

**10-14A Hall Gate
Doncaster
South Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

January 2008

Report No. 1767

10-14A Hall Gate, Doncaster

South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Summary

An archaeological evaluation at 10-14A Hall Gate, Doncaster encountered comprehensive evidence of Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity. In addition, a wattle fence, gully and ditch that were sealed by the Roman road may present pre-Roman activity. In the absence of pre-Roman artefacts, however, and given the failure to recover any organic material suitable for radiocarbon dating, this will only be confirmed by further on-site investigations. The Roman road, represented by at least six phases of cobbles was situated to the north of the present street frontage. Medieval activity was represented by discrete pits, at least one of which was clay-lined, other discrete features and cobbled surfaces. Numerous post-holes were assigned to the post-medieval period, but no clearly defined structures were indicated.



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Report Information

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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS was commissioned by Inspire Design Consultancy Ltd in 2004 on behalf of JD Wetherspoon plc to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at 10-14A Hall Gate, Doncaster (Figs 1 and 2) as the site was due for redevelopment (planning application number 03/6363/P/FUL). At this time an interim statement (Richardson 2004) was submitted to the client and to the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). More recently, however, SYAS has requested a more comprehensive report on the archaeology, artefact and ecofact groups in order to inform the planning process further. ASYWAS has been commissioned by Harrison Ince Architects on behalf of JD Wetherspoon plc to produce this report.

The archaeological evaluation followed a brief produced by Roy Sykes of SYAS (Appendix 1) and a project design for evaluation produced by Archaeological Services WYAS (Appendix 2). The fieldwork was carried out between 5th July and 8th September 2004.

Site Location and Topography

The proposed development area is situated on the north side of Hall Gate and covers approximately one hectare (Figs 1 and 2). Centred on SE 5773 0325, the street frontage has been retained but demolition to the rear allowed for trenches to be sited here. The area is fairly level at an average height of 13.5m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

Soils, Geology and Land-use

The geology is Bunter Sandstone (British Geological Survey 1969a) overlain by glacial sands and gravels (British Geological Survey 1969b). Soils, in this urban context, are unsurveyed. The area, previously developed, is occupied by buildings, demolition debris and scrub vegetation.

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The earliest evidence for human activity from Doncaster is a possible Late Upper Palaeolithic flint angle backed blade from excavations at St Sepulchre Gate (Buckland and Magilton 1986, 71). No Neolithic activity has been identified for Doncaster itself, but a small number of Bronze Age collared urns and associated finds have been encountered (Pollington 2007). Currently, no evidence exists for a pre-Roman (Iron Age) settlement, although given the possibility that the River Don was fordable close to Doncaster, the site may have formed an important route between the neighbouring tribes of the Brigantes and the Corieltauvi (Pollington 2007). The opportunities to identify pre-Roman settlement activity within the centre of Doncaster have been limited, however, and finds of Iron Age pottery are generally rare across South Yorkshire (Buckland and Magilton 1986, 17).

Roman *Danum*, or Doncaster consisted of a fort, established in AD 70-71, extensively rebuilt around AD 87, and replaced by a second fort around AD 158 (Buckland 1986, 12-13; Fig. 3). The forts surrounded the present site of St George's Church, and an associated civilian settlement, the *vicus*, was probably focused on the area of Market Place (Pollington 2007). The use of the river name (Don) for the fort may indicate that there was no pre-existing place name and no settlement from which the fort could take its name, although the likelihood that Doncaster was largely aceramic in the immediately pre-Roman Iron Age has already been raised. The settlement and fort at Doncaster were served by a north-south road perpetuated by Hall Gate, High Street and French Gate, suggesting that the river was crossed in the same area as the medieval Greyfriars Bridge (Buckland and Magilton 1986, 30). The western route through the civilian settlement is more problematic, although a road was identified in Frenchgate and at right angles to High Street, and this appears to have been associated with the fort in its early stages. A replacement road may lie beneath St Sepulchre Gate and Baxtergate, although this is still to be proved. Occupation of the fort continued until *c.* AD 350, after which date it was gradually abandoned, and coin evidence ends around AD 390 (Parker 1987, 31). The distribution of artefacts suggests that the civilian settlement was concentrated to the south and east of the fort between Market Place and Printing Office Street (Buckland and Magilton 1986, figure 3). Defensive ditches identified in St Sepulchre Gate although enigmatic, presumably indicate part of the defences for this settlement (Buckland and Magilton 1986, 31).

The post-Roman and Saxon period saw the continued occupation of the immediate area of the fort, although it is likely that the settlement decreased in size (Buckland *et al.* 1989, 15). Nevertheless, re-fortification of the earlier defences was undertaken between AD 400-1000, with the construction of the 'burh' ditches, and in the medieval period, a Norman castle was constructed on the site of the Roman fort (Buckland *et al.* 1989, 86f; Fig. 3). At around AD 1200 the castle was demolished, although at this time the town began to expand and prosper with the granting of a market charter by Richard I in AD 1194. Also around this time, the town's defences were constructed with gateways (Hallgate Bar and West Gillot Bar) being situated on the main roads. At this time, the site at 10-14A Hall Gate would have been situated beyond the limits of the town ditch. St George's Church (rebuilt in 1800s), which now occupies the site of the castle, may have developed from a castle chapel, although its rededication of an earlier Anglo-Scandinavian church cannot be entirely ruled out (Slater 1989, 52). A second church, St Mary Magdalene's may have been the earliest parish church and was situated within the market place (Slater 1989, 49). In 1284 a Franciscan Friary was founded to the north of the Church Way beyond the River Cheswold, while in 1346 a Carmelite Friary was established to the west of High Street (Slater 1989, 53-5; Fig. 3).

During the majority of its history, the site at 10-14A Hall Gate lay outside the core of Doncaster, although it was situated on the Roman arterial road that was exposed during excavations at 8-10 High Street (ASWYAS forthcoming; Fig. 3). A Roman cemetery containing both inhumations and cremations was identified at 53-54 Hall Gate (Atkinson

1995) and this suggests that this part of Doncaster was probably not developed during the Roman period, as the dead tended to be buried beyond the limits of their settlement. Despite remaining outside the town's defences in the medieval period, a pottery industry thrived here probably during the 12th century with a kiln identified at 53-54 Hall Gate (Atkinson 1995; Cumberpatch *et al.* 1999) and another similar example uncovered during excavations off Hall Gate in 1965 (Buckland *et al.* 1979, 59). Further investigations at 58-59 Hall Gate found limited evidence for Roman activity and an indication, in the form of a substantial medieval plough soil, that this area was used for agriculture (Belford 1996, 1997). Collectively, therefore, these data indicate that while Hall Gate lay beyond the medieval core, the land was utilised for both industry and agriculture. By the late 18th to early 19th-century, three-storey townhouses with cellars were constructed at 10-14A Hall Gate. These probably disturbed and/or destroyed evidence for earlier activity, although pockets of surviving archaeology are likely.

3 Aims

The aims of this archaeological evaluation were to gather, sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

The specific aims and objectives, to evaluate four trial trenches, were reviewed at the onset of the fieldwork due to scaffolding and the remains of early modern cellars. As a result, it was decided, in consultation with SYAS, to still investigate four trenches, although their locations were revised:

- Trench 1: 3.3m by 2.8m was moved from its location along the street frontage due to scaffolding restrictions and was appended to the northern limits of Trench 2;
- Trench 2: 9.3m by 3.7m was orientated north-east to south-west;
- Trench 3: 10m by 2m was on the same alignment as Trench 2 approximately 5m to the north-east;
- Trench 4: 2.2m by 5m was orientated north-west to south-east and was located to the rear of the proposed development area (Fig. 2).

4 Methodology

All trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision and in level spits to the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural. The resulting surface was cleaned manually and inspected for archaeological remains. Given the quantity of archaeology

exposed, slots were located within the trenches where necessary, following consultation with Roy Sykes of SYAS.

A sufficient sample of features was investigated in order to understand the stratigraphic sequence, down to the naturally occurring deposits. Archaeological deposits and features were examined and sampled to a degree whereby their extent, nature, form, date, function and relationship to other features and deposits was established.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made following Archaeological Services WYAS standard methods (ASWYAS 2004). Sections of linear and discrete features were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale with all plans drawn at 1:20. All sections and plans included spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places.

All finds were cleaned, catalogued and bagged and stored in controlled environments, as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work. In addition, an environmental specialist was consulted prior to the commencement of works and a soil-sampling programme was undertaken during the course of the evaluation. Samples of at least ten litres were taken for the recovery of carbonised plant remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material including industrial residues.

The site archive contains all the information gathered during the evaluation and is indexed in Appendix 3. A concordance of contexts is given in Appendix 4. A phased site matrix was constructed using Stratify 1.4 and is presented in Appendix 5.

5 Results

The results are presented in trench order with the archaeology described chronologically from the earliest deposits and features through to the post-medieval or early modern activity. As it was rarely possible to relate deposits from different trenches directly, the archaeology is described according to four broad phases; pre/early-Roman (I), Roman (II), medieval (III) and post-medieval (IV).

Trench 1

The surface of Trench 1 was cleaned following with the removal of overburden and demolition rubble (100), but no further investigations were carried out in this trench. Exposed deposits represented a continuation of layers investigated in Trench 2.

Trench 2

Initially, Trench 2 was excavated using a single context method of recording. Here each context whether deposit, structure, cut or fill was recorded in plan prior to removal and the trench in its entirety was examined in this way. Rapidly, however, it was realised that given the complexity of the archaeology, this method of recording was too exhaustive for the

evaluation stage of the investigations. As a result, two slots were put through the partially excavated trench to determine the depth and nature of the surviving archaeology (Fig. 4). These slots contained, almost exclusively, Roman deposits and features.

Slot 1, located across the breadth of the trench to the north, encountered natural at a depth of approximately 12.65m OD. Through the natural a possible pit [206] was cut but it was not fully exposed in plan (Fig. 5). It contained a single fill (205) but no dateable artefacts and was sealed by a sterile yellow sand (189) (Fig. 6, S.32). This sand was then truncated by a steep-sided pit [202], 0.30m in depth, but again not fully exposed. Its single fill (201) was also devoid of artefacts but a thin layer of dark brown silty sand overlying fill 200 did contain a few sherds of possible mid to late 1st-century pottery (Fig. 6, S.31). All aforementioned features and deposits were then sealed by a brown yellow sand layer (176) up to 0.14m in depth and containing numerous sherds of mid to late 2nd-century date and some mid to late 1st-century pottery. Two intrusive medieval sherds were also present. The features and deposits stratigraphically earlier than deposit 200 are either early Roman or pre-Roman in date.

Cutting into layer 176 were two pits [191 and 204] and a possible gully [273]. Pit 191 had gradually sloping sides and a rounded base and was approximately 0.95m in length, 0.36m in width and survived to a depth of 0.3m (Fig. 6, S.31). It contained a single fill (190) with mid 1st to 2nd-century pottery and an intrusive medieval sherd. Pit 204 was only observed in section and although a full profile was not recorded it appeared to be stepped (Fig. 6, S.32). Its fill (203) was devoid of artefacts. Gully 273, only 0.20m to the west of pit 204, was steep-sided and flat-bottomed. Observed over a length of 0.74m, the gully was 0.3m wide and 0.13m deep. It appeared to have been backfilled when a grey brown silty sand layer (174), up to 0.21m in depth, was deposited (see below). This layer contained mid to late 2nd-century pottery and extended over the width of this slot.

