthenware bowl (GRE) and was found in context 119447. The bowl was manufactured in the Humber area between the 16th and 18th centuries. Context 119301 contained abraded sherds from two Humberware (HUM) and one Beverley 2 ware (BEVO2) jugs. Neither of the two Humberware jugs is chronologically distinctive and the vessels could belong anywhere between the 14th and mid-16th centuries. One Beverley 2 ware jar and one Humberware jug were recovered from context 119404. Again the Humberware jug is not closely datable, although as both Beverley jugs are in the later Fabric C, if contemporary, all of the medieval pottery could belong to the first part of the 14th century. A further Humberware jug sherd was found unstratified.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 72

An undiagnostic Humberware sherd came from this plot (HUM). The vessel could date anywhere between the late 13th and mid-16th centuries.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 73

Eight sherds representing seven vessels of mixed date were recovered from this plot. Single sherds of Late Humberware (LHUM) were found in contexts 73039 and 7366. Both sherds date to between the mid-16th and 18th centuries. A Humberware jug sherd (HUM) found in context 7333 is in an abraded condition and can only be dated to between the late 13th and mid-16th centuries. One early modern stoneware (ENGS) sherd and one residual medieval sherd came from context 73001. Two other medieval sherds were recovered residually (BEVO2 and MEDX).

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 74

A single Humberware jug sherd (HUM) of late 13th to mid-16th century date was found on this plot.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 75

A rod handle in Humberware (HUM), could come either from a small jug or pipkin, of late 13th to mid-16th century date.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 78

The small sherd recovered from this plot is from a small late 17th to 18th century slipware dish (SLIP). The dish has an internal manganese-mottled glaze as is probably of Yorkshire manufacture.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 80

Two unstratified sherds came from this plot. One sherd is from a small Cistercian ware cup (CIST) of mid-15th to 16th century date and the other is from an 18th century Black-glazed Earthenware jar or chamber pot (BL).

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 83

A single sherd from a large slipware press-moulded dish (SLIP) came from this plot. The dish has brown trailed decoration on a yellow background and is of late 17th to 18th century date.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 86

A small group of thirty-nine sherds representing thirty-seven vessels were recovered from fifteen different contexts on this plot. The sherds range in date from the early medieval to early modern periods but are mainly of post-medieval date. Thirteen sherds from twelve vessels of mixed medieval to early modern date were recovered from context 8754. The latest vessels belong to the 19th or 20th centuries (TPW). A single early modern sherd was found in context 8824 (ENGS). The Parian fox head found in context 8601 is probably of 19th century date and was found with a residual sherd from an imported Frechen drinking jug (FRECH). Context 8542 also contained an early modern sherd of late 18th to mid-19th century date (PEARL) along with two residual post-medieval sherds.

Single post-medieval sherds were recovered from contexts 8532 (a 17th to 19th century Late Humberware) and 8610 (a late 17th to 18th century Slipware). A single Cistercian ware cup sherd (CIST) of mid-15th to 16th century date came from context 8536. Two contexts contained only two or three Humberware (HUM) and Beverley 2 ware (BEVO2) sherds (contexts 8524 and 8670). The Humberware sherds cannot be dated closer than between the late 13th and mid-16th centuries. This is also true of the single Humberware sherds in contexts 8611 and 8752, although the sherd from a very large jug in context 8540 is in Fabric 4 and can be more closely dated to between the mid-15th and mid-16th centuries. The two small sherds found in context 8627, are both of probably local but unknown types (MEDLOC and LMLOC). Neither vessel is closely datable and the later of the two (LMLOC) could date to as late as the 16th century. Three Humber Basin (HUMB) and one Beverley 2 ware vessels came from context 8629. One of the HUMB vessels appears to be a drinking jug and therefore of 14th century or later date. The other HUMB vessels could belong anywhere between the 13th and 16th centuries, as could the single HUMB jug sherd from context 8654.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 88

Almost all of the forty-eight vessels recovered from this plot are of late post-medieval to early modern date. The material includes a few coarsewares (BL) and slipwares (SLIP and STMO) but mainly comprises industrial finewares (NCBW, CREA, TPW and WHITE) and stonewares (ENGS and NOTS) of late 18th to 20th century date. Much of this later pottery comes from context 8824 where the latest sherds suggest a post-mid-19th century date for deposition of the

group. Context 88001 contained two small Humberware jugs (HUM) of late 13th to mid-16th century date and a large Rydale bowl of late 16th to 17th century date. A single base sherd from a Beverley 2 ware drinking jug of early to mid-14th century date, came from context 88043. A few other early medieval to post-medieval sherds were recovered residually.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 90

A single Humberware jug sherd of 14th to mid-16th century date came from this plot.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 91

The only post-Roman sherd from this site comes from a Black-glazed Earthenware jug or jar (BL) of 18th to 19th century date.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 92

Two abraded Humberware jug sherds (HUM) of late 13th to mid-16th century date and a small 19th to 20th century stoneware sherd (ENGS) came from this plot.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 94

A small mixed group of eight single sherd vessels of medieval to early modern date were recovered from this plot. The latest sherd is from a stoneware bottle (ENGS) of 19th to 20th century date. Other vessels include Black-glazed Earthenwares (BL), a small Staffordshire Mottled ware jar (STMO), a mid-17th to 18th century Slipware dish (SLIP), a Frechen drinking jug (FREC) and two medieval jugs (HUM and HUMB).

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 95

A single sherd from a late 13th to mid-16th century Humberware jug or jar (HUM) came from this plot.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 97

Only five post-Roman sherds of mixed date were recovered from this plot. A small 18th century Nottingham Stoneware bowl (NOTS) came from context 9701 otherwise the pottery from this plot is unstratified. The sherds include a tiny mid/late 17th to 18th century Black-glazed Earthenware fragment (BL), two Humberware jugs (HUM) and a medieval Beverley 2 ware jug.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 98

The three vessels from this site comprise one unstratified 18th to 19th century Black-glazed Earthenware fragment (BL) and two medieval Humberware sherds (HUM) found in context 119860.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 102

A single small sherd in a very abraded condition came from this plot. The sherd is from a Beverley 2 ware jug or jar of 13th to early/mid-14th century date.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 103

Only two unstratified sherds were recovered from Plot 103. One is from a press-moulded Slipware dish (SLIP) of late 17th to 18th century date and the other is from a medieval Beverley 2 ware jug.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 104

The fifteen vessels found on Plot 104 are represented by fifteen abraded sherds of early medieval to medieval type and one miscellaneous fragment. Two Humberware jugs (HUM) of 14th to mid-16th century date were recovered from context 10438. Three similar sherds and two post-medieval vessels of 18th century date came from context 12001. The five vessels found in context 10452 include two quartz and chalk-tempered jars (EYEMQC), a Beverley 2 ware jug in Fabric C (BEVO2), a Humberware jug or jar and a tiny unidentified sherd of possible medieval date. Context 12082 produced two sherds of post-Roman pottery. One is an EYEMQC jar rim whilst the other is a Beverley 2 ware jug or jar of 13th to early/mid-14th century date.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 105

A single sherd from a large press-moulded Slipware dish (SLIP) was recovered from this plot. The 18th century dish has brown trailed and combed decoration on a yellow ground.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 107

Three post-medieval sherds came from this plot. The late 17th to 18th century Black-glazed Earthenware sherd (BL) from context 119644 probably comes from a chamber pot. It was found with a Late Humberware jar or bowl sherd (LHUM) of mid-16th to 18th century date. The third sherd is from a 16th century Cistercian ware cup.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 108

The six sherds from this plot include three Beverley 2 ware vessels (BEVO2) and a large Late Humberware bowl (LHUM) of mid-16th to 18th century date from context 13011. Another Beverley ware sherd and a mid-16th to 18th century Brown-glazed Earthenware jug or jar sherd came from context 10802.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 110

A small group of eleven medieval vessels, mainly in a very poor condition, came from this plot. The three abraded sherds found in context 11000 are all in Beverley 2 ware (BEVO2) and can only be dated to between the 13th and early/mid-14th centuries. A similar sherd was found in context 11018 together with a Humberware jug (HUM) of late 13th to mid-16th century date and another BEVO2 jug sherd came from context 11002. The other five vessels were all recovered from unstratified deposits and include one BEVO2 jug or jar, two HUM jugs and two Humber Basin products (HUMB).

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 111

A single Humberware jug sherd (HUM) of probable mid-14th to mid-16th century date came from context 119645 on this plot.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 113

Two unstratified post-Roman sherds were found on Plot 113. One is from a large late 18th to early 20th century stoneware flagon (ENGS) and one is from a medieval Beverley 2 ware jar.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 115

A total of five sherds of mixed medieval to early modern date were recovered from this plot. A refined White Earthenware bowl (WHITE) found in context 120577 is of 19th to 20th century date. The Nottingham Stoneware sherd from context 120609 is from a jar or bowl of late 17th to 18th century date. Context 120606 produced the handle of a mid-16th to 17th century Brown-glazed Earthenware cup (BERTH). An unusual regional import from Lincolnshire (TOYBT) came from context 120577. The jar sherd is of 15th to 16th century date. A medieval Humberware jug or jar sherd (HUM) was found in an unstratified deposit.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Plot 116

Two abraded Humberware sherds (HUM) were recovered from context 11032 on this plot. One sherd can be identified as a large jug, but the other is to small to be certain of vessel form. Both vessels are of 14th to mid-16th century date.

Recommendations

No further work is needed.

Statement of potential

This is a large assemblage whose potential is somewhat limited by the deposits much of it was recovered from. The nature of the assemblage suggests that most of the post-Roman ceramic material along the length of the pipeline was deposited in manuring. Only the pottery recovered from Plot 35 has the potential for further investigation.

The material from this site (Plot 35) provides us with an opportunity to look at the use of pottery on a small rural settlement within a fairly confined chronological period (12th to 13th century). The pottery sequence appears to differ from that found at Beverley and may parallel that at nearby Hedon, however the fabric descriptions given in the only published report (Hayfield 1984), are too inadequate to determine if this is the case. At present there is no agreed terminology or chronological sequence for the coarseware EYEMQC fabrics found on this site. Examination of a number of sherds at x20 magnification indicates that there are differences in the character of the inclusions and the nature of the groundmass in these local wares but that it is not clear visually where the 'cut-off' between one fabric and the next should be.

To make a classification that has wider applicability than just for this one project, background work would have to take place. This work consists of:

- sampling and analysis of wares from Beverley and Hedon,
- the creation of an agreed classification, correlated with those in operation elsewhere in Yorkshire.

Once this work has taken place, it should be possible to re-work the data from Plot 35 to answer various questions about the medieval occupation of the area, namely: what is the date range of the occupation and was the site supplied with local pottery from the same sources as Beverley and Hedon? The presence of a number of Anglo-Scandinavian Torksey-type vessels in unusual fabrics should also be investigated further in order to determine if there is a more local source for these vessels.

In addition, three sites have produced a small number of unidentified or unusual types (Plots 9, 41 and 65) and these require further work. Twenty-three vessels, are of types that cannot be paralleled in already published material or are of unique type and should be illustrated for the final report. Many other vessels are suitable for illustration but can be paralleled in previous reports and it is felt unnecessary to repeat these.

Recommendations for further work are summarised in Table 4 below.

All of the pottery has been recorded to a basic archive level to comply with acceptance to local museums. It is recommended that this level of recording is sufficient for the most of the assemblage.

Table 4 Summary of tasks

Plots	Task	Description
35	1	Laying out of assemblage by matrix order

Plots	Task	Description
35	2	Checking for cross-context joins
35, 9, 41, 65	3	Enhanced archive including sub-fabric types
35, 9, 41, 65	4	Checking for parallels in Hull Museum and with other specialists
35, 9, 41, 65	5	Thin section analysis of fabrics
35, 9, 41, 65	6	Chemical analysis of fabrics
35	7	Preparation of enhanced site integrated pottery report
35, 9, 41, 65	8	Preparation of revised discussion of pottery following scientific analysis
35, 9, 41, 65	9	Illustration of 23 vessels (to include pencil drawings, inking and plating up)
35, 9, 41, 65	10	Checking & correction of pencil drawings
35, 9, 41, 65	11	Catalogue of drawn pottery

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Appendix 5: Post Roman pottery Catalogue
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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
3	3006	BEVO1T		jug	1	1	6		BS		late 12th to mid 13th
3	3007	BEVO2	Fabric C	jug	1	1	3		BS		late 13th to early/mid 14th
3	3410003	ENPO		?	1	1	1		base		19th to 20th
3	3410004	CREA		jar	1	1	12		base		mid/late 18th to mid 19th
3	3411002	ENGS	cream fabric	large flagon	1	1	132		BS		19th to 20th
3	3422008	BEVO2	Fabric B	small jug	1	1	31		rim with UHJ		13th to early/mid 14th
5	3410005	WHITE		?	1	1	1		BS		19th to 20th
5	3410007	ENGS		bottle	1	1	10		BS		19th to 20th
5	3410009	WHITE		cup/small bowl	1	1	6		BS		19th to 20th
5	3410021	WHITE		?	1	1	1		BS		19th to 20th
5	3411008	ENGS		bottle	1	1	6		BS		19th to 20th
5	3411008	BEVO2	Fabric B	?	1	1	8		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
5	3411010	TPW		hollow	1	1	3	Navy blue print	BS		19th to 20th
5	3416061	WHITE		hollow	1	1	2		BS		19th to 20th
5	3416062	CREA		small dish	1	1	2		BS		mid/late 18th to 19th
5	3416065	ENGS		bottle	1	1	4		BS		late 18th to 19th
5	3416070	WHITE		large hollow	1	1	8		BS		19th to 20th
5	3421014	GRE		bowl ?	1	1	11		BS		late 16th to 18th
5	3421017	LERTH		flower pot	1	1	9		base		19th to 20th
5	3421022	BL	fine orange fabric	?	1	1	1		BS		mid 17th to 18th
5	3422017	PEARL		?	1	1	2		BS		late 18th to mid 19th
5	3422018	WHITE		cup	1	1	2		handle		19th to 20th
5	3422020	WHITE		hollow	1	1	3		BS		19th to 20th
5	3422021	WHITE		jug/jar	1	1	12		BS		19th to 20th
5	3422022	ENGS		bottle	1	1	9		BS		19th to 20th
5	3422024	CREA		plate	1	1	3		rim		mid 18th to mid 19t
5	3422025	MISC	fine orange earthenware	?	1	1	1		BS		unknown
5	3422027	WHITE		?	1	1	1		BS		19th to 20th
5	3422027	ENGS		jar/bowl	1	1	5		BS		19th to 20th
5	3422030	WHITE		small hollow	1	1	2	Moulded dec	BS		19th
5	3422031	CREA		small jar	1	1	3		base		mid 18th to mid 19th
5	3422031	BL	fine red fabric	?	1	1	2		BS		18th to 19th
5	3422032	SLIP	fine red fabric	large bowl	1	1	15	Brown trailed line around rim	rim		18th to 19th
5	3422033	WHITE		small hollow	1	1	2		BS		19th to 20th
6	3410011	CHPO		plate ?	1	1	1		base		18th
6	3410012	TPW		plate	1	1	5		rim		19th to 20th
6	3410013	ENGS	cream fabric	bottle	1	1	20		BS		19th to 20th
6	3410014	WHITE		plate	1	1	6	Pink band	rim		19th to early 20th
6	3416067	NOTS		jar/bowl	1	1	17		BS		18th to mid 19th
6	3416068	ENGS		jar/bowl	2	1	46		base		late 18th to early 20th
6	3422034	TPW		cup	1	1	2		rim		19th
6	3422035	TPW		?	1	1	2		base		19th to 20th
6	3422038	TPW		saucer	1	1	3		rim		19th to 20th
6	3422039	TPW		small hollow	1	1	3		BS		19th to 20th
9	9072	MEDLOC	bright orange fine sandy	large jug	35	1	1248		base & BS	Draw;investigate further	13th to 16th
9	9193	CIST		cup	1	1	6		BS		mid 15th to early 17th
9	9561	TPW		small hollow	1	1	1		BS		19th
9	9743	NCBW		?	1	1	1	Blue & white banded	BS		19th to 20th
9	9743	TPW		plate	1	1	4		rim		19th to 20th
9	9743	TPW		cup	1	1	2		rim		19th to 20th
9	3410017	LERTH	fine oxid calcareous fabric	?	1	1	2		BS		18th to 20th ?
9	3411015	BBAS		small jar ?	1	1	4		neck		late 18th to 19th
9	3411016	LERTH		flower pot	1	1	2		rim		late 18th to 20th
9	3416059	GRE		bowl	1	1	21		rim		late 16th to 18th
9	3416077	PEARL		plate	1	1	5	Blue feather rim edging	rim		late 18th to mid 19th
9	3421036	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug/jar	1	1	22		base		13th to early/mid 14th
9	3421040	BEVO2	Fabric C	jug/jar	1	1	8		BS		late 13th to early/mid 14th
9	3421044	TPW		small cup	1	1	3		BS		19th
9	3422050	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
10	3410019	WHITE		jam jar	1	1	2		BS		mid 19th to 20th
10	3410020	STMO		?	1	1	7		base		late 17th to 18th
10	3411020	ENGS		small bottle	1	1	27		base		19th to 20th
10	3416086	SLIP	fine orange fabric	bowl	1	1	6	Trailed white dec ?	BS		18th to 19th
10	3416087	TPW		?	1	1	1		BS		19th to 20th
10	3416087	WHITE		bowl ?	1	1	13	Moulded dec int	rim		19th to 20th
10	3416089	TPW		hollow	1	1	3		BS		19th to 20th

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
10	3421053	BERTH		small hollow	1	1	4		BS		mid 16th to 18th
10	3421054	ENGS		large jar/flagon	1	1	50		base		late 19th to 20th
10	3422054	TPW		?	1	1	1		BS		19th to 20th
11	117083	STSL	light orange fabric	press mould dish	1	1	11	Trailed brown on yellow	BS		18th
11	117083	BERTH	Humber type fine orange fabric	large bowl	1	1	4		BS		mid 17th to 18th
11	117083	HUM		jug	1	1	10		BS		late 13th to mid 16th
11	117083	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		late 13th to mid 16th
11	117083	HUM	fairly sandy	jug/jar	1	1	31		BS		late 13th to mid 16th
16	117083	BEVO1		jug	1	1	11		BS		mid 12th to early/mid 13th
16	119615	HUM		jug ?	1	1	13		BS		14th to mid 16th
17	117083	LERTH		?	1	1	2		BS		mid 18th to 20th
18	117011	PEARL		?	1	1	1	Blue transfer print	BS		late 18th to mid 19th
18	117011	TPW		plate	1	1	2		rim		19th to 20th
18	3410023	TPW		plate	1	1	2	Brown transfer print with green glaze over	rim		19th to 20th
18	3410024	TPW		plate	1	1	1		rim		19th to 20th
18	3410024	TPW		plate	1	1	3		base		19th to 20th
18	3410025	WHITE		small hollow	1	1	3		BS		19th to 20th
18	3410029	WHITE		hollow	1	1	5		BS		19th to 20th
18	3410030	ENGS		jar/flagon	1	1	7		BS		late 19th to 20th
18	3410031	LERTH		flower pot	1	1	3		BS		late 18th to 20th
18	3411021	ENGS		small bottle	1	1	14		base		late 18th to 20th
18	3411024	NOTS		jar/bowl	1	1	17		base		18th to 19th
18	3416091	WHITE		mug	1	1	15		rim		late 19th to 20th
18	3416092	CREA		small bowl	1	1	4		base		late 18th to 19th
18	3416094	ENGS		jar	1	1	5	White sprig moulded dec	base		19th to 20th
18	3416097	NOTS		hollow	1	1	4		BS		18th to 19th
18	3416102	WHITE		small hollow	1	1	3	Blue sponged	BS		19th to 20th
18	3416103	WHITE		saucer ?	1	1	2	Red line	base		19th to 20th
18	3416104	WHITE		?	1	1	4		BS		19th to 20th
18	3416106	ENGS		jar/flagon	1	1	34		BS		19th to 20th
18	3416107	WHITE		jug	1	1	6		handle		19th to 20th
18	3416109	ENGS		jar/bowl	1	1	11		BS		19th to 20th
18	3416110	TPW		plate	1	1	4		rim		19th to 20th
18	3416111	CREA		large plate	1	1	22		base		late 18th to mid 19th
18	3416111	CREA		small jug/jar	1	1	3	Applied sprigged dec	base		late 18th to mid 19th
18	3416112	ENGS		large jar/flagon	1	1	14		BS		late 19th to 20th
18	3416112	ENGS	cream	large jar/flagon	1	1	24		BS		late 19th to 20th
18	3421059	BEVO2	Fabric C	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		late 13th to early/mid 14th
18	3421060	BERTH	fine orange	bowl ?	1	1	6		BS		late 16th to 18th
18	3421062	ENGS		very large jar/flagon	1	1	36		BS		19th to 20th
18	3421065	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		late 13th to mid 16th
18	3421067	BEVO2	Fabric C	jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		late 13th to early/mid 14th
18	3421067	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
18	3421069	LHUM		small jar ?	1	1	23		base		mid 16th to 18th
18	3421070	ENGS	cream	jar/flagon	1	1	23		shoulder		19th to 20th
18	3422057	CREA		small bowl ?	1	1	1		rim		mid/late 18th to mid 19th
18	3422059	CREA		strainer	1	1	3		base		mid/late 18th to mid 19th
18	3422060	ENGS		large bowl	1	1	18		rim		late 19th to 20th
18	3422062	ENGS		very lage jar/flagon	1	1	27		BS		19th to 20th
18	3422063	WHITE		large bowl	1	1	14		rim		19th to 20th
18	3422064	MISC	fine orange earthenware	?	1	1	1		BS		unknown
18	3422065	TPW		large plate	1	1	8		rim		19th to 20th
18	3422067	NCBW		hollow	1	1	2	White banded	BS		19th to 20th
18	3422067	TPW		plate	1	1	2		BS		19th to 20th
18	3422067	WHITE		jar/bowl	1	1	2		rim		19th to 20th
18	3422067	WHITE		?	1	1	1	Red sponged	rim		19th to 20th
18	3422068	ENPO		hollow	1	1	1		BS		19th to 20th
18	3422069	NOTS		bowl	1	1	3		BS		18th to 19th
18	3422070	TPW		plate	1	1	2		rim		19th to 20th
18	3422070	WHITE		plate	1	1	5	Brown banded	rim		19th to 20th
19	3410032	BL	fine orange	jar/bowl	1	1	2		BS		18th to 19th
19	3411036	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;med sandy	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		13th to 15th
19	3421080	MISC	OX/R/OX;fine sandy	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		12th to 16th ?
19	3421080	MISC	orange;fine sandy	?	1	1	1		BS		13th to 15th
20	3410033	BS		hollow	1	1	5		BS		18th
20	3410034	LERTH	fine red earthenware	?	1	1	2		BS		17th to 19th

Appendix 5: Post Roman pottery Catalogue

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
20	3410040	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	10		BS		14th to mid 16th
20	3410041	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		mid 14th to mid 16th
20	3410041	TPW		plate	1	1	1		rim		19th to 20th
20	3410042	HUM		jug	1	1	11		BS		late 13th to 16th
20	3410042	HUM		jug	1	1	8		BS		late 13th to 16th
20	3410043	BL	fine orange	jar/bowl	1	1	1		BS		late 17th to 18th
20	3410043	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	2	Applied fe stained strips ?	BS		13th
20	3410044	ENGS		large jar/flagon	1	1	31		base		late 19th to 20th
20	3421082	MISC	calcareous fabric	?	1	1	1		BS		medieval to early modern
20	3421082	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	1		BS		mid 12th to early/mid 13th
20	3421084	SLIP	fine orange fabric	thrown dish	1	1	5	Trailed brown on yellow	BS		late 17th to 18th
20	3421085	ENGS		bottle	1	1	9		BS		19th to 20th
20	3421086	HUMB	oxid;med-coarse sandy	jug	1	1	20		handle		13th to 15th
20	3421087	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		mid 12th to early/mid 13th
22	2211	BEVO2	Fabric A/B	?	1	1	4		BS		13th
22	2211	LERTH		flower pot	1	1	3		BS		19th to 20th
22	117083	LONS		bottle/jar	1	1	33		BS		18th to 19th
23	2221	WHITE		marble ?	1	1	9		object		19th to 20th
23	2224	MEDX	OX/R;fine sandy	jug/jar	1	1	9		base		13th to 15th
23	2224	LHUM		large bowl ?	1	1	14		BS		mid 16th to 17th
23	117083	LHUM		jug ?	1	1	5		BS		mid 16th to 17th
25	117083	BEVO2	Fabric C	jug ?	1	1	4		rim		late 13th to early/mid 14th
25	117083	BEVO2	Fabric C	jug	1	1	11		BS		late 13th to early/mid 14th
25	117083	TPW		mug ?	1	1	5	Green transfer print of animal legs & printed COWS beneath	BS		late 18th to 19th
26	26021	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	9	Applied scale dec	BS		13th
26	26341	LHUM		large bowl	1	1	50		rim		17th to 18th
26	26341	BERTH	Humber type	bowl	1	1	8		BS		17th to 18th
26	26580	PEARL		jug	1	1	5	Blue painted dec	handle		late 18th to mid 19th
29	119620	HUMB	oxid;med sandy	jug/jar	1	1	8		BS		13th to 15th
32	117083	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	78		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
35	03504	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	3	1	15		rim		
35	03504	BEVO2		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	03504	BEVO2		jug ?	1	1	4		BS		
35	03504	BEVO2		jug	1	1	12		base		
35	03504	MEDX	cream;coarse sandy	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	03504	NFREM		jug	2	1	6	Applied vertical strip	BS		
35	03505	EYEMQC		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	03505	BEVO1	Fabric A	?	7	7	6		BS		
35	03505	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	2	1	8		BS		
35	03505	EYEMQC		?	2	1	7		base		
35	03505	EYEMQC		jar	2	1	24		tim		
35	03505	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug ?	1	1	7		BS		
35	03505	BEVO2	Fabric B	jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	03505	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	13		BS		
35	03505	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	03505	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	9		BS		
35	03505	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	2	1	9		BS		
35	03505	EYEMQC		jar ?	2	1	15		BS		
35	03505	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	03505	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	03506	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	1		BS		
35	03506	EYEMQC		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	03506	EYEMQC		jar	2	1	9		BS		
35	03506	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		rim		
35	03506	MEDLOC	coarse;? Hull coarse sandy	jar	5	1	97		BS		
35	03506	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS		
35	03506	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		
35	03506	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		
35	03506	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		
35	03506	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	03506	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	03506	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	03507	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	03507	BEVO1	Fabric A	?	1	1	3		BS		
35	03507	NLG		jug ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	03507	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
35	03508	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	10		rim		
35	03508	UNGS		?	1	1	13		base		
35	33519	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jug	8	1	133		base & BS		
35	33519	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar ?	1	1	33		base		
35	33519	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	10		BS		
35	33519	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	17		rim		
35	33519	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	33519	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar ?	1	1	5		BS		
35	33519	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jar	1	1	3		base		
35	33519	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar ?	1	1	8		BS		
35	33519	BEVO1	Fabric A	?	1	1	8		base		
35	35000	TORKT		jar	1	1	1		BS		
35	35000	EYEMQC		?	1	1	6		base		
35	35000	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35000	EYEMQC		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35000	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	23		base		
35	35000	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	21		base		
35	35000	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35000	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35000	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	8		BS		
35	35000	BEVO2		jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	35000	BEVO2		jar ?	1	1	8		rim		
35	35000	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	10		rim		
35	35000	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	13		rim		
35	35000	NLG		small jar	1	1	5		rim		
35	35000	BEVO2		jug	1	1	13		BS		
35	35000	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		
35	35000	BEVO2		small jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		
35	35000	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jug	1	1	9		BS		
35	35000	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	10		BS		
35	35000	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35000	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug ?	1	1	22		BS		
35	35000	BEVO2		jug/jar	1	1	22		base		
35	35000	BEVO2		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35000	BEVO2		?	1	1	5		BS		
35	35000	BEVO2		jar/bowl	1	1	8		BS		
35	35000	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		base		
35	35000	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35000	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35000	BEVO1	Fabric A	?	1	1	5		base		
35	35000	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	26		rim		
35	35000	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	8		rim		
35	35000	YORKD		small bowl	1	1	12	Square roller stamping on rim top	rim	Draw	
35	35000	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	15		rim		
35	35000	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	7		base		
35	35000	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35000	BEVO2		jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	35000	BEVO2		jug	2	1	7		BS		
35	35000	BEVO2		jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35000	BEVO2		jug	1	1	18		base		
35	35000	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	19		BS		
35	35000	BEVO2		jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35000	BEVO2		jug	1	1	14		base		
35	35000	BEVO2		jug	1	1	5		BS		
35	35000	BEVO2		jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35000	EYQC		bowl	1	1	26	Thumbed rim	rim		
35	35000	STAX		bowl ?	1	1	14	Thumbed rim	BS		
35	35000	YORK		jug	2	1	27	Applied limb	BS		
35	35001	EYEMQC		?	1	1	8		base		
35	35001	EYEMQC		?	1	1	8		base		
35	35001	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35001	EYEMQC		?	1	1	9		base		
35	35001	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		base		
35	35001	BEVO2		jar ?	1	1	4		BS		
35	35001	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	2		BS		
35	35001	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	8		BS		

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
35	35001	EYEMQC		?	1	1	18		base		
35	35001	EYEMQC		?	1	1	7		base		
35	35001	BEVO2		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35001	EYEMQC		?	1	1	8		base		
35	35001	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	3		base		
35	35001	BEVO2		jug/jar	1	1	14		base		
35	35001	BEVO2		jug/jar	1	1	2		BS		
35	35001	BEVO2		jug/jar	1	1	11		base		
35	35001	NLQC		jar	1	1	8		rim		
35	35001	EYEMQC		?	11	11	17		various		
35	35001	BEVO2		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35001	MISC	reduced;very fine	?	2	1	1		BS		
35	35001	EYEMQC		jar	2	1	34		rim	draw	
35	35001	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	18		rim		
35	35001	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	8		rim		
35	35001	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	19		BS		
35	35001	NLQC		jar	1	1	6		rim		
35	35001	EYEMQC		jug/jar	1	1	16		base		
35	35001	EYEMQC		?	1	1	10		base		
35	35001	EYEMQC		jug/jar	1	1	25		base		
35	35001	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	8		base		
35	35001	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	9		base		
35	35001	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	8		BS		
35	35001	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		base		
35	35001	EYEMQC		?	1	1	13		base		
35	35001	BEVO1		jug	1	1	49		handle		
35	35001	BEVO2		jug	1	1	55		handle		
35	35001	BEVO2		jug	3	1	65		base		
35	35001	BEVO2		jug	1	1	13		BS		
35	35001	BEVO2		jug	2	1	6		BS		
35	35001	BEVO2		jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35001	BEVO2		jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	35001	BEVO2		jug	1	1	8		BS		
35	35001	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	5		BS		
35	35001	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	4		HJ		
35	35001	BEVO2		jug	1	1	8		BS		
35	35001	BEVO1	temp 9	jar ?	1	1	6		BS		
35	35001	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	3		neck		
35	35001	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	8		neck		
35	35001	BEVO2		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35001	BEVO2		jug/jar	1	1	15		base		
35	35006	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	3		base		
35	35006	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35009	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	9		BS		
35	35010	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	20		base		
35	35011	EYEMQC		?	1	1	5		base		
35	35039	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	6		rim		
35	35039	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	31		BS		
35	35045	BEVO2		jug	1	1	1		BS		
35	35045	BEVO2		jug	1	1	54		handle		
35	35049	EYEMQC		?	1	1	9		base		
35	35052	MEDX	reduced;fine-med sandy	jug	1	1	8		BS		
35	35052	MISC	fine orange earthenware	?	1	1	2		BS		
35	35052	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35052	BEVO2		jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35055	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	8		BS		
35	35055	EYEMQC		jar	4	1	20		rim & BS		
35	35060	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35060	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35063	EYEMQC	temp 5	jar	1	1	17		rim		
35	35063	TORKT		bowl	1	1	10		rim		
35	35063	NLQC		jar	2	1	6		BS	1 sherd to Type series	
35	35063	NLQC		?	1	1	2		BS		
35	35063	NLQC		small jar	1	1	8		base		
35	35063	NLQC		jar	1	1	13		BS		
35	35063	EYEMQC	temp 4	jar	2	1	46		base		

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
35	35063	EYEMQC	temp 4	jar	1	1	20		BS	Type series	
35	35063	REDCH		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35063	REDCH		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35063	REDCH		?	1	1	7		base		
35	35063	REDCH		jar	2	1	27		BS		
35	35063	EYEMQC	temp 1	jar	1	1	20		BS		
35	35063	EYEMQC	temp 1	jar ?	2	1	7		BS		
35	35063	EYEMQC	temp 1	jar	1	1	13		BS		
35	35063	EYEMQC	temp 1	jar/bowl	1	1	9		BS		
35	35063	EYEMQC	temp 2	jar/bowl	1	1	22		base	Type series	
35	35063	EYEMQC	temp 2	jar	3	1	97		BS		
35	35063	EYEMQC	temp 2	jar	1	1	12		rim		
35	35063	EYEMQC	temp 2	jar/bowl	1	1	12		BS		
35	35063	EYEMQC	temp 2	jar/bowl	1	1	6		BS		
35	35063	EYEMQC	temp 2	jar/bowl	2	1	40		BS		
35	35063	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	5	1	46		BS		
35	35063	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jug	1	1	6		neck		
35	35063	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jug	1	1	12		BS		
35	35063	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35063	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35063	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	13		BS		
35	35063	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	12		BS		
35	35063	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	89		handle		
35	35063	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	12		base		
35	35063	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	19		base		
35	35063	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	2	1	3		BS		
35	35063	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35063	BEVO1T	OX/R/OX	jug/jar	4	1	12		BS		
35	35063	BEVO1T	oxid	jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35063	BEVO1T	reduced	jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35063	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar ?	1	1	4		BS		
35	35063	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	15		base		
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 1	jar	34	1	255		BS	1 sherd to Type Series	
35	35064	TORKT		jar ?	1	1	2		BS		
35	35064	TORKT		jar ?	1	1	7		BS		
35	35064	UNGS		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 5	jar	1	1	16		rim	Type Series Draw ?	
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 4	jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	temp 9	jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	temp 9	jar	1	1	6		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	temp 9	jar	1	1	7		rim		
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 2	jar	7	1	49		BS		
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 2	jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 2	?	1	1	7		base		
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 2	jar	1	1	6		BS		
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 2	jar	1	1	13		BS		
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 2	small jar	1	1	8		rim		
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 1	jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35064	UNGS		?	1	1	2		BS		
35	35064	NLG		small jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35064	NLQC		jar	1	1	10		BS		
35	35064	NLQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35064	NLQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35064	NLQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35064	NLQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 8	jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 8	jar/bowl	1	1	4		BS		
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 8	small jar	1	1	4		rim	Type series	
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 7	?	1	1	6		base		
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 7	jar	1	1	12		BS		
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 7	jar	1	1	16		BS	Type series	
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 7	jar	1	1	17		BS		
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 7	jar	1	1	14		BS		
35	35064	REDCH		jar	3	1	54		base	Type series	
35	35064	REDCH		jar	1	1	10		base		
35	35064	REDCH		jar	1	1	27		base		

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
35	35064	REDCH		jar ?	1	1	29		base		
35	35064	REDCH		jar	1	1	3		base		
35	35064	REDCH		jar	1	1	9		base		
35	35064	REDCH		jar/bowl	1	1	4		base		
35	35064	REDCH		jar/bowl	1	1	9		base		
35	35064	REDCH		jar	1	1	16		BS		
35	35064	REDCH		jar	1	1	14		BS		
35	35064	REDCH		jar	1	1	11		BS		
35	35064	REDCH		jar/bowl	1	1	6		BS		
35	35064	REDCH		jar/bowl	1	1	5		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	3	1	19		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	3	1	44		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	13		base		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	4	1	18		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	3	1	31		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	7	1	56		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	4		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	?	2	2	2		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	2	1	25		base & BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	8		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	9		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	6		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	6		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	12	Combed cross-hatched dec	BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	12		BS		
35	35064	EYEMQC	temp 4	jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar ?	1	1	4		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar ?	1	1	7		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar ?	1	1	4		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	2		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	5		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	2		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	13		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	12		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	3		base		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35064	EMX	bright oxid;med-coarse	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35064	YG		jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35064	EMLOC	OX/R/OX;coarse-gritty	jug	1	1	9		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	16		BS		
35	35064	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	8		BS		
35	35067	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	7		rim		
35	35067	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35067	GSS		jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS		
35	35072	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	16		rim		
35	35072	TORKT	common fe	large jar	1	1	45	Pressed rim	rim	Draw	
35	35079	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35082	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	18		rim		
35	35082	LKT		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35082	LSX	reduced;gritty	jar	1	1	18		BS		
35	35085	EYEMQC	temp 1	jar	2	1	33		base		
35	35085	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	42		rim		
35	35085	NLQC		jar	1	1	15		rim		
35	35085	EYEMQC		jar	2	1	14		BS		

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
35	35085	EYEMQC	temp 2	jar	1	1	49		BS		
35	35085	BEVO2	Fabric A	pipkin	4	1	83		handle		
35	35085	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	34		base		
35	35085	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	3	1	4		BS		
35	35085	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	7	1	28	Incised horiz grooves	BS		
35	35085	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	19		BS		
35	35085	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	35085	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	35085	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35085	EYEMQC		various	3	3	3		various		
35	35085	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	1		BS		
35	35085	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	2	1	34		base		
35	35085	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	11		BS		
35	35085	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	2	1	6		base		
35	35085	EYEMQC		?	1	1	11		base		
35	35085	EYEMQC		?	1	1	7		base		
35	35085	EYEMQC		?	1	1	7		base		
35	35085	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35085	EYEMQC		?	2	1	20		base		
35	35085	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	8		base		
35	35085	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	8		base		
35	35085	EYEMQC		?	1	1	8		base		
35	35085	EYEMQC		?	1	1	7		base		
35	35085	EYEMQC		?	1	1	9		base		
35	35085	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	16		base		
35	35085	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	2	1	20		base		
35	35085	MISC	fine orange earthenware	CBM/vessel	1	1	4		BS		
35	35097	BEVO2		jar	1	1	15		base		
35	35097	LSH		?	2	1	7		base		
35	35097	LKT		jar	2	1	8		BS		
35	35097	LSX	reduced;gritty	jar	1	1	30		base		
35	35098	TORKT		jar	1	1	22		base		
35	35098	TORK	light grey fabric	small jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35098	YG	Fabric 1 ?	small jar/jug	2	1	7		BS		
35	35102	YG	Fabric 1 ?	small jar/jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35102	UNGS	oxid	jar /bowl	1	1	15		base		
35	35109	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	9	1	38		BS		
35	35119	EYEMQC		?	2	1	14		base		
35	35119	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	11		rim		
35	35119	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	4		rim		
35	35119	GSS		jar	1	1	10		BS		
35	35119	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jar	1	1	2		BS		
35	35119	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	9		rim		
35	35120	TORK		jar	5	1	10		base		
35	35120	LSH		small jar	1	1	10		base		
35	35120	YW		jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35124	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35124	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35124	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar ?	1	1	7		BS		
35	35124	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35133	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	15		BS		
35	35133	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35133	EYEMQC		?	1	1	2		base		
35	35145	TORKT		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35145	UNGS		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35145	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35145	EYEMQC		jar	3	1	18		BS		
35	35146	MISC	fine oran ge earthenware	?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35151	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	2		BS		
35	35151	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35153	BEVO1	temp 9	jar	3	1	22		BS		
35	35153	EYEMQC		jar	3	1	14		BS		
35	35153	BEVO1	temp 9	jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35153	EYEMQC		?	1	1	11		base		
35	35153	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	9		base		
35	35153	EYEMQC		?	1	1	8		base		

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
35	35153	EYEMQC		?	1	1	7		base		
35	35153	EYEMQC		?	1	1	2		base		
35	35153	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	7		base		
35	35153	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		base		
35	35153	EYEMQC		?	1	1	7		base		
35	35153	MEDLOC	coarse;? Hull coarse sandy	jar	1	1	39		rim	Draw ?	
35	35153	BEVO1	temp 9	small jar	1	1	15		rim		
35	35153	MEDLOC	coarse; ? Hull coarse sandy	small jar	1	1	11		rim		
35	35153	MEDLOC	coarse; ? Hull coarse sandy	jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35153	MEDLOC	coarse; ? Hull coarse sandy	jar	1	1	14		BS		
35	35153	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	11		BS		
35	35153	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35153	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	35153	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	8		BS		
35	35153	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	2		BS		
35	35153	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	2		BS		
35	35153	BEVO1	temp 9	jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		
35	35153	BEVO1	temp 9	jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35153	EYEMQC		various	21	21	26		various		
35	35159	ENGS		bottle	1	1	7		BS		
35	35161	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35163	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	6		BS		
35	35164	BEVO2		jug	1	1	131		rim with UHJ	Draw ?	
35	35168	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	13		BS		
35	35168	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	7		BS		
35	35169	BEVO2		bowl/jar	1	1	9		base		
35	35172	EYEMQC	temp 2	small jar	1	1	14		rim		
35	35172	EYEMQC	temp 1	small jar	2	1	4		BS		
35	35174	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	9		handle		
35	35174	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jar	2	1	9		base & BS		
35	35174	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		base		
35	35174	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35178	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jug	1	1	9		BS		
35	35178	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	35178	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	15		BS		
35	35178	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35178	BEVO1	temp 9	small jar	5	1	36		base & BS		
35	35178	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	9		rim		
35	35178	EYEMQC		jar	2	1	15		rim		
35	35178	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	7		rim		
35	35178	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35178	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	32		base		
35	35178	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	16		BS		
35	35178	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	10		BS		
35	35178	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	13		BS		
35	35178	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	19		BS		
35	35178	BEVO1	temp 9	jar ?	11	1	36		BS		
35	35178	EYEMQC		?	1	1	10		base		
35	35178	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35178	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35178	EYEMQC		?	1	1	7		base		
35	35178	EYEMQC		?	1	1	9		base		
35	35178	EYEMQC		?	1	1	26		base		
35	35178	EYEMQC		?	1	1	5		base		
35	35178	EYEMQC		?	1	1	7		base		
35	35178	EYEMQC		?	1	1	9		base		
35	35178	EYEMQC		?	1	1	5		base		
35	35178	EYEMQC		?	1	1	9		base		
35	35178	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	6		BS		
35	35178	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35178	EYEMQC		?	1	1	8		base		
35	35178	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		BS		
35	35178	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35178	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35178	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35178	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	1		BS		

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
35	35178	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35178	EYEMQC		?	1	1	2		BS		
35	35178	EYEMQC		?	1	1	2		base		
35	35178	BEVO1	temp 9	jug ?	1	1	14		BS		
35	35178	YG	buff	jar ?	1	1	4		BS		
35	35178	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	5		BS		
35	35178	BEVO1	temp 9	small jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35178	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35178	BEVO1	temp 9	jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35194	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	10		rim		
35	35194	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35194	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35194	MISC	fine calcareous fabric	CBM/vessel	1	1	3		base ?		
35	35198	REDCH		?	4	1	53		base		
35	35198	NLG		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35198	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	7		base		
35	35198	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		base		
35	35198	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar ?	2	1	17		base		
35	35198	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	22		base		
35	35198	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jug	1	1	7		base		
35	35198	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	1		BS		
35	35203	TORKT	common fe	jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35203	BEVO1	Fabric A	?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35213	LSH		small jar	1	1	12		base		
35	35213	LKT		jar	3	1	13		BS		
35	35222	TORK	oxid	small jar	4	1	20		BS		
35	35222	TORKT	light grey fabric	jar	2	1	13		BS		
35	35222	TORKT		small jar	3	1	7		base		
35	35233	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	2		BS		
35	35253	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jug	1	1	3		rim		
35	35258	BEVO2		jug	1	1	4		rim		
35	35258	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	3	1	4	Incised dec	BS		
35	35258	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35258	BEVO2		jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35258	EYEMQC		?	3	1	2		BS		
35	35258	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	1		neck		
35	35258	EYEMQC		?	2	1	8		base		
35	35258	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35258	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35258	EYEMQC		?	1	1	10		base		
35	35258	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35258	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35258	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35258	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	2		BS		
35	35258	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	14		rim		
35	35259	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35259	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	9		base		
35	35259	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35259	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	4		BS		
35	35259	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		base		
35	35259	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		base		
35	35259	EYEMQC		?	1	1	2		base		
35	35259	EYEMQC		jar	2	1	2		BS		
35	35260	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	1		BS		
35	35260	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35260	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	9		base		
35	35260	LFS		?	1	1	1		base		
35	35260	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		base		
35	35260	EYEMQC		?	1	1	6		base		
35	35260	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	10		base		
35	35260	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	9		base		
35	35260	BEVO1	Fabric A	?	1	1	3		base		
35	35260	BEVO1	Fabric A	?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35260	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	1		BS		
35	35260	EYEMQC		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35260	EYEMQC		?	1	1	1		base		

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
35	35292	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	3	1	3		BS		
35	35292	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35292	NLG		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35315	EMLOC	OX/R/OX;fine-med sandy	jug	1	1	5		BS		
35	35315	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	3	Combed wavy dec	BS		
35	35315	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	8		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35315	SNX	R/light oxid;fine	small jar	1	1	5		base		
35	35315	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	9		BS		
35	35315	BEVO1	temp 9	small jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35315	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar ?	1	1	7		BS		
35	35315	BEVO2		jug/jar	1	1	11		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC	temp fabric 2	small jar ?	1	1	5		base		
35	35315	NLQC		?	1	1	3		base		
35	35315	BEVO1		various	7	7	10		various		
35	35315	EYEMQC		various	16	16	18		various		
35	35315	NLG		?	1	1	8		base		
35	35315	NLQC		jar	1	1	16		base		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jug/jar	1	1	9		BS		
35	35315	REDCH		jar ?	1	1	6		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	12		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jug/jar	3	1	17		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		?	1	1	9		base		
35	35315	EYEMQC		?	1	1	8		base		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jug/jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	4		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35315	NLG		jar	3	1	9		tim & neck		
35	35315	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	3		rim		
35	35315	UNGS		small jar	1	1	5		base		
35	35315	NLG		small jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35315	YG	cream	jar/bowl	2	1	6		BS		
35	35315	NLQC		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35315	GSS		small jar	2	1	5		BS		
35	35315	TORKT		small jar	1	1	1		BS		
35	35315	NLQC		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35315	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35315	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	4		base		
35	35315	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	6		BS		
35	35315	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35315	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	40		BS		
35	35315	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	31		BS		
35	35315	BEVO1	temp 9	small jar	1	1	7		rim		
35	35315	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jar	2	1	9		base		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		?	1	1	13		base		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	7		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	22		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		?	1	1	8		base		
35	35315	EYEMQC		?	2	1	13		base		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	5		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	4		neck		
35	35315	EYEMQC		?	1	1	5		base		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	16		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		?	1	1	2		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	11		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	4		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		?	1	1	10		base		
35	35315	EYEMQC		?	1	1	14		base		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar	8	1	104		base & BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar	2	1	72		base		

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	25		base		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar	2	1	32		base & BS		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	4		base		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar ?	2	1	45		base		
35	35315	EYEMQC		large jar	1	1	32		rim		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	17		rim		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	11		rim		
35	35315	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	17		rim		
35	35315	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	3	1	24		BS		
35	35329	BEVO2		small jug	3	1	11		BS		
35	35329	BEVO2		small jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35329	BEVO2		jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35329	BEVO2		jug	1	1	1		BS		
35	35329	BEVO2		small jug	1	1	2		BS		
35	35329	BEVO2		jug	1	1	2		BS		
35	35329	BEVO2		jug	1	1	8		BS		
35	35329	BEVO2		jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	35329	BEVO2		jug	1	1	7		LHJ		
35	35329	BEVO2		jug ?	1	1	4		BS		
35	35329	BEVO2		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35329	BEVO2T	coarse fabric + ca	jug	1	1	30		rim		
35	35329	EYEMQC		?	1	1	7		base		
35	35329	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	5		rim		
35	35330	BEVO1	Fabric A	?	1	1	2		BS		
35	35330	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35330	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	11		BS		
35	35330	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	2		BS		
35	35330	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar/bowl	2	1	68		base		
35	35331	BEVO2		small jug	1	1	13		BS		
35	35331	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar/bowl	1	1	53		base		
35	35331	BEVO2		small jug	1	1	19		base		
35	35331	BEVO2		small jug	1	1	19		base		
35	35331	BEVO2		small jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35331	BEVO2		small jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	35331	BEVO2		small jug	1	1	1		BS		
35	35331	BEVO2		jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		
35	35331	BEVO2		jug/jar	3	1	20		BS		
35	35331	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35331	EYEMQC		jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35331	EYEMQC		jar	4	1	17		rim & BS		
35	35331	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	25		base		
35	35331	EYEMQC		?	1	1	8		base		
35	35331	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35331	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35331	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	2		BS		
35	35331	EYEMQC		?	1	1	7		base		
35	35331	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35331	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35331	EYEMQC		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35331	EYEMQC		?	2	2	2		BS		
35	35331	EYEMQC		?	1	1	2		BS		
35	35350	TORKT	common fe	jar	1	1	64		rim	Draw	
35	35365	GSS		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35428	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	7		base		
35	35428	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	4		rim		
35	35428	EMX	reduced;gritty	jar/bowl	1	1	6		base		
35	35428	EMX	OX/R/OX; gritty	jug	2	1	36		handle		
35	35431	BEVO2		jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	35431	TORKT	common fe	bowl ?	1	1	13		BS		
35	35438	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	9		base		
35	35438	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	10		base		
35	35438	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS		
35	35438	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	2		BS		
35	35438	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	5		BS		
35	35438	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	4		BS		
35	35438	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	3		BS		

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
35	35438	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35438	EYEMQC	coarse fabric	jar ?	1	1	11		BS		
35	35438	EYEMQC		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35438	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35438	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	7		base		
35	35438	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		BS		
35	35438	EYEMQC		?	1	1	2		BS		
35	35438	BEVO1	Fabric A	?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35438	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug ?	1	1	7		BS		
35	35438	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		rim		
35	35438	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	18		rim		
35	35438	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	11		rim		
35	35438	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	12		rim		
35	35438	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	4		rim		
35	35438	EYEMQC		jar	2	1	12		rim		
35	35438	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	5		rim		
35	35438	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	37		base		
35	35438	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	10	1	46		BS		
35	35438	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	8		BS		
35	35438	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	11		BS		
35	35438	EMLOC	coarse quartz & chalk	jug	3	1	12		BS		
35	35438	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	35438	BEVO1	Fabric A/B	tiny jug	1	1	8		base		
35	35438	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	4	1	10		BS		
35	35438	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35438	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	4	4	5		BS		
35	35438	EYEMQC		?	4	4	7		BS		
35	35438	MEDLOC	? Hull coarse sandy	?	1	1	6		base		
35	35438	BEVO1	Fabric A/B	jug ?	1	1	8		BS		
35	35438	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug ?	1	1	4		BS		
35	35438	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35438	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35438	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35442	NLQC		jar	2	1	11		rim		
35	35442	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35442	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	15		BS		
35	35442	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35442	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	6		rim		
35	35442	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	10		base		
35	35442	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	16		base		
35	35442	EYEMQC		?	1	1	5		base		
35	35442	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		base		
35	35442	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	54		rim with UHJ		
35	35442	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	7		neck		
35	35442	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35442	BEVO2	Fabric B	small jar	1	1	6		base		
35	35442	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	35442	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jug	1	1	8		BS		
35	35442	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	17		BS		
35	35442	BEVO1	Fabric A	?	2	1	13		base		
35	35442	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	14		base		
35	35442	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35442	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	5	1	44		rim & BS		
35	35442	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	3		base		
35	35445	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		
35	35445	EYEMQC		various	9	9	12		various		
35	35445	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	59		BS		
35	35445	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	37		BS		
35	35445	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	5		BS		
35	35445	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	23		base		
35	35445	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jug/jar	1	1	10		base		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jug/jar	1	1	6		BS		
35	35445	BEVO1	Fabric A	?	1	1	4		base		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	2	2	94		base		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	44		base		

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
35	35445	EYEMQC		?	1	1	30		base		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	15		base		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jug/jar	1	1	17		BS		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	32		base		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	13		BS		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jar	2	1	16		rim		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	13		base		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	11		BS		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	10		BS		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	5		BS		
35	35445	EYEMQC		?	1	1	12		base		
35	35445	EYEMQC		?	1	1	17		base		
35	35445	EYEMQC		?	1	1	7		base		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	6		BS		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	7		BS		
35	35445	EYEMQC		?	1	1	10		base		
35	35445	EYEMQC		?	1	1	7		base		
35	35445	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		base		
35	35445	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		base		
35	35445	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		base		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	4		BS		
35	35445	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	3		BS		
35	35468	EYEMQC		jar	2	1	5		BS		
35	35468	EYEMQC		jar	2	1	4		BS		
35	35468	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35468	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35468	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35468	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	12		neck		
35	35470	EYEMQC		jar	2	1	13		BS		
35	35472	EYEMQC		?	2	1	1		BS		
35	35472	EYEMQC		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35472	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35472	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		base		
35	35472	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	6		BS		
35	35480	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	3	1	10		BS		
35	35484	ST	Fabric A	jar	1	1	13		rim		
35	35499	TORKT		small jar	1	1	7		rim		
35	35501	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	14		BS		
35	35505	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS		
35	35505	TORKT	oxid	jar	1	1	13		BS		
35	35513	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	15		BS		
35	35513	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35513	BEVO2	Fabric A/B	jar	1	1	14		base		
35	35513	EYEMQC		?	1	1	8		base		
35	35513	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		base		
35	35513	EYEMQC		?	1	1	5		base		
35	35513	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		base		
35	35513	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35513	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35513	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35513	EYEMQC	odd fabric	jar ?	1	1	7		BS		
35	35513	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		rim		
35	35513	NLQC		bowl	4	1	21		rm & BS		
35	35513	BEVO2	Fabric A/B	jug	2	1	37		rim		
35	35513	BEVO2	Fabric A/B	jug	1	1	11		BS		
35	35513	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jar	1	1	9		rim		
35	35513	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	5		rim		
35	35513	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	11		BS		
35	35513	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug ?	1	1	7		BS		
35	35513	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35513	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	4		rim		
35	35513	BEVO1	Fabric A	?	7	7	11		various		
35	35513	EYEMQC		?	18	18	1111118		various		
35	35513	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	8		base		

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
35	35513	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	8		base		
35	35519	REDCH		jar	8	1	39		BS		
35	35519	NLG		jar	2	1	20		BS		
35	35519	NLG		jar	2	1	15		BS		
35	35519	REDCH		jar	3	1	30		BS		
35	35519	BEVO1	temp 9	jar/bowl	1	1	8		base		
35	35519	REDCH		jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35519	EYEMQC	temp 2	jar/bowl	1	1	4		base		
35	35519	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar ?	1	1	9		base		
35	35519	BEVO1	temp 9	?	1	1	3		base		
35	35519	REDCH		?	1	1	3		base		
35	35519	REDCH		jar	1	1	4		rim		
35	35519	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jar	1	1	14		BS		
35	35519	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	73		base		
35	35527	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	35527	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	13		BS		
35	35527	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	5		BS		
35	35527	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	4		BS		
35	35527	EYEMQC		large jar	1	1	15		rim		
35	35531	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	3	1	10	Combed dec	BS		
35	35531	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35531	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		base		
35	35533	BEVO1	Fabric A ?	jug	68	1	689		near profile	Draw	
35	35533	EYEMQC		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35533	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35539	BEVO2		jug	1	1	13		BS		
35	35539	NLG		?	1	1	4		base		
35	35546	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	6		BS		
35	35546	EYEMQC	coarse	jar	2	1	15		BS		
35	35548	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	4		base		
35	35548	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35548	BEVO1T		jug	1	1	10		BS		
35	35548	EMX	North Lincs gritty Humber type	jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35548	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar ?	1	1	13		base		
35	35548	EYEMQC	temp 8	jar/bowl	1	1	8		base		
35	35548	BEVO1	temp 9	jar/bowl	1	1	6		base		
35	35552	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar/bowl	1	1	16		base		
35	35552	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35552	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	2		BS		
35	35552	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35552	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35552	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	5		BS		
35	35552	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35552	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35552	EYEMQC		?	1	1	2		BS		
35	35552	EYEMQC		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35552	EYEMQC		?	1	1	2		BS		
35	35552	EYEMQC		?	1	1	20		base		
35	35552	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	9		BS		
35	35552	EYEMQC		jar	2	1	10		BS		
35	35552	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35552	EYEMQC		?	1	1	2		BS		
35	35552	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		base		
35	35552	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		rim		
35	35554	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	3	1	6		BS		
35	35554	EYEMQC	temp 7	jar	1	1	3		rim		
35	35554	EYEMQC	temp 7	jar	1	1	15		rim		
35	35558	EYEMQC	temp 7	jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35564	NLQC		jar	1	1	11		rim		
35	35564	NLQC		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35564	BEVO1	temp 9	jar/bowl	1	1	25		base		
35	35566	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	2	1	3		BS		
35	35568	EMX	North Lincs gritty Humber type	jug	3	1	22		BS		
35	35568	EYEMQC	temp 5	?	1	1	3		base		
35	35571	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	9		rim		
35	35571	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	2	1	17		BS		

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
35	35571	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	20		BS		
35	35571	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35571	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jar	1	1	8		base		
35	35571	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35571	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	5		BS		
35	35571	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	6		base		
35	35571	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35571	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35571	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	26		base		
35	35573	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	37		handle		
35	35573	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	2	1	10		BS		
35	35573	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	5		BS		
35	35573	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		
35	35573	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	2		base		
35	35573	EYEMQC		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35573	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		BS		
35	35573	BEVO1	Fabric A	?	1	1	7		base		
35	35573	EYEMQC		?	1	1	2		BS		
35	35573	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		base		
35	35574	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	2	1	11	Combed wavy dec	BS		
35	35574	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	35574	LFS		jar/bowl	1	1	9		base		
35	35574	EYEMQC		?	1	1	10		base		
35	35574	EYEMQC		?	2	1	13		base		
35	35574	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	7		BS		
35	35574	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	7		base		
35	35574	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35574	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35574	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	31		rim		
35	35582	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	3	1	97		rim	Draw	
35	35582	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	12		BS		
35	35582	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	35582	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35582	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	5		BS		
35	35582	EYEMQC	temp 7	jar	1	1	9		rim		
35	35582	EYEMQC	temp 7	jar	1	1	6		neck		
35	35582	NLQC		jar	1	1	21		BS		
35	35582	EYEMQC	temp 4	jar	1	1	19		BS		
35	35582	EYEMQC	temp 4	jar	1	1	17		base		
35	35582	EYEMQC	temp 1	small jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35582	NLG		jar/bowl	1	1	12		base		
35	35591	EYEMQC		various	26	26	45		various		
35	35591	BEVO1	Fabric A	various	13	13	19		various		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	46		rim	Draw	
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	18		rim		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	31		rim		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	12		rim		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	21		rim		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	11		rim		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	10		rim		
35	35591	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	6		rim		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	9		rim		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	12		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	15		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		?	2	1	5		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	9		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	9		base		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	8		base		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	9		base		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	7		base		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	2	1	31		base		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	12		base		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	3	1	55		base		

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
35	35591	EYEMQC		?	1	1	9		base		
35	35591	EYEMQC		?	1	1	9		base		
35	35591	EYEMQC		?	1	1	5		base		
35	35591	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		base		
35	35591	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		base		
35	35591	EYEMQC		?	1	1	8		base		
35	35591	EYEMQC		?	1	1	2		base		
35	35591	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		base		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	19		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	2	1	10		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	6		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	3		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	3		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	8		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	8		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	9		BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	25		base		
35	35591	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jug	1	1	13	Applied dec	BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	6	Combed dec ?	BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	6		rim		
35	35591	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	2		BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	7		BS		
35	35591	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug/jar	1	1	10		BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	temp 9	small jar	6	1	6		BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	temp 9	small jar	2	1	7		BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	temp 9	small jar	6	1	36		base & BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	temp 9	small jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	temp 9	small jar	2	1	10		BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	temp 9	jar	1	1	17		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	10		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	14		BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	temp 9	jar	1	1	9		BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	temp 9	jar	1	1	9		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar ?	2	1	11		base		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	temp 9	jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		?	1	1	7		base		
35	35591	BEVO1	temp 9	jar/bowl	1	1	4		BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	2		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	7		base		
35	35591	BEVO1	temp 9	jar	1	1	6		BS		
35	35591	BEVO1	temp 9	jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35591	EYEMQC		?	1	1	8		base		
35	35591	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	5		rim		
35	35592	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	8		base		
35	35592	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	6		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	9		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	6		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar/bowl	1	1	6		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	8		base		

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	8		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		base		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	31		base		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	26		rim		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	15		rim		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	16		rim		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	17		rim		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	45		base		
35	35592	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	8		rim		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	11		rim		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	9		rim		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	37		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	11		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	12		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	10		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	9		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	10		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	11		base		
35	35592	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	9		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	5		base		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	5		base		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		small jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1	temp 9	small jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1	temp 9	small jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	6		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	9		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	9		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	9		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC	coarse	?	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	TORKT	common fe	bowl ?	1	1	10	Applied thumbed strip	BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		base		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	4		base		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	10		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	11		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	11		base		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	10		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	6		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	4		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	BEVO2		jug	1	1	8		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1		small jar	1	1	5		BS		

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
35	35592	MEDX	oxid med sandy	jug	1	1	31		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	34		base		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	18		rim		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	8		rim		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	12		rim		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	13		rim		
35	35592	BEVO1		small jug/jar	1	1	8		base		
35	35592	BEVO1		jug/jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jug	1	1	8		rim		
35	35592	BEVO1		?	1	1	9		base		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	9		rim		
35	35592	BEVO1	temp 9	jar	1	1	13		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	35		base		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	8		base		
35	35592	MEDX	OX/R/OX fine-med sandy	small jug	1	1	7		base		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	1		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	8		BS		
35	35592	BL	fine orange	?	1	1	3	Late 17th to 18th	BS		
35	35592	HUM		jug	1	1	73		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	11		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jug	1	1	2		rim		
35	35592	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	BEVO2		?	1	1	4		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	17		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35592	BEVO2		jug ?	1	1	3		rim		
35	35592	BEVO2		jug	1	1	4		rim		
35	35592	BEVO2		small jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	BEVO2		jug	1	1	9		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	8		BS		
35	35592	BEVO2		jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	BEVO2		jug	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	BEVO2		jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	BEVO2		small jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	35592	MEDX	oxid;fine sandy	jug	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	BEVO2		jug	1	1	28		rim		
35	35592	BEVO2		jug	1	1	18		BS		
35	35592	YG	cream	jar	2	1	5		rim & BS		
35	35592	MEDX	buf;fine	jug	1	1	3	Applied scales	BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	25		base		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	17		BS		
35	35592	MEDX	OX/R/OX;fine-med sandy	jug	1	1	53		handle		
35	35592	BEVO2		jug	2	1	2		BS		
35	35592	BEVO2		jug	1	1	19		neck		
35	35592	MEDX	oxid;fine sandy	small jug	1	1	8		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1		jug	1	1	9		BS		
35	35592	BEVO2		jug	1	1	8		BS		
35	35592	BEVO2		small jar	2	1	21		rim		
35	35592	EYEMQC		large jar	1	1	18		rim		
35	35592	BEVO2		?	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	YG	cream	jar ?	1	1	4		BS		
35	35592	SCAR		jug	1	1	8		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	23		handle		
35	35592	HUM		?	2	1	4		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1	Fabric A	?	4	4	8		BS		
35	35592	BEVO2		?	4	4	9		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	39	39	124		BS		
35	35592	HUM		small jug	1	1	0		BS		
35	35592	HUM		jug	11	1	110		handle & BS		
35	35592	ST	Fabric B	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	YG		jar ?	1	1	2		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC	temp 8	jar	1	1	7		BS		
35	35592	NLQC		jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	7		BS		
35	35592	BEVO2		?	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	BEVO1	Fabric A	?	1	1	4		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jug/jar	1	1	6		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	2		BS		
35	35592	BEVO2		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	4		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	3		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	2		BS		
35	35592	EYEMQC		?	1	1	1		BS		
35	35592	BEVO2		?	1	1	0		BS		
35	35592	YORK		jug	1	1	4		BS		
35	117021	LHUM		large bowl ?	2	1	32		BS		
35	119622	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	86		rim with UHJ	Draw ?	
35	355428	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	2	1	7		BS		
35	355428	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	355428	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	11		BS		
35	355428	BEVO1	Fabric A	jar	1	1	3		BS		
35	355428	BEVO1	Fabric A	?	1	1	2		base		
35	355428	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	97		base		
35	355428	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	12		base		
35	355428	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	3		BS		
35	355428	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	28		BS		
35	355428	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	9		BS		
35	3422051	MISC	fine orange earthenware	?	1	1	1		BS		
36	117021	BL	fine purple	small jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		mid 17th to 18th
37	119623	ENGS		large jar/flagon	1	1	20		BS		19th to mid 20th
38	117083	ENGS		bottle	1	1	53		BS		19th to 20th
41	4104	TORKT		jar	6	1	92		base & BS		late 9th to mid/late 11th
41	4104	TORKT		jar	1	1	13		base		late 9th to mid/late 11th
41	4109	UNGS		jar/bowl	2	1	15		BS		10th to 12th
45	4509	ENGS	buff	small bottle	1	1	409		BS		mid 19th to 20th
45	4509	ENGS		bottle	5	1	540		complete		mid 19th to 20th
45	4509	ENGS		jar	1	1	214		rim		mid 19th to early/mid 20th
46	117083	ENGS		jar/bottle	1	1	38		rim		late 19th to 20th
49	117083	BL		large bowl	1	1	20		base		18th to 19th
49	117083	ENGS		jar/bowl	1	1	8		BS		19th to 20th
49	117083	BERTH		?	1	1	7		BS		mid 16th to 18th
49	117083	HUM		jug	1	1	4		BS		late 13th to 14th
49	119013	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		mid 12th to early/mid 13th
49	119013	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS		mid 12th to early/mid 13th
51	117083	WEST		chamber pot ?	1	1	6	Blue infilled dec	BS		18th
51	117083	ENGS		mug ?	1	1	4	Moulded dec;hunting scene ?	BS		18th to 19th
51	117083	HUM		jug	1	1	13		BS		late 13th to 15th
52	117083	ENGS		jar ?	1	1	105		base		late 19th to 20th
52	117083	ENGS		?	1	1	8		BS		19th to 20th
52	117083	ENGS	cream	jam jar	1	1	16		BS		19th to 20th
52	117083	ENGS	grey	jam jar	1	1	4		rim		19th to 20th
52	117083	ENGS	grey	jam jar	1	1	8		BS		19th to 20th
52	117083	ENGS	grey	jam jar	1	1	4		BS		19th to 20th
52	117083	ENGS	grey	jam jar	1	1	12		BS		19th to 20th
52	117083	ENGS		large jar	1	1	15	Row of beading	BS		19th to 20th
52	117083	ENPO		saucer/small bowl	1	1	8		base		19th to 20th
52	117083	BL	fine purple fabric	large jar	1	1	15		BS		mid 17th to 18th
52	117083	BEVO2	Fabric C	small jug	1	1	1		BS		late 13th to early/mid 14th
52	117083	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	36		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
52	117083	BEVO2	Fabric B	large jug	1	1	40		base		13th to early/mid 14th
53	117083	FREC		large drinking jug	2	1	65		base		17th
53	117083	ENGS		jar/bowl	1	1	19		BS		late 18th to 20th
53	117083	BERTH		bowl	1	1	10		rim		mid 16th to 17th
54	117083	BERTH	Humber area	jug ?	1	1	12		BS		mid 16th to 17th
55	117083	BL	fine orange	?	1	1	9		base		late 17th to 18th
55	117083	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug ?	1	1	10		BS		13th to early/mid 14th

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
55	117083	HUM		jug	1	1	88		base		late 13th to mid 16th
55	119626	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
55	119626	BEVO2	Fabric B	?	1	1	1		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
55	119626	HUM		jug	1	1	24		handle		late 13th to mid 16th
56	117083	BL	fine red fabric	hollow	1	1	4		BS		mid 17th to 18th
56	119627	HUM		jug	1	1	21		BS		late 13th to 15th
59	117083	ENGS		jar	1	1	15		BS		late 19th to 20th
59	117083	LERTH		flower pot	1	1	4		BS		late 18th to 20th
59	117083	HUM		jug	1	1	33		handle		late 13th to mid 16th
61	2240	BL	dull fine oxid	large bowl	1	1	56		rim		mid 18th to early 20th
62	117083	BEVO1	Fabric A	small jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		mid 12th to early/mid 13th
63	6303	ENGS		jar	1	1	23		rim		19th to early 20th
63	6303	CHPO		drinking bowl ?	1	1	3	Underglaze blue & overglaze red painted	BS		18th
63	6303	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	8		base		11th to 13th
63	6307	HUM		large jug	2	1	15		BS		mid 14th to mid 16th
63	6307	HUM		drinking jug	1	1	37		base		mid 14th to mid 16th
63	6317	YG	cream + red & white mudstone	large jar ?	1	1	13		BS		late 11th to mid 13th
63	6320	YG	cream/light orange/cream + red mudstone	jar ?	1	1	4		BS		late 11th to mid 13th
63	6320	UNGS		jar ?	1	1	16		BS		12th to mid 13th
63	6320	NLQC		jar ?	1	1	7		BS		12th to mid 13th
63	6320	NLQC		jar ?	1	1	8		BS		12th to mid 13th
63	6320	NLQC		jar ?	1	1	4		BS		12th to mid 13th
63	6320	YG	light orange	jar	1	1	10		BS		12th to 13th
63	6320	NG	Group A/B;OX/R/OX	jar ?	1	1	8		base		12th to 13th
65	117055	MISC	mottled orange & grey;gritty	spouted pitcher ?	19	1	766		rim handle & BS	Draw	
65	117056	MISC	mottled orange & grey;gritty	spouted pitcher ?	32	1	725	Incised lines on rim ? Dec	rim handle & BS	Draw	post-Roman ?
65	117083	HUM		jug	1	1	19		BS		14th to mid 16th
65	117083	BL	fine orange	bowl ?	1	1	10		BS		late 17th to 18th
66	119631	HUM	Fabric 4	jug	1	1	40		handle		15th to mid 16th
68	117083	HUM		jug	1	1	21		BS		late 13th to 15th
68	119301	HUM		jug	1	1	49		base		late 13th to 15th
68	119301	HUM		jug	1	1	12		neck		14th to mid 16th
68	119301	BEVO2	Fabric C	jug	1	1	2		BS		late 13th to early/mid 14th
68	119404	BEVO2	Fabric C	small jar	1	1	3		rim		late 13th to early/mid 14th
68	119404	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		late 13th to 15th
68	119447	GRE	Humber area	large bowl	1	1	20		BS		16th to 18th
72	117083	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		late 13th to mid 16th
73	7333	HUM		jug ?	1	1	3		BS		late 13th to 15th
73	7366	LHUM		large jar/bowl	1	1	157		base		mid 16th to 18th
73	73001	ENGS		jar/bowl	1	1	9	Stamped dec	BS		mid/late 19th to early 20th
73	73001	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine fabric	small jug ?	1	1	15		BS		14th to mid 16th
73	73039	LHUM		large bowl ?	1	1	152		BS		mid 16th to 18th
73	117083	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug ?	1	1	7		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
73	117083	MEDX	OX/R;fine sandy	jug	2	1	22		BS		13th to 15th
74	117083	HUM		jug ?	1	1	7		BS		late 13th to mid 16th
75	119633	HUM		small jug/pipkin	1	1	28		handle		late 13th to mid 16th
78	117083	SLIP	fine orange fabric	small dish ?	1	1	3		BS		late 17th to 18th
80	117083	BL	oxid fine fabric	jar/chamber pot	1	1	29		base		18th
80	117083	CIST		cup	1	1	10		base		mid 15th to 16th
83	117083	SLIP	cream fabric	large press moulded dish	1	1	24	Brown trailed on yellow;pressed rim edge	rim		late 17th to 18th
86	8524	BEVO2	Fabric B	?	1	1	1		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
86	8524	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		late 13th to 15th
86	8532	LHUM		large jar/bowl	1	1	76		base		17th to 19th
86	8536	CIST		cup	1	1	14		BS		mid 15th to 16th
86	8540	HUM	Fabric 4	very large jug	1	1	119		handle		mid 15th to mid 16th
86	8542	PEARL		?	1	1	2		BS		late 18th gto mid 19th
86	8542	LHUM		large jar	1	1	22		BS		17th to 19th
86	8542	BERTH	orange med sandy	jar	2	1	19		BS		late 16th to 18th
86	8601	FREC		drinking jug	1	1	22		handle		late 16th to 17th
86	8601	PARIAN		small fox head ? Fom lid	1	1	7		BS		19th
86	8610	SLIP	orange sandy fabric	bowl	1	1	15		BS		late 17th to 18th
86	8611	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		late 13th to mid 16th
86	8627	MEDLOC	oxid;med sandy	jar ?	1	1	3		base		13th to 15th
86	8627	LMLOC		jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		14th to 16th
86	8629	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	4		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
86	8629	HUMB	oxid;med-coarse sandy	jug	1	1	6		BS		13th to 15th

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
86	8629	HUMB	oxid;med sandy	drinking jug ?	1	1	2		BS		14th to 16th
86	8629	HUMB	OX/R/OX;fine sandy	jug ?	1	1	6		BS		13th to 14th
86	8654	HUMB	reduced;fine	jug	1	1	12		BS		13th to mid 16th
86	8670	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		late 13th to 14th
86	8670	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	1		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
86	8670	BEVO2	Fabric B	?	1	1	1		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
86	8752	HUM		small jar	1	1	6		rim		15th to mid 16th
86	8752	INDUS	light OX/R/OX;fine	?	1	1	24		BS		-
86	8754	TPW		dish	1	1	13		rim		19th to 20th
86	8754	TPW		dish	1	1	7		rim		19th to 20th
86	8754	WHITE		dish ?	1	1	4		base		late 18th to mid 19th
86	8754	TPW		plate ?	1	1	1		BS		19th to 20th
86	8754	TPW		plate ?	1	1	1		BS		19th to 20th
86	8754	CREA		tiny form	1	1	1		rim or base		mid/late 18th to mid19th
86	8754	MISC	oxid fine sandy	CBM/vessel	1	1	2		BS		-
86	8754	GRE		handled jar	1	1	47		BS		late 17th to 18th
86	8754	BERTH	fine oxid	bowl	1	1	4		BS		mid 16th to 18th
86	8754	BERTH	coarse oxid	?	1	1	2		BS		mid 17th to 18th
86	8754	HUM		jug	1	1	23		BS		late 13th to mid 16th
86	8754	HUM		jug/jar	2	1	7		BS		late 13th to mid 16th
86	8824	ENGS	grey	jam jar	1	1	75		rim		mid 19th to 20th
88	8824	CREA		jar	2	1	12	Blue banded	BS		mid/late 18th to mid 19th
88	8824	WHITE		large bowl	2	1	266		base		19th to 20th
88	8824	WHITE		plate	3	1	103	Blue banded	rim to base		19th to 20th
88	8824	WHITE		small plate	1	1	45		rim to base		19th to 20th
88	8824	WHITE		large bowl	2	1	175		base		19th to 20th
88	8824	ENGS		large jar/flagon	1	1	186		base		19th to 20th
88	8824	ENGS		?	1	1	1		BS		19th to 20th
88	8824	ENGS	grey	jam jar	1	1	35		rim		mid 19th to 20th
88	8824	LERTH	orange earthenware	bowl	1	1	112		rim		18th to 20th
88	8824	ENPO		small bowl	1	1	7		rim		18th to 20th
88	8824	TPW		cup	1	1	16	Brown transfer print	BS		19th to 20th
88	8824	TPW		bowl	1	1	3	Beaded rim	rim		19th to 20th
88	8824	TPW		bowl	1	1	57		base		19th to 20th
88	8824	TPW		large oval platter	2	1	169		BS		19th to 20th
88	8824	TPW		large oval platter	1	1	98		base		19th to 20th
88	8824	TPW		large oval plate	4	1	128		rim to base		19th to 20th
88	8824	TPW		large oval plate	1	1	62		rim to base		19th to 20th
88	8824	TPW		plate	1	1	17		base		19th to 20th
88	8824	TPW		plate	1	1	15		base		19th to 20th
88	8824	TPW		dish ?	1	1	8		base		19th to 20th
88	8824	TPW		large dish	1	1	41		rim		19th to 20th
88	8824	SLIP	fine light orange	bowl	1	1	115		base		18th to 19th
88	8824	SLIP	fine sandy orange	bowl	2	1	97	Brown band around rim	rim		18th to 19th
88	8824	SLIP	fine sandy orange	large bowl	1	1	139	Brown band around rim	rim		18th to 19th
88	8824	SLIP	fine sandy orange	large bowl	1	1	157	Brown band around rim	rim		18th to 19th
88	8824	SLIP	fine red	large bowl	1	1	87		BS		18th to 19th
88	8824	SLIP	fine light orange	large bowl	1	1	114		BS		18th to 19th
88	8824	PEARL		large jar/vase	4	1	191		BS		late 18th to mid 19th
88	8861	ENGS		bottle	1	1	7		neck		late 18th to early 20th
88	88001	HUM		small jug	1	1	13		BS		late 13th to mid 16th
88	88001	HUM		small jug	1	1	33		handle		late 13th to mid 16th
88	88001	RYDALE		large bowl ?	1	1	49		BS		late 16th to 17th
88	117083	BEVO2	Fabric C	?	1	1	1		BS		late 13th to early/mid 14th
88	117083	BEVO1	Fabric A	jug	1	1	3		BS		12th to early/mid 13th
88	117083	ENGS	buff	small bottle	1	1	249		complete		19th to 20th
88	117083	NOTS		jar ?	1	1	10	Roller stamped	BS		18th to early 19th
88	117083	NOTS		jar ?	1	1	9	Machine stamped	BS		18th to early 19th
88	117083	STMO		bowl	1	1	3		rim		late 17th to 18th
88	117083	STMO		cup/mug	2	1	3		BS		late 17th to 18th
88	117083	BL	fine purple	cup	1	1	2		BS		mid 17th to 18th
88	117083	BL	fine orange sandy	large bowl	1	1	61		rim		18th to 19th
88	117083	BL	fine orange sandy	large bowl	1	1	13		BS		late 17th to 18th
88	117083	SLIP	light orange	press moulded dish	1	1	32	Trailed yellow zig zag on brown	BS		18th
88	117083	NCBW		small jar ?	1	1	3		BS		19th to 20th
88	117083	NCBW		?	1	1	2		BS		19th to 20th

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
88	117083	NCBW		small jug	1	1	2		BS		19th to 20th
88	117083	LHUM		bowl ?	1	1	12		BS		mid 16th to 18th
90	117083	HUM		jug	1	1	5	Incised decoration	BS		14th to mid 16th
91	117083	BL	orange calc/sandy	jug/jar	1	1	12		BS		18th to 19th
92	117083	ENGS	grey	?	1	1	25		base		19th to 20th
92	117083	HUM		jug	1	1	5		BS		late 13th to mid 16th
92	117083	HUM	sandy	jug	1	1	5		BS		late 13th to mid 16th
94	117083	ENGS		bottle	1	1	12		rim		19th to 20th
94	117083	FREC		drinking jug	1	1	4		BS		late 16th to 17th
94	117083	STMO		small jar	1	1	12		rim		late 17th to 18th
94	117083	BL	orange sandy	?	1	1	4		BS		late 17th to 19th
94	117083	BL	fine red	bottle	1	1	4		rim		mid 17th to 18th
94	117083	SLIP	fine orange	dish	1	1	13	Yellow trailed on light green	BS		mid 17th to 18th
94	117083	HUM		jug ?	1	1	13		BS		late 13th to mid 16th
94	117083	HUMB	OX/R/OX;fine sandy	jug	1	1	5		rim		late 13th to mid 16th
95	117083	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	12		BS		late 13th to mid 16th
97	9701	NOTS		small bowl ?	1	1	15		base		18th to early 19th
97	117083	BL	orange fine sandy	?	1	1	2		base		mid/late 17th to 18th
97	117083	HUM		large jug	1	1	27		base		late 14th to mid 16th
97	117083	BEVO2	Fabric A	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		early to mid 13th
97	117083	HUM		jug	1	1	3		BS		15th to mid 16th
98	117083	BL		?	1	1	3		BS		18th to 19th
98	119860	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		late 13th to mid 16th
98	119860	HUM		jug	1	1	4		BS		late 13th to mid 16th
102	117083	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
103	117083	SLIP	cream fabric	press moulded dish	1	1	5	Trailed brown on yellow	BS		late 17th to 18th
103	117083	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	3		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
104	10438	HUM		jug	1	1	61		UHJ		14th to mid 16th
104	10438	HUM		jug	1	1	28		handle		14th to mid 16th
104	10452	BEVO2	Fabric C	jug/jar	2	1	3		BS		late 13th to early/mid 14th
104	10452	MISC	OX/R;med sandy	?	1	1	1		BS		medieval ?
104	10452	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	2		BS		14th to mid 16th
104	10452	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		12th to mid 13th
104	10452	EYEMQC		jar ?	1	1	7		base		12th to mid 13th
104	12001	HUM		large jug	1	1	47		handle		14th to mid 16th
104	12001	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		14th to mid 16th
104	12001	HUM		jug	1	1	38		base		14th to mid 16th
104	12082	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
104	12082	EYEMQC		jar	1	1	19		rim		late 11th to mid 13th
105	117083	SLIP	buff	large press moulded dish	1	1	20	Brown trailed & combed on yellow	BS		18th
107	119644	LHUM		jar/bowl	1	1	62		base		mid 16th to 18th
107	119644	BL	orange sandy fabric	chamber pot ?	1	1	28		handle		late 17th to 18th
107	120967	CIST		tall cup	1	1	12		BS		16th
108	10802	BERTH	fine orange	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		mid 16th to 18th
108	10802	BEVO2	Fabric B	?	1	1	2		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
108	13011	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	19		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
108	13011	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	3		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
108	13011	BEVO2	Fabric B	?	1	1	1		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
108	13011	LHUM		large bowl	1	1	94		base		mid 16th to 18th
110	11000	BEVO2	Fabric B	?	1	1	1		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
110	11000	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	15		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
110	11000	BEVO2	Fabric B	small jug	1	1	7		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
110	11002	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug ?	1	1	2		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
110	11018	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	2	1	3		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
110	11018	HUM		jug	3	1	15		BS		late 13th to 15th
110	117083	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS		13th to early/mid 14th
110	117083	HUM		jug	1	1	1		BS		late 13th to mid 16th
110	117083	HUM		jug	1	1	3		LHJ		late 13th to mid 16th
110	117083	HUMB	OX/R/OX;fine sandy	jug ?	1	1	9		handle/rim		13th to mid 16th
110	117083	HUMB	reduced;fine sandy	large jug/jar	1	1	18		BS		13th to mid 16th
111	119645	HUM		jug	1	1	58		handle		mid 14th to mid 16th
113	117083	ENGS		large flagon	1	1	35		handle		late 18th to early 20th
113	117083	BEVO2	Fabric B	jar	1	1	5		rim		13th to early/mid 14th
115	117083	HUM		jug/jar	1	1	6		BS		14th to mid 16th
115	120577	WHITE		bowl ?	1	1	7	Blue sponged	base		19th to 20th
115	120577	TOYBT		jar	1	1	12		rim		15th to 16th

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Plot	Context	CNAME	Sub-fabric	Form type	Shrds	Ves.	Wt/g	Decoration	Part	Action	Date
115	120606	BERTH	GRE	cup	1	1	3		handle		mid 16th to 17th
115	120609	NOTS		jar/bowl	1	1	2		BS		late 17th to 18th
116	11032	HUM		?	1	1	8		BS		14th to 16th
116	11032	HUM		large jug	1	1	42		BS		14th to 16th

Assessment Report on the Recorded Finds

Finds were examined at x10 magnification, sketched and described in detail. Some items were further examined at x35 using a binocular microscope. Materials were identified visually and dimensions were recorded using vernier callipers and a micrometer. Masses were obtained to an accuracy of 0.01g using an electronic balance.

Summary

The collection consisted of 166 items which may be broken down as follows:

Material	No. of finds
Copper alloy	39
Iron	82
Glass	18
Hematite	1
Jet	4
Jet?	7
Lead	5
Natural minerals (excluding 'jet')	2
Slag	4
Wood	3

Condition

It was found that the condition of the finds was as expected from a terrestrial site; while the copper alloy and lead was in a relatively good condition the iron was poorly preserved. The wood fragments must have come from a water-logged deposit in the bottom of a pit or ditch. From the excellent condition of the beads it may be inferred that they were made from soda glass. The slag and other mineral materials are all well-preserved and stable.

Recommendations

As the archaeological contexts in which this material was found have not yet been analysed, it is only possible to make recommendations on the basis of the intrinsic importance of objects, or to express caveats regarding further work on the material. Using the catalogue (below) and the finds database it will be possible to determine where further work is required. An object found in a secure dated context may warrant further work, whereas the same item, if found in the plough-soil, is unworthy of further consideration. In order to tabulate the significance of the finds they have been graded using the following codes:

	Significance
0	No archaeological interest
1	Potentially important find
2	Routine archaeological find
3	Material that may be informative if more work is carried out, ie slag
4	Limited archaeological potential

It will be seen that 47 objects were of no archaeological interest (0), 48 were routine archaeological finds which should be considered for discussion and illustration (2) and 66 were considered to be of limited archaeological interest (4). Further investigation, defined in the catalogue, may be required if these objects were found in a useful archaeological contexts. No objects were placed in Significance 3 although further work might be carried out by an

Archaeo-botanist or Archaeological Conservator (see below). Five potentially important objects were placed in Significance 1

Recommendations for further work

Recommendations for further work were defined by use of the following codes:

A	Important finds of regional and, in some cases, national interest. Finds of this nature should be described and discussed in terms of other finds of a similar nature to evaluate them. All objects in this category should be illustrated.
B	These are objects of archaeological interest but of well known forms where a detailed discussion is not called for. It is recommended that they be 'described and illustrated' but there will be no detailed discussion.
C	These are objects that are described only, there being no illustration or attempt to find comparative material.
T	Objects that are analysed and described in tables, coins are usually treated in this way. They are not to be illustrated but, where possible, reference will be made to the standard texts.

Further work/investigation may be called for:

AC	Examination by an archaeological conservator. X ray and, if required, conservation cleaning.
AM	Examination by an Archaeo-metallurgist (slags and metal working debris).
AB	Refer to an Archaeo-botanist.

Only two objects were placed in Category A, the Button loop fastener (3014) <1101> and the 'Hanger' (121043) <1663>. Fifty four objects were placed in Category B although it is likely that many of these will be demoted once further information is available. It has been suggested that four objects be referred to specialists (AC and AB) for further work although in each case this is conditional on the find having come from a useful archaeological context.