Pit 179 was probably cut through layer 174 and certainly disturbed layer 176 (Fig. 7, S.33). This feature was made to receive a substantially complete grey ware jar (Plate 1) which contained a second, smaller and thinner-walled pot and a charcoal-rich fill (175). These pots dated the deposit to the mid to late 2nd century. Cremation activity might be indicated but no burnt bone was noted. Four discrete patches of charcoal-rich material (184, 185, 186 and 192) associated with layer 176 and all within a 0.80m radius of pit 179, however, might represent re-deposited material from this funerary activity (Fig. 8), although the minimal quantities of cremated bone were either animal or unidentifiable (see p.46).

Finally, within this slot, layer 174 was sealed by a red brown sandy silt (162/163) containing late 2nd to mid 3rd-century pottery, followed by a cobbled surface (155) associated with 3rd-century (probably mid to late 3rd-century) pottery.

In slot 2, located towards the street frontage, natural deposits were encountered at a depth of approximately 12.84m OD. Into the natural, a gully [209] and associated stake-hole [211] had

been cut (Fig. 5; Plate 2). The gully, orientated north-south, was exposed for only 0.44m in length, was 0.10m in width and survived to a depth of only 0.03m (Fig. 7, S.33). The stakehole, 0.05m in diameter, survived to a depth of 0.24m. Both were filled by a single fill of mid grey silt (210) that included an imprint of a wattle fence and minute fragments of surviving wood (208; Plate 3), but unfortunately no dateable artefacts. A sample of the wattle fence was taken with the aim of extracting material suitable for radiocarbon dating but the sample submitted to BETA Analytic Inc. was too degraded to be dateable. Against the western side of the fence, a sandy deposit (212) had accumulated, while a gravely deposit (199) that overlay 210 and 212 might represent a possible bank that replaced the earlier fence line. Neither deposit contained any dateable material. On the same north-south alignment as the fence, and approximately 1m to the east, was ditch 225 (Fig. 5). It was exposed for 1.34m in length and survived to a depth of 0.18m, but its full width was not determined (Fig. 9, S.34). The ditch contained four fills of sandy silt, but again no dateable finds. The final fill (207) was similar in nature to the bank material 199. It is possible that the bank was levelled prior to the construction of the Roman road and was used in infill the vestiges of ditch 225. All of these features and deposits, although undated, were sealed by the later Roman road deposits (see below) and represent pre- or early Roman activity.

The initial stage of road construction saw the deposition of a levelling layer of orange brown silty sand (198), 0.32m deep, that provided a bedding layer for the first phase of cobbles (197). This was succeeded by two levelling deposits, a sterile sandy deposit 0.24m in depth (196) and a shallower red brown silty sand (188). Through these deposits, probable pit 193 was cut (Fig. 9, S.34). This feature was not exposed in its entirety but survived to a depth of 0.30m. It contained a homogenous sterile primary fill (195) of brown grey silty clay followed by a shallow fill (194) of blackish grey sandy silt and two sherds of Roman pottery that were not more closely dateable. There then followed a further five phases of cemented cobbled road surfaces ranging in depth from 0.12m to 0.26m (Figs 7 and 9, S.33 and S.34; Plate 4). These road deposits were devoid of dateable artefacts with the exception of a denarius of Caracalla minted in AD 203 from the last cobbled surface (144) dating to the Roman period. The Roman road continued in use into the medieval period, and this is attested by the association of Late Saxon (late 9th to mid 11th-century) and 13th-century pottery with the seventh and final phase of cobbles (141).

Between the two slots, the lowest layers uncovered when the entire trench was under investigation were deposits 168 and 276 (Fig. 7, S.33). The former, a brown yellow silty sand contained a single sherd of 13th-century pottery. Although no direct relationship was seen in section, the subsequent deposit was a brown grey silty sand (172) that included ten sherds of medieval pottery ranging in date from the late 11th to early 12th century to the late 13th to 15th century. A thin layer of iron pan (171) associated with a compact stony deposit (173), and a gravely sand (167) were stratigraphically later than 172 although dating is limited to a single sherd of 14th to early 15th-century Coal Measures Whiteware from 171. The gravely sand (167) was overlain by a another stony deposit (161) which contained numerous sherds

of predominantly 13th-century pottery and an intrusive Roman sherd, and was also cut by a U-shaped elongated pit [166] 0.38m in width and at least 1m in length. Although the pit's silty sandy fill (165) contained seven sherds of Roman pottery and no medieval artefacts, its position in the stratigraphy is not in doubt (Appendix 5). Deposit 161 and pit 166 were then partially sealed by mixed stony deposit (150) containing medieval as well as residual Roman pottery. In section, the relationship between 150 and the cobbles (141) to the south was not clear (Fig. 7, S.33), but on balance both deposits were probably 13th century in date. Deposit 150 was succeeded by a sandy silt (151/122) containing pea gravel and on the basis of the pottery, again most likely of 13th-century date.

Cutting through deposit 151/122 are a number of features that are likely to be medieval in date although their function is often harder to determine. Feature 164 was cut during the accumulation of 151/122 and was ultimately sealed by further sandy silt and pea gravel (Fig. 7, S.33). Probably sub-circular in form, it was only partially exposed in the south-western corner of slot 1, and contained a single fill (215) devoid of dateable artefacts. Pit 143, partially exposed at the northern end of the trench, was 0.72m in width and 0.46m in depth. It was steep-sided with a rounded base and contained a primary fill (149) of yellow brown silty clay devoid of dateable artefacts and a secondary mortar-rich fill (142) containing a single sherd of 13th-century pottery (Fig. 10). Immediately to the west of pit 143, part of a second pit [275] was exposed. Perhaps surviving to a maximum depth of 0.31m, pit 275 contained a single fill (177) of grey brown sandy silt and a residual Roman sherd. This pit was truncated by a second steep-sided pit [156/138], clay-lined (157) and filled with a grey brown sandy silt (158/137), which contained late 11th to early 12th-century, 13th-century and late 16th to 17th-century pottery (Plate 5). To the south, the cobbled deposit 141 was also truncated by a steep-sided pit [145], only partially exposed, but surviving to a depth of 0.39m. The pit contained an unworked limestone block and a pebbly, brown silty sand (146) but no artefacts. Just to the east, a larger pit [117] 1.1m in length and 1.05m in width and surviving to a depth of 0.24m also disturbed the cobbles (141). This contained a lime-rich primary fill (119) that may indicate its use for mixing lime mortar and a backfill deposit (118) indicative of a later medieval date for its disuse.

Subsequent features are likely to be post-medieval in date. Some of these features (e.g. post-holes 103 and 110) cut through a pebbly layer of silty sand (114) of probable 17th-century date (see p.27). Stratigraphically early was a possible post-hole [159] that disturbed medieval pit 156. U-shaped in profile, the post-hole was 0.15m in depth and approximately 0.29m in width. It contained a single fill (160) with 18th to early 19th-century pottery. A further thirteen possible post-holes were recorded ranging in diameter from 0.1m to at least 0.3m and in depth from 0.06 to 0.28m (Fig. 11). Of these, seven (110, 123, 125, 127, 131, 139 and 154) contained late post-medieval pottery in their only fills, with residual medieval sherds recovered from post-hole 125 and 154. One post-hole [103] still contained the remains of a post (101). In addition, pit 104, exposed to the south of the trench was interpreted on site as a feature constructed to receive two posts. Its single fill contained post-medieval pottery as

well as residual medieval material. Even assuming that some or all of these post-holes were contemporary, and certainly their form did vary (compare post-hole 133 and 154, Fig. 7, S.33), no clearly defined structure could be extrapolated from the post-holes encountered.

Orientated along the length of the trench, a linear feature [120], 2.95m in length, 0.63m in width and 0.18m in depth was observed. A broad, U-shape in profile, it contained a single fill (121) of grey brown sandy silt and 18th to 19th-century pottery. The linear was disturbed by a modern concrete foundation [108] with another concrete base [106] observed 1.6m to the south. These represent the remains of a brick building recently demolished. No direct association between this brick building and the walls 115 and 116 running either side of the trench could be made, but it is likely that they were contemporary.

Trench 3

Two slots (3 and 4) were excavated through Trench 3 in order to assess the nature of the archaeology in terms of its complexity, depth and date. These were positioned across the breadth of the trench, one towards the northern limits of the trench and another to the south. In Trench 3 natural deposits were encountered at a depth of approximately 12.45m OD.

In slot 3 natural was sealed by an orange brown sandy silt (252) containing late 1st to mid 2nd-century pottery and a knife blade. This was overlain by a red brown ashy layer (249) containing 2nd-century pottery (Fig. 12, S.74) and cut by a narrow gully [250], 0.15m in width and 0.08m in depth and orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. The gully, not seen in section, was filled with a grey brown sandy silt (251) but with no dateable artefacts. Layer 252 was also disturbed by cut 238 a poorly-defined feature that was only partially seen in plan and section. It contained a single fill (237) which included a 2nd-century AD coin. Fill 237 was subsequently disturbed by another possible cut [274] that contained a cobbled deposit (245). The cobbles were associated with late 2nd-century pottery and an intrusive sherd of 13th-century date. In turn, a layer of yellow brown clay silt (234) that contained mid to late 2nd-century pottery sealed the cobbles, followed by an orange brown sandy silt (233) containing a mix of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery. Disturbing these deposits were the cuts for two modern drains [229 and 231] that were orientated along a similar alignment to the trench. This disturbance was highlighted by the presence of Roman pottery in the fill (232) of drain 231. Some limestone blocks (239) may represent a wall/structure associated with drain 231, but too little was exposed to confirm this hypothesis.

In slot 4 natural deposits were disturbed by two inter-cutting pits. The earliest, a straight-sided pit [268], contained late 1st or early 2nd-century pottery in its only fill (269) and this was cut by a shallow pit [266] containing sherds dating to the first half of the 2nd century from both its primary (265) and final fill (264). The pits were partially covered by a mid grey brown sandy silt (271), which unusually had a vertical interface with a similar deposit (272). Perhaps a partition, now lost, had once existed between them. Two subsequent deposits (256 and 263), which contained late 1st to mid 2nd-century pottery, also displayed this vertical

interface, although a thin reddish pink clay lens (270), seen only in section, separated 271 from 263 (Fig. 12, S.76). Sealing these deposits was a layer of grey brown sandy silt that contained frequent limestone cobbles (244/246). A few sherds of intrusive medieval pottery were recovered, but the majority of pottery was dated to the Roman period from the mid to late 2nd century to the late 3rd to early 4th century. A stake-hole [242] and a shallow cut [240] were observed cutting this layer. The red brown clay fill (241) of 240 contained late 2nd to early 3rd-century pottery and two intrusive medieval sherds, but in the absence of any dateable artefacts from fill 243 of stake-hole 242, it is assumed rather than demonstrated to be Roman in date. Sealing both features and the cobble layer and observed across the majority of the slot was a grey brown sandy silt (235) which contained significant quantities of late 2nd to early 3rd-century pottery. On the eastern side of the slot, layer 235 was overlain by a clay lens (236) containing pottery of a similar date. Stratigraphically, this was probably the latest Roman deposit in this slot (but see below).

Cutting through layers 236 and/or 235 were four straight-sided post-holes [254, 257, 259 and 261] that had all been excavated to a similar level (*c.* 12.50 m OD) and survived to a depth of between 0.8m to 1m (Fig. 12, S.75; Fig. 13, Plate 6). Post-holes 254, 257 and 261 each contained a single fill (255, 258 and 262 respectively) while post-hole 259 contained a primary fill (267) sealed beneath a post pad and a secondary, less compact fill (260). They are considered to be of comparable date due to their similarity of form but no possible structure was determined. Their date of origin is also questionable: post-holes 254 and 257 contained Roman sherds, while post-holes 259 and 261 contained medieval pottery. Post-hole 261 was subsequently cut by another post-hole [247] that contained (residual) Roman pottery in its only fill (248). On balance the post-holes are considered to be medieval in date, due to the presence of a medieval sherd sealed beneath the post pad in 260 and the build up of Roman layers through which they all later cut.