Catalogue

Context	**(3006) Plot:**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, good but broken
Description	Horse shoe, ogival shape, with four rectangular nail holes on each branch, each c. 8.0 x 4.0mm. Flattened D shaped section 26.6mm x 4.9mm thick. No calkins
Dimensions	Length 87.7mm Width 110.0mm
Mass	63.27g
Prov. ident.	Horse shoe
Prov. find date	14^{th} – 16^{th} century
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(3016) Plot: 3 Find 1101**
Material	Ae
Condition	Good but with some bronze disease
Description	Button loop fastener, button made up of two discs each with a central recess the centre of which contained inlay secured by a rivet. The nature of the inlay is unknown. Loop tear-shaped and integral with the button to which it is linked through a raised boss.
Dimensions	Length 29.8mm, Width 26.1mm, Height 11.0mm, Thickness of button 3.9mm
Mass	6.85g
Prov. ident.	Button loop fastener
Prov. find date	Early Roman
Hist. signif.	Potentially important find: 1
Recom. action	Further work required, illustrate and describe: A

Context	**(3017) Plot: 3 Find:**
Material	Jet or shale, black
Condition	Cracked along length
Description	Fragment, roughly rectangular, no sign of working
Dimensions	41.5 x 27.6 x 16.1mm
Mass	13.24g
Prov. ident.	Natural?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(3035) A Plot: 3 Find:**
Material	Jet coal or shale, black
Condition	Good
Description	Fragment, flat section, two straight edges forming a corner (not unusual for coal), no sign of working
Dimensions	38.2 x 27.3 x 10.6mm
Mass	6.83g
Prov. ident.	Natural?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(3035) B Plot: 3 Find:**
Material	Jet or shale, dark brown
Condition	Laminated structure
Description	Discoid, irregular, no sign of working
Dimensions	Diameter 20.3mm Thickness 5.6mm
Mass	1.61g
Prov. ident.	Natural?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(3091) Plot: 3 Find:**
Material	Jet or shale, dark brown
Condition	Laminated structure
Description	Flat section, no sign of working
Dimensions	31.7 x 39.0 x 10.2mm
Mass	8.75g
Prov. ident.	Natural?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(3209) Plot: 3**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted
Description	Nail, head domed, now 16.0 x15.0mm, shaft section square, 7.6 x 7.6mm, parallel sided, slightly bent.
Dimensions	Length 70.6mm
Mass	33.05g
Prov. ident.	Nail or pin
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0

Context	**(8529) Plot: 86 Find 3**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and exfoliating
Description	Small nail or wedge, head developed off shaft 7.7 x 5.7mm, tapering in one plane to form a wedge
Dimensions	Length 22.7mm
Mass	2.76g
Prov. ident.	Nail or wedge
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(8529) a Plot: 86 Find 4 a**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and covered with concretions, recorded from x ray
Description	Hook like fragment of wire, section not known, but now c. 3.8mm thinning to 2.3mm at the hooked end. Recent break.
Dimensions	Length 12.9mm, Width 10.8mm
Mass	1.22g
Prov. ident.	Not known
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(8529) Plot: 86 Find 4 b**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and covered with concretions, recorded from x ray
Description	Fragment, original shape not known.
Dimensions	Length 14.4mm, Width 7.2, Thickness 5.0mm
Mass	0.92g
Prov. ident.	Not known
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(8529) Plot: 86 Find 8**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, all details hidden, recorded from x ray
Description	Stud, domed square head 44.6 x 49.5mm, underside concave. Shaft section not known 19.6 x 10.4mm, broken in antiquity, surviving length of shaft 14.0mm
Dimensions	as above
Mass	49.64g
Prov. ident.	Stud
Prov. find date	Post Medieval
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(8529) Plot: 86 Find 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, all details hidden, recorded from x ray
Description	Stud, domed square head 54.2 x 43.5mm with rounded corners, underside concave. Shaft square sectioned 18.0 x 11.4mm, broken with a surviving length of 15.0mm
Dimensions	as above
Mass	97.40g
Prov. ident.	Stud
Prov. find date	Post Medieval
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4

Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context
Context	**(8529) Plot: 86 Find 10**
Material	Fe
Condition	Badly corroded and earth covered
Description	Plate, no original edges, nothing showing on x ray.
Dimensions	Length 59.6mm, Width 49.5mm, Thickness c. 3.0mm
Mass	25.00g
Prov. ident.	Not identifiable
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(8536) Plot: 86 Find 5**
Material	Ae
Condition	Corroded, dirty
Description	Rectangular plate with a concave/convex section through which is a rivet, 1.4mm diameter x 1.0mm long, now bent
Dimensions	Length 7.4mm, Width 5.0mm, Thickness 1.0mm
Mass	0.16g
Prov. ident.	Belt plate
Prov. find date	Twelfth – fifteenth century
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context: B
Context	**(8536) Plot: 86 Find 6**
Material	Ae
Condition	Good, dirty
Description	Flat sectioned bar at each end of which is a stub, separated from the bar by a transverse groove and a moulding
Dimensions	Length 17.4mm, Width 5.5mm, Thickness 1.8mm
Mass	0.78g
Prov. ident.	Buckle fragment
Prov. find date	Fourteenth – fifteenth century
Hist. signif.	Hist. signif.: Routine archaeological find 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe: B
Context	**(8537) Plot: 86 Find:**
Material	Ae
Condition	Good, stable
Description	Off-cut or casting spillage, flat section, slightly plano-convex, bent along long axis
Dimensions	20.7 x 9.1 x 1.7mm
Mass	0.83g
Prov. ident.	Metal working waste
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0, unless found in an important context
Context	**(8542) Plot: 86**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted, recorded from x ray
Description	Horse shoe fragment, section 27.4 x 7.0mm fullered with five holes on surviving branch, two holes 6.0 x 4.4mm other holes oval 12.0 x 6.6mm (wear?). Nails present in smaller holes. Calkin present.
Dimensions	Length 127.0mm
Mass	112.15g
Prov. ident.	Horse shoe

Prov. find date	17th – 18th century
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(8550) Plot: 86**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted
Description	Nail, no head, section unknown 3.3mm diameter, pointed at one end.
Dimensions	Length 17.8mm
Mass	0.93g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(8563) Plot: 86 Find 13**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and covered with concretion, now broken and exfoliating
Description	Nail, bent at 90 degrees, square section 7.0 x 6.4mm from which it tapers to a point at both ends
Dimensions	Length 51.0mm, Width 36.0mm
Mass	27.9g
Prov. ident.	Nail, wall
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(8564) a Plot: 86 Find 12**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, all detail hidden, recorded from x ray
Description	Blade-like object tapering down its length, the narrower end apparently split/bifurcated perhaps as a result of breaking. At the broad end is what may be the remains of a tang (unconvincing). Section cannot be determined and it is not possible to see if it had cutting edges. The x ray shows the presence of a second object or fitting within the corrosion. This measures 8.2 x 7.5 x 4.2mm but no details can be observed
Dimensions	30.0mm wide tapering to 20.0mm over a length 88.5mm, Thickness c. 3.8mm
Mass	113.40g
Prov. ident.	Blade?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find:
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(8564) b - c Plot: 86 Find 12**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, all detail hidden, recorded from x ray
Description	Two fragments found with the above but cannot be fitted to it.
Dimensions	b 18.2 x 16.7 x 9.9mm; c 14.7 x 10.6 x 9.1mm
Mass	b 2.98g; c 1.42g
Prov. ident.	Not known
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(8569) Plot: 86 Find 600**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, details hidden, recorded from x ray. Broken in antiquity
Description	Fragment of a horse shoe curved to a 50.0mm radius, no calkin, fullered along length. Single rectangular headed (12.9 x 7.0mm) nail present set in a 8.5 x 4.1mm hole within the fuller.
Dimensions	Length 75.0mm, Width 27.7mm tapering to 20.0mm, Thickness 6.0mm

Mass	71.30g
Prov. ident.	Horse shoe
Prov. find date	Post Medieval/recent
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(8614) Plot: 86**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and exfoliating, one end truncated
Description	Plate, one end rounded, other lost. Now slightly bent. Through the plate is what appears to be a 5.7mm diameter hole. On one edge is a 15.0 x 3.0mm rounded projection.
Dimensions	Length 75.6mm, Width 30.5mm, Thickness 3.5mm
Mass	19.13mm
Prov. ident.	Not known
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(8629) Plot: 86 Find 1**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded with concretions, broken in antiquity, recorded from x ray
Description	Hook-like fragment, 23.8mm wide tapering through a curve to 8.8mm. On one side of the fragment is an angled step
Dimensions	Length 64.0mm, Thickness 5.4mm
Mass	45.86g
Prov. ident.	Not identifiable
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(8630) Plot: 86 Find 7**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and covered with concretions
Description	Fragment, originally c 7.0mm thick and tapering to an edge
Dimensions	Length 36.6mm, Width 27.4mm
Mass	16.07g
Prov. ident.	Blade fragment?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(9000) Plot: 9 Find**
Material	Silver
Condition	Good but clipped
Description	Coin, O. RICARD DEI GRA REX ANGL F FRANC R. CIVI/TAS/LON/DON // POSVI DEUM ADIUTOREM [MEUM]
Dimensions	Diameter 24.3mm
Mass	2.48g
Prov. ident.	Groat of Richard II, London issue, North 1321a
Prov. find date	1377-1399 (late bust)
Hist. signif.	Potentially important find: 1
Recom. action	Include in tabulation: T
Context	**(9134) Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted
Description	Bar, section unknown, , slightly bent along length
Dimensions	Length 57.8mm, Width 5.7mm, Thickness 5.5mm

Mass	23.54g
Prov. ident.	Bar
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	Describe if found in a useful context C
Context	**(9228) Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted
Description	Nail, no head, section unknown, 6.7 x 7.0mm tapering to point.
Dimensions	Length 27.0mm
Mass	2.26g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(9378) a Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted
Description	Nail, head diameter now 8.0mm original section? Shaft section? Now 4.0 x 4.0mm, bent, pulled from wood
Dimensions	Length 38.4mm
Mass	7.70g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(9378) b Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and exfoliating
Description	Nail, no head, shaft diameter now 6.0mm original section? Bent, pulled from wood
Dimensions	Length 27.7mm
Mass	4.80g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(9378) c Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted
Description	Nail, no head, shaft diameter now 6.0mm tapering to a point, original section?
Dimensions	Length 27.3mm
Mass	5.00g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(9378) d Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted
Description	Nail, no head, shaft diameter now 6.0mm tapering to a point, original section? Shaft slightly bent
Dimensions	Length 37.2mm
Mass	5.24g

Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(9378) e Plot: 9**
Material	Mineral
Condition	Solid, stable
Description	Lump of ferrous material, shape amorphous, weakly magnetic response
Dimensions	23.9 x 15.8 x 12.1mm
Mass	3.36g
Prov. ident.	Hematite?
Prov. find date	Natural deposit, not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(9527) Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted
Description	Nail, head cylindrical 11.0mm diameter x 10.0mm deep. Shaft parallel sided, section unknown, now measuring 7.5 x 7.5mm, end lost in antiquity.
Dimensions	Length 29.6mm
Mass	7.94g
Prov. ident.	Nail or pin
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(9624) a Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted, all detail hidden
Description	Nail fragment, no head, section square 7.1 x 5.0mm
Dimensions	Length 33.1mm
Mass	10.24g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(9624) b Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and exfoliating
Description	Nail, no head, section not known, 7.1 x 5.0mm, slightly bent
Dimensions	Length 35.9mm
Mass	7.21g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(9624) c Plot: 9**
Material	Mineral
Condition	Solid and stable
Description	Piece of iron corrosion, amorphous, slight magnetic response
Dimensions	20.7 x 14.9 x 11.5mm
Mass	2.51g
Prov. ident.	Iron working debris?
Prov. find date	Not datable

Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(9650) Plot: 9**
Material	Mineral
Condition	Solid and stable
Description	Amorphous lump, no magnetic response
Dimensions	22.4 x 16.5 x 6.8mm
Mass	1.75g
Prov. ident.	Natural stone
Prov. find date	Geological
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(9658) a Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and covered in concretions
Description	Object with a curved, claw like shape, one end flat 10.0 x 6.7mm from which it expands to a curved conical point with a maximum diameter of 12.0mm
Dimensions	Length 62.2mm
Mass	13.00g
Prov. ident.	Tine or nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(9658) b Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded with concretions
Description	Nail, head 20.0 x 20mm expanded off 11.0 x 8.0mm shaft, section shape? Bent twice. Recorded from x ray,
Dimensions	52.4mm
Mass	11.38g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(9658) c Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and exfoliating
Description	Headless nail, shaft section square, 10.3 x 10.3mm tapering in two planes
Dimensions	59.0mm
Mass	10.41g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(9658) d Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded with concretions
Description	Nail head/stud, head oval 21.9 x 15.8mm, thickness? Shaft represented by a 4.8 x 4.8mm scar set off-centre.
Dimensions	21.9 x 15.8mm diameter
Mass	4.91g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable

Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(9658) e Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, all detail hidden
Description	Fragment, nothing on x ray, section appears to have been square
Dimensions	Width 7.8mm, Thickness 6.9mm, Length 19.7mm
Mass	2.36g
Prov. ident.	Nail or bar
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(9658) f Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, one end broken
Description	Fragment, nothing on x ray, section?
Dimensions	Width 6.8mm, Thickness 6.4mm, Length 25.4mm
Mass	2.35g
Prov. ident.	Bar fragment
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(9706) a Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Heavily corroded
Description	Fragment, section not known
Dimensions	Length 19.6mm Section 4.8 x 4.8mm
Mass	2.38g
Prov. ident.	Not identifiable
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(9706) b Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Heavily corroded, recent break
Description	Fragment, section not known
Dimensions	Length 19.0mm Section 5.9 x 5.2mm
Mass	3.07g
Prov. ident.	Not identifiable
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(9757) Plot: 9 Find 1211 a - b**
Material	Ae
Condition	Corroded with some loss of surface, two joining fragments
Description	Pieces of sheet metal, None 0 of edges original but the shape is likely to be original.
Dimensions	Length 38.9mm, Width 9.7mm, Thickness 1.0mm
Mass	1.20g
Prov. ident.	Not identifiable
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0

Context	**(9757) Plot: 9 Find 1211 c**
Material	Ae
Condition	Corroded with some loss of surface, not joining but perhaps part of a – b above
Description	Piece of sheet metal, None 0 of edges original but the shape is likely to be original. Slightly twisted along length
Dimensions	Length 16.3mm, Width 7.8mm, Thickness 1.0mm
Mass	0.41g
Prov. ident.	Not identifiable
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(9757) Plot: 9 Find 1211 d**
Material	Ae
Condition	Poor, corroded
Description	Piece of sheet metal, 6.3mm wide at one end expanding to 11.0mm other, slightly curved along length
Dimensions	Length 13.5mm, Thickness 1.0mm
Mass	0.74g
Prov. ident.	Part of a finger ring?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(9757) Plot: 9 Find 1211 e**
Material	Ae
Condition	Poor, corroded with bronze disease
Description	Piece of sheet metal, 6.3mm wide at one end expanding to 11.0mm other, slightly curved along length
Dimensions	Length 10.6mm, Width 6.6mm, Thickness 1.0mm
Mass	0.21g
Prov. ident.	Part of a finger ring?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(9794) Plot: 9 Find 1212**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, all detail hidden, x ray not informative
Description	Possible nail, head lozenge shaped 14.0mm long x 13.0mm wide x 4.6mm thick. Shaft section not known, c. 4.5 x 3.0mm
Dimensions	Length 21.5mm
Mass	1.14g
Prov. ident.	Horse shoe nail?
Prov. find date	Medieval?
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(9795) Plot: 9: From skel. 9796**
Material	Fe
Condition	Solid, stable
Description	27 pieces of Fe corrosion the largest of which are around 13.0mm long. Only one shows any magnetic response. Most appear vesicular.
Dimensions	
Mass	Total 5.20g, average (mean) 0.19g
Prov. ident.	Slag
Prov. find date	Not datable

Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	Describe if found in a useful context C
Context	**(9830) Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted
Description	Plate, roughly shield-shaped tapering to 10.0mm at one end. Radiograph suggests that the metal section tapers from 7.4mm to 3.0mm down length
Dimensions	Length 29.4mm, Width 21.5mm,
Mass	9.89g
Prov. ident.	Not known
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(9882) Plot: 9 Find: 1213**
Material	Jet
Condition	Good, stable
Description	Fragment of a bracelet, section flattened oval, 7.7 x 4.3mm, original outside radius 28mm. On the outer edge are two incised, 4.5mm diameter, ringed dots set at 11.8mm centres. Around the inner edge is a step cut about one third of the way through the ring which probably marks the removal of the core at the end of the turning process.
Dimensions	Length 31.1mm
Mass	0.94g
Prov. ident.	Bracelet
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe B
Context	**(10411) Plot: 104**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted but good
Description	Stud, slightly expanded at one end where it is broken
Dimensions	Length 17.3mm, Diameter 10.4mm expanding to 13.4mm
Mass	4.88g
Prov. ident.	Not identifiable
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(10416) Plot: 104 Find 102**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded all detail hidden, nothing on x ray
Description	Probably a nail, head 14.6 x 12.7mm, shaft section unknown but measures 7.1 x 6.3mm
Dimensions	Length 18.4mm
Mass	4.61g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(10437) Plot: 104 Find:**
Material	Jet, coal or shale, black
Condition	Laminated and breaking up
Description	Irregular shape, no worked surfaces
Dimensions	73.2 x 40.5 x 30.7mm
Mass	39.17g
Prov. ident.	Natural?

Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(10445) Plot: 104 Find 103**
Material	Ae
Condition	Poor, corroded, dirty and incomplete
Description	Bezel from a ring, oval and inlaid with a ring of red champlevé enamel surrounding a yellow dot. Bezel narrows to form the hoop of the ring.
Dimensions	Length 16.7mm, Width 10.2mm, Thickness 3.2mm
Mass	2.16g
Prov. ident.	Finger ring
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Potentially important find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe B
Context	**(12001) Plot: 104 Find: 200**
Material	Jet
Condition	Good but with some craze cracking on the polished outer face
Description	Fragment of a bracelet, outer edge curved and highly polished. Top and inner face rough and appear original, tooling marks present. Both ends and bottom face broken. The section, as it survives, is trapezoid tapering from 9.9mm to 5.9mm with a depth of 14.7mm. Sides of the trapezoid concave. Curvature suggests a c.40mm radius.
Dimensions	Length of fragment 23.0mm
Mass	2.69g
Prov. ident.	Bracelet fragment
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B
Context	**(12051) Plot: 104 Find 201**
Material	Ae
Condition	Poor, corroded
Description	Fitting, claw-shaped but the arms were probably originally closed, now worn and broken. The claws spring from a trapezoid sectioned projection, now truncated. Down its length runs a 3.0mm wide groove. The general section of the object is trapezoid giving it a flat back.
Dimensions	Length 27.4mm, Width 19.9mm, Thickness 6.4mm
Mass	7.90g
Prov. ident.	Fragment of a three link bit?
Prov. find date	Late Iron Age?
Hist. signif.	Potentially important find: 1
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B
Context	**(12051) a Plot: 104**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, all detail hidden, nothing showing on x ray. Now in three pieces
Description	Possible blade, tapering towards ends, section unknown but appears flat
Dimensions	Length 58.7mm Width 11.0mm, Thickness 3.5mm
Mass	9.72g
Prov. ident.	Knife blade
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(12051) b Plot: 104**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted, all detail hidden, nothing showing on x ray. Broken in antiquity
Description	Possible blade, wedge-shaped section
Dimensions	Length 32.5mm Width 11.4mm, Thickness 5.5mm

Mass	6.18g
Prov. ident.	Knife blade?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(12051) c Plot: 104**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted
Description	Nail, no head, section unknown, now measures 6.0 x 5.0mm tapering to a point, slightly bent
Dimensions	Length 36.6mm
Mass	3.70g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(13052) Plot: 108 Find 281**
Material	Ae
Condition	Good
Description	Fragment of 1.8mm diameter wire forming part of a c. 20.0mm diameter ring, one side of which is notched at 1.5mm intervals. One end broken, other square cut.
Dimensions	Length 14.7mm
Mass	0.21g
Prov. ident.	Penannular brooch fragment?
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(13053) Plot: 108 Find: 280**
Material	Jet
Condition	Good but with some craze cracking
Description	Penannular ring, D shaped section 10.3 x 9.8 with a straight inner edge. The section tapers to a point at one end, other end broken
Dimensions	Diameter (outside) 30.0mm
Mass	3.98g
Prov. ident.	Amulet?
Prov. find date	Iron Age or Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe B
Context	**(22140) Plot: Find**
Material	Ae
Condition	Corroded and broken
Description	Remains of a disc, marks on one side suggest the presence of design
Dimensions	Diameter 7.5mm, Thickness 1.3mm
Mass	0.08g
Prov. ident.	Coin, barbarous nummus?
Prov. find date	Fourth century
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Describe : T
Context	**(25003) Plot: 25 Find 289**
Material	Ae
Condition	Good

Description	Fragment from the foot of a brooch consisting of the part of the bow and the catch plate. Bow has a trapezoid section with a flat underside and two concave edges. At its base is a single transverse groove. Foot section triangular with a ridge down its length. Catch plate turned to hold pin
Dimensions	Length 25.0mm, Width 12.1mm, Thickness 4.9mm
Mass	1.55g
Prov. ident.	Romano-British P shaped brooch
Prov. find date	Second – third century
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B
Context	**(25003) Plot: 25**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, encrusted
Description	Amorphous lump of iron corrosion, good magnetic response restriction to some areas
Dimensions	58.2 x 51.3 x 27.7mm
Mass	129.9g
Prov. ident.	Iron working debris
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(25107) Plot: 25 Find 285**
Material	Ae
Condition	Good, broken at one end
Description	Strip with a 2.5. x 1.8mm section at one end other end splayed to 4.0 x 2.0mm. Striations down the length of both faces, one face bears a series of transverse hammer marks set at c. 4.0mm intervals. Generally straight but with a slight S shaped curve
Dimensions	Length 89.2mm
Mass	2.64g
Prov. ident.	Bracelet fragment?
Prov. find date	Roman?
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(25218) a Plot: 25**
Material	Glass
Condition	Good
Description	Annular bead, asymmetric, translucent, pale green with light brown whirls, some bubbles and flow lines
Dimensions	Outside diameter 20.2mm, Inside diameter 8.0mm, Thickness 9.6mm maximum
Mass	4.14g
Prov. ident.	Glass bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B
Context	**(25218) b Plot: 25**
Material	Glass
Condition	Good
Description	Annular bead, asymmetric, translucent, pale blue, some bubbles present
Dimensions	Outside diameter 19.5mm, Inside diameter 8.1mm, Thickness 9.2mm maximum
Mass	4.03g
Prov. ident.	Glass bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B

Context	**(25218) c Plot: 25**
Material	Glass
Condition	Good
Description	Annular bead, asymmetric with a collar around the hole on one side, almost opaque, dark green, bubbles present
Dimensions	Outside diameter 21.0mm, Inside diameter 7.6mm, Thickness 10.0mm maximum
Mass	4.25g
Prov. ident.	Glass bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B
Context	**(25218) d Plot: 25**
Material	Glass
Condition	Good
Description	Annular bead, very asymmetric, semi- translucent, marbled light and dark green with some brown, bubbles present. Stab mark (5.7 x 2.4 x 2.5mm deep) on one side
Dimensions	Outside diameter 21.0mm, Inside diameter 7.7mm, Thickness 10.2mm maximum
Mass	4.93g
Prov. ident.	Glass bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B
Context	**(25218) e Plot: 25**
Material	Glass
Condition	Good
Description	Annular bead, symmetrical, translucent, marbled greens banded with grey, bubbles present.
Dimensions	Outside diameter 20.2mm, Inside diameter 6.6mm, Thickness 9.8mm maximum
Mass	4.96g
Prov. ident.	Glass bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B
Context	**(25218) f Plot: 25**
Material	Glass
Condition	Good
Description	Annular bead, asymmetric, translucent, pale blue, bubbles present.
Dimensions	Outside diameter 19.0mm, Inside diameter 6.9mm, Thickness 9.5mm maximum
Mass	3.75g
Prov. ident.	Glass bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B
Context	**(25218) g Plot: 25**
Material	Glass
Condition	Good
Description	Annular bead, asymmetric, translucent, pale green, bubbles and some whirl lines present.
Dimensions	Outside diameter 19.3mm, Inside diameter 7.4mm, Thickness 10.4mm maximum
Mass	4.25g
Prov. ident.	Glass bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B

Context	**(25218) h Plot: 25**
Material	Glass
Condition	Good
Description	Annular bead, asymmetric, translucent, mid green with brown whirl lines, some eroded, bubbles present
Dimensions	Outside diameter 20.7mm, Inside diameter 7.7mm, Thickness 10.4mm maximum
Mass	4.88g
Prov. ident.	Glass bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B
Context	**(25218) i Plot: 25**
Material	Glass
Condition	Good
Description	Annular bead, asymmetric, translucent, pale green with mid green whirl lines, bubbles present
Dimensions	Outside diameter 20.0mm, Inside diameter 7.4mm, Thickness 9.0mm maximum
Mass	3.98g
Prov. ident.	Glass bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B
Context	**(25218) j Plot: 25**
Material	Glass
Condition	Good, but broken due to the presence of large bubbles
Description	Annular bead, asymmetric, translucent, pale green, bubbles present
Dimensions	Outside diameter 17.4mm, Inside diameter 7.2mm, Thickness 7.3mm maximum
Mass	2.00g
Prov. ident.	Glass bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B
Context	**(25218) k Plot: 25**
Material	Glass
Condition	Good
Description	Annular bead, asymmetric, translucent, pale green, bubbles and some flow lines present
Dimensions	Outside diameter 19.5mm, Inside diameter 7.6mm, Thickness 9.7mm maximum
Mass	3.86g
Prov. ident.	Glass bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B
Context	**(25218) l Plot: 25**
Material	Glass frit/faience
Condition	Good
Description	Barrel shaped bead, asymmetric, light blue, opaque with a rough, pitted, surface, on its sides are vertical incised lines set at 2.5mm intervals,
Dimensions	Outside diameter 14.8mm, Inside diameter 6.5mm, Thickness 11.6mm
Mass	1.79g
Prov. ident.	Glass bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B

Context	**(25218) m Plot: 25**
Material	Glass
Condition	Good
Description	Oblate bead, asymmetric, mid brown, translucent, with flow lines and bubbles
Dimensions	Outside diameter 16.8mm, Inside diameter 6.5mm, Thickness 11.6mm
Mass	3.40g
Prov. ident.	Bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B
Context	**(25218) n Plot: 25**
Material	Glass
Condition	Good but with some damage and breaking down of the surface
Description	Annular bead, asymmetric, translucent, very pale blue/green with pale blue flow lines and bubbles
Dimensions	Outside diameter 19.5mm, Inside diameter 7.3mm, Thickness 9.0mm
Mass	3.98g
Prov. ident.	Bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B
Context	**(25218) o Plot: 25**
Material	Glass
Condition	Good, but some bubbles large and broken
Description	Annular bead, asymmetric, semi opaque, green/grey with brown flow lines and bubbles
Dimensions	Outside diameter 21.4mm, Inside diameter 7.4mm, Thickness 10.9mm
Mass	4.89g
Prov. ident.	Bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B
Context	**(25218) p Plot: 25**
Material	Glass
Condition	Good
Description	Annular bead, asymmetric, translucent, brown with bubbles
Dimensions	Outside diameter 18.2mm, Inside diameter 6.5mm, Thickness 8.6mm
Mass	3.39g
Prov. ident.	Bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B
Context	**(25218) q Plot: 25**
Material	Glass
Condition	Good
Description	Annular bead, asymmetric, translucent, pale green with bubbles and flow lines
Dimensions	Outside diameter 19.4mm, Inside diameter 6.7mm, Thickness 11.8mm
Mass	4.83g
Prov. ident.	Bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B

Context	**(25218) r Plot: 25**
Material	Glass
Condition	Good
Description	Annular bead, asymmetric, translucent, mid blue with bubbles
Dimensions	Outside diameter 17.7mm, Inside diameter 6.8mm, Thickness 8.0mm
Mass	3.10g
Prov. ident.	Bead
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe : B
Context	**(25218) s Plot: 25 Find:**
Material	Ae
Condition	Surface poor and corroded
Description	Cast metal ring, round section, 4.5mm diameter tapering 1.2mm, nothing on x ray
Dimensions	Outside diameter 31.2mm
Mass	6.81g
Prov. ident.	Not known
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(25218) t Plot: 25 Find:**
Material	Ae
Condition	Surface poor and corroded
Description	Cast metal ring, round section, 7.0mm diameter tapering 4.6mm, nothing on x ray
Dimensions	Outside diameter 36.1mm
Mass	21.81g
Prov. ident.	Not known
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(26354) a Plot: 26 Find 563**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and broken into three parts, detail revealed by x ray
Description	Bar bent around to form a 33.2mm radius half ring. One end appears to have been square sectioned 11.0 x 11.0mm the other 13.1mm diameter.
Dimensions	Width of ring 95.2mm
Mass	106.7mm
Prov. ident.	Not identifiable
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(25354) b Plot: 26 Find 564**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and covered with concretions, broken in antiquity into three pieces
Description	Ring, fragments, outer radius c. 51.0mm, circular section 10.6mm diameter
Dimensions	Total length of fragments 121.4mm
Mass	53.13g
Prov. ident.	Not identifiable
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B

Context	**(26354) c Plot: 26 Find 565**
Material	Ae
Condition	Poor, corroded, some loss of surface
Description	Spiral twisted ring, ends over-lapping by one third of the diameter. Section oval 4.2 x 2.4mm
Dimensions	Diameter 25.0mm
Mass	3.72g
Prov. ident.	Finger ring
Prov. find date	Late Iron Age/Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe B
Context	**(26377) Plot: 26 Find 567**
Material	Ae
Condition	Poor, corroded, about 60% present including a non-joining fragment
Description	Fragments of ring made from 2.6mm diameter wire
Dimensions	Outside diameter 20.3mm
Mass	1.04g
Prov. ident.	Finger ring?
Prov. find date	Roman?
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe B
Context	**(26441) a Plot: 26 Find:**
Material	Wood
Condition	Dry and fragile
Description	Fragment of wood representing the point where a twig joined a branch, broad end may have been cut, narrow end clearly snapped
Dimensions	Length 46.4mm, Width 14.0mm, Thickness 17.8mm
Mass	4.13g
Prov. ident.	Cut wood?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest: 0
Recom. action	None 0, but depending on the context it might be worth referring it to an archaeo-botanist : AB
Context	**(26441) b Plot: 26 Find:**
Material	Wood
Condition	Dry and fragile
Description	Fragment of wood probably a knot, no sign of working
Dimensions	Length 37.3mm, Width 29.5mm, Thickness 15.6mm
Mass	5.03g
Prov. ident.	Natural wood
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0, but depending on the context it might be worth referring it to an archaeo-botanist: AB
Context	**(26441) c Plot: 26 Find:**
Material	Wood
Condition	Dry and fragile
Description	Four fragments of wood no signs of working, described as ‘Associated material’
Dimensions	All c. 22.0mm long x 5.6 x 2.7mm
Mass	0.40g
Prov. ident.	Natural wood
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0, but depending on the context it might be worth referring it to an archaeo-botanist: AB

Context	**(31104) Plot: 31 Find 323**
Material	Ae?
Condition	Good, stable
Description	Three amorphous lumps of earth containing small pieces of pale green material. Some dense areas show on x ray
Dimensions	a 59.2 x 42.3 x 25.7mm/ b 32.9 x 33.0 x 21.0mm / c 21.6 x 23.2 x 8.2mm
Mass	Total 73.70g
Prov. ident.	Metal working debris?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Further work might be required if found in a useful context AC
Context	**(35001) a Plot: 35**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted
Description	Hinge pintle, tapering spike 11.8 x 11.2mm x 80.8 long, circular peg 9.6mm diameter set at 90 degrees to spike.
Dimensions	Length 80.8mm, Width 46.8mm, Thickness 11.8mm
Mass	78.19g
Prov. ident.	Door hinge pintle
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(35001) b Plot: 35**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted
Description	Fragment of a horse shoe, outer edge appears wavy (an early feature). Three countersunk holes 9.0 x 5.5mm.
Dimensions	Length 83.9mm, Width 20.9mm, Thickness 5.9mm
Mass	52.53g
Prov. ident.	Horse shoe
Prov. find date	Twelfth – thirteenth century
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(35060) Plot: 35**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, all detail hidden, nothing on x ray
Description	Nail, no head, section unknown, 4.5 x 3.0mm
Dimensions	Length 18.7mm
Mass	1.11g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(35063) a Plot: 35 Find:**
Material	Pb
Condition	Good
Description	Piece of what appears to spillage
Dimensions	29.0 x 23.2 x 15.2mm
Mass	6.87g
Prov. ident.	Casting waste
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0

Context	**(35063) b Plot: 35**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted
Description	Nail, wedge shaped head 9.6 x 6.5mm narrowing towards top. Shaft square sectioned 4.0 x 3.4mm, tapering.
Dimensions	Length 39.2mm
Mass	5.41g
Prov. ident.	Horse shoe nail
Prov. find date	Medieval?
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(35063) c Plot: 35 Find 260**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded but good, recorded from x ray
Description	C shaped object which was probably part of a buckle frame. Flattened D shaped section. In the middle of the front edge is a pin notch either side of which is a facet.
Dimensions	Length 20.8mm, Width 29.6mm, Thickness 3.7mm
Mass	3.33g
Prov. ident.	Buckle
Prov. find date	Thirteenth – fourteenth century
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(35067) a Plot: 35 Find 261**
Material	Fe
Condition	Good but corroded with some exfoliation.
Description	Blade from a whittle tanged knife, end of blade and tang missing. Single edged blade with the blade stepped both above and below the tang. Blade tapers from 14.4mm to 9.6mm at the break. Tang 15.4mm long with a 6.7 x 5.0mm section
Dimensions	Length 59.0mm
Mass	12.50g
Prov. ident.	Knife blade
Prov. find date	Medieval
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(35067) b Plot: 35 Find:**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, good
Description	Nail fragment, no head, square section 6.0 x 5.4mm
Dimensions	Length 20.4mm
Mass	1.21g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(35106) Plot: 35 Find 37**
Material	Ae
Condition	Dirty, corroded, broken
Description	Fragment of a D-shaped buckle, bar slightly off-set and encircled by a strip of sheet metal folded around it. Face of buckle decorated with two protruding knobs and a central pin notch flanked by two narrow grooves. Pin broken but was of wrap around type with a 2.5 x 1.5mm section.
Dimensions	Length 24.2mm, Width 19.0mm, Thickness 3.2mm
Mass	2.40g
Prov. ident.	Buckle

Prov. find date	Thirteenth – fourteenth century
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe B
Context	**(35153) Plot: 35**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, good
Description	Nail, trapezoid head, 12.8-8.4 x 14.7mm, thickness 4.1mm. Shaft section square 4.2 x 3.5mm, tip missing.
Dimensions	Length 23.3mm
Mass	2.45g
Prov. ident.	Horse shoe nail
Prov. find date	Twelfth – thirteenth century
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(35172) Plot: 35**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, all details hidden
Description	Nail, section unknown 6.8 x 6.0mm, no head
Dimensions	Length 35.2mm
Mass	2.62g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(35212) Plot: 35 Find 262**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, good, some exfoliation
Description	Spur, U shaped with an integral prick, the original section of the arms cannot be determined but now measures 6.6mm diameter. One terminal survives, the other truncated in antiquity leaving a square cut. Surviving arm terminates in two rounded lobes above and below the arm. Between them is a small spike like projection.
Dimensions	Length 98.2mm, Width 91.0mm, Terminal 21.0mm across
Mass	31.54g
Prov. ident.	Prick spur
Prov. find date	Tenth – eleventh century
Hist. signif.	Potentially important find: 1
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe B
Context	**(35222) Plot: 35 Find: 267**
Material	Pb
Condition	Stable but dirt covered
Description	Fragment of sheet lead, no original edges, folded
Dimensions	Length 33.9mm, Width 19.1mm, Thickness 0.8mm
Mass	4.72g
Prov. ident.	Off-cut?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(35274) Plot: 35 Find 269**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, all detail hidden, recorded from x ray. Broken in antiquity
Description	Fragment of a ring, section unknown but now 6.0 x 5.3mm, ring radius 13.0mm
Dimensions	Originally c. 26mm diameter
Mass	5.28g

Prov. ident.	Not known
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(35287) a Plot: 35 Find:**
Material	Mineral
Condition	Good, black and mid-brown colour
Description	Irregular lump of mineral, too hard to be jet or shale
Dimensions	21.0 x 13.9 x 6.7mm
Mass	1.41g
Prov. ident.	Natural
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(35287) b Plot: 35 Find:**
Material	Jet
Condition	Excellent
Description	Black, shiny, roughly square section, no signs of working but could be jet working debris
Dimensions	25.7 x 7.0 x 6.7mm
Mass	1.41g
Prov. ident.	Natural
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(35331) Plot: 35 Find 274**
Material	Ae
Condition	Corroded dirty with some active bronze disease
Description	Strip, section flat but irregular, one side slightly hollow, ends corroded and rounded
Dimensions	Length 37.5mm, Width 3.5mm, Thickness 1.4mm
Mass	0.90g
Prov. ident.	Metal working off-cut?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(35513) Plot: 35**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, good
Description	Length of rod, section appears rounded (3.4 x 2.2mm) at one end, square at the other end (5.7 x 4.5mm). Now curved along length.
Dimensions	Length 104.5mm
Mass	14.09mm
Prov. ident.	Not known
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(35591) Plot: 35**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, good
Description	Fragment of a horse shoe, one branch, outside radius 70.0mm, calkin present, four surviving holes 8.0 x 4.5mm, no fuller
Dimensions	Length 120.3mm, Width of web 32.7mm, Thickness 5.0mm
Mass	76.18g
Prov. ident.	Horse shoe

Prov. find date	Fourteen – sixteenth century
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(35592) a Plot: 35 Find 263**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and broken into two joining fragments, nothing on x ray
Description	Blade, one end rounded and the other broken in antiquity. Section thins from a 5.0mm wide flat back to what is likely to have been a cutting edge.
Dimensions	Length 68.4mm, Width 24.1mm, Thickness 5.0mm
Mass	16.22g
Prov. ident.	Blade fragment
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(35592) b Plot: 35 Find:**
Material	Ae
Condition	Corroded, damaged, broken
Description	Button cover, originally circular, concave/convex with a 2.6mm wide flat band around the lower edge. No decoration
Dimensions	Diameter 25.1mm, Depth 2.8mm, Section thickness 1.4mm
Mass	3.30g
Prov. ident.	Button cover
Prov. find date	Nineteenth or twentieth century
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(35592) c Plot: 35 Find:**
Material	Ae
Condition	Excellent, complete and uncorroded
Description	Button, plain silvered disc on the back of which is a wire loop set on a boss
Dimensions	Diameter 27.3mm, Thickness 1.2mm, Height 9.4mm
Mass	5.51g
Prov. ident.	Button
Prov. find date	Nineteenth century
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(35592) d Plot: 35 Find:**
Material	Ae
Condition	Corroded, good
Description	Button back, face and loop missing. Hollowed front of disc covered with corrosion products, 1.6mm wide band around edge, back curves up to a central boss from which the loop was broken. Metal looks silvery
Dimensions	Diameter 26.0mm, Height 6.4mm
Mass	5.45g
Prov. ident.	Button
Prov. find date	Nineteenth century
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(36692) e Plot: 35**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and covered with encrustations, drawn from x ray
Description	Nail or tack, dome head 15.0 x 12.6mm x 10.0mm deep. Shaft square sectioned 6.6 x 5.4mm
Dimensions	29.0mm
Mass	6.69g

Prov. ident.	Nail or tack
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(36692) f Plot: 35**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and exfoliating, fibrous structure
Description	Nail, head expanded from shaft 12.9 x 10.5mm. shaft tapers in two planes
Dimensions	36.5mm
Mass	5.57g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(36692) g Plot: 35**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and covered with concretions
Description	Nail, head expanded from shaft 10.7 x 10.7mm
Dimensions	57.2mm
Mass	15.94g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(36692) h Plot: 35**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded but good
Description	Tine or blade, square sectioned shaft 7.2 x 7.2mm tapering to 5.0 x 5.9mm at one end. Other end thickens with one side angled at 45 degrees to form a robust chisel point.
Dimensions	83.0mm
Mass	26.93g
Prov. ident.	Tine or blade
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(88001) Plot: 88**
Material	Fe (cast iron?)
Condition	Corroded and dirt covered
Description	Fragment, shape irregular, section appears flat, nothing on x ray
Dimensions	Length 92.2mm, Width 37.7mm, Thickness 13.5mm
Mass	84.71g
Prov. ident.	Not identifiable
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(115295) Plot: 36**
Material	Fe
Condition	Stable, strong
Description	Concretion, ball shaped, nothing showing on x ray, weak magnetic response
Dimensions	Diameter c. 20mm
Mass	11.11g
Prov. ident.	Slag or natural?

Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(117021) Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted
Description	Nail, head flat, thin sectioned, shape? Shaft square 6.7 x 4.3mm
Dimensions	Length 42.0mm
Mass	7.65g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(117056) a Plot: 65 Find:**
Material	Pb
Condition	Good
Description	Off-cut of sheet lead curved around to form a collar-like shape. One edge appears finished, others jagged
Dimensions	Length 36.7mm, Width 10.0mm (tapering towards one end) Thickness 2.2mm
Mass	9.44g
Prov. ident.	Metal working off-cut
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	Describe if found in a useful context: C
Context	**(117056) b Plot: 65 Find:**
Material	Pb
Condition	Good
Description	Off-cut of sheet lead tapering towards ends, curved around to form a claw like shape
Dimensions	Length 23.0mm, Width 6.6mm (tapering towards one end) Thickness 2.3mm
Mass	2.80g
Prov. ident.	Metal working off-cut
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	Describe if found in a useful context C
Context	**(117083) a Plot: 97 Find:**
Material	Ae
Condition	Good
Description	Flat undecorated button with an integrally cast loop (broken) on the back, some traces of silvering
Dimensions	Diameter 27.4mm, Thickness 1.4mm
Mass	4.90g
Prov. ident.	Button
Prov. find date	Nineteenth century
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(117083) b Plot: 97 Find:**
Material	Pb
Condition	Good
Description	Piece of folded sheet metal, dirt covered, no original edges
Dimensions	Length 38.4mm, Width 20.4mm Thickness 13.4mm
Mass	2.80g
Prov. ident.	Waste
Prov. find date	Not datable

Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(118058) Plot: 9 Find 1220 a**
Material	Ae
Condition	Good
Description	Fragment of edging made from pressed sheet metal folded around to form a channel, surface gilt. Decorated with facetted design which forms diamonds. One end bent around through 90 degrees. Through the other end is crude nail hole which may be secondary
Dimensions	Length 32.9mm, Width 3.1mm, Depth 5.8mm, Metal section 0.5mm
Mass	1.09g
Prov. ident.	Edging strip
Prov. find date	Recent
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(118058) Plot: 9 Find 1220 b**
Material	Ae
Condition	Good
Description	Fragment of edging made from pressed sheet metal folded around to form a channel, surface not gilt. Facetted diamond design on one side only.
Dimensions	Length 33.0mm, Width 3.9mm, Depth 4.7mm, Metal section 0.4mm
Mass	1.36g
Prov. ident.	Edging strip part of ‘a’ above?
Prov. find date	Recent
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(118063) Plot: 9 Find:**
Material	Ae
Condition	Good
Description	Piece of casting spillage, irregular shape
Dimensions	18.7 x 13.7 x 13.4mm
Mass	6.01g
Prov. ident.	Casting waste
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(118128) Plot: 9**
Material	Mineral
Condition	Sound and stable
Description	Two amorphous lumps of Fe mineral, both flat sectioned with an irregular surface. No magnetic response, nothing on x ray
Dimensions	a 55.0 x 45.0 x 14.0mm; b 51.0 x 43.2 x 16.4mm
Mass	a 50.57g; b 36.59g
Prov. ident.	Natural?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(118175) Plot: 9 Find 1224**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded with some exfoliation but generally good
Description	Nail, head square, developed from shaft 15.4 x 10.6mm, shaft square 10.6 x 7.0mm tapering in both planes
Dimensions	Length 66.0mm
Mass	26.75g

Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(118202) a Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted, recorded from x ray
Description	Nail, head flat 25.0 x 20.0mm, shaft square sectioned 7.0 x 5.7mm parallel sided, double bend
Dimensions	Length 108.0mm
Mass	31.82g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(118202) b Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted, recorded from x ray
Description	Nail, head flat 20.0 x 15.0 mm, shaft square sectioned 8.7 x 7.0mm parallel sided, bent
Dimensions	Length 84.9mm
Mass	34.15g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(118202) c Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and broken
Description	Bar 7.2 x 4.3mm, one end broken, other bifurcated to form a Y shape both arms of which are truncated and had an 8.0 x 5.7mm section
Dimensions	Length 85.3mm, Width 38.1mm
Mass	16.94g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(118202) d Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and broken
Description	Nail, head slightly expanded, 8.5 x 5.5mm shaft square sectioned tapering in both planes, chisel point
Dimensions	Length 85.3mm, Width 38.1mm
Mass	14.51g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(118202) e Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted
Description	Nail, domed head, 13.3mm diameter x 4.5mm, shaft square sectioned 5.6 x 5.0mm parallel sided, point missing.
Dimensions	Length 36.0mm
Mass	4.94g

Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(118202) f - g Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and encrusted
Description	Two fragments of corrosion, both heavily truncated
Dimensions	f 23.7 x 18.5 x 12.1mm; g 18.5 x 17.0 x 11.2mm
Mass	f 5.58g; g 3.81g
Prov. ident.	Not identifiable
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(118230) a Plot: 9**
Material	Fe (cast iron?)
Condition	Corroded, good
Description	Fe stud or pin, flat head 37.5 diameter x 10.4mm thick, shaft 25.0 diameter x 24.5mm long with a flat end, possibly broken. Shaft not set in the centre of the plate
Dimensions	Length 31.3mm
Mass	110.06g
Prov. ident.	Pin
Prov. find date	Recent
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(118230) b Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, good with some recent damage
Description	Claw like tine, section circular 16.9mm diameter tapering to a point at one end, the other end appears to terminate in a 12.2 x 6.3mm bar
Dimensions	Length 74.7mm
Mass	62.21g
Prov. ident.	Tine from an agricultural machine
Prov. find date	Recent
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(118230) c Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded with some encrustations
Description	Nail, no head section unknown, 6.0 x 6.0mm
Dimensions	Length 46.7mm
Mass	7.34g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(118230) d Plot: 9**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded with some encrustations
Description	Rod bent into a semi-circle, radius 22.0mm, section unknown, 5.3 x 5.3mm. Suggestion of a head at one end.
Dimensions	Length 42.4mm
Mass	9.37g

Prov. ident.	Nail?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(118369) Plot: 9 Find 1227**
Material	Ae?
Condition	Good, stable
Description	Collection of pieces of irregular shaped earth containing layers of pale green powdery material which are likely to be copper corrosion products, nothing showing on x ray
Dimensions	Sizes range from 41.0 x 33.0 x 25.0mm to dust.
Mass	Total 94.10g
Prov. ident.	Metal working debris?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	Further investigation will be required if found in a useful context AC
Context	**(119139) Plot: 36 Find 1361**
Material	Ae
Condition	Good
Description	Irregular lump of metal, dense on x ray
Dimensions	18.2 x 16.1 x 10.9mm
Mass	5.45g
Prov. ident.	Casting spillage
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(119295) Plot: 36 Find**
Material	Fe
Condition	Good, stable
Description	Concretion, ball shaped, no detail on x ray, weak magnetic response
Dimensions	Diameter c. 20.0mm
Mass	11.11g
Prov. ident.	Slag?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(119403) Plot: 68 Find 1421**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, all detail hidden, recorded from x ray
Description	Nail, apparently headless, section probably square 6.4 x 6.4mm tapering to a point, shaft now curved
Dimensions	Length 30.0mm
Mass	4.51g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(119619) Plot: 25 Find:**
Material	Ae
Condition	Excellent
Description	Button, disc-shaped, flat with a cast in loop, traces of silvering
Dimensions	Diameter 17.7mm, Thickness 1.3mm
Mass	2.78g
Prov. ident.	Button

Prov. find date	Nineteenth – twentieth century
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(119905) Plot: 98 Find:**
Material	Jet or shale
Condition	Good
Description	Disc, one face rough the other covered in fine scratches
Dimensions	Diameter 19.6mm, Thickness 4.1mm
Mass	1.18g
Prov. ident.	Counter
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(121025) Plot: 107 Find 1661**
Material	Ae
Condition	Corroded, dirty
Description	Disc, nothing on x ray
Dimensions	Diameter 28.0mm, Thickness 1.8mm
Mass	7.18g
Prov. ident.	Module correct for a recent halfpenny
Prov. find date	Nineteenth or twentieth century?
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(121043) Plot: 107 Find 1662**
Material	Ae
Condition	Broken but good
Description	Two fragments of 1.9mm diameter wire representing part of a coiled spring, four coils originally present
Dimensions	a 13.0 x 9.0 x 4.5mm; b Diameter 8.0mm, Length 5.7mm
Mass	a 0.65g; b 0.64g
Prov. ident.	Spring from a brooch
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe if found in a useful context B
Context	**(121043) Plot: 107 Find 1663**
Material	Ae and enamel
Condition	Good
Description	Dangler consisting of a rectangular block 29.8 x 8.5 x 7.0mm the lower face of which is inlaid with red champlevé enamel. This is placed in cells between five counter angled leaf-like motifs. On the top of the bar is a pear-shaped loop the lower part of which is marked by notches on both faces.
Dimensions	Length 29.8mm, Width 22.9mm, Thickness 8.3mm
Mass	15.10g
Prov. ident.	‘Hanger’
Prov. find date	Iron Age or early Roman
Hist. signif.	Potentially important find: 1
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe A
Context	**(121043) Plot: 107 Find 1664 a**
Material	Ae
Condition	Corroded, poor
Description	Fragment of sheet metal folded to form two layers
Dimensions	Length 32.1mm, Width 12.4mm, Thickness 3.1mm
Mass	1.88g

Prov. ident.	Not identifiable
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(121043) Plot: 107 Find 1664 b**
Material	Ae
Condition	Corroded, poor
Description	Fragment of sheet metal edges all broken, slightly curved section
Dimensions	Length 18.7mm, Width 7.0mm, Thickness 1.4mm
Mass	0.40g
Prov. ident.	Not identifiable
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(121043) Plot: 107 Find 1664 c**
Material	Ae
Condition	Corroded, poor
Description	Fragment of sheet metal, L shape probably original
Dimensions	Length 11.8mm, Width 6.7mm, Thickness 1.4mm
Mass	0.25g
Prov. ident.	Not identifiable
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(121062) Plot: 107 Find:**
Material	Jet or shale, dark grey
Condition	Good
Description	Flat fragment, no worked surfaces
Dimensions	53.6 x 32.8 x 9.0mm
Mass	14.54g
Prov. ident.	Natural
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(191025) a Plot:**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, recent break at one end
Description	Bar, section square 3.2 x 3.2mm slightly bent
Dimensions	Length 26.2mm
Mass	2.80g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(191025) b Plot:**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, recent break at one end, not joining with b (above)
Description	Nail, traces of a head 7.2 x 6.0mm, section square 4.8 x 4.0mm, slightly bent
Dimensions	Length 26.2mm
Mass	2.04g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable

Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(191025) c Plot:**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded, good, stable, some concretions
Description	Nail, rose head, rectangular 16.4 x 6.0, shaft square 7.0 x 6.0 tapering in one plane, chisel ended, tip missing
Dimensions	Length 77.2mm
Mass	77.2g
Prov. ident.	Nail
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom action	None 0
Context	**(266354) Plot: Find 566**
Material	Ae
Condition	Broken, details hidden by corrosion
Description	Ring, section D shaped, outer edge curved, break in hoop now mis-aligned and corroded
Dimensions	Diameter 20.6mm, Width 4.0mm, Thickness 1.9mm
Mass	1.33g
Prov. ident.	Finger ring
Prov. find date	Roman
Hist. signif.	Routine archaeological find: 2
Recom. action	Illustrate and describe B
Context	**(3411022) Plot: 18**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and exfoliating, some recent damage, recorded from x ray
Description	Plate to a 45mm outside radius, Through it are four (possibly five) square and rectangular holes 6.0 x 5.0mm and 5.0 x 3.0mm.
Dimensions	Length 71.5mm, Width 22.0mm, Thickness 5.0mm
Mass	19.96g
Prov. ident.	Curvature and number of holes too large for a horse shoe, nails seem too big for a boot heel, reinforcing strip?
Prov. find date	Not datable
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(3416101) Plot: 18**
Material	Fe
Condition	Corroded and exfoliating
Description	Four fragments of sheet metal, the largest piece has an irregular shape with no original edges. The other pieces also have no edges and have only one surviving face. It is likely that they have spalled off the larger fragment.
Dimensions	55.5 x 42.0mm, 1.3mm thick
Mass	12.12g
Prov. ident.	Not identifiable
Prov. find date	Recent?
Hist. signif.	Limited archaeological interest: 4
Recom. action	None 0
Context	**(4110216) Plot: Find**
Material	Ae
Condition	Worn, corroded
Description	Disc, the x ray suggests the presence of head, very worn details lost.
Dimensions	Diameter 21.0mm, Thickness 1.0mm
Mass	3.09g

Prov. ident.	Coin, the module suggests farthing
Prov. find date	Nineteenth or twentieth century
Hist. signif.	No archaeological interest
Recom. action	None 0

Assessment of ceramic building material, fired clay and stone

The ceramic building material, fired clay and stone finds from the Network Archaeology excavations and other fieldwork in advance of the Easington to Ganstead pipeline were submitted to the authors for identification, recording and assessment. The material ranges in date from the prehistoric period (Bronze Age or later) to the late 16th century or later.

Ceramic Building Material

Seventy-two fragments of ceramic building material were recorded. They include material of definite Roman date as well as later medieval or later material (Table 1).

Table 1: Ceramic building material quantification

Cname	Fragments	Objects	Weight/g	Date
CBM	9	9	3	Undatable
MTIL	29	21	740	Medieval (or possibly later)
PMTIL	27	23	5386	Post-medieval or later
RTIL	7	7	1260	Roman
Grand Total	**72**	**60**	**7389**	

Fabrics

The fabric of all of the CBM was examined by eye, with the occasional use of a stereomicroscope. Eight fabric groups were identified (Table 2).

Table 2: Ceramic building material fabrics

Fabric No	Main inclusion types	Character of groundmass	Comments
CBM1	Off-white mudstone pellets up to 15.0mm long; Rounded and subangular moulding sand <0.3mm	Poorly mixed with lenses of various colours	Jurassic in Lincolnshire.
CBM2	Moderate subangular rock fragments (flint, red sandstone, white sandstone); Rare rounded quartz with matt surface <0.3mm	Abundant subangular quartz <0.2mm	Boulder clay, probably Holderness (Beverley?)
CBM3	Rare rounded red iron ore pellets < 4.0mm; Rare rounded and subangular quartz with mat surface < 0.3mm	Moderate burnt-out calcareous grains <0.2mm, Moderate muscovite	Probably local
CBM4	No large inclusions; Rounded quartz, subangular quartz, white sst, red sst moulding sand	Abundant calcareous, micaceous silt < 0.1mm	Local? marine clay
CBM5	No large inclusions	Micaceous, calcareous silty clay	Marine clay
CBM6	No large inclusions	As CBM5 but light colour due to salt	Marine clay
CBM7	Moderate spherical burnt-out calcareous inclusions	Micaceous, calcareous silty clay, coarser than CBM5 and CBM5	Marine clay
CBM8	Moderate rounded quartz <0.3mm; Rounded quartzose moulding sand, cf CBM1	Poorly mixed. Rare off-white lenses. Very little silt visible	Probably Lincolnshire Jurassic

The most surprising feature of the EAG fabrics is that two of them appear to be of Lincolnshire origin, having exactly the same range of inclusions and other traits as can be seen in material from the Washingborough tilery, situated close to the Witham immediately to the east of Lincoln. It has recently been realised that tiles from this area were being traded but boat down the Witham to its mouth, near Boston, and have been noted at sites in the Lindsey Marshes.

These examples, however, are the first to be identified north of the Humber. They are all the more surprising because of the existence locally of Roman tileries, for example at Beverley.

The remaining fabrics mostly have characteristics which indicate that they were made from estuarine or marine clays, such as those which occur to both the north and south of the Humber estuary. Visually identical fabrics were being produced at Beverley, and at Barton-upon-Humber and without chemical analysis it is not possible to positively attribute any brick to a specific centre. However, documentary sources suggest than in the late medieval period Beverley was far and away the largest producer of brick and tile in the Humber estuary region and earlier examples are likely to be Beverley products. Unfortunately it is impossible to date these bricks and tiles closely except by their archaeological context.

Roman

Seven fragments of Roman ceramic building material were recorded. They consist of two pieces of imbrex tile, three pieces of tegula and two pieces which could be bricks or tegula fragments. They come from three separate plots (Table 3) and are of two fabrics, CBM1 and CBM8. Both of these fabrics, it is suggested here, were produced in Lincolnshire, quite possibly in the Witham valley, and traded downriver and along the coast. Building material in more recent times was often used as saleable ballast and if this was the case in the Roman period it would imply that equally bulky goods were returning to Lincolnshire to take the place of the brick and tile. Roman tiles of these Lincolnshire fabrics are not found in the Brough on Humber area, which one would have expected if they were being carried overland and ferried across the Humber, nor are they found further up-river at York, which had its own thriving tileries, at least in the earlier part of the Roman period.

Table 3: Roman brick and tile

Plot	Form	Fabric	Fragments	Objects	Weight/g
35	IMBREX	CBM1	2	2	197
35	TEG	CBM1, CBM8	3	3	599
36 Trench 59	TEG/BRICK	CBM8	1	1	42
104 Trench 172	TEG/BRICK	CBM1	1	1	422

Medieval to post-medieval

Fifty-six fragments of medieval and later ceramic building material were recorded (Table 4). They come from fourteen separate locations but show no strong concentrations, being most common on Plots 25, 35 and 86.

Potentially, the earliest material consists of flat roof tiles, in fabrics 2 and 4, both of which have moulding sand which suggests a local origin, but whose textures suggest were utilising different clay resources, boulder clay and estuarine/marine clay. The earliest possible date for these tiles would be in the mid 12th century but they continued to be produced with little difference in fabric, dimensions or suspension methods into the 16th or 17th centuries. None of the recorded fragments have either peg holes or nibs. However, the 17 fragments with measurable thicknesses do show a difference between the two fabric groups (Table 5) suggesting that they may have come from different sources.

Twenty-two fragments of brick were recorded. None show obvious signs of moulding sand or straw but all were made by hand. They could date to any period between the later medieval and the 19th centuries (or even later, given the survival of the traditional Barton-upon-Humber brickworks into the late 20th century). Eight bricks had measurable thicknesses, ranging from 48 to 55mm. Bricks occurred in four fabrics (CBM2, CBM5, CBM6 and CBM7) but only those in the first two fabrics had measurable thicknesses, and these showed no different in mean thickness (52.5mm for CBM2 and 50.33 for CBM5).

Table 4: Post-medieval and later brick and tile

Plot	Form	subfabric	Fragments	Objects	Weight/g
3	FLAT	CBM4	2	2	54
3	FLAT/PANT	CBM4	1	1	82
3	OBJECT	CBM4	1	1	98
25	BRICK	CBM5	2	2	91
25		CBM7	2	1	73
25	FLAT	CBM4	2	2	28
25	FLAT/PANT	CBM4	2	2	37
25	PANT	CBM4	1	1	8
26	BRICK	CBM5	1	1	27
31	BRICK	CBM2	2	1	1348
31 Trench 30	BRICK	CBM2	2	1	1876
35	BRICK	CBM7	1	1	19
35	FLAT	CBM4	4	4	198
35	FLAT/PANT	CBM4	5	5	20
35	PANT	CBM3	2	2	20
47	BRICK	CBM5	1	1	7
63 Trench 111	BRICK	CBM5	2	1	1144
86 Trench 141	BRICK	CBM5	4	4	451
86 Trench 141		CBM6	1	1	47
86 Trench 141		CBM7	2	2	67
86 Trench 141	FLAT	CBM2	2	2	127
88 Trench 157	FLAT	CBM2	9	1	91
88 Trench 157	FLAT/PANT	CBM4	1	1	5
108	BRICK	CBM5	1	1	63
110, Trench 183	BRICK	CBM5	1	1	17
111 Trench 187	PANT	CBM2	2	2	128

Table 5: Thicknesses of tile of fabric groups 2 and 4

Thickness/mm	CBM2	CBM4
11		1
12		1
13		1
15		3
16	9	
17	1	
19	1	

Five pantiles were recorded, in three fabrics (CBM2, CBM3 and CBM4). These tiles came from three localities (Table 6). Pantiles were introduced into the British Isles from the Low Countries in the later 16th century and continued to be produced into the 20th century.

Table 6: Pantiles

Plot	CBM2	CBM3	CBM4
111 Trench 187	2		
25			1
35		2	

A single unidentified object was produced in a fabric used for medieval and later tiles, CBM4. It is difficult to describe and impossible to guess at its function or complete form. However, it appears to have a flat base with a sloping side at a 75 degree angle and an edge, possibly a circular piercing, 20mm from the base. It does not look like any known roof furniture and may have been a specialised item made by tilers for a specific task. In Lincoln, for example, there are a range of vessels made in tile fabrics, but apparently used for non structural purposes (Young and Vince 2005, TILE).

Fired Clay

A total of 536 fragments of fired clay were recovered, weighing in total 3408 gm. The material comes from a number of plots. Twenty-one of these collections consist of less than ten fragments but twelve produced larger collections, with the largest coming from Plot 35 (134 fragments, weighing 814 gm.

Fabrics

The fragments were each assigned to a fabric group, and a sample of each fabric was extracted to form a site fabric series. In total, eight fabrics were present (Table 7).

Table 7: Fired clay

Fabric No	Main inclusion types	Character of groundmass	Comments
FC1	Subangular quartz (mostly overgrown) up to 0.5mm; Subangular white flint up to 1.0mm; Organics up to 10mm long	Silty	Untempered estuarine clay?
FC2	Rare rounded quartz up to 1.0mm; Rare sandstone up to 1.0mm	Variegated, with off-white lenses; fine subangular quartz sand.	Boulder clay? Possibly including Middle Jurassic clay from North York Moors
FC3	Moderate rounded rock fragments (basic igneous rock; fine-grained sandstone; angular white flint) up to 4.0mm	Silty with muscovite and biotite up to 0.1mm	Boulder clay
FC4	Moderate rounded quartz up to 1.0mm; Burnt-out organics up to 10.0mm	Silty	Probably similar to Fabric 1
FC5	Moderate rounded chalk fragments up to 4.0mm; Rounded quartz up to 1.0mm	Abundant subangular quartz up to 0.2mm across	Boulder clay; Calcareous version of Fab 3
FC6	Moderate angular and rounded rock fragments (including veined altered volcanics and coarse-grained igneous rocks); Rounded dark brown clay pellets up to 4.0mm across	Abundant subangular quartz up to 0.2mm across	Boulder clay
FC7	Moderate subangular quartz up to 1.0mm across; Burnt-out organics	Abundant subangular quartz up to 0.2mm across	

Featureless fragments

Most of the fragments have no sign of their original function and no original surfaces. In some cases the pattern of oxidation and the dark grey to black core indicates that the clay was highly organic when burnt and that the objects were fragmentary whilst burning. This argues for their being from daub structures or similar rather than hearths which might be expected to withstand burning without breaking. The dark cores are consistent with the burnt out organic inclusions present in many of the fragments.

However, it is likely that the fragments include material from a variety of sources, including those, described below, where the original function can be determined.

Loomweights

Fragments of at least four loomweights were identified.

One of these (Plot 104 Tr 170, context 10410) has a flat base and cylindrical body. Such weights have been found in Bronze Age contexts and are thought to date to the Bronze Age and early Iron Age. The weight is in Fabric 5.

Another example (Plot 25, context 25112) comes from a pyramidal weight with four flat sides, tapering towards the top which appears to have been rounded (in some weights the top is formed into two peaks with a trough between. This does not seem to have been the case in this instance). A single horizontal hole, 30mm in diameter is present. The weight is in Fabric 3.

The other two examples (Plot 25, context 25138, Fabric 2, and Plot 140, context 12060, Fabric 1) are probably fragments of pyramidal weights.

Pyramidal weights occur in Iron Age and, perhaps, early Roman contexts.

Salt-production waste

Four fragments were probably associated with salt production. One of these, from Plot 104 context 12005, is a pedestal, used in groups of four to support the containers in which the brine is heated (Morris 1994). These pedestals were subjected to heat and probably to splashing with brine and consequently are often found to have whitened surfaces, "salt surfacing", formed when brine, clay minerals and calcium carbonate are heated together. It is made from a Fabric 2 clay with prominent fine-textured organic inclusions.

The others form a small group from Plot 47, context 4707. they are too fragmentary to identify the form but the presence of a thick salt surface indicates that they were probably associated with salt production. They are made from Fabric 2 clay.

It should be noted that some East Yorkshire clays are naturally calcareous and salt-rich marine/estuarine silts and therefore have a salt surface when fired. It is not therefore certain that the Plot 47 items were associated with salt working. They could, alternatively, be fragments of loom weight.

Daub?

There are not clear-cut examples of daub but a few examples from Plots 3 and 35, contexts 3190 (Fabric 6) and 35505 (fabric 3), might be from wattle and daub structures since they have flat surfaces and have broken backs, with possible wattle impressions.

Stone

Unworked and unmodified

Six hundred and seventy-nine fragments of stone have no obvious signs of working or modification and are either present naturally in the site's subsoil or were deliberately brought to the site but not altered by this use (Table 8). They are classified here as being of geological interest only (GEO in catalogue).

Table 8: Unmodified stone collected, by plot

Plot	Fragments	Objects	Weight/g
3	3	3	660
25	11	11	6306
25 Trench 9	1	1	5
26	48	48	4057
26 SQ 11	1	1	507

Plot	Fragments	Objects	Weight/g
26 SQ 121	24	24	167
26 SQ 2	2	2	3
26 SQ 220	7	7	167
26 SQ 222	3	3	316
26 SQ 230	24	24	113
26 SQ 238	14	14	93
26 SQ 244	2	2	80
26 SQ 252	24	24	99
26 SQ 26	5	5	576
26 SQ 262	25	25	38
26 SQ 264	20	20	34
26 SQ 266	50	50	47
26 SQ 270	27	27	160
26 SQ 276	13	13	4
26 SQ 278	10	10	152
26 SQ 280	21	21	149
26 SQ 282	23	23	62
26 SQ 286	15	15	77
26 SQ 288	4	4	10
26 SQ 29	1	1	403
26 SQ 290	14	14	108
26 SQ 292	19	19	87
26 SQ 294	41	41	154
26 SQ 298	18	18	134
26 SQ 300	1	1	7
26 SQ 302	10	10	51
26 SQ 310	30	30	83
26 SQ 314	6	6	26
26 SQ 316	71	71	259
26 SQ 318	33	33	64
31	11	10	260
35	29	28	3486
35 Trench 49	2	2	417
36 Trench 55	1	1	60
51	2	2	405
73	1	1	5
73 Trench 121	3	3	23
88	4	4	413
88 Trench 157	1	1	9
104	1	1	12
104 Trench 170	1	1	6
108	2	2	35
Grand Total	**679**	**677**	**20389**

Possibly Burnt Stone

Sixty fragments of stone were possibly burnt and fire-cracked. However, in each case the evidence was not overwhelming and a natural origin for the stone was equally possible, perhaps through frost shattering, oxidation of a naturally reduced rock or concretion with iron or manganese (Table 9).

Table 9: Stone, possibly burnt, by plot

Plot	Fragments	Objects	Weight/g
25	4	4	726
26	7	7	106
31	2	2	50
35	5	4	314
35 Trench 9	1	1	211
51	10	8	245
63	1	1	12
73	1	1	124
88	16	1	1374
104 Trench 170	4	4	63
108	9	9	160
Grand Total	**60**	**42**	**3385**

Burnt Stone

Ninety-eight fragments of stone were most likely to have been burnt. Some of these had shattered and in these cases this might have been due to their being thrown into water or having water splashed on them. In those cases, the stone may be a by-product of either heating water by indirect heat (pot boilers) or the generation of steam for therapeutic or religious purposes ('prehistoric saunas'). In the remaining cases, where there is no cracking of the stone, the heating might have been due to the stone being used as a hearth base or surround. Interpretation depends on the size of the stone and, to some extent, its associations as well as with the quantity of stones found (whatever their function, these features required a large quantity of stones, which usually resulted in the build-up of mounds of burnt stones).

Table 10: Burnt stone by plot

Plot	Fragments	Objects	Weight/g
3	18	18	1287
25	4	4	405
25 Trench 9	1	1	72
26	5	5	1364
26 SQ 220	1	1	133
26 SQ 222	3	3	16
26 SQ 230	1	1	98
26 SQ 256	1	1	3
26 SQ 270	5	5	33
26 SQ 278	1	1	20
26 SQ 280	3	3	11
26 SQ 310	1	1	50
31	32	19	1632
35	15	15	4127
51	2	2	712
51 Trench 86	1	1	227
88	1	1	176
108	3	3	50
Grand Total	**98**	**85**	**10416**

Querns

Fragments of eight rotary querns were recovered. Most were of the standard form, adopted in the early Roman period and used from then into the medieval period, and one (made from basic igneous rock) was a beehive quern, a type with a number larger, dome-shaped upper stone.

Examination at x20 magnification suggests that five rock types were used. Two of these might have been found in the local boulder clays (basic igneous rock and coarse-grained metamorphic rock). However it is quite surprising that boulders of suitable size to produce both the upper and lower stones of a rotary quern would be present in the boulder clay since most of the erratic rocks seen in the sea cliff along the Holderness coast are too small for such a use. It is also quite surprising that basic igneous rock would have been used for this purpose since the grain size is so small that the working face would become polished and cease to grind the grain. However, in this particular instance there is no doubt at all that the object is part of a rotary quern.

Coarse-grained metamorphic rock is much better-suited to quern manufacture although it is even less likely that a stone or stones suitable for quern making would have been available in the local boulder clay. Here, there is a possibility that the quern is an import. Hyllestad, on the western Norwegian coast, to the north of Bergen, was a major producer of quern stones from the beginning of the 8th century into the medieval period (Carelli and Kretsen 1997). The Hyllestad querns are petrologically distinctive in thin section and this example should be thin-sectioned for comparison with the Norwegian material. Other Scandinavian sources either operated on a local scale or are much later in date and unlikely to have been exporting querns to the British Isles (Grenne et al. 2008).

One stone was made from a medium-grained Carboniferous rock, either a particularly fine Millstone Grit or a Coal Measures sandstone. In either case, the quern is likely to have been made somewhere along the Pennines.

Fragments of three querns made from Mayen lava were recorded. Most were small, amorphous pieces, identified by the distinctive vesicular lava from which they were made. Mayen lava querns were exported from the Niedermendig area of central Germany from the Roman period into the medieval period.

A final example of a Spilsby Sandstone quern was recorded. This rock outcrops along the western scarp of the Lincolnshire Wolds, from Market Rasen southwards to the Witham. Spilsby Sandstone querns were produced in large quantities from the pre-Roman Iron Age into the Roman period but not, apparently, any later.

Table 11: Querns rock types by plot

Rock type	Plot	Fragments	Objects	Weight/g
BASIC IGNEOUS	88 Trench 3	1	1	3400
COARSE GRAINED METAMORPHIC	25	1	1	2400
FINE CARBONIFEROUS SANDSTONE	35	1	1	442
MAYEN LAVA	35	5	3	2317
MAYEN LAVA	73	3	1	32
SPILSBY SANDSTONE	35	1	1	6600
Grand Total		**12**	**8**	**15191**

Column

A single fragment of a cylindrical column, 95mm in diameter, made from Millstone Grit, was recovered from Plot 35 Trench 53. The object is broken (and is at least 55mm long) but has one flat end, more roughly finished than the cylindrical sides.

It is most likely that this object is architectural but exactly how it was used is unclear. Similarly, it could be of Roman date or any period from the medieval or later.

Roofing Tile

A single small sliver of metamorphic grey slate from Plot 88 is most likely to be of post-medieval or later date and to come from a roofing slate. However, it is a small, featureless

fragment and might conceivably be an erratic fragment of unworked slate (although slate is not a noted element in the erratics found in Yorkshire boulder clays).

Hammerstone

A roughly ovoid boulder of basic igneous rock from Plot 25 shows signs of impact at opposed ends.

Pivot Stone?

A boulder of basic igneous rock from Plot 25 has a pecked upper surface with a cylindrical hole, 30mm in diameter and 52mm deep. It may have been used to support a door or window or might possibly have been part of a piece of equipment such as a potters' wheel.

Whetstone

A micaceous sandstone whetstone was recovered from Plot 3. It is complete and measures 258mm long, 41mm wide and between 14 and 45 mm thick. It has a suspension hole with an hour-glass profile, being 16mm in diameter at the surfaces narrowing to 6mm in diameter in the centre.

Assessment

Further Work

The ceramic building material includes five fragments of Roman date, each of which is likely to be of Lincolnshire origin. The lack of similar tiles further west suggests that they were not transported overland but around the coast, implying that there was an equivalent material, perhaps agricultural produce, which was shipped back to the Witham valley. This is remarkable and the identification of the fabrics involved, CBM1 and CBM8, should be confirmed through analysis of the clays (Task 1).

An example of each of the other CBM fabrics should be thin-sectioned and a chemical analysis obtained in order to document the collection (Tasks 2 and 3).

The most interesting fired clay objects found are the loom weights and the clay associated with salt production. It would be possible through analysis of the clay to establish whether the salt production waste is likely to be of local origin, and therefore evidence for nearby salt production in the later prehistoric or early Roman periods, or brought to the site, and therefore possible evidence for the transport of salt (and accidental transport of ceramics associated with its production) (Task 4).

A study of the archaeological context of the fired clay, both identifiable artefacts and featureless fragments, might allow differences in fabric use through time to be determined and would, in any case, be useful to compare with the underlying drift geology and soil classification, to see whether there is any evidence for local movement of clay (Task 5).

The fired clay fabrics should be documented by thin section and chemical analysis of the fabric series (Tasks 6 and 7).

Two of the loomweights and two objects associated with salt production should be drawn and photographed (Task 8).

The archaeological context of the burnt stone, possible burnt stone and worked stones should be determined to see if it can aid interpretation and dating of the finds (and, conversely, aid interpretation of the archaeological contexts) (Task 9).

The stone artefacts include eight which would repay illustration and photography (Task 10; Table 12). In addition, three of these should be thin-sectioned (Task 11). These consist of the coarse metamorphic quern; the column fragment and the beehive quern.

Table 12: Stone artefacts recommended for further work

Action	REFNO	Context	Plot	Subfabric	Form
PHOTO; DR	1102	3091	3	MICACEOUS SANDSTONE	WHETSTONE
PHOTO; DR		25138	25	BASIC IGNEOUS	PIVOT STONE?
TS; DR; PHOTO	288	25138	25	COARSE GRAINED METAMORPHIC	ROTARY QUERN
PHOTO; DR		35496	35	SPILSBY SANDSTONE	ROTARY QUERN
PHOTO; DR		35183	35	FINE CARBONIFEROUS SANDSTONE	ROTARY QUERN
PHOTO; DR		35194	35	MAYEN LAVA	ROTARY QUERN
PHOTO; DR; TS		3508	35	MILLSTONE GRIT	COLUMN SEGMENT
PHOTO; DR; TS	30	8839	88	BASIC IGNEOUS	BEEHIVE QUERN

Table 13 Summary of recommendations

Task	Description	Number
Task 1	Analysis of Roman tile using TS and ICPS	7
Task 2	Thin section analysis of other CBM fabrics	6
Task 3	Chemical analysis of other CBM fabrics	6
Task 4	Thin section and chemical analysis of salt production waste	4
Task 5	Contextual study of fired clay	4 hours
Task 6	Thin section analysis of fired clays	5
Task 7	Chemical analysis of fired clays	5
Task 8	Illustration and photography of selected fired clay objects	6
Task 9	Contextual study of used and worked stone	4
Task 10	Illustration and photography of selected stone artefacts	8
Task 11	Thin section analysis of selected stone artefacts	3

Retention

All of the fired clay and ceramic building material should be retained for future re-examination. None requires any special storage conditions.

The unworked and unmodified stone should be discarded. The remaining stone should be retained. No special storage conditions are required.

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Osteological assessment on human remains

Human remains were recovered from eight plots along the Easington to Ganstead gas pipeline during two phases of excavation in 2007 and 2008. The remains excavated included six inhumation burials, as well as cremated bone and disarticulated bone (Table 1). The date of the material was unknown or tentative at the time of assessment, but the majority was probably Iron Age or Romano-British in date.

Table 1: Catalogue of burials

Plot	Context	Description	Date
3	3237	Cremated bone	Late Iron Age/ Roman?
8	117008	Cremated bone	Unknown
9	9795	Disarticulated bone	Late Iron Age/ Roman?
9	9796	Inhumation burial	Late Iron Age/ Roman?
25	25067	Disarticulated bone/ Inhumation burial?	Unknown
25	25183	Inhumation burial	Unknown
25	25218	Inhumation burial	Unknown
26	26354	Inhumation burial	Romano-British, or later?
35	35042	Inhumation burial	Late Iron Age/ Roman? (or medieval?)
107	121043	Disarticulated bone, or part Skeleton 121051?	Bronze Age/ Iron Age/ Roman?
107	121051	Inhumation burial	Bronze Age/ Iron Age/ Roman?
107	121051	Cremated bone	Bronze Age/ Iron Age/ Roman?
108	13013	Cremated bone	Bronze Age/ Iron Age/ Roman?

The remains were assessed following English Heritage guidelines (Mays et al. 2002). Each context containing cremated bone was weighed in the bag, and the bone was scanned quickly for any immediately identifiable fragments of human or animal bone. The completeness of the inhumation burials was recorded (<25%, 25-50%, 50-75%, and >75%), and the degree of fragmentation was classed as slight, moderate or severe. The surface preservation of the cortex was scored as 0/1 (good, little surface erosion), 2/3 (moderate), or 4/5 (poor, surface heavily eroded); adapted from McKinley (2004a). The potential of the remains to supply osteological information on age, sex, stature and cranial metrics was assessed, and a note was made of any obvious pathological conditions that would require more detailed recording.

Inhumation Burials

Data on the inhumation burials is presented in Table 2 and discussed according to plot number in Appendix A. In summary, three adults, two non-adults, and an individual of unknown age were present. All skeletons were moderately to severely fragmented, and all had suffered a degree of surface erosion. The latter included erosion of the outer layer, and/or flaking of the bone surface, and in two individuals, the degree of surface erosion was severe. Three individuals were less than 25% complete (Skeleton 26353 comprising only a few tiny fragments), and only one was over 75% complete.

Table 2: Catalogue of inhumation burials

Plot	Context	Condition*			Broad Age Category	Potential for:			Pathology
		C	SP	F		Sex	Stature	Cranial Metrics	
9	9796	50-75%	4/5	Moderate	Adult	Y	N	N	Y: dental disease, joint disease, infectious disease
25	25183	75-100%	2/3	Moderate	Adult	Y	N	N	Y: dental disease, infectious disease, metabolic disease; unusual lesions in spine
25	25218	50-75%	2/3	Moderate	Non-adult	-	-	-	Y: metabolic disease
26	26354	1-25%	4/5	Severe	Unknown	N	N	N	N
35	35042	1-25%	2/3	Moderate	Non-adult	-	-	-	None apparent
107	121051	1-25%	4/5	Severe	Adult	N	N	N	Y: dental disease, metabolic disease?

* C = Completeness; SP = Surface Preservation, adapted from McKinley (2004a); F = Fragmentation; Y: Full analysis possible; N: Full analysis not possible

Disarticulated Bone

Three fragments of eroded and moderately fragmented disarticulated bone from context 9795 probably derived from Skeleton 9796 (Plot 9). A small bag of eroded and severely fragmented bone and a small number of teeth from context 121043 (Plot 7) came from the fill of the pit which contained Skeleton 121051. As such, this material may have been part of Skeleton 121051, or it may have been residual disarticulated bone from the fill. A small quantity of fragmented and eroded non-adult bone was also present in 25067 (Plot 25). It was not clear during the assessment whether these remains represented a single inhumation burial, or disarticulated bones. It is suspected that more than one individual may be represented, and if so this context probably contains disarticulated bone.

Cremated Bone

Small to moderate quantities of burnt or cremated bone were recovered from four contexts (Table 3). One fragment of burnt bone (probably animal bone) was present with Skeleton 121051 (Plot 107), and a small quantity (3.1g) of unidentifiable cremated bone fragments was found in context 13013 (Plot 108). The two remaining contexts (from Plots 3 and 8) both weighed just over 130.0g, and both contained potential human bone although the majority of fragments were unidentifiable.

Table 3: Catalogue of cremated bone

Plot	Context	Weight (g)	ID
3	3237	136.3	Human?
8	117008	132.5	Human?
107	121051	3.4	Animal?
108	13013	3.1	Unknown

Potential

The degree of fragmentation and surface erosion of the inhumation burials will to some extent limit the potential information to be gained from their further study, as will the small sample size. However, further analysis of these skeletons will provide some valuable data (see Table 2

and Appendix A). It may be possible to provide a more precise age for at least two of these individuals, and to determine the sex of two of the adults. Unfortunately, no metrical analysis will be possible for any skeletons, due to the severity of fragmentation. The erosion of the bones and loss of many of the joint surfaces will have removed evidence for pathological conditions, but despite this the presence of pathological lesions was noted in most individuals. Skeleton 25183 (Plot 25) in particular displayed some unusual lesions in the spine that would warrant more detailed study. All three adults had at least some teeth present, allowing the potential to record dental disease, which can provide information on health, diet and oral hygiene.

Disarticulated remains have limited potential for further study. However, in this case the bones from context 9795 were probably part of Skeleton 9796, and bone from context 121043 may have been part of Skeleton 121051, and these possibilities should be evaluated during analysis. Study of the teeth from context 121043 will contribute data on dental health. Analysis may also determine whether the bones from context 25067 represent at least one or two individuals.

The small quantities of cremated bone will also have limited potential for further analysis, as few identifiable fragments were noted during assessment. However, potential human bone was observed in contexts 3237 and 117008 (the latter recovered from an isolated pit), and these may represent token cremation burials.

Recommendations

It is recommended that these skeletons and disarticulated material be analysed in full according to current osteological standards (e.g. Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Cox and Mays 2002), and that the cremated bone be analysed according to standards set out by McKinley (2004b). The possible animal bone fragment with Skeleton 121051 ought to be examined by an animal bone specialist. The osteological data and funerary practices should be compared with other sites of the relevant period(s). It is important that the remains are dated (directly, through dating any associated charcoal deposits, or any artefactual evidence) to enable them to be compared with the appropriate material and discussed accordingly; without a date their value is more limited. Accurate dating of the remains is particularly important in view of the recent discoveries at Easington Natural Gas Terminal, where a small multi-period cemetery was excavated that spanned the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Anglian periods (Holst 2005).

A final consideration is the potential of burnt and unburnt bone in providing an AMS date, which should be possible with fragments over 3-4g in weight. Of the burnt bone, only context 3237 is likely to provide a fragment of the appropriate size. The adult inhumation burials should also be able to provide bone for radiocarbon dating, if they cannot be dated by other means.

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Appendix A: Inhumation burials discussed according to plot

Plot 9

Skeleton 9796 was discovered within an agricultural area, in a grave cut into the top of a probable field boundary ditch. This individual was over 50% complete, but the bone was moderately fragmented and fairly even surface erosion had stripped the outer layer of the cortex. The skeleton was that of an adult, but there is limited potential for a more precise age estimate as the required skeletal elements were either not present or too damaged. It should be possible to estimate sex from the remains of the skull. Pathological conditions were noted.

Plot 25

Two skeletons buried in north-south lozenge-shaped graves were discovered within a complex of features that included ring ditches, rectilinear ditches and post holes. The adult individual (Skeleton 25183) was reasonably complete, although the bones were fragmented. The bone surface was flaking extensively in places, with the resulting loss of surface detail. It should be possible to obtain a more precise age estimate from features of the pelvis and teeth, as well as a sex estimate from the pelvis and skull. Pathological conditions were noted, including unusual lesions in the spine that would warrant more detailed study. The non-adult individual (Skeleton 25218) was less complete, and had also suffered a degree of fragmentation and surface erosion of the bones. It should be possible to determine age based on eruption and development of teeth, and the stage of development of the skeleton. Estimation of sex will not be possible, as the individual was a non-adult. Again, pathological conditions were noted.

Plot 26

A possible inhumation burial (Skeleton 26354) was found within a small pit-like feature (context 26353) that also contained several copper alloy rings and two ferrous objects (possible casket handles). All that survived of this individual was a few tiny fragments of badly degraded bone. Further analysis will provide no additional information regarding age, sex, metrics or pathological conditions.

Plot 35

Skeleton 35042 was excavated from the vicinity of field systems and timber structures. The individual was a non-adult (probably an infant), but was severely incomplete. The bones present had suffered fragmentation and surface erosion, and many were unidentifiable. It is unlikely that a very precise age estimate will be possible.

Plot 107

Skeleton 121051 was an adult buried in a crouched position within a large, irregular oval pit to the west of a large ring ditch. This individual was less than 25% complete, and had suffered severe fragmentation and heavy surface erosion that had left the bone with a powdery texture. It will not be possible to estimate sex, and there is only limited potential to determine a more precise age (based on dental attrition). Pathological conditions were noted.

The Animal Bone Assessment

Introduction

A total of 14375 (102799g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during a program of archaeological works undertaken by Network Archaeology, along the route for the Easington to Ganstead gas pipeline, in East Yorkshire.

Faunal remains were recovered from plots 3, 9, 10, 11, 16, 18, 25, 26, 31, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 45, 47, 51, 53, 56, 59, 65, 68, 73, 74, 75, 86, 88, 98, 103, 104, 107, 108, 110, 111, 113, and 115.

Plots 9, 25, 35 and 108 all produced assemblages over 1000 fragments. Plots 3, 31, 36, 73, 88, 104, 107 and 115 produced assemblages of over 200 fragments. The remaining plots produced much smaller abundances of bone (<100 fragments).

The assemblage was recovered predominantly from pits, ditches, with further remains recovered from ring ditches, layers, animal burials, subsoils and topsoils.

Methodology

For this assessment, 3900 fragments of bone from the assemblage have been fully recorded into a database archive; the remaining 10471 fragments were scanned (See Appendix 1 and 2).

Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986) in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (S/G).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982) and Levine (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

Results

Condition

Bone condition was highly variable within each site assemblage, ranging between grades 2 and 5 on the Lyman criteria (1996), the majority of the assemblage averages between grade 3 and 4, giving an overall condition of moderate to poor.

Due to the condition of the bone, observable traits such as butchery and gnawing were limited within the assemblage. The assemblage was also subject to high fragmentation reducing the number of bones that were measurable.

Table 1 summarises the number of observed traits within the assemblage by plot. As can be seen, the number of observed butchery marks and incidences of gnawing are very low compared to the size of the assemblage, which may be a direct reflection of the overall condition of the assemblage.

The frequencies of the observed traits within the assemblage are directly proportional to the size of the assemblages.

Table 1: Observed traits by plot

Plot	3	9	10	11	16	18	25	26	31	35	36	38	40	41	43	45	47	51	53	56
Butchery	33	17	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	15	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Worked	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gnawing	2	36	0	0	0	0	14	0	1	31	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Burning	1086	312	0	0	0	1	18	1	19	49	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Pathology	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measurable	368	220	0	1	0	0	32	2	8	35	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Tooth Wear	113	55	0	0	0	0	16	0	4	17	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0

continued	59	65	68	73	74	75	86	88	98	103	104	107	108	110	111	113	115	Total
Butchery	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	7	0	0	0	0	93
Worked	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	7
Gnawing	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	7	0	0	0	0	110
Burning	0	16	5	41	2	0	0	7	0	6	161	48	185	0	0	3	107	2074
Pathology	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Measurable	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	11	1	5	42	9	33	0	0	0	24	803
Tooth Wear	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	3	1	1	15	0	3	0	0	0	5	250

Species Representation

Table 2 summarises the number of fragments of bone identified to species or taxon from each individual plot.

Table 2: Species by plot

Species	3	9	10	11	16	18	25	26	31	35	36	38	40
Cetacean													
Equid	6	46					19	20	7	21	3		1
Cattle	52	410					113	6	17	113	13		3
Sheep/Goat	211	749	1	1			146	4	12	136	6		1
Pig	15	133					34	1	2	15	1		
Dog	2	11						1	2	5			
Cat							1			10			
Goose										3	1		
Fowl		1								1			
Corvid										1			
Passer		30											
Bird		1					1			10	1		
Red Deer		1											
Hare										1	1		

Species	3	9	10	11	16	18	25	26	31	35	36	38	40
Rabbit										1			
Mustelidae											2		
Rodent										6			
Large mam.	187	1329	1		1		167	46	125	334	63	1	1
Med. mam.	89	918					148		26	117	26		2
Small mam.										2	2		
Unidentified	259	1850	23			1	589	4	91	509	135		13
N=	**821**	**5479**	**25**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1218**	**82**	**282**	**1285**	**254**	**1**	**21**

…continued:

Species	40	41	43	45	47	51	53	56	59	65	68	73	74	75	86
Cetacean															
Equid	1					8						15		4	1
Cattle	3	3	3	3		10					1	70		1	1
Sheep/Goat	1					10						43			
Pig												3			
Dog						3						3			
Cat															
Goose															
Fowl															
Corvid															
Passer															
Bird															
Red Deer															
Hare															
Rabbit															
Mustelidae															
Rodent															
Large mam.	1	3	6	1	1	27	11	1	1			179	2	6	19
Med. mam.	2					8				16		121		2	6
Small mam.															
Unidentified	13		56	26	1	24					5	328			2
N=	**21**	**6**	**65**	**30**	**2**	**90**	**11**	**1**	**1**	**16**	**6**	**762**	**2**	**13**	**29**

…continued:

Species	88	98	103	104	107	108	110	111	113	115	208	Total
Cetacean		1										1
Equid	2	1	1	28	3	30			11	7	1	235
Cattle	56	6	13	69	21	89	2		3	57	7	1142
Sheep/Goat	21	3	2	131	42	90			5	27	2	1643
Pig	1	1	1	13	4	46			1	10		281
Dog			1	1	1	6				1		37
Cat												11
Goose												4
Fowl												2
Corvid												1
Passer												30
Bird												13
Red Deer												1
Hare												2
Rabbit												1

Species	88	98	103	104	107	108	110	111	113	115	208	Total
Mustelidae												2
Rodent												6
Large mam.	144	33	8	270	38	315	8	4	20	336	18	3706
Med. mam.	17	4	8	206	36	189			2	42	1	1984
Small mam.												4
Unidentified	78	4	37	169	55	859			1	145	5	5269
N=	**319**	**53**	**71**	**887**	**200**	**1624**	**10**	**4**	**43**	**625**	**34**	**14375**

Sheep/goat remains are the most predominant species identified within the assemblage. Cattle remains were the next most abundant remains identified, with smaller numbers of equid and pig also present. Dog, cat, goose and domestic fowl were also identified within the assemblage. Isolated fragments of Cetacean (Whale/porpoise family), Corvidae (Crow family), Passeriformes (small song birds), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), hare (Lepus europaeus), rabbit, mustelidae (Weasel/Stoat family) and rodent were also identified as present.

A small number of animal burials were identified within the assemblage, and therefore the presence of articulated remains may have slightly skewed the general abundances of the represented species. For the purposes of assessment this bias has not been addressed at this stage.

Contexts of Interest

Plot 26 Context 26020

A single fragment of bone from a rather large animal, tentatively considered to be potentially from aurochs, was recovered from layer (26020). The bone fragment was of poor preservation and requires re-visiting, for further identification of the species; however, Neolithic flints were also recovered from the deposit, and therefore the presence of aurochs is not totally unlikely.

Plot 98, Context 119968

A single cetacean vertebra was recovered from ditch [119970]. Sizable whale remains (report this volume) were recovered from post-medieval deposits within Plot 9; however, this solitary example hints at further exploitation of the cetacean species.

Discussion

The scheme of archaeological works undertaken along the Easington to Ganstead Gas pipeline has produced a large animal bone assemblage. However, when the remains are attributed to the individual plots across the route, many of the assemblages are very small and provide little further information. Plots 10, 11, 16, 18, 26, 38, 41, 43, 45, 47, 51, 53, 56, 59, 65, 68, 74, 86, 98, 103, 110, 111, 113 and 208 produced very small assemblages of animal bone that provide very little further information, save the presence of the taxa identified, no further work beyond the production of an archive is recommended for these plots.

Plot 3, 31, 36, 73, 88, 104, 107 and 115 all produced relatively small assemblages; however, there is some potential within these assemblages to gain some information on the general trends underlying husbandry practices and economies undertaken on site.

Plot 9 predominantly represents a late Iron Age settlement overlain by a later Romano-British field system. The largest collection of animal bone was recovered from this site, representing approximately 33% of the overall assemblage. The size of the assemblage provides good potential for further study with high potential to produce information on the animal husbandry practices and economies that serviced the site.

Moderate assemblages were recovered from plots 25, 35 and 108 representing late Iron Age-Romano British settlement/activity, with some medieval remains also represented on sites 35 and 108. These assemblages again show moderate potential to provide further information on the animal husbandry practices and economies that serviced the site.

The assemblage from Plot 9 provides the best potential for further analysis; however, due to the relative contemporary nature of many of the assemblages across the pipeline, the analysis of these sites allows a unique opportunity to study and compare these fairly contemporary rural settlements, with the potential to assess variation in the practices and economies undertaken at these sites, and of course the sites from the earlier phase of works undertaken on the Ganstead to Asselby pipeline.

Both schemes of work provide excellent potential to provide hither to unknown information on the economies undertaken on these rural settlements across the landscape of East Yorkshire.

Recommendations

The following actions are recommended for the analysis and publication stage of work:

- Check identification of bird and fish species, including any material added from the environmental samples;
- Calculate minimum number of individuals from the assemblages to more accurately determine abundances of each species, removing bias caused by the presence of partial/complete skeletons;
- Analyse materials with finalised phasing data to check patterns across phases where possible;
- Analyse tooth wear and epiphyseal ageing data to assess potential husbandry strategies;
- Carry out element analysis to try to establish any evidence of trade of meat joints off site;
- Analyse deposits and spatial arrangements to suggest any sequence or method to deposition, or activity areas;
- Incorporate any animal bone materials from the environmental samples, to provide as full a picture of animal utilisation as possible;
- Compare with other similar assemblages such as both regionally and nationally where data is available;
- Rework the archive record data to provide a suitable report for the smaller, route wide assemblages;
- Carry out inter-site comparisons between contemporary sites along the route of the pipeline to establish environmental and economic influences on husbandry practice variation.

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The whale bone

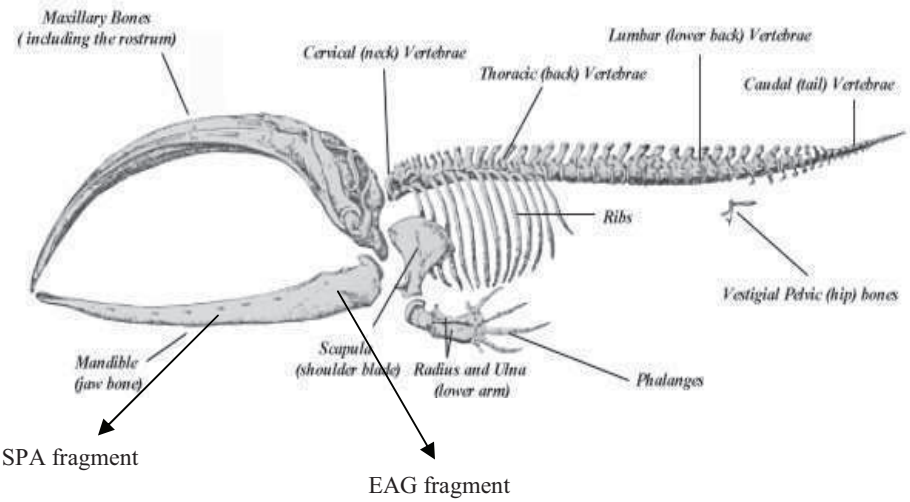
Paul Flintoft, in consultation with Richard Sabin

A large fragment of whale bone was recovered during excavation of the Iron Age and Roman site at Burton Constable (Plot 9). This fragment was taken to the Natural History Museum stores in Wandsworth for examination by Richard Sabin, on 27th May 2009. The purpose of the examination was to establish the taxonomy of the bone fragment and to receive suggestions and recommendations for further analysis.

The interest in this whale bone fragment is enhanced as it is the second such find from recent pipelines, a similar piece being recovered from Sproatley to Aldbrough pipeline in 2005. Both fragments were identified as being from whale jaw bones. The Sproatley to Aldbrough fragment (4563) S.F. 2600, measures 0.97m by 0.37m by 0.29m and has a cross-section similar to an elongated triangle. The Easington to Ganstead bone S.F. 1223 is larger, measuring 0.7m by 0.54m by 0.42m and included the proximal articular surface. There is a large transverse cut in this surface with a broad V-shaped profile.

The bone was found in a large pit, set in an upright position, with the rounded bulb of the articular surface at the base of the pit. The pit was in the line of the existing hedgerow between Plot 9 and the field to the north, Plot 8. This provenance suggests that the bone was one half of a whalebone arch forming a gateway between the two fields. Whalebone arches were fashionable landscape features during the lifetime of the Humber whaling fleet, in the seventeenth to early nineteenth centuries. The Constable family, owners of the Burton Constable estate, had a long association with whaling, both commercially and in the capacity as Lords Paramount of the Seigniory of Holderness, with hereditary rights to receive stranded fishes royal on the Holderness coast.

Examination confirmed that the fragment was the mandible of a bowhead (or Greenland right) whale (*Balaena mysticetus* L.).



The majority of the recorded whale bone arches in the East Riding of Yorkshire are of this species (Richard Sabin, pers. comm).

The Sproatley to Aldbrough fragment, from the central part of the mandible of a rather larger individual, presented greater difficulties of identification, but fortunately the nerve cavities occur at a frequency which indicates that this fragment is also from a bowhead.

By comparison with the Sproatley to Aldbrough bone, the EAG fragment was in far better condition, unusually so for a bone from a whale bone arch, the majority of which are badly degraded.

Because of the relatively good preservation, the EAG fragment has potential to provide samples for further analysis. The Natural History Museum is collaborating with other international repositories of cetacean material in an ongoing research programme using isotopic and DNA analysis to map the genetic diversity and seasonality of various species of whale, and the EAG bone could make a useful contribution to this research.

An assessment of the plant macrofossils and other organic remains

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Introduction and method

This report presents the results of the assessment of environmental samples take from 809 contexts in the course of excavations carried out on the route of the Easington to Ganstead gas pipeline in the East Riding of Yorkshire during pre-construction works and construction in 2007 and 2008. Sampled contexts included the fills of ring gullies, rectilinear ditches, curvilinear and linear features, pits and postholes.

The pipeline route passes through the Holderness Peninsula, a low-lying, glacially formed gently rolling landscape. The land is almost entirely arable farmland and is underlain by Cretaceous chalk overlain by deep glacial tills and boulder clay. The soils of the Holderness Peninsula are generally clay based and cover:

- naturally wet, loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats
- slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage
- slowly permeable seasonally wet, slightly acid but base rich loamy and clayey soils.

Each parcel of land or field crossed by the pipeline route was identified by a plot number, ranging from Plot 1 at the western end of the pipeline route to Plot 115 at the eastern end. There were formal archaeological excavations in twenty-two of the plots; these have been given site names. Monitoring to construction work also identified a number of isolated features elsewhere on the pipeline route.

Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on all of the of the bulk environmental samples in order to assess their environmental and artefactual potential and to provide further information regarding the depositional processes involved in their formation.

The whole earth samples were normally of 40 litres, or the whole of the excavated deposit where that was smaller than 40 litres. In most cases, a sub-sample of 10 litres of each sample was manually floated and sieved through a Siraf style flotation tank. Samples that were thought to have particularly significant artefact assemblages or were suspected of containing human skeletal material were completely processed; recovered finds were then removed for quantification and analysis.

The residue from each sample was retained, described and scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flot was dried slowly and scanned at x40 magnification for charred and uncharred botanical remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at North Pennines Archaeology. Plant taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

The retent, like the residue from wet sieving, will contain any larger items of bone, heavy biological remains including waterlogged botanical material, and any artefacts. The flot or floating fraction will generally contain organic material such as plant matter, fine bones, cloth, leather and insect remains. A rapid scan at this stage was done to allow further recommendations to be made as to the potential for further study by entomologists or palaeobotanists, with a view to retrieving vital economic information from the samples.

Favourable preservation conditions can lead to the retrieval of organic remains that may produce a valuable suite of information, in respect of the depositional environment of the material, thus enabling

assessment of anthropogenic activity, seasonality and climate and elements of the economy associated with the features from which the samples are removed.

The retent samples were also scanned with a hand magnet to retrieve magnetic material, particularly the residues of metallurgical activity such as hammer scale, spheroid hammer scale and fuel-ash slag. Vitrified material might also be indicative of other high temperature non-metallurgical processes. Processing procedures and nomenclature follows the conventions set out by the Archaeological Datasheets of the Historical Metallurgical Society (1995) and the English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines publication (2001). Most samples produced magnetic material in varying degrees; however, the majority of this material consisted of naturally magnetic minerals such as small particles of haematite, or of material of uncertain provenance, which, due to its heavily corroded nature, could not be classified under the four groups mentioned above. In this case material that was not clearly derived from a cultural provenance was classed as assorted magnetic material.

In consultation with Network Archaeology Ltd, the archaeological adviser to National Grid and the English Heritage (EH) Regional Science Advisor, a protocol for selecting samples for further analysis has been agreed. This includes provision for all samples from ring ditch terminals and rear sections to be fully investigated.

In this report context numbers appear in brackets thus ( ). Results are presented by Plot number in numerical order. The results for each processed sample from which charred and other plant macrofossil remains were recovered are summarised, plot by plot, in tables at the end of this report. Full assessment records have been supplied digitally as Excel spreadsheets, which will be included in the site archive. Reference to seeds in the text is made using the richness scale of 1 = present, 2 = frequent and 3 = abundant.

Results

Plot 3

Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on 67 bulk environmental samples from the archaeological features at Plot 3, which included eaves drip gullies of Iron Age or early Roman buildings, and field or enclosure boundary ditches of Roman date.

All the samples produced small flots that mainly contained charcoal, modern roots and woody plant parts. Very few seeds or charred grains were recovered from any of the samples. The main component of the flots was usually modern roots and woody plant parts with small amounts of charcoal. Charred grains were found in 34 of the 67 samples, though mostly these were indeterminate grains. Some may be used for radiocarbon dating.

Samples 3204 (3029), 3205 (3064), 3206 (3055), 3209 (3087), 3215 (3141), 3216 (3147), 3217 (3150), 3219 (3091), 3222 (3174), 3223 (3224), 3224 (3233), 3227 (3237), 3229 (3066), 3231 (3229), 3232 (3221), 3233 (3247), 3234 (3245), 3235 (3248), 3236 (3059), 3239 (3261), 3245 (3286), 3246 (3287), 3254 (3208), 3255 (3192), 3256 (3300), 3257 (3304), 3258 (3306), 3261 (3281) and 3273 (3313) contained indeterminate cereal grain. Among these 3206 (3055), 3207 (3070), 3233 (3247) and 3258 (3306) contained amounts of chaff. Barley varieties were recovered from samples 3211 (3093), 3227 (3237) and 3234 (3245). Oat varieties were found in samples 3211 (3093), 3217 (3150), 3261 (3281), 3264 (3145) and 3274 (3091). Wheat varieties were found in samples 3222 (3174), 3227 (3237), 3234 (3245) and 3254 (3208).

Of these Samples 3206 (3055), 3211 (3093), 3227 (3237), 3233 (3247), 3234 (3245), 3235 (3248), 3254 (3208) and 3258 (3396) contained enough charred grain for a radiocarbon date to be carried out should it be necessary. Several other samples from this plot provided charcoal that could, with further examination and careful selection, also be useful for radiocarbon dating purposes. This charred

material, especially the grain, would give good dates to provide accurate intervals of use for the features requiring dating.

A seed of *Faba* in sample 3227 (3237), the fill of a Roman pit, and one of *Pisum sativum* in 3251 (3296), the fill of a Roman ditch, were also recovered. These species are cultivated crops and the seeds were charred. As they were both from features dated to the Roman period it suggests that, in this period, they were being grown and processed for food. The presence of a large amount of charcoal in the retent of sample 3227 (3237) with bone and teeth might suggest this was a domestic waste pit.

Heavy residues from this plot were not rich in ecofacts, their matrix generally made up of stones and gravel with small amounts of charcoal, bone (burnt and unburnt) and occasionally small snail shells, small mammal bone and small twigs. A few samples contained fragments of bone, sometimes calcined (burnt), but none in significant amounts. Most of the samples contained a degree of magnetic material. This occurred as geological material usually though and there was little evidence of metal working on the site.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential

It is proposed that the samples from ring gully fills: 3222 (3174) 3258 (3306) and 3240 (3262) should be analysed further, with the remainder of each sample being fully processed and assessed for macro-botanical remains and further discussed in the full analysis report to follow.

Few significant macrofossils were recovered from Plot 3 to aid the interpretation of the features from which the samples came, except for samples 3227 (3237) and 3251 (3296). There is limited potential for any of this material to go for further analysis. No further work is recommended for the remainder of these samples due to the low numbers of plant remains recovered, especially charred grain.

Plot 9

Plot 9 is a multi-phase site with evidence of late Iron Age or early Roman settlement characterised by at least five possible eaves drip gullies and associated pits. A series of linear ditches probably represent part of a system of fields or enclosures which was established during the Roman period. Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on 213 bulk environmental samples from the excavation of Plot 9.

Discussion Plot 9

All the samples produced small flots that mainly contained charcoal, modern roots, woody plant parts but few seeds. Only 81 of the 211 flots contained charred cultivated crop remains. Of these 76 contained charred indeterminate grains, 7 contained charred oat grains, 6 contained charred barley grains, 2 contained charred wheat grains, 3 contained charred *Faba* species and one contained a charred seed of *Pisum sativum*.

Indeterminate charred grains were found in samples 3300 (9050), 3301 (9137), 3302 (9143), 3306 (9165), 3307 (9167), 3310 (9081), 3317 (9238), 3319 (9256), 3321 (9236), 3324 (9220), 3332 (9285), 3343 (9381), 3349 (9311), 3350 (4661), 3353 (9475), 3354 (9449), 3357 (9508), 3358 (9463), 3359 (9481), 3362 (9498), 3363 (9518), 3364 (9494), 3366 (9657), 3369 (9624), 3374 (9602), 3377 (9503), 3380 (9795), 3381 (119456), 3383 (9797), 3385 (9745), 3389 (9761), 3390 (9763), 3394 (9527), 3399 (9920), 3401 (9889), 3403 (9869), 3404 (9865), 3405 (9945), 3408 (9953), 3409 (9979), 3410 (9962), 3414 (9991), 3421 (9960), 3429 (118071), 3430 (118096), 3432 (118106), 3433 (118107), 3434 (118111), 3438 (118145), 3441 (118157), 3446 (118182), 3451 (118425), 3452 (118243), 3455 (118304), 3456 (118191), 3460 (118218), 3474 (118444), 3475 (118446), 3478 (118497), 3479 (118505), 3480 (118505), 3481 (118416), 3482 (118531), 3484 (118542), 3485 (118345), 3493 (118522), 3495 (118671), 3498 (118714), 3501 (118735), 3502 (118731), 3505 (118775), 3513 (118832), 3515 (118849), 3516 (118842), 3517 (118844) and 3534 (118908).

Charred grain from barley varieties was found in samples 3317 (9238), 3321 (9236), 3325 (9250), 3368 (9623), 3403 (9869), 3410 (9962) and 3482 (118531). Charred grain from oat varieties were found in samples 3300 (9050), 3317 (9238), 3321 (9236), 3388 (9853), 3401 (9889), 3421 (9960), 3438 (118145). Charred grain from wheat varieties was found in samples 3300 (9050) and 3317 (9238). Charred seed from *Faba* species were found in samples 3388 (9853), 3421 (9960) and 3433 (118107). A seed from *Pisum sativum* was found in sample 3421 (9960).

Heavy residues from this plot were not rich either, their matrix generally made up of small amounts of charcoal, modern roots and woody plant parts with burnt clay in some samples. A few samples contained fragments of bone, sometimes calcined (burnt), but none in significant quantities to form a meaningful assemblage. Most of the samples contained a degree of magnetic material. This occurred as geological material, however, and there was no evidence of metal working on this plot.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential for Plot 9

The following samples are recommended for further analysis on the basis of the significance of the context and the significance of the plant remains. Samples suitable for radiocarbon dating are also listed.

Samples from contexts of particular significance, especially those associated with the settlement area, are: 3300 (9050), 3315 (9189), 3317 (9238), 3330 (9304), 3342 (9403), 3383 (9797), 3401 (9889), 3425 (118053), 3426 (118054), 3489 (118596), 3369 (9624), 3405 (9945), 3441 (118159), 3410 (9962), 3421 (9960), 3438 (118145), 3495 (118671), 3408 (9953), 3321 (9236), 3325 (9250), 3327 (9298), 3328 (9299), 3329 (9230), 3403 (9869), 3482 (118531).

In addition, the following samples from charcoal rich deposits, have a higher potential for producing significant assemblages of plant remains:3433 (118107), 3434 (118111), 3510 (118802), 3350 (9461),3358 (9463), 3366 (9657), 3488 (118596).

Some of the samples produced material suitable for radiocarbon dating, should artefact typology not provide secure dates. Samples 3300 (9050), 3317 (9238), 3321 (9236), 3325 (9250), 3350 (9461), 3358 (9463), 3366 (9657), 3369 (99624), 3388 (9853), 3401 (9889), 3403 (9869), 3405 (9945), 3408 (9953), 3410 (9962), 3421 (9960), 3433 (118107), 3438 (118145), 3441 (118159) and 3495 (118671) all contained material suitable for radiocarbon dating should it be required.

Only a limited number of plant macrofossils that are likely to aid the interpretation of the features from which they came were recovered in samples from Plot 9. On the whole there is little potential in the material for further assessment but further work on certain contexts may aid the interpretation of features as listed above. These will be discussed in the full analysis report that will follow after the processing and analysis of the pertinent material.

Plot 25

Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on 82 bulk environmental samples from deposits from Plot 25 which incuded the fills of a late Iron Age or early Roman eaves drip gullies, the remains of field or enclosure boundaries dated to the Roman period and discrete features which may be the remains of postholes, possibly forming a rectangular building associated with the field or enclosure systems.

The samples all produced small flots that mainly contained charcoal, modern roots, woody plant parts and few seeds. Few flots contained charred grains. Samples 400 (25018), 404 (25020), 409 (25026), 410 (25027), 414 (25067), 430 (25096), 442 (25118), 443 (25120), 454 (25061), 469 (25178), 471 (25183), 474 (25174), 482 (25200), contained charred cereal grain; all of which were indeterminate

except for 454 (25061), which contained a grain of an oat variety. Some of this material may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Sample 450 (25063) was the silty fill of a ditch intersection. The flot measured 100mls and was made up mainly of seeds of *Sambucus* species with some small snail shells also present. This suggests that the ditch had remained open for some time and was possibly a moist environment to support the presence of the snails. The seeds were not charred or mineralised suggesting that they were recent intruders or may have been preserved by being in the moist environment as they have tough outer coatings.

Again Sample 453 (25050) was a ditch fill from the slumped material. As well as seed of *Euphorbia*, *Rubus* and unidentified species in the flot, small snail shells were again present, with seed of *Sambucus* species were abundant in the 20ml flot. This may have been another area that remained open as a ditch before becoming filled.

Heavy residues from this plot were not rich either, their matrix generally made up of small amounts of charcoal, modern roots and woody plant parts. Sample 483 (25183) came from a burial context and contained a significant amount of bone fragments. The remainder of the sample needs processing to retrieve this material as it is human and can add to the analysis of the burial context. The rest of the samples contained fragments of bone but none in significant amounts. Much of the bone collected was small mammal bone, which may be the result of later burrowing.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential Plot 25

Many of the samples produced only small amounts of organic material that added little to the information of the context from which they came. The samples in this section may prove interesting if it is determined that they come from structural remains.

Samples identified as having potential to contain structural material, in particular evidence of the use of thatching material are: 412 (25047), 418 (25079) 421 (25084), 404 (25020), 419 (25080), 420 (25081), 422 (25085), 423 (25086), 424 (25088), 425 (25090), 426 (25092).

Sample 414 (25067) came from fill of a possible infant grave or pit containing redeposited infant remains. Sample 491 (25219) also came from a possible grave, and sample 483 (25183) contained bone fragments that included human remains in the retent. It is recommended that these three samples are completely processed to recover any further human skeletal material.

Plot 26

Two scatters of worked flint pre-dated the other features at the site and environmental results from the scatters are discussed elsewhere. Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on 42 bulk environmental samples from other features on Plot 26, including two possible barrows, a small penannular eaves drip gully, a small square enclosure, and several Roman boundary ditches, which the geophysical survey suggested radiate out from a focus a short distance to the west of the northern limit of the site.

The samples all produced small flots that mainly contained charcoal, modern roots, woody plant parts and few seeds. Few flots contained charred grains. Indeterminate charred grains were found in samples 352 (26096), 353 (26103), 354 (26062) 363 (26103), 366 (26290) and 391 (26496). Amounts of charred chaff were also found in sample 352 (26096) and 363 (26103). The charred material was present in very small amounts.

Sample 353 (26103) contained a high proportion of charcoal, approximately 70% of the total retent and flot sample. Full information on the context and feature would lead to a clearer understanding of its deposition.

Heavy residues from this plot were not rich either, their matrix generally made up of small amounts of charcoal, modern roots and woody plant parts. Samples 375 (26046), 651 (26402) and 356 (26085) also contained small snail shells. Identification of these would have the potential to clarify the nature of the habitat of the immediate region, but the low levels of plant remains would make this of questionable benefit.

A few samples contained fragments of bone, sometimes calcined (burnt), but none in significant amounts. Most of the samples contained a degree of magnetic material. This occurred as geological material, however, and there was no evidence of metal working on the site.

The flot from Sample 393 (26517), a ditch fill, had small twigs and woody plant parts in quantity in both the retent and the flot. This suggests that the ditch was open for a period.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential Plot 26

The number of plant macrofossils recovered from Plot 26 was limited. However, further processing and analysis is recommended for samples from the features believed to be part of the prehistoric funerary landscape as these are of considerable potential interest despite their generally sterile fills. Even small amounts of organic matter recovered from these features would be of use. Samples 355 (26083), 356 (26085), 357 (26043), 366 (26290), 373 (26234) and 388 (26449) are recommended for further analysis.

In addition, further analysis of sample 353 (26103), with approximately 70% of charcoal in its total retent and flot may lead to a clearer understanding of its deposition and help to clarify the nature of the context and feature.

Sample 369 (26377) contained degraded bone from a grave. The rest of the sample ahould be processed and the bone extracted for analysis by a specialist to determine more detail on the burial environment and the remains.

Plot 31

Twenty-one contexts from this plot were sampled, the samples produced small flots in each case, and few plant remains were preserved in any of them apart from small amounts of charcoal. The site included an Iron Age or early Roman settlement and later Roman agricultural activity.

The samples from Plot 31 all produced small flots containing mainly modern roots and very little charred material that mainly consisted of charcoal. Occasional seeds were also present in some of the samples but none in sufficient quantities to help determine the origins of the features from which they came.

The flot from sample 670 (31050) contained seed of the rush and dock species. The flot from Sample 671 (31509) contained a sedge nutlet and common meadow rue. All these species are species of wetlands. The presence of dock and fat-hen also suggests damper ground. Both these samples were from ditch fills, and these ditches are likely to have been waterlogged or very damp to sustain the presence of such plant species. There is no evidence, though, to suggest that the seeds are of archaeological origin as none of them were charred or mineralised.

Burnt flint occurred in the retents of samples 651 (31053) a pit fill, 652 (31068) a possible fenceline ditch, 661 (31063) the fill of a ring ditch and 664 (31504) the primary fill of a pit and might suggest a prehistoric date for these features.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential for Plot 31

Samples 662 (31058) and 665 (31507) both came from the ring gully fills; further processing and analysis is recommended for these samples.

There were no significant numbers of seeds or charred grains in the other samples to warrant further analysis. The retents were mainly stones and gravel and the flots were mainly modern roots and woody plant parts with few seeds or charred material present. No significant macrofossils were recovered from Plot 31 to aid the interpretation of the features from which the samples came. There is little potential in any of this material for further assessment apart from that listed above. No further work is recommended for any of the other samples due to the low numbers of plant remains recovered, especially charred grain.

Plot 35

Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on 76 bulk environmental samples from the excavation a late Iron Age or early Roman settlement along with a late Saxon field system which developed into a medieval field system at Plot 35. The medieval phases of activity are associated with are recorded deserted medieval village.

Most of the samples produced small flots that mainly contained charcoal, modern roots, woody plant parts and few seeds. Cereal grains were found in 50 of the 76 samples (or c.65% of the samples). This is a higher presentation than in many other plots but proportions of cereal grains are still too low to make strong statistically appropriate conclusions. Sample 968 (35498) was the only possible exception, this sample containing relatively high numbers of cereal grains, the grain occurring as wheat, barley, oats and indeterminate species. The other samples with numbers of cereal grains included 591 (35365) and 952 (35393), both with eight grains, and 980 (35460) with eleven. These samples need further investigation to provide a full interpretation, correlating with all the other information about the contexts from which they came.

Grains from oat varieties were found in samples 560 (35084), 565 (35128), 569 (35188), 570 (35203), 573 (35164), 577 (35241), 578 (35243), 580 (35222), 587 (35365), 588 (35365), 589 (35365), 590 (35365), 591 (35365), 599 (35393), 952 (35393), 954 (35393), 955 (35393), 959 (35476), 978 (35462), 962 (35382) and 969 (35513). Grains from barley varieties were found in samples 565 (35128), 570 (35203), 586 (35365), 590 (35365), 591 (35365) and 952 (35393). Grain from wheat varieties were found in samples 565 (35128), 573 (35164), 591 (35365) and 952 (35393).

Indeterminate cereal species were recovered from samples 552 (35053), 555 (35063), 556 (35064), 557 (35082), 558 (35081), 559 (35078), 561 (35100), 562 (35085), 563 (35109), 564 (35110), 565 (35128), 567 (35154), 568 (35156), 569 (35188), 570 (35203), 571 (35160), 572 (35161), 573 (35164), 577 (35241), 578 (35243), 579 (35248), 580 (35222), 582 (35270), 583 (35271), 586 (35365), 587 (35365), 588 (35365), 589 (35365), 590 (35365), 591 (35365), 599 (35393), 952 (35393), 953 (35393), 954 (35393), 955 (35393), 956 (35393), 958 (35393), 959 (35476), 962 (35382), 963 (35374), 965 (35371), 969 (35513), 970 (35287), 976 (35275), 978 (35462), 979 (35463) and 980 (35460). In all charred chaff fragments were found in sample 578 (35243) with charred *Pisum sativum* found in samples 565 (35128) and 959 (35476).

Heavy residues from this plot were not rich either, their matrix generally made up of small amounts of bone (burned and unburned), charcoal, modern roots and woody plant parts. A few samples contained fragments of bone but none in significant amounts. Much of the bone collected was small mammal bone, which may be the result of later burrowing into the features.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential Plot 35

Samples from the ring gully fills, recommended for further analysis and processing include: 594 (35355), 970 (35287), 976 (35239) and 977 (35239).

Samples from medieval contexts containing relatively high numbers of seeds are also recommended for further processing and analysis as they have some potential for providing evidence of the activities and economy of the medieval settlement: these included samples 557 (35082), 558 (35081), 559 (35078).

Samples from charcoal-rich pit fills are also recommended for further analysis, including samples 561 (35100), 563 (35109) and 564 (35110), as they may produce evidence of the nature and function of the feature. Further analysis of sample 969 (35513) may also help to clarify the nature of the large feature from which it derived.

Several samples from an area of the site thought to have lain within the interior of a structure are also considered to be worthwhile analysing further; this could include samples 586 (35365), 587 (35365), 588 (35365), 589 (35365), 590 (35365), 591 (35365), 592 (35365), 593 (35365), 599 (35393), 952 (35393), 953 (35393), 954 (35393), 955 (35393), 956 (35393), 957 (35393) or 958 (35393).

Sample 565 (35128), of an in situ burnt deposit from within a possible posthole, samples 965 (35371) and 968 (35498) from a charcoal rich deposit associated with and oven-like feature and sample 980 (35460) from another charcoal-rich deposit are also recommended for further processing and analysis.

Further processing of sample 553 (35043), from the fill of grave, is recommended in order to retrieve all possible human skeletal material and any associated artefacts.

Though some samples produced higher than average numbers of seed types than found on sites elsewhere on the pipeline route, they do not allow conclusions to be made of the site as a whole. Samples 573 (35164) and 591 (35365) have the most varied seed assemblages, but even though the numbers of species are greatest of any assessed, they would not be sufficiently rich to allow statistically sound conclusions to be drawn about the features with which they are associated.

Thus macrofossils recovered from Plot 35 are limited in their ability to aid interpretation of the features from which the samples came and the potential of much of this material is similarly limited Apart from those samples discussed above, no further work is recommended.

Plot 36

A series of possible late Iron Age or early Roman eaves drip gullies were revealed at the site along with linear features which most likely represent fields or enclosures. Many of the lower fills within these ditches have quite humic fills and clays, which do not appear to have been exposed to an oxidising environment at any point.

Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on 12 bulk environmental samples from the excavation of Plot 36. The samples produced small flots in each case, and few plant remains were preserved in any of them. The flots mainly contained charcoal, modern roots, woody plant parts but few seeds. Few flots contained charred grains. Indeterminate charred grains were found in Sample 4137 (119269) and 4141 (119836). Amounts of charred oats and barley were also found in Sample 4138 (119295).

Samples 4132 (119185) and 4135 (119207) contained very few seeds but they were identifiable. However, they presented no traces of being burnt or mineralised and as such were probably modern intruders. They were mostly fat-hen although sample 4132 (119185) also contained seeds of Campion, chickweed, common nettle and a few docks.

Heavy residues from this plot were not rich either, their matrix generally made up of small amounts of charcoal, modern roots and woody plant parts. Samples 4135 (119207), 4136 (119245) and 4137 (119269) also contained small snail shells.

A few samples contained fragments of bone, sometimes calcined (burnt), but none in significant amounts. Most of the samples contained a degree of magnetic material. This occurred as geological material though and there was no evidence of metal working on the site.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential Plot 36

Sample 4135 (119207) from the lower fill of enclosure ditch (118202), and samples 4138 (119295), 4139 (119832) and 4141 (119836), all ring gully fills, are recommended or further analysis.

Few significant macrofossils were recovered from Plot 36 to aid the interpretation of the features from which the samples came. There is little potential in any of this material for further assessment apart from the samples listed above. No further work is recommended for any of the other samples.

Plot 47

Six samples were taken from the features in this plot: a ring gully two linear feature. The ring gully, interpreted as a late Iron Age or early Roman building, was the lowest of any of the settlement features along the pipeline route, in an area that is likely to have been wetland from the Neolithic period until widespread drainage of the wider area began during the medieval period.

The contexts sampled produced small flots in each case, and a few plant remains were preserved in all of them. Charcoal and charred grains were also recovered. Samples 3003 (4735) and 3004 (4726) produced small flots that mainly contained charcoal, modern roots, woody plant parts and few seeds, Sample 3004 (4726) contained two indeterminate charred grains. These samples were both 100% recovered for artefact recovery but this too proved of little benefit, as there were just a very few fragments of pottery recovered and no other items.

The samples all produced very small flots, which contained mostly modern roots and some charcoal fragments. The few seeds recovered appeared to be modern as they were not charred or mineralised. The charred grains recovered from the samples in Plot 47 were unidentifiable but could be used for radiocarbon dating.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential Plot 47

Sample 3003 (4735), from the fill of a possible early ditch, and sample 3004 (4726) from the fill of gully **4720**, have already both been fully processed, but are recommended for inclusion in the full analysis report. Samples 4111 (119056) and 4112 (119066), from ditch fills, and the two remaining samples from the ring gully: 4113 (119071) and 4114 (119073) are recommended for further processing and analysis.

Plot 51

Two rectilinear enclosures and the remains of two possible eaves drip gullies of possible late Iron Age or early Roman date were excavated at the site along with a possible well or watering hole. A number of smaller pits may mark the outlines of at least one further building.

The samples all produced small flots, which contained very little plant material apart from roots and other modern contaminants, such as woody plant parts. Very little charcoal was found. Charred material recovered included an oat in sample 662 (51014), and indeterminate grains in samples 661 (51008), 662 (51014), 669 (51031), and 680 (51059).

Seeds were found in most of the samples, mainly as fat-hen and docks, both common weed species of damp ground. A rush nutlet was recovered from sample 670 (51049) and a sedge nutlet and seed of common meadow rue and fat-hen from sample 671 (51060), all plants of wet or damp habitats. These contexts were from a large feature, suggesting it may have been holding water for them to propagate, although as they were neither mineralised nor charred they could well have been modern intruders and not from the archaeological phase of the feature.

The retents did not contain any significant ecofacts or artefacts and consisted mainly of stones and gravel, occasionally with some charcoal and bone fragments. No snail shells, which could have helped to determine the ecosystem existing at the time of deposition of the samples from which they came, were recovered.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential Plot 51

Further processing and analysis of samples from ring gully fills is recommended: samples 678 (51107), 679 (51101) and 682 (51113). Other samples from potentially significant fills include samples 670 (51049), 680 (51059) and 681 (51096).

Few significant macrofossils were recovered from Plot 51 to aid the interpretation of the features from which the samples came. There is little potential in any of this material for further assessment except the ones selected above, and no further work is recommended for any of the other samples.

Plot 68

Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on 26 bulk environmental samples from 29 contexts from the excavation of Plot 68. Sampled features included two possible late Iron Age or early Roman eaves drip gullies and features associated with possible fencelines of the same period.

The samples all produced small flots that contained mainly charcoal, modern roots, woody plant parts and few seeds. Few flots contained charred grains. Indeterminate charred grains were found in samples 4315 (119456), 4317 (119479), 4318 (119498), 4319 (119504), 4322 (119530) and 4325 (120101). Among these, samples 4315 (119456) and 4317 (119479) also contained barley and 4319 (119504) contained an oat grain. Small amounts of charred chaff were also found in sample 4302 (119305). This material is not significant enough for further study but it may provide material for dating purposes should it be required.

Heavy residues from this plot were not rich either; their matrix generally made up of small amounts of bone, charcoal, charred plant and burnt clay. Sample 4325 (120101) contained a relatively high amount of bone in the heavy residue that ay be useful in identifying the nature and function of pit from which it came.

A few samples contained fragments of bone, sometimes calcined (burnt), but none in significant amounts. Most of the samples contained a degree of magnetic material. This occurred as geological material, though, and provides no evidence of metal working on the site. However, sample 4309 (119336) contained magnetic material and charcoal in the heavy residue, the magnetic material containing both hammerscale and spheroidal hammer slag. This suggests iron working activity occurred in this vicinity, possibly utilising both welding and smithing activities.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential Plot 68

Samples from the curvilinear ditches are recommended for further processing an analysis as they could provide evidence for the function of the features and potentially confirm that these ditched formed parts of ring gullies. These include samples 4301 (119307), 4302 (119305) and 4304 (119326).

Other potentially significant features for which further processing and analysis is recommended include Sample 4305 (119343) came from the fill of linear feature **119343,** and sample 4303 (119329) came from the fill of post-hole **119328**.

Sample 4309 (119336) contained magnetic material, both hammerscale and spheroidal hammer slag, and charcoal in the heavy residue. This provides evidence for iron working activity in this vicinity, possibly utilising both welding and smithing activities, and further processing and analysis of the sample is recommended. The range of seeds recovered from this sample may also be significant, as the assemblage implies the soil may have been damp.

Sample 4325 (120101) contained a relatively high amount of bone in the heavy residue. Fully processing and analysing this sample will provide a larger assemblage of bone to help the interpretation of the pit from which it came.

Few significant macrofossils were recovered from Plot 68 to aid the interpretation of the features from which the samples came. There is little potential in any of this material for further assessment except those listed above. No further work is recommended for any of the other samples.

Plot 73

Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on 33 bulk environmental samples from the excavation on Plot 73, including fills of enclosure ditches of a field system developing from the late Iron Age and continuing into the early Roman period.

The samples all produced very small flots that did not contain a large amount of plant remains, except for sample 482 (73196), which contained a large amount of indeterminate charred grains and is discussed below. In most cases the matrix consisted of modern intruders such as roots, moss or woody plant parts, with a little charcoal. Other than cereal grains, the seeds recovered were few and none of them were charred or mineralised and so are likely to be modern.

Some indeterminate charred cereal grains were found in a few cases but apart from sample 482 there were not sufficient quantity to warrant further work. They may be useful for dating purposes in some cases. The retents were not very rich either, mostly made up of stones and gravel, with occasional bone fragments and burnt clay, but no significant finds.

There was very little charred plant material recovered from any of the samples. Charred material preserves very well so its lack generally implies that it was not present during deposition of feature fills.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential Plot 73

Sample 456 (73071), from the fill of ditch 73048, and sample 478 (73189), from ditch 73190 are recommended for further processing and analysis. In addition, the relatively large assemblage of charred cereal grain from sample 482 (73196) suggests that this would be a useful sample to analysed further. Otherwise, there is considered to be no potential in any of the other material for further analysis.

Plot 88

Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on 24 bulk environmental samples from the excavation of Plot 88, which included three well defined eaves drip gullies and additional features may represent the remains of further structures. The site appears to have been continuously occupied from the late Iron Age through to the third century.

The samples All produced small flots that contained mainly charcoal, modern roots, woody plant parts and few seeds. Few flots contained charred grains. Heavy residues from this plot were not rich either, their matrix generally made up of small amounts of charcoal, modern roots and woody plant parts. A few samples contained fragments of bone but none in significant amounts.

Samples 604 (88011), 607 (8805), 617 (88093) and 621 (88106) contained charred cereal grain, all of which consisted of indeterminate grains.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential Plot 88

Samples 604 (88011) and 621 (88106), from ring gully sections, are recommended for full processing and analysis. Other samples that may also be usefully processed and analysed include samples 609 (88013), 615 (88081) and 612 (88063). There is little potential in any of the other material and no further work is recommended for any of the other samples.

Plot 98

Twenty-three contexts from this plot were samples, including the fills of two late Iron Age or early Roman eaves drip gullies and elements of a later Roman field system.

The samples all produced small flots that contained mainly modern roots and very little charred material. The charred material consisted of charcoal and occasionally indeterminate charred cereal grain. Other seeds present were fat-hen in sample 4475 (119994) and one of a forget-me-not species in sample 4473 (119972). They were not charred or mineralised and so were probably modern.

Some small snail shells came from the flots of Samples 4477 (120000) and 4478 (119997). Identified of these would provide evidence of the type of ecosystem existing at the time of deposition of the fills from which they came but as the plant remains are so minimal from most of these samples carrying out this analysis would be of questionable use.

From sample 4466 (119935) the magnetic residue consisted of small amounts of vitrified material and spheroidal hammer slag, possibly suggesting this material came from a primary smithing activity, as spheroidal hammerslag was present but not hammer scale.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential Plot 98

Samples 4480 (119943), 4472 (119957), 4473 (119972), 4474 (119960), 4461 (119907), 4462 (119905), 4470 (119937) and 4477 (120000) derive from features related to the settlement of the site and are recommended for further processing and analysis.

Sample 4466 (119935) is also recommended for further processing as it contained material from metalworking, probably from a primary smithing activity.

As few significant plant macrofossils were recovered, there is little potential in any of this material for further analysis, though some of the charred remains may be useful for radiocarbon dating. No further work is recommended for any of these samples except the ones listed above.

Plot 103

Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on 11 bulk environmental samples from the excavation of Plot 103. Features at the site included a possible droveway, and the remains of small enclosures dating to the late Iron Age, along with a Roman field boundary.

The samples all produced small flots that contained mainly charcoal, modern roots and few seeds. Few flots contained charred grains. Five of the eleven contexts contained no seeds, while only three samples: 4528 (120209), 4529 (120209), 4530 (120212) produced charred cereal grains. Sample 4530

(120212), produced an oat and an indeterminate grain, a barley grain was recovered from Sample 4529 (120209) and Sample 4528 (120209) produced an indeterminate grain. Heavy residues from this plot were not rich either, their matrix generally made up of small amounts of charcoal and modern roots.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential Plot 103

Sample 4522 (120165) from the primary deposit in a large ditch, and samples 4529 (120209) and 4530 (120212) from the droveway are recommended for further processing and analysis.

Sample 4520 (120155) contained flakes of hammer scale and possible spheroidal hammer slag. This suggests iron-working activity took place in the area. The full sample should be processed to maximise the recovery of this material and assessed along with the full artefactual and contextual information to interpret the feature from which it came.

Few significant macrofossils were recovered from Plot 103 to aid the interpretation of the features from which the samples came. There is no potential in any of this material for further assessment. No further work is recommended for any of these samples except those listed above.

Plot 104

Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on 21 bulk environmental samples from the excavation of Plot 104, including the fills of a series of ditches of Late Iron Age or early Roman date, which may have formed enclosures and a possible field system. The ditches include part of a boundary which probably enclosed a small settlement. A substantial pit of Roman origin was also excavated at the site.

The samples all produced small flots that contained mainly charcoal, modern roots and few seeds. Of the 21 samples only two produced examples of charred grain: 201 (10437) and 302 (12011), both of which produced a single indeterminate grain. Heavy residues from this plot were not rich either, their matrix generally made up of small amounts of fragments of burnt and unburned bone, charcoal and modern roots.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential Plot 104

Sample 312 (12086) from the middle fill of enclosure ditch 12089 and sample 314 (12098) from the primary fill of pit 12084 are recommended for full processing and analysis.

There is little potential in any of this macrofossil material for further analysis. No further work is recommended for any of these samples except those listed above. A few samples may have material in them useful for radiometric dating.

Plot 107

Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on 28 bulk environmental samples from the excavation of Plot 107, which included the remains of an Iron Age field system and a later Iron Age settlement, along with the poorly preserved remains of a crouched burial.

The samples all produced small flots that contained mainly charcoal, modern roots, woody plant parts and few seeds. Few flots contained charred grains: samples 4700 (120940), 4703 (120975), 4713 (121044), 4717 (121041), 4723 (121097), 4724 (120990), 4726 (121020) and 4727 (120995). All charred remains were indeterminate grain samples except for sample 4724 (120990), which contained oat, as well as a seed of *Faba* species. Chaff was also found in sample 4723 (121097). Heavy residues from this plot were not rich either, their matrix generally made up of small amounts of burnt and unburned bone, charcoal and modern roots. None of these were in significant amounts.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential Plot 107

Sample 4701 (121050) came from the upper fill of a small linear feature, this deposit identified as containing possible human remains, and sample 4710 (121030) was also identified as containing high levels of bone and charcoal. These samples were fully processed for retrieval of human skeletal remains and will be included in the full analysis report.

Sample 4711 (121031) contained bone and magnetic material in the heavy residue, the magnetic material consisting of fragments of fuel ash slag, rather than diagnostic material from metal processing activity. This context came from the organic rich lower fill of a pit and was identified as containing high levels of bone and charcoal. This sample was fully processed and will be included in the full analysis report.

Samples 4724 (120990), 4725 (121050), 4726 (121020) and 4727 (120995) from the fills of a possible eaves drip gully have also been fully processed to maximise the recovery of the any human bone that may have been present. These samples will also be included in the full analysis report.

. There is little potential in of the macrofossil assemblages for further assessment and no further work is recommended for any of these samples except those listed above.

Plot 108

Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on 39 bulk environmental samples from the substantial ditch and large pit excavated at Plot 108. The ditch was most likely part of the boundary of a Late Iron Age or early Roman enclosed settlement which extended to the south with the pit probably an associated feature.

Discussion Plot 108

The samples all produced small flots that contained mainly charcoal, modern roots, woody plant parts and few seeds. Few flots contained charred grains. Only Samples 502 (13021) and 504 (13034) contained cereal grain: sample 502 (13021) containing two grains of an oat variety and sample 504 (13034) one grain of an indeterminate cereal. Heavy residues from this plot were not rich either, their matrix generally made up of small amounts of burnt and unburned bone, burnt clay, charcoal and modern roots, none in significant amounts.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential Plot 108

Samples 517 (13051) and 524 (13063) from the fills of a the large ditch, and sample 502 (13021), 503 (13019) and 504 (13034) from the pit are recommended for further processing and analysis..

There is little potential in few significant macrofossils for further analysis and no further work is recommended for any of these samples except those listed above.

Plot 110

Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on 9 bulk environmental samples from the excavation of Plot 110. This small site consisted of a deposit of possible Mesolithic date, apparently preserved in a shallow hollow in the underlying natural deposits, and a cluster of later pits, possibly of late Iron Age date.

The samples all produced small flots that contained mainly charcoal, modern roots and woody plant parts. Only Sample 250 (11016) contained any seeds, probably modern intruders, as they were neither charred nor mineralised. Heavy residues from this plot were not rich either, their matrix generally made up of small amounts of burnt clay, charcoal and modern roots. None of these were in significant amounts.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential Plot 110

No significant macrofossils were recovered from Plot 110 to aid the interpretation of the features from which the samples came. There is no potential in any of this material for further assessment. No further work is recommended for any of these samples.

Plot 113

Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on 13 bulk environmental samples from the excavation of Plot 113, of a possible eaves drip gully with associated enclosure or field boundaries of late Iron Age or early Roman date.

The samples produced small flots, mainly consisting of charcoal, modern roots and woody plant parts with few seeds. Only one flot contained charred grains: sample 4668 (120756) contained one grain of a wheat variety and one indeterminate cereal grain. Heavy residues from this plot were not rich either, their matrix generally made up of small amounts of charcoal, modern roots and woody plant parts. A few samples contained fragments of bone but none in significant amounts.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential Plot 113

Samples 4663 (120715), 4666 (120723) and 4662 (120711) came from the fills of the ring gully. These samples are recommended for fully processing and analysis. Samples 4670 (120742), 4671 (120741), 4672 (120750) and 4668 (120756), from fills of the linear features are also recommended for further processing and analysis.

There is little potential in any of the macrofossils for further assessment and no further work is recommended for any of these samples apart from those listed above.

Plot 115

Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on 21 of the bulk environmental samples from two excavation areas in Plot 115. The remains included ring gullies from late Iron Age settlement along with field boundaries and pits. A series of shallow stone-filled pits may also date to this period. These whole earth samples were selected for processing in order to assess their environmental and artefactual potential to provide further information as to the depositional processes involved in the formation of the deposits from which they were taken.

The samples produced small flots in each case, and few plant remains were preserved in them except for small amounts of charcoal, with the flot matrix consisting mostly of modern roots with occasional seeds or charred grains. The charred grain recovered was for the main indeterminate, only a few oats being identifiable, but not to species. Of the samples from which charred grain was recovered, none were considered suitable for further analysis. Few seeds were recovered and none of them were charred or mineralised, suggesting they were all modern. The retents were mainly gravel and stones, without finds, apart from small mammal bones and burnt clay in some with fragments of charcoal and some small snail shells.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential Plot 115

Sample 4620 (120457), from the fill of a deposit containing domestic waste, and sample 4624 (120465), from a charcoal- and burnt stone-rich fill of one of the 'fish-smoker'pits, are both recommended for further processing and analysis.

Samples 4623 (120471) and 4640 (120907), from ring gully fills, and sample 4643 (120938) from a basal ditch fill are also recommended for full processing and analysis.

There was very little charred plant material recovered from any of the samples from Plot 115 but there may be enough charred grain in some of them for a radiocarbon date to be carried out.

A few snail shells were recovered from some of the samples. These could be identified to provide evidence for the type of ecosystem existing at the time of deposition of the samples from which they came. However, as no further work is recommended for many of the samples because of the low numbers of plant remains, especially charred grain, this is not thought to be worthwhile.

General discussion for all sites

Magnetic Residues; including possible metalworking debris

Little can be said about the metalworking debris from the samples analysed. Study of metallurgical working material is impeded by several factors. Firstly, a specific sampling strategy needs to be undertaken to ensure a metal working floor is sampled efficiently. Maintenance, reclamation and recycling activities such as cleaning and reworking of metal slag means the volume of metallurgical material recovered at a site will not often reflect the amount of material worked at that site. A metal working floor may then appear upon excavations as a relatively thin, though spatially extensive deposit.

Another issue in metallurgical analysis is the issue of secondary deposition. For a sample taken directly from a metal working site volumes of 10%+ for hammer scale can be expected for magnetic residue recovered from a former working floor. However, over time, this material can be scattered across a site either through natural action (particularly wind) or through episodic cleaning phases. The densities of hammer scale and spheroidal hammer slag recovered from these samples suggest that much of it may be from secondary deposits. Thus, it can be merely stated that metal working activity or other high temperature processes occurred in the vicinity of the context area, rather than being directly related to the contexts themselves.

From the contexts examined in this report fragments pertaining to metallurgical or high temperature processes are limited to hammerscale, hammerslag and fuel ash slag. Hammerscale breaks off in tiny flakes of metal, often compared in appearance to fish scales, when the hot metal is being struck. This can occur in both primary and secondary smithing. Iron based droplets, known as spheroidal hammerslag, can be produced either during the primary smithing phase when slag is removed from the bloom, or it can occur during secondary smithing and is indicative of the welding process.

Fuel ash slag can be produced unintentionally if clay based material is heated in the presence of a natural fluxing compound (which lowers the temperature at which clay vitrifies). The fluxes can occur in plant ash and so are common even in domestic contexts. They can be mistaken for metallurgical by-products but should not be regarded as such unless found in association with clear evidence such as hammerscale and hammer slag. Finally, vitrified material can be found where silica based compounds are exposed to intense high temperatures as might be found in a furnace. In this case they are classed as vitrified.

In total 22 retent samples from these sites produced material that might be linked to anthropogenic high temperature metal working processes. Many of these samples contained magnetised particles that did not seem to reflect metallurgical activity, and are most likely naturally magnetic materials such as haematites. Other fragments which were not identified as mineral fragments or metal debris were usually degraded to such an extent that the processes that led to their enhanced magnetic susceptibility could not be identified with any certainty. The samples examined are detailed below.

Sample	Context	Description
Plot 3		
3258	3306	Possible spheroidal hammerslag and hammerscale.
3250	3291	Silicaceous material of uncertain provenance.
Plot 9		

Sample	Context	Description
3323	9234	Evidence of localised burning.
3460	118218	A possible metal fragment, but no other evidence of metallurgical activity.
3347	9429	Iron oxides that are probably the result of iron panning as no other evidence of metalworking was observed.
3369	9624	Evidence of exposure to heat, but not vitrification.
3376	9504	Fuel ash slag in small amounts. This is not identified as being from a metallurgical activity though.
3361	9522	Small fragments of a 'honey-combed' material that appears to be degraded fuel ash slag. This is not interpreted as metallurgical in origin though.
3370	9649	Possible vitrified material.
3437	118122	Some vitrified material that suggests a process utilising very high temperatures, as might be seen in a furnace or certain parts of a smithy.
3489	118596	Hammerscale and droplets of spheroidal hammerslag. This suggests smithing in the vicinity.
Plot 26		
367	26307	Vitrified material in small fragments.
Plot 68		
4309	119336	Hammerscale and droplets of spheroidal hammerslag. This suggests smithing in the vicinity.
Plot 98		
4466	119925	Vitrified material and low amounts of spheroidal hammerslag.
4520	120155	Flakes of iron oxide, hammerscale flakes and possible spheroidal hammerslag. This suggests smithing in the vicinity.
4711	121031	Possible vitrified material, without any evidence of metalworking.
4700	120960	Evidence of exposure to heat, but no vitrification.
4719	121085	Evidence of exposure to heat, but not vitrification.
4712	121034	Fuel ash slag with some possible spheroidal hammerslag. However, the possible spheroidal hammerslag occurs in such small amounts it could not be positively concluded that this material was the result of metallurgical activity.
4703	120975	Evidence of exposure to heat, but not vitrification.
4706	121016	Evidence of exposure to heat, but not vitrification.
4713	121044	Material that appears to be a degraded fuel ash slag

Land Molluscs

The shells of land snails have been used to infer past environments for almost a century (Davies 2008), and on archaeological sites can be used to infer the micro-environment of a particular context. This can be accomplished owing to the high level of sensitivity many snail species display towards environmental changes, even at a context specific level. Analysis of snail shells my allow inferences to be made regarding the prevalence of standing water on a site, the lengths of time a ditch may have held stagnant or running water and the nature of tree cover or open grassland on a site.

However, for a study of land molluscs to be effective, samples need to be taken with the specific aim of extracting the snail shells held within. Sampling strategies and methods of extraction both require strong stratigraphical controls and should be undertaken by those with an experience or knowledge of such methods. Another issue in molluscan analysis is the creation of a statistically viable sample. For a detailed molluscan study to be successful densities of 150+ shells per sample is desirable. Both these issues are relevant for the series of archaeological sites along the Easington to Ganstead route.

As the primary focus of the environmental sampling strategy was the extraction of macro-plant remains it is likely that much damage was caused to the snail assemblages during the flotting process, which can expose those parts of the sample which are denser than water to the abrasion of sands and stones when the material is being agitated. Thus the taphonomic effects of flotting will have favoured shells which floated on the waters surface. Shells which were still identifiable in the heavy residue

were collected along with other ecofacts during the retent analysis. Though many samples produced snail shells only a small amount of those produced complete shells, and of these only a small proportion contained numbers which could be described as statistically relevant (though none produced Davies recommendation for 150+ shells). The samples with whole shells are thus:

Plot 9: 3465 (118338); *Plot 25*: 454 (25061); *Plot 35*: 575 (35194), 571 (35160), 573 (35164), 572 (35161); *Plot 108*: 509 (13053), 516 (13051), 510 (13054), 505 (13015), 532 (35053), 513 (13051), 518 (13051 + 13054), 501 (13013), 539 (13020 + 13025 + 13028), 538 (13025 + 13029), 521 (13054), 523 (13065), 540 (13024 + 13026), 515 (13051), 512 (13047 + 13051);; *Plot 115*: 4643 (120938).

In addition many shells contained fragments, but ones which were often highly fragmentary, or contained one or two shells. These samples are thus:

Plot 9: 3342 (9403), 3418 (118175), 3332 (9285), 3472 (118304), 3455 (118304), 3345 (9440); *Plot 25*: 411 (25010), 453 (25050), 427 (25062); *Plot 26*: 651 (26402); *Plot 35*: 579 (35248), 977 (35239); *Plot 36*: 4136 (119245), 4135 (119207); *Plot 47*: 4112 (119066); *Plot 51*: 682 (51113); *Plot 108*: 511 (13047), 519 (13054), 520 (13054), 525 (13063), 523 (13065), 508 (13045), 533 (13017 + 13023), 517 (13051); *Plot 115*: 4639 (120902), 4644 (120613).

In instances where shell does survive it reflects an alkaline soil base (reflected in the underlying Cretaceous Chalk and glacial tills), or a micro-environment created artificially where the shell was not dissolved in some of the acid soils of the Holderness Peninsula. Certain samples did produce relatively more shells than others, in particular samples 575 (35194), 571 (35160), 509 (13035), 516 (13051), 505 (13015), 510 (13054), 532 (35053). The fact that these samples are restricted to two plots (in this case 35 and 108) demonstrated the site specific nature of these finds of snail shell. Snails are most suited to base rich soil and to area which maintain soil moisture levels.

It is not recommended at this time that further analysis be undertaken on these shells because of their small numbers and the manner in which they were collected (the flotting process creating biases discussed above). In this case the samples which produced shell remains can be noted for further work, should it be felt by the excavator that a detailed molluscan analysis would benefit the interpretation of these features. Should further work be required then it is recommended that remaining unprocessed samples be treated in the manner recommended by Evans (Evans 1972).

Samples Suitable for radiocarbon/AMS dating

A number of samples produced high densities of charcoal which may be suitable for radiometric dating. Also, certain samples produced high numbers of cereals which may be suitable for AMS dating, thus avoiding the potential 'old wood effect' of incurred by dating charcoal.

Samples suitable for radiocarbon dating are

Plot	Samples
3	3206 (3055), 3211 (3093), 3227 (3237), 3233 (3247), 3234 (3245), 3235 (3248), 3254 (3208), 3258 (3306), 3273 (3313)
9	3300 (9050), 3317 (9238), 3321 (9236), 3325 (9250), 3350 (9461), 3358 (9463), 3366 (9657), 3369 (9624), 3388 (9853), 3401 (9889), 3403 (9869), 3405 (9945), 3408 (9953), 3410 (9962), 3421 (9960), 3432 (119107), 3438 (118145), 3441 (118159), 3482 (118531), 3495 (118671)
10	3004 (4726)
25	409 (25026), 454 (25061)
26	352 (26096), 353 (26103), 354 (26062), 363 (26103)
35	552 (35053), 555 (35064), 556 (35063), 557 (35082), 558 (35081), 559 (35078), 564 (35110), 566 (35153), 567 (35154), 569 (35188), 570 (35203), 573 (35164), 577 (35241), 578 (35243), 580 (35222), 582 (35270), 587 (35365), 588 (35365), 589 (35365), 590 (35365), 591 (35365), 599 (35393), 952 (35393), 953 (35393), 954 (35393), 955 (35393), 958 (35393), 959 (35476), 962 (35382), 963 (35374), 968 (35498), 969 (35513), 970 (35287), 980 (35460)

Plot	Samples
36	4138 (119295)
47	3004 (4726)
68	4309 (119336), 4315 (119456), 4317 (119479), 4319 (119504)
73	482 (73196)
88	621 (88106)
103	4530 (120212)
107	4723 (121097), 4724 (120990)
108	502 (13021)
113	4668 (120756), 4623 (120471)

General conclusions for all sites

The aerobic, well-drained nature of the upper matrices forming the majority of the samples allowed for the penetration of modern roots and provided poor conditions for the preservation of plant remains.

Preservation of plant remains by charring generally leads to good retrieval of material, except when the fragile remains have been subjected to excessive disruption after deposition or freeze/thaw type action. There was very little charred plant material recovered from any of the samples. This indicated that it was not present during deposition of the matrices. It is unlikely that the matrices had undergone excessive post deposition disruption or the definition of the features would have been obliterated. It is more likely that the material had not been present when the matrices were formed.

The charred grain recovered was limited from most samples. In most cases more positive identification could not be done due to the lack of chaff present or the fact that the grain was too fragmentary or otherwise damaged.

In some instances, particularly with ditch fills, it may be inferred that the context underwent a period of undisturbed stability, due to the growth of perennial plants. Areas of stagnant water may also be inferred due to the appearance of molluscs and horned pond-weed together in certain samples. Other inferences from the ditch fills are mostly very ephemeral.

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Plot 3

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
3201	3016	Both burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots; moss	Seed of *Brassica* species
3205	3064	Burnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds were recovered
3206	3055	Burnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; moss; modern roots	Two indeterminate charred cereal grains; a fragment of charred chaff; seed of goosefoot; *Rumex* species
3210	3077	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; an unidentified species
3219	3091	Bone fragments; charcoal; small mammal bones	Modern roots; charcoal	An unidentified charred cereal grain; seed of campion
3222	3174	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; possible worked flint	Charcoal; modern roots; also charred grain of an indeterminate cereal; a grain of wheat of unknown variety	Seed of rush; corn spurrey
3229	3066	Bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	One indeterminate charred cereal grain
3230	3058	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot
3232	3221	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; bone fragments; modern roots	A charred grain of an indeterminate cereal; elder seed
3234	3245	Charred grain; some possible worked flint	Charcoal; modern roots; bone fragments	Charred grain; one of a barley variety; one of a wheat variety; one of an indeterminate cereal; one seed of goosefoot.
3235	3248	Charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	Two charred oat grains; two indeterminate charred grains; relative abundances of goosefoot; frequent unidentified seeds
3236	3059	Charcoal; burnt and unburnt bone	Charcoal; modern roots	One indeterminate cereal grain
3241	3268	Bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds were found
3246	3287	Charcoal	Modern roots; charcoal; small snail shells	A charred indeterminate cereal grain; seed of dock.
3259	3290	Charcoal; both burnt and unburnt bone	Charcoal; modern moss	No seeds were found
3260	3282	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot
3261	3281	Burnt clay	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	A charred oat; an indeterminate grain; seed of goosefoot; dock species
3262	3299	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds were found
3268	3311	Charcoal; burnt and unburnt bone	Charcoal; modern moss; modern woody plant parts	No seeds were found
3202	3022	Burnt clay; marine shell; a relatively high amount of charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots;	No seeds recovered
3203	3023	Frequent amount of charcoal	Charcoal	No seeds recovered
3204	3029	Burnt bone; frequent amount of charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	A charred indeterminate cereal grain; seed from a *Brassica* species
3207	3070	A relatively high amount of charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	A fragment of charred chaff; seed of *Euphorbia*; rush species
3208	3089	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds were recovered
3220	3196	Charcoal; charred plant	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds were found
3223	3224	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain; seed of rosebay willowherb; dock species

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
3224	3233	Charred plant material; possible worked flint	Charcoal; modern roots	A charred indeterminate cereal grain
3225	3216	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Unidentified seed
3243	3134	Bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds were recovered
3244	3274	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss	Seed of campion
3247	3013	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern moss	Seed of an *Amaranthus* species was also present
3209	3087	Bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots; modern moss	A charred indeterminate cereal grain, ribwort plantain, goosefoot, an unidentified species, sedge nutlet
3211	3093	Bone; charcoal; charred plant material	Charcoal; modern roots; modern moss	Seeds of *Brassica*, goosefoot was frequent, with dock, woundwort, an unidentified species in lesser amounts The presence of these wild seeds suggests that this gully lay within an area of rough ground, similar to what may be seen today in abandoned gardens or rough uncultivated open land
3217	3150	Bone fragment	Charcoal; modern roots	A charred oat grain was also recovered
3221	3180	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern moss; small snail shells	Unidentified seeds were frequent
3226	3204	Charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	An unidentified seed species
3231	3229	Burnt and unburnt bone; along with burnt clay; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern moss	An indeterminate charred cereal grain; seed of corn spurrey
3233	3247	Charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots; modern moss	A charred indeterminate cereal grain; a fragment of charred chaff; seed of goosefoot; dock; an unidentified species
3245	3286	Burnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain; dock seed
3248	3294	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds were recovered
3249	3290	Bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern moss	Seed of knotgrass
3250	3291	Burnt and unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed from *Scirpus*; goosefoot; *Rumex* species
3252	3293	Bone fragments	Bone fragments; charcoal fragments; modern roots; small snail shells	No seeds were recovered
3256	3300	Burnt and unburnt bone	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain
3258	3306	Burnt and unburnt bone; magnetic material; charred plant; charred grain remains The magnetic material small amounts of possible spheroidal hammer scale; though in such small quantities that identifying the specific activity involved is not possible at this point	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain; a fragment of charred chaff; seed of a pepperwort species
3212	3117	Fragments of charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds were recovered
3213	3119	Burnt and unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds were recovered
3218	3121	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal; charred plant material	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds were recovered
3242	3270	Bone; charcoal fragment	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds were recovered
3269	3022	Burnt clay; charcoal fragments	Charcoal	Seed of goosefoot
3270	3023	Charcoal	Charcoal	No seeds were recovered

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
3214	3129	Burnt and unburnt bone	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds were recovered
3253	3209	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds were recovered
3254	3208	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Charred cereal grain of an indeterminate a wheat variety
3255	3192	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain. Seed of *Myosotis, Rumex, Rubus* species
3257	3304	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain
3215	3114	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain
3264	3145	Bone fragments	Charcoal; small snail shells; modern roots	A charred grain of an oat variety; *Brassica* seeds were frequent
3265	3142	Burned flint	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds were recovered
3266	3143	Burnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds were recovered
3274	3091	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	A grain of an oat variety; seed of a pepperwort species
3216	3147	Bone fragments; charcoal; possible worked flint	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	A charred fruit of a *Faba* species Goosefoot; knotgrass species
3227	3237	Bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	A charred grain each of barley; wheat; one indeterminate grain
3251	3296	Burnt clay; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	A seed of *Pisum sativum* was found; *Brassica* seeds
3239	3261	Burnt flint; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain; seed of goosefoot
3240	3262	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Unidentified seed
3271	3291	Burned bone	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds recovered
3273	3313	Bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Two indeterminate charred cereal grains; unidentified seed

Plot 9

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
3300	9050	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal; charred plant; charred grain	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Charred grains; two oats; two of a barley variety; two of a wheat variety; three indeterminate grains Seed of Ribwort plantain; goosefoot; unidentified species The goosefoot suggests open grassland
3308	9155	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3313	9194	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; unidentified species
3318	9050	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3319	9256	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	A charred indeterminate cereal grain but no other seeds

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
3334	9267	Bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	A fragment of charred chaff
3396	9841	Burnt and unburnt bone	Bone fragments; small mammal bone; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; campion.
3397	9904	Fragments of charcoal; fish; mammal bone	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3398	9910	Fragments of bone	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3439	118147	Burnt and unburnt bone	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot
3466	9951	Bone fragments	Charcoal, modern moss, modern roots	No seeds
3502	118731	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal; burnt clay	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	A charred indeterminate cereal grain
3503	118749	Burnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3504	118750	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots; some small snail shells	No seeds
3310	9081	Bone; charcoal; charred grain	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain
3315	9189	Burnt and unburnt bone; charred plant; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots; small snail shells	No seeds
3316	9072	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds were recovered
3317	9238	Small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Charred grains: two of an oat variety, two of a barley variety, two of a wheat variety, two indeterminate grains; two fragments of chaff. Seed of *Brassica*, goosefoot, *Lepidium, Rumex* species Though the *Rumex* can occupy a very broad spread of ecological niches, the appearance of the other seeds together suggests an open environment with poorly drained soils
3330	9304	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots; small snail shells	No seeds
3331	9284	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots; small snail shells	Seeds of cinquefoils were frequent. To identify the species would help determine the habitat as these plants grow in widely varying habitats
3332	9285	Bone; charcoal fragments; marine shell	Charcoal; small snail shells; modern roots	A charred indeterminate cereal grain, seed of goosefoot
3333	9287	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal; charred plant material	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
3342	9403	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal modern roots; modern snail shells; modern woody plant parts	Seed of a grass species
3345	9440	Bone fragments; charcoal; small mammal bones; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots; small snail shells	Seed of goosefoot; *Lepidium* species; unidentified seeds
3347	9429	Bone; magnetic material; charcoal fragments The magnetic material appeared to derive from natural iron panning	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
3349	9311	Charred grain; chaff; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain; seed of goosefoot, grass species
3354	9449	Burnt and unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3357	9508	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	A charred indeterminate cereal grain; seed of goosefoot; *Rumex* species
3363	9518	Burnt and unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain but no seeds
3366	9657	Bone; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Two charred grains of indeterminate cereal but no seeds
3367	9658	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3373	9645	Bone	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3376	9504	Charcoal fragments; magnetic material. The magnetic material contained fuel-ash slag in small amounts The absence of hammer slag or hammer scale suggests this was not formed as a result of metallurgical activity; it may have come from fire waste	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot
3377	9503	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	A charred indeterminate cereal grain, seed of knotgrass, campion, *Sorbus* species
3383	9797	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain
3385	9745	Bone fragments	Modern moss; modern roots; small snail shells	No seeds
3389	9761	Charred plant material	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots with a charred indeterminate cereal grain.	No seeds
3390	9763	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	A charred indeterminate cereal grain
3393	9526	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3394	9527	Bone fragments; charcoal; charred grain	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	A charred indeterminate cereal grain, seed of goosefoot, chickweed
3401	9889	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal; burnt flint	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	A charred oat grain, an indeterminate charred cereal grain, a fragment of charred chaff. Seed of goosefoot, *Rumex* species
3402	9926	Bone fragments; charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; *Lathyrus*; grass species; chickweed

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
3409	9979	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal; burnt flint	Bone fragments; charcoal; modern roots	Indeterminate charred cereal grain. Seed of speedwell
3411	118011	Burnt bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of goosefoot; spurge; *Poa*; chickweed
3415	9992	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of Rosebay Willowherb; goosefoot; dock; campion; chickweed; unidentified seed species
3416	9993	Bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss	Seed of goosefoot; campion; unidentified seed
3417	9994	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Rubus* species; unidentified seed
3425	118053	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds were recovered
3426	118054	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds were recovered
3427	9926	Bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3431	118058	Bone fragments; charcoal	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; *Lepidium* species; an unidentified seed
3444	118178	Burnt and unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots;	Seed of goosefoot; *Lepidium* species; an unidentified seed
3445	118180	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; knotgrass; an unidentified seed
3446	118182	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	A charred indeterminate cereal grain; seed of goosefoot
3451	118245	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	A charred indeterminate cereal grain; seed of *Amaranthus* species
3452	118243	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	A charred indeterminate cereal grain. Seed of *Euphorbia*; *Myosotis* species; grass; *Rumex* species
3456	118191	Burnt and unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal; possible worked flint	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain with seed of goosefoot; cinquefoil; *Rumex* species
3457	118184	Bone fragments; charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of unidentified species
3458	118195	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Unidentified seed species
3459	118193	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3460	118218	Burnt and unburnt bone; burnt clay; magnetic material; charcoal; charred plant. The magnetic material contained a highly magnetised fragment though its cultural provenance was unclear	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	Charred indeterminate cereal grain
3472	118341	Bone fragments; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; knotgrass; unidentified seed
3475	118446	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	A charred indeterminate cereal grain; unidentified seed
3477	118448	Bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3479	118505	Bone; charcoal; charred plant	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
3480	118505	Bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal; seed of knotgrass
3485	118345	Bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal; seed of an unidentified species
3488	118596	Bone fragments	Charcoal	No seeds
3489	118596	Burnt bone; magnetic residue; charred plant fragments The magnetic residue contained small amounts of spheroidal hammer slag and hammer scale. This suggests that iron smithing took place in the surrounding area	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of bell heather; goosefoot; knotgrass; campion
3490	118530	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3491	118533	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3493	118522	Bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal; seed of goosefoot
3510	118802	Bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots but no seeds	No seeds
3512	118809	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; *Rumex* species
3516	118842	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal; seed of goosefoot; knotgrass
3519	118899	Bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of grass; campion
3520	118900	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	Seed of goosefoot; *Myosotis* species
3522	118896	Bone fragments; burnt clay charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Amaranthus*; *Rumex* species
3533	118907	Burnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of knotgrass; *Rumex*; an unidentified species
3534	118908	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain; seed of goosefoot
3301	9137	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain
3338	9333	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3350	9461	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Two seeds of indeterminate cereal
3351	9454	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
3400	9922	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3419	9998	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of *Myosotis* species
3440	118101	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Bone fragments; charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
3447	118202	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
3449	118270	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	But no seeds
3450	118286	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Rumex* species
3453	118301	Burnt clay fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	One fragment of charred chaff
3464	118335	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3471	118457	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3473	118491	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3478	118497	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain with seed of *Brassica* species
3497	778711	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3514	118823	Burnt clay; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal. Seed of goosefoot; campion species
3302	9143	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal. Seed of coriander; goosefoot; grass; knotgrass; campion
3304	9145	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charred grain; nutshell	Charcoal; modern roots; small mammal bones	One oat grain; seed of goosefoot; unidentified seeds
3500	118738	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; charred plant material	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3303	9141	Burnt clay fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3382	9780	Burnt clay fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3442	118251	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; *Lepidium* species
3443	118253	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; burnt flint	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of campion
3305	9162	Bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3306	9165	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; charred grain	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain
3340	9393	Burnt bone; burnt clay fragments; charcoal; charred plant material	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot
3344	9459	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3348	9434	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3350	9461	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Two charred indeterminate cereal grains
3358	9463	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Two charred indeterminate cereal grains

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
3365	9542	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of rush; unidentified seed
3368	9623	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	A charred grain of barley; goosefoot seed
3369	9624	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; magnetic material. The magnetic residue appeared to derive from a localised burning event	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of an indeterminate charred cereal; a fragment of charred chaff; seed of *Rumex* species
3381	9616	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal; seed from *Amaranthus* species
3384	9676	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3388	9853	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Charred oat grain; a charred *Faba* species; seed of goosefoot
3391	9861	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3404	9865	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; charred plant material	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal; goosefoot; unidentified seed
3405	9945	Burned bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Two charred indeterminate cereal grains; *Rumex* species
3406	9946	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Unidentified seed present
3407	9477	Burnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss modern roots; modern woody plant parts	One seed of goosefoot; one of chickweed; one unidentified seed
3410	9962	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Charred grain occurred as a barley; an indeterminate cereal. *Euphorbia* species
3412	9070	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; possible worked flint	Charcoal; modern moss	Seed of *Amaranthus*; grass; *Rumex*; chickweed; unidentified seed species
3421	9960	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	One grain of a barley variety; one seed of an indeterminate cereal; one of a *Faba* species; one seed of *Pisum sativum*
3428	118090	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss	Seed of buttercup; *Rumex* species were present; seed of campion; unidentified seeds were also frequent.
3429	118071	Bone; burnt clay fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	One charred indeterminate cereal grain Seed of speedwell; campion; unidentified species with chickweed; goosefoot frequent possibly indicating damp waste ground
3430	118096	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Charred indeterminate cereal grain; seed of *Myosotis* species
3435	118069	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3436	9935	Burnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3438	118145	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant material; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Charred barley grain; an indeterminate charred grain. Seed of knotgrass; *Rumex*; campion species

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
3441	118159	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Two charred indeterminate cereal grains; seed of ox-eye daisy; cinquefoil; *Sorbus* species
3448	118175	Bone fragments; burnt clay; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot
3454	118303	Burnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of cinquefoil; *Rubus* species
3461	118241	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; small mammal bones; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Sambucus* species; unidentified seed
3470	118064	Bone; burnt clay fragments	Charcoal; modern roots;	Seed of a *Rumex* species
3474	118444	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Indeterminate charred cereal; seed of *Rumex* species
3481	118416	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant material	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal; seed of *Rumex*; unidentified seed species
3499	118725	Bone fragments; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3501	118735	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	A charred indeterminate cereal grain with seed of goosefoot
3505	118775	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	A charred indeterminate cereal grain with seed of goosefoot; unidentified seed species
3506	118774	Burnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; campion
3507	118783	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; *Rumex* species
3509	118771	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3511	118814	Burnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of bedstraw; *Rumex*; an unidentified seed species
3515	118849	Burnt clay; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain; seed of goosefoot; campion species
3517	118844	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	With an indeterminate charred cereal. Seed of goosefoot; *Rumex* species were frequent with unidentified seed species
3307	9167	Bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3312	9067	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot species present
3311	9182	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot species
3339	9279	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3341	9419	Burnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3352	9469	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot species
3355	9493	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of knotgrass species
3360	9511	Charcoal fragments A fragment of a possible ceramic bead	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
3374	9602	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal
3378	9789	Bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
3392	9850	Burnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot species; chickweed were frequent with unidentified seed
3399	9920	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal; seed of goosefoot species was frequent with seed of grass; *Rumex* species
3422	9958	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; small mammal bone; possible worked flint	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots; small snail shells	No seeds
3492	118629	Burnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed sedge; goosefoot
3495	118671	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Two charred indeterminate cereal grains
3496	118709	Burnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot
3498	118714	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal; seed of goosefoot
3343	9381	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain; seed of chickweed
3346	9427	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Scirpus*; campion species
3359	9481	Bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal
3361	9522	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; magnetic material; charcoal. The magnetic material consisted of possible fuel-ash slag; which occurred frequently in the magnetic sample; burnt material that appeared to be natural iron ore fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot
3408	9953	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments	Charcoal	An indeterminate charred cereal; a charred pea; seed of *Brassica* species
3364	9494	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal with seed of *Rumex* species; corn spurrey
3375	9499	Burnt clay; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3462	9333	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of chickweed; unidentified species
3463	118362	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay. Very similar to 3462 above	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3379	9795	Bone; charcoal fragments	Bone; charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	*Rubus* seed
3380	9795	Bone fragments This and 3379 are possible cremations but neither had any unusual artefacts or large quantities of bone	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots; small snail shells	An indeterminate charred cereal
3484	118542	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charred plant remains; nutshell	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
3494	118596	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3370	9649	Charcoal fragments; magnetic material. The magnetic material consisted of vitrified material; which suggests localised intense burning	Modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3371	9650	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3372	9647	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3433	118107	Burnt clay fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal; a charred *Faba* species Seed of *Euphorbia*; *Juncus*; grass; campion species were present; unidentified seed species were frequent
3434	118111	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal. The bulk of the sample consisted of charcoal with little true soil elements within the sample	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal	An indeterminate charred cereal
3508	118778	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3521	9988	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant material	Charcoal; modern roots	Unidentified seed
3395	9528	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3414	9991	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal; Seed of sedge; goosefoot; *Rumex*; unidentified seed species
3467	118396	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3432	118106	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal; seed of goosefoot; cinquefoil whilst *Myosotis* species were frequent.
3320	9257	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of chickweed
3321	9236	Chaff; charcoal; charred grain	Charcoal; modern roots	Charred grain; oat; a barley variety; two indeterminate grains; Unidentified seed
3322	9233	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots; small snail shells	Unidentified seed
3323	9234	Burnt bone fragments; magnetic material. Magnetic material from this area suggests a localised burning event	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3324	9220	Bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant material	Modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal
3325	9250	Burnt clay fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Charred grain of a barley variety; a fragment of charred chaff; Seed of cinquefoil
3326	9264	Burnt clay fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	Seed of goosefoot
3327	9298	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; slag material	Modern roots	Three seeds of a *Sambucus* species
3328	9299	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments	Modern roots	*Sambucus* species seeds were abundant in the sample although the flot was quite small

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
3329	9230	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; small mammal bones; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells; modern woody plant parts	Seed of *Euphorbia*; *Sambucus*; thistle; cinquefoil; *Rubus* species were frequent with seed of *Rumex* species; chickweed. The *Sambucus* seeds in this; and the above; seem notable: it is likely that this area was uncultivated for a number of years while these fills were forming. *Polygonum*; *Cirsium* further suggests that this was a cleared; open area which been allowed to revert to an uncultivated state
3362	9498	Bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal; seed of goosefoot
3403	9868	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots; small mammal bones	Charred cereal as two barley grains; an indeterminate grain. Seed of speedwell; Rosebay Willowherb; goose grass; chickweed; spurge; seeds of grass species frequent
3413	18013	Burnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of woundwort
3420	9928	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3423	9886	Burnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
3424	9887	Burnt clay fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Unidentified seed
3437	118122	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; magnetic material. The magnetic material appeared to be small amount of vitrified material	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of *Brassica*; *Rumex* species
3465	118338	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of *Rumex* species
3482	118531	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	A charred barley grain; an indeterminate charred grain
3483	118534	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
3486	118343	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of campion species were frequent; unidentified seed species
3487	118388	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
3513	118832	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots	One seed of an indeterminate cereal; one seed of a *Brassica* species; one seed of a *Rumex* species

Plot 25

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
401	25012	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	Seed of goosefoot present
402	25023	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	No seeds
403	25024	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
405	25033	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal fragments	Seed of goosefoot

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
407	25040	Charcoal; burnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seeds of *Sambucus* species frequent
408	25040	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
409	25026	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots	Two grains of an indeterminate charred cereal; seed of speedwell; goosefoot species
410	25027	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; chaff fragments; charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal; seed of goosefoot
411	25010	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; chaff fragments; charcoal; small mammal bones; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells; woody plant parts	Seed of speedwell; *Sambucus* species were frequent ;*Artemesia*; *Rumex* species; one seed of an *Urtica dioica*; seeds of speedwell; *Sambucus*; *Artesesiaall* suggest an area of rough, shrub covered ground. These plants are perennials; thus would need more than one season to develop to begin producing seeds The *Rumex*; *Urtica dioica* would both add to the idea that this was rough, untended ground, though may formerly have been an open area when this ditch feature was becoming infilled
413	25044	Bone fragments; charcoal	Modern roots; woody plant parts	No seeds
415	25045	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	Seed of *Brassica* species; speedwell; horned pondweed were present whilst seeds of *Sambucus* species were frequent in the flot. The pondweed suggests that at least for a period there was sitting water in this ditch
428	25060	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern woody plant parts	One seed of speedwell; one seed of a *Rumex* species
430	25096	Bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	A charred grain of an indeterminate cereal; seed from a sedge species
431	25070	Bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
432	25069	No cultural or environmental material	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
433	25102	Burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant material	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of speedwell
434	25100	Burnt unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plants; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
435	25103	Burnt unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; charred grain; small mammal bones; small snail shells; possible worked flint	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
436	25099	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay fragments, charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal, modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of *Urtica dioica*
437	25104	No cultural or environmental material	Modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of gypsy-wort; *Urtica dioica* species
438	25105	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal, modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of speedwell; cinquefoil species
440	25111	Bone fragments; charcoal; small snail shells	Charcoal, modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
441	25115	Bone fragments, charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal, modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of speedwell; goosefoot species

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
446	25130	Bone fragments, burnt clay, charcoal, charred grain; small mammal bones	Modern roots	A charred grain of oat; seed of speedwell
449	25163	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay fragments; charcoal; fragments of charred plant material	Charcoal, modern roots; small snail shells	No seeds
450	25063	No cultural or environmental material	Charcoal, modern roots; small snail shells	Seed of *Euphorbia*; *Rubus* species; also ribwort plantain. Seeds of *Sambucus* species were abundant
451	25062	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; chaff fragments; charcoal; charred plant material; small mammal bones	Small mammal bones; modern woody plant parts	Seed of E*uphorbia*; *Cirsium*; *Chenopodium*; *Prunus*; knotgrass; chickweed; hedge-parsley; unidentified seed; *Urtica dioica* species present; seeds of *Sambucus* species frequent
452	25060	Burnt bone fragments; small mammal bones; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells; small mammal bones; modern woody plant parts	Seed of a *Euphorbia* species with seed of *Sambucus* species abundant in the very small flot
453	25050	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay fragments; charcoal; small mammal bones; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells; small mammal bones; modern woody plant parts	Seed of *Euphorbia*; *Rubus*; unidentified species were present in the flot; whilst seed of *Sambucus* species were abundant
454	25061	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charred plant; charcoal; small mammal bones; small snail shells; twigs	Charcoal; small snail shells with charred grain of oat; an indeterminate cereal	Seed of *Sambucus* species were abundant. *Artemisia*; *Rubus*; goosefoot species; *Urtica dioica*
455	25050	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay fragments; charcoal; small snail shells	Charcoal fragments	Seeds of *Sambucus* species abundant; *Rubus* species; *Sambucus*; It seems likely that this whole area consisted of shrub cover. The presence of snail shells suggests that this was a moist/damp area. The presence of *Rubus* in these samples suggests a rough; stable environment; The presence of *Prunus* seeds further add to the theory that this was a shrubby area
469	25178	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	A charred indeterminate cereal; seed of goosefoot
443	25120	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal fragments; charred plant material; charred grain	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	A charred indeterminate cereal grain; seed of goosefoot
439	25094	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of speedwell; goosefoot; cinquefoil species
444	25124	Fragments of burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant material	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of goosefoot; cinquefoil
475	25172	Burnt clay; burnt flint fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of *Euphorbia*; *Sambucus*; *Urtica dioica* species
406	25037	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; charred grain; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of cinquefoil species
445	25138	Bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Brassica*; goosefoot
467	25229	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
470	25182	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments with burnt clay fragments; charcoal; charred grain	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Unidentified seed species
473	25176	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of *Urtica dioica*; unidentified species
485	25211	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments with burnt clay fragments; charcoal; charred plant material	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Unidentified seed species
412	25047	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
418	25079	Burnt bone fragments; burnt clay fragments; charcoal; charred grain	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of goosefoot species
421	25084	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; charred grain	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of speedwell; goosefoot species
442	25118	Bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	A charred indeterminate cereal grain; seed of speedwell species
474	25174	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	An indeterminate charred cereal; seed of goosefoot
476	25186	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; with burnt clay fragments; charcoal; charred plant material; small mammal bone	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of speedwell; goosefoot; cinquefoil species
489	25215	Burnt bone fragments; charcoal; charred plant material; small mammal bone	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
492	25237	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; charred plant material	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of blinks
404	25020	Burnt clay fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	A charred indeterminate cereal; seed of goosefoot species
419	25080	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells; modern woody plant parts	Seed of speedwell; *Sambucus* species
420	25081	Charcoal fragments	Modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of goosefoot; chickweed
422	25085	Charcoal fragments; charred grain	Charcoal; modern woody plant parts	Seed of goosefoot
423	25086	Charcoal fragments; charred grain	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of *Sambucus*; goosefoot species
424	25088	No cultural or environmental material	Charcoal	No seeds
425	25090	No cultural or environmental material	Modern roots	No seeds
426	25092	Charcoal fragments; charred grain	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
447	25148	Charred plant material	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	Seed of goosefoot present

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
448	25155	Small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
468	25188	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
477	25190	Charcoal fragments; charred plant material	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of *Urtica dioica*
478	25192	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
479	25194	Burnt clay fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of goosefoot; unidentified species
480	25195	Burnt clay; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of ribwort plantain; goosefoot; *Galium* species
481	25197	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of speedwell; *Sambucus*; *Euphorbia* species
482	25200	Burnt clay fragments; charcoal; charred grain	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	An indeterminate charred cereal grain; seed of wild radish; goosefoot; bedstraw
484	25206	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	No seeds
490	25221	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
456	25050	No cultural or environmental material	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
457	25050	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
458	25050	Burnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
459	25050	Burnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	Seed of *Sambucus* species frequent
414	25067	Burnt bone fragments; charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	Seed of speedwell; horned-pondweed; *Brassica* species present; seed of *Sambucus* species
471	25183	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant remains	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	A charred grain of an indeterminate cereal. Seed of *Prunus*; *Sambucus* species
472	25165	Burnt bone fragments; burnt clay	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	Seed of goosefoot
483	25183	Bone fragments that included human remains in the retent; charcoal; charred plant material	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	Seed of *Euphorbia*; *Sambucus*; *Prunus*; goosefoot species; ribwort plantain
491	25219	Burnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal	The small flot matrix consisted of charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	Unidentified seed species
416	25056	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; charred plant material	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	Seed of goosefoot
400	25018	Frequent charcoal fragments	Abundant charcoal; woody plant parts	An indeterminate charred cereal grain; seed of speedwell; the charcoal confirming the origins as a fire pit

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
427	25062	Burnt bone fragments; burnt clay fragments; charcoal; charred plant material; small mammal bones; small snail shells; small twigs	Small non-charred twigs; woody plant parts	Seed of gypsy-wort; pale persicaria; horned-pondweed; goosefoot; *Lactuca* species (lettuce); cinquefoil; *Rubus* species all present in the 100ml flot, indicating the feature had remained open for some time to accumulate the twigs and woody plant parts;
486	25217	Bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	No seeds
487	25225	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal with evidence of pot-boilers	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds

Plot 26

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
352	26096	Fragments of bone; charred chaff; charcoal	Charcoal fragments; modern roots	Two indeterminate charred cereal grains; a fragment of charred chaff; seeds of *Cyperaceae*; *Brassica*; *Rumex* species with chickweed seed
353	26103	Charcoal; charred grain	High proportion of charcoal	Charcoal fragments; modern roots; modern woody plant parts two indeterminate charred cereal grains; seed of elder; *Rumex* species
354	26062	Bone; charcoal fragments; charred grain	Charcoal fragments; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Two indeterminate charred cereal grains
355	26083	Charcoal fragments within the heavy residue	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of *Euphorbia* species
356	26085	Burnt bone; charcoal fragments within the retent	From charcoal fragments; modern roots; snail shells	No seeds
357	26043	No cultural remains within the retent	Modern roots; charcoal fragments; modern woody plant parts	Seed of ribwort plantain
375	26046	Small snail shells	Produced fragments of charcoal; moss; modern woody plant; modern roots	No seeds
377	26151	Charcoal fragments	Moss; woody plant fragments; modern roots were found	Speedwell seed
378	26153	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal was also found; moss	Seed of goosefoot
379	26157	No macro plant material	No macro plant material	No seeds
657	26160	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of blinks
364	26193	A relatively high amount of charcoal; charred grain; burnt clay	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of goosefoot; bedstraw; *Rumex* species

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
365	26240	Possible worked flint; fragments of charcoal	Modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of speedwell; hemp-nettle; *Rumex* species
367	26307	Charcoal fragments; magnetised material sample. The magnetised material contained vitrified residue in small amounts This suggests localised; intense burning. There was no hammer scale or hammer slag to suggest this was from metallurgical activity though	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
366	26290	Charcoal fragments; fragments of bone	Modern roots	Seed of *Sambucus* species; spurges; unidentified seed
370	26358	Charcoal; charred plant matrix	The flot of mainly modern roots also charcoal; woody plant parts	No seeds
368	26360	No plant macro remains	Charcoal fragments; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
371	26354	Charcoal; burnt clay	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of goosefoot; nipplewort
369	26377	Fragments of bone	Bone fragments; charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
363	26103	Small amounts of charcoal; burnt clay; charred grain	Charcoal	Two unidentified charred cereal grains; a charred fragment of chaff; Seed of speedwell; ribwort plantain; *Sambucus*; *Brassica*; *Rumex* species
372	26364	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal fragments; modern roots; modern woody plant fragments	Seed of pale persicaria; knotgrass; *Rubus* species present. Seed of cinquefoils were frequent
373	26234	Burnt bone	Charcoal; moss; modern root; woody plant parts	Seed of speedwell; goosefoot
375	26046	Small snail shells	Produced fragments of charcoal; moss; modern woody plant; modern roots	No seeds
376	26148	No macro plant material		
385	25406	Charcoal	A relatively high abundance of charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Brassica* species
388	26449	Charcoal	Modern root; modern woody plant parts	Seed of *Sambucus*; *Rumex*; *Rubus* species; goosefoot; knotgrass; campion
391	26496	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal fragments were; a relatively high abundance of moss; modern roots	A single indeterminate charred cereal grain; seed of *Brassica* species; goosefoot
392	26492	Macro plant material	Moss; woody plant parts	Seeds *Sambucus* species; pale persicaria; goosefoot; common nettle were all present.
393	26517	Small twigs	Woody plant parts with uncharred twigs	No seeds
394	26523	Charcoal fragments; small twigs; some possible worked flint	Moss; woody plant parts	Seed of goosefoot; cinquefoil; *Rumex* species; unidentified seed.
395	26475	Charcoal in the heavy retent	From charcoal; moss; modern roots	No seeds

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
396	26438	Macro plant remains	Fragments of charcoal; moss; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
397	26437	Charcoal fragments	Modern roots	Seed of *Sambucus* species
398	26481	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; moss; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
399	26406	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; moss	No seeds
651	26402	Bone fragments small snail shells	Small snail shells; modern roots	No seeds
652	26368	Charcoal	Charcoal	Seed of goosefoot.
653	26433	Burnt clay; charcoal		
654	26337	Fragments of bone; burnt clay	Mainly modern roots; also charcoal fragments; woody plant parts	No seeds
654	26337	Bone; burnt clay	Mainly modern roots also charcoal; woody plant parts	No seeds
389 390 655 656	26002	Charcoal fragments	Fragments of burnt; unburnt bone; charcoal fragments; modern woody plant parts	The only seed present was *Brassica* species in 389; a possible modern intruder

Plot 31

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
653	31093	Some burnt clay; charcoal	Modern roots; charcoal; woody part plants	Seed of blinks
652	31068	Burnt; unburnt bone; burnt clay; some charcoal; a burnt flint; charred plant; grain	Mainly modern roots also burnt; unburnt bone; charcoal; woody plant parts	Seed of dock
663	31503	Some charcoal	Modern roots; some charcoal; woody plant parts	Seed of fat hen
664	31504	Some charcoal; a burnt flint	Modern roots	Seed of fat hen
654	31073	Charcoal; burnt; unburnt bone; charred plant	Mainly modern roots; some charcoal; woody plant parts	Unidentified seed
655	31041	Charcoal fragments; burnt clay; bone	Mainly modern roots; charcoal; woody plant parts	No seeds
991	31084	Bone; charcoal; charred plant	Mainly modern roots; charcoal; woody plant parts	No seeds
657	31023	Charcoal	Mainly modern roots; a little charcoal; woody part plants	Seed of blinks
658	31024	Burnt clay; charcoal	Modern roots;; some charcoal; woody plant parts	No seeds
659	31021	Burnt bone; charcoal	Mainly modern roots;; charcoal; woody plant parts	No seeds
661	31063	Charcoal; a burnt flint	Modern roots	Seed of fat hen; dock
662	31058	Some charcoal; bones	Mostly modern roots; charcoal; woody plant parts	No seeds
665	31507	A little charcoal; bone	Modern roots; some charcoal	No seeds

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
651	31053	Bone fragments; burnt; unburnt; burnt clay; burnt flint; charcoal	A charred grain; some small snail shells; mainly modern roots;; charcoal; woody part plants	No seeds
666	31506	Charcoal	Roots; charcoal; woody plant parts	No seeds
667	31047	Some charcoal; bone	Mainly modern roots; some charcoal; woody plant parts	No seeds
669	31051	Some charcoal; bone	Modern roots	Seed of fat hen present.
670	31050	Charcoal	Modern roots; some woody plant parts; charcoal	Seed of rush; dock species
671	31509	A little charcoal; bone	None	Sedge; common meadow rue; fat hen
672	31513	Stone; gravel	Modern roots; fragments of woody plant parts; charcoal	Seed of fat hen
668	31060	Charcoal	Modern roots; some charcoal.	No seeds

Plot 35

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
552	35053	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; charred grain; small snail shells; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	Three indeterminate charred cereal grains
554	35048	Bone fragments; charcoal; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	Seed of *Rumex* species
570	35203	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; charred plant material	Charcoal; modern roots; small mammal bone; small snail shells; woody plant parts	A charred grain of oat variety; barely; an unidentified cereal grain
571	35160	Burnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; charred grain; small snail shells; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells; woody plant parts	An indeterminate charred cereal grain
572	35161	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; charred plant material; charred grain; small snail shells; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	An indeterminate charred cereal grain; seed of *Sambucus* species; cinquefoil.
573	35164	Burnt clay fragments; charcoal; charred grain; small snail shells	Modern roots; small snail shells; woody plant parts	Single charred grains occurred as oat; wheat; two indeterminate charred cereal grains Seed of *Euphorbia*; *Sambucus*; *Juncus*; *Rubus*; *Rumex*; Scirpus; Cirsium species; goosefoot; knotgrass; cinquefoil; chickweed; Urtica dioica; unidentified seed. Seeds of campion were frequent. Some of these species favour wet or damp ground
574	35173	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
575	35194	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal	Modern roots; small snail shells	Seed of cinquefoil; *Rubus* species; unidentified seed
577	35241	Burnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells;	Charred grain as an oat; two indeterminate. Seed of chickweed
578	35243	Burnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal	Charcoal	Charred grains as two oats; two indeterminate cereal; a fragment of chaff. Seed of corn-cockle; *Juncus* species; *Lepidium* species; unidentified seed; seed of goosefoot frequent
579	35248	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	An indeterminate charred cereal grain

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
580	35222	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; charred grain	Charcoal; modern roots	Charred grain as an oat; two indeterminate grains; seed of *Sambucus* species
584	35287	Burnt bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	Seed of cinquefoil
585	35295	Bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal	Calcined bone; charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	No seeds
594	35355	Burnt clay; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	No seeds
595	35357	Burnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	No seeds
597	35361	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
598	35363	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
960	35296	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
962	35382	Flint fragments; magnetic material; pottery fragments; charred wood	Roots; woody plant parts; moss; charcoal;	A charred oat; a grain of an indeterminate cereal
963	35375	Charcoal; charred plant; flint fragments; magnetic material; pottery fragments	Modern roots; woody plant parts; charcoal; modern moss	Two grains of an indeterminate charred cereal
964	35351	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
970	35287	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal; flint fragments; magnetic material; pottery fragments; charred wood	Roots; woody plant parts; charcoal	Two grains of an indeterminate charred cereal;. seed of *Montia fontana*
971	35295	No cultural or environmental material	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	No seeds
972	35368	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; a fragment of nutshell	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
973	35193	No cultural or environmental material	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	No seeds
974	35205	Flint fragments; magnetic material	Modern roots; woody plant parts; charcoal	No seeds
975	35239	Charcoal; flint fragments; magnetic material; charred wood	Modern roots; charcoal	No seeds
976	35239	Charcoal; flint fragments; magnetic material; moderately high amounts of chalk fragments	Modern roots; modern woody plant parts; charcoal	A charred grain of indeterminate cereal
977	35239	Bone fragments; charcoal fragments of nutshell	Charcoal; modern roots; moss; small snail shells	No seeds
979	35463	Burnt bone; charcoal; flint fragments; magnetic material; pottery fragments; small vertebrate bone; charred wood; charred nutshell; charred grain	Modern roots; charcoal; modern moss	Two grains of indeterminate charred cereal
555	35063	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; charred cereal grain; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots; small mammal bone	Two indeterminate charred cereal grains
556	35064	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal; charred cereal grain; small mammal bone	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	Two indeterminate charred cereal grains
557	35082	Burnt bone fragments; charcoal; charred cereal grain; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	Three indeterminate charred cereal grains Seed of sedge; goosefoot; *Rumex* species; *Urtica dioica*

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
558	35081	Burnt bone fragments; charcoal; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	Three indeterminate charred cereal grains
559	35078	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; small mammal bones	Modern roots; small snail shells; small mammal bones; woody plant parts	Three indeterminate charred cereal grains; seed of goosefoot; *Rumex* species
560	35084	Burnt bone fragments; charcoal; charred grain; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells; woody plant parts; a charred oat grain	Seed of *Sambucus* species
561	35100	Charcoal fragments; charred grain	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain
562	35085	Bone fragments; charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	An indeterminate charred cereal grain
563	35109	Bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	An indeterminate charred cereal grain
564	35110	Bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; charred grain; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots; small mammal bone; woody plant parts	Two charred indeterminate cereal grains
566	35153	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	Charred grain of one oat; two barley; two wheat; one indeterminate; a charred *Pisum sativum*; seed of *Brassica*; grass species; chickweed
567	35154	Charcoal fragments; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots;	Two charred indeterminate cereal grains; unidentified seed species
568	35156	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	An indeterminate charred cereal grain.
569	35188	Burnt and unburnt bone fragments; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	An oat grain; an indeterminate cereal grain; both charred
967	35462	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
969	35513	Burnt unburnt bone; flint fragments; magnetic material; nutshell; small mammal bone; charred grain	Modern roots; charcoal	Charred grain of an oat; four grains of an indeterminate cereal
982	35536	Burnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal fragments; charred wood; charred grain	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	A grain of an indeterminate charred cereal.
586	35365	Bone fragments; charcoal; charred grain	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Euphorbia* species present
587	35365	Burnt unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; charred grain	Charcoal; modern roots; charred grain as one oat; two indeterminate cereal grains	Seed of *Sambucus*; *Brassica* species; seed of goosefoot; seeds *Juncus* species frequent
588	35365	Burnt unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant material; charred grain	Charcoal; modern roots	Charred grain of an oat; three indeterminate cereal grains; seed of bedstraw.
589	35365	Burnt unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant remains	Charcoal; modern roots	Charred grain of an oat; two indeterminate cereal grains Seed of goosefoot; cinquefoil; *Urtica dioica*
590	35365	Bone fragments; burnt clay; charred grain	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Charred grain as two oats; two barley; two indeterminate cereal grains *Amaranthus*; *Euphorbia*; *Brassica*; *Myosotis*; grass species; seeds of goosefoot; *Rumex* species were frequent.

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
591	35365	Bone fragments; charcoal; charred cereal grains	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots; small snail shells	Charred grain as two oats; two barley; two wheat; two indeterminate species Seed of Ribwort-plantain; knotgrass; grass; campion; *Lepidium*; *Myosotis* species; unidentified seed species *Brassica*; *Rumex*; *Juncus*; goosefoot. The seeds present suggest an open environment; probably; poor drainage due to the presence of *Myosotis*; the frequency of *Juncus*
592	35365	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	No seeds were recovered from this sample
593	35365	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	No seeds were recovered.
599	35393	Bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; charred grain; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots	Charred grain of one oat; two indeterminate cereal grains
952	35393	Charcoal fragments; charred plant material; charred grain	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	Charred grain recovered was two of oat; two of barley variety; two wheat; two indeterminate cereal grains Seed of goosefoot; campion; *Rumex* species
953	35393	Bone fragments; charcoal; charred grain	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Two indeterminate charred cereal grains were recovered; seed of *Rubus* species
954	35393	Charcoal fragments; charred grain; small and unburnt twigs	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	Charred grain of one oat; one indeterminate cereal
955	35393	Burnt unburnt bone fragments; charcoal charred plant material; charred grain; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots	One charred grain of an oat; two indeterminate cereal grains
956	35393	Bone fragments; charcoal; charred plant material; charred grain	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain
957	35393	Bone fragments; charred grain	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	No seeds were recovered
958	35393	Burnt unburnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	Two indeterminate charred cereal grains
565	35128	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds were recovered
961	35305	No cultural or environmental material	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	No seeds were recovered
553	35043	Bone fragments; charcoal; small snail shells; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	No seeds
581	35269	No cultural or environmental material	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	Seed of campion
582	35270	Charcoal; flint fragments; magnetic material; pottery fragments	Modern roots; charcoal;	A charred wheat grain; four grains of an indeterminate charred cereal. Seed of *Montia fontana*; pale persicaria
583	35271	Burnt bone; flint fragments; magnetic material; charred wood	Modern roots; charcoal;	A charred grain of an indeterminate cereal; seed of goosefoot
959	35476	Bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	Charred grain of an oat; two indeterminate cereal grains; a seed of *Pisum sativum* was also charred. Seed of bedstraw
965	35371	Burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant fragments; charred grain; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain
983	35515	Burnt clay; charcoal; nutshell	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	No seeds were recovered

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
968	35498	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant fragments; flint fragments; magnetic residue; pottery; small vertebrae bones; small snail shells; two charred indeterminate cereal grains	Modern roots; woody plant parts; charcoal; small mammal bones; small shells; hairs	Seed of *Chenopodium*; *Scirpus*; *Epilobium* species as well as a large quantity charred grain as oats; wheat; barley; indeterminate species
978	35468	Burnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal; flint fragments; magnetic material; charred wood; charred nutshell	Modern roots; woody plant parts; charcoal; moss	Charred cereals as an oat grain; six indeterminate grains Seed of a *Polygonum* species
980	35460	Charcoal; charred plant; flint fragments; magnetic material; pottery	Modern roots; modern woody plant parts; charcoal	Eleven grains of an indeterminate cereal

Plot 36

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
4003	117023	A few pieces of burnt bone	Modern roots; moss; charcoal	An indeterminate charred grain; seed of forget-me-not
4131	119187	Mainly charcoal; roots	No plant remains	
4132	119185	Some burnt clay; a worked flint; an unidentified charred plant remain	Mainly charcoal; modern roots	Seed of campion; chickweed
4133	119189	Calcined bones; burnt clay	Charcoal; modern roots but no plant remains	
4134	119223	A little charcoal; charcoal	Small snail shells	
4135	119207	Small snail shells; a few fragments of burnt bone; a worked flint	Small snail shells; modern roots; charcoal	No seeds
4136	119245	Mainly stones; gravel	Modern roots; small snail shells; but no charred material	
4137	119269	A little charcoal; some bone both burnt; unburnt; a worked flint	Richer in charcoal; morn roots; small snail shells	An indeterminate charred cereal grain.
4138	119295	A little charcoal	A few fragments of charcoal; along with modern roots;	Seed of campion; charred oats; indeterminate charred cereals
4139	119832	Stones; gravel with some charcoal present	An amount of charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	A degraded charred cereal grain
4141	119836	Had charcoal fragments	Modern roots	An unidentified charred cereal grain; seed of fat hen
4140	119834	Small quantities of charcoal	Small quantities of charcoal	
4142	119830	Mainly stones; gravel with charcoal	Modern roots; a few pieces of charcoal; some woody part plants	Seed of fat hen

Plot 47

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
3003	4735	Burnt clay; charcoal.	Charcoal; modern moss; modern woody plant parts; modern roots sample.	No seeds
3004	4726	Burnt clay; charcoal	Modern moss; modern woody plant parts; modern roots	Two indeterminate charred grains; seed of goosefoot; common nettle.
4111	119056	Charcoal	Modern roots; charcoal.	Seed of Amaranthus; unidentified species
4112	119066	Charcoal fragments	Modern roots with some charcoal fragments	An indeterminate charred grain; seed of ribwort plantain; fat hen.
4113	119071	Burnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain; seed of *Rumex* species
4114	119073	Charcoal fragments	Modern roots; charcoal	An indeterminate charred grain.