Finally a topsoil deposit (228), which included both Roman and medieval pottery and a 3rd-century denarius, was disturbed by a modern drainage pipe [226]; the fill of which also contained 3rd-century and medieval pottery (227).

Trench 4

A single slot was excavated across the breadth of Trench 4 in order to assess the archaeology present (Fig. 4; Fig. 14, S.56; Plate 7). In this trench, natural (221) was encountered at a depth of 12.18m OD and was sealed by layers of brown orange clayey sandy silt (220) and orange brown sandy silt (216). Layer 216 contained seven sherds of mid to late 2nd-century pottery, a tile fragment and animal bones. Subsequently, these deposits were cut by pit 217, which contained to late 2nd-century pottery in its primary fill (218) and a single sherd of 3rd-century or later pottery within its secondary fill (219). The primary fill also contained numerous cereal grains, some identified as barley. Finally two disturbed layers of 'black earth' (213 and 214) were deposited. The former contained 21 sherds of 2nd to 3rd-century pottery and a single intrusive 13th-century sherd, while 214 included Roman pottery dating to

the 2nd to 4th centuries, numerous medieval and post-medieval sherds, a fragment of smithing hearth bottom, 17th-century clay pipe fragments and many animal bones. These ‘black earth’ layers were disturbed by early modern brick foundations that removed any subsequent strata.

Current condition of the trenches

Given that the trenches were excavated in 2004 and still remain open, Andy Lines of SYAS requested that an archaeologist revisit the site with a view to assessing the current condition of the trenches. A site visit on 28th November 2007 indicated that the site was so overgrown that the trenches were all but obscured and an attempt to relocate survey stations failed (Plate 8).

6 Artefact Record

Where appropriate, specialist reports are accompanied by a catalogue. Catalogue entries conclude with contextual details in italics, for example: *Trench 2, cobble surface 144, small find 5, phase 2*. The entries are ordered by trench and then by context number. Those items deemed worthy of illustration by the specialist are indicated by an asterisk at the end of the entry. Artefact illustration has not been undertaken at this stage.

Romano-British pottery by R.S. Leary

The pottery was examined in context groups. The groups were assessed in terms of their date range, character and potential. A basic identification list was compiled (Appendix 6). There were 703 sherds of Romano-British pottery (8816g) but, of these, only 472 (5882g) came from features of Roman date and only eight of these contexts had more than ten sherds. The quantities of pottery sherds recovered from the excavated areas and trenches are shown in Table 1. Spot dating is in Table 2.

Table 1. Quantity of pottery from contexts

Trench	Context	Count	Weight
2	122	2	20.4
2	122/151	28	206.5
2	150	2	6.4
2	155	22	184
2	161	8	138
2	162	97	1110.8

Trench	Context	Count	Weight
2	165	7	45
2	169	2	30
2	174	22	162.5
2	175	85	1985
2	176	57	655.8
2	177	1	10.4
2	184	3	2.8
2	185	5	13
2	190	2	2.5
2	192	3	17.2
2	194	2	5.4
2	200	3	21.9
3	227	3	32.6
3	228	12	140.1
3	232	6	101.5
3	233	30	312.7
3	234	13	102.3
3	235	38	432
3	236	7	41.8
3	241	15	153.4
3	244	31	332.2
3	245	4	74
3	246	7	59.4
3	248	3	27
3	249	7	85
3	252	4	56.8
3	255	6	35.6
3	256	24	263.1
3	258	2	29.7
3	263	2	12.4
3	264	5	34.2
3	265	4	104.3
3	269	3	1.2
4	213	21	477.4
4	214	90	1212.4

Trench	Context	Count	Weight
4	216	9	58.4
4	218	5	9.7
4	219	1	9.4
Total		703	8816.2

Range and variety of material

Wares (Table 3)

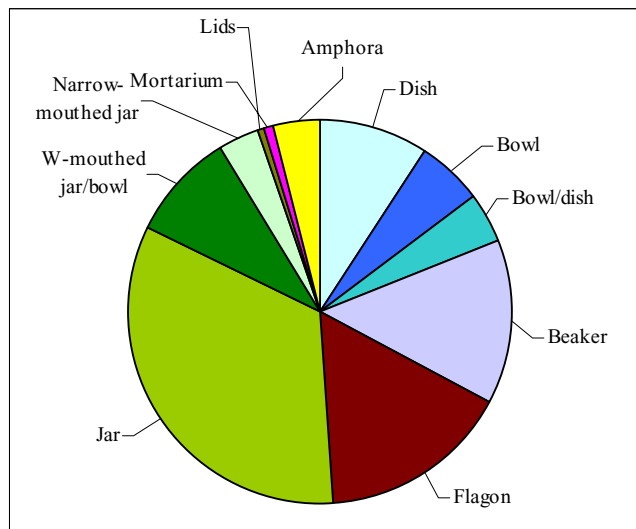
The fabric of the pottery was first examined by eye and sorted into ware groups on the basis of colour, hardness, feel, fracture, inclusions and manufacturing technique. If the sherds could not be adequately grouped by eye then they were examined under an x30 binocular microscope and compared with sherds from known sources. National fabric collection codes are given wherever possible (Tomber and Dore 1998).

The group was dominated by local grey wares from the South Yorkshire kilns (Buckland *et al.* 1980) with a small amount of black burnished ware (BB1), also made locally. One grey ware with vesicles is of a type made at the kilns found along the Trent Valley at Torksey, Lea and Newton-on-Trent (Field and Palmer-Brown 1991) and is unlikely to have come from the Doncaster kilns. Seven grog-tempered sherds indicate early activity in the vicinity dating to the mid-late 1st century (as Buckland and Magilton 1986 figure 398 nos 149-52). The small amount of oxidised ware was also predominantly locally made and one sherd was originally colour-coated although its condition makes identification difficult. A small amount of Dales ware was identified, including a rim sherd. Buckland noted Dales ware associated with a coin of Septimius Severus and in 3rd-century levels at Doncaster which were given a *terminus post quem* in the first half of the 3rd century (2001, 80 and 11). Stratified groups of early 3rd-century date at York (Monaghan 1997) and also at South Shields (Miket 1983, no. 837) include small quantities of Dales ware and Swan dates the ware from the second decade of the 3rd century (Swan 1992, 8-9, 1996, 577). Other authorities agree that it was uncommon before the mid 3rd century (Evans 2002, J12.2, Darling 1999, 131). Nene Valley colour-coated ware beakers were identified in small numbers as were single examples of a Trier black-slip beaker (Symonds 1992) and a Cologne roughcast beaker (Tomber and Dore 1998 KOL CC). Three white slipped, oxidised sherds are of local origin, probably from white slipped flagons. The white ware flagons, including a ring-necked flagon and a small everted-rim beaker, may have come from the Mancetter-Hartshill potteries near Coventry, like the white ware mortaria. Dressel 20 oil amphorae were represented by bodysherds and a rim sherd. The mortaria included vessels from Mancetter-Hartshill, a Crambeck Parchment ware mortarium and a locally produced mortarium from the kilns at Cantley.

Forms (Graph 1)

The assemblage is dominated by jar forms and tableware is relatively uncommon. Only sherds from Dressel 20 oil amphora were identified. Other imported vessels included beakers from Trier and Cologne and samian ware from the Gaulish industries. Other tablewares were obtained from the potteries in the Nene Valley. These comprised 3rd to 4th-century Castor box and beakers which included a late 2nd to early 3rd-century plain rim bag beaker, late 2nd to 3rd-century indented beakers and late 3rd to 4th-century long-necked globular beakers with bead rims. To these were added some locally made roughcast beakers and a small white ware beaker possibly with painted arcs on the body. Flagons include a small number of locally made oxidised vessels with white slips and a larger proportion of white ware vessels. The source of the white wares is uncertain but their similarity to the white ware mortaria from Mancetter-Hartshill near Coventry point to a likely source. Only one form was present – a ring-necked flagon with splayed neck and prominent upper ring giving a date in the first half of the 2nd century. One oxidised sherd with wavy incised lines and an applied blob may be part of an Ebor ware headpot (Monaghan 1997, 914).

The bowls and dishes were made up of BB1 type vessels or samian bowls and dishes apart from two early carinated and cordoned bowls of the mid to late 1st century and a dish with inturned rim. Only two bowl or dish sherds were of BB1. Five mortaria were represented. Body and basal sherds of two vessels from Mancetter-Hartshill were identified, one bodysherd from a vessel from Cantley and one from Crambeck along with a rim sherds from a Crambeck type 10a mortarium (Corder 1937).



Graph 1. Relative proportion of vessel types

The jars were nearly all BB1 or BB1 copies in grey ware. The mid to late 2nd-century types with acute lattice decoration were the most numerous but four jars with the late splayed rims of the 3rd century were present. One partial rim sherd from an oxidised vessel appeared to be from a cupped-rim jar of Derbyshire ware type (Buckland *et al.* 2001, type Eb). Such vessels

were made at Rossington Bridge in the mid 2nd century and this small abraded sherd may belong to such a vessel. Grey ware cupped-rim jars from the South Yorkshire kilns were also represented by two sherds. There were three sherds from Dales ware jars and fourteen rusticated sherds. One “native” type jar with a bead rim, bevelled internally was identified and dated to the mid to late 1st century.

Chronology (Table 2)

The types of fabrics and forms identified in the assemblage date from the mid to late 1st century to the late 4th century but the majority of the pottery has a date range centring on the mid to late 2nd century. Some of date ranges of individual types continue into the first half of the 3rd century but the relatively low quantities of Dales ware, grooved flat rim bowls and bead and flange bowls along with the more numerous flat rim bowls and BB1 type necked jars with acute lattice burnish indicates an earlier emphasis within that period in the mid to late 2nd century.

Table 2. Spot dating by context

Context	Phase (all finds)	Spot dating (from RB pottery)
122	III	M2+ with a M/L 1st-century sherd
122/151	III	M2+ with a M/L 1st-century sherd with medieval sherd
150	III	Undiagnostic grey ware, the fine grey wares are more likely to be L1st-2nd
155	II	Dales ware gives a date in the late 2nd or later and is most common in the mid-late 3rd century. A folder bodysherd also suggests a 3rd-century date range
161	III	The rilled sherd in a vesicular grey ware of a type found in the Trent Valley gives a date range in the M2nd-E3rd. Medieval pottery present
162	II	L2nd-3rd, the lack of Dales ware indicates a date before the mid-3rd century
165	III	M-L 2nd
169	III	M-L2nd
174	II	M-L2nd
175	II	M-L2nd
176	II	M-L2 with some M/L 1st-century sherds
177	III	RB, 2+
184	II	RB, 2+
185	II	L1-M2
190	II	M1-2
192	II	M1-2
194	II	RB

Context	Phase (all finds)	Spot dating (from RB pottery)
200	II	M-L1?
213	II	M/L2-E3
214	III	Mixture of pots from L2-E3, 3rd, L3-4 and L4th
216	II	M-L2
218	II	M/L2+
219	II	3rd+
227	IV	3rd
228	IV	3rd+
232	IV	M2nd+ with a L1st-E2nd vessel
233	IV	Includes vessels dating to AD270+
234	II	M-L2 possibly to E3rd
235	II	L2-M3, Opt L2-E3
236	III	L2-E3
241	III	L2-M3, opt L2-E3
244	II	Sherd probably dating to L3-E4, other sherds probably earlier, M/L2+
245	II	L2, 160+
246	II	L2/E3+
248	III	L2/E3-M4,opt M-L3
249	II	RB, 2+
252	II	TS dated 70-100 and coarse ware dated 120+
255	III	RB, 2+, TS dated 120-60
256	II	Some L1-E2 sherds with others in the date range M/L2 to M3 but all could date early in that range
258	III	2+, unusual sherd with scoring and applied decoration, ? Headpot
263	II	L1-M2
264	II	L1-2, samian spot dated 100-125
265	II	First half 2nd
269	II	RB. Missing carinated cordoned bowl of 1st century type and Dark grey ware base of dish with rouletting zone around centre like rouletted samian dishes of 1st-2nd century.