Plot 51

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
661	51008	Burnt clay; charcoal; an indeterminate charred grain.	Modern roots; charcoal	Seed of dock; *Chenopodium* species present.
662	51014	A charred grain	Modern roots; bone fragments	A charred oat
663	51016	Bone; charcoal fragments	Mainly modern roots; charcoal	Seed of fat hen; dock present.
664	51037	Burnt bone; burnt clay fragments	Mainly modern roots; a little charcoal	Seed of fat hen present.
665	51043	A little charcoal	Mostly modern roots; a little charcoal.	
666	51033	Bone fragments	Mostly modern roots; a little charcoal; a few woody plant parts	
667	51039	Only stones; gravel	Mainly modern roots with charcoal; woody plant parts	
668	51041	A few bone fragments	Modern roots with a little charcoal.	
669	51031	A little charcoal	Mostly modern roots; along with an indeterminate charred cereal grain	Seed of fat hen.
675	51090	A few burnt bone fragments	Modern roots with a little charcoal; a few woody plant parts	Seed of blinks; fat hen; dock
676	51086	Some burnt clay fragments; a piece of burnt flint.	Mainly modern roots; charcoal.	
683	51045	Some calcined bone fragments	Modern roots; along with some charcoal; woody plant parts	With seed of fat hen
672	51058	Charcoal; pottery.	Modern roots; a little charcoal; woody plant parts	Seed of fat hen present.
674	51080	Charcoal	Modern roots with a little charcoal; a few woody plant parts	
678		Charcoal	Modern roots; a little charcoal; woody plant parts	Seed of *Montia fontana* present.
679	51101	Some bones; pottery.	Modern roots; along with a little charcoal; woody plant parts	Seed of pale persicaria; *Chenopodium*
682	51113	Charred grain; marine shell	Modern roots; a little charcoal; a few woody plant parts	Seed of *Arnoseris minima* (lamb's succory); goosefoot; unidentified seed
670	51049	Burnt bone fragments; charcoal.	Mainly modern roots; with charcoal; woody plant parts;	Rush nutlet; dock seed were also present.
671	51060	Bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; unidentified charred plant	The flot contained mainly modern roots; also small amounts of charcoal; woody plant parts	Seeds of fat hen; common meadow rue; sedge
680	51059	Fragments of bone; mainly unburnt;; a little burnt clay; charcoal; a charred grain	Mainly burnt bone fragments; small mammal bones; charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	No seeds
681	51096	A little charcoal; a few small mammal bones	Modern roots; charcoal; woody plant parts	
673	51050	A few fragments of pottery; some charcoal	Modern roots; charcoal; woody plant parts	An indeterminate charred cereal grain with seed of fat hen
<685	51105	Burnt bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal	Modern roots; woody plant parts; a little charcoal	Dock seed.
686	51126	Some charcoal	Modern roots; along with a few woody plant parts; a little charcoal	Seed of blinks; fat hen.

Plot 68

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
4300	119311	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Galium*; dock species; one common nettle
4301	119307	Bone fragments; charred plant material.	Charcoal; modern roots	A single indeterminate charred grain. Seed of *Myosotis*; dock; chickweed; unidentified seed species
4302	119305	Charred chaff	Moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; dock
4304	119326	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of dock species
4307	119346	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot
4313	119459	Burnt bone; charcoal; charred plant remains	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot
4317	119479	Burnt and unburnt bone; burnt clay; charred plant material.	Charcoal; moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain; one of barley; seed of goosefoot.
4311	119369	Burnt bone; small mammal bone	Charcoal; moss; modern roots	Seed of dock species
4312	119451	Charred plant material	Modern roots	No seeds
4316	119449	Burnt bone; charred plant	Charcoal; moss	Seed of goosefoot; dock species
4318	119498	Burnt bone	Charcoal; moss; modern roots	With an indeterminate charred cereal grain. Seed of *Galium*; dock species
4320	119502	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot
4322	119530	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain; seed of goosefoot were frequent
4323	119531	Burnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; dock species; common nettle frequent.
4325	120101	A relatively high amount of bone	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain. Goosefoot seeds were frequent in the flot whilst dock; chickweed common nettle species were present.
4305	119343	Burnt bone; charred plant fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds from this sample.
4306	119340	Burnt bone	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; dock species was frequent; *Galium*; grass; common nettle species present in this flot.
4308	119351	Charcoal.	Charcoal; modern root.	No seeds
4314	119463	Burnt bone	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot
4319	119504	Burnt bone	Charcoal; modern roots	Charred grain occurred as an oat; an indeterminate grain. Seed of speedwell; goosefoot; a *Galium* species
4321	119513	Burnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; dock; common nettle was frequent.

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
4315	119456	Charred plant material	Charcoal; modern roots	Charred cereal was recovered as an indeterminate grain;; one of barley; though this was not identifiable to a species level. Seed of goosefoot; *Galium*; dock species
4303	119329	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain; seed of dock
4310	119361	Bone within the heavy residue	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot.
4309	119336	Magnetic material; charcoal. The magnetic material is both hammer scale; spheroidal hammer slag. This suggests iron working activity occurred in this vicinity; possibly utilising both welding; smithing activities	Charcoal; modern roots	Sedge nutlets; pale persicaria; goosefoot; dock; *Galium* species were frequent; seed of cinquefoil; *Rubus* species were present. Seeds of *Galium*; sedge suggest a perennially damp environment; or poorly drained soil.
4324	119548	Burnt bone.	Charcoal; moss; modern roots	No seeds

Plot 73

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
450	73040	Charcoal fragments	Mainly modern roots; some charcoal fragments; moss	Charred chaff; hemp-nettle seed
464	73108	A little bone; burnt clay; burnt flint.	Mostly moss; some modern roots; charcoal	No seeds
451	73055	Fragments of charcoal		Seed of campion
452	73053	Some bone; charcoal fragments		
454	73029	Charcoal fragments	Mainly modern roots; moss; some charcoal.	
455	73033		A large amount of moss; some charcoal; modern roots	
453	73008	Some bone fragments; burnt clay	Mostly moss; some modern roots; a little charcoal.	
458	73071	Bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal	Mostly moss; along; some charcoal; modern roots	An unidentified charred cereal
456	73071	Charcoal fragments	Mainly charcoal; some modern roots	
461	73059	Bone fragments; charcoal	Of moss; modern roots	
<462	73080	Bone; charcoal fragments	Moss; a little charcoal	A charred barley grain. Seed of *Myosotis* species; unidentified seed
463	73086	No organic remains	Mainly moss; some modern roots; woody plant parts	
465	73123	Bone fragments		An indeterminate charred cereal; seed of *Brassica*; dock species
466	73127		Mostly moss; some charcoal; modern roots	
467	73142	A few bones; some burnt clay; charcoal; an unidentified charred plant remain; a charred cereal grain;; small mammal bone.	Mainly modern roots; a little charcoal	Unidentified seed species
468	73101	Bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal; a small mammal bone	Mainly modern roots; a little charcoal; woody plant parts.	An indeterminate charred cereal
469	73115	A little charcoal	Mainly modern roots; a little charcoal; woody plant parts	
470	73104	Bone; burnt clay; charcoal; an unidentified charred plant remain	Mainly modern roots; some charcoal; woody plant parts	
472	73089	Some bone	Made of moss; modern roots The residue from	

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
474	73177	Some charcoal.	The flot matrix consisted mainly of modern roots; some charcoal; woody plant parts	An indeterminate charred cereal grain. Seed of blinks; goosefoot species
475	73156	Some burnt clay; charcoal; an unidentified seed	Modern roots; a little charcoal.	
476	73172	A little burnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal	Mainly modern roots; a little charcoal; woody plant parts	
477	73181	Some bone; burnt clay; charcoal; an unidentified seed; a charred grain.	Mainly modern roots; a little charcoal; woody plant parts	An indeterminate charred cereal grain. Unidentified seed species
478	73189	Bone; burnt clay; charcoal; a charred grain;; small mammal bone	Mainly modern roots; a little moss; charcoal	An indeterminate charred cereal grain. Seed of *Myosotis* species; unidentified seed.
479	73162	Bone; charcoal fragments	Mainly charcoal; moss; also bone fragments; both burnt; unburnt;; modern roots	
480	73165		Modern roots; a little charcoal; moss	An indeterminate charred cereal grain.
481	73188	Bone; charcoal	Mainly moss; a few modern roots	
482	73196	Bone fragments; burnt clay; charcoal.	Mainly charcoal; some modern roots; moss; woody plant parts	A large amount of indeterminate charred grains
<457	73049	Some charcoal fragments	Mainly moss; some modern roots	
459	73069	Only stones; gravel	Mainly moss; modern roots	
460	73077	Bone fragments; charcoal	Mainly moss; charcoal fragments; modern roots	A charred barley grain.
476	73172	A little burnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal	Mainly modern roots; a little charcoal; woody plant parts	
471	73171	Bone fragments; burnt clay	Mostly modern roots; some charcoal	An indeterminate charred cereal. Seed of ox-eye daisy; cinquefoil; *Rubus* species

Plot 88

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
602	88037	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
603	88055	Burnt and unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal fragments	Woody plant parts	Seed of *Rumex* species; chickweed; *Urtica dioica*
604	88011	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal. Seed of speedwell; chickweed
605	88051	Burnt and unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of chickweed; unidentified species
606	88015	Bone fragments	Mainly modern root; charcoal; woody plant parts	
611	88017	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
613	88079	No cultural or environmental material.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
614	88077	No cultural or environmental material.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
620	88040	Burnt bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss	Unidentified seed species
625	88015	Charred plant fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of blinks in the flot.

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
621	88106	Burnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern moss; modern woody plant parts	Four grains of an indeterminate charred cereal; seed of *Rumex* species
607	88005	Burnt bone; burnt clay; burnt flint fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain; seed of goosefoot.
608	88060	Charcoal fragments	Modern roots; modern woody plant parts	With seed of goosefoot; campion
609	88013	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern moss; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
615	88081	Burnt bone; charcoal; charred plant fragments	Charcoal; modern moss	No seeds
617	88093	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal grain. Seed of goosefoot; chickweed; *Rumex* species;; *Urtica dioica*
618	88097	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
619	88032	Burnt clay; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
616	88090	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
622	88088	Charcoal fragments	Moss; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
612	88063	Burnt and unburnt bone	Modern roots; modern moss; modern woody plant parts	Seed of campion; unidentified seed
623	88120	Charcoal	Modern roots; charcoal	No seeds from this sample.
601	88009	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds

Plot 98

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
4460	119893	Only stones; gravel; small amounts of charcoal	A mixture of modern root material; charcoal	An indeterminate charred grain as well.
4467	119935	Mainly charcoal; fragments of both burnt; unburnt bone; burnt clay	Mainly modern root material; charcoal fragments	An indeterminate charred grain.
4480	119943	Fragments of unburnt bone	Charcoal; modern roots No other plant remains were present.	
4466	119935	Fragments of bone; magnetic residue. The magnetic residue consisted of small amounts of vitrified material; spheroidal hammer slag. This may suggest this material came from a primary smithing activity as spheroidal hammer slag but not hammer scale	Mainly made of modern roots; moss; a few charcoal fragments	
4468	119930	A small amount of charcoal	Mainly charcoal; some modern roots	Indeterminate charred grain; a fragment of nutshell; seed of ox-eye daisy
4469	119931	Some charcoal; bone fragments (burnt; unburnt)..	Mainly modern roots; a few charcoal fragments	
4471	119968	Burnt; unburnt bone fragments in some quantity	Mainly modern roots; some charcoal.	
4472	119957	Some charcoal; burnt clay.	Mainly charcoal; some roots;	An indeterminate charred cereal grain
4473	119972	A small amount of charcoal; bone fragments	Charcoal; moss	Seeds of forget-me-not species

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
4474	119960	Stones; gravel; fragments of calcined burnt bone	Mainly a mixture of roots; moss; a few charcoal fragments	
4461	119907	Frequent fragments of charcoal. Burnt clay; both burnt; unburnt bone were also present.	Mainly modern roots; fragments of charcoal	Indeterminate charred grain present.
4462	119905	Fragments of charcoal; burnt; unburnt bone; small snail shells present.	Mainly modern roots; frequent fragments of charcoal.	
4463	119916	Bone fragments	Mainly modern roots; fragments of charcoal; woody plant parts	
4470	119937	Mainly stones; gravel. Some charcoal; bone fragments	Charcoal was abundant in the flot woody plant parts; roots	Charred indeterminate grain.
4475	119994	Charcoal; bone fragments	A mixture of roots; moss; charcoal fragments	
4477	120000	Charcoal fragments	Frequent moss fragments; charcoal; roots; small snail shells; uncharred small twigs	
4478	119997	Charcoal fragments	Mainly root fragments	
4464	119914	Charcoal fragments	Mainly modern roots; fragments of charcoal; moss	

Plot 103

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
4520	120155	Burnt bone; burnt clay; magnetic material; charred plant; flakes of hammer scale; possible spheroidal hammer slag. Suggests iron-working activity took place in the area.	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
4525	120203	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot present.
4526	120173	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
4522	120165	Bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	No seeds
4523	120166	Charcoal fragments	Modern moss; modern roots; small snail shells	No seeds
4524	120167	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4521	120156	Burnt and unburnt bone; burnt clay	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	No seeds
4527	120158	Burnt bone; charcoal; charred plant fragments	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot present.
4528	120209	Bone fragments	Charcoal; modern moss	An indeterminate charred cereal grain.
4529	120209	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal fragments; small mammal bone; small snail shell.	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	A grain of charred barley.

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
4530	120212	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Charred grain of oat; an indeterminate cereal. Seed of wild-radish; ribwort plantain; bedstraw; campion; unidentified species

Plot 104

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
300	12005	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; small snail shells	No seeds
301	12025	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal	Seed of *Sambucus* species present.
302	12011	Bone; chaff; charcoal fragments	Charcoal	An indeterminate charred cereal grain.
303	12020	No cultural or environmental material.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
304	12031	Charcoal fragments	Modern roots	Seed of *Juncus*; *Papaver* species
305	12037	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Papaver*; *Rubus* species were present.
306	12039	Burnt and unburnt bone; burnt clay; pottery fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Sambucus* species was recovered.
307	12008	Burnt and unburnt bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
308	12007	Burnt clay; charred plant; charred grain.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
309	12073	Burnt; charcoal; charred plant fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
310	12066	Bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; small twigs; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
311	12069	Burnt and unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
312	12086	A relatively high amount of burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal; charred plant fragments The bone assemblage was dominated by sheep bones; particularly the metatarsals; metacarpals; fragments of mandible; including teeth; intermediate phalanges. Suggested waste from the primary preparation of the carcass: removal of the lower limbs; the core meat bearing part of the carcass being taken elsewhere for further butchery. Total absence of rib bones notable as evidence that the meat bearing elements of the carcass were not prepared here	Charcoal; small snail shells; modern woody plant parts	Seed of *Sambucus* species were abundant in the 10ml flot; seed of *Rubus* species
313	12090	Burnt bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of Blinks; cinquefoil present.
314	12098	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal	No seeds
201	10437	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal; pottery fragments	Charcoal; small snail shells; woody plant parts	A charred indeterminate cereal grain.
202	10427	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal; pottery fragments	Charcoal; small snail shell; woody plant parts	A charred indeterminate cereal grain.

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
209	120155	Burnt and unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal fragments; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	
210	10410	Burnt and unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; small snail shells	No seeds
211	10421	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal fragments; charred grain.	Calcined bone; charcoal; small snail shells	
212	10433	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots; woody plant parts	No seeds

Plot 107

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
4714	121047	Burnt and unburnt bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; Sorbus species
4721	121070	Burnt and unburnt bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot.
4722	121099	Burnt and unburnt bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Rumex* species
4723	121097	Burnt and unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant remains; small mammal bones	Charcoal; modern roots; charred material as an indeterminate cereal; a chaff fragment.	Seed of *Myosotis*; *Rumex* species
4700	120940	Burnt bone; charcoal; magnetic material; roots The magnetic material appeared to have been the result of localised heating; though not at temperatures which would result in vitrification.	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of Ribwort Plantain; *Rumex* species present.
4703	120975	Burnt and unburnt bone; magnetic material. The magnetic material consisted of magnetic clay material; which is probably a sign of localised burning.	Charcoal; modern roots	A charred indeterminate cereal.
4706	121016	Burnt and unburnt bone; charcoal; magnetic material. The magnetic material suggests a phase of localised burning.	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of wild-radish; Ribwort Plantain; *Rumex* species; unidentified seed. *Brassica* species frequent.
4707	121021	Burnt bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4708	121022	Burnt unburnt bone; charcoal.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4712	121034	Burnt unburnt bone; charcoal; magnetic material. The magnetic material fuel-ash slag; droplets of spheroidal hammer-slag. The absence of hammer scale suggests this might have originated from primary smithing activity; though the residue occurred in such small amounts that focusing this material on a specific activity is difficult.	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; *Lepidium*; *Rumex* species; *Urtica dio*ica; unidentified seed abundant in 12ml flot.
4713	121044	Burnt unburnt bone; marine shell; magnetic residue. The magnetic residue fuel-ash slag material suggesting burning in the vicinity; but does not necessarily point to deliberate metallurgical activity.	Charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal. Seed of *Brassica*; unidentified seed species were present; *Rumex* species were frequent.
4720	121085	Burnt unburnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; *Myosotis* species
4701	121050	Burnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	A charred indeterminate cereal grain. Seed of Scirpus species; goosefoot; Knotgrass; *Rumex* species frequent.
4702	120986	Burnt bone; burnt clay; marine shell.	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Rubus* species

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
4705	120985	Bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4709	120999	Bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4704	121015	Bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Rubus* species
4710	121030	Burnt bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	An unidentified seed species
4711	121031	Bone; magnetic material. The magnetic material consisted of fragments of fuel ash slag; though there was no evidence to suggest that this was from metal processing activity.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4716	121042	Burnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant.	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of sedge; campion; *Rumex* species present.
4717	121041	Burnt unburnt bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	Seeds of *Rumex* species present.
4715	121043	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal.	Bone; charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	
4724	120990	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt flint; charcoal.	Charcoal; modern roots	A charred oat grain; two charred seed of *Faba* species Seed of *Rumex* species frequent; seed of buttercups; unidentified species
4725	121050	Burnt unburnt bone.	Calcined bone; charcoal; modern roots	Seed of knotgrass; chickweed
4726	121020	Bone.	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	A charred indeterminate cereal grain.
4727	120995	Burnt bone.	Roots; modern moss; charcoal; modern woody plant parts	A charred indeterminate cereal grain; seed of *Montia fontana*.
4718	120999	Burnt unburnt bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Rumex* species frequent
4719	121085	Burnt unburnt bone; magnetic material. The magnetic material fragments of burnt clay; though not at temperatures which would result in vitrification.	Charcoal; modern roots; small mammal bones	Seed of goosefoot

Plot 108

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
505	13015	Charcoal.	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
506	13052	Charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of chickweed
508	13045	Bone; burnt clay; charcoal.	Charcoal; small snail shells	No seeds
511	13047	Burnt unburnt bone	Bone; modern roots; small snail shells	Seed of goosefoot.
512	13047/ 13051	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	Seed of *Brassica*; *Rumex*; goosefoot species
513	13051	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant material.	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	Seed of goosefoot was frequent; seed of campion.
514	13051	Charcoal.	Modern roots	No seeds

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
515	13051	Burnt bone; charcoal; small twigs	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	No seeds
516	13051	Bone; charred grain; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	Seed of goosefoot; *Rumex* species
517	13051	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant material; small mammal bone; small snail shell.	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots; small snail shells; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
518	13051/ 13054	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant material; small mammal bone; small snail shell.	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	Seed of campion; unidentified species
519	13054	Bone.	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	No seeds
521	13045/ 13066	Bone; small mammal bone; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	Seed of goosefoot present; seed of cinquefoil frequent.
522	13066/ 13065	Charcoal.	Charcoal; small snail shells	Unidentified seed.
523	13066/ 13065	Burnt bone; small snail shells	Modern roots; small snail shells	Seed of *Myosotis* species present; seed of cinquefoil frequent
524	13063	Burnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	Seed of cinquefoil frequent; unidentified seed. In samples 521; 521; 524; the presence of both snail shells and seeds of *Potentilla* suggest that this ditch was poorly drained and may have allowed stagnant water to accumulate.
525	13063	Burnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	No seeds
529	13017	Burnt bone; burnt clay.	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Brassica* species; goosefoot; unidentified seed.
530	13017	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt clay.	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
531	13017	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal.	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot.
532	13017	Bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of cinquefoil.
533	13017/ 13023	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
534	13023	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt clay.	Charcoal; modern moss; modern roots	Seed of *Rumex* species
535	13024/ 13025/ 13030	Burnt bone; charcoal; charred plant.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
536	13025/ 13030	Bone; charcoal.	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
537	13025/ 13029	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal.	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	Seed of *Rumex* species
538	13025/ 13029	Bone.	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	No seeds
539	13025/ 13029	Burnt unburnt bone; charcoal.	Modern roots; small snail shells	No seeds
540	13026	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal; small mammal bones; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	Seed of *Rumex* species

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
541	13026/ 13029	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal; small mammal bones; small snail shells	Modern roots; small snail shells	No seeds
507	13048	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt clay	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
500	13013	Burnt unburnt bone; charcoal.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
501	13013	Burnt unburnt bone; charcoal; small mammal bones; small snail shells	Charcoal; small snail shells; modern woody plant parts	Unidentified seed species
502	13021	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt clay; burnt flint; charred chaff; charcoal; charred grain; small mammal bone.	Bone; charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	Two charred oats recovered.
503	13019	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant material; charred grain.	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Brassica* species; goosefoot.
504	13034	Burnt unburnt bone; burnt clay; charcoal; charred plant material; fishbone.	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	An indeterminate charred cereal; seed of goosefoot also present.
509	13053	Burnt unburnt bone; charcoal; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
510	13054	Burnt unburnt bone; charcoal; small snail shells	Charcoal; small snail shells; modern woody plant parts	Seed of cinquefoil.
575	13004	Charcoal.	Charcoal; modern roots; small snail shells	No seeds

Plot 110

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
250	11016	Burnt clay; charcoal; nutshell; small mammal bones; small snail shells	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of *Sambucus* species; cinquefoil; seed of *Urtica dioica* abundant in very small flot
251	11024	Charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	No seeds
252	11018	No cultural or environmental material	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
253	11019	Charcoal; nutshell	Charcoal; modern roots; modern woody plant parts	
255	11003	Charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
254	11022	Burnt clay	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4600	120306	Burnt clay	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4601	120302	Charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4602	120311	Charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds

Plot 113

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
4660	120714	Burnt clay.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4663	120715	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4666	120723	Burnt bone	Charcoal; modern woody plant parts; modern roots	Seed of goosefoot; unidentified species were present in the very small flot.
4661	120708	Charcoal fragments	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4662	120711	Burnt bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4670	120742	Burnt bone; burnt clay.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4671	120741	Burnt bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4672	120750	Burnt bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4664	120720	Burnt unburnt bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4665	120721	Burnt bone; burnt clay; charred plant material.	Charcoal; modern woody plant parts; modern roots	Seed of chickpea also present.
4668	120756	Burnt bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	Charred grain of wheat; one indeterminate grain. Seed of wild radish; unidentified seeds; seed of goosefoot frequent.
4669	120737	Burnt bone.	Charcoal; modern roots	No seeds
4667	120743	Burnt bone; charcoal; charred plant material.	Charcoal; modern roots.	Seed of wild radish; unidentified seed

Plot 115

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
4620	120457	Unburnt; calcined bone. A few fragments of burnt clay; charcoal..	Mainly charcoal; modern roots	
4624	120465	Some charcoal	Charcoal; some modern roots;	Seed of *Myosotis* species
4629	120524	Charcoal; some burnt clay.	Mainly charcoal; a few modern roots	Seed of common nettle
4621	120462	Some charcoal; burnt bone.	Charcoal; a few modern roots	
4622	120459	Some charcoal; bone fragments	Mainly charcoal; a few modern roots	
4627	120517	Charcoal; bone fragments; a few fragments of burnt bone	Mostly charcoal; a few modern roots	
4630	120590	Burnt; unburnt bone; charcoal	Charcoal; modern roots	Seed of bedstraw.
4631	120593	Charred plant remains	Modern roots; charcoal	Unidentified seed.
4632	120595	A little charcoal		
4633	120570	Charcoal; a few bone fragments	Charcoal; a few modern roots; modern roots; charcoal; a little moss	Seed of common nettle; Seed of bedstraw; unidentified seeds
4635	120569	Fragments of both burnt; unburnt bones; a little charcoal.	Mainly charcoal; modern roots; a few snail shells	

Sample	Context	Retent	Flot matrix	Seeds
4641	120943	A little charcoal	Modern roots; a little charcoal	An indeterminate charred cereal grain. Seed of *Myosotis* species
4623	120471	A few burnt bones	Modern roots; a little charcoal.	Goosefoot; a chickweed seed
4625	120502	Bone fragments	Mainly charcoal; modern roots; some moss; snail shell	
4640	120907	Some bone fragments; charcoal	Modern roots; charcoal; some moss	Seed of *Myosotis*; dock species
4628	120545	A few fragments of charcoal	Modern roots; charcoal.	
4636	120577		Snail shells; modern roots; a small amount of charcoal	Seed of elder; fat hen; common nettle seed frequent.
4638	120589	Charcoal; burnt clay; bone fragments	Modern roots; charcoal	Seed of dock
4639	120902	Sea- and snail shells; some charcoal; bone fragments; seashell almost complete lower left valve of an oyster.	Modern roots; charcoal; small snail shells	
4642	120930	Some charcoal; bone; sea- and snail shell; small mammal bone	The flot matrix consisted mainly of snail shells; some charcoal fragments; modern roots	
4643	120938	Burnt bone; charcoal fragments; small mammal bone	Mainly small snail shells; charcoal; modern roots	An indeterminate charred cereal; dock seed.
4644	120613	Some bone; seashell; snail shell;; small mammal bones	Modern roots; a little charcoal; small snail shells	A charred oat.

Environmental sample processing assessment

Introduction

The excavations of the Mesolithic flint scatter in Plot 26 west were undertaken within a grid layout. The bulk sieving samples, for flint and finds recovery, and environmental samples were collected on a regular basis across this grid in order that the distribution of material across the site could be assessed during the post-excavation programme.

This report details specifically the results recovered from the processing of the environmental samples collected from the site. These samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet-sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both the residues and flots were dried and the residues subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. The dry volume of the flots was measured and the volume and weight of the residue recorded. A total of 2600 litres of soil was processed.

The residue was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. The sorting for flint microdebitage was undertaken down to a mesh size of 2mm, with approximately 100% recovery of flint debris above this diameter. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material which might reflect fired earth and heated stone. The residue was then discarded. The flot of each sample was studied using x30 magnifications and the presence of environmental finds (i.e. snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The flots were then bagged and along with the finds from the sorted residue, constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below in Appendix A.

The objective of the environmental sampling was to recover flints, including small flint debitage, charcoal and other charred remains, animal bone, and magnetized sediment crumb and assess the distribution of these remains around the site in an effort to understand the layout and activities across the site. The sampled grid is illustrated in Fig. 1, with the samples that were subject to environmental processing indicated. The remaining samples have been retained unprocessed.

Results

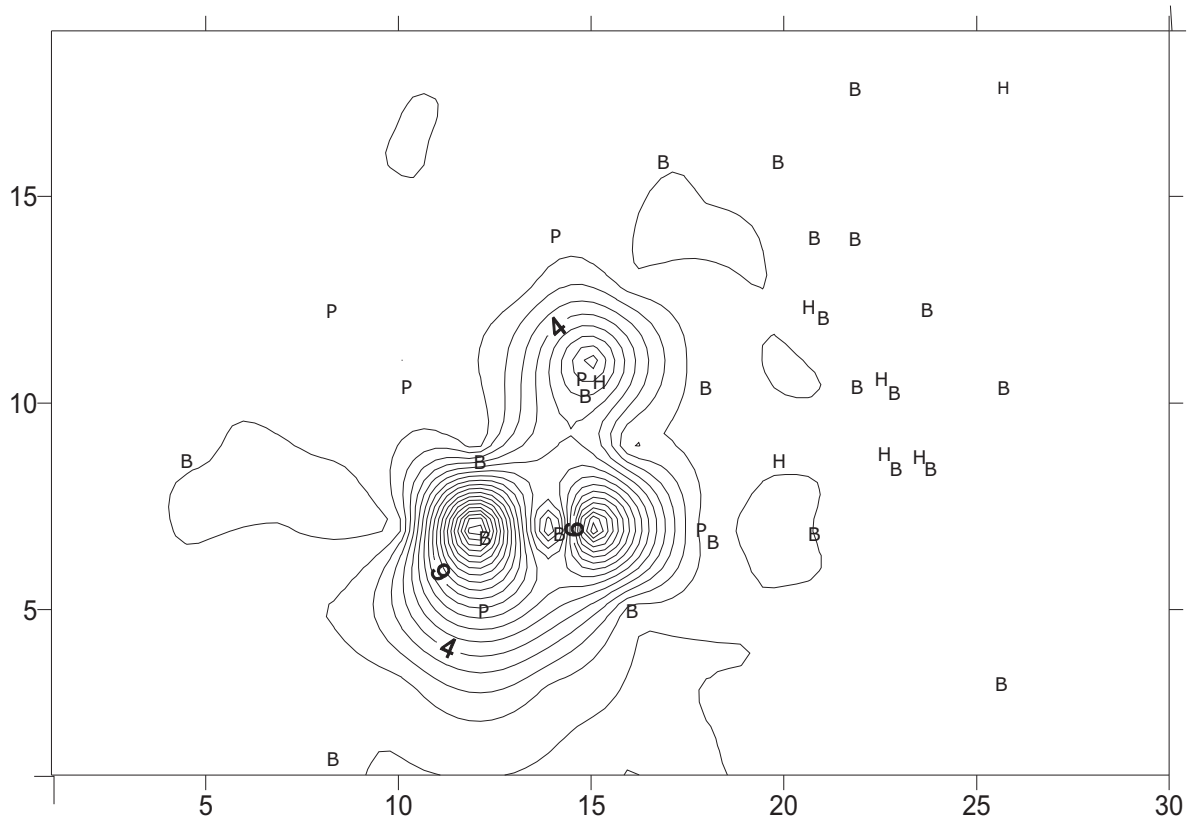
An initial analysis of the distributional data has been undertaken. For this purpose the total number of recovered flints, both tools and debitage sorted to 2mm, from each sample has been used to calculate the flint density per litre of sediment in each sampled square, while the total flot volume plus charcoal hand picked from the sample residues has been used to calculate the charcoal density per litre of sample in each square. The flint distributions are based on the flint recovered by the sorting team who had received a lesson and had their sorts checked by the flint specialist dealing with the site, Hugo Lamdin-Whymark. These distributions may need to be replotted using Hugo’s data for both debitage and tools.

Figure 1: Gridded layout of the excavations at Plot 26 west, indicating all 0.5m square units from which environmental soil samples were collected.

These data have been used to plot the distribution of flints and charcoal across the site, while the other finds, such as hazelnut shells, pottery and animal bone are plotted with these distributions.

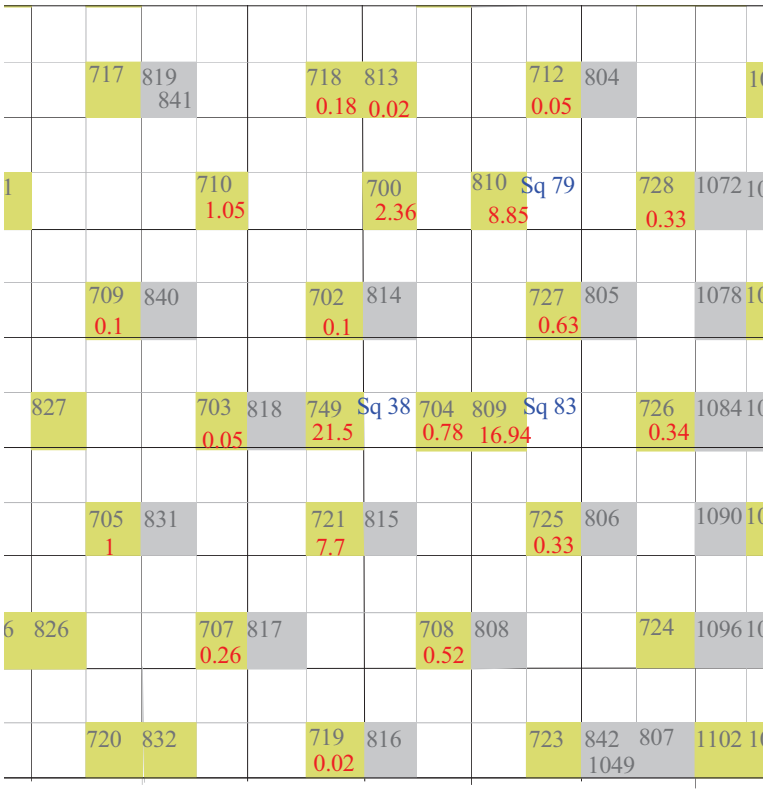
In Fig.2 the distribution of finds of hazelnut, pottery and animal bone are plotted with the concentration of charcoal. Concentrations of charcoal are very low across the site, but three squares, 79, 83 and 38, produced much higher concentrations than anywhere else on the site. When the concentrations are contoured the data show a focus of charcoal, possibly reflecting three different hearth locations in the south central part of the excavated area. Because the peaks in the figure are created by high concentrations in just three samples this three point pattern could be a product of the sampling interval. The central part of the excavated grid is therefore presented in Fig. 2 with the concentration of charcoal per litre indicated. It is evident that the concentrations in squares 38 and 83 are separated by a sampled square with low charcoal density suggesting that these two peaks of charcoal are discrete. There is also a suggestion that the high density in square 79 is also discrete with the sample from the square below producing a low concentration. Although it could be argued that the sample interval in this area may be a little too large for confidence, and samples 814, 815 and 818 could perhaps be processed to refine the charcoal distribution the data suggest three foci of charcoal that could be equated with individual fire sites or hearths.

Fig. 2: Contour plot of the concentration of charcoal in the environmental soil samples with the distribution of pottery, bone and charred hazel nutshells on a half metre grid.



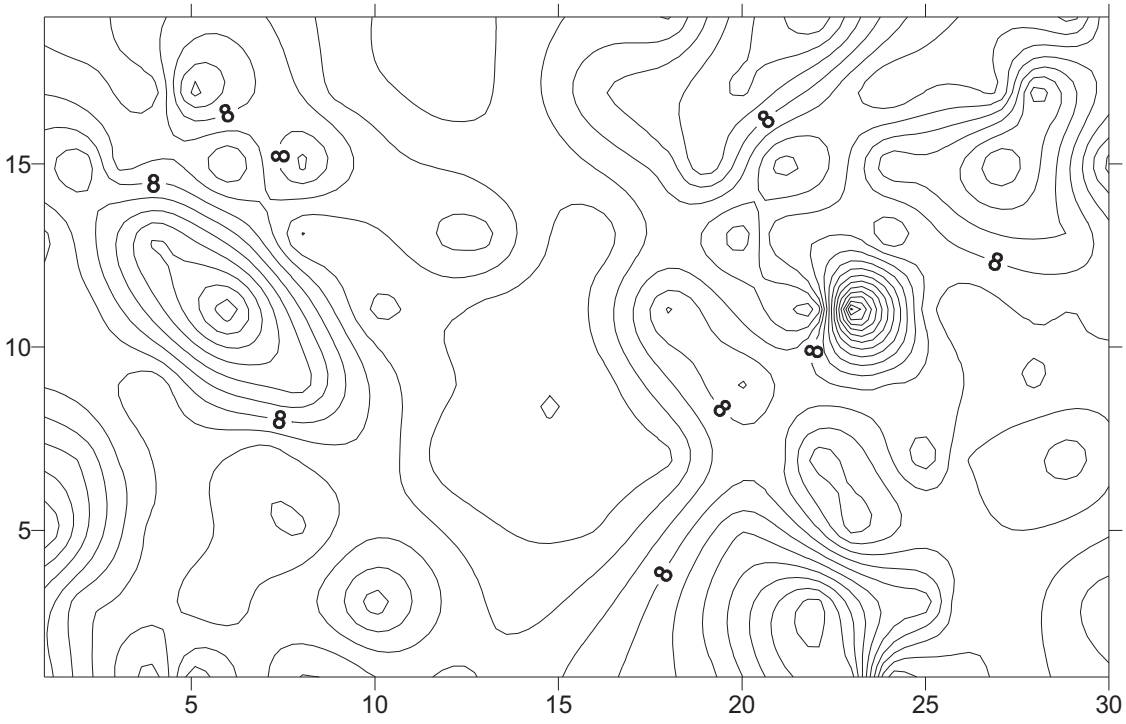
Bone and charred hazel nutshell are primarily located to the north-east of these possible hearths, and given that bone survives very poorly in these soils, the slight concentration of mineralised and burnt bone in a zone approximately 3m to the north east, with the charred hazel nutshell could indicate an area in which perhaps ash from the hearths was dumped.

Fig. 3: Concentrations of charcoal/litre indicated in red for the area of possible hearths



The density distribution of worked flint and debitage is presented in Fig. 4. The interesting aspect of this distribution is the exceedingly low concentration of flint debris in the zone where the charcoal, and therefore perhaps the hearths, are located.

Fig. 4: Distribution of flints on the basis of density per litre of sample



Furthermore the highest concentration of debitage appears to be located in the same area in which

animal bone and charred nutshell is concentrated. Further concentrations, although less marked occur to the south-east and west of the squares with the highest charcoal concentrations.

It would appear that these two concentrations (flint and charcoal) respect each other, lending some credence to a suggestion that they might reflect a hearth area and associated activities around it, perhaps showing flint working waste in discrete areas that could equate with sitting positions, and including a possible dumping area when the hearths were cleared. Nevertheless there appears to be no concentration of magnetized material in this putative hearth area.

The majority of the animal bone recovered from the samples is small calcined unidentifiable fragments of bone. However a few small fragments allow a little more information to be gleaned. A larger fragment of mineralized animal bone from sample 704 is tentatively identified as a fragment of calcaneum of an aurochs, the latter based entirely on its size rather than any anatomical features. A small calcined phalanx from sample 726 is tentatively identified as a bird phalanx, of similar size to a duck, but it is unlikely that this could be identified to species. The only other identifiable fragments come from sample 1067. A small fragment of pig tooth is identified from this sample and a calcined piece of bone that may derive from a tarso-metatarsus of a large bird, but is also unlikely to be identifiable further.

Several of the samples produced pottery and charred grain, with one or two charred seeds. Since the dates so far obtained for the hazel nutshells is early Mesolithic in date these finds indicate a phase of activity in the later prehistoric period, probably post-dating the hearths and main flint scatter.

Recommendations

It would be appropriate for the data recovered from the bulk sieving for flint debris to be plotted in a similar manner, and the tool types recorded considered within this spatial context to see if they can confirm a spatial pattern in the evidence from the site that would reflect its pattern of use. It may equally be useful to reassess the burnt flint and fire-cracked or heated stone distributions across the site to see if these respect and reinforce these spatial patterns. Since the flint density distribution illustrated above (Fig. 4) is based upon the counts of material sorted by the environmental processors it may be appropriate to review these distributions using the data record created by Hugo Lamdin-Whymark.

The samples most recently processed have produced three more squares from which charred hazel nutshell has been recovered that could be used for further radiocarbon dating if required. There are a few charred seeds and cereal grains from the samples, but it is quite likely that these derive from the later prehistoric activities associated with the pottery finds and are not contemporary with the bulk of the flint assemblage. As such they do not warrant any further study.

The majority of the flots and sorts produced less than 1 mill of charcoal from 20 or more litres of soil. Most of this is comminuted and mineralized and unsuitable for study. However half a dozen samples produced over 20 mills of charcoal including larger identifiable fragments of charcoal. These are all located in the area of high charcoal concentrations and the identification of the charcoal in these assemblages would indicate the fuel resources associated with any fires or hearths in this area. It may also be appropriate to see if any charcoal suitable for radiocarbon dating can be obtained from these samples so that this ‘feature’ can be directly dated rather than having to rely on the dates from charred nutshell obtained from elsewhere on the site. It would be possible to date each high concentration of charcoal, although if these represent fires that are near contemporary in archaeological terms they would all be expected to give overlapping dates.

Although a number of environmental samples remain unprocessed (approximately 85) these are very unlikely to contribute environmentally useful evidence that would enhance the study of the site. While they may refine the distributional evidence that has been discussed above and they could add important individual flint finds to the already recovered assemblage it is not considered that the contribution they could make warrants the additional costs of processing, although if localized

concentrations of worked flint can be recognized the processing of selected samples might be justified. A little more identifiable bone could perhaps be obtained from the unwashed samples in the zone of bone and nutshell but it is difficult to justify the expense when a result cannot be guaranteed and it exercise would only produce presence data at best.

Acknowledgments

The environmental sample sieving and sorting was undertaken by Trude Maynard and Angela Bain.

Appendix A: Environmental sample data

cntx	sample	vol. /l	wt/ kg	res vol. /l	res wt. /g	flint no	flint wt	pot no/wt	bone wt	mag. wt	flot vol	charc. >2mm	charc. <2mm	total flot + charcoal	hazel nut	fire-cracked flint/stone	comments
26020	700	17	21	1500	2346	22	1		0	0.5	0.5	1	2	22.5			
26020	700	18	23	2700	3908	10	2		0	0.5	4.5	3	2	60			
26020	701	20	24	5500	8233	94	62		0	1	1.5	2	2	3		62g/0g	Snails. Charcoal vol., includes handpicked 3gr part mineralised.In flot; coal, cinder.
26020	701	20	30	6000	9221	42	64		0	1	5.5	1	1	1			
26020	702	21	30	4500	6175	50	10		0	2	0.5	1	1	2.5		0g/20g	
26020	702	20	26	3300	4597	18	9		3	1	0.2	1	1	2			mineralised bone fragments-large animal-indet
26020	703	18	28	4500	6994	98	8.4		0	0.5	1	1	2	1		173g/66g	comminuted charcoal
26020	704	33	43.5	3100	4841		140		35	1.5	11	3	3	26		0/13.5g	mineralised and a little burnt bone-cf aurochs calcaneum fragment
26020	705	14	18	160	2136	27	20		0	1	1.2	2	2	14			
26020	705	19	21	1500	2788	26	4		0	0.5	1	2	2	3.5			
26020	706	18	28	3300	4857	41	2		0	1	1	2	2	1		456g/25g	Comminuted and mineralised charcoal including handpicked
26020	707	20	32	4300	6223	227	323		0	1	0.3	2	2	5.3			
26020	707	20	22	2000	2997	7	0.5		0	0.5	0.5	2	1	4.5		0/55g	
26020	708	18	27	1600	2726	57	8.4		0	0.9	6	2	2	6		157g/0g	Charcoal comminuted and mineralised, volume includes handpicked. .2mm Fe poss ironpan.
26020	708	19	23	1200	2095	16	3		0	1	10	2	2	10		0/104g	2xgrain
26020	709	14	22	4000	5890	180	119		0	0.5	0.2	1	1	1.5			
26020	709	20	26	4600	6765	272	47		0	1	1	1	1	1		0/21g	
26020	710	10	12	900	1242	13	62	1/3	0	1	3.5	2	2	10.5			1xgrain
26020	710	10	12	1500	2433	14	1		0	0.5	0.7	1	1	1			<1g fired earth
26020	711	15	24	5800	8841	327	52		0	1	1	1	2	0.5		549g/355g	Charcoal, includes handpicked, comminuted.
26140	712	20	24	3800	5206	7	0.5		0	0.5	2.1	1	2	1			
26020	713	18	28	2800	4262	15	4		0	1	0.5	0	2	0.5		75g/0g	Charcoal mineralised
26020	714	15	19	2700	4438	20	2		0	2	0.6	0	1	0.6			
26020	715	15	21	2500	3553	28	3	1/6	0	1	1	2	2	11			
26020	715	15	18	2000	2955	20	nr		0	0.5	3	1	1	6			

cntx	sample	vol. /l	wt/ kg	res vol. /l	res wt. /g	flint no	flint wt	pot no/wt	bone wt	mag. wt	flot vol	charc. >2mm	charc. <2mm	total flot + charcoal	hazel nut	fire-cracked flint/stone	comments
26140	716	19	26	3100	4959	132	8		0	1.4	0.5	1	2	0.5		172g/2g	comminuted charcoal and occ mineralised. 1 poss buckshot Fe.
26020	717	20	26	4500	6998	31	3	1/3	0	0.5	3	1	2	2			
26020	718	16	22	2500	3840	107	8.3		0	1.1	3	2	2	3		433 both	Charcoal includes handpicked, comminuted. 1 wheat grain broken.
26020	719	20	31	2100	3183	72	6		0	0.5	0.5	1	2	0.5		338g/87g	Charcoal includes handpicked, comminuted with twig fragments. Fe flakes in flot.
26020	720	18	26	3500	4914	30	4		0.5	1	2	2	2	7			indet mineralised bone fragments
26020	720	18	24	2000	3049	36	5		0	1	0.6	0	1	0.6			
26020	721	9	11.5	1000	1573	nr	14	1/4	0	1	55	5	5	70			
26020	721	19	27.5	4500	6453	nr	206		0	2	9.5	4	5	54.4			
26140	722	16	26	4000	5118	42	4		0	1	0.5	1	2	0.5		170g/159	Charcoal includes hand picked, comminuted.
26140	723	20	25	1300	2305	109	19		0	0.5	0.6	1	1	0.6		0/45g	
26140	723	19	24	1500	2605	140	43		0	1	0.5	0	1	0.5		0/96g	
26140	724	18	22	2500	2374	41	20		0.2	0.5	e	1	1	1.2		57g/0	calcined bone fragment
26140	724	18	21	2500	2434	169	61		0	0.5	0.7	1	1	0.7		0/19g	
26140	725	12	16	600	1016	23	3		0.5	0.7	4	2	2	4		57g both	Charcoal includes hand picked, mineralised and occ comminuted. Fe flakes - ironstone
26140	726	19	24	1000	1672	12	2	1/0.5	0	1	1.5	2	2	6.5			
26140	726	15	17	1000	1625	21	6		0.5	0.5	1.5	1	1	1			burnt phalanx fragment- bird-grouse/duck size
26140	727	11	19	1000	1619	6	0.5		0	0.7	72	5	5	7		41g/229g	Charcoal includes handpicked, comminuted and mineralised also occ crunch texture in stratified layers(17ml). In flot occ: flint frags, iron stained cindery frags, quartz.
26140	728	20	24	2900	4357	208	82		1	0.5	1.7	2	2	6.7		0/68g	indet calcined bone fragments
26140	729	10	12	2500	2721	78	27		0	0.5	1.2	1	1	1		35g/0	
26140	729	24	29	3000	4671	130	58		0	0.5	0.5	1	1	0.5		14g/	
26140	730	16	26	3100	5353	60	7.5		0	0.7	0.5	1	2	0.5		? 2 poss	Charcoal includes handpicked comminuted. In flot 1 piece aluminium with red stripe, 1 grass/straw frag, burnt.
26020	731	16	22	3000	4809	10	1		0	1	0.5	0	1	0.4		16/30	Charcoal comminuted occ mineralised, poss cinder. In flot quartz

cntx	sample	vol. /l	wt/ kg	res vol. /l	res wt. /g	flint no	flint wt	pot no/wt	bone wt	mag. wt	flot vol	charc. >2mm	charc. <2mm	total flot + charcoal	hazel nut	fire-cracked flint/stone	comments
26020	732	16	26	3000	4530	105	6		0	0.9	0.5	0	2	0.5		0/28	Charcoal comminuted, mineralised. In flot; quartz.
26020	734	20	27	5600	8137	104	26		0	1.4	0.5	0	1	0.5		97/0	Charcoal comminuted. In Flot; quartz and concretions.
26020	735	19	24	5000	7865	223	11.2		0	0.6	0.5	0	1	0.5			Charcoal comminuted. In flot; quartz grains, concretions, flint, cinder.
26020	736	18	24	5000	7688	46	5		0	1	0.4	1	1	0.4		0/12g	
26020	736	18	25	5000	7399	110	16		1	2	0.1	1	1	0.1			indet burnt bone fragment
26020	737	18	28	4600	6736	119	5		0	1	0.5	0	1	0.5		348/190	Charcoal comminuted, mineralsed. In flot; flint, quartz, sand.
26020	738	40	48	10000	12500	663	167		0	4	1.2	2	1	5.2		0/85g	
26020	739	10	16	2500	4350	121	9		0	1	0.5	0	1	0.5		30/0	Charcoal comminuted, occ., mineralsied.
26140	740	16	22	3000	4307	42	43		0	1	3	1	1	3		0/13	Charcoal, includes handpicked, concreted, mineralised. In flot; coal, flint, sediment, quartz
26020	741	20	27	4500	6845	55	14		0	2	0.7	1	1	0.7		0/148g	
26020	741	14	20	2500	3978	33	5		0	1	0.2	1	1	0.2		0/7g	
26398	745	15	23.5	1900	3365	nr	33		0.2	2.5	0.5	1	2	0.5			2x grain; tooth enamel fragment- indet.
26398	745	14	21.5	2100	3457	165	29		0	2	1	1	1	1			1xgrain
26020	749	12	18	2000	1655	7	0.7		0.2	1	258	3	5	258		5.0/12	1 grain barley, indet bone calcined, couple possible charred seeds
26020	750	20	28	3500	5982	220	19.6		0	1.8	0.5	0	1	0.5		2.2/0	Charcoal minerlised, occ comminuted. In flot flint, sand, quartz.
26020	800	18	28	3500	4208	80	6.3		0	0.5	0.5	1	1	0.5		0/61	Charred grain. Charcoal comminuted.
26020	801	18	28	3600	4867	19	1		0	1	0.5	2	1	0.5		252/56	Charcoal, comminuted, some herbaceous stems.
26020	803	18	28	2500	3833	158	16.7		0.5	0.7	0.5	1	2	0.5		236 both	Charcoal comminuted. In flot cinder, shiny fragment.1xgrain
26020	809	18	28	1100	1593	6	0.5		0	0.5	305	5	5	305		55g both	Charcoal including handpicked, comminuted, flat, oblong. 1xCharred grain poss wheat or barley. Also wood shaving? In flot occ small stones, flints, cinder.
26020	810	26	43	3200	4858	13	3	7/25	1.7	1.7	140	3	4	230	1	1.0/1	indet charred grainx1, charred seed?, one frag nutshell, Bos tooth enamel fragments; 7xpot - 25g; glassy slag x2 - o.4g
26140	813	18	28	4300	5818	123	3		0	1	0.5	1	1	0.5		175/5	In flot v.occ cinder, concretions, stone and flint.

cntx	sample	vol. /l	wt/ kg	res vol. /l	res wt. /g	flint no	flint wt	pot no/wt	bone wt	mag. wt	flot vol	charc. >2mm	charc. <2mm	total flot + charcoal	hazel nut	fire-cracked flint/stone	comments
26140	821	20	20	2500	4011	265	24		0	1.8	1	1	1	1.2		10.8/0	Hammerscale? Charcoal, includes hand picked, mineralised and comminuted. Charred fumaria. In flot flint, quartz, concretions.
26140	823	18	28	5000	7391	154	5.2		0	1	0.5	1	1	0.5		91/26	Charcoal comminuted, mineralised. In flot; quartzy concreted minerals; 1 x shiny fragment.
26020	824	18	28	4700	6910	95	7.3		0	2	0.5	1	1	0.5		0/35	Charred grain, broken.
26020	825	18	26	2950	5017	173	15		0	2	0.5	1	2	0.5		111 both	Charcoal includes hand picked, mineralised.
26140	826	18	28	3700	5287	94	2		0	1	0.5	1	0	0.5		29/10g	
26140	827	18	28	4000	5706	40	2		0	1.5	0.5	0	1	0.5		124/44	In flot, mineral, coal.
26020	828	18	28	4500	6818	327	36		0	8	0.5	0	2	0.5		6/103	
26020	829	18	28	2900	4283	197	25		0	1.6	0.5	0	1	0.5		22 both	Charcoal mineralised. Herbaceous (uncharred with a charred fragment).
26140	830	18	28	2500	3522	56	3.5		0	?	0.5	0	1	0.5		yes	Charcoal includes handpicked, mineralised, heavily concreted. In flot; mineral.
26140	832	18	28	2300	3832	36	2.7		0	0.5	0.5	0	2	0.5		180/58.6	Charcoal includes hand picked. In flot, mineral.
26020	834	18	28	4500	8283	141	12.6		0	1.2	0.5	0	1	0.5		174/0	Charcoal concreted and mineralised. In flot; mineral.
26020	835	40	54	8500	10500	231	75		0	4	0.7	1	2	0.7			
26020	837	18	28	2500	3862	90	3		0	0.5	1	2	2	1		115/7	Charcoal includes hand picked, heavily mineralised, concreted. In flot; mineral, occ flint.
26020	838	18	28	6100	8770	98	3		0	0.5	0.5	1	1	0.5		208/122	Charcoal includes hand picked. In flot; coal.
26020	839	16	26	4700	7352	124	9		0	1	0.5	0	1	0.5		219 both	Charcoal includes hand picked
26222	842	30	37.5	3100	4604	486	87		0.5	3	5.5	1	2	5			1xgrain; calcined bone fragment- indet
26222	843	31	47	5000	7777	nr	263		0	8.5	3.1	2	3	7.6	2		3xgrain
26222	844	18	28	2600	4278	139	9		0	2	0.5	0	1	0.5		72.6 both	Charcoal includes hand picked, mineralised. In flot; mineral.
26222	845	34	48.5	6000	9131	428	93		0.2	3.5	6	2	3	10.5		8.5g	small indet calcined bone fragment
26222	847	18	28	3100	3929	33	4		0	0.5	0.5	0	2	0.5		92/62	Charcoal mineralised. In flot, coal, mineral, flint flakes, Fe one flake.
26222	849	18	28	2500	4420	283	31		0	2.2	0.5	0	1	0.5		0/0	Charcoal includes hand picked. In flot mineral, moss, flint flakes.
26222	1001	20	25	1000	3250	50	4.7		4.3	1	0.5	0	1	0.5		172.5 both	Charcoal includes hand picked, comminuted, minerlised. In flot; sand, quartz.

cntx	sample	vol. /l	wt/ kg	res vol. /l	res wt. /g	flint no	flint wt	pot no/wt	bone wt	mag. wt	flot vol	charc. >2mm	charc. <2mm	total flot + charcoal	hazel nut	fire-cracked flint/stone	comments
26222	1005	20	25	1200	2200	18	1.7		0	1	0.5	0	1	0.5		yes	Charcoal mineralised. In flot coal, flint, coral.
26222	1006	20	28	3600	5568	6	1		0	0.5	0.5	0	1	0.5		263/65	Charcoal mineralised, comminuted, charred grain frags. In flot; sand, flint, quartz.
26222	1008	20	28	1600	3003	78	9.8		6.6	0.8	0.5	1	1	0.5		168 both	Charcoal comminuted, occ., mineralised.
26222	1013	19	22	1500	2403	7	7		6	0.5	0.5	0	1	0.5		12/77g	Charcoal mineralised. In flot sand, flint, concretions, Fe ironstone?
26222	1015	20	26	2000	3624	87	5		0.1	0.9	0.5	1	1	0.5		40/0	Charcoal includes hand picked, mineralised, comminuted. In flot; sand, quartz Fe iron pan.
26222	1017	20	26	2500	3980	138	11.5		0	3.5	0.5	0	1	0.5		50 both	Charcoal comminuted. In flot; cinder, quartz sand, mica, flint.
26222	1018	34	38	2500	4467	353	128		0	0.5	1.5	1	1	3	3	24g/163g	0.5g fired clay
26222	1020	19	26	3000	3776	149	11		2.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	0.5		72.4/7.4	Charcoal ineralised. In flot; cinder, sand, flint.
26222	1022	40	48	4500	7019	252	82		0	2.5	0	1	0	1			
26222	1025	18	28	3500	5273	15	6		0	1	0.5	0	2	0.5		8/82g	Charred grain 1 poss., degraded.
26222	1027	20	28	3200	5213	81	5.5		0	3.3	0.5	1	1	0.5		61/0	Charcoal including hand picked, mineralised, comminuted. In flot; sand, quarts, coal. Charred Grain; hulled barleyx 1, indet cereal x 1; Poaceae x1.
26222	1029	19	30	3500	5594	73	2		0	2	0.5	0	1	0.5		6/0	In flot mineral, coal.
26222	1030	36	44	2600	4688	436	208		0	1	0.7	1	1	2.2			
26222	1032	19	29	2000	3596	63	2		0	2	0.5	0	1	0.5		17 both	Charcoal including hand picked, mineralised. In flot; concretions, flint, plastic.
26222	1034	31	52.5	5750	8884	nr	171		0	3.5	1	1	0	1.5			2xgrain
26222	1037	28	44	5300	7969	598	152		0	4	1.2	1	1	1.4			
26222	1039	18	23	2600	4057	74	2		3	2	0.5	0	1	0.5		36/97	Charcoal comminuted. In flot, sand.
26222	1041	20	28	5000	8089	191	31		0	4.5	2	1	2	2		79/29	Charcoal includes hand picked, comminuted and mineralised. In flot; coal, cinder, sand, quartz.
26222	1042	20	29	3500	5936	278	31		0	3	0.5	0	1	0.5		36 both	Charcoal includes hand picked. In flot; mineral, flint.
26222	1044	18	28	4700	6889	7	1		0	1	0.5	1	2	0.5		14/34g.	Charcoal comminuted. In flot; coal, cinder, marine shell flecks;flint flakes, sand.
26222	1046	28	43	5300	8532	nr	93		0.2	3	1.2	1	1	1			grain; fish tooth-probably fossil?
26222	1053	16	25	2700	4134	14	0.5		0	1	0.5	0	1	0.5		55/24	In flot; mineral.

cntx	sample	vol. /l	wt/ kg	res vol. /l	res wt. /g	flint no	flint wt	pot no/wt	bone wt	mag. wt	flot vol	charc. >2mm	charc. <2mm	total flot + charcoal	hazel nut	fire-cracked flint/stone	comments
26222	1055	14	20	2900	4418	nr	71.5		0	2.5	1.2	1	1	1.2			grain
26222	1056	16	25	2500	4126	69	4.4		0	1	0.5	0	1	0.5		209.7 both	Poss charred grain. In flot; mineral,cinder.
26222	1058	20	26	3000	4875	62	25		0	2	0.5	0	1	0.5		165/?	Charcoal includes hand picked, comminuted. In flot; sand.
26222	1060	13	18	2600	4132	159	99		0	2	0.5	1	1	0.5			
26222	1060	19	26	2500	4071	210	239		0	2	0.5	1	1	0.5		0/26g	1xgrain
26222	1061	20	23	1500	2378	20	1.3		3.5	1	0.5	0	1	0.5		163 both	Charcoal mineralised and slight concretions. Poss grain/cerea indet. In flot concretions, minerals, flint.
26222	1064	16	22	2100	4298	257	107		0	2	0.4	1	1	0.9		0/5g	
26222	1064	18	22	2000	3411	93	11		0.2	0.5	0.2	1	1	0.4			1xgrain;fish tooth-fossil?
26222	1067	20	24	2000	3206	169	60		2	1	1.1	1	1	5.1	5		fragment pig tooth, calcined bone fragments-indet, possible large bird distal tarso-metatarsus fragment-burnt
26222	1067	20	24	2000	3169	131	41		3	1	0.3	1	1	1.8	7		indet calcined bone fragments
26222	1071	18	24	1500	2635	180	9		0	2	0.5	0	1	0.5			
26222	1068	20	25														
26222	1073	20	28								0.5	0	1				Residue missing after 1st processing. One flot only, no second flot. Charcoal mineralised comminuted. Barley grain concave on one side. In flot; sand, quartz and flint.
26222	1074	17	23.5	2550	3775	539	70.5		1	2	0.5	1	1	2	20	1/0g	3g fired earth; indet calcined bone fragments
26222	1075	17	26	2500	4113	116	8			1.3	0.5	1	2	1		43g/0g	Fumaria sp., cinder in flot
26222	1077	15	25	2100	3683	88	5.5		0	2	0.5	1	1	0.5		35 both	Charcoal comminuted. In flot; cinder.
26222	1080	15	28	2600	4405	127	14		0.5	1.7	1	2	1	1	0.3	75 both	Charcoal comminuted. In flot, flint; stone.
26222	1085	16	26	2000	3407	114	8.7		0.5	0.5	1	1	2	0.5		66 both	Charcoal includes hand picked, comminuted. In 1st flot sand.
26222	1087	17	28	2500	4098	164	19		0	0.5	0.5	1	1	0.5		54g	Charcoal comminuted. No charcoal in first flot.
26222	1089	17	28	3100	4516	12	8		0	2	0.5	1	1	0.5		101/52	
26222	1092	14	25	3000	4994	13	5		0	1	0.5	2	1	0.5		146/67	Charcoal includes hand picked, mineralised. In flot; mineral.
26222	1099	16	27	3600	6492	182	16.8		0	2.5	2	2	2	2		204g both	Charcoal includes hand picked.
26222	1101	16	28	3610	5646	121	3		0	1	0.5	0	1	0.5		83/85	Charcoal includes hand picked, mineralised.

cntx	sample	vol. /l	wt/ kg	res vol. /l	res wt. /g	flint no	flint wt	pot no/wt	bone wt	mag. wt	flot vol	charc. >2mm	charc. <2mm	total flot + charcoal	hazel nut	fire-cracked flint/stone	comments
26222	1102	16	29	1900	3135	177	22		0	2	0.5	1	1	0.5		140g both	Charcoal includes hand picked.
26222	1104	20	30	4500	6611	384	10.2		0	2	0.5	0	1	0.5		204/179	In Flot; cinder.

= abundance: 1=1-10, 2=11-50, 3=51-150, 4=151-250, 5=250+:
$ recording of the firecracked stone and flint was not consistent so it has not been plotted in this assessment. This material will need to be checked and any non heated material discarded and the heat effected material re-weighed before distributional analysis is undertaken.
nr: no record

Assessment of charcoal and shell

Introduction

A series of archaeological excavations were carried out by Network Archaeology Limited in advance of the construction of a natural gas pipeline from Easington (NGR TA 398 196)to Ganstead (NGR TA 162 365) in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The excavations were undertaken in two seasons, during 2007 and 2008.

Methods

Charcoal

All of the charcoal was examined using a low-power binocular microscope (x7 to x45) and identifications were made with the use of published works (Schoch et al. 2004).

During recording, consideration was given to the identification of suitable remains for radiocarbon dating by standard radiometric technique or accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS).

Shell remains

All of the shell fragments recovered were identified as closely as possible, principally with reference to Hayward and Ryland (1995) for marine shellfish (nomenclature follows this work for these species), and to Cameron (2003), Cameron and Redfern (1976), Ellis (1969), Kerney (1999) and Kerney and Cameron (1979), for land snails (where nomenclature follows Kerney 1999).

The weights (in grammes), numbers of fragments and maximum dimensions of shell of different taxa from each context were recorded (where determinable) and the minimum numbers of individuals (or individual valves for bivalve taxa) represented calculated where possible. Additional, subjective notes on the preservational condition of the shell were made on occasion.

For oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.) shell additional notes were made (where possible) regarding: numbers of left and right valves; evidence of having being opened using a knife or similar implement; measurability of the valves; damage from other marine biota (e.g. polychaete worms and dog whelks); encrustation by barnacles. Preservation was recorded using two, subjective, four-point scales for erosion and fragmentation; scale points were: 0: none apparent; 1: slight; 2: moderate; 3: high.

Results

Charcoal

The charcoal samples and assemblages were generally very small and in poor condition, with frequent mineral penetration and occasional signs of vitrification and splitting. Both ring porous and diffuse porous taxa were present with oak (*Quercus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* L.) and alder/hazel (*Alnus/Corylus avellana* L.) specifically identified: in one case the identification of the last could only be taken to the level of alder/birch/hazel (*Alnus/Betula/Corylus*). Most fragments were stemwood but there were occasional pieces of alder/hazel roundwood of 2-8 years growth; eight of these, plus the alder/birch/hazel roundwood from Context 35552, were considered suitable for radiocarbon dating. Some other roundwood fragments of diffuse porous taxa from a further seven contexts could not be identified closely but represented only a few years growth (1 to 20 years) and would also provide suitable material for radiocarbon dating, as would the single charred wheat (*Triticum*) grain recorded within the material from Context 9072 (secondary fill of pit 9074).

Just two of the charcoal assemblages, both from Plot 26, the Sproatley site, comprised over 100 pieces. Context 26020, Sample 721 spit 1, the flint scatter from square 43, gave a mixed assemblage of around 300 fragments in generally good condition, and approximately 350 fragments from Context 26140, Sample 809, the flint scatter from square 83, formed a mixed assemblage dominated by ash stemwood, and were also generally in good condition.

Details of the submitted charcoal remains, including notes indicating the presence of suitable material for radiocarbon dating and recommendations for more detailed study, are given in Table 1.

Shell remains

Small quantities of shell were recovered from 63 of the deposits encountered or surface collection within 17 of the excavated plots: one from Plot 3 (Old Ellerby), nine from Plot 9 (Burton Constable), one from Plot 10 (Cock Hill), four from Plot 18, one from Plot 25 (Brandywell), three from Plot 26 (Sproatley), one from Plot 31 (Nuttles), eight from Plot 35 (Lelley), one from Plot 45, five from Plot 73 (Winestead), two from Plot 86, two from Plot 98 (Bluegate Corner), two from Plot 103 (Weeton), four from Plot 104 (Scorborough Hill), two from Plot 107 (Gilcross), eight from Plot 108 (Out Newton Road) and nine from Plot 115 (Dimlington). A total of 2392g of shell was recovered, with most of the shell-bearing contexts being ditch fills and mainly related to late Iron Age/Romano-British activity.

Individual deposits typically yielded only small quantities of remains, with only six deposits giving more than 100g of shell: Context 35097 (Plot 35, Lelley): no deposit information available; Context 35210 (Plot 35, Lelley): tertiary fill of ditch 35205; Context 7331 (Plot 73, Winestead): fill of ditch 7332; Context 121095 (Plot 107, Gilcross): fill of possible roundhouse drip gully 121089; Context 120608 (Plot 115, Dimlington): fill of ditch 120949; Context 120903 (Plot 115, Dimlington): upper fill of ditch 120901. Each of these slightly larger assemblages, including the largest (480.4g from Context 35210), was composed exclusively of oyster shell and this was also the case for many of the smaller assemblages. Preservation was variable ranging from very poor to good, but overall was poor. There were occasional records of other edible marine shellfish: common whelk from Context 10432, common cockle from Contexts 8563, 13019, 13033 and 120209 and common mussel from Contexts 8563 and 120930.

All but three (97%) of those remains representing whole oyster valves, or significant portions thereof, could be identified to side, with roughly equal numbers of left (52) and right valves (48) recorded. Approximately 23-33% (at least 23 and perhaps as many as 33) of the valves for which ‘side’ could be determined would be able to provide biometrical data beyond a simple maximum linear dimension; these additional measurements were not taken as part of this assessment, however. Evidence of the oysters having been opened using a knife or similar implement (as shown by characteristic damage to the shell margins) was noted on at least 37% (but perhaps as much as 47%) of the valves. Approximately one-third (33%) of the valves showed fresh breakage presumably caused during recovery of the remains; this damage may have destroyed evidence of opening (some of the bags of shell from individual contexts also contained small flakes of shell showing that there had been further disintegration post-excavation and, indeed, during recording). There was no definitive evidence of damage to the oyster valves by other marine biota (e.g. by polychaete worms or dog whelks), although an oyster valve from Context 35210 showed some possible worm burrowing, and eroded remnants of encrusting barnacles were noted on one valve from Context 120903 (upper fill of ditch 120901 in Plot 115).

Land snail remains were recovered from 24 of the deposits: three in Plot 9 (Burton Constable: Contexts 9302, 9403 and 9627), one in Plot 25 (Brandywell: Context 25062), three in Plot 26 (Sproatley: Contexts 26402, 26408 and 26432), one in Plot 31 (Nuttles: Context 31119), one in Plot 35 (Lelley: Context 35194), one in Plot 98 (Bluegate Corner: Context 119968), one in Plot

103 (Weeton: Context 120184), all eight shell-bearing deposits in Plot 108 (Out Newton Road: Contexts 13019, 13022, 13033, 13039, 13042, 13045, 13053 and 13054) and five in Plot 115 (Dimlington: Contexts 120438, 120577, 120902, 120930 and 120939). All but one of these remains were of land snails identified as *Cepaea ?nemoralis* (L.) or *Cepaea/Arianta* sp., the exception being a single large Helix ?aspersa Müller (from Context 120577). However, these are catholic taxa and hence of no value for the reconstruction of the past environment of the site.

Details of the submitted shell remains are given in Table 2.

Discussion and statement of potential

The charcoal samples and assemblages indicated the use of oak, ash and alder/hazel at several of the sites along the pipeline route. In the vast majority of cases, the quantities of material submitted were too small for more detailed analysis to be of value; although remains from 13 deposits (with possible candidates from a further five contexts) would provide suitable material for radiocarbon dating to be attempted, if required (see Table 1 and further discussion below). There were two larger and more interpretatively valuable assemblages from the Sproatley site (Plot 26), however. Context 26020, Sample 721 spit1 (from flint scatter: square 43), was a mixed assemblage and may represent an accumulation of successive burning episodes, typically associated with a domestic fire, whereas the assemblage from Context 26140, Sample 809 (flint scatter: square 83), appeared to be dominated by ash stemwood, which may represent a single burning event, possibly derived from building timber.

All of the deposits from which charcoal was recovered gave sufficient quantities for radiocarbon dating to be attempted. However, there are two possible sources of error if charcoal is used for dating. Firstly, the piece of wood may be from the centre of the trunk or a large branch of the tree ('stem wood'), and the time span between the growth of this wood (its carbon content being fixed at the point of cell formation) and the death of the tree may be several tens (sometimes hundreds, in the case of oak for example) of years. Secondly, prior to becoming burnt the wood may have been stored or formed part of a structure, also perhaps for many years. Both of these 'old wood' problems may result in a radiocarbon date significantly earlier than the charring event being returned. If charcoal is used for dating, then pieces of known age with the waney edge (i.e. where the terminal annual ring is preserved) should be selected; this is most likely on fragments from relatively young wood such as twigs or small branches. These problems are considerably less significant in the case of short-lived tree species and those which do not provide good structural timber: typically diffuse-porous taxa. The considerations discussed above are reflected in the recommendations regarding suitability of material for radiocarbon dating shown in Table 1.

The small shell assemblage was dominated by, generally, rather poorly preserved oyster valves largely from ditch fill contexts in Plots where the predominant archaeological activity appeared to be related to late Iron Age/Roman field systems. The oyster valves (and the few other edible shellfish remains: cockle, mussel and whelk) probably all represent human food waste:clear evidence of the oysters having been opened using tools was noted on at least a third of the more intact valves and, as the shell was quite fragile, additional evidence of opening could have been destroyed by deterioration of the valves in the ground or fresh breakage.

From current evidence, the oysters would most likely have been imported to the site from the Kent, Essex or Suffolk coasts or the Firth of Clyde (Winder 1992 and pers. comm.). However, Kenward (in press) has speculated that exploitation of local (but as yet unlocated) oyster beds may well have been more widespread along the east coast of England. Certain organisms (e.g. *Polydora* spp. polychaete worms) which infest oysters have known preferred habitats, and this can help to identify the source of the oysters, but unfortunately such evidence was lacking from this assemblage.

A quarter to a third of the oyster valves would be able to provide more detailed biometrical data but this would yield only a very limited data set from deposits which are currently only rather broadly dated; hence no study of changes in size through time (to explore patterns of exploitation or trade, for example) would be possible.

Study of thin-sections and the chemistry (e.g. oxygen isotope composition) of oyster valves may provide information both on the harvesting practices of people in the past (seasonality), as well as on environmental change through time. However, here the limited numbers of better preserved remains and the broad dating of the deposits precludes such analysis.

Remains of terrestrial snails were present in 24 of the deposits but only identifiable as far as the catholic taxa *Cepaea ?nemoralis* (or *Cepaea/Arianta* sp.) and *Helix ?aspersa* sp. and consequently of no value for the interpretation of past environments.

No freshwater snail or bivalve remains were identified within the assemblage.

Recommendations

Subject to adequate dating being obtained, detailed analysis of the two larger charcoal assemblages (from Contexts 26020 and 26140) could provide closer identification of the diffuse porous taxa present and hence enable some further insight into the likely constituents of the former local woodland at the Sproatley site. For Context 26020 (Sample 721, spit 1) radiocarbon dating might be attempted (in the absence of other sources of such information), but a similar attempt with material from Context 26140, Sample 809, would be subject to the 'old wood' problems discussed above (although remains from Samples 725, spits 1b and 2 could be employed to radiocarbon date Context 26140.)

In isolation, no further study of the shell reported here is warranted. A data archive of measurements from the small number of oyster valves able to provide such information may be of value to any future synthetic studies of the area, however. Such a record should be made in the event that these remains are not submitted to, or in advance of discard from, the physical archive.

Retention and disposal

All of the remains should be retained as part of the physical archive for the site.

Archive

All material is currently stored by Palaeoecology Research Services (Unit 4, National Industrial Estate, Bontoft Avenue, Kingston upon Hull), pending return to the excavator, along with paper and electronic records pertaining to the work described here.

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Table 1: Charcoal remains by plot, with notes on any material suitable for submission for radiocarbon dating.

Plot	Context	Sample/spit	Context details	Wt/g >4mm	Wt/g 4<mm	n	size	%ID	IDs taxa	n	type	Notes	A	D
									oak	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; very poor condition	No	No
3	98	-	No information	0.5	<0.1	8	14	100	alder/hazel	5	r-w (3yrs)	clean; good condition; probably originally a single piece	Yes	No
									d-p	3	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	?	No
3	3013	-	Secondary fill of pit 3011	0.4	0.1	4	12	100	d-p	3	s-w	vitrified and split; moderate condition	?	No
									indet	1	s-w	vitrified and split; moderate condition	No	No
3	3020	-	Ditch/group	0.2	0.1	2	15	100	r-p	2	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	No	No
3	3027	-	Secondary fill of ditch 3049	1.5	-	1	20	100	d-p	1	r-w (10yrs)	mineral penetration; moderate condition	Yes	No
3	3109	-	Primary fill of posthole 3108	1.1	-	4	15	100	oak	4	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	No	No
3	3111	-	Primary fill of posthole 3110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	only part charred; very poor condition	No	No
3	3192	-	Primary fill of ring ditch 3191	2.0	-	4	23	100	alder/hazel	1	r-w (4yrs)	moderate condition	Yes	No
									indet	3	-	vitrified; no structure; very poor condition	No	No
3	3208	-	Secondary fill of ring ditch 3191	2.0	-	6	10	100	d-p	3	r-w (13yrs)	moderate condition	Yes	No
									indet	2	-	deformed	No	No
3	3285	-	No information	1.5		5	14	100	d-p	5	s-w	vitrified, split and fragile; condition very poor; probably originally a single piece	No	No
9	9072	-	Secondary fill of pit 9074	0.1	-	9	7	100	d-p	4	s-w	mineral penetration; fragile; moderate condition	?	No
									d-p	1	r-w (3yrs)	mineral penetration; fragile; moderate condition; probably	Yes	No

Plot	Context	Sample/spit	Context details	Wt/g >4mm	4<mm	n	size	%ID	IDs taxa	n	type	Notes	A	D
									d-p	2	r-w (2yrs)	originally from the same piece	Yes	No
									d-p	2	r-w (1yrs)		Yes	No
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	charred wheat (Triticum) grain	Yes	No
9	9432	-	Tertiary fill of pit 9409	0.4	-	2	10	100	d-p	2	s-w	mineral penetration; very poor condition	No	No
9	9796	-	Skeleton in burial cut 9794	<0.1	0.1	3	8	100	indet	3	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; vitrified; mineral penetration; very poor condition	No	No
9	9830	-		0.1	-	1	15	100	d-p	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	?	No
9	9830	-	Primary fill of ditch 9829	1.0	-	2	12	100	alder/hazel	1	r-w (6yrs)	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	Yes	No
									r-p	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	?	No
9	9937	-	Secondary fill of ditch 9868	0.2	-	3	8	100	oak	3	s-w	mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
9	118515	-	Layer	1.5	-	3	8	100	d-p	3	s-w	vitrified, split and fragile; condition very poor	No	No
9	118596	-	Upper ditch fill	0.5	-	2	17	100	d-p	1	r-w (6yrs)	vitrified and split; very poor condition	No	No
									d-p	1	r-w (?yrs)	mineral penetration; moderate condition	?	No
9	118745	-	Ditch fill	0.1	-	3	10	100	d-p	3	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; moderate condition	?	No
9	118891	-	Ditch fill	0.5	-	2	12	100	indet	2	s-w	clean; good condition; probably originally a single piece	?	No
25	25170	-	Primary fill of ditch 25169	0.4	-	2	13	100	d-p	2	-	mineral adhering to the surface; deformed	No	No
26	26020	514	Layer	2.0	-	17	14	100	?oak	16	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
									indet	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No

Plot	Context	Sample/spit	Context details	Wt/g >4mm	4<mm	n	size	%ID	IDs taxa	n	type	Notes	A	D
26	26020	702/1	Flint scatter (sq 33)	0.3	-	2	10	100	r-p	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
									indet	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
26	26020	704/2(A)		1.8	-	5	11	100	d-p	5	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; vitrified; very poor condition	No	No
26	26020	704/2(B)	Flint scatter (sq 39)	0.8	-	10	8	100	ash	9	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; moderate condition	No	No
									indet	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; moderate condition	No	No
26	26020	705/1	Flint scatter (sq 41)	1.0	-	11	9	100	alder/hazel	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	?	No
									d-p	10	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
26	26020	707	Flint scatter (sq 47)	6.9	0.3	17	12	100	ash	12	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	No	No
									d-p	2	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; very poor condition	No	No
									indet	3	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; very poor condition	No	No
									ash	5	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
26	26020	708	Flint scatter (sq 49)	6.8	-	18	17	100	alder/hazel	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	?	No
									r-p	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
									indet	11	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
26	26020	709	Flint scatter (sq 31)	1.5	-	4	14	100	ash	3	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
									d-p	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	?	No

Plot	Context	Sample/spit	Context details	Wt/g >4mm	4<mm	n	size	%ID	IDs taxa	n	type	Notes	A	D
									ash	3	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
									alder/hazel	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	?	No
26	26020	710	Flint scatter (sq 27)	6.1	-	21	15	100	r-p	4	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
									d-p	10	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	?	No
									indet	3	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
26	26020	715/1	Flint scatter (sq 15)	3.1	-	7	15	100	d-p	2	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	?	No
									indet	5	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
26	26020	716	Flint scatter (sq 17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 piece of coal	No	No
26	26020	717/1	Flint scatter (sq 19)	0.3	-	1	15	100	oak	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
26	26020	718/2	Flint scatter (sq 21)	<0.1	-	1	10	100	indet	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
									oak	2	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
26	26020	719/2	Flint scatter (sq 53)	3.5	-	12	12	100	alder/hazel	1	r-w (3yrs)	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	?	No
									indet	9	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
									r-p	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
26	26020	720	Flint scatter (sq 51)	2.3	-	6	20	100	d-p	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	?	No
									indet	4	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
26	26020	721/1	Flint scatter (sq 43)	90.4	1.8	~300	17	~20	ash	39	s-w	some mineral adhering to surface; generally good condition	No	Yes

Plot	Context	Sample/spit	Context details	Wt/g >4mm	4<mm	n	size	%ID	IDs taxa	n	type	Notes	A	D
									alder/hazel	1	r-w (8yrs)	some mineral adhering to surface; generally good condition	Yes	
									indet	10	s-w	some mineral adhering to surface; generally good condition	No	
									ash	21	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
26	26020	721/2		7.5	<0.1	42	8	100	r-p	9	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
									d-p	12	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	?	No
26	26020	800	Flint scatter (sq 56)	0.9	-	2	8	100	indet	2	-	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; very poor condition	No	No
26	26020	824	Flint scatter (sq 40)	0.1	-	1	8	100	d-p	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	?	No
26	26140	725/1a		0.1	-	3	10	100	d-p	3	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	?	No
									ash	2	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	No	No
26	26140	725/1b		0.2	-	4	10	100	alder/hazel	2	r-w (4-5yrs)	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition; probably originally from the same piece	Yes	No
			Flint scatter (sq 85)						ash	41	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	?	No
									alder/hazel	1	r-w (3yrs)	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	Yes	No
26	26140	725/2		15.3	1.3	62	20	100	r-p	2	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	No	No
									d-p	7	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	?	No
									indet	11	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	No	No
26	26140	727/2	Flint scatter (sq 81)	16.8	-	74	20	~50	ash	33	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	?	No

Plot	Context	Sample/spit	Context details	Wt/g >4mm	4<mm	n	size	%ID	IDs taxa	n	type	Notes	A	D
									d-p	3	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	?	No
									indet	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	No	No
26	26140	728	Flint scatter (sq 80)	0.1	-	1	18	100	ash	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; poor condition	?	No
26	26140	809	Flint scatter (sq 83)	25.4	45	~350	17	~15	ash	43	s-w	some mineral adhering to surface; generally good condition	No	Yes
									indet	7	s-w	some mineral adhering to surface; generally good condition	No	
26	26222	847/2	Flint scatter (sq 99)	<0.1	-	1	10	100	oak	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; moderate condition	No	No
26	26527	1173	Layer (sq 314)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	coal/shale	No	No
26	26527	1182	Layer (sq 298)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	coal/shale	No	No
31	31041	655	Primary fill of ditch 31042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	charcoal fragments (<4mm); very poor condition	No	No
35	35064	-	Secondary fill of structure foundation 35094	0.7	-	14	13	100	d-p	6	-	mineral adhering to the surface	No	No
35	35064	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	coal/shale	No	No
35	35295	-	Secondary fill of ring ditch 35294	1.1	-	1	20	100	d-p	1	r-w (20yrs)	mineral adhering to surface	Yes	No
35	35552	-	Primary fill of pit 35553	<0.1	-	1	15	100	alder/birch/hazel	1	r-w (5yrs)	mineral adhering to the surface	Yes	No
73	7331	-	No information	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	charcoal fragments (<4mm) in a mineral matrix; very poor condition	No	No
98	119943	-	Primary fill of ditch 119941	<0.1	-	1	9	100	d-p	1	s-w	vitrified; very poor condition	No	No
									alder/hazel	1	r-w (2yrs)	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	Yes	No
98	119999	-	Ditch fill	<0.1	<0.1	4	10	100	alder/hazel	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	?	No
									d-p	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	?	No
									indet	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	No	No

Plot	Context	Sample/spit	Context details	Wt/g >4mm	4<mm	n	size	%ID	IDs taxa	n	type	Notes	A	D
104	10437		No information	<0.1	-	1	17	100	indet	1	-	mineral adhering to the surface; deformed	No	No
107	121021	-	Upper ditch fill	0.4	-	1	12	100	d-p	1	s-w	mineral penetration; moderate condition	?	No
107	121051	-	Skeleton in burial cut 121040	<0.1	-	1	15	100	alder/hazel	1	r-w (2yrs)	clean; good condition	Yes	No
108	13015	-	Fill of ring ditch 13016	1.6	-	1	25	100	d-p	1	r-w (10yrs)	a little mineral adhering to surface	Yes	No
108	13019	-	Fill of pit 13020	0.6	1.4	7	12	100	indet	6	s-w	vitrified and fragile; condition very poor	No	No
									oak	1	s-w	mineral adhering to surface; mineral penetration; moderate condition	No	No
108	13054	-	Upper fill of ditch fill 13046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	single piece of burnt bone	No	No
115	120527	-	Fill of ditch 120526	1.5	-	1	30	100	oak	1	s-w	clean; moderate condition	No	No

Key: 'Plot' = plot number; 'wt /g' = weight of charcoal in grammes (by size fraction); 'n' = number of charcoal fragments; 'size' = maximum dimension of charcoal fragments present in mm; '%ID' = percentage of submitted material recorded; 'IDs' = identifiable charcoal (d-p = diffuse porous, r-p = ring porous, indet = indeterminate, s-w= stemwood, r-w = roundwood with minimum number of years growth); 'A' = suitable material for radiocarbon dating via AMS present (a "?" in this column indicates that dating may be possible but the material is not recommended for submission) – NB: in most cases charcoal fragments are not considered as suitable material for this purpose; 'D' = further detailed recording recommended.

Table 2. Easington to Ganstead Gas Pipeline Project: Shell remains by plot and context

Plot	Context	Context details	l	r	i	e	f	meas	kn	fr	biota	Notes	wt
5	3416064	Surface find	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One oyster valve fragment to 37 mm	3.1
9	9081	Fill of ditch 9082	2	3	0	1	3	?1	3/?4	0	0	Oyster valves to 57 mm (48.6 g); five larger oyster valve fragments to 37 mm (6.2 g); some mm-flakes	54.8
9	9302	Fill of ditch 9301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One Cepaea/Arianta sp. (probably Cepaea ?nemoralis (L.)) to 13 mm	<0.1
9	9403	Fill of ditch 9402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Eight fragments of Cepaea ?nemoralis (mni = 1) to 16 mm	2.0*
9	9627	Single fill of ditch 9626										One Cepaea/Arianta sp. to 20 mm	2.3
9	9658	Secondary fill of pit 9728	4	2	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	Oyster valves to 72 mm (74.3 g); 12 larger oyster valve fragments to 48 mm (11.5 g); many mm-flakes	85.8
9	9744	Fill of ditch 9597	1	0	0	3	3	0	?1	0	0	Oyster valve to 56 mm	10.9
9	9772	Primary fill of ditch 9739	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A few fragments of oyster valve (to 23 mm)	0.7
9	10421	No information	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One oyster valve fragment to 47 mm	4.7
9	10432	No information	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ten fragments of common whelk (Buccinum undatum (L.)); mni = 1) to 44 mm	9.3
10	3421056	Surface find	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One unidentified shell fragment to 39 mm	4.7
18	3411025	Surface find	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	Oyster (Ostrea edulis L.) valve to 88 mm	51.2
18	3411029	Surface find	1	0	0	2	3	0	?2	0	0	Oyster valve to 53 mm	17.8
18	3411031	Surface find	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One oyster valve fragment to 36 mm	2.7
18	3421069	Surface find	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One oyster valve fragment to 26 mm	1.1
25	25062	Primary fill of ditch 25043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Three Cepaea ?nemoralis to 21 mm	5.3*
26	26402	Primary fill of ditch 26401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Six Cepaea ?nemoralis to 21 mm	6.5
26	26408	Fill of ditch 26407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Six Cepaea ?nemoralis to 20 mm	7.3
26	26432	Fill of ditch 26431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Twelve larger fragments (to 20 mm) and many mm-flakes of Cepaea ?nemoralis (mni = 7)	4.2
31	31119	Fill of ditch 31103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Three Cepaea ?nemoralis to 21 mm	5.6
35	35011	Secondary fill of ditch 35008	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	Oyster valve to 64 mm	32.0

Plot	Context	Context details	l	r	i	e	f	meas	kn	fr	biota	Notes	wt
35	35097	No information	0	3	0	2	3	2	1	1	0	Oyster valves to 66 mm (42.3 g); oyster valve fragments to 73 mm (59.4 g); some mm-flakes	101.7
35	35104	Primary fill of ditch 35105	1	0	0	2	2	?1	0	0	0	Oyster valve to 62 mm	16.0
35	35172	Primary fill of construction cut 35173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Two small fragments of oyster valve to 22 mm	0.7
35	35194	Primary fill of ditch 35195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragments of Cepaea ?nemoralis (mni =1) to 17 mm	0.3
35	35210	Tertiary fill of ditch 35205	7	13	0	2	2	6/?8	6/?8	5	?1	Oyster valves to 72 mm (443.7 g); oyster valve fragments to 59 mm (36.7 g); a few mm-flakes; trace of possible polychaete worm burrowing on one valve but surface rather heavily eroded; remains submitted in two bags	480.4
35	35244	Secondary fill of ditch 35245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One unidentified shell fragment to 28 mm	1.5
35	35350	Secondary fill of ditch 35328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One oyster valve fragment to 34 mm	1.1
45	4519	Primary fill of ditch 4520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One large oyster valve fragment to 46 mm; a few mm-flakes	5.0
73	7331	Fill of ditch 7332	6	1	1	3	3	1/?2	2/?3	2	0	Oyster valves to 84 mm (190.3 g); some oyster valve fragments to 46 mm (18.1 g); many mm-flakes	208.4
73	7342	Fill of ditch 7332	3	1	0	3	3	2	1	2	0	Oyster valves to 83 mm (92.8 g); some oyster valve fragments to 30 mm (2.5 g); many mm-flakes	95.3
73	73026	Basal fill of ditch 73025	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	Oyster valve to 46 mm (5.7 g): very soft and disintegrating into smaller pieces; some mm-flakes	5.7
73	73032	Basal fill of ditch 73034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One oyster valve fragment to 45 mm: very soft and disintegrating into smaller pieces' some mm-flakes	4.2
73	73193	Fill of ditch 73191	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	2	0	Oyster valves to 47 mm (8.6 g); oyster valve fragments to 37 mm (3.9 g); some mm-flakes; all fragments could be parts of the two valves represented as the shell was very soft and disintegrating	12.5
86	8563	Layer, possible road repair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One common mussel (Mytilus edulis L.) valve fragment to 27 mm (1.2 g); one common cockle (Cerastoderma edule (L.)) valve fragment to 12 mm (0.5 g); one periwinkle (Littorina littorea (L.)) fragment to 9 mm (0.6 g)	2.3
86	8674	Fill of ditch 8675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One ?oyster valve fragment (to 17 mm)	1.0

Plot	Context	Context details	l	r	i	e	f	meas	kn	fr	biota	Notes	wt
98	119968	Fill of ditch 11970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Approximately 12 fragments of Cepaea ?nemoralis (mni = 1) to 14 mm	0.4
98	119983	Upper fill of ditch 119938	2	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	Oyster valves to 71 mm (25.2 g); approximately ten oyster valve fragments to 40 mm (7.9 g); some mm-flakes	33.1
103	120184	Secondary fill of ditch 120182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragments of Cepaea ?nemoralis (mni = 5 – 4 on apices alone) to 24 mm	9.6
103	120209	Secondary fill of terminus 120213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One large cockle valve to 43 mm	10.6
104	10447	Fill of large pit 12081	0	1	0	3	3	0	?1	1	0	Oyster valve to 54 mm; a few mm-flakes	9.2
104	12049	Upper fill of ditch terminus 12050	3	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	Oyster valves to 68 mm; a few mm-flakes	63.2
104	12066	Primary fill of ditch 12061	2	3	0	3	3	0	?1/?2	5	0	Oyster valves to 64 mm (55.5 g); some oyster valve fragments to 56 mm (38.1 g); many mm-flakes	93.6
104	12098	Primary fill of ditch terminus 12084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A few fragments and mm-flakes of oyster valve to 43 mm	3.5
107	120986	Fill of ditch 120984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One unidentified marine shellfish fragment to 17 mm	0.7
107	121095	Fill of possible roundhouse drip gully 121089	4	2	2	2	3	1/?2	5	1	0	Oyster valves to 81 mm (110.0 g); eight larger oyster valve fragments to 41 mm (8.3 g); many mm-flakes	118.3
108	13019	Fill of pit 13020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Approximately six fragments of oyster valve to 54 mm (30.2 g); two common cockle valves to 32 mm (4.1 g: not a pair); fragments of Cepaea ?nemoralis (mni = 16) to 25 mm (32.6 g*)	66.7*
108	13022	Primary fill of ring ditch 13002	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	0	Oyster valves to 48 mm (12.6 g); oyster valve fragments to 34 mm (7.2 g); fragments of Cepaea ?nemoralis (mni = 15) to 23 mm (25.3 g*); many mm-flakes	45.1
108	13033	Fill of ring ditch 13002	0	1	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	Oyster valve to 53 mm (11.6 g); one cockle valve to 29 mm (1.8 g); fragments of Cepaea ?nemoralis (mni = 5) to 24 mm (7.6 g)	21.0
108	13039	Upper fill of ring ditch 13002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nine larger fragments of oyster valve to 32 mm (6.6 g); one Cepaea ?nemoralis to 20 mm (1.7 g); a few mm-flakes	8.3
108	13042	Upper fill of ring ditch 13002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Two Cepaea ?nemoralis to 20 mm (3.8 g)	3.8
108	13045	Lower fill of ring ditch 13002	0	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	Oyster valves to 65 mm (36.2 g); oyster valve fragments to 33 mm (1.3 g); two Cepaea ?nemoralis to 23 mm (4.5 g)	42.0

Plot	Context	Context details	l	r	i	e	f	meas	kn	fr	biota	Notes	wt
108	13053	Slump within ring ditch 13002	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	?1	0	Oyster valve to 64 mm (18.9 g); two oyster valve fragments to 22 mm (0.5 g); one Cepaea ?nemoralis to 22 mm (2.4 g*)	21.8*
108	13054	Fill of ring ditch 13002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One Cepaea ?nemoralis to 22 mm	2.0
115	2252	Fill of furrow 2250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Three larger oyster valve fragment to 46 mm; a few mm-flakes	5.4
115	120438	No information	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One Cepaea ?nemoralis to 23 mm	3.2*
115	120577	Primary fill of unspecified ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One large Helix ?aspersa Müller to 34 mm	5.5*
115	120608	Fill of ditch 120949	7	5	0	1	2	3/?4	8	1	0	Oyster valves to 69 mm; some mm-flakes	286.9
115	120613	Fill of ditch 120611	1	0	0	3	1	?1	1	1	0	Oyster valve to 56 mm	12.0
115	120902	Basal fill of ditch 120901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One Cepaea ?nemoralis to 17 mm	1.5*
115	120903	Upper fill of ditch 120901	4	5	0	1	1	5/?7	3	3	1	Oyster valves to 101 mm, with a few mm-flakes; one valve with remnant trace of barnacle encrustation	245.7
115	120930	Fill of ditch 120928	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One mussel valve fragment to 45 mm (4.3 g); four Cepaea ?nemoralis to 22 mm (4.7 g*)	9.0*
115	120939	Secondary fill of ditch 120942	0	1	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	Oyster valve to 65 mm (16.4 g); many fragments of Cepaea ?nemoralis (mni = 1) to 20 mm (5.7 g*)	22.1*
			52	48	3			23/?33	38/?48	34/?35	1/?2		2392.3*

Key: 'l' = number of left (or lower) valves; 'r' = number of right (or upper) valves; 'i' = number of valves of indeterminate side; 'e' = average erosion score for valves; 'f' = average fragmentation score for valves; 'meas' = estimated number of valves intact enough to be measured; 'kn' = number of valves showing damage characteristic of the oyster having been opened using a knife or similar implement; 'fr' = number of valves showing fresh breakage; 'biota' = number of valves with evidence of damage or encrustation from/by other marine biota; 'wt' = total weight of shell (in grammes): weights marked with an "*" include adhering sediment; 'mni' = minimum number of individuals.

Archaeometallurgical assessment of production process residues

A basic identification of the residues from the above site has been carried out and individual pieces have been assessed to determine their archaeological potential; as part of the assessment, the archaeological contexts of the pieces has been taken into consideration. The provisional dating evidence provided has been used to assign dates to the assemblage where possible. The results of the assessment are summarised in Table 1 below and are listed in Appendices A and B. It should be noted that at this stage, no microscopic or chemical analysis has been carried out.

Table 1: Summary of production residues recovered. Note: Materials have been roughly grouped into high level categories.

Plot	Period	Undiag slag	Fuel ash slag	Ferrous slag	Burnt/ vitrified Clay	Other slag	Natural stone	Coal	Total
3	Late IA/RB	14		313					327
3	Romano-British	183							183
3	Early Medieval	188				101			289
3	Unknown	15							15
5	Unknown		2	33				12	47
6	Unknown							2	2
9	Late IA/RB	235			33			43	319
9	Romano-British	822	51	610	255				1738
9	Unknown	266	17	525	70		23		929
10	Unknown	26							26
18	Unknown	154	45	73				5	277
19	Unknown	12							12
20	Unknown		8						8
26	Unknown						1964		1964
36	Late IA/RB	55			141	343			539
36	Post-med	55		145					200
36	Unknown	68							68
49	Unknown		6						6
86	Unknown			887					887
88	Late IA/RB			557					557
88	Unknown	52							52
91	Unknown			192					192
98	Late IA/RB	46	90		30				166
103	Late IA/RB	8			181				189
107	Late IA/RB	5							5
115	Unknown	5							5
	Total	**2209**	**219**	**3335**	**680**	**474**	**23**	**62**	**7038**

Results and Interpretation

A relatively high proportion of the overall assemblage was recovered from Site 9; however, it is not possible to assign the slags to a particular production process.

Iron smelting and smithing processes both produced a high proportion of indistinct ‘undiagnostic’ slags, which are impossible to assign to a particular production source. The difficulties of determining the process origin of slags from the Iron Age to Medieval period are discussed by McDonnell (2001, 163) and Bachmann (1982:31).

In general, iron smelting produces a higher volume of diagnostic slags than iron smithing. However, as iron smithing was more common and geographically widespread than smelting, undiagnostic slags tend, archaeologically, to be the most common type.

Given the volumes of material recovered from Site 9, and the absence of furnace structures, it seems most likely that the slag found relates to iron smithing associated with the Iron Age/Romano-British domestic settlement, rather than iron smelting. There is no indication in the provisional reports of the presence of hammerscale, which could identify the location of a forge within the settlement.

Examples of potentially 'early' metalliferrous slags were also found at Sites 3, 36 and 88. One piece of non ferrous slag was recovered from site 3 and several pieces from Site 36. Most of the pieces found were recovered from the fills of pits and ditches. Whilst the presence of comparatively small amounts of slag at these sites cannot guarantee the former presence of metal production, during the time period in question, it seems highly unlikely that the slag would have travelled very far from its point of origin.

The material recovered from Site 26 bulk samples was all natural stone.

The remainder of the assemblage consists of undiagnostic or fuel ash slags, fragments of burnt/vitrified clay and fragments of coal. The fuel ash slags may relate to either coal or wood fires, but given the lack of supporting evidence, it is impossible to say for certain whether these were domestic or 'industrial' in origin.

Recommendations

At present, there is not enough supporting archaeological evidence to justify further analysis of the ferrous or non-ferrous slags, although their presence should be noted in case of future archaeological work in the area. The material listed below in Table 2 should be retained as part of the site archive. The remaining material can be disposed of in the usual manner.

Table 2: Items of production residues for retention in site archive

Context	Plot	Period	No. of frags	Approx wt/g	Description
3091	3	Early Medieval	1	101	Non magnetic, dense slag
3196	3	Late IA/RB	1	313	Ferrous metal production slag, undiagnostic of process
3256	3	Romano-British	1	183	Fragments of slagged hearth
8752	9	Unknown	1	25	Fragment of glazed pottery or tile which has been burnt and slagged
9081	9	Romano-British	2	83	Vitrified clay
9247	9	Unknown	2	455	Ferrous metal production slag, undiagnostic of process
9299	9	Late IA/RB	1	43	Burnt shale or coal
9378	9	Romano-British	3	15	Fuel ash slag and hearth lining
9378	9	Romano-British	1	115	Ferrous metal production slag, undiagnostic of process
9378	9	Romano-British	5	55	Undiagnostic slag
9378	9	Romano-British	1	27	Slagged vitrified clay
9548	9	Romano-British	6	240	Undiagnostic slag, possibly relating to iron production
9551	9	Unknown	2	65	Ferrous metal production slag, undiagnostic of process
9551	9	Unknown	1	40	Burnt/vitrified clay
9635	9	Romano-British	1	120	Slagged hearth lining
9637	9	Romano-British	1	27	Fuel ash slag and hearth lining

Context	Plot	Period	No. of frags	Approx wt/g	Description
9758	9	Romano-British	1	57	Undiagnostic slag, possibly metalliferrous
9830	9	Late IA/RB	2	23	Burnt/vitrified clay
9830	9	Late IA/RB	4	45	Undiagnostic slag
9882	9	Romano-British	11	54	Undiagnostic slag
9882	9	Romano-British	3	195	Ferrous metal production slag, undiagnostic of process, all originally one piece
118248	9	Late IA/RB	1	10	Burnt/vitrified clay
118505	9	Unknown	2	17	Fuel ash slag and hearth lining
118596	9	Unknown	1	15	Vitrified, slagged clay
119138	36	Late IA/RB	8	120	Burnt/vitrified clay
119138	36	Late IA/RB	5	55	Undiagnostic slag
119142	36	Late IA/RB	1	6	Burnt/vitrified clay
119250	36	Late IA/RB	1	15	Burnt/vitrified clay
119250	36	Late IA/RB	12	343	Heavy, dense, non-magnetic slag
88015	88	Late IA/RB	1	557	Ferrous metal production slag, undiagnostic of process
119863	98	Late IA/RB	1	46	Undiagnostic slag
119863	98	Late IA/RB	1	90	Fuel ash slag attached to hearth lining
119930	98	Late IA/RB	1	30	Possible metalliferrous slag and heath lining
120166	103	Late IA/RB	1	181	Possible hearth lining

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Appendix A: Summary of production residues recovered

Context	Plot	GPS No.	Period	No. of pieces	Approx Wt/g	Material
3091	3		Early Medieval	1	101	Non magnetic, dense slag
3104	3		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	14	Undiagnostic slag
3196	3		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	313	Ferrous metal production slag, undiagnostic of process
3231	3		Early Medieval	1	188	Undiagnostic slag
3256	3		Romano-British	1	183	Fragments of slagged hearth
3288	3		Unknown	1	4	Undiagnostic slag
	3	3416099	Unknown	1	11	Undiagnostic slag
	5	3416063	Unknown	1	33	Possible iron smelting slag
	5	3421003	Unknown	1	3	Burnt coal
	5	3421018	Unknown	1	2	Burnt coal and fuel ash slag
	5	3421021	Unknown	2	2	Coal
	5	3421022	Unknown	1	7	Coal
	6	3421023	Unknown	1	2	Burnt coal
904	9		Unknown	1	3	Undiagnostic slag
8752	9		Unknown	1	25	Fragment of glazed pottery or tile which has been burnt and slagged
9001	9		Unknown	1	39	Undiagnostic slag
9081	9		Romano-British	2	140	Two fragments of undiagnostic slag, originally one piece
9081	9		Romano-British	2	83	Vitrified clay
9226	9		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	13	Undiagnostic slag
9228	9		Late Iron Age/Roman	3	67	Undiagnostic slag
9247	9		Unknown	2	32	Undiagnostic slag
9247	9		Unknown	2	455	Ferrous metal production slag, undiagnostic of process
9276	9		Romano-British	3	193	Undiagnostic slag
9297	9		Unknown	1	7	Heavily weathered undiagnostic slag
9299	9		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	43	Burnt shale or coal
9346	9		Unknown	1	3	Shale
9350	9		Unknown	6	15	Possible burnt/vitrified clay
9378	9		Romano-British	3	15	Fuel ash slag and hearth lining
9378	9		Romano-British	1	115	Ferrous metal production slag, undiagnostic of process
9378	9		Romano-British	5	55	Undiagnostic slag
9378	9		Romano-British	1	27	Slagged vitrified clay
9548	9		Romano-British	6	240	Undiagnostic slag, possibly relating to iron production
9551	9		Unknown	2	65	Ferrous metal production slag, undiagnostic of process

Context	Plot	GPS No.	Period	No. of pieces	Approx Wt/g	Material
9551	9		Unknown	1	40	Burnt/vitrified clay
9551	9		Unknown	1	18	Weathered undiagnostic slag
9635	9		Romano-British	1	120	Slagged hearth lining
9637	9		Romano-British	1	27	Fuel ash slag and hearth lining
9650	9		Romano-British	1	20	Undiagnostic slag
9658	9		Romano-British	1	11	Undiagnostic slag
9671	9		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	3	Undiagnostic slag
9706	9		Romano-British	1	6	Undiagnostic slag
9725	9		Romano-British	2	9	Possible fuel ash slag
9725	9		Romano-British	1	11	Undiagnostic slag
9733	9		Romano-British	1	60	Ferrous metal production slag, undiagnostic of process
9733	9		Romano-British	1	25	Burnt/vitrified clay
9733	9		Romano-British	1	25	Undiagnostic slag
9758	9		Romano-British	1	57	Undiagnostic slag, possibly metalliferrous
9777	9		Unknown	5	94	Undiagnostic slag
9777	9		Unknown	2	23	Iron rich natural stone
9795	9		Late Iron Age/Roman	4	3	Undiagnostic slag
9795	9		Late Iron Age/Roman	3	4	Burnt bone
9797	9		Unknown	3	56	Heavily weathered undiagnostic slag
9830	9		Late Iron Age/Roman	2	23	Burnt/vitrified clay
9830	9		Late Iron Age/Roman	4	45	Undiagnostic slag
9880	9		Romano-British	1	78	Undiagnostic slag
9882	9		Romano-British	11	54	Undiagnostic slag
9882	9		Romano-British	3	195	Ferrous metal production slag, undiagnostic of process, all originally one piece
9912	9		Unknown	1	3	Undiagnostic slag
9945	9		Romano-British	3	172	Undiagnostic slag
118248	9		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	50	Undiagnostic slag, possibly fuel ash slag
118248	9		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	10	Burnt/vitrified clay
118450	9		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	30	Weathered undiagnostic slag
118493	9		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	4	Chert

Context	Plot	GPS No.	Period	No. of pieces	Approx Wt/g	Material
118505	9		Unknown	2	17	Fuel ash slag and hearth lining
118534	9		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	24	Undiagnostic slag
118596	9		Unknown	1	15	Vitrified, slagged clay
	9	3421028	Unknown	1	5	Undiagnostic slag
	9	3421037	Unknown	1	5	Ferrous metal production slag, undiagnostic of process
	9	3421049	Unknown	1	9	Undiagnostic slag
	10	3411019	Unknown	1	12	Undiagnostic slag
	10	3421051	Unknown	1	14	Undiagnostic slag
	18	3411027	Unknown	1	8	Fuel ash slag
	18	3411030	Unknown	2	35	Undiagnostic slag
	18	3411032	Unknown	1	17	Undiagnostic slag
	18	3411033	Unknown	1	26	Fuel ash slag
	18	3416096	Unknown	1	5	Burnt coal
	18	3421058	Unknown	1	11	Fuel ash slag
	18	3421064	Unknown	1	92	Undiagnostic slag
	18	3421066	Unknown	1	10	Undiagnostic slag
	18	3421068	Unknown	1	73	Iron smelting slag
	19	3411035	Unknown	1	12	Undiagnostic slag
	20	3411041	Unknown	1	8	Possible fuel ash slag
117025	36		Unknown	2	68	Undiagnostic slag, possibly metalliferrous
119138	36		Late Iron Age/Roman	8	120	Burnt/vitrified clay
119138	36		Late Iron Age/Roman	5	55	Undiagnostic slag
119142	36		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	6	Burnt/vitrified clay
119250	36		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	15	Burnt/vitrified clay
119250	36		Late Iron Age/Roman	12	343	Heavy, dense, non-magnetic slag
119839	36		Post-med	1	55	Undiagnostic slag
119839	36		Post-med	1	145	Possible iron smithing slag
117083	49		Unknown	1	6	Fuel ash slag
8754	86		Unknown	4	887	Possible iron smelting furnace slag
88015	88		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	557	Ferrous metal production slag, undiagnostic of process
117083	88		Unknown	1	52	Undiagnostic slag
117083	91		Unknown	1	192	Ferrous metal production slag, undiagnostic of process
119863	98		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	46	Undiagnostic slag
119863	98		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	90	Fuel ash slag attached to hearth lining
119930	98		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	30	Possible metalliferrous slag and heath lining
120165	103		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	8	Undiagnostic slag and possible hearth lining
120166	103		Late Iron Age/Roman	1	181	Possible hearth lining

Context	Plot	GPS No.	Period	No. of pieces	Approx Wt/g	Material
121043	107		Late Iron Age/Roman	2	5	Undiagnostic slag
2253	115		Unknown	1	5	Undiagnostic slag

Appendix B: Summary of residues recovered from Site 26 bulk samples

Context	Square	Spit No.	Sample No	No. of pieces	Approx Wt/g	Material
26140	23	1	712	78	81	Natural stone
26140	77	2	729	198	129	Natural stone
26140	58	2	740	80	57	Natural stone
26020	37	2	703	Approx 900	1114	Natural stone
26020	9	2	713	248	173	Natural stone
26020	11	2	714	154	130	Natural stone
26020	71		732	Approx 300	254	Natural stone
26020	62	2	738	43	26	Natural stone

Glass assessment

Iron Age to Roman

Bead

Plot 18 (context 3416105) produced the inturned rim of a small unguent bottle of the 1st-2nd century A.D. (Price and Cottam 1999, 169-80). The excavated site at plot 104 produced a deep blue annular-glass bead. This type of bead is also found in the Early Saxon period (Guido 1999, 48), though the site date suggests a late Iron Age to Romano-British date.

Bangles

More diagnostic finds from plot 104 were the fragments from two glass bangles of Kilbride Jones Type 2 (1938) characterised by their applied twisted cables. Glass bangles have concentration in Scotland and northern England. One in pale blue-green glass comprised about 15 per cent of a bangle of about 7cms in diameter. It had three cables (each composed alternate and twisted strands of blue and white glass), arranged to give a herringbone pattern (context 10437, SF 104). The second (context 10413, SF101) of about 6cms diameter was also of blue-green glass but with a single twisted applied cable in dark blue and white glass. It was in five fragments and was nearly complete, though only one of the joins fitted exactly. In Price's (1988, 342-3) elaboration of the Kilbride-Jones classification the former is Type 2 Ci and the latter Type 2 Ai.

There has been considerable debate over the function of bangles and some seem too small to have been worn on the wrist or ankle. Use by children or as hair or dress appendages or even as horse ornaments have also been suggested. It has been argued that this type of bracelet may have a function other than being ornamental and some seem to have been ritually deposited (Stevenson 1974; Price 1988, 353-4). Initial work on Scottish examples suggested they may have been made by natives using imported glass (Kilbride Jones 1938, 390-8; Stevenson 1956, 215-7). Jennifer Price (1988, 353-4) noted around 100 examples from Yorkshire and suggested that in this region they date to the late first and possibly early second century, being an important chronological marker for native settlement. She also suggested that both the origin and production centres lay in Romano-Britain rather than native Scotland, at least for type 2 bangles, though drawing on earlier La Tène glass working traditions. Price further noted an association with Roman military sites suggesting a military role in their production and/or distribution (see also Maciness 1989 on military association in Scotland).

Post-medieval glass

A single sherd of colourless soda glass probably derived from the bowl of a tazza (small footed dish) or from the cover (lid) of a similarly sized vessel of late 16th-17th century date (plot 10, context 116028). It is most likely of English or Low Countries origin (rather than Venetian) but suggests use in a fairly high status rural site such as a manor.

At least two sherds along the pipeline came from mallet –type wine bottles of the late17th-early 18th century. However, the bulk of the glass was 19th-early 20th century in date. Plot 88 Trench 4 seems to have hit a waste dump of late 19th to early 20th century glass. Finds included Codd bottles with marks of: J. Hindle (2 examples) with a moulding of the Hull Wilberforce memorial, and Longbottom Bros of Hull, both manufactures of aerated drinks. The Longbottom example, though in two pieces, still had its marble, though these were often removed by children. A complete Yorkshire Relish bottle of Goodall Backhouse Ltd of Leeds was also excavated. The base of a colourless tumbler had a moulded mark identifying it as a product of the Sowerby glassworks, Gateshead. A colourless moulded vase rim was also recovered from this plot.

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Recommendations

The two glass bangles deserve at least a mention in print. Archaeological context needs examining for to see if any possible ritual aspect to deposition.

Catalogue

Context	Plot	Form	Colour	Shs	Wtg	Condition	Mouldings	Date
4509	45/ TR75	Lamp shade with Cu alloy screw fitting	colourless	19	295	iridescence, MB, pontil	Ribs, knobs, oak leaves & acorns	L19-E20
8542	88/TR 138	Pharm. Bottle-polygonal	pale green	1	4			19-E20
8824	88/Tr4	Bottle glass	colourless	6	30			L19-E20
8824	88/Tr4	Base of large bottle- frag	green	1	107			L19-E20
8824	88/TR4	?bottle or vessel	colourless	1	2			18-E20
8824	88 /Tr4	Bottle, mb	green	2	363			L19-E20
8824	88/Tr4	Codd Bottle, mb	green	3	470		J. HINDLE 20 CHAPEL LANE HULL	c.1870-1920
8824	88/Tr4	Small Bottle rim, mb	green	1	35			L19-E20
8824	88/Tr4	Small bottle base, mb	green	2	40		XCC	L19-E20
8824	88/Tr4	Bottle glass, mb	green	112	351	small frags		L19-E20

Context	Plot	Form	Colour	Shs	Wtg	Condition	Mouldings	Date
8824	88/Tr4	Relish Bottle, mb	green tinged	1	226	complete, 18.2 cms ht	GOODALL BACKHOUSE LTD YORKSHIRE RELISH	L19-E20
8824	88/Tr4	Bottle top, mb (rolled rim)	green	1	53			L19-E20
8824	88/Tr4	Bottle base, mb	green	1	107			L19-E20
8824	88/Tr4	Bottle base, mb	dark green	1	100		JWD 780 D	L19-E20
8824	88/Tr4	Vase rim, pm	colourless	1	95			L19-E20
8824	88/Tr4	Bottle glass	green	2	18			L19-E20
8824	88/Tr4	Bottle base, pmb	green	1	276		LBH	L19-E20
8824	88/Tr4	Bottle base	green	3	332	shs join	1/2 pint	L19-E20
8824	88/Tr4	Codd bottle	green	2	660	complete (2 shs join)	LONGBOTTOM BROS TRADEMARK HULL	c.1870-1920
8824	88/Tr4	Body frag	green	1	19		.IMPER.	L19-E20
8824	88/Tr4	Leather ring = bottle seal		1	1		18mm ext, 11mm int diam	L19-E20
8824	88/Tr4	Bottle frag	green	1	31		..(TR)ADE MAR(K)..	L19-E20
8824	88/Tr4	Codd bottle	green	6	384		J HINDLE 20 CHAPEL LANE HULL	c.1870-1920
8824	88/Tr4	Tumbler base, pm	colourless	1	59		Sowerby, Gateshead mark on base	1876 - c1930
8861	88/ Tr157	Bottle rim frag, mb	green, pale	1	4			L19-E20
10413	104 TR70	Bracelet SF101	pale green	5	37		1 applied twist	RB
10437	104	Bracelet SF104	Pale green	1	6		3 applied twists	RB
12005	104	?vessel	colourless	1	1			18-E20
13069	108	Annular bead, 10mm diam x 7mm ht	blue	1	1			IA-EAS
35330	5	Bottle frag.	green	1	18	crusting & iridescence		L18-E19
51101	51	Wine Bottle frag	green	1	2			L17-19
71105	7.11	Bottle glass	green	1	2			L17-10
116028	10	Vessel ?goblet or lid	colourless-sodaa	1	3			L16-17
117021	36	Mallett Bottle base frag.	green	1	16	crusting		L17-E18
118230	9	Cylindrical bottle base, mb	green	10	277		P. (under base)	19

Context	Plot	Form	Colour	Shs	Wtg	Condition	Mouldings	Date
118281	9	Cyl. Bottle neck & rim, fb	green	1	62	Jones 3A rim		c.1790-1830
119640	88	Codd bottle, mb	green	1	554	top broken to extract marble	J. HINDLE 20 CHAPEL LANE HULL	c.1870-1920
191025	107	Cyl. Wine Bottle rim & nck, fb	dark green	1	90	Jones 3A rim		c.1790-1830
341006	5	Vessel or bottle glass	colourless	1	4			18-E20
341009	5	Bottle neck	green	1	8			L18-E20
3146065	5	Bottle rim & neck	green, pale	1	9	(added glass)		L19-E20
3410008	5	Bottle glass-thick	green, pale	1	13			L19-E20
3410010	5	?Fragment	Pale green	1	3	heavy crusting		?
3410016	9	Small bottle rim	green, pale	1	9			L19-E20
3410028	18	Lattimo- ?jar base, ?pm	white	1	26			L19-E20
3411009	5	Bottle neck frag.	green, pale	1	13			19-E20
3411020	10	? Bowl-moulded dec, stars	colourless	1	10			L19-E20
3411026	18	Frag	Cobalt blue	1	1			L19-E20
3411034	18	Vessel frag	Cobalt blue	1	4			L19-E20
3416061	5	Bottle base-cyl	green	1	39			L18-E19
3416064	5	Flat glass 2mm, vessel or window?	colourless	1	2			19-E20
3416088	10	Bottle rim mb	green, pale	1				L19-E20
3416090	10	Mallett Bottle base frag.	green	1	10			L17-E18
3416105	18	Window 3mm	colourless	1	4			19-20
3416105	18	Unguent Bottle rim (infolded)	pale green	1	2	heavy crusting		RB
3416108	18	Wine Bottle frag	green	1	8			L17-E19
3416112	18	Bottle frag	green	1	15			L17-E19
3421088	20	Small bottle rim	green, pale	1	3			L19-E20
3422019	5	Bottle base-mb	green	1	15			M-L19
3422026	5	Small bottle frag (polygonal)	green tinged, bubbled	1	5			18-E20

Context	Plot	Form	Colour	Shs	Wtg	Condition	Mouldings	Date
3422037	6	Wine Bottle frag	green	1	13			L17-E19
3422043	6	Vessel or Bottle	colouress (green tinge)	1	3			18-E20
3422061	18	Bottle frag	green tinged	1	9		..ER..	L19-E20
3422064	18	Bottle, mb	colourless	1	16		.. NG BOT..	L19-E20
3422068	18	Vessel-moulded	Cobalt blue	1	4		moulded relief dec. ?form	L19-E20

Abbreviations

Cu	Copper
Cyl	Cylindrical
EAS	Early Anglo-Saxon
fb	Freeblown
frag.	Fragment
IA	Iron Age
mb	Mould blown
pm	Press-moulded
E	Early
M	Middle
L	Late

Clay pipe assessment

Introduction

In their Research Priorities for Post-Medieval Archaeology, the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology have identified the systematic collection of clay tobacco pipes as an area of particular importance where more work is needed (Anon 1988, 6).

Clay tobacco pipes are probably the most useful dating tools for archaeological deposits of Post-Medieval date. They are found almost everywhere, were short-living and were subject to rapid change in both side and shape. They can often be tied to a specific production site or, at the very least, to a regional centre. Subtle differences in their style and quality enable them to be used as indicators of social status as well as a means by which trade patterns can be studied.

Description of the finds

The fieldwork produced a total of 160 clay tobacco pipe fragments comprising 14 bowls, 144 stems, and two mouthpieces from a total of 27 different contexts and 12 GPS locations.

Some of the clay tobacco pipe fragment have abraded surfaces and appear to have been water rolled. All periods of pipe production and consumption are represented in this assemblage.

The assemblage includes a small range of bowl forms from all periods of pipe production and consumption. These include both spur and heel forms from the seventeenth century, as well as a good range of marked eighteenth-century bowls. There are only a small number of nineteenth-century bowl fragments but these include three marked and/or decorated fragments.

There are a total of eight marked fragments within the assemblage, all of which are moulded marks: six from the eighteenth century and two from the nineteenth. The eighteenth-century marks take the form of moulded initials that appear on the sides of the heel. Six different makers are represented, five of which are were working in Hull (Robert Burrill or Robert Bell, John Chapman, Robert Chapman, John Goldwell, and Henry Norman). The sixth pipe has the initials II and there are currently no known makers with these initials working in Hull in the early eighteenth-century although the style of both the bowl and mark would suggest a Hull maker. This bowl may, therefore, be the product of a previously unrecorded maker.

The two nineteenth-century marks include a spur fragment with a ring and dot motif. This type of mark was common in the nineteenth century. The other mark is on a stem from Context 117083 and bears the moulded lettering C CROP / LONDON. This can be identified as a product of Charles Crop who was a prominent pipe maker in London in the nineteenth century c1870-1910. In addition to the marked fragments there are two mould-decorated pieces amongst the assemblage. Both fragments are from bowls that would have been decorated with moulded flutes. One of these, from Context 9743, also has traces of leaf decoration on the seam. Both mould-decorated bowl fragments date from the first half of the nineteenth century.

The following table presents a summary of the finds by context. For each context the number of bowls, stems and mouthpieces is recorded. A count of any marked or decorated/modified fragments is also given together with a brief description. This is followed by a broad date range by century and finally any general comments about the group are note.

Ctxt	Plot	Tr.	B	S	M	Tot	Mkd	Dec or Mod	Date Range	Comments
3508	35	53		1		1			1750-1850	Plain stem with abraded surface.
8532	86	204		1		1			1740-1800	Plain stem.

Ctxt	Plot	Tr.	B	S	M	Tot	Mkd	Dec or Mod	Date Range	Comments
8554	86	205	1			1			1660-1690	Yorkshire bulbous bowl type.
8621	86	139		3		3			1800-1900	Plain stems.
8628	86	139	1			1			1660-1680	Spur bowl with two stem bores
8754	86			2		2			1650-1760	Plain stems with abraded surfaces.
8807	88	157		1		1			1800-1900	Plain stem.
9562	9			1		1			1750-1850	Plain stem.
9743	9		1			1		Flutes & leaf decorated seams x1	1800-1860	Part of a C19th bowl with mould decorated flutes and leaves on the seams.
26341	26			2		2			1800-1900	Plain stems.
35000	35			3		3			1640-1750	Plain stems; all water rolled.
35000	35		1			1	Moulded mark: IG x1		1700-1770	C18th heel bowl with the moulded initials IG. Likely to be John Goldwell of Hull.
35045	35			1		1			1650-1730	Plain stem.
35046	35			1		1			1800-1900	Plain stem.
35052	35			3		3	Moulded mark: II x1		1700-1780	Two joining stems (old break) C18th type. The heel fragment has the moulded initials II on the side and is also likely to be C18th.
35169	35			1		1			1640-1740	Plain stem.
35402	35		1			1			1660-1700	Yorkshire bulbous bowl type.
35480	35			1		1			1640-1700	Plain stem.
35592	35			1		1			1700-1800	Plain stem.
35592	35			1		1			1660-1750	Plain stem.
117011	18			1		1			1790-1830	Plain stem.
117021	36			1		1			1700-1800	Plain stem.

Ctxt	Plot	Tr.	B	S	M	Tot	Mkd	Dec or Mod	Date Range	Comments
117021	36		4	9		13	Moulded marks: RB x1; HN x1; IC x1; RC x1		1690-1770	Very good group of late C17th and C18th fragments. All stems plain but all appear to be contemporary with the bowls. Earliest bowl is a Transitional for c1690-1720 marked RC and most likely to be Robert Chapman of Hull. Three of the bowls are typical C18th forms c1700-1770 and marked HN (Henry Normal of Hull); RB (Robert Burrill or Robert Bell of Hull); IC (John Chapman I of Hull). The remaining bowl fragment is a plain heel that is likely to be contemporary.
117083	10			1		1			1800-1900	Plain C19th stem.
117083	12			2		2	C CROP/ LONDON x1		1770-1920	Three stem fragments two of which are plain late C18th types. The third is marked C CROP / LONDON and dates c1870-1910. This fragment has been whittled down for reuse on the broken end.
117083	14			2		2			1790-1860	Plain stems.
117083	16			3		3			1750-1850	Plain stems.
117083	21			1		1			1800-1900	Plain C19th stem.
117083	22			4		4			1800-1900	Plain C19th stems.
117083	23			2		2			1800-1900	Plain C19th stems.
117083	25			8		8			1640-1900	Mixed group of plain stems. Three of the fragments are C17th types and are abraded and possibly residual. The remaining stems are late C18th or C19th types one of which has traces of green glaze.
117083	29			2		2			1800-1900	Plain C19th stems.
117083	31			3		3			1750-1860	Plain stems with abraded surfaces.
117083	32		1	5		6			1660-1900	Mixed group. Residual spur fragment of C17th type. The stems are all plain and of mixed C18th and early C19th type.
117083	36			4		4			1750-1860	Plain stems.

Ctxt	Plot	Tr.	B	S	M	Tot	Mkd	Dec or Mod	Date Range	Comments
117083	38			1		1			1800-1900	Plain stem.
117083	43			1		1			1730-1830	Plain stem.
117083	45		1	1		2		Ground stem x1	1790-1860	Plain bowl and stem fragment. The fragment with some surviving bowl has had the broken stem end ground.
117083	47			2		2			1800-1900	Plain C19th stems.
117083	53			1		1			1800-1870	Plain C19th stem.
117083	57			1		1			1700-1800	Plain C18th stem.
117083	59			4		4			1650-1830	Plain stems of mixed date. C17th fragment abraded.
117083	65			1		1			1700-1800	Plain C18th stem.
117083	78			2		2			1800-1900	Plain stems.
117083	80			1		1			1650-1710	Plain C17th stem.
117083	84			2		2			1650-1750	Plain and abraded stems.
117083	88		1	10		11	Ring & dot x1		1650-1870	Group of mixed fragments. All the stems are plain and range in date from the C17th to the C19th. The single bowl fragment is from a spur bowl of C19th type with a ring and dot motif moulded on to the sides of the spur. There also appears to be leaves on the seams.
117083	91		1			1		Flutes x1	1790-1840	Abraded spur fragment with traces of fluted decoration. Most likely late C18th or C19th type.
117083	97			5		5			1790-1860	Plain stems late C18th or early C19th.
117083	104			1		1			1650-1700	Plain C17th stem.
117083	105			1		1			1800-1900	Plain stem.
117083	112				1	1			1650-1720	Mouthpiece.
117093	5			3	1	4			1650-1850	Mixed group with fragments from C17th, C18th and C19th including a mouthpiece.
118230	9			1		1			1800-1900	Plain stem.
119407	68			1		1			1700-1800	Plain stem.
119454	68			1		1			1650-1700	Plain stem.

Ctxt	Plot	Tr.	B	S	M	Tot	Mkd	Dec or Mod	Date Range	Comments
120577	115			1		1			1620-1700	Plain C17th stem.
120934	115			1		1			1800-1900	Plain stem.
191025	107			9		9			1650-1900	Group of plain stems. One residual C17th fragment the rest C19th types.
3411005	5			1		1			1750-1850	Plain stem.
3411006	5			1		1			1800-1900	Plain stem.
3421023	5			1		1			1700-1800	Plain stem.
3422039	6			1		1			1800-1900	Plain stem.
3421035	9			1		1			1700-1800	Plain stem fragment very badly abraded.
3421042	9			2		2			1750-1850	Plain stems one very oval in section.
3411018	10			1		1			1800-1900	Plain stem.
3416084	10			1		1			1800-1900	Plain stem.
3416085	10			1		1			1800-1900	Plain stem.
3416090	10			1		1			1800-1900	Plain stem.
3421055	10			1		1			1800-1900	Plain stem.
3410025	18		1			1			1800-1900	Spur fragment of C19th type.
3410027	18			1		1			1750-1850	Plain stem.
3411028	18			1		1			1800-1900	Plain stem.
3416093	18			1		1			1700-1800	Plain stem.
3416100	18			1		1			1750-1820	Plain stem - abraded.
3421062	18			1		1			1800-1900	Plain stem.
3421071	18			1		1			1670-1750	Plain stem.
3421073	18			1		1			1700-1800	Plain stem.
3422070	18			1		1			1800-1900	Plain stem.
3411039	20			1		1			1800-1900	Plain stem.
Totals			**14**	**143**	**2**	**159**				

Assessment of the Pipes

The clay tobacco pipes recovered from water pipeline represent a small but interesting assemblage. Although only a comparatively small number of bowls were recovered from the

site, they do represent forms from the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, therefore all periods of pipe production and consumption are represented.

At least two Yorkshire Bulbous forms, c1660-1700 appear in the assemblage together with a slightly less common spur form, c1660-1680. The assemblage also includes a good range of eighteenth-century bowl forms from Hull. The products of no less than five eighteenth-century Hull makers are represented together with a bowl from a previously unrecorded maker.

The nineteenth century is represented by more fragmentary pieces but includes two mould-decorated bowls and a marked stem.

The assemblage also includes a single ground stem. It is possible that the broken end of this stem was either ground down to enable the pipe to be re-used or that the fragment was used to draw or write with, in the same way as you might use a piece of chalk.

The group includes a large number of plain stems which are particularly difficult to date accurately. The general appearance of the stem fragment and the size of the bore, however, can often give an indication of the likely century in which it was produced. Stem dates should always be used with caution since they are much more general and less reliable than the dates that can be determined from the more diagnostic fragments such as the bowls or marked fragments. It is unlikely that further analysis of the plain stem will add more information than that which has already been presented in the summary table above.

Recommendations for further study

A detailed catalogue of the diagnostic fragments should be prepared. This catalogue would include all the bowl fragments, together with any marked or decorated fragments and would provide better dating for these diagnostic pieces. The bowl forms should be illustrated at life size, to publication standard.

Further analysis of the plain stems is not considered necessary, but a short report describing the nature of the marked and decorated fragments recovered from the site should be prepared, setting the pipes in context.

Leather

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Network Archaeology on the route of the Easington to Ganstead gas pipeline in 2007. The fieldwork produced a total of 19 fragments of leather. The leather assemblage is shown in Table 1.

Methodology

Brief notes were made on the condition of the leather and a basic identification was carried out in order to assess the archaeological potential of the fragments.

Table 1: Summary of leather recovered

Plot	Context	No. frags	Wt/g	Comments
45	4509	14	97	Fragments of mid-19th century to early 20th century leather shoe with iron tacked fixings. Too fragmented to ascertain the size or foot.
88	8824	1	118	Mid-19th century to early 20th century complete left sole of child's shoe. 20cm long. Iron tacked leather sole.
88	8824	1	136	Mid-19th century to early 20th century almost complete right sole of adult shoe. Iron tacked leather sole with a 3cm heel of layered leather.
88	8824	1	119	Mid-19th century to early 20th century almost complete right sole of adult shoe. Iron tacked leather sole with 4cm heel of layered leather.
88	8824	1	59	Mid-19th century to early 20th century front half left sole of adult male shoe. Iron tacked leather sole. Oval toe.
88	8824	1	75	Mid-19th century to early 20th century front half left sole of adult female shoe. Iron tacked leather sole. Narrow oval toe.

Discussion

The fragments of leather recovered from context 4509 were very degraded and despite being conserved have almost completely disintegrated. However the pattern of the shoe can be ascertained from the x-ray. This pattern can be dated to between the mid 19th and early 20th century. This shoe was probably part of the refuse deposit which filled the ditch where it was found.

The five fragments of leather which were retrieved from context 8824 were in much better condition. They represent five different shoes ranging from a child's to adult male and female shoes. Despite the uppers of all five shoes being missing, which means the height of the quarters or the manner of fastening cannot be established, the pattern and method of manufacture of the soles date all five shoes to between the mid-19th and early 20th centuries. These shoes would almost certainly have found their way into the feature along with the other refuse material found within it.

Recommendations

No further analysis is recommended on the leather assemblage covered by this assessment.

The assemblage is not archaeologically significant and retention of the material is not recommended.

Assessment of conservation and storage needs

Finds have been appropriately packaged to provide mechanical protection and suitable microenvironments. Bespoke packaging has been provided for individual items where required. This consists of crystal boxes for smaller items or Stewart boxes for larger finds with the with Plastazote foam support. More robust items have been wrapped in acid-free tissue paper and individually bagged to produce a more compact assemblage.

The packaged finds have then been boxed in Stewart boxes according to generic material groups and according to its registered or non-registered status. Silica gel and humidity test strips have been included in all boxes.

Metal finds: iron, copper alloy, pewter and lead

A proportion of the objects required remedial treatment as they showed signs of delamination or spalling of surface layers or active corrosion sites. Details of treatments are given in the attached table

Metal finds, apart from lead objects, were x-rayed, using incremental exposures, through more than one elevation where appropriate.

Beads, shale and jet

A proportion of these items were in need of structural consolidation, including a waterlogged shale object. Recovery of this condition was achieved by drying using solvent replacement, followed by structural consolidation.

General

The bulk finds of other material types have been bagged by context and stored in archive boxes.

Recommendations

All the finds are now in a stable condition for archive deposition and no further conservation work is considered to be necessary.

Context	SF	Materials	Xray	Description	Treatment	Safety
121043	1663	Cu alloy	1	Deteriorated Cu alloy object with evidence for enamel inlay received encrusted with corrosion products, soil and burial debris. Examination revealed it to be in a condition indicating the need for remedial treatment. This was suggested by the presence of multiple active corrosion sites, evident as localised 'pits' containing powdery bright green deposits.	• Loose soil and burial debris removed using hand tools. • Corrosion removal at active sites (as far as possible) mechanically using hand tools and airbrasive*. • Stabilised by immersion in 3% w/v Benzotriazole (corrosion inhibitor) in industrial methylated spirit (IMS) under vacuum (400mm Hg) for approx. 3hrs. • Rinsed using IMS.	Gloves when handling.
10437		Shale or jet?		Although received labelled wood, this appears to be very deteriorated shale or jet. It was received in a waterlogged condition. Examination revealed the object to be in a condition indicating the need for the remedial treatment. This was suggested by its damp condition and evidence for structural cracking with a potential for delamination.	• Surface cleaned using soft brushes and de-ionised water. • Water content was gradually replaced in succession of baths containing increasing amounts of solvent (initially acetone followed by toluene) allowing introduction of consolidant. • Consolidated through immersion in 10% Paraloid B72 in toluene. • Store/display in relative humidity of approx. 50-55% with minimal fluctuation.	
8824		Leather /metal composite	13, 14	Leather shoe pieces received in a waterlogged condition and with localised deposits of soil and burial debris. The leather is in an extremely deteriorated condition, its structure likely to have been preserved only through the bulking action of the water content. There is evidence for the presence of metallic fittings (confirmed by the x-radiographs).	• Soil and burial debris removed using soft brushes and deionised water. • Immersed in 3% di-Na EDTA for 3hrs, rinsed thoroughly, finishing with several changes of de-ionised water baths. • Pre-treated by immersion in 30% glycerol in deionised water for 3 days • Frozen to minus 45° and freeze dried over a period of 48hrs. • Loose areas attached using Paraloid B72 adhesive • Surface additionally consolidated using 20% v/v glycerol in IMS.	
4509		Leather /metal composite	14	Leather shoe fragments received in a waterlogged condition and with localised deposits of soil and burial debris. The leather is in an extremely deteriorated condition, its structure likely to have been preserved only through the bulking action of the water content. There is evidence for the presence of metallic fittings (confirmed by the x-radiograph)..	• Soil and burial debris removed using soft brushes and deionised water. • Immersed in 3% di-Na EDTA for 3hrs and rinsed thoroughly, finishing with several changes of de-ionised water baths. • Pre-treated by immersion in 30% glycerol in deionised water for 3 days • Frozen to minus 45° and freeze dried over a period of 48hrs. • Loose areas attached using Paraloid B72. • Surface additionally consolidated using 20% v/v glycerol in IMS.	

Context	SF	Materials	Xray	Description	Treatment	Safety
118175	1224	Iron	5	Deteriorated iron object received encrusted with corrosion products, soil and burial debris. Examination revealed the object to be in a condition indicating the need for the remedial treatment. This was suggested by localised areas of surface loss, and structural cracking.	• Consolidated using 10% Paraloid B72 in acetone. • Adjoined using Paraloid B72 adhesive • Store/display in non-fluctuating relative humidity below 15%	
35067	261	Iron	4	Deteriorated iron object received encrusted with corrosion products, soil and burial debris. Examination revealed the object to be in a condition indicating the need for the remedial treatment. This was suggested by localised areas of surface loss, and structural cracking.	• Consolidated using 10% Paraloid B72 in acetone. • Adjoined using Paraloid B72 adhesive • Store/display in non-fluctuating relative humidity below 15%	
26141		Wood		Fragments of wood received in a waterlogged condition. Some structural cracking was evident on examination. The wood is in an extremely deteriorated condition, its structure likely to have been preserved only through cellular level bulking action of the water content.	• Soil and burial debris removed using soft brushes and deionised water. • Immersed in 3% di-Na EDTA for 3hrs and rinsed thoroughly, finishing with several changes of de-ionised water baths. • Pre-treated by immersion in Polyethylene Glycol (PEG) 400 up to a 30% solution in de-ionised water. • Frozen to minus 45° and freeze dried over a period of 48hrs. • Additionally consolidated using 10% wlv Paraloid B72. • Surface additionally consolidated using 20% v/v glycerol in IMS.	
8563	13	Iron	5	Deteriorated iron object received in two pieces and encrusted with corrosion products, soil and burial debris. Examination revealed the object to be in a condition indicating the need for the remedial treatment. This was suggested by localised areas of surface loss, and structural cracking.	• Consolidated using 10% Paraloid B72 in acetone. • Adjoined using Paraloid B72 adhesive • Store/display in non-fluctuating relative humidity below 15%	
35592	263	Iron	5	Deteriorated iron object received in two pieces and encrusted with corrosion products, soil and burial debris. Examination revealed the object to be in a condition indicating the need for the remedial treatment. This was suggested by localised areas of surface loss, and structural cracking.	• Consolidated using 10% Paraloid B72 in acetone. • Adjoined using Paraloid B72 adhesive • Store/display in non-fluctuating relative humidity below 15%	
117083		Iron	9	Deteriorated iron object received encrusted with corrosion products, soil and burial debris. Examination revealed the object to be in a condition indicating the need for the remedial treatment. This was suggested by localised areas of surface loss, and structural cracking.	• Consolidated using 10% Paraloid B72 in acetone. • Adjoined using Paraloid B72 adhesive • Store/display in non-fluctuating relative humidity below 15%	
35212	262	Iron	4	Deteriorated iron object received encrusted with corrosion products, and burial debris. Examination revealed the object to be in a condition indicating the need for the remedial treatment. This was suggested by localised areas of surface loss, and structural cracking.	• Consolidated using 10% Paraloid B72 in acetone. • Adjoined using Paraloid B72 adhesive • Store/display in non-fluctuating relative humidity below 15%	
3411022		Iron	9	Deteriorated iron object received encrusted with corrosion products, soil and burial debris. Examination revealed the object to be in a condition indicating the need for the remedial treatment. This was suggested by localised areas of surface loss, and structural cracking.	• Consolidated using 10% Paraloid B72 in acetone. • Adjoined using Paraloid B72 adhesive • Store/display in non-fluctuating relative humidity below 15%	

Context	SF	Materials	Xray	Description	Treatment	Safety
8614		Iron	7	Deteriorated iron object received encrusted with corrosion products, soil and burial debris. Examination revealed the object to be in a condition indicating the need for the remedial treatment. This was suggested by localised areas of surface loss, and structural cracking.	• Consolidated using 10% Paraloid B72 in acetone. • Adjoined using Paraloid B72 adhesive • Store/display in non-fluctuating relative humidity below 15%	
35001		Iron	8	Deteriorated iron object received encrusted with corrosion products, soil and burial debris. Examination revealed the object to be in a condition indicating the need for the remedial treatment. This was suggested by localised areas of surface loss, and structural cracking.	• Consolidated using 10% Paraloid B72 in acetone. • Adjoined using Paraloid B72 adhesive • Store/display in non-fluctuating relative humidity below 15%	
35513		Iron	10	Deteriorated iron object received encrusted with corrosion products, soil and burial debris. Examination revealed the object to be in a condition indicating the need for the remedial treatment. This was suggested by localised areas of surface loss, and structural cracking.	• Consolidated using 10% Paraloid B72 in acetone. • Adjoined using Paraloid B72 adhesive • Store/display in non-fluctuating relative humidity below 15%	
35592		Cu alloy	2	Deteriorated Cu Alloy object, received encrusted with corrosion products, soil and burial debris. Examination revealed it to be in a condition indicating the need for remedial treatment. This was suggested by the presence of multiple active corrosion sites, evident as localised 'pits' containing powdery bright green deposits.	• Loose soil and burial debris removed using hand tools, to facilitate remedial treatment. • Corrosion removal at active sites (as far as possible) mechanically using hand tools and airbrasive*. • Stabilised by immersion in 3% w/v Benzotriazole in IMS under vacuum (400mm Hg) for approx. 3hrs. • Rinsed using IMS • Localised consolidation of fragile areas using 10% w/v Paraloid B72 in acetone. • Store/display in non fluctuating relative humidity below 35%.	Gloves when handling.
266354	566	Cu alloy	1	Deteriorated Cu Alloy object, received encrusted with corrosion products, soil and burial debris. Examination revealed it to be in a condition indicating the need for remedial treatment. This was suggested by the presence of multiple active corrosion sites, evident as localised 'pits' containing powdery bright green deposits.	• Loose soil and burial debris removed using hand tools, to facilitate remedial treatment. • Corrosion removal at active sites (as far as possible) mechanically using hand tools and airbrasive* • Stabilised by immersion in 3% w/v Benzotriazole in IMS under vacuum (400mm Hg) for approx. 3hrs. • Rinsed using IMS • Localised consolidation of fragile areas using 10% w/v Paraloid B72 in acetone. • Store/display in non fluctuating relative humidity below 35%.	Gloves when handling.

Context	SF	Materials	Xray	Description	Treatment	Safety
13052	281	Cu alloy	1	Deteriorated Cu alloy object, received encrusted with corrosion products, soil and burial debris. Examination revealed it to be in a condition indicating the need for remedial treatment. This was suggested by the presence of multiple active corrosion sites, evident as localised 'pits' containing powdery bright green deposits.	• Rinsed using IMS • Loose soil and burial debris removed using hand tools, to facilitate remedial treatment. • Corrosion removal at active sites (as far as possible) mechanically using hand tools and airbrasive*. • Stabilised by immersion in 3% w/v Benzotriazole in IMS under vacuum (400mm Hg) for approx. 3hrs. • Localised consolidation of fragile areas using 10% w/v Paraloid B72 in acetone. • Store/display in non fluctuating relative humidity below 35%.	Gloves when handling
12051	201	Cu alloy	1	Deteriorated Cu Alloy object, received encrusted with corrosion products, soil and burial debris. Examination revealed it to be in a condition indicating the need for remedial treatment. This was suggested by the presence of multiple active corrosion sites, evident as localised 'pits' containing powdery bright green deposits.	• Loose soil and burial debris removed using hand tools, to facilitate remedial treatment. • Corrosion removal at active sites (as far as possible) mechanically using hand tools and airbrasive* • Stabilised by immersion in 3% wlv Benzotriazole in IMS under vacuum (400mm Hg) for approx. 3hrs. • Rinsed using IMS • Localised consolidation of fragile areas using 10% wlv Paraloid B72 in acetone. • Store/display in non fluctuating relative humidity below 35%.	Gloves when handling

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
3	3000	Layer				Topsoil	3000
3	3001	Layer				Subsoil	3001
3	3002	Group	3001			Ditch	3002
3	3003	Cut	3002			Ditch	3003
3	3004	Fill	3003			Primary fill	3004
3	3005	Cut	3002			Ditch	3005
3	3006	Fill	3005		3005	Primary fill	3006
3	3007	Fill	3008		3008	Primary fill	3007
3	3008	Cut	3002			Ditch	3008
3	3009	Fill	3010		3010	Primary fill	3009
3	3010	Cut	3002			Ditch	3010
3	3011	Cut	3001			Pit	3011
3	3012	Fill	3011		3011	Primary fill	3012
3	3013	Fill	3012		3011	Secondary fill	3013
3	3014	Cut	3027			Ring ditch	3014
3	3015	Fill	3014		3014	Secondary fill	3015
3	3016	Fill	3015	3120	3014	Tertiary fill	3016
3	3017	Unstrat. finds				Unstrat finds	3017
3	3018	Cut	3216			Furrow	3018
3	3019	Fill	3018		3018	Fill of furrow	3019
3	3020	Group	3001			Ditch group	3020
3	3021	Cut	3247			Posthole	3021
3	3022	Fill	3023		3021	Secondary fill	3022
3	3023	Fill	3021		3021	Posthole	3023
3	3024	Cut	3219			Posthole	3024
3	3025	Fill	3024	3021	33024	Primary fill	3025
3	3026	Fill	3049		3014	Slump	3026
3	3027	Fill	3060		3049	Primary fill	3027
3	3028	Fill	3016	3269	3014	Tertiary fill	3028
3	3029	Fill	3030		3030	Secondary fill	3029
3	3030	Cut	3001			Pit or cremation pit	3030
3	3031	Cut	3204			Furrow	3031
3	3032	Fill	3031		3031	Primary fill	3032
3	3033	Fill	3029		3030	Primary fill	3033
3	3034	Cut	3001			Ring ditch	3034
3	3035	Fill	3034		3034	Primary fill	3035
3	3036	Layer	3035		3034	Lens	3036
3	3037	Fill	3036	3307	3034	Tertiary fill	3037
3	3038	Cut	3219			Ditch	3038
3	3039	Fill	3038	3274	3038	Primary fill	3039
3	3040	Cut	3219			Pit	3040
3	3041	Fill	3040		3040	Primary fill	3041
3	3042	Fill	3041		3040	Secondary fill	3042
3	3043	Cut	3001			Pit	3043
3	3044	Fill	3043		3043	Primary fill	3044
3	3045	Fill	3044		3043	Secondary fill	3045
3	3046	Cut	3001			Ring ditch	3046
3	3047	Fill	3046		3046	Primary fill	3047
3	3048	Fill	3047	3219	3046	Secondary fill	3048
3	3049	Cut	3020			Ditch	3049
3	3050	Cut	3054			Ditch	3050
3	3051	Fill	3052		3050	Secondary fill	3051
3	3052	Fill	3050		3050	Primary fill	3052
3	3053	Cut	3001			Ditch	3053
3	3054	Fill	3055	3050	3053	Secondary fill	3054
3	3055	Fill	3053		3053	Primary fill	3055
3	3056	Group	3001			Ditch group	3056
3	3057	Cut	3261			Ditch	3057
3	3058	Fill	3059		3057	Secondary fill	3058
3	3059	Fill	3057		3057	Primary fill	3059
3	3060	Fill	3049		3049	Slump	3060
3	3061	Cut	3020			Ring ditch	3061
3	3062	Fill	3081	3118	3061	Tertiary fill	3062
3	3063	Cut	3124			Ring ditch	3063
3	3064	Fill	3063		3063	Primary fill	3064
3	3065	Cut	3056			Ditch	3065
3	3066	Fill	3065	3031	3065	Primary fill	3066
3	3067	Cut	3056			Ditch	3067
3	3068	Fill	3067	3031	3067	Primary fill	3068
3	3069	Cut	3001			Pit	3069
3	3070	Fill	3069		3069	Primary fill	3070
3	3071	Fill	3072	3094	3072	Primary fill	3071
3	3072	Cut	3091			Furrow	3072
3	3073	Fill	3078		3074	Tertiary fill	3073
3	3074	Cut	3001			Ring ditch	3074
3	3075	Group	3001				3075
3	3076	Cut	3075			Enclosure	3076
3	3077	Fill	3076		3076	Primary fill	3077
3	3078	Fill	3079		3074	Tertiary fill	3078
3	3079	Fill	3080		3074	Secondary fill	3079
3	3080	Fill	3074		3074	Primary fill	3080
3	3081	Fill	3082		3061	Tertiary fill	3081
3	3082	Fill	3083		3061	Secondary fill	3082
3	3083	Fill	3061		3061	Primary fill	3083
3	3084	Cut	3102			Furrow	3084
3	3085	Fill	3084		3084	Primary fill	3085
3	3086	Cut	3125			Ring ditch	3086
3	3087	Fill	3128		3086	Secondary fill	3087
3	3088	Cut	3001			Pit	3088
3	3089	Fill	3088		3088	Primary fill	3089
3	3090	Fill	3089		3088	Secondary fill	3090
3	3091	Layer	3156	3072		Spread	3091
3	3092	Cut	3125			Ditch	3092
3	3093	Fill	3115		3092	Secondary fill	3093
3	3094	Cut	3071			Postpit and fill	3094
3	3095	Cut	3020			Terminus	3095
3	3096	Fill	3095		3095	Primary fill	3096
3	3097	Fill	3098		3098	Primary fill	3097
3	3098	Cut	3001			Posthole	3098
3	3099	Fill	3093		3092	Tertiary fill	3099
3	3100	Fill	3092		3092	Primary fill	3100
3	3101	Cut	3124			Ditch	3101
3	3102	Fill	3101		3101	Primary fill	3102
3	3103	Cut	3124			Terminus	3103
3	3104	Fill	3103		3103	Primary fill	3104

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
3	3105	Cut	3001			Posthole	3105
3	3106	Fill	3105		3105	Primary fill	3106
3	3107	Fill	3106		3105	Secondary fill	3107
3	3108	Cut	3001			Posthole	3108
3	3109	Fill	3108	3110	3108	Primary fill	3109
3	3110	Cut	3109			Posthole	3110
3	3111	Fill	3110		3110	Primary fill	3111
3	3112	Cut	3131			Pit	3112
3	3113	Fill	3001		3112	Primary fill	3113
3	3114	Cut	3125			Terminus	3114
3	3115	Fill	3114		3114	Primary fill	3115
3	3116	Cut	3102			Posthole	3116
3	3117	Fill	3116		3116	Primary fill	3117
3	3118	Cut	3062			Posthole	3118
3	3119	Fill	3118		3118	Primary fill	3119
3	3120	Cut	3062			Posthole	3120
3	3121	Fill	3120		3120	Primary fill	3121
3	3122	Cut	3282			Stake hole	3122
3	3123	Fill	3122	3018	3122	Primary fill	3123
3	3124	Group	3001			Structure or enclosure ditch. Group	3124
3	3125	Group	3001			Structure or enclosure ditch. Group	3125
3	3126	Cut	3001			Pit	3126
3	3127	Fill	3087		3086	Tertiary fill	3127
3	3128	Fill	3086		3086	Primary fill or slump	3128
3	3129	Fill	3130		3130	Primary fill	3129
3	3130	Cut	3001			Small ditch section.	3130
3	3131	Cut	3001			Posthole	3131
3	3132	Fill	3131		3131	Primary fill	3132
3	3133	Cut	3138			Pit	3133
3	3134	Fill	3133		3133	Primary fill	3134
3	3135	Fill	3134		3133	Secondary fill	3135
3	3136	Cut	3237			Ditch	3136
3	3137	Fill	3136		3136	Primary fill	3137
3	3138	Fill	3137		3136	Secondary fill	3138
3	3139	Group	3237			Group for ditch.	3139
3	3140	Cut	3124			Irregular pit feature	3140
3	3141	Fill	3140		3140	Primary fill	3141
3	3142	Fill	3143		3126	Tertiary fill	3142
3	3143	Fill	3144		3126	Secondary fill	3143
3	3144	Fill	3126		3126	Primary fill	3144
3	3145	Fill	3142		3126	Tertiary fill	3145
3	3146	Cut	3001			Hearth	3146
3	3147	Fill	3146		3146	Primary fill	3147
3	3148	Fill	3147		3146	Secondary fill	3148
3	3149	Cut	3125			Ring ditch	3149
3	3150	Fill	3149		3149	Primary fill	3150
3	3151	Fill	3150		3149	Secondary fill	3151
3	3152	Fill	3150		3149	Secondary fill	3152
3	3153	Cut	3178			Terminus	3153
3	3154	Fill	3153		3153	Primary fill	3154
3	3155	Cut	3293			Terminus	3155
3	3156	Fill	3155	3175	3155	Primary fill	3156
3	3157	Cut	3237			Ditch	3157
3	3158	Fill	3157		3157	Primary fill	3158
3	3159	Fill	3158		3157	Secondary fill	3159
3	3160	Cut	3237			Ditch	3160
3	3161	Fill	3160		3160	Primary fill	3161
3	3162	Cut	3237			Ditch	3162
3	3163	Fill	3162		3162	Fill of ditch	3163
3	3164	Cut	3237			Ditch	3164
3	3165	Fill	3164		3164	Fill of ditch	3165
3	3166	Cut	3171			Ditches	3166
3	3167	Fill	3166	3084	3166	Fill of ditch	3167
3	3168	Cut	3020			Ditch	3168
3	3169	Fill	3168		3168	Fill of ditch	3169
3	3170	Fill	3169		3168	Fill of ditch	3170
3	3171	Fill	3170	3166	3168	Fill of ditch	3171
3	3172	Cut	3178			Ditch terminus	3172
3	3173	Fill	3172		3172	Fill of ditch	3173
3	3174	Fill	3175		3175	Redeposited natural	3174
3	3175	Cut	3156			Ditch terminus	3175
3	3176	Fill	3154		3153	Fill of ditch	3176
3	3177	Cut	3001			Ditch	3177
3	3178	Fill	3177	3153; 3172	3177	Fill of ditch	3178
3	3179	Cut	3020			Ring ditch	3179
3	3180	Fill	3179	3081	3179	Fill of ditch	3180
3	3181	Cut	3263			Posthole	3181
3	3182	Fill	3181	3018	3181	Posthole	3182
3	3183	Cut	3248			Posthole	3183
3	3184	Fill	3183	3018	3183	Posthole	3184
3	3185	Cut	3001			Posthole or terminus	3185
3	3186	Fill	3185		3185	Posthole or terminus	3186
3	3187	Cut	3190			Ditch	3187
3	3188	Fill	3187		3187	Fill of ditch	3188
3	3189	Cut	3001			Pit	3189
3	3190	Fill	3189		3189	Pit	3190
3	3191	Cut	3190			Ring ditch	3191
3	3192	Fill	3191		3191	Fill of ditch	3192
3	3193	Cut	3001			Ditch	3193
3	3194	Fill	3193		3193	Fill of ditch	3194
3	3195	VOID					3195
3	3196	VOID					3196
3	3197	Cut	3229			Ditch	3197
3	3198	Fill	3199	3072	3197	Fill of ditch	3198
3	3199	Fill	3200		3197	Fill of ditch	3199
3	3200	Fill	3197		3197	Fill of ditch	3200
3	3201	Cut	3219			Ditch	3201
3	3202	Fill	3201		3201	Fill of ditch	3202
3	3203	Cut	3261			Ditch	3203
3	3204	Fill	3214	3215	3203	Fill of ditch	3204
3	3205	Fill	3288		3187	Fill of ditch	3205
3	3206	Fill	3205		3187	Fill of ditch	3206
3	3207	Fill	3206		3187	Fill of ditch	3207
3	3208	Fill	3192		3191	Fill of ditch	3208
3	3209	Fill	3208		3191	Fill of ditch	3209

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3	3210	Cut	3219			Ditch	3210
3	3211	Fill	3269		3210	Fill of ditch	3211
3	3212	Cut	3229			Ditch	3212
3	3213	Fill	3212	3175	3212	Ditch	3213
3	3214	Fill	3203		3203	Fill of ditch	3214
3	3215	Cut	3204			Pit	3215
3	3216	Fill	3215	3031	3215	Pit	3216
3	3217	Cut	3001			Pit	3217
3	3218	Fill	3222		3217	Pit	3218
3	3219	Group	3287			Ditch	3219
3	3220	VOID					3220
3	3221	Layer	3247	3072	3244	Fill of ditch	3221
3	3222	Fill	3225		3217	Fill of pit	3222
3	3223	Cut	3001			Ditch	3223
3	3224	Fill	3265	3274	3223	Fill of ditch	3224
3	3225	Fill	3217		3217	Pit	3225
3	3226	Cut	3316			Ditch	3226
3	3227	Fill	3226		3226	Fill of ditch	3227
3	3228	Cut	3020			Ditch	3228
3	3229	Fill	3232	3212	3228	Fill of ditch	3229
3	3230	Cut	3261			Ditch	3230
3	3231	Fill	3230	3031	3230	Fill of ditch	3231
3	3232	Fill	3228		3228	Fill of ring ditch	3232
3	3233	Layer		3274			3233
3	3234	Sondage				Sondage	3234
3	3235	Group			3234		3235
3	3236	Cut	3240			Pit	3236
3	3237	Fill	3238		3236	Fill of pit	3237
3	3238	Fill	3236		3236	Fill of pit	3238
3	3239	Cut	3242			Ditch	3239
3	3240	Fill	3239	3236	3239	Fill of ditch	3240
3	3241	Cut	3020				3241
3	3242	Fill	3241				3242
3	3243	Group	3293			Ditch	3243
3	3244	Cut	3283			Ring ditch	3244
3	3245	Fill	3244		3244	Fill of ditch	3245
3	3246	Cut	3219			Ditch	3246
3	3247	Fill	3264	3021	3246	Fill of ditch	3247
3	3248	Fill	3253	3183	3249	Fill of ditch	3248
3	3249	Cut	3020			Ditch	3249
3	3250	Cut	3020			Ditch	3250
3	3251	Fill	3250	3244	3250	Fill of ditch	3251
3	3252	Fill	3249		3249	Fill of ditch	3252
3	3253	Fill	3252		3249	Fill of ditch	3253
3	3254	VOID					3254
3	3255	Cut	3020			Ditch	3255
3	3256	Fill	3258		3255	Fill of ditch	3256
3	3257	Fill	3256		3255	Fill of ditch	3257
3	3258	Fill	3255		3255	Fill of ditch	3258
3	3259	Cut	3020			Ditch	3259
3	3260	Fill	3259		3259	Fill of ditch	3260
3	3261	Fill	3260	3057	3259	Fill of ditch	3261
3	3262	Fill	3266	3259	3266	Fill of ditch	3262
3	3263	Fill	3256	3181	3256	Fill of ditch	3263
3	3264	Fill	3210		3246	Redeposited natural	3264
3	3265	Fill	3223		3223	Fill of ditch	3265
3	3266	Cut	3020			Ring ditch	3266
3	3267	Cut	3001			Ditch	3267
3	3268	Fill	3267		3267	Fill of ditch	3268
3	3269	Cut	3028			Posthole	3269
3	3270	Fill	3269		3269	Fill of posthole	3270
3	3271	Cut	3219			Fill of ditch	3271
3	3272	Fill	3271	3274	3271	Ditch	3272
3	3273	Fill	3228		3228	Fill of ditch	3273
3	3274	Cut	3039			Pit	3274
3	3275	Fill	3274		3274	Fill of pit	3275
3	3276	Cut	3001			Ditch	3276
3	3277	Fill	3276		3276	Fill of ditch	3277
3	3278	Fill	3277			Fill of ditch	3278
3	3279	Cut	3020			Ditch	3279
3	3280	Fill	3279		3279	Fill of ditch	3280
3	3281	Layer	3299			Layer	3281
3	3282	Fill	3281		3279	Fill of ditch	3282
3	3283	Fill	3273		3228	Fill of ditch	3283
3	3284	Fill					3284
3	3285	Fill					3285
3	3286	Fill	3124		3124	Ring ditch	3286
3	3287	Fill					3287
3	3288	Fill	3187				3288
3	3289	Fill					3289
3	3290	Fill					3290
3	3291	Cut	3275				3291
3	3292	Cut	3020			Terminus	3292
3	3293	Fill	3292		3292	Fill of ditch	3293
3	3294	Fill	3266		3266	Fill of ditch	3294
3	3295	Cut	3237			Ditch	3295
3	3296	Fill	3301		3295	Fill of ditch	3296
3	3297	Cut	3237			Ditch	3297
3	3298	Fill	3297		3297	Fill of ditch	3298
3	3299	Fill	3280		3279	Fill of ditch	3299
3	3300	Fill				Fill of ditch	3300
3	3301	Fill	3295		3295	Redeposited natural	3301
3	3302	Fill	3296		3295	Fill of ditch	3302
3	3303	Fill	3298		3297	Fill of ditch	3303
3	3304	Fill	3202		3219	Fill of ditch	3304
3	3305	VOID					3305
3	3306	Fill					3306
3	3307	Cut	3037			Posthole	3307
3	3308	Fill	3307		3307	Fill of posthole	3308
3	3309	Cut				Pit	3309
3	3310	Fill	3309		3309	Fill of pit	3310
3	3311	Fill					3311
3	3312	Fill	3310		3309	Fill of pit	3312
3	3313	Fill					3313
3	3314	Group	3237				3314

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3	3315	Cut	3319			Ditch	3315
3	3316	Fill	3315		3315	Fill of ditch	3316
3	3317	Fill	3268		3267	Fill of ditch	3317
3	3318	Fill	3317		3267	Fill of ditch	3318
3	3319	Fill	3320		3267	Fill of ditch	3319
3	3320	Fill	3321		3267	Fill of ditch	3320
3	3321	Fill	3322		3267	Fill of ditch	3321
3	3322	Fill	3267		3267	Fill of ditch	3322
3	3323	Fill	3319		3267	Fill of ditch	3323
3	3324	VOID					3324
	3325	Fill	3042				3325
	3326	Cut					3326
	3327	Cut					3327
	3328	Group				Group for postholes	3328
	3329	Group					3329
9	9000	Layer				Topsoil	9000
9	9001	Layer				Subsoil	9001
9	9002	Layer				Natural	9002
9	9003	Fill	9004		9005	Land drain	9003
9	9004	Fill	9005		9005	Land drain	9004
9	9005	Cut	9006			Land drain	9005
9	9006	Fill	9007	9005	9007	Ring ditch	9006
9	9007	Cut	9002	9005		Ring ditch	9007
9	9008	Fill	9009		9009	Ring ditch	9008
9	9009	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	9009
9	9010	Group				Ring ditch	9010
9	9011	Fill	9012		9012	Ring ditch	9011
9	9012	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	9012
9	9013	Fill	9014		9014	Pit	9013
9	9014	Cut	9002			Pit	9014
9	9015	Fill	9016		9016	Pit	9015
9	9016	Cut	9002			Pit	9016
9	9017	Fill	9018		9018	Pit	9017
9	9018	Cut	9002			Pit	9018
9	9019	Fill	9020			Pit	9019
9	9020	Cut	9002			Pit	9020
9	9021	Fill	9022		9022	Ring ditch	9021
9	9022	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	9022
9	9023	Fill	9024		9024	Ring ditch	9023
9	9024	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	9024
9	9025	Fill	9026		9026	Ring ditch	9025
9	9026	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	9026
9	9027	Fill	9028		9028	Posthole	9027
9	9028	Cut	9029			Posthole	9028
9	9029	Fill	9030		9030	Ring ditch	9029
9	9030	Cut	9002	9028		Ring ditch	9030
9	9031	Fill	9032		9032	Ring ditch	9031
9	9032	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	9032
9	9033	Cut	9002	9035		Ditch	9033
9	9034	Fill	9033		9035	Ditch	9034
9	9035	Cut	9034	9036		Ditch	9035
9	9036	Fill	9035		9035	Ditch	9036
9	9037	Fill	9038; 9039; 9040		9040	Ditch	9037
9	9038	Fill	9040		9040	Ditch	9038
9	9039	Fill	9040		9040	Ditch	9039
9	9040	Cut	9002			Ditch	9040
9	9041	Cut	9047			Ditch	9041
9	9042	Fill	9041		9041	Ditch	9042
9	9043	cut	9002			Ditch	9043
9	9044	Fill	9043		9043	Ditch	9044
9	9045	Cut	9002	9047		Ditch	9045
9	9046	Fill	9045	9047	9045	Ditch	9046
9	9047	Cut	9046			Ditch	9047
9	9048	Fill	9047		9047	Ditch	9048
9	9049	Fill	9048		9047	Ditch	9049
9	9050	Fill	9049		9047	Ditch	9050
9	9051	Cut	9002	9053		Ditch	9051
9	9052	Fill	9051	9053	9051	Ditch	9052
9	9053	Cut	9052			Ditch	9053
9	9054	Fill	9053		9053	Ditch	9054
9	9055	Fill	9054		9053	Ditch	9055
9	9056	Cut	9002	9053		Ditch	9056
9	9057	Fill	9056	9053	9056	Ditch	9057
9	9058	Fill	9057		9056	Ditch	9058
9	9059	Fill	9060		9053	Ditch	9059
9	9060	Fill	9053		9053	Ditch	9060
9	9061	Cut	9095			Pit	9061
9	9062	Fill	9061		9061	Pit	9062
9	9063	Fill	9062		9061	Pit	9063
9	9064	Fill	9063		9061	Pit	9064
9	9065	Cut	9002			Pit	9065
9	9066	Fill	9065		9065	Pit	9066
9	9067	Fill	9066		9065	Pit	9067
9	9068	Fill	9069		9069	Ditch	9068
9	9069	Cut	9003			Ditch	9069
9	9070	Fill	9071		9071	Pit	9070
9	9071	Cut	9002			Pit	9071
9	9072	Fill	9073		9074	Pit	9072
9	9073	Fill	9074		9074	Pit	9073
9	9074	Cut	9002			Pit	9074
9	9075	Cut	9076			Ditch	9075
9	9076	Cut	9075	9075		Pit	9076
9	9077	Fill	9075		9075	Ditch	9077
9	9078	Fill	9076	9075	9076	Pit	9078
9	9079	Fill	9080	9084 ?	9082	Ditch	9079
9	9080	Fill	9081	9083	9082	Ditch	9080
9	9081	Fill	9082	9083	9082	Ditch	9081
9	9082	Cut	9002	9083		Ditch	9082
9	9083	Fill	9084		9084	Ditch	9083
9	9084	Cut	9079			Ditch	9084
9	9085	Fill	9086		9086	Pit	9085
9	9086	Cut	9003			Pit	9086
9	9087	Fill	9088	9091	9088	Ring ditch	9087
9	9088	Cut	9092			Ring ditch	9088
9	9089	Fill	9091		9091	Pit	9089

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9	9090	Group				Ring ditch	9090
9	9091	Cut	9087	?		Pit	9091
9	9092	Fill	9093	9088	9094	Ditch	9092
9	9093	Fill	9094	9088	9094	Ditch	9093
9	9094	Cut	9002	9088		Ditch	9094
9	9095	Fill	9077		9075	Ditch	9095
9	9096	Fill	9097		9098	Ditch	9096
9	9097	Fill	9098		9098	Ditch	9097
9	9098	Cut	9002			Ditch	9098
9	9099	Cut	9103			Ditch	9099
9	9100	Fill	9099		9099	Ditch	9100
9	9101	Fill	9100		9099	Ditch	9101
9	9102	Cut	9002	9099		Ditch	9102
9	9103	Fill	9102	9099	9102	Ditch	9103
9	9104	Fill	9105		9105	Ditch	9104
9	9105	Cut	9002			Ditch	9105
9	9106	Fill	9107	9105	9107	Ditch	9106
9	9107	Cut	9002	9105		Ditch	9107
9	9108	Fill	9109		9109	Ditch	9108
9	9109	Cut	9002			Ditch	9109
9	9110	Fill	9111	9109	9111	Ditch	9110
9	9111	Cut	9002	9109		Ditch	9111
9	9112	Fill	9107	9105	9107	Land drain	9112
9	9113	Fill	9002			Natural feature	9113
9	9114	Fill	9115		9115	Ditch	9114
9	9115	Cut	9002			Ditch	9115
9	9116	Layer	9182			Hearth	9116
9	9117	Layer	9182			Hearth	9117
9	9118	Cut	9002	9124; 9120		Ditch	9118
9	9119	Fill	9118	9118	9118	Ditch	9119
9	9120	Cut	9002	9124	`	Ditch	9120
9	9121	Fill	9120	9124	9120	Ditch	9121
9	9122	Cut	9002			Ditch	9122
9	9123	Fill	9122		9124	Ditch	9123
9	9124	Cut	9002			Land drain	9124
9	9125	Fill	9124		9124	Land drain	9125
9	9126	Cut	9147			Ditch	9126
9	9127	Cut	9002			Ditch	9127
9	9128	Cut	9002			Ditch	9128
9	9129	Fill	9130		9130	Ditch	9129
9	9130	Cut	9002			Ditch	9130
9	9131	Fill	9132		9132	Ditch	9131
9	9132	Cut	9129			Ditch	9132
9	9133	Cut	9002	9075?		Ditch	9133
9	9134	Fill	9135		9133	Ditch	9134
9	9135	Fill	9133		9133	Ditch	9135
9	9136	Cut	9002			Posthole	9136
9	9137	Fill	9136		9136	Posthole	9137
9	9138	Fill	9139		9139	Land drain	9138
9	9139	Cut				Land drain	9139
9	9140	Cut	9002			Ditch terminus	9140
9	9141	Fill	9140		9140	Fill of ditch terminus	9141
9	9142	Cut	9002			Pit	9142
9	9143	Fill	9142		9142	Pit	9143
9	9144	Cut	9002			Pit	9144
9	9145	Fill	9144		9144	Pit	9145
9	9146	Fill	9126		9126	Ditch	9146
9	9147	Fill	9148		9127	Ditch	9147
9	9148	Fill	9127	9416; 9280	9127	Ditch	9148
9	9149	Fill	9128		9128	Ditch	9149
9	9150	Fill	9151	9153	9151	Ditch	9150
9	9151	Cut	9002	9153		Ditch	9151
9	9152	Fill	9153		9153	Ditch	9152
9	9153	Cut	9150			Ditch	9153
9	9154	Cut	9002	9157		Ditch	9154
9	9155	Fill	9154		9154	Ditch	9155
9	9156	Fill	9155	9157	9154	Ditch	9156
9	9157	Cut and Fill	9156		9157	Land drain	9157
9	9158	Cut	9002			Ditch	9158
9	9159	Fill	9160		9158	Ditch	9159
9	9160	Fill	9158		9158	Ditch	9160
9	9161	Cut	9002	9163		Pit	9161
9	9162	Fill	9161	9163	9161	Pit	9162
9	9163	Cut	9002			Pit	9163
9	9164	Fill	9163		9163	Pit	9164
9	9165	Fill	9164		9163	Pit	9165
	9166	VOID					9166
9	9170	Fill	9161	9163	9161	Pit	9170
9	9171	Cut	9002			Ditch	9171
9	9172	Fill	9173		8171	Ditch	9172
9	9173	Fill	9171		9171	Ditch	9173
9	9174	Cut	9002			Ditch	9174
9	9175	Fill	9174		9174	Ditch	9175
9	9176	Cut				Ditch	9176
9	9177	Fill			9176	Ditch	9177
9	9178	Cut				Pit	9178
9	9179	Fill			9178	Pit	9179
9	9180	Cut	9002	9181 ?		Ditch	9180
9	9181	Cut	9002			Ditch	9181
9	9182	Layer	9002			Layer	9182
9	9183	Fill	9184		9185	Fill of posthole	9183
9	9184	Fill	9185		9185	Redeposited natural	9184
9	9185	Cut	9002			Posthole	9185
9	9186	Cut	9191			Ditch	9186
9	9187	Fill	9188		9186	Ditch	9187
9	9188	Fill	9189		9186	Ditch	9188
9	9189	Fill	9186		9186	Ditch	9189
9	9190	Cut	9002	9186		Ditch	9190
9	9191	Fill	9191	9186	9190	Ditch	9191
9	9192	Fill	9180		9180	Ditch	9192
9	9193	Fill	9192			Land drain	9193
9	9194	Fill	9180		9180	Fill of ditch	9194
9	9195	Cut	9002			Ditch	9195
9	9196	Fill	9195		9195	Ditch	9196
9	9197	Cut	9002			Ditch	9197

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9	9198	Fill	9197		9197	Ditch	9198
9	9199	Cut				Cut of ditch	9199
9	9200	Cut				Land drain	9200
9	9201	Cut		9199; 9200		Cut of ditch	9201
9	9202	Fill	9203		9203	Ring ditch	9202
9	9203	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	9203
9	9204	Fill	9205		9205	Ring ditch	9204
9	9205	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	9205
9	9206	Cut	9002	Land drain		Cut of ditch	9206
9	9207	Fill	9206	Land drain	9206	Fill of ditch	9207
9	9208	Cut	9002			Ditch	9208
9	9209	Fill	9208		9208	Ditch	9209
9	9210	Cut	9002			Ditch	9210
9	9211	Fill	9210		9210	Ditch	9211
9	9212	Cut	9003 ?			Ditch	9212
9	9113	Fill	9214		9212	Ditch	9113
9	9214	Fill	9215		9212	Ditch	9214
9	9215	Fill	9212		9212	Ditch	9215
9	9216	Fill	9217		9127	Ditch	9216
9	9217	Cut	9002			Ditch	9217
9	9218	Fill	9219		9219	Ditch	9218
9	9219	Cut	9002			Ditch	9219
9	9220	Fill	9221		9221	Posthole	9220
9	9221	Cut	9002			Posthole	9221
9	9222	Cut	9002			Ditch	9222
9	9223	Cut	9002			Ditch	9223
9	9224	Fill	9223		9223	Ditch	9224
9	9225	Cut	9002			Ditch	9225
9	9226	Fill	9225		9225	Ditch	9226
9	9227	Cut	?			Ditch	9227
9	9228	Fill	9227		9227	Ditch	9228
9	9229	Fill	9230		9230	Ditch	9229
9	9230	Cut	9002			Ditch	9230
9	9231	Fill	9232		9232	Ditch	9231
9	9232	Cut	9002			Ditch	9232
9	9233	Fill	9234		9235	Pit	9233
9	9234	Fill	9235		9235	Pit	9234
9	9235	Cut	9236			Pit	9235
9	9236	Fill	9237	9234 ?	9237	Beam slot	9236
9	9237	Cut	9002	9234 ?		Beam slot	9237
9	9238	Fill	9239; 9240, 9242		9241	Ditch	9238
9	9239	Fill	9240; 9241		9241	Ditch	9239
9	9240	Fill	9241		9241	Ditch	9240
9	9241	Cut	9002			Ditch	9241
9	9242	Fill	9243	9241	9243	Ditch	9242
9	9243	Cut	9002	8241		Ditch	9243
9	9244	Fill	9245		9245	Ring ditch	9244
9	9245	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	9245
9	9246	Fill	9247		9247	Ring ditch	9246
9	9247	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	9247
9	9248	Fill	9249		9249	Posthole	9248
9	9249	Cut	9002			Posthole	9249
9	9250	Fill	9251		9251	Beam slot	9250
9	9251	Cut	9002			Beam slot	9251
9	9252	Cut	9002			Ditch	9252
9	9253	Fill	9252		9252	Ditch	9253
9	9254	Cut	9002			Ditch	9254
9	9255	Fill	9308		9254	Ditch	9255
9	9256	Fill	9255		9254	Ditch	9256
9	9257	Fill	9258		9258	Pit	9257
9	9258	Cut	9002			Pit	9258
9	9259	Cut	9263			Ditch	9259
9	9260	Fill	9259		9259	Ditch	9260
9	9261	Cut	9002	9259		Natural feature or pit	9261
9	9262	Fill	9261	9259	9251	Natural feature or pit	9262
9	9263	Fill	9262	9259	9261	Natural feature or pit	9263
9	9264	Fill	9263		9261	Natural feature or pit	9264
9	9265	Cut and Fill	9267			Land drain	9265
9	9266	Cut	9272	9265		Ditch	9266
9	9267	Fill	9266	9265	9266	Ditch	9267
9	9268	Cut	9002	9266		Ditch	9268
9	9269	Fill	9268		9268	Ditch	9269
9	9270	Fill	9269		9268	Ditch	9270
9	9271	Fill	9270	9266	9268	Ditch	9271
9	9272	Fill	9271	9266	9268	Ditch	9272
9	9273	Cut	9002			Ditch	9273
9	9274	Fill	9273		9273	Ditch	9274
9	9275	Cut	9002			Ditch	9275
9	9276	Fill	9275		9275	Ditch	9276
9	9277	Cut	9002			Ditch	9277
9	9278	Fill	9277		9277	Ditch	9278
9	9279	Fill	9280		9280	Ring ditch	9279
9	9280	Cut	9092			Ring ditch	9280
9	9281	Cut	9002	9301 ?		Ditch	9281
9	9282	Structure	9002			Corn drier	9282
9	9283	Cut	9287	Field drain		Ditch	9283
9	9284	Fill	9285	Field drain	9283	Ditch	9284
9	9285	Fill	9287	Field drain	9283	Ditch	9285
9	9286	Cut	?	9283 and a field drain		Ditch	9286
9	9287	Fill	9286	9283 and a field drain	9286	Ditch	9287
9	9288	Fill	9289		9289	Pit	9288
9	9289	Cut	9002			Pit	9289
9	9290	Fill	9291		9291	Pit	9290
9	9291	Cut	9002			Pit	9291
9	9292	Layer	?	9477		Layer	9292
9	9293	Cut				Pit	9293
9	9294	Fill				Pit	9294
9	9295	Cut	9002	9592; 9328		Ditch	9295
9	9296	Fill	9295	9592; 9328	9295	Ditch	9296
9	9297	Fill	9298		9281	Ditch	9297
9	9298	Fill	9299		9281	Ditch	9298
9	9299	Fill	9300		9281	Ditch	9299
9	9300	Fill	9281		9281	Ditch	9300
9	9301	Cut	9002			Ditch	9301

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9	9302	Fill	9002		9301	Ditch	9302
9	9303						9303
9	9304	Fill	9284	By land drain	9283	Ditch	9304
9	9305	Fill	9306		9306	Ditch	9305
9	9306	Cut	9002			Ditch	9306
9	9307	Cut	9002			Ditch	9307
9	9308	Fill	9254		9254	Ditch	9308
9	9309	Cut	9002			Ditch	9309
9	9310	Fill	9309		9309	Ditch	9310
9	9311	Cut	9002	Land drain		Ditch	9311
9	9312	Fill	9311	Land drain	9311	Ditch	9312
9	9313	Cut	9315			Land drain	9313
9	9314	Fill	9313		9313	Land drain	9314
9	9315	Cut	9002	9311		Ditch	9315
9	9316	Fill	9315	9312; land drain	9315	Ditch	9316
9	9317	Cut	9002	Land drain; 9311		Ditch	9317
9	9318	Fill	9317	Land drain; 9311	9317	Ditch	9318
9	9319	Cut	9002	Land drain		Ditch	9319
9	9320	Fill	9319	9321; land drain 9324	9319	Ditch	9320
9	9321	Cut	9323			Ditch	9321
9	9322	Fill	9321	9324 land drain	9321	Ditch	9322
9	9323	Fill	9319	9324 land drain	9319	Ditch	9323
9	9324	Cut	9322			Land drain	9324
9	9325	Fill	9324		9324	Land drain	9325
9	9326	Fill	9237	9227	9328	Ditch	9326
9	9327	Fill	9328	9227	9328	Ditch	9327
9	9328	Cut	9296	9227		Ditch	9328
9	9329	Fill	9330		9330	Ditch	9329
9	9330	Cut	9326			Ditch	9330
9	9331	Cut	9002			Ditch	9331
9	9332	Cut	9002			Posthole	9332
9	9333	Fill	9332		9332	Posthole	9333
9	9334	Cut	9002			Ditch	9334
9	9335	Fill	9002		9334	Ditch	9335
9	9336	Fill	9337	9334	9337	Ditch	9336
9	9337	Cut	9335	9337		Ditch	9337
9	9338	Cut	9341			Ditch	9338
9	9339	Fill	9340; 9343	9338	9341	Ditch	9339
9	9340	Fill	9341	9342 ?	9341	Ditch	9340
9	9341	Cut	9002	9338		Ditch	9341
9	9342	Fill	9338		9338	Ditch	9342
9	9343	Cut	9339			Pit	9343
9	9344	Fill	9339		9343	Pit	9344
9	9345	Fill	9346		9222	Ditch	9345
9	9346	Fill	9348	Land drain	9222	Ditch	9346
9	9347	Cut and Fill	9346			Land drain	9347
9	9348	Fill	9350		9222	Ditch	9348
9	9349	Fill	9350		9222	Ditch	9349
9	9350	Fill	9351		9222	Ditch	9350
9	9351	Fill	9352		9222	Ditch	9351
9	9352	Fill	9354		9222	Ditch	9352
9	9353	Fill	9355		9222	Ditch	9353
9	9354	Fill	9355		9222	Ditch	9354
9	9355	Fill	9222		9222	Ditch	9355
9	9356	Fill	9002		9331	Ditch	9356
9	9367	Fill	9366		9331	Ditch	9367
9	9368	Fill	9367		9331	Ditch	9368
9	9369	Fill	9367		9331	Ditch	9369
9	9370	Fill	9369		9331	Ditch	9370
9	9371	Fill	9370		9331	Ditch	9371
9	9372	Fill	9371		9331	Ditch	9372
9	9373	Fill	9002		9331	Ditch	9373
9	9374	Fill	9376		9331	Ditch	9374
9	9375	Fill	9374		9331	Ditch	9375
9	9376	Fill	9375		9331	Ditch	9376
9	9377	Cut	9002	9379		Ditch	9377
9	9378	Fill	9377	9379	9377	Ditch	9378
9	9379	Cut	9378			Posthole	9379
9	9380	Fill	9379		9379	Ditch	9380
9	9381	Layer	9002			Spread	9381
9	9382	Cut	9002	9388; 9385		Ditch	9382
9	9383	Fill	9382	9388; 9385	9382	Ditch	9383
9	9384	Fill	9383	9388; 9385	9382	Ditch	9384
9	9385	Cut	9384	9388		Ditch	9385
9	9386	Fill	9385		9385	Ditch	9386
9	9387	Fill	9386	9388	9385	Ditch	9387
9	9388	Cut	9387; 9383; 9384			Pit	9388
9	9389	Fill	9388		9388	Pit	9389
9	9390	Fill	9389		9388	Pit	9390
9	9391	Cut				Land drain	9391
9	9392	Fill	9391		9391	Land drain	9392
9	9393	Fill	9394		9395	Pit	9393
9	9394	Fill	9395		9395	Pit	9394
9	9395	Cut	9002			Pit	9395
9	9396	Cut	9002			Ditch	9396
9	9397	Fill	9403		9396	Ditch	9397
9	9398	Fill	9397		9496; 9402	Ditch	9398
9	9399	Fill	9398		9496; 9402	Ditch	9399
9	9400	Fill	9399		9496; 9402	Ditch	9400
9	9401	Fill	9417		9496; 9402	Ditch	9401
9	9402	Cut	9002	9404		Ditch	9402
9	9403	Fill	9402; 9396		9402	Ditch	9403
9	9404	Cut	9401			Pit	9404
9	9405	Fill	9404		9404	Pit	9405
9	9406	Fill	9407		9407	Land drain	9406
9	9407	Cut	9002			Land drain	9407
9	9408	Cut	9430	9407		Ditch	9408
9	9409	Cut	9002	9408		Pit	9409
9	9410	Cut	9002			Ditch	9410
9	9411	Fill	9411		9410	Ditch	9411
9	9412	Cut	9413	9410		Ditch	9412
9	9413	Fill	9412	9410	9412	Ditch	9413
9	9414	Cut	9002			Ditch terminus	9414
9	9415	Fill	9414		9414	Ditch terminus	9415
9	9416	Cut	9148			Cut of ditch	9416

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9	9417	Fill	9400		9396	Ditch	9417
9	9418	Cut	9002	9435		Ditch terminus	9418
9	9419	Fill	9418	9435	9418	Ditch terminus	9419
9	9420	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	9420
9	9421	Fill	9420		9420	Ring ditch	9421
9	9422	Cut	9002	9420 ?		Ditch	9422
9	9423	Fill	9422	9420 ?	9422	Ditch	9423
9	9424	Cut	9002	9420		Posthole	9424
9	9425	Fill	9424	9420	9424	Posthole	9425
9	9426	Layer	?			Layer	9426
9	9427	Layer	9428	9407		Layer	9427
9	9428	Fill	9429		9408	Ditch	9428
9	9429	Fill	9430		9408	Ditch	9429
9	9430	Fill	9431	9408; (9427)	9409	Pit	9430
9	9431	Fill	9432		9409	Pit	9431
9	9432	Fill	9433		9409	Pit	9432
9	9433	Fill	9434		9409	Pit	9433
9	9434	Fill	9409		9409	Pit	9434
9	9435	Cut	9002	9435		Land drain	9435
9	9436	Fill	9435		9435	Land drain	9436
9	9437	Cut	9658	9462		Ditch	9437
9	9438	Cut	9002			Ditch	9438
9	9439	Fill	9440		9438	Ditch	9439
9	9440	Fill	9438		9438	Ditch	9440
9	9441	Cut	9002	By land drain and 9443		Ditch	9441
9	9442	Fill	9441	9443	9441	Ditch	9442
9	9443	Cut	9441			Ditch	9443
9	9444	Fill	9443		9443	Ditch recut	9444
9	9445	Cut	9449	9450		Pit	9445
9	9446	Fill	9445	9450	9445	Pit	9446
9	9447	Fill	9446	9450	9445	Pit	9447
9	9448	Cut	9002	9445 ?; 9450		Ditch	9448
9	9449	Fill	9448	9445?; 9450	9448	Ditch	9449
9	9450	Cut and Fill	9002			Land drain	9450
9	9451	Cut	9488			Pit	9451
9	9452	Fill	9451		9451	Pit	9452
9	9453	Layer	9002	9402; 9455; 2 land drains		Layer	9453
9	9454	Fill	9455		9455	Posthole	9454
9	9455	Cut	9002			Posthole	9455
9	9456	Cut	9002; 9459			Ring ditch	9456
9	9457	Fill	9456		9456	Ring ditch	9457
9	9458	Cut	9002	9456		Pit	9458
9	9459	Fill	9458	9456	9458	Pit	9459
9	9460	Cut	9002			Pit	9460
9	9461	Fill	9460		9460	Pit	9461
9	9462	Cut	9002; 9657			Pit	9462
9	9463	Fill	9656; 9462		9462	Pit	9463
9	9464	Cut	9002			Ditch	9464
9	9465	Cut	9464		9464	Ditch	9465
9	9466	Cut	9002			Ditch terminus	9466
9	9467	Fill	9466		9466	Ditch terminus	9467
9	9468	Cut	9002	9470		Ditch	9468
9	9469	Fill	9513	7470	9513	Ditch	9469
9	9470	Cut	9469	Land drain		Ditch	9470
9	9471	Fill	9470	Land drain	9470	Ditch	9471
9	9472	Cut	9002			Land drain	9472
9	9473	Fill	9472		9472	Land drain	9473
9	9474	Cut	9002			Ditch	9474
9	9475	Fill	9438		9474	Ditch	9475
9	9476	Cut	9480			Pit	9476
9	9477	Fill	9476		9476	Pit	9477
9	9478	Cut	9292			Ditch	9478
9	9479	Fill	9478		9478	Ditch	9479
9	9480	Layer	9515			Layer	9480
9	9481	Layer	9516; 9002	9476		Layer	9481
9	9482	Cut	9542	9542		Posthole	9482
9	9483	Fill	9474		9474	Posthole	9483
9	9484	Fill	9485	Field drain	9485	Ditch terminus or pit	9484
9	9485	Cut	9002	Field drain		Ditch terminus or pit	9485
9	9486	Fill	9482		9482	Pit or posthole	9486
9	9487	Layer	9002			Ogs	9487
9	9488	Layer	9451			Cultural deposit	9488
9	9489	Fill	9490		9490	Pit	9489
9	9490	Cut	9002				9490
9	9282	Group				Group for ditch	9282
9	9491	Group				Group for ditch	9491
9	9492	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	9492
9	9493	Fill	9492		9492	Ring ditch	9493
9	9494	Layer	9857; 9856	9854		Layer	9494
9	9495	Cut	9002			Ditch	9495
9	9496	Fill	9496		9495	Ditch	9496
9	9497	Cut	?			Pit	9497
9	9498	Fill	9497		9497	Pit	9498
9	9499	Layer	9500			Colluvial deposit	9499
9	9500	Fill	9501		9502	Ditch	9500
9	9501	Fill	9502		9502	Ditch	9501
9	9502	Cut	9504			Ditch	9502
9	9503	Fill	9505	9502?	9505	Ditch	9503
9	9504	Fill	9503	9502?	9505	Ditch	9504
9	9505	Cut	9002	9502?		Ditch	9505
9	9506	Fill	9487; 9569			Land drain	9506
9	9507	Fill				Redeposited natural	9507
9	9508	Fill	9509	Field drain	9509	Ditch terminus	9508
9	9509	Cut	9002	Field drain		Ditch terminus	9509
9	9510	Cut		9002		Cut of ditch	9510
9	9511	Fill	9510		9510	Ditch ring ditch	9511
9	9512	Layer				Subsoil	9512
9	9513	Fill	9468		9468	Basal fill	9513
9	9514	Layer	9480; 9477			Redeposited natural	9514
9	9515	Layer	9516			Layer	9515
9	9516	Layer	9002			Layer	9516
9	9517	Cut	9002	9497		Ditch	9517
9	9518	Fill	9517	9497	9517	Ditch	9518
9	9519	Cut	9002			Furnace	9519
9	9520	Fill	9519		9519	Furnace fill	9520