Trench 2

Most of the stratified pottery from this trench was found in layers 174 and 176 associated with possible cremation deposits, although no human bone has been identified (see p.46). Nevertheless, the substantially complete jar, an everted-rim jar with acute lattice burnish of

mid-late second century date, from pit 179 could well be related to cremation activity and the burnt flagon sherds from 192 may be pyre goods. The second vessel from pit 179, a second jar with acute lattice burnish of similar date, may also relate to burial rites and much of a third jar of similar type and date from layer 162 was burnt and had cracks, probably caused by intense heat such as on a pyre. The pottery pointed to a date within the mid to late 2nd-century for this activity and material pre-dating the cremations included sherds dating after AD150. Some late 1st to early 2nd-century material was present and this may relate to features beneath deposit 200 which lack pottery. The latest ceramics came from the layer 155 and included Dales ware sherds which appear in the late 2nd/early 3rd century but were most common in the mid to late 3rd century.

Trench 3

The earliest features in this trench may date to the first half of the 2nd century, pits 268 and 266, and may include debris from still earlier, in the late 1st century AD. Two cordoned and carinated bowls of mid to late 1st-century type were found with later material in pit 268 and layer 256. The layers post-dating the pits contained sherds with a mid to late 2nd and late 2nd to early 3rd-century date range. A neck sherd from deposit 244 appeared to be from a burnt late BB1 jar of the late 3rd to early 4th century but the rest of the material from that layer, and also from layers 234 and 245, dated to the mid/late 2nd to mid 3rd century. Dales ware and a fragment from a grooved flanged bowl or bead and flange bowl of the late 2nd to mid 3rd or late 3rd-4th century were found in the medieval features cut through these layers but overall the ceramics suggested that the majority of the activity was taking place in the mid to late 2nd century and just into the early 3rd century, perhaps with some late 1st to early 2nd-century pits.

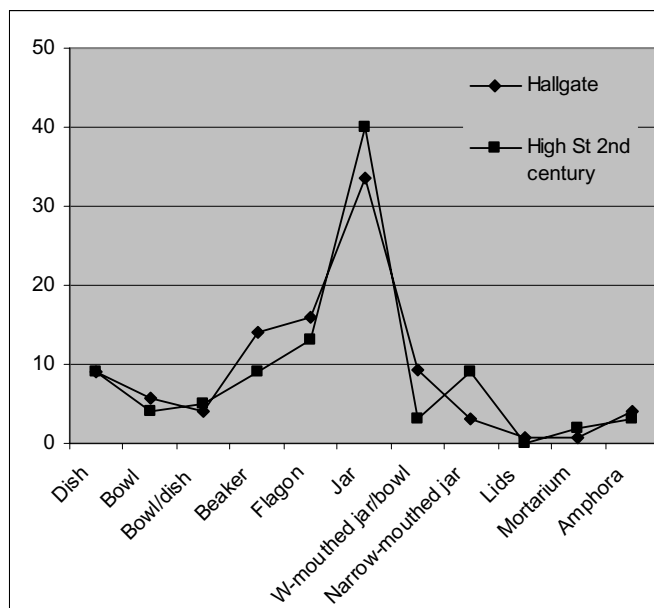
Trench 4

Layer 216 and pit 218 contained mid to late 2nd-century pottery. Pit fill 219 included a grey ware sherd with right-angled lattice burnished decoration, a motif dating to the first half of the 3rd century on BB1 type jars, and material dating to the late 3rd to 4th century, the latest group from the site, came from layer 214.

Function and site status (Graph 2 and Table 3)

The assemblage is relatively low in bowls and dishes compared to other forts in the north (Evans 1993, figure 6) but compares well with the 2nd-century groups from Doncaster High Street. The slightly more pronounced presence of beakers and flagons may relate to the putative funerary function of some of the features although this dimension of the site needs to be firmly established and the numbers of vessels are small. The presence of a possible headpot points to ritual activity (Monaghan 1997, 914). Wares were present in slightly

different proportion to the assemblages from the High Street and this is largely due to the concentration of amphora at the High Street site which reduces the relative quantities of other ware groups proportionately. Again the greater numbers of fine beaker wares may relate to a funerary function of parts of the site.



Graph 2. Comparison of relative percentage of vessel types from Hall Gate with mid-late 2nd-century groups from Doncaster High Street (using rim equivalents)

Table 3. Comparison of Hall Gate wares with those found in 2nd-century levels at Doncaster High Street

Common name	Nos	Grams	Relative % Nos	Relative % of weight g.	Doncaster High Street 2nd-century groups relative % Nos
BB1	33	154.9	4.7	1.8	7
Grey ware	369	3840.7	52.9	44.0	35
Gritty grey ware with shell	1	8.9	0.1	0.1	1
Medium gritty grey ware	147	3124.7	20.9	35.4	11
Oxidised ware	30	281	4.3	3.2	2
Oxidised ware with colour coat	1	3	0.1		
Dales ware	7	107	1.0	1.2	

Common name	Nos	Grams	Relative % Nos	Relative % of weight g.	Doncaster High Street 2nd- century groups relative % Nos
Ware with clay pellets and sparse shell	7	87	1.0	1.0	2
Fine grey ware	10	32	1.4	0.4	3
Fine oxidised ware	1	1	0.1		2
Cologne colour coated ware	1	1	0.1		
Crambeck parchment ware	1	22	0.1	0.3	
Ebor ware?	1	9	0.1	0.1	
Nene Valley colour-coated ware	19	76	2.7	0.8	1
Trier black slip ware	1	3	0.1		
White slipped orange ware	3	10	0.4	0.1	3
White ware	25	245	3.6	2.8	5
mortarium	4	142	0.6	1.6	1
Amphora	6	372	0.9	4.2	20
Samian	35	293	5.0	3.4	5
Other					2
Grand Total	698	8734	100	100	100

Taphonomy

Several of the larger groups of Romano-British pottery occur in contexts with medieval or later pottery and are likely to be groups of re-deposited ceramics, perhaps from several parent assemblages of different date.

Burnt and flaked sherds of pottery in Trench 2 may be associated with cremation related deposits in that area and are likely to include pyre goods. Burnt sherds and sherds with burnt material were also found in Trenches 3 and 4.

Statement of potential

Pottery

More than 30% of the Roman pottery came from later features and layers. These derive from early Roman features but have been redeposited and mixed with later material as well as Roman material of different date. As such they add little to our understanding of Roman Doncaster and the catalogue in Appendix 6 together with their inclusion in overall quantifications of wares and vessel types from the site would suffice in terms of their analysis. Further study should concentrate on undisturbed groups of exclusively Roman date.

The stratified Roman groups have potential to add to our understanding of Roman pottery developments at Doncaster during the mid to late 2nd century and the nature of the earlier activity needs to be evaluated. Initial study suggests that ceramic pyre goods are present amongst the pottery from Trench 2 and, given the small amount of excavated evidence for burial at Doncaster, this is highly significant. Most of the wares are local and can be readily identified, but specialist analysis of the samian is required.

The site

Site chronology: in-depth study of the pottery will contribute to the dating of the Roman features and activity on the site.

Nature of occupation and aspects of trade and exchange: the assemblage can be compared to other groups from Doncaster and differences between them should be considered in terms of the function and status of different areas. National studies have shown differences between pottery used in the forts and the surrounding civil settlements and also between areas used by those of differing status so these aspects of the group should be examined for patterns revealing the status and function of different areas within the settlements. In addition, the burnt and cracked condition of some sherds related to deposits of burnt bone together with the presence of some complete or near complete vessels suggests cremation-related activity was being carried out in the vicinity. Further investigation of the distribution of burnt and cracked sherds and an assessment of the characteristics of the pottery, for example they include burnt flagons, a vessel type typical of burial deposits, will add to our understanding of the nature of these groups.

Regional or greater significance to pottery studies

The possibility of evidence relating to funerary rites is of considerable importance for studies relating to Doncaster and to military establishments in the North (but see p.45). The cemeteries relating to Roman Doncaster have not been extensively investigated (Buckland and Magilton 1986, 60) and, in general, few fort cemeteries of this date have been excavated in the North.

Medieval and later pottery by C.G. Cumberpatch

The medieval and later pottery assemblage consisted of 325 sherds of pottery weighing 3979g and represented a maximum of 309 vessels. The details of the assemblage are summarised in Appendix 7 which forms an integral part of this report. An earlier report and summary catalogue exists for the assemblage (Cumberpatch 2004a) but this is superseded by the present report.

Type series

The pottery assemblage was dominated by wares that have been extensively discussed in a variety of recent publications. In view of this, the type series makes extensive use of references to these published sources rather than repeating information which is readily available in the public domain.

Post-Roman pottery

Only one sherd of post-Roman pottery was identified amongst the assemblage (deposit 141). This was a small, abraded sherd in a sandy textured reduced grey fabric and appears to date to between the 9th and 11th century. The site lies some distance from the presumed locus of post-Roman settlement and it seems unlikely that the sherd indicates pre-Conquest occupation in the immediate area, although it has to be admitted that the details of late Saxon settlement in Doncaster remain obscure and some form of activity is possible even if its nature is uncertain.

Hallgate wares

A series of excavations in Hall Gate have demonstrated that this was an area of Doncaster in which the medieval pottery industry was established during the later 11th to early 12th century and where it remained a significant part of the townscape until the later 13th or possibly the early 14th century. Two publications have described the evidence for the manufacture of pottery in the area. The most recent (Cumberpatch *et al.* 1998-1999) covers the earlier phase of the industry (Hallgate 95 dating to the mid 11th to early 12th centuries) while the monograph produced by Buckland *et al.* (1979) covers the later phase of the Hallgate industry (dating to the 12th and 13th centuries). A summary of the information in the two reports can be found in the regional ceramics reference collection (Cumberpatch 2004b).

The pottery discussed in the present report was largely of the latest Hallgate type, Hallgate A ware which dates to the 13th century (and may have remained in production into the early years of the 14th century; Buckland *et al.* 1979, 59). Smaller quantities of the Hallgate B (12th century) and C (later 11th to early 12th century) wares were also present although in small quantities and probably as residual elements within later contexts.

Recent work on the assemblage from excavations close to St George's Church (Cumberpatch *et al.* in prep.) has established that a small group of reduced sandy wares, sometimes referred

to as Doncaster Reduced Sandy ware (DRS) is in fact part of the Hallgate A group. In view of this, sherds belonging to this group have been recorded as Hallgate A with notes included in Appendix 7 as appropriate.

Hallgate A was the commonest type from the site with examples of the earlier Hallgate B and C wares present in only small quantities. The implications of this for the dating and phasing of activities on the site are discussed further below.

Shell Tempered ware

Four sherds of Shell Tempered ware were present in the assemblage and these were passed to Jane Young for identification and comment. This section and the entries in Appendix 7 are based on her notes and observations.

Three of the four shell-tempered vessels from Hallgate are in a group of fabrics presently termed North Lincolnshire Shell-tempered ware (NLST). This ware is commonly found in the north of Lincolnshire and sporadically on sites in Yorkshire as far north as York. There has previously been no detailed fabric analysis of the ware and it is probable that several different production sites are represented. Vessels are mainly handmade, although there is some evidence for wheel throwing or turntable finishing of some forms. Unlike the main Lincolnshire medieval coarse shell-tempered ware, Potterhanworth ware, there is no evidence that NLST continued in use beyond the 14th century and current thought places the origins of the type sometime in the late 12th century. The two rim sherds from Hallgate (pit fill 169 and 122/151) both appear, on the basis of the vessel forms, to be of 13th or 14th-century date.

The fourth sherd of shell tempered ware (deposit 235) proved to be something of an anomaly. Although clearly shell tempered, the body also included sparse limestone inclusions of up to 10mm in length with some fine shell in the limestone matrix. The sherd was not of medieval date but it is uncertain as to whether it should be regarded as of later prehistoric/Roman date or of mid-Saxon date. It is unlikely that further work will cast any light on this matter until other examples of the type have been found in more securely dated contexts.

Coal Measures wares

As with the Hallgate wares, the Coal Measures ware industry has received a certain amount of attention with the result that two production sites have been identified and the results of limited archaeological work at Green Lane in Rawmarsh and Firsby Hall Farm near Conisbrough have been published (Hayfield and Buckland 1989, Cumberpatch 2004c). Dating evidence from these sites is sparse or non-existent and the accepted date ranges are based largely on the results of excavations in Doncaster (Buckland *et al.* 1989). These dates appear to be largely confirmed by results from elsewhere as the ware is found widely across South and West Yorkshire and more widely (Watkins 1987, Young, Vince and Naylor 2005).

Two principal groups of wares have been identified at both Green Lane and Firsby Hall Farm, although the examination of the material from the former site illustrated the high

degree of variability within the assemblage and the consequent difficulty of assigning sherds to definite categories on the basis of their visual appearance. Full descriptions of the two types and the extent of variation within these groups have been published elsewhere (Hayfield and Buckland 1989, Cumberpatch 2004b, 2004c). Briefly the earlier group (*Coal Measures Whitewares*; CMW) are distinguished by their light coloured white to buff or pale grey bodies and abundant coarse quartz and black or red grit, the latter giving them a speckled appearance in cross-section. Glaze is usually patchy and varies widely in colour from almost colourless to green and brown. Mottling is common and a high degree of variation between sherds is common.

The later medieval *Coal Measures Purple wares* (CMP) are generally harder than the Whitewares and show every sign of having been fired to a higher temperature. The range of inclusions is similar but many of the black and red grits appear to be vesicular when viewed under a microscope, possibly the result of higher firing temperatures. The sherds generally have a semi-vitrified appearance in cross section and the glaze is purple to brown in colour, occasionally mottled and often patchy and discontinuous. The colour of the body can vary from buff to dark grey and purple glaze occurs on both. Examination of the material from the Firsby and Rawmarsh sites shows quite clearly that such variability is a characteristic of the assemblages from both manufacturing sites. Whether this was a matter of chance or relates to variations between potters or over time is unclear and will remain so until research excavation is undertaken at Firsby Hall Farm.

Since the publication of Hayfield and Buckland's article on the Firsby Hall Farm pottery, a significant number of new excavations have taken place in South Yorkshire with the result that the quantities of Coal Measures Whiteware available for study have increased considerably and it has been suggested that a third group of wares, similar in many respects to the Whiteware group can be distinguished. These have been given the provisional name of *Coal Measures Fineware* (CMFW). This type has been suggested to be slightly earlier than the conventional Coal Measures whitewares, a suggestion which seems to be born out by its occurrence at Laughton-en-le-Morthen where it appeared to be associated with earlier medieval wares (Cumberpatch 2006a, Roberts, Cumberpatch and Cool 2007). This group still requires formal definition and description and for the present time should be regarded as a distinct sub-group within the larger Coal Measures Whiteware group with a possible origin in the 13th century. This suggestion has implications for our understanding of the structure of the 13th-century pottery industry in the Doncaster area, implying that there were both rural and urban potteries and so must be rigorously examined before it can be accepted.

Quantities of Coal Measures ware of both types were limited at the Hallgate site, a situation which is discussed with reference to the chronology and phasing of the site in greater detail below.

Humberware

Full descriptions of the Humberware pottery industry and its products have been published elsewhere, notably by Hayfield (1985, 378-84, 1992), Mayes and Hayfield (1980), Hayfield and Grieg (1990) and Watkins (1987). The industry was an extremely important one throughout the later medieval period and it has been argued elsewhere that in its final phases it also exerted an influence on post-medieval wares, notably on the early Brown Glazed Coarsewares (Cumberpatch 2003). It appears to have formed part of a much larger regional tradition that, in different forms, extended northwards to beyond Newcastle and involved an undetermined but probably very large number of potteries (wares with a superficially similar appearance from north-east England include Reduced Greenwares and Later Medieval Reduced Sandy wares). Like other green glazed sandy textured wares of medieval date, it seems to have been preferentially associated with drinking and dining rather than with food preparation or cooking (Cumberpatch 1997 Cumberpatch 2002, 181-183, 198-202, table 15).

Writing in 1989 with specific reference to Doncaster, Buckland *et al.* were able to characterise the later medieval pottery assemblages from the town as follows;

The fourteenth century and later medieval groups from Doncaster are dominated by two fabric traditions, the Humberwares and ... the Coal Measures fabrics (1989, 373).

Although regularly present in assemblages from Doncaster,

Humberwares never made a substantial inroad into Doncaster's pottery supply, although vessels are commonly found in deposits from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century (1989, 374).

Humberwares were relatively rare at Hallgate, and although this may be in part a chronological factor, in this respect the assemblage bears out Buckland's observations. Further discussion of the chronological issues can be found below.

Other medieval and early post-medieval wares

A small number of sherds of other medieval wares were noted in the assemblage. Details are included in Appendix 7 and the sherds are identified by generic names rather than specific type names, reflecting the difficulty of attributing them to specific potteries. Of particular note are the sherd of Gritty ware from deposit 244 which may originate in West Yorkshire and the sherd of Splash Glazed Oxidised Sandy ware from deposit 122/151 which appears to be of a local type but which does not fall easily into the standard Hallgate wares.

The extensive literature concerned with *Cistercian ware* (including Moorhouse and Roberts 1992, Cumberpatch 2003, Spavold and Brown 2005) has recently seen the addition of a thesis concerned with this type of pottery in the east midlands (Boyle, unpublished). The author has

proposed an earlier start date for the type of *c.*1450 in place of the later 15th-century date proposed by Moorhouse (1983) and this has been accepted here. Cistercian ware thus spans the end of the medieval period and the early post-medieval period, however these are defined. It serves as a useful reminder that chronological divisions based upon political and constitutional events are not necessarily relevant to social change as reflected in material culture. Cistercian wares were present in relatively small quantities at Hallgate (pit fill 105, pit fill 118 and deposit 214) and none of the sherds could be related specifically to examples from Wrenthorpe. One small sherd of *Yellow ware* type was noted in pit fill 118.

The *Purple Glazed wares* (pit fills 105, 118 and 137 and deposit 214) were all of later medieval and post-medieval date but their precise origin is unclear as the type has not been the subject of any sustained or comprehensive analytical work. It is clear, however, that they appeared shortly after the Cistercian wares and as a response to similar social changes (Cumberpatch 2003).

Later post-medieval and early modern wares

Later post-medieval and early modern vernacular wares (dating to the 17th and 18th centuries) were present in small numbers across the site, a situation to be expected given that the area was the subject of considerable development during this period.

Seventeenth century wares were represented by *Type 1 Slipware* (post-hole fill 160 and deposit 214) and the closely related *Redware* (fills 105, 107 and 124, deposits 114 and 233) but overall 18th-century wares appeared to be somewhat commoner and the absence of 17th-century Blackware was notable. The early modern wares included *Late Blackware*, *Mottled ware* and *Coarse Mottled ware* (Cumberpatch 2004d). Other typical 18th-century vernacular tablewares (Slipware, Slip Coated ware) were notable by their absence although this may relate to the small size of the assemblage rather than to any factors related to the use of pottery on the site. Utilitarian wares (*Brown Glazed Coarseware* and *Yellow Glazed Coarseware*) were both present with the former group including examples of somewhat later date in addition to the early modern examples. A small number of sherds of 18th-century *Brown Salt Glazed Stonewares* (BSGSW) were identified in post-hole fills 160 and 124 but the majority of stonewares were of a somewhat later date and are described below (cf. Jennings 1981, Walter 1999).

Formal tablewares of early modern type were rare. One small sherd of transfer printed *Pearlware* was noted in deposit 214 with an equally small sherd of *Creamware* from post-hole fill 124. This is somewhat unusual but given the small size of the 18th-century component of the assemblage it is not, perhaps, surprising.

Nineteenth century wares

Nineteenth century wares were notable by their rarity with only *Brown Salt Glazed Stonewares* (BSGSW) present in any significant quantity (post-hole fills 124, 126, 128 and

140). Fill 124 also produced sherds of *Whiteware*, *Cane Coloured ware* and *Mocha ware*, all of 19th-century date.

Other ware types

Two sherds of pottery merit specific comment. Deposit 244 produced a fragment from the neck and body of a long-necked, white slipped flask. Although superficially similar in form to later medieval Martincamp flasks, the fabric and finish differ significantly from the Martincamp wares. The sherd has been provisionally attributed to an unknown source most probably in Northern France. While no definite date can be ascribed to it, it is clearly of medieval type. As an inland port, Doncaster received more imported pottery than typical inland sites and while the quantities are rarely large, the range of wares parallels that seen on sites in coastal towns.

Pit fill 105 produced a very small sherd of Porcelain, probably of Chinese origin (Plate 9). The trade in Chinese ceramics during the 17th and 18th centuries is well documented historically but remains under-investigated archaeologically although sherds of porcelain are regularly found on sites of 18th-century date both in South Yorkshire and more widely.

Pot discs

Three possible pot discs were identified in the assemblage. Two, from deposits 114 and 214 and were made from sherds of Hallgate B ware and Humberware respectively. A third probable disc was identified in pit fill 215 and was made from a sherd of Hallgate A ware. Pot discs are a regular find on sites throughout Europe and examples are known to the author from Middle and Late Iron Age sites in Hungary, the Czech Republic and France as well as from England. Medieval and later examples from Yorkshire vary in size, regularity of form and the degree of care put into their manufacture. The most highly worked have closely ground or polished edges while others are so roughly shaped that it is sometimes difficult to be certain that they were deliberately manufactured. The purpose of the discs is unknown although the most popular explanation is that they were counters used for games but this appears to rest largely on their similarity to pieces used for playing backgammon and similar games. Other explanations include missiles to be thrown at scavenging birds and as pieces for 'skimming' or 'ducks and drakes' but neither of these are entirely convincing explanations. There appears to be little regularity in the size or shape of the discs and this is particularly the case with the examples from Hall Gate.

Chronology and phasing

Writing prior to production of stratigraphic matrix and without information from other classes of finds (notably glass vessels and clay tobacco pipes), the following discussion of the chronology and phasing of the site must be regarded as provisional. Subsequently, with the advantage of matrices, Richardson has added stratigraphic information below where applicable.

A scheme of ceramic horizons for Doncaster has been proposed in connection with the Church Walk or 'Askew's' site (Cumberpatch *et al.* in prep.) and will be published in full in the future. The scheme provides a broad chronological framework for sites throughout the town, including the present one. A similar scheme has been proposed for Lincoln (Young, Vince and Naylor 2005) and it is on this that the Doncaster scheme is based.

The notes on the site supplied with the pottery indicated that the site included many intercutting features with all the implications for residuality which such a situation presents. Reflecting this situation, a number of contexts produced assemblages which, with the exception of one or two later sherds could have belonged to the preceding phase. These contexts are noted as appropriate below.