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
9	9521	Fill	9520		9519	Furnace fill	9521
9	9522	Fill	9521		9519	Furnace fill	9522
9	9523	Fill	9522		9519	Furnace fill	9523
9	9524	Fill	9523		9519	Furnace fill	9524
9	9525	Cut	9002	Land drain		Ditch	9525
9	9526	Fill	9525	Land drain	9525	Primary fill	9526
9	9527	Fill	9526	Land drain	9525	Ditch fill	9527
9	9528	Fill	9527	Land drain	9525	Ditch fill	9528
9	9529	Cut	9002	9531 ?		Ditch	9529
9	9530	Fill	9529	9531?	9529	Primary fill	9530
9	9531	Cut	9530			Ditch	9531
9	9532	Fill	9531		9531	Ditch fill	9532
9	9533	Cut	9002			Ditch	9533
9	9534	Fill	9535		9533	Secondary fill	9534
9	9535	Fill	9533		9533	Primary fill	9535
9	9536	Fill	9537		9537	Fill	9536
9	9537	Cut	9002			Posthole	9537
9	9538	Fill	9539		9539	Fill	9538
9	9539	Cut	9002			Posthole	9539
9	9540	Fill	9541		9541	Fill	9540
9	9541	Cut	9002			Posthole	9541
9	9542	Layer	9544	9482		Layer	9542
9	9543	Cut	9002			Pit or posthole	9543
9	9544	Fill	9543	9482	9543	Pit or posthole fill	9544
9	9545	Fill	9546	9482	9543	Pit or posthole fill	9545
9	9546	Fill	9543		9543	Pit or posthole basal fill	9546
9	9547	Cut	9002			Ditch	9547
9	9548	Fill	9547	Field drain; 9549 ?	9547	Ditch	9548
9	9549	Cut	9002	Field drain; 9549 ?		Ditch	9549
9	9550	Fill	9549	Field drain	9549	Ditch	9550
9	9551	Fill	9552		9552	Pit	9551
9	9552	Cut	9002			Pit	9552
9	9553	Fill	9554	Field drain	9554	Fill of ditch	9553
9	9554	Fill	9555	Field drain	9556	Fill of ditch	9554
9	9555	Fill	9556		9556	Fill of ditch	9555
9	9556	Cut	9557; 9563			Ditch	9556
9	9557	Fill	9558	9556	9558	Primary fill	9557
9	9558	Cut	9002			Ditch	9558
9	9559	Fill	9560		9560	Fill	9559
9	9560	Cut	9002			Pit or hearth	9560
9	9561	Cut and Fill	9553			Land drain	9561
9	9562	Cut and Fill	9553			Land drain	9562
9	9563	Fill	9564		9564	Primary fill	9563
9	9564	Cut	9002			Ditch	9564
9	9565	VOID					9565
9	9566	VOID					9566
9	9567	Fill	9568		9569	Secondary fill	9567
9	9568	Fill	9567		9569	Primary fill	9568
9	9569	Cut	9507			Pit or ditch	9569
9	9570	Cut	9002			Ditch	9570
9	9571	Fill	9606		9570	Upper fill	9571
9	9572	Cut	9574	9570		Pit	9572
9	9573	Fill	9572	9570	9572	Pit fill	9573
9	9574	Cut	9573	9572		Pit	9574
9	9575	Fill	9574	9572	9574	Pit fill	9575
9	9576	Fill	9577	Land drain	9578	Secondary fill	9576
9	9577	Fill	9878	Land drain	9578	Primary fill	9577
9	9578	Cut	9002	Land drain		Pit	9578
9	9580	Cut	9752			Cut of pit	9580
9	9581	Cut				Ditch	9581
9	9582	Cut	9002			Ditch	9582
9	9583	Cut	9494			Ring ditch	9583
9	9584	Fill	9583		9583	Ring ditch fill	9584
9	9585	Cut	9494	Land drain		Cut of ditch	9585
9	9586	Fill	9585		9585	Fill of ditch	9586
9	9587	Layer	?			Redeposited natural	9587
9	9588	Cut	9002			Ditch	9588
9	9589	Fill	9588		9588	Ditch	9589
9	9590	Cut	9002			Posthole	9590
9	9591	Fill	9590		9590	Single fill	9591
9	9592	Cut	9296			Ditch	9592
9	9593	Fill	9592		9592	Primary fill	9593
9	9594	Cut	9002			Ditch	9594
9	9595	Fill	9594		9594	Primary fill	9595
9	9596	Fill	9594 ?		9594	Land drain fill	9596
9	9597	Cut	9002			Ditch	9597
9	9598	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	9598
9	9599	Fill	9598		9598	Primary fill	9599
9	9600	Group				Ditch	9600
9	9601	Cut	9002			Ditch terminus	9601
9	9602	Fill	9601		9601	Primary fill	9602
9	9603	Fill	9602		9601	Secondary fill	9603
9	9604	Cut	9002	9601		Ditch	9604
9	9605	Fill	9604	9601	9604	Ditch	9605
9	9606	Fill			9570	Primary fill	9606
9	9607	VOID					9607
9	9608	VOID					9608
9	9609	Cut	9606			Posthole	9609
9	9610	Fill	9002		9609	Posthole fill	9610
9	9611	Cut	9002			Natural feature spread	9611
9	9612	Fill	9611		9611	Single fill	9612
9	9613	Fill	9614		9614	Single fill	9613
9	9614	Cut	9002			Ditch	9614
9	9615	Cut	9002			Posthole	9615
9	9616	Fill	9676		9615	Secondary fill	9616
9	9617	Cut	9002	9615		Pit	9617
9	9618	Fill	9617	9615	9617	Single fill	9618
9	9619	Cut	9002			Pit	9619
9	9620	Fill	9616		9619	Pit fill	9620
9	9621	Group	9002			Group for ditch	9621
9	9622	Cut	9002			Pit	9622
9	9623	Fill	9622		9622	Primary fill	9623
9	9624	Fill	9623		9622	Secondary fill	9624
9	9625	Fill	9624		9622	Secondary fill	9625
9	9626	Cut	9002	9628		Ditch	9626

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
9	9627	Fill	9626	9628	9526	Single fill	9627
9	9628	Cut	9002			Land drain	9628
9	9629	Fill	9626; 9628		9628	Land drain	9629
9	9630	Group	9634	9631; 9632		Group for ditch	9630
9	9631	Group	9630			Group for ditch	9631
9	9632	Group	9630			Group for ditch	9632
9	9633	Group	9634			Group for ditch	9633
9	9634	Group	9002	9633; 9630		Ditch	9634
9	9635	Fill	9636		9636	Ditch	9635
9	9636	Cut	9638	9002		Ditch	9636
9	9637	Fill	9681		9638	Secondary fill	9637
9	9638	Cut	9002	9636?		Ditch	9638
9	9639	Layer	9690			Topsoil	9639
9	9640	Fill	9641	9639	9641	Primary fill	9640
9	9641	Cut	9002	9639		Posthole	9641
9	9642	Fill	9643	9639	9643	Primary fill	9642
9	9643	Cut	9002	9639		Posthole	9643
9	9644	Cut	9002; 9647			Ditch	9644
9	9645	Fill	9644		9644	Primary fill	9645
9	9646	Cut	9002; 9650; 9649	9644		Primary fill	9646
9	9647	Fill	9646	9644	9646	Primary fill	9647
9	9648	Cut	9002	9646		Ditch	9648
9	9649	Fill	9648	9646	9648	Primary fill	9649
9	9650	Fill	9649	9646	9648	Secondary fill	9650
9	9651	Cut	9002			Ditch	9651
9	9652	Fill	9651?		9651	Primary fill	9652
9	9653	Cut	9002			Ditch	9653
9	9654	Fill	9653		9653	Primary fill	9654
9	9655	Layer	9655	9653		Layer	9655
9	9656	Fill	9462		9462	Pit fill	9656
9	9657	Fill	9437		9437	Primary fill	9657
9	9658	Fill	9702; 9703; 9728	9437	9728	Secondary fill	9658
9	9659	Cut	9002			Ditch terminus	9659
9	9660	Fill	9659		9659	Primary fill	9660
9	9661	Fill	9660		9659	Secondary fill	9661
9	9662	Fill	9661		9659	Upper fill	9662
9	9663	Cut	9002			Ditch	9663
9	9664	Fill	9663		9663	Primary fill	9664
9	9665	Cut	?			Pit	9665
9	9666	Fill	9656		9665	Primary fill	9666
9	9667	Cut	9002 ?			Ditch	9667
9	9668	Fill	9667		9667	Primary fill	9668
9	9669	Cut	?			Posthole	9669
9	9670	Fill	?		9669	Fill	9670
9	9671	Fill	9517		9517	Primary fill	9671
9	9672	Cut	9672			Pit	9672
9	9673	Fill	9002		9672	Primary fill	9673
9	9674	Cut	9674			Pit or posthole	9674
9	9675	Fill	9674		9674	Fill of pit	9675
9	9676	Fill	9615		9615	Redeposited natural	9676
9	9677	Cut				Cut	9677
9	9678	Fill	9677		9677	Fill of ditch	9678
9	9679	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	9679
9	9680	Fill	9679		9679	Fill of ditch	9680
9	9681	Fill	9638		9638	Lower fill of ditch	9681
9	9682	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	9682
9	9683	Fill	9682		9682	Fill of ditch	9683
9	9684	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	9684
9	9685	Fill	9684		9684	Fill of ditch	9685
9	9686	Cut	9002			Cut of beam slot	9686
9	9687	Fill	9686		9686	Fill of beam slot	9687
9	9688	Cut	9002			Cut of beam slot	9688
9	9689	Fill	9688		9688	Fill of beam slot	9689
9	9690	Cut				Cut of land drain	9690
9	9691	Fill				Fill of land drain	9691
9	9692	Cut				Cut of posthole	9692
9	9693	Fill				Fill of posthole	9693
9	9694	Layer	9696			Layer	9694
9	9695	Layer	9694			Layer	9695
9	9696	Fill	9697		9697	Fill of pit	9696
9	9697	Cut	9698			Cut of pit	9697
9	9698	Layer	9002			Buried soil	9698
9	9699	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	9699
9	9700	Fill	9699		9699	Fill of ditch	9700
9	9701	Fill	9728		9728	Slump in pit	9701
9	9702	Fill	9728		9728	Slump in pit	9702
9	9703	Fill	9728		9728	Slump in pit	9703
9	9704	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch terminus	9704
9	9705	Fill	9704		9704	Fill of ditch	9705
9	9706	Fill	9705		9704	Fill of ditch	9706
9	9707	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	9707
9	9708	Fill	9707		9707	Lower fill of ditch	9708
9	9709	Fill	9708		9707	Upper fill of ditch	9709
9	9710	Layer	9002			Layer	9710
9	9711	Cut	9002			Cut of pit	9711
9	9712	Fill	9711	9609	9711	Fill of pit	9712
9	9713	Cut	9002	Land drain		Cut of pit	9713
9	9714	Fill	9713		9713	Basal fill of pit	9714
9	9715	Fill	9714		9713	Fill of pit	9715
9	9716	Fill	9715		9713	Upper fill of pit	9716
9	9717	Group	9002			Group for pits	9717
9	9718	Cut	9721			Cut of pit	9718
9	9719	Fill	9718		9718	Fill of pit	9719
9	9720	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	9720
9	9721	Fill	9720	9718	9720	Fill of ditch	9721
9	9722	Fill	9723	9727; 9732; 9731	9724	Upper fill of ditch	9722
9	9723	Fill	9002		9724	Lower fill of ditch	9723
9	9724	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	9724
9	9725	Fill	9726		9727	Upper fill of ditch	9725
9	9726	Fill	9727		9727	Lower fill of ditch	9726
9	9727	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	9727
9	9728	Cut	9002	9748		Cut of pit	9728
9	9729	Cut	9002			Cut of posthole	9729
9	9730	Fill	9729		9729	Fill of posthole	9730
9	9731	Cut				Cut of land drain	9731

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
9	9732	Cut				Cut of land drain	9732
9	9733	Fill	9734		9734	Fill of ditch	9733
9	9734	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	9734
9	9735	Cut	9002			Cut of pit	9735
9	9736	Fill	9735		9735	Fill of pit	9736
9	9737	Cut	9002			Cut of posthole	9737
9	9738	Fill	9737		9737	Fill of posthole	9738
9	9739	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch terminus	9739
9	9740	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	9740
9	9741	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	9741
9	9742	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	9742
9	9743	Layer	9744	9746	9597	Upper fill of ditch	9743
9	9744	Layer	9745		9597	Fill of ditch	9744
9	9745	Fill	9597		9597	Primary fill of ditch	9745
9	9746	Cut	9743			Cut of land drain	9746
9	9747	Cut	9743			Cut of land drain	9747
9	9748	Cut	9728			Cut of pit	9748
9	9749	Fill	9748		9748	Fill of pit	9749
9	9750	Cut	9728			Cut of pit	9750
9	9751	Fill	9750		9750	Fill of pit	9751
9	9752	Fill	9582		9582	Basal fill of ditch	9752
9	9753	Fill	9580	9579	9580	Basal fill of pit	9753
9	9754	Fill	9753	9579	9580	Secondary fill of pit	9754
9	9755	Fill	9752		9582	Secondary fill of ditch	9755
9	9756	Fill	?		9582	Fill of ditch	9756
9	9757	VOID					9757
9	9758	Fill	9759		9828	Primary fill of ditch	9758
9	9759	Cut	9002			Ditch	9759
9	9760	Cut	9763			Ditch	9760
9	9761	Fill	9760		9760	Primary fill of ditch	9761
9	9762	Cut	9765			Ditch	9762
9	9763	Fill	9762; 9769	9760	9762	Primary fill of ditch	9763
9	9764	Cut	9002			Ditch	9764
9	9765	Fill	9764	9762	9764	Primary fill of ditch	9765
9	9766	Cut	9769			Cut of ditch	9766
9	9767	Fill	9766		9766	Primary fill	9767
9	9768	Cut	9002			Ditch	9768
9	9769	Fill	9768	9766	9768	Primary fill of ditch	9769
9	9770	Cut	9002			Ditch	9770
9	9771	Fill	9770		9770	Primary fill of ditch	9771
9	9772	Fill	9739	9740; 9742	9739	Primary fill of ditch	9772
9	9773	Layer	9774	9742		Layer	9773
9	9774	Fill	9740		9740	Primary fill of ditch	9774
9	9775	Fill	9741	9742	9741	Primary fill of ditch	9775
9	9776	Fill	9742		9776	Primary fill of ditch	9776
9	9777	Fill	9778		9778	Primary fill of ditch	9777
9	9778	Cut	9002			Ditch	9778
9	9779	Cut	9002			Ditch	9779
9	9780	Fill	9781		9779	Secondary fill of ditch	9780
9	9781	Fill	9779		9779	Primary fill of ditch	9781
9	9782	Cut	9002			Ditch terminus	9782
9	9783	Fill	9782		9782	Fill of ditch terminus	9783
9	9784	Cut	9002			Fill of ditch	9784
9	9785	Fill	9784		9784	Fill of ditch	9785
9	9786	Cut	9002			Ditch terminus	9786
9	9787	Fill	9786		9786	Fill of ditch	9787
9	9788	Cut	9002			Ditch	9788
9	9789	Fill	9788		9788	Fill of ditch	9789
9	9790	Fill	9791		9791	Fill of ditch	9790
9	9791	Cut	9002			Ditch	9791
9	9792	Fill	9793		9793	Fill of ditch	9792
9	9793	Cut	9002			Ditch	9793
9	9794	Cut	9800			Cut of burial	9794
9	9795	Fill	9796		9794	Fill of burial	9795
9	9796	Skeleton	9794			Skeleton	9796
9	9797	Fill	9798	Field drain	9798	Fill of ditch	9797
9	9798	Cut	9002			Ditch	9798
9	9799	Cut	?			Ditch	9799
9	9800	Fill	?		9799	Fill of ditch	9800
9	9801	Fill	9802		9802	Fill of ditch terminus	9801
9	9802	Cut	9002			Ditch terminus	9802
9	9803	Cut	9512			Pit	9803
9	9804	Fill	9803		9803	Fill of pit	9804
9	9805	Fill	9806		9806	Fill of land drain	9805
9	9806	Cut	9777			Land drain	9806
9	9807	Cut	9002			Ditch terminus	9807
9	9808	Fill	9807	9531	9807	Fill of ditch terminus	9808
9	9809	Layer	9808 ?	9531 ?		Backfill or dump	9809
9	9810	Cut	9002			Natural feature	9810
9	9811	Fill	9810		9810	Fill of natural feature	9811
9	9812	Cut	9002			Ditch	9812
9	9813	Fill	9812	9931	9812	Fill of ditch	9813
9	9814	Fill	9929		9929	Fill of ditch	9814
9	9815	Cut	9818			Ditch	9815
9	9816	Fill	9815		9815	Primary fill of ditch	9816
9	9817	Cut	9002			Pit	9817
9	9818	Fill	9817	9815	9817	Primary fill of pit	9818
9	9819	Cut	9002			Furrow	9819
9	9820	Fill	9819		9819	Fill of furrow	9820
9	9821	Cut	9824			Ditch	9821
9	9822	Fill	9821		9821	Fill of ditch	9822
9	9823	Cut	9002			Ditch terminus	9823
9	9824	Fill	9823	9821	9823	Fill of ditch terminus	9824
9	9825	Group	9002			Group for ditch	9825
9	9826	Cut	9002			Ditch	9826
9	9827	Fill	9826		9826	Fill of ditch	9827
9	9828	Group	9002	9806		Group for ditch	9828
9	9829	Cut	9002; 9836			Ditch	9829
9	9830	Fill	9829		9829	Primary fill of ditch	9830
9	9831	Cut	9002			Ditch terminus	9831
9	9832	Fill	9831		9831	Fill of ditch terminus	9832
9	9833	Cut	9836			Land drain	9833
9	9834	Fill	9833		9833	Fill of land drain	9834
9	9835	Cut	9002			Ditch	9835
9	9836	Fill	9836	9829; 9833	9835	Fill of ditch	9836

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
9	9837	Cut	9002			Ditch	9837
9	9838	Fill	9837	Land drain	9837	Ditch	9838
9	9839	Fill	Fill	9906	9840	Fill of ditch	9839
9	9840	Cut	9002			Ditch	9840
9	9841	Fill	9904		9842	Secondary fill of ditch	9841
9	9842	Cut	9002			Ditch	9842
9	9843	Cut	9661			Posthole	9843
9	9844	Fill	9843		9843	Fill of posthole	9844
9	9845	Cut	9002			Posthole	9845
9	9846	Fill	9845		9845	Fill of posthole	9846
9	9847	Cut	9002			Pit	9847
9	9848	Fill	9847		9947	Fill of pit	9848
9	9849	Layer	9002			Natural feature	9849
9	9850	Fill	9851		9851	Ring ditch	9850
9	9851	Cut	9002			Fill of ring ditch	9851
9	9852	Cut	9002			Pit	9852
9	9853	Fill	9852		9852	Fill of pit	9853
9	9854	Cut	9002			Natural feature	9854
9	9855	Fill	9856		9855	Natural feature	9855
9	9856	Cut	9002			Natural feature	9856
9	9857	Fill	9856		9856	Fill of natural feature	9857
9	9858	VOID					9858
9	9859	VOID					9859
9	9860	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch terminus	9860
9	9861	Fill	9860	9913	9860	Fill of ditch	9861
9	9862	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	9862
9	9863	Fill	9862		9862	Fill of ring ditch	9863
9	9864	Cut	9945			Pit	9864
9	9865	Fill	9864		9864	Fill of pit	9865
9	9866	Cut	9002			Pit	9866
9	9867	Fill	9866		9866	Fill of pit	9867
9	9868	Cut	9002			Ditch	9868
9	9869	Fill	9936		9868	Upper fill of ditch	9869
9	9870	Cut	?	?		Pit	9870
9	9871	Fill	?	?	9870	Fill of pit	9871
9	9872	Cut	9002			Posthole	9872
9	9873	Fill	9872		9872	Fill of posthole	9873
9	9874	Layer	?			Stone spread	9874
9	9875	Group	9002				9875
9	9876	Fill	9875		9875	Primary fill of ditch	9876
9	9877	Fill	9876		9875	Secondary fill of ditch	9877
9	9878	Fill	9879	9881	9879	Primary fill	9878
9	9879	Cut	9002			Ditch	9879
9	9880	Fill	9881		9881	Fill of ditch terminus	9880
9	9881	Cut	9878; 9882			Ditch terminus	9881
9	9882	Fill	9883	9881	9883	Fill of ditch	9882
9	9883	Cut	9002			Ditch	9883
9	9884	Group	9002	9762		Group for ditch	9884
9	9885	Cut	9002			Ditch	9885
9	9886	Fill	9885		9885	Primary fill	9886
9	9887	Fill	9886		9885	Secondary fill of ditch	9887
9	9888	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	9888
9	9889	Fill	9949		9888	Upper fill of ditch	9889
9	9890	Fill	9877		9875	Fill of ditch	9890
9	9891	VOID					9891
9	9892	Fill	9893		9893	Fill of ditch	9892
9	9893	Cut	9002			Ditch	9893
9	9894	Fill	9895		9895	Primary fill	9894
9	9895	Cut	9896			Ditch	9895
9	9896	Fill	9897	9895	9897	Primary fill	9896
9	9897	Cut	9002			Ditch	9897
9	9898	Cut	9901 9903			Ditch	9898
9	9899	Fill	9898		9898	Primary fill	9899
9	9900	Cut	9002			Ditch	9900
9	9901	Fill	9900	9898	9900	Primary fill	9901
9	9902	Cut	9002			Ditch	9902
9	9903	Fill	9902	9898	9902	Primary fill	9903
9	9904	Fill	9842		9842	Primary fill	9904
9	9905	Fill	9906		9906	Primary fill	9905
9	9906	Cut	9912			Posthole	9906
9	9907	Fill	9908		9909	Post pipe	9907
9	9908	Fill	9909		9909	Post packing	9908
9	9909	Cut	9902			Posthole	9909
9	9910	Fill	118001		9911	Secondary fill	9910
9	9911	Cut	9841			Ditch	9911
9	9912	Layer	9910; 9841			Spread	9912
9	9913	Cut	9861			Ditch	9913
9	9914	Fill	9913	Field drain	9913	Primary fill	9914
9	9915	Cut				Spread	9915
9	9916	Cut	9002			Pit	9916
9	9917	Fill	9916		9916	Primary fill	9917
9	9918	Cut	9002			Ditch	9918
9	9919	Fill	9918		9918	Primary fill	9919
9	9920	Fill	9921		9921	Primary fill	9920
9	9921	Cut	9002			Ditch	9921
9	9922	Fill	9923		9923	Primary fill	9922
9	9923	Cut	9002			Posthole	9923
9	9924	VOID					9924
9	9925	VOID					9925
9	9926	Fill	9888		9888	Primary fill	9926
9	9927	Layer	9002			Redeposited natural	9927
9	9928	Layer	9615		9615	Primary fill	9928
9	9929	Cut	9002			Ditch	9929
9	9930	Fill	9931		9931	Primary fill	9930
9	9931	Cut	9813			Pit	9931
9	9932	Fill	9933		9933	Primary fill	9932
9	9933	Cut	9002			Terminus	9933
9	9934	Cut	118014			Pit	9934
9	9935	Fill	9934		9934	Primary fill	9935
9	9936	Fill	9937		9868	Redeposited natural	9936
9	9937	Fill	9938		9868	Secondary fill	9937
9	9938	Fill	9868		9868	Primary fill	9938
9	9939	Group	9002			Group for ditch	9939
9	9940	Cut	118087			Ditch	9940
9	9941	VOID					9941

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
9	9942	Cut	118068; 118489			Ditch	9942
9	9943	Fill	9942		9942	Primary fill	9943
9	9944	Cut	9948			Pit	9944
9	9945	Fill	9946	9946	9944	Secondary fill	9945
9	9946	Fill	9944		9944	Primary fill	9946
9	9947	Cut	9002			Ditch	9947
9	9948	Fill	9947	9944	9947	Primary fill	9948
9	9949	Fill	9926		9888	Secondary fill	9949
9	9950	Cut	9002			Beam slot	9950
9	9951	Fill	9950	9915	9950	Primary fill	9951
9	9952	Cut	9988			Posthole	9952
9	9953	Fill	9952		9952	Primary fill	9953
9	9954	Group	9903			Group for ditch	9954
9	9955	Group				Group for ditch	9955
9	9956	Group				Group for ditch	9956
9	9957	Cut	118086			Pit	9957
9	9958	Fill	118502 9940		118502 9940	Primary fill	9958
9	9959	Cut	9002			Pit	9959
9	9960	Fill	9959		9959	Primary fill	9960
9	9961	Cut	9002			Pit	9961
9	9962	Fill	9961		9961	Primary fill	9962
9	9963	Cut	9976			Pit	9963
9	9964	Fill	9963	Field drain	9963	Primary fill	9964
9	9965	Fill	9966		9967	Tertiary fill	9965
9	9966	Fill	118014		9967	Tertiary fill	9966
9	9967	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	9967
9	9968	Fill	9981		9981	Primary fill	9968
9	9969	Fill	9980	9981	9980	Pit	9969
9	9970	Fill	9971	9980	9972	Tertiary fill	9970
9	9971	Fill	9979		9972	Secondary fill	9971
9	9972	Cut	9002			Ditch terminus	9972
9	9973	Fill	9943		9943	Secondary fill	9973
9	9974	Fill	9973		9942	Tertiary fill	9974
9	9975	Cut	9002			Ditch	9975
9	9976	Fill	9975	9963	9975	Primary fill	9976
9	9977	Cut	9002			Ring ditch or terminus	9977
9	9978	Fill	9977		9977	Primary fill	9978
9	9979	Fill	9972		9972	Primary fill	9979
9	9980	Cut	9970			Pit	9980
9	9981	Cut	9969			Posthole	9981
9	9982	Cut	9002			Posthole	9982
9	9983	Fill	118000		9982	Secondary fill	9983
9	9984	Cut	9002			Posthole	9984
9	9985	Fill	9984	Field drain	9984	Primary fill	9985
9	9986	Cut	9002			Ditch or terminus	9986
9	9987	Fill	9986	Field drain	9986	Primary fill	9987
9	9988	Fill	118016	9952	118016	Primary fill	9988
9	9989	Cut	9002			Pit	9989
9	9990	Fill	9989	118012	9989	Primary fill	9990
9	9991	Layer				Spread	9991
9	9992	Fill				Upper fill of ditch	9992
9	9993	Fill				Fill of ditch	9993
9	9994	Fill				Basal fill of ditch	9994
9	9995	Cut				Cut of ditch	9995
9	9996	Fill				Fill of posthole	9996
9	9997	Cut				Cut of posthole	9997
9	9998	Fill				Fill of posthole	9998
9	9999	Cut				Cut of posthole	9999
9	118000	Fill	9982		9982	Primary fill	118000
9	118001	Fill	9911		9911	Primary fill	118001
9	118002	Fill	118003		118003	Primary fill	118002
9	118003	Cut	9910			Ditch	118003
9	118004	Fill	118005		118005	Primary fill	118004
9	118005	Cut	9912			Posthole	118005
9	118006	Fill	118007		118007	Primary fill	118006
9	118007	Cut	118074 ?			Terminus or pit	118007
9	118008	Fill	118078?		118073	Fill of ditch	118008
9	118009	Layer	9002			Redeposited natural	118009
9	118010	Fill	9911 ?		9911	Primary fill	118010
9	118011	Group	9010				118011
9	118012	Cut				Cut of posthole	118012
9	118013	Fill				Fill of posthole	118013
9	118014	Fill	118015	9934 118061	9967	Secondary fill	118014
9	118015	Fill	9967		9967	Primary fill	118015
9	118016	Cut				Hearth	118016
9	118017	Cut	118019			Land drain	118017
9	118018	Cut	118024			Ditch	118018
9	118019	Fill	118018	118017	118018	Primary fill	118019
9	118020	Cut	118024			Ditch	118020
9	118021	Fill	118020		118020	Primary fill	118021
9	118022	Cut	118024 ??			Ditch	118022
9	118023	Fill	118022		118022	Primary fill	118023
9	118024	Layer	9002			Redeposited natural	118024
9	118025	Cut	118024			Ditch	118025
9	118026	Fill	118025		118025	Primary fill	118026
9	118027	Cut	118024			Ditch or beam slot	118027
9	118028	Fill	118027		118027	Primary fill	118028
9	118029	Cut				Pit	118029
9	118030	Fill				Spread	118030
9	118031	Fill	118032		118032	Primary fill	118031
9	118032	Cut	118087			Pit	118032
9	118033	Fill	118034		118034	Primary fill	118033
9	118034	Cut	118087			Pit	118034
9	118035	Fill	118036		118036	Primary fill	118035
9	118036	Cut	118040			Pit or linear	118036
9	118037	Fill	118038		118039	Secondary fill	118037
9	118038	Fill	118039		118039	Primary fill	118038
9	118039	Cut	118086			Pit or linear	118039
9	118040	Fill	118037	118036; 1180523	118039	Primary fill	118040
9	118041	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	118041
9	118042	Fill	118043		118041	Secondary fill	118042
9	118043	Fill	118041		118041	Primary fill	118043
9	118044	Fill	118045		118047	Tertiary fill	118044
9	118045	Fill	118046		118047	Secondary fill	118045
9	118046	Fill	118047		118047	Primary fill	118046

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
9	118047	Cut	9002			Ditch	118047
9	118048	Cut	9002			Furrow or beam slot	118048
9	118049	Fill	118048		118048	Primary fill	118049
9	118050	Cut	9002			Posthole	118050
9	118051	Fill	118050		118050	Primary fill	118051
9	118052	Cut	9002			Ditch	118052
9	118053	Fill	118054		118052	Secondary fill	118053
9	118054	Fill	118052		118052	Primary fill	118054
9	118055	Fill	9957	118502	9957	Primary fill	118055
9	118056	Group				Group for ring ditch	118056
9	118057	Cut	118107			Ring ditch	118057
9	118058	Fill	118057		118057	Primary fill	118058
9	118059	Fill	118060		118061	Secondary fill	118059
9	118060	Fill	118061		118061	Primary fill	118060
9	118061	Cut	118014			Recut of ring ditch	118061
9	118062	Fill	118015		9967	Slump	118062
9	118063	Fill	118064		118029	Tertiary fill	118063
9	118064	Fill	118065		118029	Secondary fill	118064
9	118065	Fill	118029		118029	Primary fill	118065
9	118066	Fill	118029		118029	Primary fill	118066
9	118067	Fill	118066		118029	Secondary fill	118067
9	118068	Cut	118086			Pit	118068
9	118069	Fill	118068		118068	Primary fill	118069
9	118070	Cut	118086			Pit	118070
9	118071	Fill	118070		118070	Primary fill	118071
9	118072	Fill	118071		118070	Redeposited natural	118072
9	118073	Cut	9002			Pit	118073
9	118074	Layer				Deposit	118074
9	118075	Layer	9002			Redeposited natural	118075
9	118076	Fill	118077		118077	Primary fill	118076
9	118077	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	118077
9	118078	VOID					118078
9	118079	Fill	118094		118080	Secondary fill	118079
9	118080	Cut	9002			Primary fill	118080
9	118081	Fill	118067		118029	Layer	118081
9	118082	Cut	9002			Pit or ditch	118082
9	118083	Fill	118082	118084	118082	Primary fill	118083
9	118084	Cut	118083			Ditch	118084
9	118085	Fill	118084		118084	Primary fill	118085
9	118086	Layer		118316 118036		Natural	118086
9	118087	Layer		118578		Natural	118087
9	118088	Fill	118033		118034	Placed deposit	118088
9	118089	Cut	9002			Posthole or pit	118089
9	118090	Fill	118089		118089	Primary fill	118090
9	118091	Cut	118087			Ring ditch	118091
9	118092	Fill	118093		118091	Secondary fill	118092
9	118093	Fill	118091		118091	Primary fill	118093
9	118094	Fill	118080		118080	Primary fill	118094
9	118095	Cut	118086			Pit	118095
9	118096	Fill	118172		118095	Secondary fill	118096
9	118097	Cut	118096			Land drain	118097
9	118098	Fill	118097		118097	Secondary fill	118098
9	118099	Cut	9002			Posthole	118099
9	118100	Fill	118099		118099	Primary fill	118100
9	118101	Fill	118102		118102	Primary fill	118101
9	118102	Cut	9002			Posthole	118102
9	118103	Cut				Cut	118103
9	118104	Cut				Cut of ditch	118104
9	118105	Fill	118104		118104	Primary fill	118105
9	118106	Layer				Layer of black material	118106
9	118107	Layer		118057		Layer of charcoal rich deposit	118107
9	118108	Cut				Cut of posthole	118108
9	118109	Fill				Fill of posthole	118109
9	118110	Cut	118024			Pit	118110
9	118111	Fill	118110		118110	Primary fill	118111
9	118112	Cut	118129	118112		Ring ditch	118112
9	118113	Cut	9002			Ditch	118113
9	118114	Cut	118087			Ring ditch	118114
9	118115	Fill	118220		118114	Secondary fill	118115
9	118116	Cut	???			Ditch	118116
9	118117	Fill	118116		118116	Secondary fill	118117
9	118118	Cut	118120			Pit	118118
9	118119	Fill	118118		118118	Primary fill	118119
9	118120	Layer	9002			Spread	118120
9	118121	Cut	9002			Pit	118121
9	118122	Fill	118121		118121	Primary fill	118122
9	118123	Cut	9002			Posthole	118123
9	118124	Fill	118123		118123	Primary fill	118124
9	118125	Cut	9002			Posthole	118125
9	118126	Fill	118125		118125	Primary fill	118126
9	118127	Cut	9002			Pit	118127
9	118128	Fill	118127		118127	Primary fill	118128
9	118129	Fill	118113		118113	Primary fill	118129
9	118130	Fill	118112		118112	Primary fill	118130
9	118131	Fill	118130		118112	Secondary fill	118131
9	118132	Fill	118133		118133	Primary fill	118132
9	118133	Cut	118087			Ditch	118133
9	118134	Fill	118135		118135	Primary fill	118134
9	118135	Cut	118186 118087			Pit	118135
9	118136	Cut				Cut of pit	118136
9	118137	Fill				Fill of pit	118137
9	118138	Fill	118140		118140	Primary fill	118138
9	118139	Fill	118140		118140	Post packing	118139
9	118140	Cut	9002			Posthole	118140
9	118141	Cut				Cut of pit	118141
9	118142	Cut	9002			Posthole	118142
9	118143	Fill	118142		118142	Primary fill	118143
9	118144	Cut	9002			Pit	118144
9	118145	Fill	118144	118146	118144	Primary fill	118145
9	118146	Cut	118145			Ring ditch	118146
9	118147	Fill	118146		118146	Primary fill	118147
9	118148	Cut				Cut of posthole	118148
9	118149	Fill				Fill of posthole	118149
9	118150	Cut				Cut of posthole	118150

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
9	118151	Fill				Fill of posthole	118151
9	118152	Fill	118153		118127	Tertiary fill	118152
9	118153	Fill	118128		118127	Secondary fill	118153
9	118154	Fill				Fill of pit	118154
9	118155	Fill				Fill of pit	118155
9	118156	Fill	118157		118127	Fill of pit	118156
9	118157	Fill	118127		118127	Primary fill	118157
9	118158	Fill	9002		118127??	Redeposited natural	118158
9	118159	Fill	118319?		118160	Secondary fill	118159
9	118160	Cut	118315			Pit	118160
9	118161	Fill				Fill of pit	118161
9	118162	Cut				Cut of pit	118162
9	118163	Fill	118164		118164	Land drain fill	118163
9	118164	Cut	118165			Land drain	118164
9	118165	Fill	118166	118164	118166	Primary fill	118165
9	118166	Cut	118167			Ditch	118166
9	118167	Fill	118168	118166	118169	Secondary fill	118167
9	118168	Fill	118169		118169	Primary fill	118168
9	118169	Cut	9002			Ditch terminus or pit	118169
9	118170	Fill	118171		118166	Redeposited natural	118170
9	118171	Fill	118166???		118166	Fill	118171
9	118172	Fill	118095		118095	Primary fill	118172
9	118173	Cut				Cut of posthole	118173
9	118174	Fill				Fill of posthole	118174
9	118175	Fill	118915		118176	Primary fill	118175
9	118176	Cut	118230			Pit	118176
9	118177	Cut and Fill	9002			Land drain	118177
9	118178	Fill	118179	118181	118179	Primary fill	118178
9	118179	Cut	9002			Ditch terminus	118179
9	118180	Fill	118181	118183	118181	Primary fill	118180
9	118181	Cut	118747			Ditch	118181
9	118182	Fill	118183		118183	Primary fill	118182
9	118183	Cut	118180			Ditch	118183
9	118184	Fill	118185		118185	Primary fill	118184
9	118185	Cut	118208??			Posthole	118185
9	118186	Fill	118187	118135	118187	Primary fill	118186
9	118187	Cut	118087			Ditch	118187
9	118188	Cut	118191			Ring ditch	118188
9	118189	Fill	118188	118196; 118190	118188	Primary fill	118189
9	118190	Cut	118189			Ring ditch	118190
9	118191	Fill	118190		118190	Primary fill	118191
9	118192	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	118192
9	118193	Fill	118192	118194; 118196	118192	Primary fill	118193
9	118194	Cut	118193			Ring ditch	118194
9	118195	Fill	118194		118194	Primary fill	118195
9	118196	Cut	118193 118189			Pit	118196
9	118197	Fill	118196		118196	Primary fill	118197
9	118198	Group				Group for pit	118198
9	118199	Cut	9002			Posthole	118199
9	118200	Fill	118199		118199	Primary fill	118200
9	118201	Cut	9002			Postpit	118201
9	118202	Fill	118201		118201	Primary fill	118202
9	118203	Cut	118244			Ditch terminus	118203
9	118204	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	118204
9	118205	Cut	118244			Ring ditch	118205
9	118206	Cut	118248			Ring ditch	118206
9	118207	Cut	118247			Ring ditch	118207
9	118208	Fill	118209	118185; 118183	118209	Primary fill	118208
9	118209	Cut	9002			Pit	118209
9	118210	Fill	118211	118214	118212	Secondary fill	118210
9	118211	Fill	118212		118212	Primary fill	118211
9	118212	Cut	118213			Ring ditch	118212
9	118213	Fill	118214		118214	Primary fill	118213
9	118214	Cut	118210			Pit	118214
9	118215	Cut	118087			Pit	118215
9	118216	Fill	118215		118215	Primary fill	118216
9	118217	Fill	118216		118215	Secondary fill	118217
9	118218	Fill	118219		118219	Primary fill	118218
9	118219	Cut	118333			Ditch	118219
9	118220	Fill	118114		118114	Primary fill	118220
9	118221	Fill	118222		118223	Secondary fill	118221
9	118222	Fill	118223		118223	Primary fill	118222
9	118223	Cut	??			Ditch	118223
9	118224	Cut	9002			Pit	118224
9	118225	Layer	118379	118313	118224	Tertiary fill	118225
9	118226	Cut	118225			Pit	118226
9	118227	Fill				Fill of pit	118227
9	118228	Fill	118404		118404	Primary fill	118228
9	118229	Fill	118175		118176	Tertiary fill	118229
9	118230	Layer	118177	118176		Spread or metalling	118230
9	118231	Fill				Fill of pit	118231
9	118232	Cut				Cut of pit	118232
9	118233	Fill				Fill of pit	118233
9	118234	Cut				Cut of pit	118234
9	118235	Fill				Fill of pit	118235
9	118236	Cut				Cut of pit	118236
9	118237	Fill				Fill of pit	118237
9	118238	Cut				Cut of pit	118238
9	118239	Fill				Fill of pit	118239
9	118240	Cut				Cut of pit	118240
9	118241	Fill				Fill of pit	118241
9	118242	Cut				Cut of pit	118242
9	118243	Fill	118203		118203	Primary fill	118243
9	118244	Fill	118204	118203; 118205	118204	Primary fill	118244
9	118245	Fill	118206		118206	Primary fill	118245
9	118246	Fill	118205		118205	Primary fill	118246
9	118247	Fill	118246		118205	Secondary fill	118247
9	118248	Fill	118247	118206	118205	Tertiary fill	118248
9	118249	Fill	118207	118205	118207	Primary fill	118249
9	118250	Cut	118253			Ditch	118250
9	118251	Fill	118250		118250	Primary fill	118251
9	118252	Cut	9002			Ditch	118252
9	118253	Fill	118252	118250	118252	Primary fill	118253
9	118254	VOID					118254

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
9	118255	VOID					118255
9	118256	Cut	118259			Ditch	118256
9	118257	Fill	118256		118256	Primary fill	118257
9	118258	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	118258
9	118259	Fill	118258	118257	118258	Primary fill	118259
9	118260	Cut	9002			Ditch	118260
9	118261	Fill	118260	118282	118260	Primary fill	118261
9	118262	Fill	118163	118176	118163	Primary fill	118262
9	118263	Cut	9002			Beam slot	118263
9	118264	Fill	118226		118226	Primary fill	118264
9	118265	Cut	118087			Tree throw	118265
9	118266	Fill	118265		118265	Primary fill	118266
9	118267	Cut	118087			Pit	118267
9	118268	Fill	118267		118267	Primary fill	118268
9	118269	Cut	118086			Posthole	118269
9	118270	Fill	118269		118269	Primary fill	118270
9	118271	Fill	118272		118272	Primary fill	118271
9	118272	Cut	9002			Posthole	118272
9	118273	Fill	118274		118274	Primary fill	118273
9	118274	Cut	9002			Posthole	118274
9	118275	Fill	118276		118276	Primary fill	118275
9	118276	Cut	9002			Pit	118276
9	118277	Fill	118278		118278	Primary fill	118277
9	118278	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	118278
9	118279	Fill	118280		118280	Primary fill	118279
9	118280	Cut	118279			Ditch	118280
9	118281	Fill	118282		118282	Ditch	118281
9	118282	Cut	118261			Ditch	118282
9	118283	Cut	9002			Ditch	118283
9	118284	Fill	118304		118283	Tertiary fill	118284
9	118285	Cut	9002			Primary fill	118285
9	118286	Fill	118385		118285	Posthole	118286
9	118287	Cut	9002			Posthole	118287
9	118288	Fill	118287		118287	Primary fill	118288
9	118289	Cut	9002			Pit	118289
9	118290	Fill	118289		118289	Primary fill	118290
9	118291	Cut	9002			Posthole	118291
9	118292	Fill	118291		118291	Primary fill	118292
9	118293	Cut	9002			Posthole	118293
9	118294	Fill	118293		118293	Primary fill	118294
9	118295	Cut	118309			Ring ditch	118295
9	118296	Fill	118297		118297	Primary fill	118296
9	118297	Cut	9002			Posthole	118297
9	118298	Cut	118087			Posthole or pit	118298
9	118299	Fill	118298		118298	Primary fill	118299
9	118300	Cut	9002			Posthole	118300
9	118301	Fill	118300		118300	Primary fill	118301
9	118302	Cut	9002			Pit	118302
9	118303	Fill	118302		118302	Primary fill	118303
9	118304	Fill	118341		118283	Tertiary fill	118304
9	118305	Fill	118295		118295	Primary fill	118305
9	118306	Fill	118305	118308	118295	Secondary fill	118306
9	118307	Fill	118308		118308	Primary fill	118307
9	118308	Cut	118306			Posthole	118308
9	118309	Fill	118310	118295; 118308	118310	Primary fill	118309
9	118310	Cut	9002			Pit	118310
9	118311	Fill	118312		118312	Primary fill	118311
9	118312	Cut	118422 ??			Ditch	118312
9	118313	Cut	118225			Pit	118313
9	118314	Fill	118313		118313	Primary fill	118314
9	118315	Fill	118316	118160	118316	Primary fill	118315
9	118316	Cut	118086			Pit	118316
9	118317	Fill	118318		118320	Secondary fill	118317
9	118318	Fill	118320		118320	Primary fill	118318
9	118319	Fill	118160		118160	Primary fill	118319
9	118320	Cut	118159			Pit	118320
9	118321	Fill	118322	118160	118322	Primary fill	118321
9	118322	Cut	118086			Pit	118322
9	118323	Fill	118318			Primary fill	118323
9	118324	Cut	9002			Posthole	118324
9	118325	Fill	118324		118324	Primary fill	118325
9	118326	Fill	118327		118327	Primary fill	118326
9	118327	Cut	9002			Posthole	118327
9	118328	Fill	118329		118329	Primary fill	118328
9	118329	Cut	9002			Posthole	118329
9	118330	Cut				Cut of ditch	118330
9	118331	Cut	9002			Ditch	118331
9	118332	Cut	118171			Recut or ditch	118332
9	118333	Fill	118332	118219	118332	Primary fill	118333
9	118334	Cut	9002			Posthole	118334
9	118335	Fill	118334		118334	Primary fill	118335
9	118336	Cut	9002 ?			Ring ditch	118336
9	118337	Fill	118336		118336	Primary fill	118337
9	118338	Fill	118337		118336	Secondary fill	118338
9	118339	Fill	118340		118340	Primary fill	118339
9	118340	Cut	9966			Pit or posthole	118340
9	118341	Fill	118394		118283	Secondary fill	118341
9	118342	Cut	118086??			Ditch	118342
9	118343	Fill	118342		118342	Primary fill	118343
9	118344	Cut	118086??			Ditch	118344
9	118345	Fill	118344		118344	Primary fill	118345
9	118346	Fill	118347		118347	Primary fill	118346
9	118347	Cut	118348			Ditch	118347
9	118348	Fill	118349	118347	118349	Primary fill	118348
9	118349	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	118349
9	118350	Fill	118335	118351	118334	Secondary fill	118350
9	118351	Cut	118350			Ring ditch	118351
9	118352	Fill	118351		118351	Ring ditch	118352
9	118353	Cut	118087			Posthole	118353
9	118354	Fill	118353		118353	Primary fill	118354
9	118355						118355
9	118356						118356
9	118357						118357
9	118358						118358

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
9	118359						118359
9	118360	Cut	118248 118249			Pit	118360
9	118361	Fill	118393		118360	Primary fill	118361
9	118362	Fill	118363		118363	Primary fill	118362
9	118363	Cut	9002			Pit	118363
9	118364	Cut	118378			Ring ditch	118364
9	118365	Fill	118364		118364	Primary fill	118365
9	118366	Fill	118365	118367	118364	Secondary fill	118366
9	118367	Cut	118366			Ring ditch	118367
9	118368	Fill	118367		118367	Primary fill	118368
9	118369	Fill	118368	118370	118367	Secondary fill	118369
9	118370	Cut	118369			Ring ditch	118370
9	118371	Fill	118370	118372	118370	Primary fill	118371
9	118372	Cut	118371			Ditch	118372
9	118373	Fill	118372	Field drain; 118376	118372	Primary fill	118373
9	118374	Cut	118378			Ditch	118374
9	118375	Fill	118374	118376	118374	Primary fill	118375
9	118376	Cut	118375 118373			Ditch	118376
9	118377	Fill	118376		118376	Primary fill	118377
9	118378	Fill	118086	118364	118374	Redeposited natural	118378
9	118379	Fill	118380		118224	Tertiary fill	118379
9	118380	Layer	118381		118224	Lens	118380
9	118381	Layer	118382		118224	Secondary fill	118381
9	118382	Fill	118224		118224	Redeposited natural	118382
9	118383	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	118383
9	118384	Fill	118383		118383	Primary fill	118384
9	118385	Cut	9002			Ring ditch	118385
9	118386	Fill	118385		118385	Primary fill	118386
9	118387	Fill	118384 118386		118383 118385	Secondary fill	118387
9	118388	Fill	118343		118342	Secondary fill	118388
9	118389	Fill	118390		118390	Primary fill	118389
9	118390	Cut	9002			Posthole	118390
9	118391	Fill	118392		118392	Primary fill	118391
9	118392	Cut	9002			Posthole	118392
9	118393	Fill	118360		118360	Slump	118393
9	118394	Fill	118283		118283	Redeposited natural	118394
9	118395	Cut	9002			Lime kiln or lime dump	118395
9	118396	Fill	118395		118395	Primary fill	118396
9	118397	Fill	118395	118398	118395	Fill of lime kiln	118397
9	118398	Cut	118397			Cut of ditch	118398
9	118399	Fill	118398		118398	Fill of ditch	118399
9	118400	Fill	118399	118401	118398	Fill of ditch	118400
9	118401	Cut	118400			Cut of land drain	118401
9	118402	Fill	118403		118403	Primary fill	118402
9	118403	Cut	9002			Posthole	118403
9	118404	Cut	9002			Posthole	118404
9	118405	Cut				Cut of ditch	118405
9	118406	Fill				Fill of ditch	118406
9	118407	Fill	118408		118408	Primary fill	118407
9	118408	Cut	9002			Posthole	118408
9	118409	Fill	118410		118410	Primary fill	118409
9	118410	Cut	9002			Posthole	118410
9	118411	Fill	118412		118412	Primary fill	118411
9	118412	Cut	9002			Posthole	118412
9	118413	Cut	9002			Posthole	118413
9	118414	Fill	118413		118413	Primary fill	118414
9	118415	Cut	118495			Pit or posthole	118415
9	118416	Fill	118493		118415	Secondary fill	118416
9	118417	Cut	118087			Posthole	118417
9	118418	Fill	118417		118417	Primary fill	118418
9	118419	Fill	118420		118420	Primary fill	118419
9	118420	Cut	9002			Posthole	118420
9	118421	Fill	118422		118424	Tertiary fill	118421
9	118422	Fill	118423		118424	Secondary fill	118422
9	118423	Fill	118424		118424	Primary fill	118423
9	118424	Cut	118086			Ring ditch	118424
9	118425	Fill	118426		118426	Primary fill	118425
9	118426	Cut	9002			Posthole	118426
9	118427	Cut	118430			Ditch	118427
9	118428	Fill	118427		118427	Primary fill	118428
9	118429	Cut	9002			Ditch	118429
9	118430	Fill	118429	118427	118429	Primary fill	118430
9	118431	Fill	118432		118432	Primary fill	118431
9	118432	Cut	9002			Posthole	118432
9	118433	Fill	118434		118434	Primary fill	118433
9	118434	Cut	9002			Posthole	118434
9	118435	Fill	118436		118436	Primary fill	118435
9	118436	Cut	9002			Posthole	118436
9	118437	Fill	118438		118438	Primary fill	118437
9	118438	Cut	9002			Posthole	118438
9	118439	Fill	118440		118440	Primary fill	118439
9	118440	Cut	9002			Posthole	118440
9	118441	Fill	118442		118442	Primary fill	118441
9	118442	Cut	118087			Posthole	118442
9	118443	Group				Group for ditch	118443
9	118444	Fill	118445		118445	Fill of pit	118444
9	118445	Cut	118446			Cut of pit	118445
9	118446	Fill	118447	118498	118449	Upper fill of ditch	118446
9	118447	Fill	118448		118449	Fill of ditch	118447
9	118448	Fill	118449		118449	Fill of ditch	118448
9	118449	Cut				Cut of ditch	118449
9	118450	Fill	118451	118455??	118451	Primary fill	118450
9	118451	Cut	118452			Ditch	118451
9	118452	Fill	118453	118451	118453	Primary fill	118452
9	118453	Cut	9002			Pit	118453
9	118454	Fill	118455	118451??	118455	Primary fill	118454
9	118455	Cut	118451			Posthole	118455
9	118456	Cut	9002??			Posthole	118456
9	118457	Fill	118456		118456	Primary fill	118457
9	118458	Cut	118087			Posthole	118458
9	118459	Fill	118458		118458	Primary fill	118459
9	118460	Fill	118461		118461	Primary fill	118460
9	118461	Cut	9002			Posthole	118461
9	118462	Cut	9002			Ditch terminus	118462

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
9	118463	Fill	118462		118462	Primary fill	118463
9	118464	VOID					118464
9	118465	VOID					118465
9	118466	Fill	118467		118467	Primary fill	118466
9	118467	Cut	9002			Posthole	118467
9	118468	Cut	118528			Posthole	118468
9	118469	Fill	118468		118468	Primary fill	118469
9	118470	Cut	118078			Pit	118470
9	118471	Fill	118470		118470	Fill of pit	118471
9	118472	Cut	9002			Cut of pit	118472
9	118473	Fill	118472		118472	Fill of pit	118473
9	118474	Cut	9002			Cut of natural feature	118474
9	118475	Fill	118474		118474	Fill of natural feature	118475
9	118476	Cut	9002			Cut of pit	118476
9	118477	Fill	118476		118476	Fill of pit	118477
9	118478	Fill	118479		118479	Fill of posthole	118478
9	118479	Cut	9002			Cut of posthole	118479
9	118480	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118480
9	118481	Fill	118480		118480	Fill of ditch	118481
9	118482	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118482
9	118483	Fill	118482	118480	118482	Fill of ditch	118483
9	118484	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118484
9	118485	Fill	118484		118484	Fill of ditch	118485
9	118486	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch terminus	118486
9	118487	Fill	118486		118486	Fill of ditch terminus	118487
9	118488	Fill	118487		118486	Fill of ditch terminus	118488
9	118489	Layer	118087			Layer	118489
9	118490	Cut	9002			Cut of posthole	118490
9	118491	Fill	118490		118490	Fill of posthole	118491
9	118492	Group					118492
9	118493	Fill	118415		118415	Primary fill of posthole	118493
9	118494	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118494
9	118495	Fill	118496	118415	118494	Upper fill of ditch	118495
9	118496	Fill	118494		118494	Primary fill of ditch	118496
9	118497	Fill	118498		118498	Fill of posthole	118497
9	118498	Cut				Cut of posthole	118498
9	118499	Fill				Fill of pit	118499
9	118500	Fill	118501		118501	Fill of posthole	118500
9	118501	Cut	9002			Cut of posthole	118501
9	118502	Cut	118055			Cut of ditch	118502
9	118503	Cut	118057			Cut of pit	118503
9	118504	Fill	118503		118503	Fill of pit	118504
9	118505	Fill	118520		118057	Upper fill of ditch	118505
9	118506	Cut	118087			Cut of pit	118506
9	118507	Fill	118506		118506	Fill of pit	118507
9	118508	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118508
9	118509	Fill	118508		118508	Lower fill of ditch	118509
9	118510	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118510
9	118511	Fill	118510		118510	Fill of ditch	118511
9	118512	Cut	9002	118510		Cut of ditch	118512
9	118513	Fill	115512		118512	Fill of ditch	118513
9	118514	Cut	9002	118508		Cut of ditch	118514
9	118515	Layer	118511; 118513		118510; 118512	Layer	118515
9	118516	Fill	118514	118508	118514	Fill of ditch	118516
9	118517	Fill	118509		118508	Upper fill of ditch	118517
9	118518	Layer	9002			Ploughsoil	118518
9	118519	Fill	118514		118514	Redeposited natural	118519
9	118520	Fill	118057		118520	Basal fill of ditch	118520
9	118521	Fill	118522		118523	Fill of pit	118521
9	118522	Fill	118523		118523	Fill of pit	118522
9	118523	Cut	118086			Cut of pit	118523
9	118524	Fill	118525		118525	Fill of ditch	118524
9	118525	Cut	118422			Cut of ditch	118525
9	118526	Fill	118521		118523	Fill of pit	118526
9	118527	Cut	118087			Cut of pit	118527
9	118528	Fill	118527	118527	118527	Fill of pit	118528
9	118529	Cut	118087			Cut of ditch terminus	118529
9	118530	Fill	118529		118529	Secondary fill	118530
9	118531	Fill	118530	118817	118529	Primary fill	118531
9	118532	Cut	118087			Cut of ditch terminus	118532
9	118533	Fill	118532		118532	Secondary fill	118533
9	118534	Fill	118533		118532	Primary fill	118534
9	118535	VOID					118535
9	118536	Cut	9002			Cut of posthole	118536
9	118537	Fill	118536		118536	Fill of posthole	118537
9	118538	Cut	118087			Cut of pit	118538
9	118539	Fill	118538	118506	118538	Fill of pit	118539
9	118540	Layer	118086	118057		Colluvial layer	118540
9	118541	Fill	118503	118057; 118503	118503	Fill of pit	118541
9	118542	Fill	118505			Fill	118542
9	118543	Layer	118545			Alluvial layer	118543
9	118544	Layer	118545			Alluvial layer	118544
9	118545	Layer	9002			Alluvial layer	118545
9	118546	Cut	118528			Cut of posthole	118546
9	118547	Fill	118546		118546	Primary fill	118547
9	118548	Fill	118547		118546	Secondary fill	118548
9	118549	Fill	118548		118546	Tertiary fill	118549
9	118550	Cut	9002			Cut	118550
9	118551	Fill	118550		118550	Primary fill	118551
9	118552	VOID					118552
9	118553	Cut	118600			Ditch	118553
9	118554	Fill	???	???	118553	Secondary fill	118554
9	118555	Cut	???			Ditch	118555
9	118556	Fill	118555		118555	Secondary fill	118556
9	118557	Cut	118601			Ditch	118557
9	118558	Fill	118557	???	118557	Primary fill	118558
9	118559	VOID					118559
9	118560	Cut	9002			Posthole	118560
9	118561	Fill	118560		118560	Primary fill	118561
9	118562	VOID					118562
9	118563	VOID					118563
9	118564	Cut	9002			Posthole	118564
9	118565	Fill	118564		118564	Primary fill	118565
9	118566	Cut	9002			Cut of posthole	118566
9	118567	Fill	9002		118566	Fill of posthole	118567

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
9	118568	Cut	9002			Cut of posthole	118568
9	118569	Fill	9002		118568	Fill of posthole	118569
9	118570	Cut	9002			Cut of posthole	118570
9	118571	Fill	9002		118570	Fill of posthole	118571
9	118572	Cut	118572			Cut of posthole	118572
9	118573	Fill	118795		118572	Fill of posthole	118573
9	118574	Cut	9002			Cut of posthole	118574
9	118575	Fill	118574		118574	Fill of posthole	118575
9	118576	Cut	9002			Cut of posthole	118576
9	118577	Fill	118576		118576	Fill of posthole	118577
9	118578	Cut	9002	Field drain		Cut of posthole	118578
9	118579	Fill	118087		118578	Fill of posthole	118579
9	118580	Layer	9002			Layer	118580
9	118581	Cut	118580			Cut of pit	118581
9	118582	Fill	118581		118581	Fill of pit	118582
9	118583	Cut	118587			Cut of posthole	118583
9	118584	Fill	118583		118583	Fill of posthole	118584
9	118585	Cut	118587			Cut of posthole	118585
9	118586	Fill	118585		118585	Fill of posthole	118586
9	118587	Fill	118588	118585; Land drain	118588	Fill of posthole	118587
9	118588	Cut	118580			Cut of posthole	118588
9	118589	Cut	9002			Cut of posthole	118589
9	118590	Fill	9002		118589	Fill of posthole	118590
9	118591	Cut	118591			Cut of posthole	118591
9	118592	Fill	118592		118591	Fill of posthole	118592
9	118593	Fill	118594		118594	Fill of pit	118593
9	118594	Cut	9002			Cut of pit	118594
9	118595	Cut	118086			Cut of ditch terminus	118595
9	118596	Fill	118634		118595	Upper fill of ditch	118596
9	118597	Fill	118086		118595	Fill of ditch	118597
9	118598	Layer				Spread	118598
9	118599	Cut				Cut	118599
9	118600	Fill				Fill	118600
9	118601	VOID					118601
9	118602	Fill				Fill of posthole	118602
9	118603	Cut				Cut of posthole	118603
9	118604	Fill	118580		118605	Fill of posthole	118604
9	118605	Cut	118580			Cut of posthole	118605
9	118606	Fill				Fill of pit	118606
9	118607	Cut	9002			Fill of ditch	118607
9	118608	Fill	118607	118609	118607	Fill of ditch	118608
9	118609	Cut	118608			Cut of ditch	118609
9	118610	Fill	118609		118609	Fill of ditch	118610
9	118611	Fill	118483		118452	Fill of ditch	118611
9	118612	Fill	118482		118482	Primary fill of ditch	118612
9	118613	Cut	118483			Cut of posthole	118613
9	118614	Fill	118613		118613	Fill of posthole	118614
9	118615	Cut	118483			Cut of land drain	118615
9	118616	Group				Group for ditch	118616
9	118617	Group				Group for ditch	118617
9	118618	Group				Group for ditch	118618
9	118619	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118619
9	118620	Fill	118619		118619	Fill of ditch	118620
9	118621	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118621
9	118622	Fill	118623		118621	Upper fill of ditch	118622
9	118623	Fill	118621		118621	Basal fill of ditch	118623
9	118624	Cut	118627			Cut of ditch	118624
9	118625	Fill	118624		118624	Fill of ditch	118625
9	118626	Cut	9002			Cut of pit	118626
9	118627	Fill	118626	118624	118626	Fill of pit	118627
9	118628	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118628
9	118629	Fill	118628		118628	Fill of ditch	118629
9	118630	Cut	9002			Cut of posthole	118630
9	118631	Fill	118630		118630	Fill of posthole	118631
9	118632	Cut	9002			Cut of posthole	118632
9	118633	Fill	118632		118632	Fill of posthole	118633
9	118634	Fill	118597		118595	Fill of ditch	118634
9	118635	Cut	118638			Cut of pit	118635
9	118636	Fill	9002		118635	Fill of pit	118636
9	118637	Cut	9002			Cut of pit	118637
9	118638	Fill	118639	118635	118637	Upper fill of pit	118638
9	118639	Fill	118637		118637	Primary fill of pit	118639
9	118640	Cut	118545			Cut of pit	118640
9	118641	Fill	9002		118640	Fill of pit	118641
9	118642	VOID					118642
9	118643	VOID					118643
9	118644	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118644
9	118645	Cut				Cut of ditch	118645
9	118646	Cut	9002			Cut of pit	118646
9	118647	Fill	118646		118646	Fill of pit	118647
9	118648	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118648
9	118649	Fill	118650		118648	Upper fill of ditch	118649
9	118650	Fill	118648		118648	Redeposited natural	118650
9	118651	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118651
9	118652	Fill	118651	118648	118651	Fill of ditch	118652
9	118653	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118653
9	118654	Fill	118653		118653	Fill of ditch	118654
9	118655	Fill	118654	118656	118653	Fill of ditch	118655
9	118656	Cut	118655			Cut of ditch	118656
9	118657	Fill	118656		118656	Fill of ditch	118657
9	118658	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118658
9	118659	Fill	118662		118658	Upper fill of ditch	118659
9	118660	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118660
9	118661	Fill	118660		118660	Fill of ditch	118661
9	118662	Fill	118658		118658	Redeposited natural	118662
9	118663	Cut	118087			Cut of posthole	118663
9	118664	Fill	118087		118663	Fill of posthole	118664
9	118665	Cut	118087			Cut of posthole	118665
9	118666	Fill	118087		118665	Fill of posthole	118666
9	118667	Cut	118067			Cut of posthole	118667
9	118668	Fill	118087		118667	Fill of posthole	118668
9	118669	Cut				Cut of posthole	118669
9	118670	Fill				Fill of posthole	118670
9	118671	Fill	118672		118672	Fill of ditch	118671
9	118672	Cut	118087			Cut of ditch	118672

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
9	118673	Cut	9002			Cut of pit	118673
9	118674	Fill	118673		118673	Fill of pit	118674
9	118675	Fill	118674	118678	118673	Upper fill of ditch	118675
9	118676	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118676
9	118677	Fill	118689	118695	118676	Upper fill of ditch	118677
9	118678	Cut	9002			Cut of pit	118678
9	118679	Fill	118678		118678	Fill of pit	118679
9	118680	Fill	118681		118681	Fill of ditch	118680
9	118681	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118681
9	118682	Fill	118688		118863	Upper fill of pit	118682
9	118683	Cut	118677			Cut of posthole	118683
9	118684	Cut	118668			Cut of posthole	118684
9	118685	Fill	118668		118684	Fill of posthole	118685
9	118686	Fill	118811		118687	Fill of ditch	118686
9	118687	Cut	118812			Cut of ditch	118687
9	118688	Fill	118683		118683	Primary fill of ditch	118688
9	118689	Fill	118676		118676	Primary fill of ditch	118689
9	118690	Cut	118087			Cut of ditch	118690
9	118691	VOID					118691
9	118692	Fill				Redeposited natural	118692
9	118693	Fill	118693		118695	Upper fill of ditch	118693
9	118694	Fill	118695		118695	Primary fill of ditch	118694
9	118695	Cut	118677			Cut of ditch	118695
9	118696	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118696
9	118697	Fill	118696	118698	118696	Fill of ditch	118697
9	118698	Cut	118697			Cut of ditch	118698
9	118699	Fill	118698		118698	Fill of ditch	118699
9	118700	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118700
9	118701	Fill	118700		118700	Fill of ditch	118701
9	118702	Fill	118087	Field drain	118690	Fill of ditch	118702
9	118703	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118703
9	118704	Fill	118703		118703	Fill of ditch	118704
9	118705	VOID					118705
9	118706	VOID					118706
9	118707	Cut				Fill of ditch	118707
9	118708	Fill	118707		118707	Fill of ditch	118708
9	118709	Fill	118710		118710	Fill of gully	118709
9	118710	Cut	118087			Cut of gully	118710
9	118711	Fill	118712		118712	Fill of posthole	118711
9	118712	Cut				Cut of posthole	118712
9	118713	Cut	9002			Cut of ditch	118713
9	118714	Fill	118713		118713	Fill of ditch	118714
9	118715	Layer	9002			Alluvial layer	118715
9	118716	Cut				Cut of ditch terminus	118716
9	118717	Fill		118729	118716	Fill of ditch	118717
9	118718	Fill			118720	Secondary fill of ditch	118718
9	118719	Fill			118720	Primary fill of ditch	118719
9	118720	Cut				Cut of ditch	118720
9	118721	Fill		Land drain	118722	Fill of ditch	118721
9	118722	Cut				Cut of ditch	118722
9	118723	Cut				Cut of ditch	118723
9	118724	Fill		118722	118723	Lower fill of ditch	118724
9	118725	Fill			118727	Fill of posthole	118725
9	118726	Fill		118727	118728	Fill of pit	118726
9	118727	Cut				Cut of posthole	118727
9	118728	Cut				Cut of pit	118728
9	118729	Cut				Cut of land drain	118729
9	118730	Cut				Cut of ditch	118730
9	118731	Fill		Land drain	118730	Fill of ditch	118731
9	118732	Fill			118733	Fill of pit	118732
9	118733	Cut				Cut of pit	118733
9	118734	Cut				Cut of pit	118734
9	118735	Fill			118734	Fill of pit	118735
9	118736	Fill			118733	Lower fill of ditch	118736
9	118737	Cut				Cut of pit	118737
9	118738	Fill			118737	Fill of pit	118738
9	118739	Fill			118733	Upper fill of pit	118739
9	118740	Cut	118087	118529		Cut of ditch	118740
9	118741	Fill			118742	Fill of ditch	118741
9	118742	Cut				Cut of ditch	118742
9	118743	Fill		118746	118744	Fill of ditch	118743
9	118744	Cut				Cut of ditch	118744
9	118745	Fill			118746	Fill of ditch	118745
9	118746	Cut				Cut of ditch	118746
9	118747	Fill		118743; 118745	118748	Basal fill of ditch	118747
9	118748	Cut				Cut of ditch	118748
9	118749	Fill		118748	118751	Secondary fill of ditch	118749
9	118750	Fill			118751	Basal fill of ditch	118750
9	118751	Cut				Cut of ditch	118751
9	118752	Fill		118822	118753	Fill of pit	118752
9	118753	Cut				Cut of pit	118753
9	118754	Fill				Secondary fill of ditch	118754
9	118755	Fill				Primary fill of ditch	118755
9	118756	Cut				Cut of ditch terminus	118756
9	118757	Fill		118763	118760	Upper fill of ditch	118757
9	118758	Fill			118760	Secondary fill of ditch	118758
9	118759	Fill			118760	Primary fill of ditch	118759
9	118760	Cut				Cut of ditch	118760
9	118761	Fill			118763	Secondary fill of pit	118761
9	118762	Fill			118763	Primary fill of pit	118762
9	118763	Cut				Cut of pit	118763
9	118764	Cut				Cut of posthole	118764
9	118765	Fill		Land drain	118764	Fill of posthole	118765
9	118766	Cut				Upper fill of pit	118766
9	118767	Fill		118784	118766	Upper fill of pit	118767
9	118768	Fill			118766	Primary fill of pit	118768
9	118769	Cut				Cut of posthole	118769
9	118770	Fill		118766	118769	Fill of posthole	118770
9	118771	Fill	118740	118529	118740	Primary fill of ditch	118771
9	118772	Fill	118771	118529	118740	Secondary fill of ditch	118772
9	118773	Cut				Cut of pit	118773
9	118774	Fill			118773	Upper fill of pit	118774
9	118775	Fill			118776	Fill of pit	118775
9	118776	Cut				Cut of pit	118776
9	118777	Cut				Cut of ditch	118777

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
9	118778	Layer		118713; 118730		Layer of burnt clay	118778
9	118779	Fill	118780		118780	Fill of ditch	118779
9	118780	Cut	118087			Cut of ditch	118780
9	118781	Fill	118782		118782	Fill of pit	118781
9	118782	Cut	118087			Cut of pit	118782
9	118783	Fill			118773	Fill of pit	118783
9	118784	Cut				Cut of pit	118784
9	118785	Fill			118784	Fill of pit	118785
9	118786	Cut				Cut of ditch	118786
9	118787	Fill			118786	Fill of ditch	118787
9	118788	Cut				Cut of ditch	118788
9	118789	Fill		118786	118788	Fill of ditch	118789
9	118790	Cut				Cut of ditch terminus	118790
9	118791	Fill		118792	118790	Fill of ditch	118791
9	118792	Cut				Cut of ditch	118792
9	118793	Fill			118792	Fill of ditch	118793
9	118794	Cut				Cut of land drain	118794
9	118795	Layer		118572	118777	Layer	118795
9	118796	Cut				Cut of ditch terminus	118796
9	118797	Fill			118796	Upper fill of ditch	118797
9	118798	Fill		118815	118796	Basal fill of ditch	118798
9	118799	Fill				Upper fill of ditch	118799
9	118800	Fill				Basal fill of ditch	118800
9	118801	Cut				Cut of ditch	118801
9	118802	Fill		118803	118801	Fill of ditch	118802
9	118803	Cut				Cut of ditch	118803
9	118804	Fill		118805	118803	Fill of ditch	118804
9	118805	Cut				Cut of ditch	118805
9	118806	Fill			118805	Fill of ditch	118806
9	118807	Cut				Cut of ditch	118807
9	118808	Fill		118801	118807	Fill of ditch	118808
9	118809	Fill				Upper fill of ditch	118809
9	118810	Fill				Primary fill of ditch	118810
9	118811	Fill			118687	Fill of ditch	118811
9	118812	Layer				Redeposited natural	118812
9	118813	Cut				Cut of pit	118813
9	118814	Fill		118870	118813	Upper fill of ditch	118814
9	118815	Cut				Cut of pit	118815
9	118816	Fill			118815	Fill of pit	118816
9	118817	Cut				Cut of pit	118817
9	118818	Fill		Land drain	118817	Fill of pit	118818
9	118819	Fill				Upper fill of ditch	118819
9	118820	Fill				Lower fill of ditch	118820
9	118821				118813	Lower fill of pit	118821
9	118822	Cut				Cut of posthole	118822
9	118823	Fill			118822	Fill of posthole	118823
9	118824	Fill				Lower fill of ditch	118824
9	118825	Fill				Upper fill of ditch	118825
9	118826	Fill				Fill of ditch	118826
9	118827	Fill				Upper fill of ditch terminus	118827
9	118828	Fill				Lower fill of ditch terminus	118828
9	118829	Fill				Upper fill of ditch	118829
9	118830	Fill				Lower fill of ditch	118830
9	118831	Cut				Cut of ditch	118831
9	118832	Fill				Fill of ditch	118832
9	118833	Cut				Cut of pit	118833
9	118834	Fill			118833	Fill of pit	118834
9	118835	Cut				Cut of ditch	118835
9	118836	Fill			118835	Fill of ditch	118836
9	118837	Cut				Cut of ditch	118837
9	118838	Fill		118835	118837	Fill of ditch	118838
9	118839	VOID					118839
9	118840	VOID					118840
9	118841	Cut				Cut of ditch	118841
9	118842	Fill			118841	Fill of ditch	118842
9	118843	Cut				Cut of pit	118843
9	118844	Fill		118841	118843	Fill of pit	118844
9	118845	Fill			118847	Upper fill of ditch	118845
9	118846	Fill			118847	Primary fill of ditch	118846
9	118847	Cut				Cut of ditch	118847
9	118848	Cut				Cut of pit	118848
9	118849	Fill			118848	Fill of pit	118849
9	118850	Fill				Upper fill	118850
9	118851	Fill				Basal fill of ditch	118851
9	118852	Cut				Cut of pit	118852
9	118853	Fill		118848	118852	Fill of pit	118853
9	118854	Fill				Secondary fill of ditch	118854
9	118855	Fill				Primary fill of ditch	118855
9	118856	Fill				Secondary fill of ditch	118856
9	118857	Fill				Primary fill of ditch	118857
9	118858	Fill			118859	Fill of pit	118858
9	118859	Cut				Cut of pit	118859
9	118860	Cut				Cut of posthole	118860
9	118861	Fill			118860	Fill of posthole	118861
9	118862	Cut				Cut of posthole	118862
9	118863	Fill			118862	Fill of posthole	118863
9	118864	Cut				Cut of pit	118864
9	118865	Fill			118864	Fill of pit	118865
9	118866	Cut				Cut of pit	118866
9	118867	Fill			118866	Fill of pit	118867
9	118868	Cut				Recut of ditch	118868
9	118869	Fill			118868	Upper fill of ditch	118869
9	118870	Cut				Cut of pit	118870
9	118871	Fill		Land drain	118870	Fill of pit	118871
9	118872	Cut				Cut of ditch terminus	118872
9	118873	Fill			118872	Primary fill of ditch terminus	118873
9	118874	Fill			118872	Upper fill of ditch	118874
9	118875	Fill			118876	Fill of posthole	118875
9	118876	Cut				Cut of posthole	118876
9	118877	Fill			118878	Fill of posthole	118877
9	118878	Cut				Cut of posthole	118878
9	118879	Cut				Cut of posthole	118879
9	118880	Fill			118879	Fill of posthole	118880
9	118881	Cut				Cut of ditch	118881
9	118882	Fill		118868	118881	Fill of ditch	118882

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
9	118883	Fill			118884	Fill of ditch	118883
9	118884	Fill				Fill of ditch	118884
9	118885	Fill				Fill of ditch	118885
9	118886	Cut				Cut of pit	118886
9	118887	Fill			118886	Fill of pit	118887
9	118888	Layer				Redeposited natural	118888
9	118889	Layer				Layer	118889
9	118890	Fill			118872	Slump	118890
9	118891	Fill				Fill of ditch	118891
9	118892	Fill				Fill of ditch	118892
9	118893	Fill				Fill of ditch	118893
9	118894	Fill				Fill of ditch	118894
9	118895	Fill				Fill	118895
9	118896	Fill			118075	Fill	118896
9	118897	Cut				Cut of posthole	118897
9	118898	Fill			118897	Fill of posthole	118898
9	118899	Fill				Fill	118899
9	118900	Fill				Fill	118900
9	118901	Fill				Fill	118901
9	118902	Fill				Fill	118902
9	118903	Fill				Fill	118903
9	118904	Fill				Fill	118904
9	118905	Cut				Cut of pit	118905
9	118906	Fill			118905	Fill of pit	118906
9	118907	Fill			118907	Upper fill of ditch	118907
9	118908	Fill			118057	Basal fill of ditch	118908
9	118909	Fill				Fill	118909
9	118910	Fill				Fill	118910
9	118911	Fill				Fill	118911
9	118912	Unstrat. finds				Unstrat finds: domestic area	118912
9	118913	Unstrat. finds				Unstrat finds agricultural area	118913
9	118914	Unstrat. finds				Unstrat finds general	118914
9	118915	Fill			118176	Fill	118915
9	118916						118916
9	118917						118917
9	118918						118918
9	118919						118919
9	118920	Group				Group for ditch	118920
9	118921	Group				Group for ditch	118921
9	118922	Group				Group for ditch	118922
9	118923	Group				Group for pits	118923
9	118924	Group				Group for ditch	118924
9	118925	Group				Group for ditch	118925
9	118926	Group				Group for ditch	118926
9	118927	Group				Group for ditch	118927
9	118928	Group				Group for ditch	118928
9	118929	Group				Group for ditch	118929
9	118930	Group				Group for ditch	118930
9	118931	Group				Group for ditch	118931
9	118932	Group				Group for pits	118932
9	118933	Group				Group for ditch	118933
9	118934	Group				Group for ditch	118934
9	118935	Group				Group for ditch	118935
9	118936	Group				Group for ditch	118936
9	118937	Cut					118937
9	118938	Fill					118938
9	118939	Cut					118939
9	118940	Group				Group for ditch	118940
9	118941	Group				Group for feature	118941
9	118942						118942
9	118943						118943
9	118944	Group				Group for curvilinear	118944
9	118945	Fill					118945
9	118946						118946
9	118947	Group				Group for pits	118947
9	118948						118948
9	118949	Group				Group for ditch	118949
9	118950						118950
9	118951						118951
9	118952						118952
9	118953	Group				Group for ditch	118953
9	118954						118954
9	118955	Fill					118955
9	118956	Cut					118956
9	118957	Group				Group for ditch	118957
9	118958	Group				Group for ditch	118958
9	118959	Group					118959
9	118960	Group				Group for ditch	118960
9	118961	Group				Group for ditch	118961
9	118962						118962
9	118963						118963
9	118964						118964
9	118965						118965
9	118966	Group				Group for pit	118966
9	118967	Group				Group for ditch	118967
9	118968						118968
9	118969	Group				Group for pits	118969
9	118970	Group				Group for ditch	118970
9	118971	Group				Group for pits	118971
9	118972	Group				Group for pits	118972
9	118973						118973
9	118974	Group					118974
9	118975	Group				Group for ditch	118975
9	118976	Group				Group for ditch	118976
9	118977	Group				Group for ditch	118977
9	118978	Group				Group for ditch	118978
9	118979	Group				Group for layer	118979
9	118980	Group				Group for layer	118980
9	118981	Group				Group for pits	118981
9	118982	Group				Group for postholes	118982
9	118983	Group				Group of groups	118983
9	118984	Group				Group for ditch	118984
9	118985	Group				Group for ditch	118985
9	118986	Group				Group for ring ditch	118986
9	118987	Group				Group for ditch	118987

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
9	118988	Group				Group for ring ditch	118988
9	118989	Group				Group for postholes	118989
9	118990	Group				Group for ditches	118990
9	118991	Group				Group for ditch	118991
9	118992	Group				Group for ditch	118992
9	118993	Group				Group for ditch	118993
9	118994	Group				Group for ditch	118994
10	116000	Layer	116001				116000
10	116001	Layer					116001
10	116002	Layer					116002
10	116003	Cut	116002			Cut of ditch	116003
10	116004	Fill	116003		116003	Fill of ditch	116004
10	116005	Cut	116002			Cut of pit	116005
10	116006	Fill	116005		116005	Fill of pit	116006
10	116007	Cut	116002			Cut of ditch	116007
10	116008	Fill	116007		116007	Fill of ditch	116008
10	116009	Cut	116002			Cut of ditch	116009
10	116010	Fill	116009		116009	Basal fill of ditch	116010
10	116011	Fill	116010		116009	Upper fill of ditch	116011
10	116012	Fill	116013		116014	Fill of ditch	116012
10	116013	Fill	116014		116014	Fill of ditch	116013
10	116014	Cut	116002			Cut of ditch	116014
10	116015	Cut	116002			Cut of pit	116015
10	116016	Fill	116015		116015	Fill of pit	116016
10	116017	Cut	116002			Cut of ditch	116017
10	116018	Fill	116017	116018	116017	Fill of ditch	116018
10	116019	Cut	116002			Cut of ditch	116019
10	116020	Fill	116019		116019	Fill of ditch	116020
10	116021	Cut	116002			Cut of ditch	116021
10	116022	Fill	116021		116021	Fill of ditch	116022
10	116023	Group	116002			Group for ditch	116023
10	116024	Cut	116002			Cut of ditch	116024
10	116025	Fill	116024		116024	Fill of ditch	116025
10	116026	Cut	116002			Cut of ditch	116026
10	116027	Fill	116028		116026	Upper fill of ditch	116027
10	116028	Fill	116026		116026	Redeposited natural	116028
10	116029	Group	116018			Group for ditch	116029
10	116030	Group	116002			Group for ditch	116030
10	116031	Group	116002			Group for ditch	116031
25	25000	Layer	25001			Topsoil	25000
25	25001	Layer	25002			Subsoil	25001
25	25002	Layer				Natural	25002
25	25003	Unstrat. finds				Unstrat finds	25003
25	25004	Cut	25002			Furrow	25004
25	25005	Fill	25004		25004	Furrow fill	25005
25	25006	Cut	25002			Ditch	25006
25	25007	Fill	25012		25006	Secondary fill ditch	25007
25	25008	Cut	25026			Ditch	25008
25	25009	Fill	25010		25008	Secondary fill, upper fill	25009
25	25010	Fill	25011		25008	Middle fill	25010
25	25011	Fill	25008		25008	Primary fill	25011
25	25012	Fill	25006		25006	Primary fill	25012
25	25013	Cut	25026			Ditch	25013
25	25014	Fill	25013		25013	Primary fill of ditch	25014
25	25015	Cut	25002			Ditch	25015
25	25016	Fill	25015		25016	Primary fill of ditch	25016
25	25017	Cut	25002			Fire pit ?	25017
25	25018	Fill	25017		25017	Primary fill of fire pit	25018
25	25019	Cut	25002			Pit or posthole or fire pit	25019
25	25020	Fill	25021		25019	Lower fill	25020
25	25021	Fill	25019		25019	Upper fill	25021
25	25022	Cut	25002			Ditch	25022
25	25023	Fill	25024		25022	Upper fill	25023
25	25024	Fill	25022		25022	Lower fill	25024
25	25025	Cut	25002			Pit	25025
25	25026	Fill	25027		25025	Upper fill	25026
25	25027	Fill	25025		25025	Lower fill	25027
25	25028	Cut	25026			Ditch	25028
25	25029	Fill	25028		25028	Upper fill	25029
25	25030	Cut	25002			Ditch	25030
25	25031	Fill	25030	25028	25030	Fill	25031
25	25032	Cut	25035			Ditch	25032
25	25033	Fill	25032	25013	25032	Primary fill of ditch	25033
25	25034	Cut	25002			Ditch	25034
25	25035	Fill	25034	25032	25034	Primary fill of ditch	25035
25	25036	Cut	25002			Cut of ditch	25036
25	25037	Fill	25036		25036		25037
25	25038	Group	25002			Group for ditch	25038
25	25039	Cut	25002			Cut of ditch	25039
25	25040	Fill	25039		25039	Primary fill of ditch	25040
25	25041	Fill	25042		25042	Fill of furrow	25041
25	25042	Cut	25058			Cut of furrow	25042
25	25043	Cut	25026			Cut of ditch	25043
25	25044	Fill	25045		25043	Upper fill	25044
25	25045	Fill	25048		25043	Upper fill	25045
25	25046	Cut	25002			Pit	25046
25	25047	Fill	25046		25046	Fill	25047
25	25048	Fill	25060		25043	Ditch fill	25048
25	25049	Fill	25061		25043	Ditch fill	25049
25	25050	Fill	25060		25043	Ditch fill	25050
25	25051	Cut	25054			Ditch	25051
25	25052	Fill	25051		25051	Primary fill	25052
25	25053	Cut	25002			Ditch	25053
25	25054	Fill	25053	25051	25053	Primary fill	25054
25	25055	Cut and Fill	25041		25055	Field drain	25055
25	25056	Fill	25057	25184; 25077	25057	Fill	25056
25	25057	Cut	25002			Ditch	25057
25	25058	Fill	25219	25042	25059	Upper fill of grave	25058
25	25059	Cut	25002			Grave cut	25059
25	25060	Fill	25061		25043	Lower fill	25060
25	25061	Fill	25043		25043	Fill	25061
25	25062	Fill	25043			Primary fill	25062
25	25063	Fill	25062		25043	Primary fill	25063
25	25064	Cut	25002			Ditch	25064
25	25065	Fill	25064		25064	Ditch fill	25065

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
25	25066	Cut	25002			Burial pit ?	25066
25	25067	Fill	25066		25066	Fill of burial pit ?	25067
25	25068	Cut	25002			Ditch	25068
25	25069	Fill	25068		25068	Primary fill	25069
25	25070	Fill	25069		25068	Upper fill	25070
25	25071	Fill	25072		25072		25071
25	25072	Cut	25002			Ditch	25072
25	25073	Fill	25074		25074	Fill	25073
25	25074	Cut	25075			Ditch terminus	25074
25	25075	Layer	25002			Alluvial deposit	25075
25	25076	Fill	25077		25077	Secondary fill burial	25076
25	25077	Cut	25056			Ditch burial	25077
25	25078	Cut	25002			Pit	25078
25	25079	Fill	25078		25078	Primary fill	25079
25	25080	Fill	25081		25082	Post pipe	25080
25	25081	Fill	25082		25082	Posthole fill	25081
25	25082	Cut	25002			Posthole	25082
25	25083	Cut	25002			Pit animal burial	25083
25	25084	Fill	25083		25083	Animal burial fill	25084
25	25085	Fill	25086		25087	Posthole fill post pipe?	25085
25	25086	Fill	25087		25087	Posthole fill	25086
25	25087	Cut	25002			Posthole	25087
25	25088	Fill	25092		25084	Posthole fill post pipe ?	25088
25	25089	Cut	25002			Posthole	25089
25	25090	Fill	25091		25091	Posthole fill?	25090
25	25091	Cut	25002			Posthole ?	25091
25	25092	Fill	25089		25089	Posthole fill	25092
25	25093	Cut	25002			Ditch?	25093
25	25094	Fill	25093		25093	Primary fill of ditch?	25094
25	25095	Cut	25035			Ditch	25095
25	25096	Fill	25095		25095		25096
25	25097	Cut	25120			Ditch	25097
25	25098	Cut	25120			Ditch terminus	25098
25	25099	Fill	25105		25098	Secondary fill	25099
25	25100	Fill	25103		25097	Upper fill	25100
25	25101	Cut	25035			Boundary or enclosure ditch	25101
25	25102	Fill	25104		25101	Primary fill	25102
25	25103	Fill	25097		25097	Primary fill	25103
25	25104	Fill	25101		25101	Primary fill	25104
25	25105	Fill	25098		25098	Lower fill	25105
25	25106	Cut	25120			Ditch or enclosure	25106
25	25107	Fill	25112		25106	Upper fill of ditch or furrow	25107
25	25108	Cut	25111			Pit	25108
25	25109	Fill	25108		25108	Fill of pit	25109
25	25110	Cut	25035			Ditch	25110
25	25111	Fill	25110	25108	25110	Primary fill	25111
25	25112	Fill	25106		25106	Primary fill	25112
25	25113	Group	25124; 25118				25113
25	25114	Cut	25124; 25118			Ditch	25114
25	25115	Fill	25114		25114	Ditch primary fill	25115
25	25116	Group	25120			Enclosure or boundary ditch	25116
25	25117	Cut	25002			Pit	25117
25	25118	Fill	25117	25114	25117	Pit fill	25118
25	25119	Cut	25002			Ditch	25119
25	25120	Fill	25119	25106	25119	Primary fill	25120
25	25121	Cut	25124; 25118			Ditch	25121
25	25122	Fill	25121		25121		25122
25	25123	Cut	25002			Pit	25123
25	25124	Fill	25125	25133	25123	Upper fill	25124
25	25125	Fill	25123		25123	Lower fill	25125
25	25126	Cut	25002			Ditch	25126
25	25127	Fill	25126		25126	Fill	25127
25	25128	Fill	25166	25133	25166		25128
25	25129	Cut	25002			Ditch	25129
25	25130	Fill	25129		25129	Primary fill of ditch	25130
25	25131	Layer	25130				25131
25	25132	Layer	25134	25151		Colluvial deposit	25132
25	25133	Cut	25124; 25118			Enclosure ditch	25133
25	25134	Fill	25133		25133	Fill	25134
25	25135	Cut	25145			Ditch	25135
25	25136	Fill	25135		25135	Primary fill	25136
25	25137	Cut	25002			Ditch terminus	25137
25	25138	Fill	25137		25137		25138
25	25139	Cut	25026			Ditch	25139
25	25140	Fill	25141		25139	Ditch fill	25140
25	25141	Fill	25142		25139	Ditch fill	25141
25	25142	Fill	25143		25139	Ditch fill	25142
25	25143	Fill	25139		25139	Primary fill ditch	25143
25	25144	Cut	25124; 25118			Ditch	25144
25	25145	Fill	25144	25135	25144	Primary fill	25145
25	25146	Cut	25002			Posthole	25146
25	25147	Fill	25148		25146	Fill	25147
25	25148	Fill	25146		25146		25148
25	25149	Cut	25002			Ditch	25149
25	25150	Fill	25149	25114	25149	Fill	25150
25	25151	Cut	25132			Posthole	25151
25	25152	Fill	25151		25151	Posthole fill	25152
25	25153	Fill	25123	25133	25123	Fill	25153
25	25154	Cut	25002			Posthole	25154
25	25155	Fill	25154		25154	Posthole fill	25155
25	25156	Fill	25157			Colluvial deposit or fill of 25157	25156
25	25157	Cut	25002			Ditch	25157
25	25158	Cut	25204			Ditch or ring ditch	25158
25	25159	Fill	25158		25158	Fill	25159
25	25160	Cut	25002			Ring ditch	25160
25	25161	Fill	25160		15180	Fill of ring ditch	25161
25	25162	Cut	25002			Ditch	25162
25	25163	Fill	25162		25162	Primary fill	25163
25	25164	Cut				Ditch	25164
25	25165	Fill			25164		25165
25	25166	Cut	25002			Pit	25166
25	25167	Group	25002			Group	25167
25	25168	Group	25026; 25054			Group	25168
25	25169	Cut	25204			Ditch	25169
25	25170	Fill	25169		25169	Fill	25170

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
25	25171	Cut	25204			Ditch	25171
25	25172	Fill	25171		25171	Fill	25172
25	25173	Cut	25180			Posthole	25173
25	25174	Fill	25173		25173	Posthole fill	25174
25	25175	Cut	25204			Ring ditch	25175
25	25176	Fill	25175		25175	Ring ditch	25176
25	25177	Cut	25002			Ditch terminus	25177
25	25178	Fill	25177		25177	Ditch terminus	25178
25	25179	Cut	25002			Ditch	25179
25	25180	Fill	25179	25173	25179	Ditch	25180
25	25181	Cut	25204			Ditch	25181
25	25182	Fill	25181		25181	Ditch	25182
25	25183	Fill	25184				25183
25	25184	Cut	25056			Burial pit	25184
25	25185	Cut	25002			Ditch	25185
25	25186	Fill	25185	25210	25185	Fill	25186
25	25187	Cut	25002			Posthole	25187
25	25188	Fill	25187		25187	Posthole fill	25188
25	25189	Cut	25002			Posthole	25189
25	25190	Fill	25189		25189	Posthole fill	25190
25	25191	Cut	25002			Posthole	25191
25	25192	Fill	25191		25191	Posthole fill	25192
25	25193	Cut	25002			Posthole	25193
25	25194	Fill	25193		25193	Posthole fill	25194
25	25195	Cut	25002			Posthole	25195
25	25196	Fill	25195		25195	Posthole fill	25196
25	25197	Cut	25002			Posthole fill	25197
25	25198	Fill	25197		25197	Posthole fill	25198
25	25199	Cut	25002			Posthole	25199
25	25200	Fill	25199		25199	Posthole	25200
25	25201	Cut	25002			Posthole	25201
25	25202	Fill	25001		25201	Posthole fill	25202
25	25203	Cut	25002			Pit	25203
25	25204	Fill	25203	25169	25203	Fill	25204
25	25205	Cut	25002			Posthole	25205
25	25206	Fill	25205		25205	Posthole fill	25206
25	25207	Group	25002			Ditch	25207
25	25208	Group	25035				25208
25	25209	Group	25002				25209
25	25210	Cut	25186				25210
25	25211	Fill	25210		25210	Fill	25211
25	25212	Cut	25002			Ditch	25212
25	25213	Fill	25212		25212	Ditch fill	25213
25	25214	Cut	25002			Pit	25214
25	25215	Fill	25214		25214	Pit fill	25215
25	25216	Cut	25002			Ditch	25216
25	25217	Fill	25216	25228	25216	Primary fill of ditch	25217
25	25218		25059		25059	Primary fill	25218
25	25219	Fill	25218		25059	Primary fill	25219
25	25220	Cut	25002			Posthole	25220
25	25221	Fill	25220		25220	Posthole	25221
25	25222	Cut	25223			Pit	25222
25	25223	Fill	25222		25222	Primary fill	25223
25	25224	Cut	25002			Ring ditch	25224
25	25225	Fill	25224		25224	Primary fill	25225
25	25226	Cut	25002			Ditch	25226
25	25227	Fill	25226		25226	Primary fill	25227
25	25228	Cut	25217			Ring ditch?	25228
25	25229	Fill	25228		25228	Primary fill	25229
25	25230	Cut	25131			Ditch	25230
25	25231	Fill	25230		25230	Primary fill	25231
25	25232	Cut	25131			Ditch	25232
25	25233	Fill	25232		25232	Primary fill	25233
25	25234	Cut	25131			Ditch	25234
25	25235	Fill	25134		25234	Primary fill	25235
25	25236	Cut	25002			Pit	25236
25	25237	Fill	25236		25236	Primary fill	25237
25	25238	Group	25002			Ditch	25238
25	25239	Group	25002			Group for ditch	25239
25	25240	Cut	25242			Field drain	25240
25	25241	Fill	25240		25240	Fill	25241
25	25242	Fill	25071		25072	Secondary fill	25242
25	25243	Group				Group for ditch	25243
25	25244	Group				Group for series of pits	25244
25	25245	Group				Group for series of pits	25245
25	25246	Group				Group for drip gully	25246
25	25247	Group				Group for ditch	25247
25	25248	Group				Group for postholes and gully	25248
26	26000	Layer	26001			Topsoil	26000
26	26001	Layer				Subsoil	26001
26	26002	Layer				Natural	26002
26	26003	Cut	26248			Cut of ditch	26003
26	26004	Fill	26003		26003	Fill of ditch	26004
26	26005	Cut	26248			Cut of ditch	26005
26	26006	Fill	26005		26005	Fill of ditch	26006
26	26007	Cut	26248			Cut of ditch	26007
26	26008	Fill	26007		26007	Fill of ditch	26008
26	26009	Cut	26248			Cut of ditch	26009
26	26010	Fill	26009		26009	Fill of ditch	26010
26	26011	Cut	26248			Cut of ditch	26011
26	26012	Fill	26013		26011	Upper fill of ditch	26012
26	26013	Fill	26011		26011	Primary fill of ditch	26013
26	26014	Cut	26248			Cut of ditch	26014
26	26015	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26015
26	26016	Fill	26015		26015	Fill of ditch	26016
26	26017	Fill	26018		26014	Upper fill of ditch	26017
26	26018	Fill	26014		26014	Primary fill of ditch	26018
26	26019	Group	26248			Group for ditch	26019
26	26020	Layer	26551; 26553; 26552			Layer	26020
26	26021	Finds				Unstrat finds	26021
26	26022	Cut	26426			Cut of irregular feature	26022
26	26023	Fill	26024		26022	Upper fill of irregular feature	26023
26	26024	Fill	26022		26022	Basal fill of irregular feature	26024
26	26025	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26025
26	26026	Fill	26025		26025	Lower fill of ditch	26026