The earliest post-Conquest horizon (MED01; mid 11th-mid/late 12th century) is represented largely by residual material; Hallgate C and B wares and some of the earlier medieval Gritty wares. Frenchgate and hand-made Hallgate wares are notable by their absence from the assemblage. Only pit fill 158 might be attributable to the MED01 horizon on the basis of the pottery but as it produced only a single sherd of Hallgate C ware this is hardly secure evidence for the fill of pit 156 being of an earlier date than other medieval features on the site and indeed an earlier date is not supported by the stratigraphic data (Appendix 5). As at Church Walk the earliest reliably identifiable phase dates to the mid/late 12th to late 13th century (horizon MED02) and is characterised by the presence of Hallgate A wares. Contexts which can be assigned to this horizon are: 122, 141, 142, 150, 151, 168, 169, 176, 190, 228, 213, 241, 245 and 246 although in several cases the contexts produced only single sherds of Hallgate A ware (as detailed in Table 1) and so a definite attribution to an early phase of activity on the site must be treated with appropriate caution.

As noted above, other contexts produced groups which could date to this horizon were the presence of individual sherds of a later date to be explained by some mechanism which would account for their presence. The pottery from 114, 215 and 227 consisted primarily of Hallgate A and B wares with small groups of later material that pushed these deposits into horizons MED03 (pit fill 215 and pipe trench fill 227; early/mid 14th^h to later 14th/early-mid 15th century) and PMED01 (deposit 114; 17th century).

In addition to 215 and 227, the following can also be ascribed to the MED03 horizon; 171, 172, 122/151, 256, 262 and 267. While Hallgate wares occur in the majority of these contexts, later wares, notably Humberware and Coal Measures Whiteware were also present and are taken to be definitive of this high to later medieval horizon.

Only two fills were attributable to the early/mid 15th to later 16th-century horizon (LMED01); pit fills 118 and 137. In both cases residual Hallgate wares were present alongside the later wares which included Cistercian ware, Yellow ware and Purple Glazed wares.

The 17th-century (horizon PMED01) was poorly represented on the site with only one deposit, 114, being attributable to it and solely on the basis of a single sherd of Redware. Clay pipes of 17th-century date were also present (see p.37). Elsewhere on the site 17th-century pottery was present as a residual element in later deposits (notably 214 and 233) suggesting that evidence of activity dating to this period was disturbed by activity in the 18th and early 19th centuries which seems, from the numbers of features producing pottery of this date (*c.*1700-*c.*1840; horizon EMOD01), to have been a period of considerable activity on the site. Seven fills or deposits (105, 111, 121, 153, 160, 233, 214 and possibly 107) date to this phase. As noted above, formal tablewares were rare and the early modern ware group was dominated by vernacular tablewares and utilitarian wares, an unusual situation on sites of this date where the various classes of pottery are normally found mixed together (Cumberpatch, in prep.). It is unfortunate that the scale of the excavation was insufficient to determine whether this pattern occurred across a wider area or was limited to a small number of features and contexts. Further work on or close to the site might clarify the position.

The latest phase of activity on the site spans the period between *c.*1840 and *c.*1914 (the RECENT horizon) and was represented in six post-hole fills 160, 140, 132, 128, 126 and 124. In all cases earlier pottery was present as a residual element alongside smaller quantities of later 19th and early 20th-century pottery which were taken to date the contexts.

Deposit 244, remains unattributed to a specific horizon, although the stratigraphy and the quantity of Roman pottery also retrieved would imply a Roman date. This included the sherds of the white slipped flagon together with two sherds of Gritty wares, one of earlier medieval type the other resembling Northern Gritty ware, as defined elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2002).

Discussion

Although relatively small in size and from a variety of intercutting features, the pottery assemblage from 10-14a Hall Gate is not without interest. The evidence which it provides adds to that which has been recovered from earlier investigations and contributes to the overall picture of the development of occupation and activity in Hall Gate, already known as an important suburb of the medieval town (Slater, in Buckland *et al.* 1989, 57).

Since the publication of the results of excavations in Doncaster in the 1960s and 1970s by Paul Buckland and his collaborators (Buckland *et al.* 1989), a considerable amount of work has taken place in the town. Inevitably the bulk of this has been funded on a site-by-site basis and there has been no attempt to revisit the conclusions drawn by Buckland *et al.* on the basis of the earlier work. It would seem obvious that the time is approaching when an attempt at a new synthesis of the results of the archaeological investigations is required, drawing on the conscientious new data and new approaches to the archaeology of medieval and later towns and society. It is perhaps within such a broader framework that the significance of sites such as 10-14a Hall Gate might be best understood.

The ceramic building material, fired clay, mortar and plaster by Alan Vince and Kate Steane

A small collection of ceramic building material dating to the Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods was recovered during excavations. Those fragments whose form could be identified were examined at x20 magnification and their fabric described. The material was recorded by fragment count, the maximum number of objects represented in the context and by weight in grams (Appendix 8).

Ceramic building material

Undated

Thirty-five fragments could not be identified. They represent no more than 34 objects and weigh in total 189g, giving an average fragment weight of 5.32g.

Roman

Twelve definite and one possible fragment of Romano-British ceramic building material were recorded. They represent no more than twelve objects and weigh 1.566kg in total, giving an average fragment weight of 130.5g.

Three fabric groups were defined:

Fabric 1. Mainly oxidized throughout but sometimes with a dark grey core. Yellowish Red (Munsell 5YR 5/6). Abundant subangular and sparse rounded quartz up to 0.5mm; sparse subangular red clay/iron fragments with quartz inclusions; rare lenses of lighter coloured clay.

Fabric 2. Oxidized red (Munsell 2.5YR 5/6) with a brown core (Munsell 7.5YR 5/4). Abundant well-rounded quartz grains up to 1.0mm across; sparse subangular white flint up to 1.0mm across.

Fabric 3. As Fabric 1 but with a reddish yellow colour (Munsell 5YR 6/6) and moderate lighter-coloured clay lenses.

Six of the fragments were definitely from *tegulae* and had traces of flanges and, in one case, a knife-cut cut-out at the corner and a paw print on the upper surface. The remaining tiles included one curved tile which could have been from an *imbrex* but might have been from a medieval or later curved or ridge tile and the remainder were indeterminate. One tile, almost certainly an *imbrex* to judge by the thickness, has a stamp (Plate 10).

The Roman tile provides evidence for the presence nearby of a structure with a tile roof but there is no evidence for the use of a hypocaust system or for the architectural use of tile in walling.

Medieval

A single fragment of flat roof tile was recorded. The fabric is oxidized throughout, light red (Munsell 2.5YR 6/8) and contains moderate ill-sorted subangular quartz grains and sandstone fragments up to 1.0mm across and sparse dark red mudstone/clay pellets up to 4.0mm across. The tile was laid on a bed of organic material during manufacture. This may have been sawdust. The fabric has a general similarity to some of the products of the Hallgate pottery industry, which dates to the later 12th to 13th centuries (Buckland and Magilton 1979).

Post-medieval and modern

Twenty-four fragments of post-medieval or modern ceramic building material were recorded. They represent no more than 22 objects and weigh in total 1.082kg with an average fragment weight of 35.42g.

One fragment is too small to determine its form and the remainder are either bricks or probable pantiles (although some of the latter may actually be fragments of flat roof tile).

Given the late date of the associated finds and degree of residuality in these late levels this material was not described in detail.

Fired clay

Twelve fragments of fired clay were recorded, representing no more than three objects and weighing 257g in total. The average fragment weight is 21.42g.

The fabric is oxidized and contains abundant well-rounded quartz grains, ranging up to 10mm across. Sparse subangular quartz grains up to 1.0mm across derived from a sandstone with overgrown quartz grains are also present. Sparse voids which originally contained organic inclusions, up to 2.0mm long, and moderate irregular voids which one contained calcareous inclusions up to 2.0mm across are present. The latter are surrounded by a light coloured reaction rim.

Several fragments have flat surfaces with no signs of smoothing or any subsequent coating. The only signs of backing material, such as wattles, was a single wattle impression. The fragments therefore definitely include debris from a wattle and daub structure although mud bricks might also be represented.

Plaster and mortar

Six fragments of mortar, all from one context, and one fragment of plaster, were recorded.

Discussion

Source

The three Roman CBM fabrics have similarities which suggest that they may have been the products of a single industry. This is particularly true of Fabrics 1 and 3. Assuming that the material was produced somewhere in South Yorkshire, the light-firing clay is probably

derived from the Coal Measures which outcrop to the south of Doncaster. The sand, however, includes both well-rounded grains which were probably derived from Triassic sandstones and sands, which outcrop widely in the Doncaster area, but also flint and water-polished quartz grains, which must have been derived from the Yorkshire Wolds. This suggests that the sand came from a fluvio-glacial deposit.

The medieval tile, by contrast, appears to be very similar to material produced in Doncaster itself and the sand inclusions were probably derived from the Coal Measures, through which the Don travels on its way to Doncaster.

The fired clay has a similar, but coarser fabric, to that of the medieval tile and is probably made from locally-available materials.

Stratigraphic context

Nineteen fragments of ceramic building material and four fragments of fired clay were recorded from Roman deposits.

In Trench 2, the earliest fragments came from deposit 176, which dates to the later 2nd to 3rd century or earlier. These fragments include examples of Fabrics 1 and 3. Fragments from later deposits, 188 and 194, were too small to identify.

In Trench 3, the earliest stratified ceramic building material from the slot 3 came from deposit 252, which produced later 1st to 2nd-century pottery. A stratigraphically later layer (245) produced a fragment of Fabric 1 tile together with Roman and medieval pottery. In the slot 4, ceramic building material came from the fill of pit 268, which produced late 1st to 2nd-century pottery. A later deposit which produced pottery of similar date and a fragment of Fabric 3 tile also produced fragments of fired clay. This may be significant, in that this deposit and the underlying deposits 271 and 272 show a vertical interface which may imply the existence of a partition.

In Trench 4, a fragment of Fabric 2 tile was recovered from deposit 216, a sandy silt.

Eight fragments of ceramic building material and eight fragments of fired clay were recovered from medieval deposits. Most of these are likely to be of Roman date, however, and residual in these deposits. The exception is the flat roof tile from deposit 161 in Trench 2 and three fragments of modern brick from the fill (258) of post-hole 257 in Trench 3. The fired clay was recorded from the fills of postholes 257 and 261 in Trench 3. From the incidence of residual material it seems that the Roman deposits were heavily disturbed during the medieval period.

Forty-six fragments of ceramic building material, the mortar and the plaster were recorded from deposits dated to the post-medieval period in Trenches 2, 3 and 4. Only three residual Roman fragments were recovered and the remainder were either too small to identify or of

post-medieval or modern date. It seems that typically the late deposits did not disturb the Roman or medieval strata.

The metal, glass, stone and fired-clay finds by H.E.M. Cool

A total of 52 items fall into this category and these are summarised by trench and phase in Table 4. Of these iron was the commonest material with 26 items followed by glass with nineteen. Ironwork is rarely chronologically sensitive but vessel and window glass are. Table 5 compares the date of the vessel glass to the date of the deposit it was found in, and a small amount of residuality can be seen. Some insight into the degree of residuality can also be seen if the distribution of the nails are considered. Iron nails are very common on Roman sites but much less so on medieval ones. As can be seen from Table 6 complete or near complete examples are concentrated in Romano-British deposits whereas the later deposits have only a few shank fragments which would be the pattern to be expected if they were residual finds. So, for the finds considered here, though residuality is present, it does not appear to be a major problem.

The catalogue includes typological spot dates where it is possible to assign one. The material is discussed by phase below.