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
26	26027	Layer	26026		26025	Lens of mn fleck	26027
26	26028	Fill	26027		26025	Fill of ditch	26028
26	26029	Layer	26028		26025	Layer in feature	26029
26	26030	Cut	26131			Cut of ditch	26030
26	26031	Fill	26030		26030	Fill of ditch	26031
26	26032	Fill	26031		26030	Fill of ditch	26032
26	26033	Fill	26032		26030	Fill of ditch	26033
26	26034	Unstrat. finds				Unstrat finds nw end	26034
26	26035	Cut	26083			Cut of ditch	26035
26	26036	Fill	26037		26035	Secondary fill of ditch	26036
26	26037	Fill	26035		26035	Primary fill of ditch	26037
26	26038	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26038
26	26039	Fill	26038		26038	Primary fill of ditch	26039
26	26040	Fill	26039		26038	Secondary fill of ditch	26040
26	26041	Group	26002			Group for ditch	26041
26	26042	Cut	26002			Cut of linear	26042
26	26043	Fill	26042		26042	Fill of linear	26043
26	26044	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26044
26	26045	Cut	26344			Cut of ditch	26045
26	26046	Fill	26045		26045	Fill of ditch	26046
26	26047	Group	26344			Group for ditch	26047
26	26048	Fill	26058		26044	Upper fill of ditch	26048
26	26049	Fill	26050		26044	Colluvial deposit	26049
26	26050	Fill	26051		26044	Colluvial deposit	26050
26	26051	Fill	26052		26044	Colluvial deposit	26051
26	26052	Fill	26053		26044	Colluvial deposit	26052
26	26053	Fill	26054		26044	Colluvial deposit	26053
26	26054	Fill	26044		26044	Primary fill of ditch	26054
26	26055	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26055
26	26056	Fill	26055		26055	Fill of ditch	26056
26	26057	VOID					26057
26	26058	Fill	26049		26044	Colluvial deposit	26058
26	26059	Cut	26426			Cut of pit?	26059
26	26060	Fill	26061		26059	Fill of pit	26060
26	26061	Fill	26062		26059	Fill of pit	26061
26	26062	Fill	26063		26059	Fill of pit	26062
26	26063	Fill	26064		26059	Fill of pit	26063
26	26064	Fill	26059		26059	Basal fill of pit	26064
26	26065	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26065
26	26066	Cut	26002			Cut of pit	26066
26	26067	Fill	26066		26066	Fill of pit	26067
26	26068	Fill	26069		26065	Secondary fill of ditch	26068
26	26069	Fill	26065		26065	Primary fill of ditch	26069
26	26070	Cut	26002			Cut of pit or tree throw	26070
26	26071	Fill	26070		26070	Fill of 26070	26071
26	26072	Fill	26073		26073	Fill of ditch	26072
26	26073	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26073
26	26074	Fill	26075		26075	Fill of ditch	26074
26	26075	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26075
26	26076	Fill	26077		26077	Fill of ditch	26076
26	26077	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26077
26	26078	Cut	26083			Cut of ditch	26078
26	26079	Fill	26169		26078	Fill of ditch	26079
26	26080	Cut	26108			Cut of ditch	26080
26	26081	Fill	26109		26080	Colluvial deposit	26081
26	26082	Cut	26002			Cut of possible linear	26082
26	26083	Fill	26082	26107	26082	Fill of ditch	26083
26	26084	Cut	26002			Unknown	26084
26	26085	Fill	26084	26107	26084	Fill of 26084	26085
26	26086	Cut	26002			Cut of pit or natural depression	26086
26	26087	Fill	26086		26086	Primary fill of ditch	26087
26	26088	Fill	26087		26086	Upper fill of ditch	26088
26	26089	Cut	26344			Cut of ditch	26089
26	26090	Fill	26091	26112; 26101	26089	Upper fill of ditch	26090
26	26091	Fill	26092		26089	Secondary fill of ditch	26091
26	26092	Fill	26093		26089	Secondary fill of ditch	26092
26	26093	Fill	26089		26089	Primary fill of ditch	26093
26	26094	Cut	26386			Cut of ditch	26094
26	26095	Cut	26426			Cut of bone shaped feature	26095
26	26096	Fill	26097		26095	Upper fill of 26095	26096
26	26097	Fill	26100		26095	Fill of 26095	26097
26	26098	Fill	26095		26095	Redeposited natural	26098
26	26099	VOID					26099
26	26100	Fill	26103		26095	Fill of 26095	26100
26	26101	Cut	26090			Cut of posthole?	26101
26	26102	Fill	26101		26101	Fill of posthole?	26102
26	26103	Fill	26098		26095	Primary fill of 26095	26103
26	26104	Layer				Void	26104
26	26105	Group	26002			Group for ditch	26105
26	26106	Fill	26107		26107	Primary fill of ditch	26106
26	26107	Cut	26083			Cut of ditch	26107
26	26108	Fill	26106	26080	26107	Alluvial deposit?	26108
26	26109	Fill	26110		26080	Colluvial deposit	26109
26	26110	Fill	25111		26080	Colluvial deposit	26110
26	26111	Fill	26080		26080	Slump	26111
26	26112	Cut	26090			Cut of posthole?	26112
26	26113	Fill	26112		26112	Fill of posthole?	26113
26	26114	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26114
26	26115	Fill	26114		26114	Fill of posthole	26115
26	26116	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26116
26	26117	Fill	26116		26116	Fill of ditch	26117
26	26118	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26118
26	26119	Cut	26083			Cut of ring ditch	26119
26	26120	Layer				Subsoil	26120
26	26121	Fill	26122		26119	Secondary fill of ditch	26121
26	26122	Fill	26119		26119	Primary fill of ditch	26122
26	26123	Cut	26083			Cut of ring ditch	26123
26	26124	Fill	26125		26123	Fill of ring ditch	26124
26	26125	Fill	26123		26123	Fill of ring ditch	26125
26	26126	VOID					26126
26	26127	VOID					26127
26	26128	Cut	26083			Cut of ring ditch	26128
26	26129	Fill	26130		26128	Fill of ring ditch	26129
26	26130	Fill	26128		26128	Fill of ring ditch	26130
26	26131	Fill	26133		26118	Primary fill of ditch	26131

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26	26132	Fill	26118		26118	Slump	26132
26	26133	Fill	26132		26118	Slump	26133
26	26134	Cut	26131			Cut of ditch	26134
26	26135	Fill	26134	26136	26134	Secondary fill of ditch	26135
26	26136	Cut	26135			Cut of ditch	26136
26	26137	Fill	26136		26136	Fill of ditch	26137
26	26138	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch or natural depression	26138
26	26139	Fill	26138		26138	Fill of ditch or natural depression	26139
26	26140	Layer	26002			Layer	26140
26	26141	Cut	26344			Cut of ditch	26141
26	26142	Fill	26141		26141	Fill of ditch	26142
26	26143	Fill	26142		26141	Secondary fill of ditch	26143
26	26144	Fill	26143		26143	Fill of ditch	26144
26	26145	Fill	26144	26197; 26199	26141	Upper fill of ditch	26145
26	26146	Group	26386			Group for ditch	26146
26	26147	Cut	26386			Cut of ditch	26147
26	26148	Fill	26149	26213	26147	Fill of ditch	26148
26	26149	Fill	26147		26147	Primary fill of ditch	26149
26	26150	Cut	26386			Cut of ditch	26150
26	26151	Fill	26152		26150	Fill of ditch	26151
26	26152	Fill	26150		26150	Fill of ditch	26152
26	26153	Cut	26386			Cut of ditch	26153
26	26154	Fill	26155		26153	Lower fill of ditch	26154
26	26155	Fill	26153		26153	Basal fill of ditch	26155
26	26156	Cut	26386			Cut of ditch	26156
26	26157	Fill	26156		26156	Fill of ditch	26157
26	26158	Fill	26157		26156	Secondary fill of ditch	26158
26	26159	Cut	26386			Cut of ditch	26159
26	26160	Fill	26159		26159	Basal fill of ditch	26160
26	26161	Fill	26160		26159	Secondary fill of ditch	26161
26	26162	Cut	26386			Cut of ditch	26162
26	26163	Fill	26164		26162	Secondary fill of ditch	26163
26	26164	Fill	26162		26162	Basal fill of ditch	26164
26	26165	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26165
26	26166	Layer				Same as subsoil	26166
26	26167	Fill	25165		26165	Secondary fill of ditch	26167
26	26168	Fill	26165	26123	26165	Primary fill of ditch	26168
26	26169	Fill	26078		26078	Primary fill of ditch	26169
26	26170	Fill	26171		26171	Fill of posthole	26170
26	26171	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26171
26	26172	Fill	26173		26173	Fill of posthole	26172
26	26173	Cut	26002			Fill of posthole	26173
26	26174	Fill	26175		26175	Fill of posthole	26174
26	26175	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26175
26	26176	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26176
26	26177	Fill	26176		26176	Fill of posthole	26177
26	26178	Cut	26002			Fill of posthole	26178
26	26179	Fill	26178		26178	Fill of posthole	26179
26	26180	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26180
26	26181	Fill	26180		26180	Fill of posthole	26181
26	26182	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26182
26	26183	Fill	26182		26182	Fill of posthole	26183
26	26184	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26184
26	26185	Fill	26184		26184	Fill of posthole	26185
26	26186	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26186
26	26187	Fill	26186		26186	Fill of posthole	26187
26	26188	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26188
26	26189	Fill	26188		26188	Fill of posthole	26189
26	26190	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26190
26	26191	Fill	26190		26190	Fill of posthole	26191
26	26192	Cut	26002			Cut of pit or posthole	26192
26	26193	Fill	26240		26192	Fill of posthole	26193
26	26194	Group	26083			Group for ditch	26194
26	26195	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26195
26	26196	Fill	26195		26195	Fill of ditch	26196
26	26197	Cut	26145			Cut of posthole	26197
26	26198	Fill	26197		26197	Fill of posthole	26198
26	26199	Cut	26145			Cut of posthole	26199
26	26200	Fill	26199		26199	Fill of posthole	26200
26	26201	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26201
26	26202	Fill	26203		26201	Fill of posthole	26202
26	26203	Fill	26204		26201	Fill of posthole	26203
26	26204	Fill	26201		26201	Fill of posthole	26204
26	26205	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26205
26	26206	Fill	26207		26205	Fill of posthole	26206
26	26207	Fill	26208		26205	Fill of posthole	26207
26	26208	Fill	26215		26205	Fill of posthole	26208
26	26209	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26209
26	26210	Fill	26211		26209	Fill of posthole	26210
26	26211	Fill	26212		26209	Secondary fill of posthole	26211
26	26212	Fill	26209		26209	Primary fill of posthole	26212
26	26213	Cut	26148			Cut of pit	26213
26	26214	Fill	26213		26213	Fill of pit	26214
26	26215	Fill	26216		26205	Fill of posthole	26215
26	26216	Fill	26205		26205	Primary fill of posthole	26216
26	26217	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26217
26	26218	Fill	26217		26217	Fill of posthole	26218
26	26219	Cut	26344			Cut of ditch	26219
26	26220	Fill	26221		26219	Fill of ditch	26220
26	26221	Fill	26219		26219	Primary fill of ditch	26221
26	26222	Layer	26002			Layer	26222
26	26223	Cut	26231			Cut of posthole	26223
26	26224	Fill	26223		26223	Fill of posthole	26224
26	26225	VOID					26225
26	26226	VOID					26226
26	26227	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch terminus	26227
26	26228	Fill	26227		26227	Primary fill of ditch	26228
26	26229	Cut	26002			Cut of pit	26229
26	26230	Fill	26229		26229	Fill of pit	26230
26	26231	Fill	26232	26233; 26223	26232	Fill of ditch	26231
26	26232	Cut	26344			Cut of ditch	26232
26	26233	Cut	26231			Cut of posthole below ditch 26047	26233
26	26234	Fill	26233		26233	Fill of posthole	26234
26	26235	Fill	26236		26237	Secondary fill of ditch	26235
26	26236	Fill	26237		26237	Primary fill of ditch	26236

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
26	26237	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26237
26	26238	Cut	26002			Cut of pit	26238
26	26239	Fill	26238		26238	Fill of pit	26239
26	26240	Fill	26192		26192	Primary fill of posthole	26240
26	26241	Cut	26002			Cut of pit	26241
26	26242	Fill	26241		26241	Fill of pit	26242
26	26243	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26243
26	26244	Fill	26243		26243	Fill of posthole	26244
26	26245	Cut	26248			Cut of ditch	26245
26	26246	Fill	26245		26245	Fill of ditch	26246
26	26247	Cut	26002			Cut of pit	26247
26	26248	Fill	26247	26245	26247	Fill of pit	26248
26	26249	Fill	26250		26250	Fill of pit	26249
26	26250	Cut	26002			Cut of pit	26250
26	26251	Fill	26252		26252	Fill of pit	26251
26	26252	Cut	26002			Cut of pit	26252
26	26253	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26253
26	26254	Fill	26253		26253	Fill of posthole	26254
26	26255	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26255
26	26256	Fill	26255		26255	Fill of posthole	26256
26	26257	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26257
26	26258	Fill	26257		26257	Fill of posthole	26258
26	26259	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26259
26	26260	Fill	26261		26259	Fill of posthole	26260
26	26261	Fill	26259		26259	Fill of posthole	26261
26	26262	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26262
26	26263	Fill	26262		26262	Fill of posthole	26263
26	26264	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26264
26	26265	Fill	26264		26264	Fill of posthole	26265
26	26266	Cut	26344			Cut	26266
26	26267	Fill	26266		26266	Fill	26267
26	26268	VOID					26268
26	26269	VOID					26269
26	26270	VOID					26270
26	26271	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26271
26	26272	Fill	26271		26271	Fill of ditch	26272
26	26273	Group	26002			Group for ditch	26273
26	26274	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26274
26	26275	Fill	26274		26274	Fill of ditch	26275
26	26276	Fill	26277		26277	Fill of ditch	26276
26	26277	Cut	26325			Cut of ditch	26277
26	26278	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26278
26	26279	Fill	26278		26278	Fill of ditch	26279
26	26280	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26280
26	26281	Fill	26080		26280	Primary of ditch	26281
26	26282	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26282
26	26283	Fill	26282		26282	Fill of ditch	26283
26	26284	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26284
26	26285	Fill	26284		26284	Primary of ditch	26285
26	26286	Group	26002			Group for ditch	26286
26	26287	Fill	26288		26288	Fill of pit	26287
26	26288	Cut	26002			Cut of pit	26288
26	26289	Cut	26002			Cut of pit	26289
26	26290	Fill	26289		26289	Fill of pit	26290
26	26291	Cut	26432; 26389			Cut of ditch	26291
26	26292	Fill	26293		26291	Upper fill of ditch	26292
26	26293	Fill	26294		26194	Secondary fill of ditch	26293
26	26294	Fill	26291		26291	Primary fill of ditch	26294
26	26295	Cut	26432; 26389			Cut of ditch	26295
26	26296	Cut	26002			Cut of pit	26296
26	26297	Fill	26296		26296	Fill of pit	26297
26	26298	Cut	26432; 26389			Cut of ditch	26298
26	26299	Fill	26301	26302	26298	Upper fill of ditch	26299
26	26300	Fill	26298		26298	Primary fill of ditch	26300
26	26301	Fill	26300		26298	Secondary fill of ditch	26301
26	26302	Cut	26299			Cut of ditch	26302
26	26303	Fill	26302	26304	26302	Fill of ditch	26303
26	26304	Cut	26303			Recut of ditch	26304
26	26305	Fill	26319		26304	Secondary fill of ditch recut	26305
26	26306	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26306
26	26307	Fill	26306		26306	Fill of posthole	26307
26	26308	Cut	26432; 26389			Cut of ditch	26308
26	26309	Fill	26311	26316	26308	Fill of ditch	26309
26	26310	VOID					26310
26	26311	Fill	26313		26308	Fill of ditch	26311
26	26312	VOID					26312
26	26313	Fill	26308		26308	Primary fill of ditch	26313
26	26314	VOID					26314
26	26315	Fill	26316		26316	Fill of recut ditch	26315
26	26316	Cut	26309			Recut of ditch	26316
26	26317	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch terminus	26317
26	26318	Fill	26317		26317	Fill of ditch terminus	26318
26	26319	Fill	26304		26304	Fill of ditch recut	26319
26	26320	Cut	26325			Cut of ditch	26320
26	26321	Fill	26320		26320	Fill of ditch	26321
26	26322	Cut	26325			Cut of ditch	26322
26	26323	Fill	26322		26322	Fill of ditch	26323
26	26324	Cut	26432; 26389			Cut of ditch	26324
26	26325	Fill	26326	26322	26324	Fill of ditch	26325
26	26236	Fill	26327		26324	Fill of ditch	26236
26	26237	Fill	26324		26324	Fill of ditch	26237
26	26328	Cut	26391			Cut of ditch	26328
26	26329	Fill	26328	26331	26328	Fill of ditch	26329
26	26330	Fill	26328	26331	26328	Fill of ditch	26330
26	26331	Cut	26330; 26329			Recut of ditch	26331
26	26332	Fill	26331		26331	Fill of ditch	26332
26	26333	Fill	26332		26331	Fill of ditch	26333
26	26334	Fill	26333		26331	Fill of ditch	26334
26	26335	Fill	26334		26331	Fill of ditch	26335
26	26336	VOID					26336
26	26337	Fill	26295		26295	Fill of ditch	26337
26	26338	Cut	26337			Recut of ditch	26338
26	26339	Fill	26338		26338	Fill of recut ditch	26339
26	26340	Cut	26325			Cut of ditch	26340
26	26341	Fill	26340		26340	Fill of ditch	26341

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
26	26342	Cut	26344			Cut of ditch	26342
26	26343	Fill	26342		26342	Fill of ditch	26343
26	26344	Fill	26345	26342	26342	Fill of ditch	26344
26	26345	Layer	26346		26342	Layer of sand	26345
26	26346	Fill	26002		26342	Fill of ditch	26346
26	26347	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26347
26	26348	Fill	26347		26343	Primary fill of posthole	26348
26	26349	Cut	26524			Cut of ditch	26349
26	26350	Fill	26049		26349	Fill of ditch	26350
26	26351	Cut	26524			Cut of ditch	26351
26	26352	Fill	26351	26353	26351	Fill of ditch	26352
26	26353	Cut	26352			Cut of grave	26353
26	26354	Fill	26377		26353	Fill of grave	26354
26	26355	Cut	26524			Recut of ditch	26355
26	26356	Fill	26355		26355	Secondary fill of ditch	26356
26	26357	Fill	26373	26355	26373	Primary fill of ditch	26357
26	26358	Cut	26357			Cut of ditch	26358
26	26359	Fill	26358		26358	Fill of ditch	26359
26	26360	Fill	26353		26353	Basal fill of grave cut	26360
26	26361	Cut	26524			Cut of ditch	26361
26	26362	Fill	26361		26361	Fill of ditch	26362
26	26363	Cut	26372			Recut of ditch	26363
26	26364	Fill	26363		26363	Primary fill of ditch	26364
26	26365	Fill	26364		26363	Fill of recut ditch	26365
26	26366	Fill	26365		26363	Fill of recut ditch	26366
26	26367	VOID					26367
26	26368	Fill	26366		26363	Upper fill of recut ditch	26368
26	26369	Cut	26389			Cut of ditch	26369
26	26370	Fill	26369		26369	Lower fill of ditch	26370
26	26371	Fill	26370		26369	Middle fill of ditch	26371
26	26372	Fill	26371		26369	Upper fill of ditch	26372
26	26373	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26373
26	26374	Layer	26002			Layer	26374
26	26375	Cut	26374			Cut of ditch	26375
26	26376	Fill	26375			Fill of ditch	26376
26	26377	Fill	26360		26353	Human remains	26377
26	26378	Group	26357			Group for ditch	26378
26	26379	Cut	26344			Cut of ditch	26379
26	26380	Fill	26379		26379	Fill of ditch	26380
26	26381	Fill	26382		26382	Fill of ditch	26381
26	26382	Cut	26344			Cut of ditch	26382
26	26383	Cut	26344			Cut of ditch	26383
26	26384	Fill	26383		26383	Fill of ditch	26384
26	26385	Cut	26344			Cut of ditch	26385
26	26386	Fill	26387	26159	26385	Upper fill of ditch	26386
26	26387	Fill	26385		26385	Lower fill of ditch	26387
26	26388	Cut	26357			Cut of ditch	26388
26	26389	Fill	26388	26369	26388	Fill of ditch	26389
26	26390	Cut	26357			Cut of ditch	26390
26	26391	Fill	26390	26328	26390	Fill of ditch	26391
26	26392	Group				Group for postholes	26392
26	26393	Cut	26497			Recut of ditch	26393
26	26394	Fill	26393		26393	Lower fill of recut ditch	26394
26	26395	Fill	26394		26393	Middle fill of recut ditch	26395
26	26396	Fill	26395		26393	Upper fill of recut ditch	26396
26	26397	Fill	26416		26416	Fill of ditch	26397
26	26398	Layer	26002			Ancient soil horizon	26398
26	26399	Cut	26357			Cut of posthole	26399
26	26400	Fill	26399		26399	Fill of posthole	26400
26	26401	Cut	26432; 26389			Cut of ditch	26401
26	26402	Fill	26401		26401	Primary fill of ditch	26402
26	26403	Fill	26402	26404	26401	Secondary fill of ditch	26403
26	26404	Cut	26403			Recut of ditch	26404
26	26405	Fill	26404		26404	Lower fill of recut ditch	26405
26	26406	Fill	26405		26404	Upper fill of recut ditch	26406
26	26407	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26407
26	26408	Fill	26415		26407	Fill of ditch	26408
26	26409	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26409
26	26410	Fill	26409	26411	26409	Fill of ditch	26410
26	26411	Cut	26410			Tree throw	26411
26	26412	Fill	26411		26111	Fill of tree throw	26412
26	26413	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26413
26	26414	Fill	26413		26413	Fill of ditch	26414
26	26415	Fill	26407		26407	Basal fill of ditch	26415
26	26416	Cut	26432			Cut of ditch	26416
26	26417	Layer	26002	26390		Layer	26417
26	26418	Cut	26002			Cut of furrow	26418
26	26419	Fill	26418		26418	Fill of furrow	26419
26	26420	Cut	26601			Cut of ditch terminus	26420
26	26421	Fill	26420		26240	Fill of ditch terminus	26421
26	26422	Cut	26601			Cut of ditch	26422
26	26423	Fill	26422		26422	Fill of ditch	26423
26	26424	Cut	26002			Cut of natural feature	26424
26	26425	Fill	26424		26426	Fill of natural feature	26425
26	26426	Fill	26427	26095	26095	Fill of bone shaped feature	26426
26	26427	Fill	26002		26095	Slump of bone shaped feature	26427
26	26428	Group	26426			Group for bone shaped feature	26428
26	26429	Cut	26432			Cut of ditch	26429
26	26430	Fill	26433		26429	Fill of ditch	26430
26	26431	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26431
26	26432	Fill	26431	26429	26431	Fill of ditch	26432
26	26433	Fill	26429		26429	Fill of ditch	26433
26	26434	Cut	26477			Recut of ditch	26434
26	26435	Fill	26434		26434	Primary fill of ditch	26435
26	26436	Fill	26435		26434	Secondary fill of ditch	26436
26	26437	Fill	26436		26434	Fill of ditch	26437
26	26438	Fill	26437		26434	Redeposited natural	26438
26	26439	Cut	26451			Recut of ditch	26439
26	26440	Fill	26441		26439	Upper fill of recut ditch	26440
26	26441	Fill	26439		26439	Primary fill of recut ditch	26441
26	26442	Cut	26507			Cut of ditch	26442
26	26443	Fill	26442		26442	Primary fill of ditch	26443
26	26444	Fill	26443		26442	Fill of ditch	26444
26	26445	Fill	26443		26442	Fill of ditch	26445
26	26446	Fill	26444; 26445		26442	Upper fill of ditch	26446

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
26	26447	Group	26507			Group for ditch	26447
26	26448	Cut	26530			Cut of ditch	26448
26	26449	Fill	26448		26448	Basal fill of ditch	26449
26	26450	Fill	26449		26448	Fill of ditch	26450
26	26451	Fill	26450	26439	26448	Fill of ditch	26451
26	26452	Cut	26002			Tree throw	26452
26	26453	Fill	26452		26452	Fill of tree throw	26453
26	26454	Group	26432; 26389			Group for ditch	26454
26	26455	Cut	26530			Cut of ditch	26455
26	26456	Cut	26530			Cut of ditch	26456
26	26457	Fill	26461; 26462		26456	Primary fill of ditch	26457
26	26458	Cut	26530			Sondage	26458
26	26459	Fill	26484		26458	Lower fill of sondage	26459
26	26460	Fill	26459		26458	Upper fill of sondage	26460
26	26461	Fill	26456		26456	Redeposited natural	26461
26	26462	Fill	26456		26456	Redeposited natural	26462
26	26463	Fill	26465		26455		26463
26	26464	Fill	26467		26455	Fill of ditch	26464
26	26465	Fill	26464		26455	Fill of ditch	26465
26	26466	Fill	26455		26455	Fill of ditch	26466
26	26467	Layer	26466		26455	Natural deposit	26467
26	26468	Cut	26507			Cut of ditch	26468
26	26469	Fill	26468		26468	Primary fill of ditch	26469
26	26470	Cut	26507			Cut of ditch	26470
26	26471	Fill	26470		26470	Lower fill of ditch	26471
26	26472	Fill	26471		26470	Upper fill of ditch	26472
26	26473	Cut	26472			Recut of ditch	26473
26	26474	Fill	26473		26473	Lower fill of recut ditch	26474
26	26475	Fill	26474		26473	Upper fill of recut ditch	26475
26	26476	Cut	26507			Cut of ditch	26476
26	26477	Fill	26469; 26478		26468	Secondary fill of ditch	26477
26	26478	Fill	26468		26468	Fill of ditch	26478
26	26479	Fill	26480		26480	Final fill of ditch	26479
26	26480	Fill	26481		26478	Secondary fill of ditch	26480
26	26481	Fill	26482		26476	Primary fill of ditch	26481
26	26482	Fill	26483		26476	Redeposited natural	26482
26	26483	Fill	26076		26476	Fill of ditch	26483
26	26484	Layer	26485		26458	Layer of condensed stones	26484
26	26485	Layer	26458		26458	Layer of condensed stones	26485
26	26486	Cut	26432; 26389			Cut of ditch	26486
26	26487	Fill	26486		26486	Fill of ditch	26487
26	26488	Fill	26487	26491	26486	Fill of ditch	26488
26	26489	Fill	26486		26486	Fill of ditch	26489
26	26490	Fill	26489	26491	26486	Fill of ditch	26490
26	26491	Cut	26488; 26490			Recut of ditch	26491
26	26492	Fill	26491		26491	Primary fill of recut ditch	26492
26	26493	Fill	26492		26491	Fill of recut ditch	26493
26	26494	Fill	26493		26491	Fill of ditch	26494
26	26495	Fill	26497		26497	Upper fill of ditch	26495
26	26496	Fill	26495		26497	Primary fill of ditch	26496
26	26497	Cut	26530			Cut of ditch	26497
26	26498	Cut	26507			Cut of ditch junction	26498
26	26499	VOID					26499
26	26500	VOID					26500
26	26501	Fill	26517; 26504		26503	Fill of ditch	26501
26	26502	VOID					26502
26	26503	Cut	26530			Cut of ditch	26503
26	26504	Fill	26509		26503	Fill of ditch	26504
26	26505	VOID					26505
26	26506	Cut				Cut of ditch	26506
26	26507	Fill	26516	26512	26514	Fill of ditch	26507
26	26508	VOID					26508
26	26509	Fill	26518		26514	Fill of ditch	26509
26	26510	VOID					26510
26	26511	VOID					26511
26	26512	Cut	26507			Recut of ditch	26512
26	26513	Fill	26512		26512	Fill of recut ditch	26513
26	26514	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26514
26	26515	VOID					26515
26	26516	Fill	26501		26514	Fill of ditch	26516
26	26517	Fill	26514		26514	Fill of ditch	26517
26	26518	Fill	26503		26514	Fill of ditch	26518
26	26519	Fill	26520		26498	Upper fill of ditch	26519
26	26520	Fill	26521		26498	Fill of ditch	26520
26	26521	Fill	26522		26498	Fill of ditch	26521
26	26522	Fill	26523		26498	Fill of ditch	26522
26	26523	Fill	26498		26498	Fill of ditch	26523
26	26524	Layer	26569				26524
26	26525	Layer					26525
26	26526	Layer					26526
26	26527	Layer					26527
26	26528	Layer					26528
26	26529	Cut	26002			Cut of spread	26529
26	26530	Fill	26529	26531	26529	Fill of 26529	26530
26	26531	Cut	26530			Cut of ditch	26531
26	26532	Fill	26531		26531	Fill of ditch	26532
26	26533	Cut	26002			Cut of ditch	26533
26	26534	Fill	26533	26535	26533	Fill of ditch	26534
26	26535	Cut	26534			Cut of spread	26535
26	26536	Fill	26535		26535	Fill of spread	26536
26	26537	Cut	26002			Cut of hearth	26537
26	26538	Cut	26002			Cut of pit or posthole	26538
26	26539	Cut	26002			Cut of posthole	26539
26	26540	Group	26002			Group for pits or postholes	26540
26	26541						26541
26	26542						26542
26	26543						26543
26	26544						26544
26	26545						26545
26	26546						26546
26	26547	Cut	26002			Cut of palaeochannel	26547
26	26548	Layer	26555		26547	Layer	26548
26	26549	VOID					26549
26	26550	VOID					26550
26	26551	Fill	26537		26537	Fill of hearth	26551

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
26	26552	Fill	26538		26538	Fill of posthole	26552
26	26553	Fill	26539		26539	Fill of posthole	26553
26	26554	Cut	26002			Cut of pit	26554
26	26555	Layer	26547		26547	Layer of material	26555
26	26556	Layer	26548		26547	Layer of material	26556
26	26557	Fill	26554		26554	Fill of pit	26557
26	26558	Cut	26002				26558
26	26559	Fill	26558				26559
26	26560	Fill	26559				26560
26	26561	Fill	26560				26561
26	26562	Cut	26002				26562
26	26563	Fill	26595				26563
26	26564	Fill	26563				26564
26	26565	Fill	26564				26565
26	26566	Fill	26565				26566
26	26567	Fill	26566; 26561				26567
26	26568	Fill	26567				26568
26	26569	Layer	26570				26569
26	26570	Layer	26571				26570
26	26571	Layer	26568				26571
26	26572	Cut	26002			Cut of pit or ditch terminus	26572
26	26573	Cut	26002			Cut of palaeochannel	26573
26	26574	Cut	26002			Cut of natural spread	26574
26	26575	Fill	26574	26355	26574	Fill of natural spread	26575
26	26576	Fill	26578; 26577		26572	Fill of pit or ditch terminus	26576
26	26577	Fill	26579		26572	Fill of pit or ditch terminus	26577
26	26578	Fill	26579		26572	Fill of pit or ditch terminus	26578
26	26579	Fill	26580		26572	Fill of pit or ditch terminus	26579
26	26580	Fill	26581		26572	Fill of pit or ditch terminus	26580
26	26581	Fill	26582		26572	Fill of pit or ditch terminus	26581
26	26582	Fill	26583		26572	Fill of pit or ditch terminus	26582
26	26583	Fill	26572		26572	Fill of pit or ditch terminus	26583
26	26584	Fill	26585	26355	26573	Upper fill of palaeochannel	26584
26	26585	Fill	26586		26573	Fill of palaeochannel	26585
26	26586	Fill	26573		26573	Primary fill of palaeochannel	26586
26	26587	Layer				Layer within sq 290	26587
26	26588	Layer				Layer within sq 279	26588
26	26589	Layer				Layer within sq 266	26589
26	26590	Fill				Fill	26590
26	26591	Fill				Fill	26591
26	26592	Fill				Fill	26592
26	26593	Layer				Layer of natural geology	26593
26	26594	Fill				Fill	26594
26	26595	Layer				Layer	26595
26	26596	Unstrat. finds				Unstrat finds	26596
26	26597	Group	26002			Group for ditch	26597
26	26598	Group	26002			Group for ditch	26598
26	26599	Group	26325			Group for ditch	26599
26	26600	Group				Group for ditch	26600
26	26601	Group	26002			Group for pit or complex of pits	26601
26	26602	Group				Group for large pit or ditch terminus	26602
26	26003	Group				Group for pits	26003
31	31000	Layer	31001			Topsoil.	31000
31	31001	Layer				Subsoil	31001
31	31002	Layer				Natural	31002
31	31003	Layer				Furrow	31003
31	31004	Layer				Furrow	31004
31	31005	Layer				Furrow	31005
31	31006	Layer				Furrow	31006
31	31007	Fill					31007
31	31008	Cut					31008
31	31009	Cut	31002			Ditch.	31009
31	31010	Fill	31009		31009	Primary fill.	31010
31	31011	Fill	31010		31009	Secondary fill.	31011
31	31012	Fill	31011	31013	31009	Tertiary fill	31012
31	31013	Cut	31012			Ditch.	31013
31	31014	Fill	31013		31013	Primary fill.	31014
31	31015	Cut	31002			Pit.	31015
31	31016	Fill	31015		31015	Primary fill.	31016
31	31017	Fill	31016		31015	Secondary fill.	31017
31	31018	Cut	31021			Ditch.	31018
31	31019	Fill	31018		31018	Primary fill.	31019
31	31020	Cut	31002			Ditch.	31020
31	31021	Fill	31020	31018	31020	Primary fill.	31021
31	31022	Cut	31002			Ditch.	31022
31	31023	Fill	31022		31022	Primary fill of ditch	31023
31	31024	Fill	31023		31022	Secondary fill of ditch	31024
31	31025	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31025
31	31026	Fill	31027		31025	Fill of ditch	31026
31	31027	Fill	31025		31025	Slump	31027
31	31028	Fill	31029	31038	31029	Fill of ditch	31028
31	31029	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31029
31	31030	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31030
31	31031	Fill	31052		31030	Primary fill of ditch	31031
31	31032	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31032
31	31033	Fill	31032		31032	Fill of ditch	31033
31	31034	Fill	31035	31040	31036	Upper fill of ditch	31034
31	31035	Fill	31036		31036	Primary fill of ditch	31035
31	31036	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31036
31	31037	Fill	31038		31038	Fill of ditch	31037
31	31038	Cut	31028			Cut of ditch	31038
31	31039	Fill	31040		31040	Fill of pit	31039
31	31040	Cut	31034; 31041			Cut of pit	31040
31	31041	Fill	31042		31042	Fill of ditch	31041
31	31042	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31042
31	31043	Fill	31044		31044	Fill of ditch	31043
31	31044	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31044
31	31045	Fill	31046		31046	Fill of ditch	31045
31	31046	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31046
31	31047	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31047
31	31048	Fill	31047		31047	Fill of ditch	31048
31	31049	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31049
31	31050	Fill	31049		31049	Basal fill of ditch	31050
31	31051	Fill	31050		31049	Upper fill of ditch	31051
31	31052	Fill	31030		31030	Secondary fill of ditch	31052

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
31	31053	Fill	31063		31062	Upper fill of ditch	31053
31	31054	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31054
31	31055	Fill	31054		31054	Fill of ditch	31055
31	31056	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31056
31	31057	Fill	31058		31056	Secondary fill of ditch	31057
31	31058	Fill	31051		31056	Primary fill of ditch	31058
31	31059	Cut	31002			Cut of post pipe	31059
31	31060	Fill	31059		31059	Fill of post pipe	31060
31	31061	Fill	31057		31056	Upper fill of ditch	31061
31	31062	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31062
31	31063	Fill	31064		31062	Fill of ditch	31063
31	31064	Fill	31062		31062	Primary fill of ditch	31064
31	31065	Fill	31066		31066	Fill of ditch	31065
31	31066	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31066
31	31067	Cut	31002			Cut of pit or ditch terminus	31067
31	31068	Fill	31067		31067	Fill of pit	31068
31	31069	Cut	31002			Cut of pit or ditch terminus	31069
31	31070	Fill	31069		31069	Fill of pit	31070
31	31071	Layer	31068; 31070			Spread	31071
31	31072	Fill	31073		31075	Fill of ditch	31072
31	31073	Fill	31074		31075	Fill of ditch	31073
31	31074	Fill	31075		31075	Fill of ditch	31074
31	31075	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31075
31	31076	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31076
31	31077	Fill	31076		31076	Fill of ditch	31077
31	31078	Fill	31077		31076	Secondary fill of ditch	31078
31	31079	Fill	31078		31076	Fill of ditch	31079
31	31080	Fill	31079		31076	Upper fill of ditch	31080
31	31081	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch terminus	31081
31	31082	Fill	31081	31085	31081	Fill of ditch	31082
31	31083	Fill	31084	31088	31085	Upper fill of ditch	31083
31	31084	Fill	31085		31085	Basal fill of ditch	31084
31	31085	Cut	31082			Cut of ditch	31085
31	31086	Fill	31087	31092	31088	Upper fill of ditch	31086
31	31087	Fill	31088		31088	Basal fill of ditch	31087
31	31088	Cut	31083			Cut of pit	31088
31	31089	Fill	31090		31092	Upper fill of ditch	31089
31	31090	Fill	31091		31092	Fill of ditch	31090
31	31091	Fill	31091		31092	Lower fill of ditch	31091
31	31092	Cut	31086; 31093			Cut of ditch	31092
31	31093	Fill	31094	31092	31094	Fill of pit	31093
31	31094	Cut	31002			Cut of pit	31094
31	31095	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31095
31	31096	Fill	31097; 31098		31095	Fill of ditch	31096
31	31097	Fill	31095		31095	Fill of field drain	31097
31	31098	Fill	31095		31095	Primary fill of ditch	31098
31	31099	Fill	31100		31101	Fill of ditch	31099
31	31100	Fill	31101		31101	Primary fill of ditch	31100
31	31101	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31101
31	31102	Layer			31101	Furrow	31102
31	31103	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31103
31	31104	Fill	31119		31103	Upper fill of ditch	31104
31	31105	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31105
31	31106	Fill	31105	31107	31105	Fill of ditch	31106
31	31107	Cut	31106			Cut of ditch	31107
31	31108	Fill	31107		31107	Basal fill of ditch	31108
31	31109	Fill	31108		31107	Upper fill of ditch	31109
31	31110	Layer	31109		31107	Furrow	31110
31	31111	Fill	31112		31114	Redeposited natural	31111
31	31112	Fill	31113		31114	Fill of ditch terminus	31112
31	31113	Fill	31114		31114	Fill of ditch	31113
31	31114	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch terminus	31114
31	31115	Fill	31103		31103	Primary fill of ditch	31115
31	31116	Fill	31115		31103	Secondary fill of ditch	31116
31	31117	Fill	31116		31103	Slump	31117
31	31118	Fill	31117		31103	Fill of ditch	31118
31	31119	Fill	31118		31103	Fill of ditch	31119
31	31120	Fill	31121	31121	31121	Fill of post pipe	31120
31	31121	Cut	31128			Cut of post pipe	31121
31	31122	Fill	31121	31121	31124	Fill of posthole	31122
31	31123	Fill	31124		31124	Fill of posthole	31123
31	31124	Cut	31122; 31120			Cut of posthole	31124
31	31125	Fill	31126		31145	Tertiary fill of ditch	31125
31	31126	Fill	31146		31145	Secondary fill of ditch	31126
31	31127	Fill					31127
31	31128	Fill	31129	31121			31128
31	31129	Cut	31002				31129
31	31130	Cut	31002			Cut of pit	31130
31	31131	Fill	31130		31130	Fill of pit	31131
31	31132	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31132
31	31133	Fill	31132	31134	31132	Fill of ditch	31133
31	31134	Cut	31133			Cut of ditch	31134
31	31135	Fill	31134		31134	Basal fill of ditch	31135
31	31136	Fill	31135	31049	31134	Upper fill of ditch	31136
31	31137	Fill	31138		31139	Fill of posthole	31137
31	31138	Fill	31139		31139	Basal fill of posthole	31138
31	31139	Cut	31002			Cut of posthole	31139
31	31140	Fill	31141		31143	Fill of posthole	31140
31	31141	Fill	31142		31143	Secondary fill of posthole	31141
31	31142	Fill	31143		31143	Basal fill of posthole	31142
31	31143	Cut	31002			Cut of posthole	31143
31	31144	Cut		31145			31144
31	31145	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch	31145
31	31146	Fill	31145		31145	Primary fill of ditch	31146
31	31502	Cut	31002			Cut of pit	31502
31	31503	Fill	31504		31502	Upper fill of pit	31503
31	31504	Fill	31502		31502	Primary fill of pit	31504
31	31505	Cut	31002			Cut of ditch terminus	31505
31	31506	Fill	31505		31505	Fill of ditch terminus	31506
31	31507	Fill	31075		31075	Primary fill of ditch	31507
31	31508	Cut	31002				31508
31	31509	Fill	31508				31509
31	31510	Cut	31002				31510
31	31511	Fill	31510				31511
31	31512	Fill	31020				31512

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
31	31513	Fill	31512				31513
31	31514	Group	31002			Group for ditch	31514
31	31515	Group	31002			Group for trench	31515
31	31516	Group	31002			Group for ditch	31516
31	31517	Group				Group for pits	31517
31	31518	Group				Group for ditch	31518
31	31519	Group				Group for ditch	31519
31	31520	Group				Group for ditch	31520
31	31521	Group				Group for ditch	31521
31	31522	Group				Group for ditch	31522
31	31523	Group				Group for ditch	31523
35	35000	Layer				Topsoil	35000
35	35001	Layer				Subsoil	35001
35	35002	Layer				Natural	35002
35	35003	Layer				Natural	35003
35	35004	Cut	35002			Ditch	35004
35	35005	Fill	35023		35004	Primary fill	35005
35	35006	Fill	35005		35004	Tertiary fill	35006
35	35007	Fill	35006		35004	Tertiary fill	35007
35	35008	Cut	35002			Ditch	35008
35	35009	Fill	35010	35025	35008	Secondary fill	35009
35	35010	Fill	35008		35008	Primary fill	35010
35	35011	Fill	35010	35012	35008	Secondary fill	35011
35	35012	Cut	35011			Field drain	35012
35	35013	Fill	35012		35012	Primary fill	35013
35	35014	VOID					35014
35	35015	VOID					35015
35	35016	VOID					35016
35	35017	VOID					35017
35	35018	VOID					35018
35	35019	VOID					35019
35	35020	VOID					35020
35	35021	VOID					35021
35	35022	VOID					35022
35	35023	Fill	35004		35004	Primary fill	35023
35	35024	Fill	35025		35025	Tertiary fill	35024
35	35025	Cut	35009			Posthole	35025
35	35026						35026
35	35027	Cut	35002			Posthole ?	35027
35	35028	Cut	35596			Ditch	35028
35	35029	Fill	35028	35030	35028	Primary fill	35029
35	35030	Cut	35029			Ditch	35030
35	35031	Fill	35030		35030	Primary fill	35031
35	35032	Fill	35031		35030	Secondary fill	35032
35	35033	Fill	35034		35035	Secondary fill	35033
35	35034	Fill	35035		35035	Primary fill	35034
35	35035	Cut	35029			Ditch	35035
35	35036	Fill	35037		35037	Primary fill	35036
35	35037	Cut	35595			Ditch	35037
35	35038	Cut	35133			Ditch	35038
35	35039	Fill	35038		35038	Primary fill	35039
35	35040	Fill	35041		35027	Secondary fill	35040
35	35041	Fill	35027		35027	Primary fill	35041
35	35042	Skeleton	35043		35044	Skeleton	35042
35	35043	Fill	35044		35044	Secondary fill	35043
35	35044	Cut	35002			Grave cut	35044
35	35045	Fill	35057		35050	Tertiary fill	35045
35	35046	Fill	35047		35050	Tertiary fill	35046
35	35047	Fill	35048		35050	Secondary fill	35047
35	35048	Fill	35050		35050	Primary fill	35048
35	35049	Fill	35056	35050	35056	Primary fill	35049
35	35050	Cut	35049			Recut	35050
35	35051	VOID					35051
35	35052	Layer	35055	35056		Redeposited natural	35052
35	35053	Fill	35054		35054	Primary fill	35053
35	35054	Cut	35595			Ditch	35054
35	35055	Layer	35002			Alluvial deposit	35055
35	35056	Cut	35052			Ditch	35056
35	35057	Fill	35046		35050	Secondary fill	35057
35	35058	VOID					35058
35	35059	Cut	35002			Pit	35059
35	35060	Fill	35061		35062	Secondary fill	35060
35	35061	Fill	35062		35062	Primary fill	35061
35	35062	Cut	35029			Ditch	35062
35	35063	Fill	35085		35066	Tertiary fill	35063
35	35064	Fill	35065		35066	Secondary fill	35064
35	35065	Fill	35094		35066	Primary fill	35065
35	35066	Cut	35002			Pit	35066
35	35067	Fill	35068		35070	Tertiary fill	35067
35	35068	Fill	35069		35070	Secondary fill	35068
35	35069	Fill	35070		35070	Redeposited natural	35069
35	35070	Cut	35071			Ditch	35070
35	35071	Layer	35074	35070		Redeposited natural	35071
35	35072	Fill	35073	35075	35073	Primary fill	35072
35	35073	Cut	35002			Ditch	35073
35	35074	Fill	35075		35075	Primary fill	35074
35	35075	Cut	35088; 35072			Ditch	35075
35	35076	Cut	35067			Field drain	35076
35	35077	Fill	35059	35083	35059	Primary fill	35077
35	35078	Fill	35077		35059	Slump	35078
35	35079	Fill	35078	35090	35059	Tertiary fill	35079
35	35080	Cut	35079			Ditch	35080
35	35081	Fill	35080		35080	Primary fill	35081
35	35082	Fill	35081		35080	Primary fill	35082
35	35083	Cut	35077			Pit	35083
35	35084	Fill	35083		35083	Primary fill	35084
35	35085	Fill	35064		35066	Tertiary fill	35085
35	35086	VOID					35086
35	35087	VOID					35087
35	35088	Fill	35089	35075			35088
35	35089	Cut	35002			Ditch	35089
35	35090	Fill	35091		35091	Primary fill	35090
35	35091	Cut	35595			Ditch	35091
35	35092	Fill	35093		35093	Primary fill	35092
35	35093	Cut	35002			Posthole	35093

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
35	35094	Structure	35066		35066	Foundation	35094
35	35095						35095
35	35096						35096
35	35097						35097
35	35098	Fill	35106	35101	35099	Secondary fill	35098
35	35099	Cut	35102			Foundation	35099
35	35100	Fill	35101		35101	Primary fill	35100
35	35101	Cut	35098			Pit	35101
35	35102	Fill	35103	35177	35013	Primary fill	35102
35	35103	Cut	35002			Ditch	35103
35	35104	Fill	35105		35105	Primary fill	35104
35	35105	Cut	35595			Ditch	35105
35	35106	Layer	35099			Redeposited natural	35106
35	35107	Fill	35108		35108	Field drain	35107
35	35108	Cut	35098			Field drain	35108
35	35109	Fill	35110		35111	Secondary fill	35109
35	35110	Fill	35111		35111	Primary fill	35110
35	35111	Cut	35112			Pit	35111
35	35112	Fill	35113	35111	35113	Primary fill	35112
35	35113	Cut	35115			Ditch	35113
35	35114	Cut	35255			Ditch	35114
35	35115	Fill	35117	35118	35114	Tertiary fill	35115
35	35116	Fill	35114		35114	Primary fill	35116
35	35117	Fill	35116		35114	Secondary fill	35117
35	35118	Cut	35133			Ditch	35118
35	35119	Fill	35118		35118	Primary fill	35119
35	35120	Fill	35121		35122	Secondary fill	35120
35	35121	Fill	35122		35122	Primary fill	35121
35	35122	Cut	35135; 35137			Ditch	35122
35	35123	Cut	35003			Pit	35123
35	35124	Fill	35123		35123	Primary fill	35124
35	35125	VOID					35125
35	35126	VOID					35126
35	35127	Cut	35143			Pit	35127
35	35128	Fill	35129	35177	35129	Primary fill	35128
35	35129	Cut	35002			Secondary fill	35129
35	35130						35130
35	35131						35131
35	35132						35132
35	35133	Fill	35134		35134	Primary fill	35133
35	35134	Cut	35599			Ditch	35134
35	35135	Fill	35136	35122	35136	Primary fill	35135
35	35136	Cut	35002			Ditch	35136
35	35137	Fill	35138	35122	35138	Primary fill	35137
35	35138	Cut	35002			Pit	35138
35	35139	VOID					35139
35	35140	VOID					35140
35	35141	Fill	35127		35127	Primary fill	35141
35	35142	Cut	35002			Field drain	35142
35	35143	Fill	35142	35127	35142	Secondary fill	35143
35	35144	Cut	35002			Pit	35144
35	35145	Fill	35144		35144	Primary fill	35145
35	35146	VOID					35146
35	35147	VOID					35147
35	35148	Fill	35145		35144	Slump	35148
35	35149	Fill	35150		35150	Primary fill	35149
35	35150	Cut	35002			Pit	35150
35	35151	Fill	35152		35152	Primary fill	35151
35	35152	Cut	35002			Terminus	35152
35	35153	Fill	35154	35175	35157	Tertiary fill	35153
35	35154	Fill	35155; 35156		35157	Tertiary fill	35154
35	35155	Fill	35157		35157	Post packing	35155
35	35156	Fill	35157		35157	Primary fill	35156
35	35157	Cut	35002			Posthole	35157
35	35158	Group	35002			Field drain	35158
35	35159	Layer	35160			Layer	35159
35	35160	Fill	35161		35165	Tertiary fill	35160
35	35161	Fill	35162		35165	Tertiary fill	35161
35	35162	Fill	35163		35165	Tertiary fill	35162
35	35163	Fill	35164		35165	Tertiary fill	35163
35	35164	Fill	35165		35165		35164
35	35165	Cut	35002			Ditch	35165
35	35166	Fill	35002			Field drain	35166
35	35167	Fill	35168		35195	Tertiary fill	35167
35	35168	Fill	35194		35195	Tertiary fill	35168
35	35169	Layer				Pond	35169
35	35170	Fill	35171		35171	Primary fill	35170
35	35171	Cut	35115			Ditch	35171
35	35172	Fill	35173		35173	Primary fill	35172
35	35173	Cut	35176			Construction cut	35173
35	35174	Fill	35175		35175	Primary fill	35174
35	35175	Cut	35153			Pit	35175
35	35176	Fill	35177	35173	35177	Primary fill	35176
35	35177	Cut	35002			Ditch	35177
35	35178	Fill	35179		35180	Secondary fill	35178
35	35179	Fill	35180		35180	Primary fill	35179
35	35180	Cut	35181			Ditch	35180
35	35181	Fill	35182	35180	35182	Primary fill	35181
35	35182	Cut	35183			Ditch	35182
35	35183	Fill	35184	35182	35184	Primary fill	35183
35	35184	Cut	35185			Pit	35184
35	35185	Fill	35186	35184	35186	Primary fill	35185
35	35186	Cut	35002			Terminus	35186
35	35187	Fill	35188	35190	35188	Primary fill	35187
35	35188	Cut	35002			Pit	35188
35	35189	Fill	35191		35190	Secondary fill	35189
35	35190	Cut	35187			Ditch	35190
35	35191	Fill	35190		35190	Primary fill	35191
35	35192	Cut	35593			Ring ditch	35192
35	35193	Fill	35192		35192	Primary fill	35193
35	35194	Fill	35195		35195	Primary fill	35194
35	35195	Cut	35196			Ditch	35195
35	35196	Fill	35197	35195	35197	Primary fill	35196
35	35197	Cut	35201			Ditch	35197
35	35198	Fill	35199		35199	Primary fill	35198

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
35	35199	Cut	35200			Terminus	35199
35	35200	Layer	35201	35199		Primary fill	35200
35	35201	Layer	35202			Subsoil	35201
35	35202	Layer	35002			Subsoil	35202
35	35203	Fill	35220		35204	Secondary fill	35203
35	35204	Cut	35115			Ditch	35204
35	35205	Cut	35213			Ditch	35205
35	35206	Cut	35002			Ditch	35206
35	35207						35207
35	35208	Fill	35209		35209	Primary fill	35208
35	35209	Cut	35002			Ring ditch	35209
35	35210	Fill	35229		35205	Tertiary fill	35210
35	35211	Fill	35212		35205	Primary fill	35211
35	35212	Fill	35205		35205	Primary fill	35212
35	35213	Fill	35214	35205	35206	Tertiary fill	35213
35	35214	Fill	35227		35206	Natural backfill or dump	35214
35	35215	Fill	35228		35206	Natural backfill or dump	35215
35	35216	Fill	35206		35206	Primary fill	35216
35	35217	Fill	35206		35206	Primary fill	35217
35	35218	Cut	35002			Ring ditch	35218
35	35219	Fill	35218		35218	Primary fill	35219
35	35220	Fill	35204		35204	Primary fill	35220
35	35221	Cut	35224			Ditch	35221
35	35222	Fill	35221		35221	Primary fill	35222
35	35223	Cut	35226			Ditch	35223
35	35224	Fill	35223	35221	35223	Primary fill	35224
35	35225	Cut	35002			Ditch	35225
35	35226	Fill	35225	35223	35225	Redeposited natural	35226
35	35227	Fill	35215		35206	Primary fill	35227
35	35228	Fill	35217; 35216		35206	Primary fill	35228
35	35229	Fill	35211		35205	Redeposited natural	35229
35	35230	Group	35115			Group	35230
35	35231	Cut	35593			Ring ditch	35231
35	35232	Fill	35231		35231	Primary fill	35232
35	35233	Fill	35234	35235	35234	Primary fill	35233
35	35234	Cut	35599			Ditch	35234
35	35235	Cut	35233			Ditch	35235
35	35236	Fill	35237		35237	Redeposited natural	35236
35	35237	Cut	35593			Ring ditch	35237
35	35238	Cut	35593			Ring ditch	35238
35	35239	Fill	35238		35238	Primary fill	35239
35	35240	Fill	35241	35205	35206	Tertiary fill	35240
35	35241	Fill	35242; 35243		35206	Secondary fill	35241
35	35242	Fill	35206		35206	Primary fill	35242
35	35243	Fill	35206		35206	Primary fill	35243
35	35244	Fill	35278		35245	Secondary fill	35244
35	35245	Cut	35246			Ditch	35245
35	35246	Fill	35247	35245	35245	Primary fill	35246
35	35247	Cut	35255			Ditch	35247
35	35248	Fill	35254		35249	Secondary fill	35248
35	35249	Cut	35255			Ditch	35249
35	35250	Fill	35251		35251	Primary fill	35250
35	35251	Cut	35002			Field drain or furrow	35251
35	35252	Cut	35593			Terminus or ring ditch	35252
35	35253	Fill	35252		35252	Primary fill	35253
35	35254	Fill	35249		35249	Primary fill	35254
35	35255	Fill	35256	35249	35257	Secondary fill	35255
35	35256	Fill	35257		35257	Primary fill	35256
35	35257	Cut	35002			Pit	35257
35	35258	Fill	35259		35235	Secondary fill	35258
35	35259	Fill	35235		35235	Primary fill	35259
35	35260	Fill	35261		35261	Primary fill	35260
35	35261	Cut	35133			Ditch	35261
35	35262	Fill	35263		35263	Colluvium	35262
35	35263	Cut	35593			Sondage	35263
35	35264	Cut	35298			Ditch	35264
35	35265	Fill	35264		35264	Primary fill	35265
35	35266	Cut	35373			Ditch	35266
35	35267	Fill	35266	35264	35266	Primary fill	35267
35	35268	Layer	35448			Spread	35268
35	35269	Layer	35451	35518; 35516		Spread	35269
35	35270	Layer	35454			Spread	35270
35	35271	Layer	35457			Spread	35271
35	35272	Layer	35465			Spread	35272
35	35273	Cut	35593			Ring ditch	35273
35	35274	Fill	35277		35273	Secondary fill	35274
35	35275	Fill	35276		35726	Primary fill	35275
35	35276	Cut	35593			Ring ditch	35276
35	35277	Fill	35273		35273	Primary fill	35277
35	35278	Fill	35245		35245	Primary fill	35278
35	35279	Group	35181				35279
35	35280	Fill	35281		35281	Ditch	35280
35	35281	cut	35282			Primary fill	35281
35	35282	Fill	35283	35281	35284	Primary fill	35282
35	35283	Fill	35284		35284	Secondary fill	35283
35	35284	Cut	35002			Ditch	35284
35	35285	Layer	35371			Oven	35285
35	35286	Layer	35436			Structure	35286
35	35287	Fill	35296		35288	Secondary fill	35287
35	35288	Cut	35593			Ring ditch terminus	35288
35	35289	Group	35255			Group number	35289
35	35290						35290
35	35291	Cut	35002			Ditch	35291
35	35292	Fill	35291		35291	Primary fill	35292
35	35293	Fill	35315		35316; 35317	Structure	35293
35	35294	Cut	35593			Ring ditch	35294
35	35295	Fill	35353		35294	Secondary fill	35295
35	35296	Fill	35288		35288	Primary fill	35296
35	35297	VOID					35297
35	35298	Fill	35299	35264	35300	Secondary fill	35298
35	35299	Fill	35300		35300	Primary fill	35299
35	35300	Cut	35373			Ditch	35300
35	35301	Fill	35304		35304	Post pipe	35301
35	35302	VOID					35302
35	35303	Fill	35301		35304	Post packing	35303

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
35	35304	Cut	35314			Posthole	35304
35	35305	Fill	35306		35306	Post packing	35305
35	35306	Cut	35314			Posthole	35306
35	35307	Fill	35308		35308	Post packing	35307
35	35308	Cut	35314			Posthole	35308
35	35309	Fill	35310		35310	Primary fill	35309
35	35310	Cut	35314			Posthole	35310
35	35311	Fill	35312		35312	Primary fill	35311
35	35312	Cut	35314			Posthole	35312
35	35313	Fill	35219		35319	Primary fill	35313
35	35314	Group	35366			Group	35314
35	35315	Fill	35316		35316	Primary fill	35315
35	35316	Cut	35002			Pit	35316
35	35317	Cut	35002			Ditch	35317
35	35318	Cut	35002			Ditch	35318
35	35319	Cut	35314			Posthole	35319
35	35320	Fill	35321		35321	Primary fill	35320
35	35321	Cut	35314			Posthole	35321
35	35322	Fill	35325		35325	Post pipe	35322
35	35323	VOID					35323
35	35324	Fill	35322		35325	Post packing	35324
35	35325	Cut	35314			Posthole	35325
35	35326	Fill	35334		35334	Post packing	35326
35	35327	Fill	35317		35317	Primary fill	35327
35	35328	cut	35417			Ditch	35328
35	35329	Fill	35330		35318	Tertiary fill	35329
35	35330	Fill	35331		35318	Secondary fill	35330
35	35331	Fill	35332		35318	Primary fill	35331
35	35332	Fill	35333		35318	Lens	35332
35	35333	Fill	35318		35318	Slump	35333
35	35334	Cut	35314			Posthole	35334
35	35335	Fill	35336		35336	Post packing	35335
35	35336	Cut	35314			Posthole	35336
35	35337	Fill	35338		35338	Post packing	35337
35	35338	Cut	35314			Posthole	35338
35	35339	Fill	35342		35342	Post pipe	35339
35	35340	VOID					35340
35	35341	Fill	35339		35342	Post packing	35341
35	35342	Cut	35314			Posthole	35342
35	35343	Fill	35344		35344	Post packing	35343
35	35344	Cut	35314			Posthole	35344
35	35345	Fill	35346		35346	Post packing	35345
35	35346	Cut	35314			Posthole	35346
35	35347	Fill	35348		35348	Primary fill	35347
35	35348	Cut	35002			Pit	35348
35	35349	Fill	35350	35414	35328	Tertiary fill	35349
35	35350	Fill	35351		35328	Secondary fill	35350
35	35351	Fill	35328		35328	Primary fill	35351
35	35352						35352
35	35353	Fill	35294		35294	Primary fill	35353
35	35354	Cut	35364			Ring ditch	35354
35	35355	Fill	35354		35354	Primary fill	35355
35	35356	Cut	35364			Ring ditch	35356
35	35357	Fill	35356		35356	Primary fill	35357
35	35358	Cut	35364			Ring ditch	35358
35	35359	Fill	35358		35358	Primary fill	35359
35	35360	Cut	35364			Ring ditch	35360
35	35361	Fill	35360		35360	Primary fill	35361
35	35362	Cut	35364			Ring ditch	35362
35	35363	Fill	35362		35362	Primary fill	35363
35	35364	Group	35002			Group	35364
35	35365	Layer	35002			Floor surface	35365
35	35366	Layer	35115			Tertiary fill	35366
35	35367	Cut	35593			Ring ditch	35367
35	35368	Fill	35392		35367	Secondary fill	35368
35	35369	Cut	35002			Furrow	35369
35	35370	Fill	35369		35369	Primary fill	35370
35	35371	Fill	35286			Bonding material	35371
35	35372	Structure	35286			Foundation	35372
35	35373	Group	35002			Ditch	35373
35	35374	Fill	35375		35375	Primary fill	35374
35	35375	Cut	35597			Ring ditch	35375
35	35376	Fill	35377		35378	Secondary fill	35376
35	35377	Fill	35378		35378	Primary fill	35377
35	35378	Cut	35597			Ring ditch	35378
35	35379	Fill	35380		35381	Secondary fill	35379
35	35380	Fill	35381		35381	Primary fill	35380
35	35381	Cut	35002			Ring ditch	35381
35	35382	Fill	35383		35383	Primary fill	35382
35	35383	Cut	35597			Ring ditch	35383
35	35384	Cut	35389			Ditch	35384
35	35385	Fill	35384		35384	Primary fill	35385
35	35386	Fill	35385		35384	Secondary fill	35386
35	35387	Fill	35386		35384	Tertiary fill	35387
35	35388	Cut	35391			Ditch	35388
35	35389	Fill	35384		35388	Primary fill	35389
35	35390	Cut	35002			Ditch	35390
35	35391	Fill	35390	35388	35390	Primary fill	35391
35	35392	Fill	35367		35367	Primary fill	35392
35	35393	Layer	35002			Spread	35393
35	35394	Fill	35395		35395	Primary fill	35394
35	35395	Cut	35002			Posthole	35395
35	35396	Fill	35397		35397	Primary fill	35396
35	35397	Cut	35002			Posthole	35397
35	35398	Fill	35399		35399	Primary fill	35398
35	35399	Cut	35002			Posthole	35399
35	35400	Fill	35401		35401	Primary fill	35400
35	35401	Cut	35002			Posthole	35401
35	35402	Fill	35403		35403	Primary fill	35402
35	35403	Cut	35002			Posthole	35403
35	35404	Fill	35405		35405	Primary fill	35404
35	35405	Cut	35002			Posthole	35405
35	35406	Fill	35407		35407	Primary fill	35406
35	35407	Cut	35002			Posthole	35407
35	35408	Fill	35409		35409	Primary fill	35408

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
35	35409	Cut	35002			Posthole	35409
35	35410	Fill	35411		35411	Primary fill	35410
35	35411	Cut	35002			Posthole	35411
35	35412	Cut	35419			Ditch	35412
35	35413	Cut	35002			Pit	35413
35	35414	Cut	35349			Pit	35414
35	35415	Fill	35416		35412	Secondary fill	35415
35	35416	Fill	35412		35412	Primary fill	35416
35	35417	Fill	35418	35328	35413	Secondary fill	35417
35	35418	Fill	35413		35413	Primary fill	35418
35	35419	Fill	35414	35412	35414	Primary fill	35419
35	35420	Fill	35284		35284	Primary fill	35420
35	35421	Cut	35426			Ditch	35421
35	35422	Fill	35421		35421	Primary fill	35422
35	35423	Cut	35002			Ditch	35423
35	35424	Fill	35423		35423	Primary fill	35424
35	35425	Cut	35364			Ring ditch	35425
35	35426	Fill	35425		35425	Primary fill	35426
35	35427	Cut	35181			Ditch	35427
35	35428	Fill	35429		35427	Secondary fill	35428
35	35429	Fill	35427		35427	Primary fill	35429
35	35430	Cut	35002			Ditch	35430
35	35431	Fill	35435	35432	35430	Secondary fill	35431
35	35432	Cut	35431			Pit	35432
35	35433	Fill	35432		35432	Primary fill	35433
35	35434	Layer	35002			Natural	35434
35	35435	Fill	35430		35430	Primary fill	35435
35	35436	Layer	35476			Foundation	35436
35	35437	Layer	35476			Structure	35437
35	35438	Fill	35439		35439	Primary fill	35438
35	35439	Cut	35468			Ditch	35439
35	35440	Fill	35441		35441	Primary fill	35440
35	35441	Cut	35442			Pit	35441
35	35442	Fill	35443	35441; 35447	35444	Secondary fill	35442
35	35443	Fill	35444		35444	Primary fill	35443
35	35444	Cut	35002			Ditch	35444
35	35445	Fill	35446		35447	Secondary fill	35445
35	35446	Fill	35447		35447	Primary fill	35446
35	35447	Cut	35442			Ditch	35447
35	35448	Layer	35449			Spread	35448
35	35449	Fill	35450		35450	Secondary fill	35449
35	35450	Cut	35465			Pit	35450
35	35451	Layer	35452		35465	Secondary fill	35451
35	35452	Fill	35453		35453	Secondary fill	35452
35	35453	Cut	35465			Pit	35453
35	35454	Layer	35455			Secondary fill	35454
35	35455	Fill	35456		35456	Primary fill	35455
35	35456	Cut	35465			Pit	35456
35	35457	Fill	35458		35465	Secondary fill	35457
35	35458	Fill	35459		35459	Primary fill	35458
35	35459	Cut	35465			Pit	35459
35	35460	Fill	35461		35461	Primary fill	35460
35	35461	Cut	35002			Pit	35461
35	35462	Fill	35463		35464	Secondary fill	35462
35	35463	Fill	35464		35464	Primary fill	35463
35	35464	Cut	35002			Pit	35464
35	35465	Cut	35002			Pit	35465
35	35466	Fill	35467		35467	Primary fill	35466
35	35467	Cut	35474			Ditch	35467
35	35468	Fill	35469	35439	35469	Primary fill	35468
35	35469	Cut	35181			Terminus	35469
35	35470	Fill	35471		35471	Primary fill	35470
35	35471	Cut	35472			Pit	35471
35	35472	Fill	35473	35471	35473	Primary fill	35472
35	35473	Cut	35002			Ditch	35473
35	35474	Fill	35475	35467	35475	Primary fill	35474
35	35475	Cut	35002			Terminus	35475
35	35476	Layer	35530			Levelling	35476
35	35477	cut	35002			Ditch	35477
35	35478	Fill	35477		35477	Tertiary fill	35478
35	35479	Cut	35002			Ditch	35479
35	35480	Fill	35479		35479	Primary fill	35480
35	35481	Cut	35002			Ditch	35481
35	35482	Fill	35482		35481		35482
35	35483	Layer	35002			Palaeosol	35483
35	35484	Fill	35482		35481		35484
35	35485	Fill	35484		35481		35485
35	35486	Fill	35487		35487	Primary fill	35486
35	35487	Cut	35488			Ditch	35487
35	35488	Fill	35489	35487	35489	Primary fill	35488
35	35489	Cut	35002			Ditch	35489
35	35490	Cut	35002			Ditch	35490
35	35491	Fill	35490		35490	Primary fill	35491
35	35492	Cut	35002			Ditch	35492
35	35493	Fill	35492		35492	Primary fill	35493
35	35494	Cut	35002			Ditch	35494
35	35495	Fill	35494		35494	Primary fill	35495
35	35496	Layer	35498			Bonding material	35496
35	35497	Layer	35498			Bonding material	35497
35	35498	Fill	35529		35429	Fire pit	35498
35	35499	Layer	35503			Levelling	35499
35	35500	Layer	35502			Natural	35500
35	35501	Layer	35500				35501
35	35502	Layer	35002				35502
35	35503	Fill	35504		35504		35503
35	35504	Cut	35002				35504
35	35505	Fill	35506		35506		35505
35	35506	Cut	35002				35506
35	35507	Group	35508		35465	Spread	35507
35	35508	Group	35509		35465	Secondary fill	35508
35	35509	Group	35465		35465		35509
35	35510	Fill	35511	35528	35511	Primary fill	35510
35	35511	Cut	35002			Pit	35511
35	35512	Cut	35524			Ditch	35512
35	35513	Fill	35514		35514	Primary fill	35513

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
35	35514	Cut	35002			Pit	35514
35	35515	Fill	35516		35516	Primary fill	35515
35	35516	Cut	35269			Ard mark or plough scar	35516
35	35517	Fill	35518		35518	Primary fill	35517
35	35518	Cut	35269			Ard mark or plough scar	35518
35	35519	Fill	35520		35522	Tertiary fill	35519
35	35520	Fill	35521		35522	Secondary fill	35520
35	35521	Fill	35522		35522	Primary fill	35521
35	35522	Cut	35527			Ditch	35522
35	35523	Cut	35002			Ditch	35523
35	35524	Fill	35523	35512	35523	Primary fill	35524
35	35525	Fill	35512		35512	Primary fill	35525
35	35526	Fill	35528		35528	Primary fill	35526
35	35527	Layer	35002	35522		Natural feature	35527
35	35528	Cut	35510			Pit	35528
35	35529	Cut	35499			Ditch	35529
35	35530	Cut	35002			Posthole	35530
35	35531	Fill	35532		35532	Primary fill	35531
35	35532	Cut	35002			Pit	35532
35	35533	Fill				Primary fill	35533
35	35534	Cut	35002			Fire pit or hearth	35534
35	35535	Fill	35534		35534	Primary fill	35535
35	35536	Fill	35535		35534	Secondary fill	35536
35	35537	Fill	35536		35534	Tertiary fill	35537
35	35538	Fill	35537		35534	Tertiary fill	35538
35	35539	Fill	35540		35540	Primary fill	35539
35	35540	Cut	35002			Posthole	35540
35	35541	Fill	35542		35542	Primary fill	35541
35	35542	Cut	35002			Posthole	35542
35	35543	Fill	35544		35544	Primary fill	35543
35	35544	Cut	35002			Posthole	35544
35	35545	Fill	35546		35547	Post pipe	35545
35	35546	Fill	35547		35547	Post packing	35546
35	35547	Cut	35002			Posthole	35547
35	35548	Fill	35549			Primary fill	35548
35	35549	Cut	35002			Posthole	35549
35	35550		35551			Primary fill	35550
35	35551		35002				35551
35	35552	Fill	35553		35553	Primary fill	35552
35	35553	Cut	35002			Pit	35553
35	35554	Fill	35555		35555	Primary fill	35554
35	35555	Cut	35002			Posthole	35555
35	35556	Fill	35557		35557	Primary fill	35556
35	35557	Cut	35002			Posthole	35557
35	35558	Fill	35559		35559	Primary fill	35558
35	35559	Cut	35002			Posthole	35559
35	35560	Fill	35561		35561	Primary fill	35560
35	35561	Cut	35002			Pit	35561
35	35562	Fill	35563	35565	35563	Primary fill	35562
35	35563	Cut	35002			Pit	35563
35	35564	Fill	35565	35567	35565	Primary fill	35564
35	35565	Cut	35562			Ditch	35565
35	35566	Fill	35567		35567	Primary fill	35566
35	35567	Cut	35564			Ditch	35567
35	35568	Fill	35569		35570	Secondary fill	35568
35	35569	Fill	35570		35570	Primary fill	35569
35	35570	Cut	35002			Ditch	35570
35	35571	Fill	35572		35572	Primary fill	35571
35	35572	Cut	35002			Ditch	35572
35	35573	Fill	35574		35574	Primary fill	35573
35	35574	Cut	35002			Pit	35574
35	35575	Fill	35576		35576	Primary fill	35575
35	35576	Cut	35002			Pit	35576
35	35577	Cut	35002			Ditch	35577
35	35578	Fill	35577		35577	Primary fill	35578
35	35579	Fill	35578	35580	35577	Secondary fill	35579
35	35580	Cut	35579			Ditch	35580
35	35581	Fill	35580		35580	Primary fill	35581
35	35582	Fill	35581	35583	35580	Secondary fill	35582
35	35583	Cut	35582			Recut	35583
35	35584	Fill	35583		35583	Primary fill	35584
35	35585	Fill	35584		35583	Secondary fill	35585
35	35586	VOID					35586
35	35587	VOID					35587
35	35588	VOID					35588
35	35589	VOID					35589
35	35590	Cut	35002				35590
35	35591	Fill	35590		35590	Ditch	35591
35	35592	Unstrat. finds				Unstrat finds	35592
35	35593	Group	35002			Group for penannular ditch	35593
35	35594	Group	35225			Group for ditch	35594
35	35595	Group	35002			Group ford ditch	35595
35	35596	Group	35133			Group for ditch	35596
35	35597	Group	35002			Group for ring ditch	35597
35	35598	VOID					35598
35	35599	Group	35002			Group for ditch	35599
35	35600	VOID					35600
35	35601	Cut	35002			Cut of ring ditch	35601
35	35602	Group				Group for ditch	35602
35	35603	Group				Group for ditch	35603
35	35604	Group				Group for ditch	35604
35	35605	Group				Group for ditch	35605
35	35606	Group				Group for ditch or pit	35606
35	35607	Group				Group for ditch	35607
35	35608	Group				Group for ditch	35608
35	35609	Group				Group for ditch	35609
35	35610	Group				Group for pits	35610
35	35611	Group				Group for pit	35611
35	35612	Group				Group for ditch	35612
35	35613	Group				Group for ns ditch	35613
36	119126	Layer	119135			Topsoil	119126
36	119127	Layer				Subsoil	119127
36	119128	Layer	119136			Natural	119128
36	119129	Cut	119128			Ditch	119129
36	119130	Fill	119129		119129	Ditch	119130

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
36	119131	Layer	119128			Layer	119131
36	119132	Fill	119133		119133	Lower fill of a ditch	119132
36	119133	Cut	119128			Cut of ditch	119133
36	119134	Fill	119132		119133	Upper fill of a ditch	119134
36	119135	Cut and Fill	119127			Field drain	119135
36	119136	Layer				Natural	119136
36	119137	Cut	120024			Ditch	119137
36	119138	Fill	119137		119137	Fill of ditch	119138
36	119139	Fill	119175		119168	Fill of ditch	119139
36	119140	Cut	119128			Ditch	119140
36	119141	Cut	120024			Ditch	119141
36	119142	Fill	119141		119141	Fill of ditch	119142
36	119143	Cut	120020			Cut of ditch	119143
36	119144	Fill	119145		119143	Fill of ditch	119144
36	119145	Fill	119143		119143	Fill of ditch	119145
36	119146	Fill	119159		119147	Fill of pit	119146
36	119147	Cut	119128			Pit	119147
36	119148	Fill	119149		119149	Fill of ditch	119148
36	119149	Cut	119146			Cut of ditch	119149
36	119150	Fill	119229			Fill of linear	119150
36	119151	Fill	119158		119152	Fill of ditch	119151
36	119152	Cut	119154			Cut of ditch	119152
36	119153	Cut	119128			Cut of ditch	119153
36	119154	Fill	119153	119152	119153	Fill of ditch	119154
36	119155	Cut	119157			Cut of ditch	119155
36	119156	Fill	119155		119155	Fill of ditch	119156
36	119157	Layer	119128	119155		Backfill	119157
36	119158	Fill	119152		119152	Fill of ditch	119158
36	119159	Fill	119147		119147	Fill of pit	119159
36	119160	Fill	119161		119161	Fill of ditch	119160
36	119161	Cut	119842			Ditch	119161
36	119162	Fill	119163		119163	Fill of ditch ring ditch	119162
36	119163	Cut	119840			Ditch ring ditch	119163
36	119164	Cut	119167			Ditch	119164
36	119165	Fill	119164		119164	Fill of ditch	119165
36	119166	Cut	119804			Enclosure ditch	119166
36	119167	Fill	119166	119164	119166	Fill of ditch possible enclosure	119167
36	119168	Cut	119179; 119173			Cut of ditch	119168
36	119169	Cut	120024			Ditch terminus	119169
36	119170	Fill	119169		119169	Fill of ditch	119170
36	119171	Cut	119128			Cut of ditch	119171
36	119172	Cut	119182`			Cut of ditch	119172
36	119173	Fill	119174	119168	119174	Fill of ditch	119173
36	119174	Cut	119128			Cut of ditch	119174
36	119175	Fill	119176		119168	Fill of ditch	119175
36	119176	Fill	119177		119168	Fill of ditch	119176
36	119177	Fill	119168		119168	Fill of ditch	119177
36	119178	Cut	119128			Ditch	119178
36	119179	Fill	119178		119178	Fill of ditch	119179
36	119180	Cut	119182			Recut of ditch	119180
36	119181	Fill	119172		119172	Fill of ditch	119181
36	119182	Fill	119140	119172	119140	Fill of ditch	119182
36	119183	Fill	119180		119180	Fill of recut	119183
36	119184	Cut	119128			Fill of recut	119184
36	119185	Fill	119184	119186	119184	Fill of ditch	119185
36	119186	Cut	119185			Recut	119186
36	119187	Fill	119186		119186	Fill of recut	119187
36	119188	Cut	119128			Cut of ditch	119188
36	119189	Fill	119188		119188	Fill of ditch	119189
36	119190	Fill	119191		119191	Fill of ditch	119190
36	119191	Cut	119146			Cut of ditch	119191
36	119192	Fill	119193		119193	Fill of ditch	119192
36	119193	Cut	119128			Cut of ditch	119193
36	119194	Fill	119195		119195	Fill of ditch	119194
36	119195	Cut	119842			Ditch	119195
36	119196	Fill	119197		119197	Fill of ditch	119196
36	119197	Cut	119194			Ditch	119197
36	119198	Cut	119201			Ditch	119198
36	119199	Fill	119198		119198	Fill of ditch	119199
36	119200	Cut	119146			Cut of ditch	119200
36	119201	Fill	119200		119200	Cut of ditch	119201
36	119202	Cut	120022			Enclosure ditch	119202
36	119203	Fill	119204		119204	Fill of ditch terminus	119203
36	119204	Cut	119842			Ditch terminus	119204
36	119205	Fill	119206		119202	Upper fill of enclosure ditch	119205
36	119206	Fill	119207		119202	Middle fill of enclosure ditch	119206
36	119207	Fill	119202		119202	Basal fill of enclosure ditch	119207
36	119208	Cut	119128			Ditch	119208
36	119209	Fill	119210	119214	119210	Fill of pit or fill of ditch	119209
36	119210	Cut	119222			Cut of ditch or cut of pit	119210
36	119211	Fill	119212		119212	Fill of ditch	119211
36	119212	Cut	119215			Ditch	119212
36	119213	Fill	119214		119214	Fill of recut	119213
36	119214	Cut	119209			Recut	119214
36	119215	Fill	119216	119212	119216	Fill of ditch terminus	119215
36	119216	Cut	119128			Cut of ditch terminus	119216
36	119217	Fill	119150			Upper fill of ditch	119217
36	119218	Cut	119128			Ditch	119218
36	119219	Fill	119118		119218	Fill of ditch	119219
36	119220	Cut	119128			Cut of ditch	119220
36	119221	Fill	119220		119220	Fill of ditch	119221
36	119222	Fill	119208		119208	Fill of ditch	119222
36	119223	Fill	119230		119224	Ditch	119223
36	119224	Cut	119225			Ditch	119224
36	119225	Fill	119226		119226	Fill of ditch	119225
36	119226	Cut	119840			Ditch	119226
36	119227	Fill	119228		119228	Fill of ditch	119227
36	119228	Cut	119201			Cut of ditch	119228
36	119229	Fill	119171		119171	Fill of ditch	119229
36	119230	Fill	119224		119224	Fill of ditch	119230
36	119231	Fill	119232		119234	Fill of enclosure ditch	119231
36	119232	Fill	119233		119234	Fill of enclosure ditch	119232
36	119233	Fill	119234		119234	Fill of enclosure ditch	119233
36	119234	Cut	120022			Cut of enclosure ditch	119234
36	119235	Fill	119236		119236	Fill of pit or natural feature	119235

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
36	119236	Cut	119217			Cut of pit or tree throw	119236
36	119237	Cut	119128			Enclosure ditch or boundary ditch	119237
36	119238	Fill	119237		119237	Enclosure ditch or boundary fill of ditch	119238
36	119239	Layer					119239
36	119240	Cut	119128			Ditch terminus	119240
36	119241	Fill	119240		119240		119241
36	119242	VOID					119242
36	119243	Cut	119128			Cut of enclosure ditch	119243
36	119244	Fill	119245		119243	Fill of enclosure ditch	119244
36	119245	Fill	119246		119243	Fill of enclosure ditch	119245
36	119246	Fill	119243		119243	Enclosure ditch basal fill	119246
36	119247	Cut	119804			Posthole	119247
36	119248	Fill	119247		119247	Fill of posthole	119248
36	119249	Cut	119274			Cut of pit	119249
36	119250	Fill	119249	119251	119249	Fill of pit	119250
36	119251	Cut	119250			Cut of ditch	119251
36	119252	Fill	119251		119151	Fill of ditch	119252
36	119253	Fill	119252		119251	Fill of ditch	119253
36	119254	Cut	119804			Enclosure or boundary ditch	119254
36	119255	Fill	119254		119254	Enclosure or boundary fill of ditch	119255
36	119256	Fill	119257		119257	Fill of ditch	119256
36	119257	Cut	119258			Cut of ditch	119257
36	119258	Fill	119259	119257	119260	Fill of ditch	119258
36	119259	Fill	119261		119260	Fill of ditch	119259
36	119260	Cut	119271			Cut of ditch	119260
36	119261	Fill	119264		119260	Fill of ditch	119261
36	119262	Cut	119128			Pit or ditch	119262
36	119263	Fill	119262		119262	Fill of pit or fill of ditch	119263
36	119264	Fill	119260		119260	Primary fill of ditch	119264
36	119265	Layer	119263				119265
36	119266	Cut	119295			Cut of ditch	119266
36	119267	Fill	119266	119268	119266	Fill of ditch	119267
36	119268	Cut	119267			Cut of ditch	119268
36	119269	Fill	119268		119268	Lower fill of ditch 119268	119269
36	119270	Fill	119269		119268	Fill of ditch	119270
36	119271	Fill	119272	119260	119272	Fill of ditch terminus	119271
36	119272	Cut	119128			Cut of ditch terminus	119272
36	119273	Cut	119258			Cut of ditch	119273
36	119274	Fill	119273		119273	Fill of ditch	119274
36	119275	Cut	119285; 119277			Cut of pit	119275
36	119276	Fill	119283		119275	Fill of pit	119276
36	119277	Cut	119288; 119289			Cut of ditch	119277
36	119278	Fill	119277	119275	119277	Fill of ditch	119278
36	119279	Fill	119280		119280	Ditch	119279
36	119280	Cut	119173			Ditch	119280
36	119281	Fill	119298		119298	Ditch fill	119281
36	119282	Cut	119128			Ditch	119282
36	119283	Fill	119284		119275	Middle fill of pit 119275	119283
36	119284	Fill	119275		119275	Lower fill of pit	119284
36	119285	Cut	119288; 119289			Cut of ditch or cut of pit	119285
36	119286	Fill	119285	119275	119285	Fill of ditch ? or fill of pit	119286
36	119287	Cut	119173			Cut of ditch	119287
36	119288	Fill	119287	119288; 119289	119287	Fill of ditch	119288
36	119289	Fill	119128	119288; 119289	119287	Fill of ditch	119289
36	119290	Cut	119128			Ditch	119290
36	119291	Fill	119292		119290	Upper fill of ditch	119291
36	119292	Fill	119290		119290	Lower fill of ditch	119292
36	119293	Cut	119297			Cut of ditch	119293
36	119294	Fill	119293		119293	Lower fill of ditch	119294
36	119295	Fill	119294		119293	Fill of ditch	119295
36	119296	Cut	119128			Pit	119296
36	119297	Fill	119296	119293	119296	Fill of pit	119297
36	119298	Fill	119282		119282	Fill of ditch (?)	119298
36	119299	Cut	119840			Cut of ditch	119299
36	119801	Cut	119804			Cut of ditch	119801
36	119802	Fill	119801		119801	Fill of ditch	119802
36	119803	Fill	119299		119299	Fill of ditch	119803
36	119804	Fill	119803	119815; 119801	119299	Upper fill of ditch	119804
36	119805	Cut	120001				119805
36	119806	Cut	119849			Ditch ? or part of ring ditch	119806
36	119807	Cut	119128			Ditch?	119807
36	119808	Cut	120002				119808
36	119809	Cut	119128				119809
36	119810	Cut	119128				119810
36	119811	Cut	119128				119811
36	119812	Fill	119813		119812	Fill of pit	119812
36	119813	Cut	119128			Cut of pit	119813
36	119814	Fill	119831		119815	Ditch	119814
36	119815	Cut	119804			Ditch	119815
36	119816	Fill	119817		119817	Fill of ditch	119816
36	119817	Cut	119828			Ring ditch	119817
36	119818	Cut	120019				119818
36	119819	Cut	120004				119819
36	119820	Cut	119128				119820
36	119821	Cut	120014				119821
36	119822	Cut	120012				119822
36	119823	Cut	119128				119823
36	119824	Cut	120006				119824
36	119825	Cut	119128			Ditch possible enclosure ditch	119825
36	119826	Fill	119825		119827	Fill of ditch	119826
36	119827	Cut	119128			Ditch	119827
36	119828	Fill	119827	119829	119827	Ditch	119828
36	119829	Cut	119828			Pit	119829
36	119830	Fill	119829		119829	Fill of pit	119830
36	119831	Fill	119815		119815	Fill of ditch	119831
36	119832	Fill	119833		119833	Fill of ditch	119832
36	119833	Cut	119840				119833
36	119834	Fill	119835		119835		119834
36	119835	Cut	119842			Curvilinear feature associated with ring ditch	119835
36	119836	Fill	119837		119837	Ring cut of ditch 119837 fill	119836
36	119837	Cut	119840			Ring cut of ditch	119837
36	119838	Layer	119128			Layer a part of natural	119838
36	119839	Layer	119830			Layer	119839
36	119840	Group	119128			Ring ditch	119840
36	119841	Cut	119128			Pit ?	119841

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
36	119842	Group	119128			Ditch	119842
36	119843	Fill	119818		119818		119843
36	119844	Fill	119822		119822		119844
36	119845	Fill	119810		119810		119845
36	119846	Fill	119811		119811		119846
36	119847	Cut	119128			Ditch	119847
36	119848	Fill	119806		119806	Primary fill	119848
36	119849	Fill	119807	119806	119807	Primary fill	119849
36	120001	Fill	119847	119805	119847	Primary fill	120001
36	120002	Fill	119805	119808	119805	Primary fill	120002
36	120003	Fill	119808		119808	Primary fill	120003
36	120004	Fill	119809		119809	Primary fill	120004
36	120005	Fill	119811		119811	Primary fill	120005
36	120006	Fill	120008	119824	119822	Upper fill or recut	120006
36	120007	Fill	120009		118922	Middle fill	120007
36	120008	Fill	120007		118922	Upper fill	120008
36	120009	Fill	120010		118922	Secondary fill	120009
36	120010	Fill	119822		118922	Primary fill	120010
36	120011	Fill	119824		119824	Primary fill	120011
36	120012	Fill	119823	119822	119823	Primary fill	120012
36	120013	Fill	119821		119821	Primary fill	120013
36	120014	Fill	120015	119821	119820	Upper fill	120014
36	120015	Fill	120016		119820	Middle fill	120015
36	120016	Fill	119820		119820	Primary fill	120016
36	120017	Fill	120018		119818	Upper fill	120017
36	120018	Fill	119819		119818	Primary fill	120018
36	120019	Fill	120004		119819	Primary fill	120019
36	120020	Group	119804			Ditch	120020
36	120021	Group				Ditch	120021
36	120022	Group	119128			Ditch	120022
36	120023	Group	119146			Ditch	120023
36	120024	Group	119128			Ditch	120024
36	120025	Group					120025
36	120026	Group					120026
36	120027	Group					120027
36	120028	Group					120028
36	120029	Group					120029
36	120030	Group					120030
36	120031	Group					120031
36	120032	Cut				Cut of ditch	120032
36	120033	Fill	119149	119149	120032	Fill of ditch	120033
36	120034	Group					120034
36	120035	Group					120035
36	120036	Group				Group for feature	120036
47	119051	Layer	119052			Topsoil	119051
47	119052	Layer				Subsoil	119052
47	119053	Layer				Natural	119053
47	119054	Group	119101			Enclosure	119054
47	119055	Cut	119053			Cut	119055
47	119056	Fill	119055	119083	119055	Primary fill	119056
47	119057	Cut	119053			Ring ditch	119057
47	119058	Fill	119057		119057	Primary fill	119058
47	119059	Cut	119053			Ring ditch	119059
47	119060	Fill	119059		119059	Fill	119060
47	119061	Cut	119053			Cut	119061
47	119062	Fill	119061		119061	Fill	119062
47	119063	Cut	119053			Ring ditch	119063
47	119064	Fill	119063		119054	Primary fill	119064
47	119065	Cut	119053			Ring ditch	119065
47	119066	Fill	119065	119067	119065	Fill	119066
47	119067	Cut	119066			Posthole	119067
47	119068	Fill	119067		119067	Fill of posthole	119068
47	119069	Fill	119070		119070	Primary fill	119069
47	119070	Cut	119053			Ring ditch	119070
47	119071	Fill	119072		119072	Fill	119071
47	119072	Cut	119053			Ring ditch	119072
47	119073	Fill	119074		119074	Fill	119073
47	119074	Cut	119053			Ring ditch	119074
47	119075	Fill	119076		119076	Fill	119075
47	119076	Cut	119053			Ring ditch	119076
47	119077	Fill	119078		119078	Fill	119077
47	119078	Cut	119052			Ring ditch	119078
47	119079	Cut	119053			Cut	119079
47	119080	Fill	119079		119079	Fill	119080
47	119081	Fill	119082		119082	Fill	119081
47	119082	Cut	119053			Posthole	119082
47	119083	Cut	119056			Posthole	119083
47	119084	Fill	119083		119083	Fill	119084
47	119085	Fill	119086		119086	Fill	119085
47	119086	Cut	119053			Posthole	119086
47	119087	Fill	119053			Fill	119087
47	119088	Fill	119053			Fill	119088
47	119089	Fill	119090		119090	Fill	119089
47	119090	Cut	119053			Posthole	119090
47	119091	Fill	119053			Fill	119091
47	119092	Fill	119053			Fill	119092
47	119093	Cut	119053			Ring ditch	119093
47	119094	Fill	119093		119094	Fill	119094
47	119095	Fill	119053		?	Fill	119095
47	119096	Cut	119053			Cut	119096
47	119097	Fill	119096		119096	Fill	119097
47	119098	Fill	119053			Fill	119098
47	119099	Fill	119053			Fill	119099
47	119100	VOID					119100
47	119101	Group	119053			Group for ring ditch	119101
47	119102	Group	119101			Group for ring ditch	119102
47	119103	Group	119101			Group for ring ditch	119103
51	51000	Layer				Topsoil	51000
51	51001	Layer				Subsoil	51001
51	51002	Layer				Natural	51002
51	51003	Unstrat. finds				Unstrat finds	51003
51	51004	Cut	51002			Enclosure ditch	51004
51	51005	Fill	51022		51004	Secondary fill	51005
51	51006	Cut	51002			Boundary ditch	51006
51	51007	Cut	51002			Ditch	51007