Roman Finds

The most diagnostic of the Roman finds are the fragments of vessel glass which were all found in Trench 3. They consist in the main of blue/green bottle fragments (deposits 256 and 263) dateable to the later 1st to early 3rd centuries (Price and Cottam 1998, 191-202) or undiagnostic blue/green body fragments dateable only to the 1st to 3rd-century period (from deposit 263 and pit fill 269). There is also one fragment of colourless glass decorated with three wheel-cut lines. This came from a piece of good quality 2nd to 3rd-century tableware and was clearly residual in medieval fill 241.

The other common Roman artefact was the nail (see Table 6). The complete examples ranged in length from 63 to 97mm and all had flat heads. They are thus examples of the typical joinery nails found in large quantities on most Roman sites. One shank fragment with flecks of charcoal in its corrosion products may possibly have been burnt given its appearance on the X-radiograph. This came from 185 a lens of burnt bone and charcoal, possibly re-deposited pyre debris. It is probable that the nail was attached to re-used timber included in the pyre rather than being a formal pyre good, if the material did indeed come from a funerary-related context (see p.48).

In addition to the vessel glass and nails, other typologically Roman items include two iron hobnails from deposit 216 and pit fill 264 and small scraps from the domed head of a stud from deposit 256 which would have had a separate shank (see for example Cool and Philo 1998, 105 no. 543). None of these items can be closely dated within the Roman period.

Deposits phased to the Romano-British occupation also produced a fragment from the blade of a small iron knife or razor (252) and a broken iron object from 244. This is broken across a right-angled bend and is reminiscent of a Roman 'L'-shaped lift key (cf. Manning 1985, figure 25) though the identification cannot be made with any certainty. It is not possible to identify what the fired clay flake from 234 or the copper alloy strip from 174 originally came from.

In general all of the Roman finds are common forms and a broad late 1st to 3rd-century date is indicated. Unfortunately the assemblage is too small for it to be possible to characterise the nature of the Roman occupation at the site.

Medieval

There are no finds that typologically are obviously of medieval date. As already noted the vessel glass from 241 and the nails from 150, 151 and 172 are likely to be residual Roman finds. A similar identification would, under many circumstances, be appropriate for the spindle whorl from the medieval post-hole 261. Spindle whorls made from re-used pottery sherds are a much commoner feature of Roman assemblages than they are of medieval ones. At Winchester, for example, only six whorls were made from pottery sherds out of the total of 134 found in the medieval contexts (Woodland 1990), and of those all but one were made of Romano-British pottery and so could be residual. This may be compared with the group of 44 from various Roman sites at Catterick where all but eight were made from pottery sherds (Wilson 2002, CD p.206). On average, spindles became progressively wider with time and so the perforation diameter can be a useful indicator of the date of when a whorl was made. This example was made for a spindle 7mm or slightly less in diameter. Roman whorl perforations are generally 4-8mm in diameter whilst late Saxon ones are 9-11mm (Walton Rogers 2007, 23-4), so a Roman date would be most likely. The pottery that the whorl is made from, however, has not been identified as a Roman fabric (Ruth Leary *pers. comm.*). Tentatively, therefore, it is suggested that this is a medieval object though further discussions between the pottery specialists will be needed before this identification can be confirmed.

Post-medieval

In Table 5 the glass characterised as 18th to 19th century consists of pieces in the post medieval tradition prior to the development of automatic bottle making machines in the later 19th century. These mainly come from vessels such as cylindrical bottles that can be dated to the later part of the 18th century inwards. No rim or base fragments were recovered which would allow a closer dating. As well as body fragments from large cylindrical bottles, there is also the upper part of an apothecary's bottle from deposit 233. These started to be made in the second half of the 17th century and continued in use into the later 19th century when they were replaced by machine made medicine bottles (Charleston 1984, 92; Willmott 2002, 91). The glass this piece is made from would suggest an 18th to 19th-century date. A slightly

earlier date is likely for the body fragments from fills 124 and 153 as these most probably came from onion-shaped wine bottles of the later 17th to mid 18th-century period.

In addition to the vessel glass, one fragment of 18th-century window glass was recovered from post-hole 125.

Objects of uncertain date

Two iron items are potentially of some interest but as they have only been identified from the X-radiograph plates, the suggestions of what they may have been are naturally not certain. Deposit 214 produced what could well be a swivel fitting from a chain of the sort that could be used to support a cauldron, whilst the object from post-hole 129 might be the head of a drill bit or auger.

Table 4. Small finds, stone and glass items by trench and phase

Period	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 4	Total
RB	7	16	1	24
M	6	2	3	11
PM	10	7	-	17
Total	23	25	4	52

Table 5. Vessel glass: typological date compared to date of context (fragments count)

Period	Roman	18-19th centuries	19-20th centuries	Total
RB	6	-	-	6
M	1	-	-	1
PM	-	6	4	10
Total	7	6	4	17

Table 6. Iron nails by trench and phase

(Head are either complete nails or broken ones that retain both head and part of the shank. Shank indicates numbers where only a shank fragment is present).

	Trench 2		Trench 3		Trench 4		Total
	Head	Shank	Head	Shank	Head	Shank	
RB	4	2	4	-	-	-	10
M	1	3	-	-	1	1	6
Total	5	5	4	0	1	1	16

Catalogue

- 1 Cylindrical moulded bottle; body fragment. Blue/green glass. Modern. *Trench 2, cut 106, fill 107, phase IV*
- 2 Cylindrical bottle; Dark green glass. 18th-19th century. *Trench 2, linear 120, fill 121, phase IV*
- 3 Wine bottle; body fragment. Dark green glass. Late 17th-18th century. *Trench 2, post-hole/pit 123, fill 124, phase IV*
- 4 Architectural fragment. Shelly limestone with two polished faces at right angles. Present thickness 46mm. *Trench 2, post-hole/pit 123, fill 124, phase IV*
- 5 Window glass fragment; blue/green glass. Area 30mm². 18th century. *Trench 2, post-hole 125, fill 126, phase IV*
- 6 Bottle; body fragment. Yellow/green glass. Late 18th-19th century. *Trench 2, post-hole 127, fill 128, phase IV*
- 7 Auger bit? Iron. Shank expanding to oval plate. Present length 40mm, length of oval 25mm, maximum width 15mm. *Trench 2, post-hole 129, fill 130, phase IV*
- 8 U-shaped staple. Iron. Square-sectioned arm tapering to slightly in-turned flat point; arched rectangular-sectioned central unit; other arm missing. From the corrosion products, this piece is of relatively modern date. Length 180mm, maximum section 20mm. *Trench 2, post-hole 131, fill 132, phase IV*
- 9 Architectural fragment. Marble. Fragment from a half-round moulding. Diameter 27mm, present length 42mm. *Trench 2, post-hole 139, fill 140, phase IV*
- 10 Oval-sectioned, slightly curved bar. Copper alloy. Outer face has traces of sheet in slot. Highly corroded. Length 55mm, section 9mm. *Trench 2, pit 143, fill 142, phase III*
- 11 Nail; complete. Iron. Head diameter 17mm, length c.97mm. *Trench 2, deposit 150, phase III*
- 12 Nail; shank fragment. Iron. *Trench 2, deposit 151, phase III*
- 13 Wine bottle; convex-curved shoulder fragment. Green glass. Late 17th-18th century. *Trench 2, post-hole 154, fill 153, phase IV*
- 14 Fragment. Iron. *Trench 2, deposit 161, phase III*
- 15 Nail; head and shank fragment. Iron. Head diameter c.20mm, present length 65mm. *Trench 2, deposit 162, phase II*
- 16 Nail or stud; head fragment. Iron. Retaining small part of square-sectioned shank. Shank section 3mm. *Trench 2, deposit 162, phase II*
- 17 Nail; head and shank fragment. Iron. Head diameter c.26mm, present length 45mm. *Trench 2, deposit 162, phase II*
- 18 Nail; shank fragment. Iron. *Trench 2, pit 170, fill 169, phase III*
- 19 Nail; shank fragment. Iron. *Trench 2, deposit 172, phase III*

- 20 Strip; copper fragment. End of rectangular strip. Upper face obscured by corrosion. Width 13mm, extant length 11mm, thickness 2mm. *Trench 2, gully 273, fill 174, small find 3, phase II*
- 21 Nail; head and shank fragment. Iron. Shank bent. Head diameter 16mm, present length 30mm. *Trench 2, deposit 176, phase II*
- 22 Nail. Iron. Shank fragment with fragments of charcoal in corrosion products and well-defined edges visible on the X-radiograph, possibly burnt. Present length 65mm. *Trench 2, possible cremation deposit 185, phase II*
- 23 Nail; shank fragment. Iron. *Trench 2, possible cremation deposit 192, phase II*
- 24 Cylindrical bottle; body fragment. Blue/green glass. Modern. *Trench 3, cut 226, fill 227, phase IV*
- 25 Body fragment. Blue/green glass. Modern. *Trench 3, cut 231, fill 232, phase IV*
- 26 Body fragment. Olive green glass. Modern. *Trench 3, cut 231, fill 232, phase IV*
- 27 Window or cabinet glass. Colourless glass. Thickness 2mm. Area 20mm². Modern. *Trench 3, cut 231, fill 232, phase IV*
- 28 Fragment, iron. *Trench 3, deposit 233, phase IV*
- 29 Apothecary bottle; rim, neck and shoulder. Blue/green glass. Rim bent out and flattened, edge sheared; cylindrical neck with tooling marks at base; horizontal shoulder beginning to curve over to side. Rim diameter 31mm, present height 21mm, wall thickness 1.5mm. 18th-19th century. *Trench 3, deposit 233, phase IV*
- 30 Bottle; neck fragment splintered into six pieces. Dark yellow/green glass. Cylindrical with constriction at junction with missing body. 19th century. *Trench 3, deposit 233, phase IV*
- 31 Fragment. Fired clay. Flake from outer face of cylindrical object. Diameter c.25mm, present length 12mm. *Trench 3, deposit 234, phase II*
- 32 Nail; head and shank fragment. Iron. Head diameter 22mm, length 68mm. *Trench 3, deposit 235, phase II*
- 33 Body fragment. Colourless glass. Convex-curved; three horizontal wheel-cut lines. Dimensions 34 x 15mm, wall thickness 3.5mm. 2nd-3rd century. *Trench 3, cut 240, fill 241, phase III*
- 34 Key? Iron. Square-sectioned bar, one end broken, other tapering to rectangular-section and bent at right angle, end broken. Present length c.125mm, maximum section 8mm. *Trench 3, deposit 244, phase II*
- 35 Nail: head and shank lacking tip. Iron. Head diameter 15mm, present length 50mm. *Trench 3, deposit 244, phase II*
- 36 Nail. Iron. Complete. Iron. Head diameter 13mm, length 63mm. *Trench 3, deposit 244, phase II*
- 37 Knife blade fragment. Iron. Straight back, edge sloping up to missing tip. Present length 57mm, maximum width of blade 17mm. *Trench 3, deposit 252, phase II*
- 38 Stud; head fragment. Copper alloy. Two domed fragments retaining central perforation from missing shank. Original diameter c.12mm. *Trench 3, deposit 256, phase II*

- 39 Bottle; shoulder fragment. Blue/green glass. Dimensions 26 x 26mm. Late 1st to early 3rd century. *Trench 3, deposit 256, phase II*
- 40 Nail shank or bar fragment. Iron. Length 55mm. *Trench 3, deposit 256, phase II*
- 41 Spindle whorl. Re-used potsherd, buff-surfaces with reduced core. Chipped to a slightly oval disc with edges slightly smoothed; slightly hour-glass-shaped perforation with smooth sides. Diameter 43 x 39mm, thickness 8mm, perforation diameter 7mm. *Trench 3, post-hole 261, fill 262, phase III*
- 42 Nail; complete. Iron. Head diameter 20mm, length 88mm. *Trench 3, deposit 263, phase II*
- 43 Body fragment; blue/green glass. 1st to 3rd century. *Trench 3, deposit 263, phase II*
- 44 Bottle; rim fragment. Blue/green glass. Outer edge of rim bent out, up, in and flattened. Rim diameter c.60mm. Late 1st to early 3rd century. *Trench 3, deposit 263, phase II*
- 45 Hobnail. Iron. Flattened head. Head diameter 12mm, length 19mm. Roman. *Trench 3, pit 266, fill 264, phase II*
- 46 Body fragments (3); blue/green glass. 1st to 3rd century. *Trench 3, pit 268, fill 269, phase II*
- 47 Nail; shank fragment. Iron. *Trench 4, deposit 214, phase III*
- 48 Swivel? Iron. Short cross-bar with rectangular sectioned arms splayed out and broken. Square-sectioned bar with square loop head inserted into cross-bar with head between arms. Present length 62mm, section of arms c.15 x 4mm. *Trench 4, deposit 214, phase III*
- 49 Nail; head and shank fragment. Iron. Diameter head, c.18mm, present length 70mm. *Trench 4, deposit 214, phase III*
- 50 Hobnail; complete with slightly pyramidal head. Complete. Iron. Head diameter 10mm, length 14mm. Roman. *Trench 4, deposit 216, phase II*

Coins by C. P. Barclay

Three Roman coins were recovered, subject to x-radiography and conserved. All are catalogued below.