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
51	51008	Fill	51007		51007	Fill of ditch	51008
51	51009	Cut	51002			Ditch	51009
51	51010	Cut				Land drain	51010
51	51011	Cut	51013			Ditch	51011
51	51012	Fill	51006		51006	Fill of ditch	51012
51	51013	Fill	51012		51006	Redeposited natural	51013
51	51014	Fill	51011		51011	Slump	51014
51	51015	Fill	51009		51009	Primary silting	51015
51	51016	Fill	51015		51009	Slump	51016
51	51017	Fill	51016		51009	Colluvium	51017
51	51018	Cut	51002			Ditch	51018
51	51019	Fill	51018		51018	Primary fill of ditch	51019
51	51020	Fill	51019		51018	Slump	51020
51	51021	Fill	51020		51018	Slump	51021
51	51022	Fill	51004		51004	Slump	51022
51	51023	Fill	51005		51004	Backfill or dump	51023
51	51024	Fill	51023		51004	Fill	51024
51	51025	Group				Group for boundary ditch	51025
51	51026	Group				Group for enclosure ditch	51026
51	51027	Cut				Cut of ditch	51027
51	51028	Fill	51029		51027	Secondary fill	51028
51	51029	Fill		51055	51027	Primary fill	51029
51	51030	Cut	51002			Posthole	51030
51	51031	Fill	51002		51030	Fill of posthole	51031
51	51032	Cut	51002			Cut of ditch	51032
51	51033	Fill	51032		51032	Basal fill	51033
51	51034	Fill	51033		51032	Secondary fill	51034
51	51035	Cut	51043			Cut of ditch	51035
51	51036	Fill	51035		51035	Basal fill	51036
51	51037	Fill	51036		51035	Secondary fill	51037
51	51038	Cut	51002			Posthole	51038
51	51039	Fill	51038		51038	Fill of posthole	51039
51	51040	Cut	51002			Posthole	51040
51	51041	Fill	51040		51040	Fill of posthole	51041
51	51042	Fill	51034		51032	Tertiary fill	51042
51	51043	Fill	51042		51032	Upper fill	51043
51	51044	Cut	51002			Posthole	51044
51	51045	Fill	51044		51044	Fill of posthole	51045
51	51046	Cut	51047			Posthole	51046
51	51047	Fill	51046		51046	Fill of posthole	51047
51	51048	Cut	51002			Cut of slump or well	51048
51	51049	Fill	51108		51108	Fill of slump or well	51049
51	51050	Fill	51049		51108	Lens	51050
51	51051	Layer				Layer	51051
51	51052	Cut	51002			Ditch	51052
51	51053	Fill	51054		51052	Fill of ditch	51053
51	51054	Fill	51052		51052	Fill of ditch	51054
51	51055	Cut				Cut of ditch	51055
51	51056	Fill	51061	51052	51055	Fill of ditch	51056
51	51057	Cut	51002			Cut of pit	51057
51	51058	Fill	51057		51057	Fill of pit	51058
51	51059	Fill	51060; 51096	51117	51048	Fill of slump or well	51059
51	51060	Fill	51048		51048	Slump	51060
51	51061	Fill	51055		51055	Fill of ditch	51061
51	51062	Cut and Fill	51053			Field drain (cut and fill)	51062
51	51063	Cut	51069			Cut of ditch	51063
51	51064	Fill	51065		51068	Furrow	51064
51	51065	Fill	51066		51068	Fill of ditch	51065
51	51066	Fill	51095		51068	Fill of ditch (upper)	51066
51	51067	Fill	51063		51068	Fill of ditch (lower)	51067
51	51068	Cut	51002			Cut of ditch	51068
51	51069	Fill	51068		51068	Fill of ditch (lower)	51069
51	51070	Fill	51071		51068	Fill of ditch (upper)	51070
51	51071	Layer	51072		51068	Sediment layer	51071
51	51072	Layer	51073		51068	Lens	51072
51	51073	Layer	51069		51068	Lens	51073
51	51074	Fill	51064		51068	Field drain (cut and fill)	51074
51	51075	Cut	51002			Cut of posthole	51075
51	51076	Fill	51075		51075	Fill of posthole	51076
51	51077	Cut	51002			Cut of posthole	51077
51	51078	Fill	51077		51077	Fill of posthole	51078
51	51079	Cut	51002			Cut of posthole	51079
51	51080	Fill	51079		51079	Fill of posthole	51080
51	51081	Cut	51002			Cut of posthole	51081
51	51082	Fill	51093		51081	Fill of posthole	51082
51	51083	Cut	51002			Cut of posthole	51083
51	51084	Fill	51083		51083	Fill of posthole	51084
51	51085	Cut	81002			Cut of posthole	51085
51	51086	Fill	51094		51085	Fill of posthole	51086
51	51087	Cut	51002			Cut of posthole	51087
51	51088	Fill	51087		51087	Fill of posthole	51088
51	51089	Cut	51002			Cut of posthole	51089
51	51090	Fill	51089		51089	Fill of posthole	51090
51	51091	Cut	51002			Cut of ditch	51091
51	51092	Fill	51091		51091	Fill of ditch	51092
51	51093	Fill	51081		51081	Basal fill of posthole	51093
51	51094	Fill	51085		51085	Basal fill of posthole	51094
51	51095	Fill	51069		51068	Fill of ditch (lower)	51095
51	51096	Fill	51048		51048	Redeposited natural	51096
51	51097	Cut	51002			Cut of ring ditch (outer)	51097
51	51098	Fill	51099		51097	Fill of ring ditch	51098
51	51099	Fill	51097	51124	51097	Fill of ring ditch	51099
51	51100	Cut	51002			Cut of ring ditch (inner)	51100
51	51101	Fill	51100	51027	51100	Fill of ring ditch	51101
51	51102	Cut	51002			Cut of ditch	51102
51	51103	Fill	51101		51102	Fill of ditch	51103
51	51104	Cut	51002			Cut of pit	51104
51	51105	Fill	51004		51104	Fill of pit	51105
51	51106	Cut	51002			Cut of ring ditch	51106
51	51107	Fill	51002		51106	Fill of ring ditch	51107
51	51108	Cut	51049			Cut of pit	51108
51	51109	Cut	51002			Cut of ring ditch	51109
51	51110	Fill	51109		51109	Fill of ring ditch	51110
51	51111	Cut	51002			Cut of ring ditch	51111
51	51112	Fill	51111		51111	Fill of ring ditch	51112

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
51	51113	Fill	51112		51111	Secondary fill of ring ditch	51113
51	51114	VOID					51114
51	51115	Cut	51118			Recut of ring ditch	51115
51	51116	Fill	51115	51108	51115	Fill of recut ring ditch	51116
51	51117	Cut	51059			Enclosure ditch	51117
51	51118	Fill	51117	51115	51117	Fill of enclosure ditch	51118
51	51119	Layer	51049			Layer	51119
51	51120	Cut	51002			Cut of ring ditch	51120
51	51121	Fill	51120	51122	51120	Fill of ring ditch	51121
51	51122	Cut	51121			Cut of ring ditch	51122
51	51123	Fill	51121		51122	Fill of ring ditch	51123
51	51124	Cut	51099			Cut of ring ditch	51124
51	51125	Cut	51002			Cut of hearth or pit	51125
51	51126	Fill	51125		51125	Fill of hearth or pit	51126
51	51127	Cut	51002			Cut of posthole	51127
51	51128	Fill	51127		51127	Fill of posthole	51128
51	51129	Cut	51002			Cut of posthole	51129
51	51130	Fill	51129		51129	Fill of posthole	51130
51	51131	Cut	51002			Cut of posthole	51131
51	51132	Fill	51131		51131	Fill of posthole	51132
51	51133	Cut	51002			Cut of posthole	51133
51	51134	Fill	51133		51133	Fill of posthole	51134
51	51135	Fill	51136		51136	Fill of posthole	51135
51	51136	Cut	51002			Cut of posthole	51136
51	51137	Fill	51138		51138	Fill of posthole	51137
51	51138	Cut	51002			Cut of posthole	51138
51	51139	Fill	51140		51140	Fill of posthole	51139
51	51140	Cut	51002			Cut of posthole	51140
51	51141	Fill	51142		51142	Fill of posthole	51141
51	51142	Cut	51141			Cut of posthole	51142
51	51143	Fill	51144		51144	Fill of posthole	51143
51	51144	Cut	51002			Cut of posthole	51144
51	51145	Group				Group for curvilinear against southern baulk	51145
51	51146	Group				Group for postholes at eastern extent	51146
51	51147	Group				Group for postholes in central area	51147
51	51148	Group				Group possible well	51148
51	51149	Group				Group for ditch	51149
51	51150	Group				Group of postholes	51150
51	51151	Fill			51108	Fill of pit	51151
68	119300	Layer				Topsoil	119300
68	119301	Layer				Subsoil	119301
68	119302	Layer				Natural	119302
68	119303	Group	119314			Enclosure	119303
68	119304	Cut	119314			Enclosure	119304
68	119305	Fill	119304		119304	Ditch fill	119305
68	119306	Cut	119314			Cut of ditch	119306
68	119307	Fill	119306		119306	Fill of ditch	119307
68	119308	Fill	119309		119310	Secondary fill	119308
68	119309	Fill	119310		119310	Primary fill	119309
68	119310	Cut	119302			Pit	119310
68	119311	Fill	119312		119315	Fill of ditch	119311
68	119312	Fill	119313		119313	Primary fill	119312
68	119313	Cut	119314			Ditch	119313
68	119314	Fill	119315		119314	Fill of ditch	119314
68	119315	Cut	119302			Fill of ditch	119315
68	119316	Fill	119317	119319	119317	Fill of ditch	119316
68	119317	Cut	119314			Cut of ditch	119317
68	119318	Fill	119319		119319	Fill of ditch	119318
68	119319	Cut	119316			Linear	119319
68	119320	Fill	119338			Land drain	119320
68	119321	Fill	119305		119304	Fill	119321
68	119322	Cut	119314			Cut of ditch	119322
68	119323	Fill	119322		119322	Fill of ditch	119323
68	119324	Fill	119325		119325	Primary fill	119324
68	119325	Cut	119314			Cut of ditch	119325
68	119326	Fill	119327		119327	Fill of ditch	119326
68	119327	Cut	119314			Terminus	119327
68	119328	Cut	119302			Pit	119328
68	119329	Fill	119328		119328	Fill of pit	119329
68	119330	Fill	119331		119331	Fill of pit	119330
68	119331	Cut	119302			Cut of pit	119331
68	119332	Fill	119333		119333	Bioturbation	119332
68	119333	Cut	119302			Bioturbation	119333
68	119334	Fill	119335		119335	Fill of pit	119334
68	119335	Cut	119302			Cut of pit	119335
68	119336	Fill	119337		119337	Fill of pit	119336
68	119337	Cut	119302			Cut of pit	119337
68	119338	Fill	119339	119320	119339	Fill of ditch	119338
68	119339	Cut	119302			Cut of ditch	119339
68	119340	Fill	119341		119341	Fill of ditch	119340
68	119341	Cut	119302			Cut of ditch	119341
68	119342	Cut	119343			Cut of ditch	119342
68	119343	Fill	119449; 119437		119342	Fill of ditch	119343
68	119344	Cut					119344
68	119345	Fill			119344		119345
68	119346	Fill	119347		119347	Primary fill	119346
68	119347	Cut	119314			Cut of ring ditch	119347
68	119348	Fill	119349		119349	Fill of posthole	119348
68	119349	Cut	119302			Cut of posthole	119349
68	119350	Fill	119351		119351	Tertiary fill	119350
68	119351	Fill	119352		119353	Fill of ditch	119351
68	119352	Fill	119353		119353	Fill of enclosure	119352
68	119353	Cut	119302			Enclosure	119353
68	119354	Fill	119350		119353	Fill of ditch	119354
68	119355	Fill	119356		119356	Fill of posthole	119355
68	119356	Cut	119302			Posthole	119356
68	119357	Fill	119358		119358	Posthole	119357
68	119358	Cut	119302			Posthole	119358
68	119359	Cut	119449; 119437			Cut of ditch	119359
68	119360	Fill	119359		119359	Fill of ditch	119360
68	119361	Fill	119362		119362	Fill of posthole	119361
68	119362	Cut	119302			Cut of posthole	119362
68	119363	Finds			119303	Fill of ring ditch	119363
68	119364	Finds			119303	Fill of ring ditch	119364
68	119365	Fill	119366		119366	Fill of posthole	119365

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
68	119366	Cut	119420			Cut of posthole	119366
68	119367	Cut	119302			Cut of pit	119367
68	119368	Fill	119369		119369	Fill of pit	119368
68	119369	Fill	119367		119367	Fill of pit	119369
68	119370	Fill	119371		119371	Fill of ditch	119370
68	119371	Cut	119372			Cut of linear	119371
68	119372	Fill	119373			Fill of ditch	119372
68	119373	Cut	119449; 119437			Cut of ditch	119373
68	119374		119375				119374
68	119375		119368				119375
68	119376	Fill	119377			Ditch fill	119376
68	119377	Cut	119449; 119437			Enclosure	119377
68	119378	Fill	119379		119379	Fill of ditch	119378
68	119379	Cut	119302			Enclosure	119379
68	119380	Fill	119381		119381	Fill of pit	119380
68	119381	Cut	119314			Cut of pit	119381
68	119382	Fill	119383		119383	Fill of pit	119382
68	119383	Cut	119302			Cut of pit	119383
68	119384	Fill	119385		119385	Fill of ditch	119384
68	119385	Cut	119302			Cut of ditch	119385
68	119386	Fill	119387		119387	Fill of ditch	119386
68	119387	Cut	119302			Cut of ditch	119387
68	119388	Fill	119389		119389	Fill of ditch	119388
68	119389	Cut	119302			Cut of ditch	119389
68	119390	Fill	119391		119391	Fill of linear	119390
68	119391	Cut	119368			Enclosure	119391
68	119392	Cut	119302			Pit	119392
68	119393	Fill	119392	119401	119392	Fill of pit	119393
68	119394						119394
68	119395						119395
68	119396	Fill	119397		119397	Fill of ditch	119396
68	119397	Cut	119302			Cut of ditch	119397
68	119398	Fill	119399		119399	Fill of ditch	119398
68	119399	Cut	119449; 119437			Cut of ditch	119399
68	119400	Fill	119433		119433	Fill of ditch	119400
68	119401	Cut	119393			Posthole	119401
68	119402	Fill	119401		119401	Fill of posthole	119402
68	119403	Fill	119404		119405	Fill of pit	119403
68	119404	Fill	119410		119405	Fill of pit	119404
68	119405	Cut	119302			Pit	119405
68	119406	Cut	119302			Pit	119406
68	119407	Fill	119413		119406	Fill of pit	119407
68	119408	Fill	119409		119409	Fill of ditch	119408
68	119409	Cut	119302			Linear feature	119409
68	119410	Fill	119405		119405	Fill of pit	119410
68	119411	Fill	119412		119412	Fill of ditch	119411
68	119412	Cut	119302			Ditch	119412
68	119413	Fill	119414		119406	Fill of pit	119413
68	119414	Fill	119415		119406	Fill of pit	119414
68	119415	Fill	119406		119406	Primary fill of pit	119415
68	119416	Fill	119417		119417	Ditch fill	119416
68	119417	Cut	119302			Ditch	119417
68	119418	Fill	119419		119419	Fill of ditch	119418
68	119419	Cut	119368			Cut of ditch	119419
68	119420	Fill	119421	119366	119421	Fill of ditch	119420
68	119421	Cut	119368			Enclosure	119421
68	119422	Cut	119302			Pit	119422
68	119423	Fill	119422		119422	Fill of pit	119423
68	119424	Fill	119423		119422	Fill of pit	119424
68	119425	Cut	119302	119368		Enclosure	119425
68	119426	Fill	119425		119425	Fill of enclosure	119426
68	119427	Fill	119428		119428	Fill of ditch	119427
68	119428	Cut	119449; 119437			Ditch	119428
68	119429	Fill	119430		119430	Fill of ditch	119429
68	119430	Cut	119449; 119437			Ditch	119430
68	119431	Fill	119432		119432	Fill of posthole	119431
68	119432	Cut	119302			Posthole	119432
68	119433	Cut	119368			Cut of ditch	119433
68	119434	Cut	119302			Enclosure	119434
68	119435	Fill	119434	119436	119434	Fill of enclosure	119435
68	119436	Cut	119435			Posthole	119436
68	119437	Fill	119436		119436	Fill of posthole	119437
68	119438	Fill	119439		119439	Fill of ditch	119438
68	119439	Cut	119302			Ditch	119439
68	119440	Cut	119443			Pit	119440
68	119441	Fill	119440		119440	Fill of pit	119441
68	119442	Cut	119302			Posthole	119442
68	119443	Fill	119442	119440	119442	Posthole	119443
68	119444	Cut	119302			Posthole	119444
68	119445	Fill	119444		119444	Fill of posthole	119445
68	119446	Fill	119447		119448	Fill of pit	119446
68	119447	Fill	119448		119448	Fill of pit	119447
68	119448	Cut	119302			Pit	119448
68	119449	Fill	119450		119450	Fill of pit	119449
68	119450	Cut	119459			Pit	119450
68	119451	Fill	119452		119452	Fill of pit	119451
68	119452	Cut	119302			Pit	119452
68	119453	Cut	119368			Ditch	119453
68	119454	Fill	119453		119453	Fill of ditch	119454
68	119455	Cut	119302			Ditch	119455
68	119456	Fill	119455		119455	Fill of ditch	119456
68	119457	Fill	119458		119458	Fill of ditch	119457
68	119458	Cut	119302			Ditch	119458
68	119459	Fill	119460	119450	119460	Fill of ditch	119459
68	119460	Cut	119302			Ditch	119460
68	119461	Cut	119462			Field drain	119461
68	119462	Cut	119302			Field drain	119462
68	119463	Fill	119464		119464	Fill of ditch	119463
68	119464	Cut	119302			Terminus	119464
68	119465	VOID					119465
68	119466	VOID					119466
68	119467	VOID					119467
68	119468	VOID					119468
68	119469	Cut	119302			Enclosure	119469
68	119470	Fill	119469		119469	Fill of ditch	119470

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
68	119471	Fill	119472		119472	Fill of enclosure	119471
68	119472	Cut	119473			Enclosure	119472
68	119473	Fill	119474	119472	119474	Enclosure	119473
68	119474	Cut	119449; 119437			Enclosure	119474
68	119475	Cut	119302			Ditch	119475
68	119476	Fill	119475	119477	119475	Fill of ditch	119476
68	119477	Cut	119476			Ditch	119477
68	119478	Fill	119477		119477	Fill of ditch	119478
68	119479	Fill	119480	119483	119481	Fill of ditch	119479
68	119480	Fill	119481		119481	Fill of ditch	119480
68	119481	Cut	119302			Ditch	119481
68	119482	Fill	119483		119483	Fill of pit	119482
68	119483	Cut	119479			Pit	119483
68	119484	Cut	119487			Field drain	119484
68	119485	Fill	119484		119484	Field drain	119485
68	119486	Cut	119302			Ditch	119486
68	119487	Fill	119486	119484	119486	Fill of ditch	119487
68	119488	Fill	119489		119489	Fill of ditch	119488
68	119489	Cut	119302			Terminus	119489
68	119490	Fill	119491		119491	Fill of filed drain	119490
68	119491	Cut	119492			Field drain	119491
68	119492	Fill	119493	119491	119493	Fill of pit	119492
68	119493	Cut	119302			Extraction pit	119493
68	119494	Cut	119302			Posthole	119494
68	119495	Fill	119494		119494	Fill of posthole	119495
68	119496	Cut	119302			Posthole	119496
68	119497	Fill	119496		119496	Fill of posthole	119497
68	119498	Fill	119499		119499	Fill of pit	119498
68	119499	Cut	119302			Pit	119499
68	119500	Fill	119501		119501	Fill of ditch	119500
68	119501	Cut	119302			Ditch	119501
68	119502	Fill	119503		119503	Fill of pit	119502
68	119503	Cut	119302			Pit	119503
68	119504	Fill	119505		119505	Fill of ditch	119504
68	119505	Cut	119302			Ditch	119505
68	119506	Fill	119507		119507	Fill of posthole	119506
68	119507	Cut	119302			Posthole	119507
68	119508	Fill	119509		119509	Terminus	119508
68	119509	Cut	119302			Terminus	119509
68	119510	Cut	119302			Ditch	119510
68	119511	Fill	119510		119510	Fill of ditch	119511
68	119512	Cut	119302			Terminus	119512
68	119513	Fill	119512		119512	Fill of terminus	119513
68	119514	Fill	119515		119515	Fill of pit	119514
68	119515	Cut	119302			Pit	119515
68	119516	Fill	119517		119518	Fill of pit	119516
68	119517	Fill	119518		119518	Fill of pit	119517
68	119518	Cut	119302			Pit	119518
68	119519	Fill	119520	119523	119520	Fill of pit	119519
68	119520	Cut	119302			Pit	119520
68	119521	Fill	119522		119523	Fill of ditch	119521
68	119522	Fill	119523		119523	Fill of ditch	119522
68	119523	Cut	119519			Ditch	119523
68	119524	Fill	119525		119526	Fill of posthole	119524
68	119525	Fill	119526		119526	Fill of posthole	119525
68	119526	Cut	119302			Posthole	119526
68	119527	Fill	119528	119532	119528	Fill of ditch	119527
68	119528	Cut	119302			Curvilinear	119528
68	119529	Cut	119302			Pit	119529
68	119530	Fill	119529		119529	Fill of pit	119530
68	119531	Fill	119532		119532	Fill of pit	119531
68	119532	Cut	119527			Pit	119532
68	119533	Fill	119534	120102; 119536; 119549	119534	Fill of pit	119533
68	119534	Cut	119302			Pit	119534
68	119535	Fill	119536		119536	Fill of posthole	119535
68	119536	Cut	119533			Posthole	119536
68	119537	Fill	119538		119538	Fill of ditch	119537
68	119538	Cut	120108			Ditch	119538
68	119539	Fill	119540		119540	Fill of posthole	119539
68	119540	Cut	119302			Posthole	119540
68	119541	Fill	119542		119542	Fill of posthole	119541
68	119542	Cut	119302			Posthole	119542
68	119543	Fill	119544		119555	Fill of pit	119543
68	119544	Fill	119545		119545	Fill of pit	119544
68	119545	Cut	119302			Pit	119545
68	119546	Group	119302			Group	119546
68	119547	Group	119449; 119437			Group	119547
68	119548	Fill	119549		119549	Fill of pit	119548
68	119549	Cut	119533			Pit	119549
68	120101	Fill	120102		120102	Fill of pit	120101
68	120102	Cut	119533			Pit	120102
68	120103	Fill	120104		120104	Fill of ditch	120103
68	120104	Cut	120108			Ditch	120104
68	120105	Fill	120106		120106	Fill of pit	120105
68	120106	Cut	119302			Pit	120106
68	120107	Cut	119302			Pit	120107
68	120108	Fill	120107		120107	Fill of pit	120108
68	120109	Cut	120108			Ditch	120109
68	120110	Fill	120109		120109	Fill of ditch	120110
68	120111	Cut	120108			Ditch	120111
68	120112	Fill	120111		120111	Fill of ditch	120112
68	120113	Fill	120114		102114	Field drain	120113
68	120114	Cut	120105			Field drain	120114
68	120115	Group	119302			Ditch	120115
68	120116	Group	119302			Ditch	120116
68	120117	Group	119302				120117
68	120118	Group				Group for curvilinear	120118
68	120119	Group				Group for curvilinear	120119
68	120120	Group				Group for curvilinear	120120
68	120121	Group				Group for curvilinear	120121
68	120122	Group				Group for curvilinear	120122
68	120123	Group				Group for rectilinear	120123
68	120124	Group				Group for pits	120124
68	120125	Group				Group for pit	120125
73	73000	Layer	73001			Topsoil	73000

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
73	73001	Layer				Subsoil	73001
73	73002	Natural				Natural	73002
73	73003	Fill	73002		Furrow	Fill of furrow	73003
73	73004	Fill	73002		Furrow	Fill of furrow	73004
73	73005	Fill	73002		Furrow	Fill of furrow	73005
73	73006	Fill	73002			Terminus Of linear	73006
73	73007	Fill	73006		73006	Primary fill of ditch	73007
73	73008	Fill	73007		73006	Secondary fill of ditch	73008
73	73009	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73009
73	73010	Fill	73009		73009	Basal fill of ditch	73010
73	73011	Fill	73010		73009	Upper fill of ditch	73011
73	73012	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73012
73	73013	Fill	73012		73012	Fill of ditch	73013
73	73014	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73014
73	73015	Fill	73014		73014	Fill of ditch	73015
73	73016	Fill	73015		73014	Fill of ditch	73016
73	73017	Cut	73016			Cut of ditch	73017
73	73018	Fill	73017		73017	Fill of ditch	73018
73	73019	Fill	73018		73017	Upper fill of ditch	73019
73	73020	Group	73002			Group	73020
73	73021	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73021
73	73022	Fill	73021		73021	Fill of ditch	73022
73	73023	Fill	73022		73021	Upper fill of ditch	73023
73	73024	Layer	73002			Layer in natural hollow	73024
73	73025	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73025
73	73026	Fill	73025		73025	Basal fill of ditch	73026
73	73027	Fill	73026		73026	Upper fill of ditch	73027
73	73028	Group				Group	73028
73	73029	Fill	73030		73031	Secondary fill of ditch	73029
73	73030	Fill	73031		73031	Basal fill of ditch	73030
73	73031	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73031
73	73032	Fill	73034		73034	Basal fill of ditch	73032
73	73033	Fill	73032		73034	Upper fill of ditch	73033
73	73034	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch terminus	73034
73	73035	Fill	73036		73037	Upper fill of ditch	73035
73	73036	Fill	73036		73037	Basal fill of ditch	73036
73	73037	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73037
73	73038	Layer	73002			Furrow	73038
73	73039	Layer	73002			Furrow	73039
73	73040	Layer	73049			Pond or waterlogged hollow	73040
73	73041	Fill	73042		73043	Upper fill of ditch	73041
73	73042	Fill	73041		73043	Primary fill of ditch	73042
73	73043	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch terminus	73043
73	73044	Fill	73035		73037	Upper fill of ditch	73044
73	73045	Fill	73046		73048	Upper fill of ditch	73045
73	73046	Fill	73047		73048	Secondary fill of ditch	73046
73	73047	Fill	73048		73048	Basal fill of ditch	73047
73	73048	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73048
73	73049	Fill	73050		73051	Upper fill of ditch	73049
73	73050	Fill	73051		73051	Basal fill of ditch	73050
73	73051	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73051
73	73052	Group	73002			Group	73052
73	73053	Fill	73057		73057	Slump	73053
73	73054	Fill	73053		73057	Basal fill of ditch	73054
73	73055	Fill	73054		73057	Primary fill of ditch	73055
73	73056	Fill	73055		73057	Upper fill of ditch	73056
73	73057	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73057
73	73058	Group				Group	73058
73	73059	Fill	73062		73062	Primary fill of ditch	73059
73	73060	Fill	73059	73061	73062	Upper fill of ditch	73060
73	73061	Fill	73060		73062	Upper fill of ditch	73061
73	73062	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73062
73	73063	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73063
73	73064	Fill	73063		73063	Primary fill of ditch	73064
73	73065	Fill	73064		73063	Secondary fill of ditch	73065
73	73066	Fill	73065		73063	Upper fill of ditch	73066
73	73067	Layer	73002			Furrow	73067
73	73068	Fill	73069		73070	Secondary fill of ditch	73068
73	73069	Fill	73070		73070	Basal fill of ditch	73069
73	73070	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73070
73	73071	Fill	73072	73097	73073	Upper fill of ditch	73071
73	73072	Fill	73073		73073	Basal fill of ditch	73072
73	73073	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73073
73	73074	Group				Group	73074
73	73075	Fill	73078		73078	Basal fill of ditch	73075
73	73076	Fill	73075		73078	Fill of ditch	73076
73	73077	Fill	73076		73078	Upper fill of ditch	73077
73	73078	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73078
73	73079	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73079
73	73080	Fill	73079		73079	Primary fill of ditch	73080
73	73081	Fill	73080		73079	Fill of ditch	73081
73	73082	Fill	73081		73079	Upper fill of ditch	73082
73	73083	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73083
73	73084	Fill	73083		73083	Slump	73084
73	73085	Fill	73083		73083	Slump	73085
73	73086	Fill	73084; 73085		73083	Fill of ditch	73086
73	73087	Fill	73086		73083	Slump	73087
73	73088	Fill	73090		73090	Basal fill of ditch	73088
73	73089	Fill	73088		73090	Upper fill of ditch	73089
73	73090	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch terminus	73090
73	73091	Group				Group	73091
73	73092	Fill	73093		73094	Fill of ditch	73092
73	73093	Fill	73094	73103	73094	Fill of ditch	73093
73	73094	Cut	73002	73096; 73103		Cut of ditch	73094
73	73095	Fill	73096		73096	Fill of ditch	73095
73	73096	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73096
73	73099	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73099
73	73100	Fill	73101		73099	Fill of ditch	73100
73	73101	Fill	73099		73099	Fill of ditch	73101
73	73102	Fill	73103	73106	73103	Fill of ditch	73102
73	73103	Cut	73093			Cut of ditch	73103
73	73104	Fill	73106		73106	Fill of ditch	73104
73	73105	Fill	73104		73106	Fill	73105
73	73106	Cut	73102			Cut of ditch	73106
73	73107	Land drain	73002			Land drain	73107

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
73	73108	Fill	73002		73109	Cut of ditch	73108
73	73109	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73109
73	73110	Fill	73111		73111	Fill of ditch	73110
73	73111	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73111
73	73112	Group				Group	73112
73	73113	Fill	73114	73120	73114	Fill of ditch	73113
73	73114	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73114
73	73115	Fill	73116	73120	73116	Fill of ditch	73115
73	73116	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73116
73	73117	Fill	73118	73155	73118	Fill of ditch	73117
73	73118	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73118
73	73119	Land drain				Land drain	73119
73	73120	Cut	73144			Cut of ditch	73120
73	73121	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73121
73	73122	Cut	73145			Cut of ditch	73122
73	73123	Fill	73124		73125	Fill of ditch	73123
73	73124	Fill	73125		73125	Fill of ditch	73124
73	73125	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73125
73	73126	Cut	73002			Field drain	73126
73	73127	Fill	73128	73153	73130	Upper fill of ditch	73127
73	73128	Fill	73129		73130	Secondary fill of ditch	73128
73	73129	Fill	73002		73130	Basal fill of ditch	73129
73	73130	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73130
73	73131	Fill	73136		73136	Upper fill of ditch	73131
73	73132	Fill	73131	73136	73135	Upper fill of ditch	73132
73	73133	Fill	73134		73135	Secondary fill of ditch	73133
73	73134	Fill	73135		73135	Primary fill of ditch	73134
73	73135	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73135
73	73136	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73136
73	73137	Group				Group	73137
73	73138	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73138
73	73139	Fill	73138		73138	Primary fill of ditch	73139
73	73140	Fill	73139	73141	73138	Secondary fill of ditch	73140
73	73141	Cut	73140			Cut of ditch	73141
73	73142	Fill	73140		73141	Fill of ditch	73142
73	73143	Fill	73142		73141	Fill of ditch	73143
73	73144	Fill	73121	73120	73121	Fill of ditch	73144
73	73145	Fill	73120	73122	73120	Fill of ditch	73145
73	73146	Fill	73122		73122	Basal fill of ditch	73146
73	73147	Fill	73146		73122	Upper fill of ditch	73147
73	73148	Cut	73034			Cut of ditch	73148
73	73149	Fill	73002		73148	Fill of ditch	73149
73	73150	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73150
73	73151	Fill	73150		73150	Fill of ditch	73151
73	73152	Fill	73153		73153	Fill of ditch	73152
73	73153	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73153
73	73154	Fill	73155	73097	73155	Fill of ditch	73154
73	73155	Cut	73117			Cut of ditch	73155
73	73156	Fill	73157		73157	Fill of ditch	73156
73	73157	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73157
73	73158	Fill	73151	73097	73150	Fill of ditch	73158
73	73159	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73159
73	73160	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73160
73	73161	Cut	73163			Cut of ditch	73161
73	73162	Fill	73159		73159	Basal fill of ditch	73162
73	73163	Fill	73162	73161	73159	Upper fill of ditch	73163
73	73164	Fill	73160		73160	Basal fill of ditch	73164
73	73165	Fill	73160		73160	Upper fill of ditch	73165
73	73166	Fill	73161		73161	Basal fill	73166
73	73167	Fill	73166		73161	Upper fill of ditch	73167
73	73168	Fill	73169	73096	73169	Fill of ditch	73168
73	73169	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73169
73	73170	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73170
73	73171	Fill	73002		73170	Basal fill of ditch	73171
73	73172	Fill	73173	73109	73174	Upper fill of ditch	73172
73	73173	Fill	73174		73174	Basal fill of ditch	73173
73	73174	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73174
73	73175	Fill	73176	73178	73176	Fill of ditch	73175
73	73176	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73176
73	73177	Fill	73178		73178	Fill of ditch	73177
73	73178	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73178
73	73179	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73179
73	73180	Fill	73179		73179	Fill of ditch	73180
73	73181	Fill	73180		73179	Fill of ditch	73181
73	73182	Fill	73181	73183	73179	Fill of ditch	73182
73	73183	Cut	73182			Cut of ditch	73183
73	73184	Fill	73183		73183	Basal fill of ditch	73184
73	73185	Fill	73184		73183	Upper fill of ditch	73185
73	73186	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73186
73	73187	Fill	73002		73186	Fill of ditch	73187
73	73188	Fill	73187		73186	Fill of ditch	73188
73	73189	Fill	73190	73178	73190	Fill of ditch	73189
73	73190	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73190
73	73191	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73191
73	73192	Fill	73002		73191	Fill of ditch	73192
73	73193	Fill	73192	73096	73191	Fill of ditch	73193
73	73194	Cut	73002			Cut of ditch	73194
73	73195	Fill	73194		73194	Fill of ditch	73195
73	73196	Fill	73195	73094	73194	Fill of ditch	73196
73	73197	Layer				Furrow	73197
73	73198	Group				Group	73198
73	73199	Group				Group	73199
73	73200	Group				Group	73200
73	73201	Group				Group	73201
73	73202	Group				Group	73202
73	73203	Group				Group	73203
73	73204	Unstrat. finds				Unstrat finds	73204
73	73205	Group				Group	73205
88	88000	Layer				Topsoil	88000
88	88001	Layer	88002			Subsoil	88001
88	88002	Layer				Natural	88002
88	88003	Fill	88071		88004	Tertiary fill	88003
88	88004	Cut				Ring ditch	88004
88	88005	Fill	88006		88006	Fill of ditch	88005
88	88006	Cut	88062			Ditch	88006

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
88	88007	Fill	88046		88008	Fill of ditch	88007
88	88008	Cut	88002			Linear ditch	88008
88	88009	Fill	88010		88010	Fill of pit	88009
88	88010	Cut	88002			Pit	88010
88	88011	Fill	88012		88012	Fill of ditch	88011
88	88012	Cut	88002			Ring ditch	88012
88	88013	Fill	88063		88014	Fill of ditch	88013
88	88014	Cut	88002			Ditch	88014
88	88015	Fill	88016	88076	88016	Fill of ditch	88015
88	88016	Cut	88077			Ditch	88016
88	88017	Fill	88018		88018	Fill of ditch	88017
88	88018	Cut	88002			Ditch	88018
88	88019	Fill	88020		Unknown	Hollow	88019
88	88020	Cut	88002			Fill of hollow	88020
88	88021	Fill	88022		88022	Fill of ditch	88021
88	88022	Cut	88002			Ring ditch	88022
88	88023	Fill	88024		88024	Fill of tree throw	88023
88	88024	Cut	88002			Tree throw	88024
88	88025	Fill	88080		88026	Fill of ditch	88025
88	88026	Cut	88002			Ditch	88026
88	88027	VOID					88027
88	88028	VOID					88028
88	88029	VOID					88029
88	88030	VOID					88030
88	88031	Layer	88120		88123	Surface	88031
88	88032	Fill	88086		88086	Fill of pit	88032
88	88033	Fill	88097		88034	Fill of pit	88033
88	88034	Cut	88002			Pit	88034
88	88035	Fill	88085		88085	Surface	88035
88	88036	Layer	Unknown	88102	Unknown	Surface	88036
88	88037	Fill	88037		88038	Fill of ditch	88037
88	88038	Cut	88055			Ring ditch	88038
88	88039	Fill	88047		88008	Fill of ditch	88039
88	88040	Fill	88101		88101	Fill of ditch	88040
88	88041	Fill	88012		88041	Fill of ditch	88041
88	88042	Fill	88016		88016	Fill of ditch	88042
88	88043	Fill	88016		88016	Unknown	88043
88	88044	Fill	88012		88012	Fill of ditch	88044
88	88045	Layer	88002		88002	Fill of ditch	88045
88	88046	Fill	88039		88008	Fill of ditch	88046
88	88047	Fill	88008		88008	Fill of ditch	88047
88	88048	Group	88002			Ring ditch	88048
88	88049	Group				Ring ditch	88049
88	88050	Cut	88002			Ring ditch	88050
88	88051	Fill	88050		88050	Fill of ditch	88051
88	88052	Group	88051			Ring ditch	88052
88	88053	Fill	88052		88052	Fill of ditch	88053
88	88054	Cut	88056			Ring ditch	88054
88	88055	Fill	88073		88054	Fill of ditch	88055
88	88056	Cut	88002			Ring ditch	88056
88	88057	Cut	88056			Ring ditch	88057
88	88058	Cut	88002			Pit	88058
88	88059	Fill	88058		88058	Fill of pit	88059
88	88060	Fill	88061		88061	Fill of ditch	88060
88	88061	Cut	88062			Linear	88061
88	88062	Layer	88002			Surface	88062
88	88063	Fill	88014		88014	Fill of ditch	88063
88	88064	Cut	88002			Ring ditch	88064
88	88065	Fill	88002		88014	Fill of ditch	88065
88	88066	Cut	88013			Furrow	88066
88	88067	Fill	88066	88068	88066	Fill of furrow	88067
88	88068	Cut	88063			Land drain	88068
88	88069	Fill	88068		88068	Fill of land drain	88069
88	88070	Fill	88013		88014	Fill of ditch	88070
88	88071	Fill	88072		88004	Fill of ditch	88071
88	88072	Fill	88004		88004	Fill of ditch	88072
88	88073	Fill	88054		88054	Fill of ditch	88073
88	88074	Fill	88054		88054	Fill of ditch	88074
88	88075	Fill	88076		88076	Fill of ditch	88075
88	88076	Cut	88002			Ring ditch	88076
88	88077	Fill	88076		88076	Fill of ditch	88077
88	88078	Cut	88002			Ring ditch	88078
88	88079	Fill	88078		88078	Fill of ditch	88079
88	88080	Fill	88082		88026	Fill of ditch	88080
88	88081	Fill	88083		88026	Fill of ditch	88081
88	88082	Fill	88081		88026	Fill of ditch	88082
88	88083	Fill	88026		88026	Fill of ditch	88083
88	88084	Cut	88098			Pit	88084
88	88085	Cut	88002			Terminus	88085
88	88086	Cut	88002			Pit	88086
88	88087	Cut	88002			Pit	88087
88	88088	Fill	88087		88087	Fill of pit	88088
88	88089	Cut	88002			Posthole	88089
88	88090	Fill	88089		88089	Fill of posthole	88090
88	88091	Cut	88002			Posthole	88091
88	88092	Fill	88091		88091	Fill of posthole	88092
88	88093	Fill	88094		88094	Fill of ditch	88093
88	88094	Cut	88095			Ditch	88094
88	88095	Fill	88096		88096	Fill of ditch	88095
88	88096	Cut	88002			Ditch	88096
88	88097	Fill	88034		88034	Fill of pit	88097
88	88098	Fill	88084		88084	Fill of pit	88098
88	88099	Fill	88100		88100	Fill of posthole	88099
88	88100	Cut	88002			Posthole	88100
88	88101	Cut	88002			Ring ditch	88101
88	88102	Cut	88011; 88035			Furrow	88102
88	88103	Cut	88001			Field drain	88103
88	88104	Fill	88103		88103	Fill of field drain	88104
88	88105	Fill	88106		88107	Fill of ditch	88105
88	88106	Fill	88107		88107	Fill of ditch	88106
88	88107	Cut	88108			Enclosure	88107
88	88108	Fill	88109	88107	88109	Fill of enclosure	88108
88	88109	Cut	88110			Enclosure	88109
88	88110	Fill	88111		88111	Fill of enclosure	88110
88	88111	Cut	88002			Enclosure	88111

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
88	88112	Fill	88125		88114	Fill of ditch	88112
88	88113	Fill	88112		88114	Fill of ditch	88113
88	88114	Cut	88002			Ditch	88114
88	88115	Fill	88117		88116	Fill of ditch	88115
88	88116	Cut	88002			Ditch	88116
88	88117	Fill	88118		88116	Fill of ditch	88117
88	88118	Fill	88119		88116	Fill of ditch	88118
88	88119	Fill	88124		88116	Fill of ditch	88119
88	88120	Fill	88121		88123	Fill of ditch	88120
88	88121	Fill	88122		88123	Fill of ditch	88121
88	88122	Fill	88123		88123	Fill of ditch	88122
88	88123	Cut	88002			Ditch	88123
88	88124	Fill	88116		88116	Fill of ditch	88124
88	88125	Fill	88126		88114	Fill of ditch	88125
88	88126	Fill	88127		88114	Fill of ditch	88126
88	88127	Fill	88114		88114	Fill of ditch	88127
88	88128	Fill	88129		88129	Fill of ditch	88128
88	88129	Fill	88130		88131	Fill of ditch	88129
88	88130	Fill	88131		88131	Fill of ditch	88130
88	88131	Cut	88132			Ditch	88131
88	88132	Fill	88002		88131	Fill of ditch	88132
88	88133	Cut	88002			Ditch	88133
88	88134	Fill	88137; 88138		88133	Fill of ditch	88134
88	88135	Fill	88134		88133	Fill of ditch	88135
88	88136	Fill	88135		88133	Fill of ditch	88136
88	88137	Fill	88133		88133	Fill of ditch	88137
88	88138	Fill	88133		88133	Fill of ditch	88138
88	88139	Fill	88136	88142	88133	Fill of ditch	88139
88	88140	Cut	88142			Field drain	88140
88	88141	Fill	88140		88140	Fill of field drain	88141
88	88142	Cut	88139			Furrow	88142
88	88143						88143
88	88144	Cut	88002			Ditch	88144
88	88145						88145
88	88146						88146
88	88147						88147
88	88148						88148
88	88149						88149
88	88150						88150
88	88151	Fill	88152		88141	Fill of ditch	88151
88	88152	Fill	88153		88144	Fill of ditch	88152
88	88153	Fill	88154		88144	Fill of ditch	88153
88	88154	Fill	88155		88144	Fill of ditch	88154
88	88155	Fill	88156		88026	Fill of ditch	88155
88	88156	Fill	88157; 88158		88144	Fill of ditch	88156
88	88157	Fill	88144		88144	Fill of ditch	88157
88	88158	Fill	88144		88144	Fill of ditch	88158
88	88159	Fill	88160	88144	88026	Fill of ditch	88159
88	88160	Fill	88161		88026	Fill of ditch	88160
88	88161	Fill	88162		88026	Fill of ditch	88161
88	88162	Fill	88002		88026	Fill of ditch	88162
88	88163	Fill	88164		88163	Fill of field drain	88163
88	88164	Cut	88001			Field drain	88164
88	88165	Fill	88160	88144	88026	Fill of ditch	88165
88	88166	Fill	88016		88016	Fill of ditch	88166
88	88167	Finds				Finds	88167
88	88168	Group				Ring ditch	88168
88	88169	Group				Ring ditch	88169
88	88170	Group				Ring ditch	88170
88	88171	Group				Ditch	88171
98	119850	Layer	119851			Topsoil	119850
98	119851	Layer				Subsoil	119851
98	119852	Layer				Natural	119852
98	119853	Cut	119959			Land drain	119853
98	119854	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch	119854
98	119855	Fill	119854	119873	119854	Fill of ditch	119855
98	119856	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch	119856
98	119857	Fill	119856		119856	Fill of ditch	119857
98	119858	Fill	119857		119856	Slump	119858
98	119859	Cut	119852			Cut of furrow	119859
98	119860	Fill	119859		119859	Fill of furrow	119860
98	119861	Fill	119857		119856	Slump	119861
98	119862	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch	119862
98	119863	Fill	119862		119862	Fill of ditch	119863
98	119864	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch	119864
98	119865	Fill	119864		119864	Fill of ditch	119865
98	119866	Group	119852			Group number for ditch	119866
98	119867	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch	119867
98	119868	Fill	119867		119867	Fill of ditch	119868
98	119869	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch	119869
98	119870	Fill	119869		119869	Fill of ditch	119870
98	119871	Group	119852			Group number for ditch	119871
98	119872	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch	119872
98	119873	Fill	119872		119872	Fill of ditch	119873
98	119874	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch	119874
98	119875	Fill	119874	119876	119874	Fill of ditch	119875
98	119876	Cut	119875			Cut of furrow	119876
98	119877	Fill	119876		119876	Fill of furrow	119877
98	119878	Cut	119887			Cut of ditch	119878
98	119879	Fill	119880		119878	Fill of ditch	119879
98	119880	Fill	119881		119878	Fill of ditch	119880
98	119881	Fill	119882		119878	Fill of ditch	119881
98	119882	Fill	119878		119878	Fill of ditch	119882
98	119883	Cut	119852			Cut of pit	119883
98	119884	Fill	119885		119890	Fill of ditch	119884
98	119885	Fill	119886		119890	Fill of ditch	119885
98	119886	Fill	119890		119890	Basal fill of ditch	119886
98	119887	Fill	119888	119890	119883	Upper fill of pit	119887
98	119888	Fill	119889		119883	Fill of pit	119888
98	119889	Fill	120658		119883	Fill of pit	119889
98	119890	Cut	119887			Cut of ditch	119890
98	119891	Fill	119917		119892	Upper fill of ditch	119891
98	119892	Cut	119908			Cut of ditch	119892
98	119893	Fill	119894		119896	Secondary fill of pit	119893
98	119894	Fill	119895		119896	Secondary fill of pit	119894

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
98	119895	Fill	119896		119896	Primary fill of pit	119895
98	119896	Cut	119852			Cut of pit	119896
98	119897	Layer				Glacial layer	119897
98	119898	Cut	119900			Cut of ditch	119898
98	119899	Fill	119898		119898	Fill of ditch	119899
98	119900	Layer	119852			Layer under ditch 119898	119900
98	119901	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch	119901
98	119902	Fill	119900		119901	Fill of ditch	119902
98	119903	Group	119852			Group number for ditch	119903
98	119904	Cut	119887			Cut of ditch	119904
98	119905	Fill	119933		119904	Fill of ditch	119905
98	119906	Cut	119887			Cut of ditch	119906
98	119907	Fill	119906		119906	Fill of ditch	119907
98	119908	Layer	119852			Layer of mixed natural	119908
98	119909	VOID					119909
98	119910	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch	119910
98	119911	Fill	119910		119910	Basal fill of ditch	119911
98	119912	Fill	119911		119910	Secondary fill of ditch	119912
98	119913	Fill	119912		119910	Upper fill of ditch	119913
98	119914	Layer				Layer of mixed natural	119914
98	119915	Fill	119916		119904	Fill within sf 1531 pot	119915
98	119916	Fill	119904		119904	Fill of ditch	119916
98	119917	Fill	119892		119892	Primary fill of ditch	119917
98	119918	Cut	119900			Cut of ditch	119918
98	119919	Fill	119918	119920	119918	Fill of ditch	119919
98	119920	Cut	119919			Cut of ditch	119920
98	119921	Fill	119920	119922	119920	Fill of ditch	119921
98	119922	Cut	119921			Cut of pit	119922
98	119923	Fill	119922		119922	Cut of pit	119923
98	119924	Cut	119887			Cut of ditch	119924
98	119925	Fill	119924		119924	Fill of ditch	119925
98	119926	Cut	119900			Cut of ditch terminus	119926
98	119927	Fill	119926		119926	Fill of ditch terminus	119927
98	119928	Fill	119929		119932	Fill of ditch	119928
98	119929	Fill	119930		119932	Fill of ditch	119929
98	119930	Fill	119931		119932	Fill of ditch	119930
98	119931	Fill	119932		119932	Fill of ditch	119931
98	119932	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch	119932
98	119933	Fill	119916		119904	Fill of ditch	119933
98	119334	Cut	119887			Cut of ditch	119334
98	119335	Fill	119334		119934	Fill of ditch	119335
98	119936	Cut	119852			Cut of cremation pit or hearth	119936
98	119937	Fill	119936		119936	Fill of cremation pit or hearth	119937
98	119938	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch junction	119938
98	119939	Cut	119887			Cut of ditch	119939
98	119940	Fill	119939		119939	Fill of ditch	119940
98	119941	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch	119941
98	119942	Fill	119943	120663	119941	Fill of ditch	119942
98	119943	Fill	119941		119941	Fill of ditch	119943
98	119944	Fill	119941		119941	Fill of ditch	119944
98	119945	Fill	119944	120663	119941	Redeposited natural	119945
98	119946	Fill	119955	120663	119941	Fill of ditch	119946
98	119947	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch junction	119947
98	119948	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch	119948
98	119949	Fill	119955	120663	119948	Fill of ditch	119949
98	119950	Fill	119955	120663	119948	Fill of ditch	119950
98	119951	Fill	119955	120663	119948	Fill of ditch	119951
98	119952	Fill	119953		119953	Fill of pit	119952
98	119953	Cut	119852			Cut of pit	119953
98	119954	Fill	119955	120663	119956	Fill of ditch	119954
98	119955	Fill	119956		119956	Redeposited natural	119955
98	119956	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch	119956
98	119957	Fill	119958		119962	Fill of ditch	119957
98	119958	Fill	119961		119962	Fill of ditch	119958
98	119959	Fill	119960	119962	119973	Fill of furrow	119959
98	119960	Fill	119963		119964	Fill of ditch	119960
98	119961	Fill	119962		119962	Fill of ditch	119961
98	119962	Cut	119959			Cut of ditch	119962
98	119963	Fill	119972		119972	Fill of ditch	119963
98	119964	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch	119964
98	119965	Fill	119955	120663	119948	Fill of ditch	119965
98	119966	Fill	119955	120663	119948	Fill of ditch	119966
98	119967	Group				Group number for ditch	119967
98	119968	Fill	119969		119970	Fill of ditch	119968
98	119969	Fill	119970		119970	Secondary fill of ditch	119969
98	119970	Cut	119852			Cut of ditch	119970
98	119971	Group	119952		119941; 119948	Group number for ditch fills	119971
98	119972	Fill	119964		119964	Lower fill of ditch	119972
98	119973	Cut	119955			Cut of furrow	119973
98	119974	Fill	119975				119974
98	119975	Fill	119976				119975
98	119976	Fill	119979				119976
98	119977	Cut	119900				119977
98	119978	Fill	119968		119970	Upper fill of ditch	119978
98	119979	Fill	119977				119979
98	119980		119852				119980
98	119981	Fill	119938		119938	Primary fill of ditch	119981
98	119982	Fill	119981		119938	Fill of ditch	119982
98	119983	Fill	119982		119938	Upper fill of ditch	119983
98	119984	Fill	119985		119947	Fill of ditch	119984
98	119985	Fill	119947		119947	Fill of ditch	119985
98	119986						119986
98	119987						119987
98	119988						119988
98	119989						119989
98	119990	Cut	119852				119990
98	119991		119993				119991
98	119992		120656				119992
98	119993		119992				119993
98	119994	Fill				Fill of ditch	119994
98	119995	Fill				Fill of ditch	119995
98	119996	Fill				Fill of ditch	119996
98	119997	Fill				Fill of ditch	119997
98	119998	Fill				Fill of ditch	119998
98	119999	Fill				Fill of ditch	119999

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
98	120000	Fill				Fill of ditch	120000
98	120001	Fill				Fill of ditch	120001
98	120650	Fill	119990			Fill of ditch	120650
98	120651	Fill	119990	120652		Fill of ditch	120651
98	120652	Cut	120650; 120651			Cut of ditch	120652
98	120653	Fill				Fill of ditch	120653
98	120654	Fill	120655			Fill of ditch	120654
98	120655	Fill	120652			Fill of ditch	120655
98	120656	Fill	120657	119992		Fill of ditch	120656
98	120657	Fill	120654			Fill of ditch	120657
98	120658	Fill	119883			Fill of ditch	120658
98	120659	Fill	119913		119910	Fill of ditch	120659
98	120660	Group				Group for ditch	120660
98	120661	VOID					120661
98	120662	Fill	120663			Fill of furrow	120662
98	120663	Cut	119954			Cut of furrow	120663
98	120664	Group				Ditch	120664
98	120665	Group	119852			Ditch	120665
98	120666	Group	119852				120666
103	120150	Cut	120163			Foundation trench	120150
103	120151	Fill	120150		120150	Primary fill	120151
103	120152	Fill	120151		120150	Secondary fill	120152
103	120153	Cut	120163			Ditch	120153
103	120154	Fill	120153		120153	Primary fill	120154
103	120155	Fill	120154		120153	Secondary fill	120155
103	120156	Fill	120157		120157	Primary fill	120156
103	120157	Cut	120163			Ditch	120157
103	120158	Fill	120160		120159	Secondary fill	120158
103	120159	Cut	120163			Ditch	120159
103	120160	Fill	120159		120159	Primary fill	120160
103	120161	Layer	120162			Topsoil	120161
103	120162	Layer				Subsoil	120162
103	120163	Layer				Natural	120163
103	120164	Cut	120163			Ditch	120164
103	120165	Fill	120164		120164	Primary fill	120165
103	120166	Fill	120165		120164	Secondary fill	120166
103	120167	Fill	120166		120164	Tertiary fill	120167
103	120168	Fill	120169		120169	Primary fill	120168
103	120169	Cut	120163			Ditch	120169
103	120170	Group	120163			Ditch	120170
103	120171	Cut	120163			Foundation trench	120171
103	120172	Fill	120171		120171	Primary fill	120172
103	120173	Fill	120172	120174	120171	Secondary fill	120173
103	120174	Cut	120173			Posthole	120174
103	120175	Fill	120174		120174	Primary fill	120175
103	120176	Fill	120175		120174	Secondary fill	120176
103	120177	Fill	120176		120174	Tertiary fill	120177
103	120178	Cut	120163			Ditch	120178
103	120179	Fill	120178		120178	Primary fill	120179
103	120180	Cut	120188			Recut	120180
103	120181	Fill	120180		120180	Primary fill	120181
103	120182	Cut	120163			Ditch	120182
103	120183	Fill	120182		120182	Primary fill	120183
103	120184	Fill	120183		120182	Secondary fill	120184
103	120185	Fill	120184		120182	Tertiary fill	120185
103	120186	Fill	120185		120182	Tertiary fill	120186
103	120187	Fill	120186		120182	Tertiary fill	120187
103	120188	Fill	120187	120180	120182	Tertiary fill	120188
103	120189	Cut	120163			Ditch	120189
103	120190	Fill	120189	120191	120189	Primary fill	120190
103	120191	Cut	120190			Furrow	120191
103	120192	Fill	120191		120191	Primary fill	120192
103	120193	Cut	120196			Ditch	120193
103	120194	Fill	120204		120193	Secondary fill	120194
103	120195	Cut	120163			Ditch	120195
103	120196	Fill	120195	120193	120195	Primary fill	120196
103	120197	Fill	120198	120199	120198	Primary fill	120197
103	120198	Cut	120203			Ditch	120198
103	120199	Cut	120197			Field drain	120199
103	120200	Cut	120203			Furrow	120200
103	120201	Fill	120200		120200	Primary fill	120201
103	120202	Cut	120163			Ditch	120202
103	120203	Fill	120200		120202	Primary fill	120203
103	120204	Fill	120193		120193	Redeposited natural	120204
103	120205	Fill	120206		120206	Primary fill	120205
103	120206	Cut	120203			Terminus	120206
103	120207	Fill	120028		120123	Tertiary fill	120207
103	120208	Fill	120209		120213	Secondary fill	120208
103	120209	Fill	120210		120213	Secondary fill	120209
103	120210	Fill	120211		120213	Primary fill	120210
103	120211	Fill	120212		120213		120211
103	120212	Fill	120213		120213	Primary fill	120212
103	120213	Cut	120163			Terminus	120213
103	120214	Cut	120163			Furrow	120214
103	120215	Fill	120214		120214	Primary fill	120215
103	120216	Cut	120163				120216
103	120217	Fill	120216				120217
103	120218	Fill	120217				120218
103	120219	Fill	120220		120223	Secondary fill	120219
103	120220	Fill	120221		120223	Secondary fill	120220
103	120221	Fill	120222		120223	Primary fill	120221
103	120222	Fill	120223			Ditch	120222
103	120223	Cut	120163				120223
103	120224	Group	120163			Ditch	120224
103	120225	Group	120163			Ditch	120225
103	120226	Group	120163			Ditch	120226
103	120227	Group	120163			Ditch	120227
104	12000	Layer	12001			Topsoil	12000
104	12001	Layer	12002			Subsoil	12001
104	12002	Layer				Natural	12002
104	12003	Group				Group for ditch	12003
104	12004	Fill	12033		12006	Upper fill of ditch	12004
104	12005	Fill	12025		12006	Fill of ditch	12005
104	12006	Cut	12002			Cut of ditch	12006
104	12007	Layer	12008		12008	Fill of ditch	12007

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
104	12008	Fill	12034		12009	Basal fill of ditch	12008
104	12009	Cut	12002			Cut of ditch	12009
104	12010	Fill	12011		12012	Upper fill of ditch	12010
104	12011	Fill	12038		12012	Fill of ditch	12011
104	12012	Cut	12002	12111		Cut of ditch	12012
104	12013	Fill	12014		12014	Fill of tree throw	12013
104	12014	Cut	12002			Cut of tree throw	12014
104	12015	Fill	12023		12016	Fill of tree throw	12015
104	12016	Cut	12002			Cut of tree throw	12016
104	12017	Fill			12018	Fill of ditch	12017
104	12018	Cut	12002			Cut of ditch	12018
104	12019	Fill	12020		12021	Fill of ditch	12019
104	12020	Fill	12031		12021	Fill of ditch	12020
104	12021	Cut	12002	12027		Cut of ditch	12021
104	12022	Fill	12091		12023	Fill of ditch	12022
104	12023	Cut	12002			Cut of ditch	12023
104	12024	Fill	12005		12006	Fill of ditch	12024
104	12025	Fill	12006		12006	Primary fill of ditch	12025
104	12026	Layer				Furrow	12026
104	12027	Layer	12001			Furrow	12027
104	12028	Fill	12016		12016	Basal fill of tree throw	12028
104	12029	Fill	12037		12012	Bank material	12029
104	12030	Fill	12005		12005	Fill of ditch	12030
104	12031	Fill	12032		12021	Primary fill of ditch	12031
104	12032	Fill	12021		12021	Slump	12032
104	12033	Fill	12005		12006	Fill of ditch	12033
104	12034	Fill	12035		12035	Primary fill of recut ditch	12034
104	12035	Fill	12009	12111	12009	Primary fill of ditch	12035
104	12036	VOID					12036
104	12037	Fill	12012		12012	Primary fill of ditch	12037
104	12038	Fill	12029		12012	Secondary fill of ditch	12038
104	12039	Fill	12041	12052	12040	Upper fill of ditch	12039
104	12040	Cut	12002			Cut of ditch	12040
104	12041	Fill	12042		12040	Secondary fill of ditch	12041
104	12042	Fill	12040		12040	Basal fill of ditch	12042
104	12043	Fill	12076		12075	Fill of ditch	12043
104	12044	Fill	12079	12052	12080	Secondary fill of ditch	12044
104	12045	Fill	12046		12046	Fill of ditch	12045
104	12046	Cut	12002			Cut of ditch	12046
104	12047	Fill	12048	12052	12048	Fill of ditch	12047
104	12048	Cut	12002	12027		Cut of ditch	12048
104	12049	Fill	12067	12052	12050	Upper fill of ditch	12049
104	12050	Cut	12002			Cut of ditch terminus	12050
104	12051	Fill	12105		12052	Slump	12051
104	12052	Cut	12002			Cut of ditch	12052
104	12053	VOID					12053
104	12054	Fill	12055		12056	Secondary fill of pit	12054
104	12055	Fill	12051		12052	Redeposited natural	12055
104	12056	Cut	12002			Cut of pit	12056
104	12057	Fill	12058		12052	Fill of ditch	12057
104	12058	Layer	12059		12052	Layer of in washed material	12058
104	12059	Fill	12060		12052	Fill of ditch	12059
104	12060	Fill	12052		12052	Fill of ditch	12060
104	12061	Cut	12002			Cut of ditch	12061
104	12062	Fill	12061	12063	12061	Upper fill of ditch	12062
104	12063	Cut	12062			Cut of ditch terminus	12063
104	12064	Fill	12063	12052	12063	Fill of ditch	12064
104	12065	Fill	12018		12013	Basal fill of ditch	12065
104	12066	Fill	12061		12061	Primary fill of ditch	12066
104	12067	Fill	12068		12050	Fill of ditch terminus	12067
104	12068	Fill	12069		12050	Fill of ditch terminus	12068
104	12069	Fill	12050		12050	Basal fill of ditch	12069
104	12070	Cut	12050			Cut	12070
104	12071	Layer	12072		12050	Layer	12071
104	12072	Fill	12070	12050	12070	Fill of ditch	12072
104	12073	Fill	12074		12050	Fill of ditch	12073
104	12074	Fill	12050		12050	Basal fill of ditch	12074
104	12075	Cut	12002			Cut of ditch	12075
104	12076	Fill	12075		12075	Primary fill of ditch	12076
104	12077	Fill	12076	12052	12075	Tertiary fill of ditch	12077
104	12078	Fill	12066		12061	Fill of ditch	12078
104	12079	Fill	12080		12080	Primary fill of ditch	12079
104	12080	Cut	12002			Cut of ditch	12080
104	12081	Group				Group for ditch	12081
104	12082	Fill	12083		12084	Upper fill of ditch	12082
104	12083	Fill	12097		12084	Tertiary fill of ditch	12083
104	12084	Cut	12002			Cut of ditch terminus	12084
104	12085	Fill	12086		12089	Upper fill of ditch	12085
104	12086	Fill	12087		12089	Fill of ditch	12086
104	12087	Fill	12088		12089	Primary fill of ditch	12087
104	12088	Fill	12089		12089	Slump of natural	12088
104	12089	Cut	12002			Cut of ditch	12089
104	12090	Fill	12097		12084	Fill of ditch	12090
104	12091	Fill	12023		12023	Fill of ditch	12091
104	12092	Fill	12093	12052	12095	Upper fill of ditch	12092
104	12093	Fill	12094		12095	Fill of ditch	12093
104	12094	Fill	12092		12095	Basal fill of ditch	12094
104	12095	Cut	12002			Cut of ditch	12095
104	12096	Group				Group for ditch	12096
104	12097	Fill	12098		12094	Secondary fill of ditch	12097
104	12098	Fill	12002		12084	Primary fill of ditch terminus	12098
104	12099	Fill	12100	12052	12102	Upper fill of ditch terminus	12099
104	12100	Fill	12101		12102	Secondary fill of ditch terminus	12100
104	12101	Fill	12102		12102	Primary fill of ditch terminus	12101
104	12102	Cut	12002			Cut of ditch terminus	12102
104	12103	Group				Group for ditch	12103
104	12104	Fill	12058		12052	Fill of ditch	12104
104	12105	Fill	12057		12052	Slumped deposit	12105
104	12106	Fill	12107	12052	12109	Upper fill of ditch	12106
104	12107	Fill	12108		12109	Secondary fill of ditch	12107
104	12108	Fill	12109		12109	Primary fill of ditch	12108
104	12109	Cut	12002			Cut of ditch	12109
104	12110	Fill	12002		12056	Primary fill of pit	12110
104	12111	Cut				Recut of ditch 12009	12111
104	12112	Group				Group for ditch	12112

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
104	12113	Group				Group for ditch	12113
107	120950	Layer				Topsoil or subsoil	120950
107	120951	Layer				Natural	120951
107	120952	Cut	121099			Cut of ditch	120952
107	120953	Fill	120954		120952	Upper fill of ditch	120953
107	120954	Fill	120952		120952	Lower fill of ditch	120954
107	120955	Cut	120959			Cut of ditch	120955
107	120956	Fill	120597		120955	Upper fill of ditch	120956
107	120957	Fill	120955		120955	Lower fill of ditch	120957
107	120958	Cut	121065			Cut of ditch	120958
107	120959	Fill	120958	120955	120958	Fill of ditch	120959
107	120960	Fill	120961		120961	Fill of recut ditch	120960
107	120961	Cut	120962			Recut of ditch	120961
107	120962	Fill	120963	120961	120963	Fill of ditch	120962
107	120963	Cut	120992			Cut of ditch	120963
107	120964	Cut	120951			Cut of ditch	120964
107	121065	Fill	120966	120964	120964	Fill of ditch	121065
107	120966	Cut	120965			Cut of ditch	120966
107	120967	Fill	120966		120966	Fill of ditch	120967
107	120968	Fill	120969		120969	Primary fill of ditch	120968
107	120969	Cut	121065			Cut of ditch	120969
107	120970	Fill	120971		120971	Fill of ditch	120970
107	120971	Cut	121065			Cut of ditch	120971
107	120972	Fill	120973		120973	Fill of ditch	120972
107	120973	Cut	121065			Cut of ditch	120973
107	120974	Cut	120959			Cut of ditch	120974
107	120975	Fill	120976	120977	120974	Upper fill of ditch	120975
107	120976	Fill	120974		120974	Lower fill of ditch	120976
107	120977	Cut	120975			Cut of posthole	120977
107	120978	Fill	120977		120977	Fill of posthole	120978
107	120979	Fill	120980		120981	Upper fill of ditch	120979
107	120980	Fill	120997		120981	Fill of ditch	120980
107	120981	Cut	121065			Cut of ditch	120981
107	120982	Cut	120985			Cut of ditch	120982
107	120983	Fill	120982		120982	Fill of ditch	120983
107	120984	Cut	121065			Cut of ditch	120984
107	120985	Fill	120998	120982	120984	Fill of ditch	120985
107	120986	Fill	120984		120984	Fill of ditch	120986
107	120987	Cut	120951			Recut of pit	120987
107	120988	Fill	120995		120989	Upper fill of ditch	120988
107	120989	Cut	120951			Cut of ditch	120989
107	120990	Fill	120996		120991	Upper fill of ditch	120990
107	120991	Cut	120951			Cut of ditch	120991
107	120992	Fill	120993		120993	Fill of ditch	120992
107	120993	Cut	121065			Cut of ditch	120993
107	120994	Fill	120987		120987	Secondary fill of ditch	120994
107	120995	Fill	120989		120989	Lower fill of ditch	120995
107	120996	Fill	120991		120991	Secondary fill of ditch	120996
107	120997	Fill	120981		120981	Primary fill of ditch	120997
107	120998	Fill	120986		120984	Fill of ditch	120998
107	120999	Fill	121000		121000	Fill of ditch	120999
107	121000	Cut	121001			Cut	121000
107	121001	Fill	121002; 121003		121004	Secondary fill of ditch	121001
107	121002	Fill	121009		121004	Fill of ditch	121002
107	121003	Fill	121009		121004	Fill of ditch	121003
107	121004	Cut	120951			Cut of ditch terminus	121004
107	121005	Fill	121006		121006	Fill of ditch	121005
107	121006	Cut	120951			Cut of ditch	121006
107	121007	Fill	121008		121008	Fill of ditch	121007
107	121008	Cut	120951			Cut of ditch	121008
107	121009	Fill	121004		121004	Primary fill of ditch	121009
107	121010	VOID					121010
107	121011	Cut	120951			Cut of pit	121011
107	121012	Cut	120951			Cut of pit	121012
107	121013	Fill	121012		121012	Lower fill of pit	121013
107	121014	Fill	121013		121012	Fill of pit	121014
107	121015	Fill	121014		121012	Upper fill of pit	121015
107	121016	Fill	121017		121017	Fill of ditch	121016
107	121017	Cut	120992			Cut of ditch	121017
107	121018	Fill	121020		121019	Upper fill of ditch	121018
107	121019	Cut	120951			Cut of ditch	121019
107	121020	Fill	121019		121019	Lower fill of ditch	121020
107	121021	Fill	120922		121023	Upper fill of ditch	121021
107	121022	Fill	121023		121023	Primary fill of ditch	121022
107	121023	Cut	121099			Cut of ditch	121023
107	121024	Cut	120951			Cut of pit	121024
107	121025	Fill	121024		121024	Fill of pit	121025
107	121026	Cut	121099			Cut of ditch	121026
107	121027	Fill	121026		121026	Primary fill of ditch	121027
107	121028	Cut	121065			Fill of ring ditch	121028
107	121029	Cut	121037			Cut of ditch	121029
107	121030	Fill	121031		121011	Upper fill of pit	121030
107	121031	Fill	121011		121011	Lower fill of pit	121031
107	121032	Layer				Layer of natural	121032
107	121033	Fill	121027		121026	Fill of ditch	121033
107	121034	Fill	121035		121035	Fill of ditch	121034
107	121035	Cut	120992			Cut of ditch	121035
107	121036	Fill	121029		121029	Fill of ditch	121036
107	121037	Fill	121038	121029	121028	Upper fill of ditch	121037
107	121038	Fill	121039		121028	Fill of ditch	121038
107	121039	Fill	121028		121028	Primary fill of ditch	121039
107	121040	Cut	120951			Cut of pit	121040
107	121041	Fill	121051		121040	Lower fill of pit	121041
107	121042	Fill	121041		121040	Upper fill of pit	121042
107	121043	Fill	121041		121040	Fill of pit	121043
107	121044	Fill	121045		121045	Fill of ditch	121044
107	121045	Cut	120992			Cut of ditch	121045
107	121046	Cut	121037			Cut of ditch	121046
107	121047	Fill	121046		121046	Fill of ditch	121047
107	121048	VOID					121048
107	121049	Group				Group for pit	121049
107	121050	Fill	120994		120987	Cut of pit	121050
107	121051	Skeleton	121040		121040	Skeleton	121051
107	121052	Fill	121053		121053	Fill of ditch	121052
107	121053	Cut	121037			Cut of ditch	121053

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
107	121054	Fill	121055		121055	Upper fill of feature	121054
107	121055	Cut	121065			Cut of feature	121055
107	121056	Cut	121037			Cut of ditch	121056
107	121057	Fill	121056		121056	Fill of ditch	121057
107	121058	Cut	121037			Cut of pit	121058
107	121059	Fill	121058	121060	121058	Fill of pit	121059
107	121060	Cut	121059			Cut of ditch	121060
107	121061	Fill	121060		121060	Slump	121061
107	121062	Fill	121061		121060	Fill of ditch	121062
107	121063	Fill	121064		121064	Fill of ditch	121063
107	121064	Cut	121065			Cut of ditch	121064
107	121065	Fill	121066	121064	121066	Fill of ditch	121065
107	121066	Cut	120951			Cut of ditch	121066
107	121067	Fill	121068	121071	121068	Fill of ditch	121067
107	121068	Cut	121065			Cut of ditch	121068
107	121069	Fill	121065		121071	Secondary fill of ditch	121069
107	121070	Fill	121071		121071	Primary fill of ditch	121070
107	121071	Cut	121067			Cut of ditch	121071
107	121072	Finds				Fill of ditch	121072
107	121073	Finds				Finds retrieval	121073
107	121074	Finds				Finds retrieval	121074
107	121075	Finds				Finds retrieval	121075
107	121076	Finds				Finds retrieval	121076
107	121077	Finds				Finds retrieval	121077
107	121078	Cut	121099			Cut of ditch terminus	121078
107	121079	Cut	120951			Cut of ditch	121079
107	121080	Finds				Fill of ditch	121080
107	121081	Finds				Finds retrieval	121081
107	121082	Finds				Finds retrieval	121082
107	121083	Finds				Fill of ditch terminus	121083
107	121084	Fill	121085		121086	Upper fill of ditch	121084
107	121085	Fill	121086		121086	Basal fill of ditch	121085
107	121086	Cut	121087			Cut of ditch	121086
107	121087	Fill	121088	121086	121088	Fill of ditch	121087
107	121088	Cut	120951			Cut of ditch	121088
107	121089	Group	120951			Group for ditch	121089
107	121090	Finds				Finds retrieval	121090
107	121091	Finds				Finds retrieval	121091
107	121092	Finds				Finds retrieval	121092
107	121093	Finds				Finds retrieval	121093
107	121094	Finds				Finds retrieval	121094
107	121095	Finds				Finds retrieval	121095
107	121096	Fill	121078		121078	Lower fill of ditch	121096
107	121097	Fill	121096		121078	Upper fill of ditch	121097
107	121098	Fill	121079		121079	Lower fill ditch	121098
107	121099	Fill	121098		121079	Upper fill of ditch	121099
107	121100	Unstrat. finds				Unstrat finds	121100
107	121101	Group	121099			Group for ditch	121101
107	121102	Group	120951			Group for ditch	121102
107	121103	Group	121037			Group for ditch	121103
107	121104	Group	120992			Group for ditch	121104
107	121105	Group	120959			Group for ditch	121105
108	13000	Layer					13000
108	13001	Layer					13001
108	13002	Layer					13002
108	13003	Cut	13002			Cut of ditch	13003
108	13004	Fill	13003		13033	Fill of ditch	13004
108	13005	Cut	13000			Cut of ditch	13005
108	13006	Fill	13005		13005	Fill of ditch	13006
108	13007						13007
108	13008						13008
108	13009						13009
108	13010	Layer				Ploughsoil	13010
108	13011	Layer				Subsoil in furrows	13011
108	13012	Layer				Natural boulder clay	13012
108	13013	Fill	13027		13014	Fill of ring ditch	13013
108	13014	Cut	13002			Cut of ring ditch	13014
108	13015	Fill	13038		13016	Fill of ditch	13015
108	13016	Cut	13002			Cut of ring ditch	13016
108	13017	Fill	13023		13018	Fill of ring ditch	13017
108	13018	Cut	13012			Cut of ring ditch	13018
108	13019	Fill	13021		13020	Fill of pit	13019
108	13020	Cut				Cut of pit	13020
108	13021	Fill	13034		13020	Fill of pit	13021
108	13022	Fill	13014		13014	Primary fill of ring ditch	13022
108	13023	Fill	13024		13018	Fill of ring ditch	13023
108	13024	Fill	13030		13018	Turf line within ring ditch	13024
108	13025	Fill	13028; 13029		13018	Fill of ring ditch	13025
108	13026	Fill	13012		13018	Primary fill of ring ditch	13026
108	13027	Fill	13022		13014	Fill of ring ditch	13027
108	13028	Fill	13026		13018	Ogs	13028
108	13029	Fill	13026		13018	Slump	13029
108	13030	Fill	13025		13018	Fill of ring ditch	13030
108	13031	Fill	13014		13014	Slump	13031
108	13032	Fill	13014		13014	Slump	13032
108	13033	Fill	13038		13016	Fill of ring ditch	13033
108	13034	Fill	13048		13048	Primary fill of ring ditch	13034
108	13035	Fill	13037		13016	Turf line within ring ditch	13035
108	13036	Fill	13033		13016	Turf line within ring ditch	13036
108	13037	Fill	13038		13016	Slump	13037
108	13038	Fill	13016		13016	Primary fill of ring ditch	13038
108	13039	Fill	13042		13040	Upper fill of ring ditch	13039
108	13040	Cut	13012			Cut of ring ditch	13040
108	13041	Fill	13043		13040	Fill of ring ditch	13041
108	13042	Fill	13041; 13044		13040	Upper fill of ring ditch	13042
108	13043	Fill	13045		13040	Possible turf line	13043
108	13044	Fill	13053		13040	Possible turf line	13044
108	13045	Fill	13053		13040	Lower fill of ring ditch	13045
108	13046	Cut	13012			Cut of ring ditch	13046
108	13047	Fill	13051		13046	Fill of ring ditch	13047
108	13048	Fill	13020		13020	Fill of pit	13048
108	13049	Fill	13066		13046	Slump	13049
108	13050	Fill	13066		13046	Slump	13050
108	13051	Fill	13054	13059	13046	Fill of ditch	13051
108	13052	Layer	13012			Decalcified soil	13052

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
108	13053	Fill	13053		13040	Slump	13053
108	13054	Fill	13050; 13044		13046	Fill of ditch	13054
108	13055	Cut	13049			Cut of land drain	13055
108	13056	Fill	13055		13055	Fill of land drain	13056
108	13057	Fill	13058		13057	Fill of ditch	13057
108	13058	Fill	13040		13040	Basal fill of ditch	13058
108	13059	Cut	13051			Plough furrow	13059
108	13060	Fill	13059	13061	13059	Fill of plough furrow	13060
108	13061	Cut	13060			Cut of field drain	13061
108	13062	Fill	13061		13061	Fill of field drain	13062
108	13063	Fill	13061		13046	Fill of ditch	13063
108	13064	Fill	13046		13046	Primary fill of ring ditch	13064
108	13065	Fill	13063		13046	Fill of ditch	13065
108	13066	Fill	13065		13046	Fill of ditch	13066
108	13067	Fill	13068		13068	Fill of field drain	13067
108	13068	Cut	13027			Cut of field drain	13068
108	13069	Unstrat. finds				Unstrat finds	13069
108	13070	Group				Ring ditch	13070
110	120301	Cut	120308			Cut of pit	
110	120302	Fill	120301		120301	Fill of pit	
110	120303	Layer	130304			Topsoil	
110	120304	Layer				Subsoil	
110	120305	Layer				Natural	
110	120306	Fill	120307		120307	Fill of pit	
110	120307	Cut	120308			Cut of pit	
110	120308	Layer	120305			Layer in nat. Hollow	
110	120309	Cut	120308			Cut of pit	
110	120310	Fill	120309		120309	Fill of pit	
110	120311	Fill	120312		120312	Fill of pit	
110	120312	Cut	120308			Cut of pit	
111	121151	Cut	121165			Cut of pit	121151
111	121152	Fill	121151		121151	Basal fill of pit	121152
111	121153	Fill	121152		121151	Secondary fill of pit	121153
111	121154	Fill	121153	121155	121151	Upper fill of pit	121154
111	121155	Cut	121154			Cut of ditch	121155
111	121156	Fill	121155		121155	Basal fill of ditch	121156
111	121157	Fill	121156		121155	Secondary fill of ditch	121157
111	121158	Fill	121157		121155	Upper fill of ditch	121158
111	121159	Group	121165			Group for ditch	121159
111	121160	Fill	121162		121162	Upper fill of pit	121160
111	121161	Fill	121160		121162	Fill of pit	121161
111	121162	Cut	121165			Cut of pit	121162
111	121163	Layer	121164			Topsoil	121163
111	121164	Layer	119592; 121161			Subsoil	121164
111	121165	Layer				Natural	121165
111	119588	Cut				Cut of pit	119588
111	119589	Fill				Cut of pit	119589
111	119590	Fill				Cut of pit	119590
111	119591	Fill	119590				119591
111	119592	Cut	121165				119592
111	119593	Fill	119592	119588			119593
111	119594	Cut	121165				119594
111	119595	Fill	119594				119595
111	119596	Fill	119595	119587			119596
111	119597	Cut	119596				119597
111	119598	Fill	119597				119598
111	119599	Fill	119598				119599
113	120701	Layer	120702			Topsoil	120701
113	120702	Layer				Subsoil	120702
113	120703	Layer				Natural	120703
113	120704	Cut	120703			Ditch	120704
113	120705	Fill	120704		120704	Ditch	120705
113	120706	Cut	120731			Furrow	120706
113	120707	Fill	120706		120706	Furrow	120707
113	120708	Fill	120709		120709	Primary fill	120708
113	120709	Cut	120734			Ring ditch	120709
113	120710	Cut	120734			Ring ditch	120710
113	120711	Fill	120710		120710	Primary fill	120711
113	120712	Group	120734			Ring ditch	120712
113	120713	Cut	120734			Ring ditch	120713
113	120714	Fill	120713		120713	Primary fill	120714
113	120715	Fill	120716		120716	Primary fill	120715
113	120716	Cut	120734			Ring ditch	120716
113	120717	Cut	120734			Ring ditch	120717
113	120718	Fill	120717	120726	120717	Primary fill	120718
113	120719	Cut	120703			Ditch	120719
113	120720	Fill	120719		120719	Primary fill	120720
113	120721	Fill	120722	120724	120722	Primary fill	120721
113	120722	Cut	120703			Ditch	120722
113	120723	Fill	120724		120724	Primary fill	120723
113	120724	Cut	120721			Ring ditch	120724
113	120725	Fill	120726		120726	Primary fill	120725
113	120726	Cut	120755; 120718			Field drain	120726
113	120727	Cut	120703			Ditch	120727
113	120728	Fill	120727	120729	120727	Primary fill	120728
113	120729	Cut	120728			Ditch	120729
113	120730	Fill	120729	120751	120729	Primary fill	120730
113	120731	Fill	120751	120706	120751	Secondary fill	120731
113	120732	Fill	120733		120733	Primary fill	120732
113	120733	Cut	120734			Ring ditch	120733
113	120734	Fill	120735		120735	Primary fill	120734
113	120735	Cut	120703			Ditch	120735
113	120736	Cut	120703			Ditch	120736
113	120737	Fill	120736		120736	Primary fill	120737
113	120738	Fill	120739		120739	Primary fill	120738
113	120739	Cut	120734			Ring ditch	120739
113	120740	Cut	120703			Ditch	120740
113	120741	Fill	120742		120740	Secondary fill	120741
113	120742	Fill	120740		120740	Primary fill	120742
113	120743	Fill	120744		120744	Primary fill	120743
113	120744	Cut	120703			Posthole	120744
113	120745	Fill	120746		120746	Primary fill	120745
113	120746	Cut	120703			Posthole	120746
113	120747	Cut	120703			Ditch	120747
113	120748	Fill	120759	120749	120747	Primary fill	120748

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
113	120749	Cut	120748			Recut	120749
113	120750	Fill	120749		120749	Primary fill	120750
113	120751	Cut	120730			Recut	120751
113	120752	Cut	120734			Ring ditch	120752
113	120753	Fill	120752		120752	Primary fill	120753
113	120754	Cut	120734			Ring ditch	120754
113	120755	Fill	120754	120726	120754	Primary fill	120755
113	120756	Fill	120757		120758	Secondary fill	120756
113	120757	Fill	120758		120758	Primary fill	120757
113	120758	Cut	120703			Ditch	120758
113	120759	Fill	120747		120747	Primary fill	120759
113	120760	Group	120703			Ditch	120760
113	120761	Group				Group for curvilinear	120761
113	120762	Group				Group for ditch	120762
113	120763	Group				Group for ditch	120763
115e	120450	Layer	120451			Topsoil	120450
115e	120451	Layer	120452			Subsoil	120451
115e	120452	Layer				Natural	120452
115e	120453	Cut				Cut of field drain	120453
115e	120454	Cut	120455			Cut of furrow	120454
115e	120455	Fill	120452		120454	Fill of furrow	120455
115e	120456	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120456
115e	120457	Fill	120456		120456	Upper fill of ditch	120457
115e	120458	Cut	120452			Cut of pit	120458
115e	120459	Fill	120458		120458	Basal fill of pit	120459
115e	120460	Fill	120459		120458	Upper fill of pit	120460
115e	120461	Cut	120452			Cut of pit	120461
115e	120462	Fill	120461		120461	Fill of pit	120462
115e	120463	Cut	120452			Cut of pit	120463
115e	120464	Cut	120452			Cut	120464
115e	120465	Fill	120464		120464	Fill	120465
115e	120466	Cut	120452			Cut of pit	120466
115e	120467	Fill	120466		120466	Fill of pit	120467
115e	120468	Cut	120452			Cut of ring ditch	120468
115e	120469	Fill	120468	120543	120468	Fill of ring ditch	120469
115e	120470	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch terminus	120470
115e	120471	Fill	120470		120470	Fill of ditch terminus	120471
115e	120472	Cut	120452			Cut of posthole	120472
115e	120473	Fill	120518		120470	Fill of posthole	120473
115e	120474	Fill	120519		120475	Upper fill of posthole	120474
115e	120475	Cut	120452			Cut of posthole	120475
115e	120476	Fill	120520		120477	Upper fill of posthole	120476
115e	120477	Cut	120452			Cut of posthole	120477
115e	120478	Fill	120477		120479	Fill of posthole	120478
115e	120479	Cut	120451			Cut of posthole	120479
115e	120480	Fill	120523		120481	Upper fill of posthole	120480
115e	120481	Cut	120452			Cut of posthole	120481
115e	120482	Fill	120521		120483	Upper fill of posthole	120482
115e	120483	Cut	120452			Cut of posthole	120483
115e	120484	Fill	120522		120485	Upper fill of posthole	120484
115e	120485	Cut	120452			Cut of posthole	120485
115e	120486	Fill	120487		120487	Fill of ditch	120486
115e	120487	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120487
115e	120488	Fill	120489	120491	120489	Fill of ditch	120488
115e	120489	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch terminus	120489
115e	120490	Fill	120491		120491	Basal fill of posthole	120490
115e	120491	Cut	120452			Cut of posthole	120491
115e	120492	Fill	120493		120493	Fill of posthole	120492
115e	120493	Cut	120452			Cut of posthole	120493
115e	120494	Fill	120495		120495	Fill of posthole	120494
115e	120495	Cut	120452			Cut of posthole	120495
115e	120496	Fill	120498		120498	Basal fill of posthole	120496
115e	120497	Fill	120496		120498	Secondary fill of posthole	120497
115e	120498	Cut	120452			Cut of posthole	120498
115e	120499	Fill	120500		120500	Fill of pit	120499
115e	120500	Cut	120452			Cut of pit	120500
115e	120501	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120501
115e	120502	Fill	120501	120454	120501	Fill of ditch	120502
115e	120503	Fill	120504	120454	120504	Primary fill of ditch	120503
115e	120504	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120504
115e	120505	Fill	120456		120456	Basal fill of ditch	120505
115e	120506	Cut	120452			Cut of pit	120506
115e	120507	Fill	120504		120504	Upper fill of ditch	120507
115e	120508	Cut	120452			Fill of pit	120508
115e	120509	Fill	120451		120508	Fill of ditch	120509
115e	120510	Cut	120542			Cut of ring ditch	120510
115e	120511	Fill	120510		120510	Fill of ditch	120511
115e	120512	Cut	120452			Cut of ring ditch	120512
115e	120513	Fill	120512		120512	Fill of ditch	120513
115e	120514	Cut					120514
115e	120515	Fill					120515
115e	120516	Cut	120452			Cut of pit	120516
115e	120517	Fill	120516		120516	Fill of pit	120517
115e	120518	Fill	120472		120472	Basal fill of posthole	120518
115e	120519	Fill	120452		120475	Basal fill of posthole	120519
115e	120520	Fill	120477		120477	Basal fill of posthole	120520
115e	120521	Fill	120483		120483	Basal fill of posthole	120521
115e	120522	Fill	120485		120485	Basal fill of posthole	120522
115e	120523	Fill	120481		120481	Basal fill of posthole	120523
115e	120524	Fill	120463		120463	Fill of pit	120524
115e	120525	Fill	120524		120463	Fill of pit	120525
115e	120526	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120526
115e	120527	Fill	120526	120454	120526	Fill of ditch	120527
115e	120528	Fill	120529		120530	Fill of ditch	120528
115e	120529	Fill	120530		120530	Fill of ditch	120529
115e	120530	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120530
115e	120531	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120531
115e	120532	Fill	120531		120531	Fill of ditch	120532
115e	120533	Fill	120452		120531	Lower fill of ditch	120533
115e	120534	Fill	120533		120619	Fill of ditch	120534
115e	120535	Fill	120532		120531	Upper fill of ditch	120535
115e	120536	Cut	120517			Cut of ditch	120536
115e	120537	Fill	120536		120536	Fill of ditch	120537
115e	120538	Fill	120506		120506	Primary fill of pit	120538
115e	120539	Fill	120538		120506	Fill of pit	120539

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
115e	120540	Cut					120540
115e	120541	Fill	120542	120454	120542	Fill of ditch	120541
115e	120542	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120542
115e	120543	Group				Group of ditch	120543
115e	120544	Fill	120490		120491	Secondary fill of posthole	120544
115e	120545	Fill	120528		120530	Fill of ditch	120545
115e	120546	Fill	120547		120547	Fill of ditch	120546
115e	120547	Cut	120548			Cut of ditch	120547
115e	120548	Fill	120549	120547	120549	Fill of land drain	120548
115e	120549	Cut	120452			Cut of land drain	120549
115e	120550	Cut	120452			Cut of posthole	120550
115e	120551	Fill	120550		120550	Fill of posthole	120551
115e	120552	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120552
115e	120553	Fill	120552		120552	Fill of ditch	120553
115e	120554	Cut	120452			Cut of posthole	120554
115e	120555	Fill	120554		120554	Fill of posthole	120555
115e	120556	Fill	120555		120554	Fill of posthole	120556
115e	120557	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120557
115e	120558	Fill	120557		120557	Lower fill of ditch	120558
115e	120559	Fill	120561		120618	Slump in ditch	120559
115e	120560	VOID					120560
115e	120561	Fill	120558	120506	120621	Fill of ditch	120561
115e	120562	Fill	120561	120621	120617	Fill of ditch	120562
115e	120563	Fill	120564		120564	Fill of ditch	120563
115e	120564	Cut	120452			Cut of ring ditch	120564
115e	120565	Group				Group of ditch	120565
115e	120566	Fill	120567		120568	Secondary fill of pit	120566
115e	120567	Fill	120568		120568	Basal fill of pit	120567
115e	120568	Cut	120452			Cut of pit	120568
115e	120569	Fill			120572	Fill of pit	120569
115e	120570	Fill			120572	Fill of pit	120570
115e	120571	VOID					120571
115e	120572	Cut				Cut of pit	120572
115e	120573	Fill		120454	120574	Fill of ditch	120573
115e	120574	Cut				Cut of ditch	120574
115e	120575	Fill			120576	Fill of ditch	120575
115e	120576	Cut				Cut of ditch	120576
115e	120577	Fill			120579	Primary fill of ditch	120577
115e	120578	Fill			120579	Secondary fill of ditch	120578
115e	120579	Cut				Cut of ditch	120579
115e	120580	Cut	120452			Cut of pit	120580
115e	120581	Fill	120580	120586	120580	Fill of pit	120581
115e	120582	Fill	120586		120586	Fill of pit	120582
115e	120583	Fill	120582		120586	Fill of pit	120583
115e	120584	Fill	120585		120585	Fill of posthole	120584
115e	120585	Cut	120452			Cut of posthole	120585
115e	120586	Cut	120581			Recut of pit	120586
115e	120587	Cut	120452			Cut of pit	120587
115e	120588	Fill	120587		120587	Lower fill of pit	120588
115e	120589	Fill	120588		120587	Mid fill of pit	120589
115e	120590	Fill	120591		120592	Fill of pit	120590
115e	120591	Fill	120592		120592	Fill of pit	120591
115e	120592	Cut	120452			Cut of pit	120592
115e	120593	Fill	120594	120596	120592	Fill of pit	120593
115e	120594	Cut	120452	120592		Cut of pit	120594
115e	120595	Fill	120596		120596	Fill of pit	120595
115e	120596	Cut	120452			Cut of pit	120596
115e	120597	Fill	120589		120587	Upper fill of pit	120597
115e	120598	VOID					120598
115e	120599	Fill	120600		120600	Fill of pit	120599
115e	120600	Cut	120452			Cut of pit	120600
115e	120601	Cut	120452			Cut of sondage	120601
115e	120602	Fill	120607	120464; 120463	120615	Fill of furrow	120602
115e	120603	Cut	120607			Cut of ditch	120603
115e	120604	Fill	120603		120603	Fill of ditch	120604
115e	120605	Cut	120607			Cut of ditch within sondage	120605
115e	120606	Fill	120605		120605	Fill of ditch within sondage	120606
115e	120607	Fill	120601		120601	Fill of sondage	120607
115e	120615	Group				Group of ditch	120615
115e	120616	Group				Group of ditch	120616
115e	120617	Cut				Cut of ditch	120617
115e	120618	Cut				Cut of ditch	120618
115e	120619	Cut				Cut of ditch	120619
115e	120620	Cut				Cut of hedge	120620
115e	120621	Cut				Cut of hedge	120621
115e	120622	Cut				Furrow cut	120622
115e	120623	Group					120623
115e	120624	Group					120624
115e	120625	Group					120625
115e	120626	Fill			120627	Fill of ditch	120626
115e	120627	Cut				Cut of ditch	120627
115e	120629	Group				Group of ditch	120629
115e	120630	Group				Drip gully	120630
115w	120901	Cut	120906			Cut of ditch	120901
115w	120902	Fill	120901		120901	Basal fill of ditch	120902
115w	120903	Fill	120902		120901	Upper fill of ditch	120903
115w	120904	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120904
115w	120905	Fill	120904		120904	Basal fill of ditch	120905
115w	120906	Fill	120905	120901	120904	Upper fill of ditch	120906
115w	120907	Fill	120908		120908	Fill of ditch	120907
115w	120908	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120908
115w	120909	Fill	120910	120912	120910	Fill of ditch	120909
115w	120910	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch terminus	120910
115w	120911	Fill	120912	120914	120912	Fill of furrow	120911
115w	120912	Cut	120909			Cut of furrow	120912
115w	120913	Fill	120914		120914	Fill of land drain	120913
115w	120914	Cut	120911			Cut of land drain	120914
115w	120915	Fill	120916	120914	120916	Fill of ditch	120915
115w	120916	Cut	120917			Cut of ditch	120916
115w	120917	Fill	120918	120916	120918	Fill of ditch	120917
115w	120918	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120918
115w	120919	Fill	120920		120920	Fill of ditch	120919
115w	120920	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120920
115w	120921	Group	120452			Group for ditch	120921
115w	120922	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120922

Plot	Context	Type	Above	Cut by	Fill of	Interpretation	Context
115w	120923	Fill	120922		120922	Fill of ditch	120923
115w	120924	Fill	120925		120925	Fill of ditch	120924
115w	120925	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120925
115w	120926	Fill	120927		120927	Fill of pit	120926
115w	120927	Cut	120452			Cut of pit	120927
115w	120928	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120928
115w	120929	Fill	120928		120928	Fill of ditch	120929
115w	120930	Fill	120929		120928	Fill of ditch	120930
115w	120931	Fill	120930		120928	Fill of ditch	120931
115w	120932	Fill	120931	120933	120928	Upper fill of ditch	120932
115w	120933	Cut	120932			Cut of furrow	120933
115w	120934	Fill	120933		120933	Fill of furrow	120934
115w	120935	Fill	120936		120936	Fill of ditch	120935
115w	120936	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120936
115w	120937	Group				Group for ditch	120937
115w	120938	Fill	120939		120942	Basal fill of ditch	120938
115w	120939	Fill	120942		120942	Secondary fill of ditch	120939
115w	120940	Fill	120938		120492	Fill of ditch	120940
115w	120941	Fill	120940		120942	Upper fill of ditch	120941
115w	120942	Cut	120902			Cut of ditch	120942
115w	120943	Fill	120944		120944	Fill of ditch	120943
115w	120944	Cut	120452			Cut of pit	120944
115w	120945	Group	120452			Group for ditch	120945
115w	120946	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120946
115w	120947	Fill	120946		120946	Basal fill of ditch	120947
115w	120948	Fill	120947	120949	120946	Upper fill of ditch	120948
115w	120949	Cut	120948			Cut of ditch	120949
115w	120608	Fill	120949		120949	Fill of ditch	120608
115w	120609	Fill	120610		120610	Fill of furrow	120609
115w	120610	Cut	120612			Cut of furrow	120610
115w	120611	Cut	120452			Cut of ditch	120611
115w	120612	Fill	120613	120610	120611	Upper fill of ditch	120612
115w	120613	Fill	120614		120611	Basal fill of ditch	120613
115w	120614	Fill	120611		120611	Fill of ditch	120614
115w	120628	Group				Group for ditch	120628