Catalogue

- 1 AR denarius; Caracalla; AD 203
 Obv.) Youthful laureate bust right; ANTONINVS PIVS AVG
 Rev.) Roma, holding Victory and spear, standing left; PONT TR P VI COS
RIC 71
 Light wear; 3.1g. Near contemporary loss.
Trench 2, cobbled surface 144, small find 2, phase II
- 2 AE core of contemporary imitation denarius; 'Septimius Severus', c. AD 209

- Obv.) Bust right; SEV[...]PIVS[...]
 Rev.) Salus left; PM[...]COS III PP
 cf *RIC* 230
 Light wear; chipped; 2.2g. Near contemporary loss.
Trench 3, topsoil 228, small find 5, phase IV
- 3 AE As; Faustina II; c. AD 175
 Obv.) Bust right [...]INA[...]
 Rev.) Laetitia (?) standing left, flanked by S-C; illegible inscription
 cf *RIC* 1658
 Moderate wear; 13.5g. Probably C3rd AD loss
Trench 3, deposit 237, small find 6, phase II

Clay pipes by Peter J. Hammond

This is a small but interesting assemblage of clay pipe fragments that includes several marked pipes of varying dates. These add to the known record of marked pipes found in Doncaster and as similar examples are already extant within the Doncaster museum collection this would suggest that they were manufactured reasonably locally, probably within Doncaster itself.

Catalogue

- 1 1 x stem fragment. Burnt. 1750-1900, due to thin stem and narrow bore. Would have been from a long pipe. *Trench 1, overburden 100, phase IV*
- 51 2 x stem fragments, both 1600-1750, most probably pre 1720, due to thickness of stems and their bores. *Trench 2, pit 104, fill 105, phase IV*
- 52 2 x bowl fragments, both c. 1840-60, and both from the same pipe! Decorated with hand and heart decoration upon bowl sides (probably representing the Odd Fellows or a public house called 'The Hand and Heart') with relief writing around bowl rim. The latter would have represented the maker's name and place of manufacture. Unfortunately due to the fragmentary nature of these pieces the writing is very partial, but the maker's name seems to read '...ARROT.' This is the maker John Sharrat(t) who is known to have been working in Doncaster between 1834 and 1851 onwards (Andrews 1993). Other marked pipes by him with different decorations are known within the collection belonging to Doncaster Municipal Museum (ibid). At the time of the 1851 census he was working in Pipemaker's Row, Doncaster, and was described as a pipe manufacturer employing four men (own research). On the other side of the bowl the letters '..AS..' can just be discerned from the place name 'DONCASTER'. *Trench 2, pit 104, fill 105, phase IV **
- 53 2 x stem fragments, 1600-1750, most probably pre 1720 due to thickness of stem and bore. One iron-stained. *Trench 2, deposit 114, phase III*

- 54 2 x bowls, both 1650-1680, one with a marked heel, stamped with the initials 'IH.' These are common in Yorkshire, with examples being recorded from many sites (White 2004). There are also examples within the collection belonging to Doncaster Museum (Andrews 1993). Maker uncertain. *Trench 2, deposit 114, phase III **
- 55 2 x stem fragments, both 1750-1900, due to thin stem and narrow bores. Would have been from long pipes. *Trench 2, pit 120, fill 121, phase IV*
- 56 1 bowl, c. 1650-1680. Well made and burnished. Stamped 'IB' on heel. Other examples recovered from Yorkshire and also in Doncaster itself (see White 2004; Andrews 1993). Maker uncertain. *Trench 2, pit 120, fill 121, phase IV **
- 57 1 x stem fragment, 1750-1900, due to thin stem and narrow bore. *Trench 2, pit 138, fill 137, phase III*
- 58 2 x stem fragments. One likely to be 1600-1720 due to thickness and wider stem bore. Other (longer fragment) more likely to be 1750-1900 due to narrower stem bore, typical of later pipes. *Trench 3, deposit 233, phase IV*
- 59 1 x bowl fragment, c. 1600-1700, due to buff colour of clay, shape of bowl rim and presence of hand applied milling. *Trench 4, deposit 214, phase III*
- 60 1 x complete bowl, c. 1650-1670. No mark on heel. *Trench 4, deposit 214, phase III **
- 61 1 x stem fragment, c. 1600-1720, due to thickness and wider stem bore. Some mottled colouring upon its surface as if it has been immersed in running stream water for period of time. *Trench 4, deposit 214, phase III*

The 17th-century marked bowls are useful additions to known examples of the same types, and are more than likely made within the Doncaster area. The bowl fragments made by Sharrott dating from the mid 19th century are from a previously unknown type of pipe for this maker. More research is required on the early Doncaster pipe makers in order to verify the identity of some of these makers.

Industrial residues by Jennifer Jones

Samples of industrial residues from six contexts were submitted for examination and identification. The total weight of the material was 457g. Features producing the residues included post holes, pits and deposits. No metalworking or other industrial features were identified at the site apart from possible evidence for mortar production. Dating of material associated with the residues ranged from Romano British through to the post-medieval period.

Methodology and examination

All the material was examined visually and some under X16 magnification. The aim of the examination was to characterise the residues and identify the industrial processes from which they originated. Classification was primarily based on morphology, density, colour and vesicularity. Category criteria were based on the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines on Archaeometallurgy (Bayley *et al.* 2001). One piece, from the fill (169) of

possible pit 170, was X-radiographed to confirm its identification. In addition, EDXRF (energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence) analysis was undertaken on selected samples.

Catalogue

- 1 A piece of copper alloy waste, sub-circular in shape, 47mm + diameter, 47g. All surfaces are irregular. The outer surface is partly green and partly dark brown/black in colour. The object was cut in two, using a Buehler Isomet low speed, water-cooled circular saw, for examination and analysis of the less corroded interior. Some layering is visible, with dense, dark-coloured material at the bottom, a further layer of dark dense material above this with inclusions of copper metal and also possible white metal, topped with a layer of more vesicular material. Major alloy elements detected by EDXRF analysis were copper, tin and lead, along with a little zinc. This does not appear to be a copper alloy slag, but is most probably waste from some sort of copper alloy processing. The shape of the object suggests that it was contained in some way as it cooled, but the surfaces are too irregular for this to have occurred inside a crucible, and it is more likely that the material accumulated in a small hollow in the ground. Waste of this kind indicates that metal processing or re-processing was occurring somewhere on the site, but the exact nature of this cannot be determined from a single sample. The episodes of deposition which caused the visible layering are likely to have occurred over a very short period of time, as there is no corrosion build up between them, and therefore the waste may represent just a single instance of metal processing. The quaternary composition of the material perhaps suggests that re-processing (melting down) of copper alloy for re-use was being carried out. *Trench 2, deposit 114, phase III*

Copper-alloy waste from deposit 114 sectioned



- 2 A single piece (43g) of undiagnostic ironworking slag, which has some dense and some vesicular areas. The piece was found to have an iron content of more than 50% and has fragments of burnt fuel agglomerated in its structure. The sample also contained 23g of fuel slag/clinker, which was lightweight and vesicular with some fused areas. Levels of iron detected by EDXRF analysis were too low for this material to be a residue associated with ironworking, and it is likely to be waste from a domestic hearth. *Trench 2, post-hole/pit 123, fill 124, phase IV*

- 3 Five fragments of clinker composed of part-burnt fuel and fuel slag debris (38g). One large piece is very light in weight, vesicular and dark in colour. One of its surfaces is slightly dished and this shape may reflect the surface on which the material was burnt. The other larger fragment has a partly fused surface with agglomerated fragments of burnt shell and unburnt bone. All these fragments could represent waste from a domestic hearth. *Trench 2, post-hole 127, fill 128, phase IV*
- 4 A piece of highly corroded iron, its identification confirmed by X-radiography (below). The fragment is 46mm long and weighs 18g. Its slightly 'bubbly' surface appearance may be the result of exposure to heat. *Trench 2, possible pit 170, fill 169, phase III*

X-radiograph of iron from possible pit 170



- 5 Part of a small smithing hearth bottom, 64mm + in diameter, weighing 92g, with a plano-convex section. The piece is dense in the centre and vesicular on the underside and around the edges. Iron ore smelting results in an iron bloom - a spongy mass of metallic iron, which still contains a high percentage of trapped slag. This slag must be worked (hammered) out of the bloom by smithing, before the iron can be forged into objects. During this working, the bloom is kept at a high temperature to facilitate slag expulsion. The expelled slag forms drips and small pools around the smithing hearth, and these may consolidate into irregularly shaped lumps or form into the characteristic shapes of smithing hearth bottoms. Accumulations of smithing slag would be periodically cleared out of the smithing hearth. The comparatively small size of this hearth bottom suggests that it may result from secondary smithing activity – the production or repair of iron objects, rather than primary smithing - the first working of the iron bloom. There is no evidence for any gradual build up of material, and the object could be the result of just one episode of smithing. *Trench 4, deposit 214, phase III*
- 6 Fragments of fused and semi-vitrified earth weighing 196g. The silica particles in some pieces have become only lightly fused, whilst in others, the silica (sand) fraction of the earth has melted and fused the soil matrix together. One piece shows some surface reddening, evidence of exposure to heat. Temperatures produced in bonfires and conflagrations are sufficient to have this effect on ground surfaces, and it is not necessarily evidence of industrial processes. *Trench 3, deposit 256, phase II*

Discussion

Three deposits (114, 124 and 214) provided some evidence of metalworking at the site. The residues from these contexts are not easily dated, however, and only context [124] produced pottery from an unmixed date range. The assemblage as a whole is very small, and the

absence of any quantity of metalworking slags or features and structures relating to metalworking, suggests that it was not an important part of the economic activity at the site.

7 Environmental Record

Environmental samples by Diane Alldritt

A total of seventeen soil samples were processed, producing fifteen flots and seven bags of charred material sorted from the retents. The purpose was to identify and analyse carbonised plant macrofossils including charcoal. One charcoal spot sample was also examined. Samples were derived from a variety of features associated with pre-Roman to medieval activity.

Bulk environmental samples were processed using an Ankara style water flotation system (French 1971). Flots were collected in a 300 μ m sieve and the heavy fraction (the retent) was collected in a 1mm mesh. The retents were sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofacts and were also scanned using a magnet. The flot, once dry, was scanned using a low powered binocular microscope.

All charcoal suitable for identification was examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope. The charcoal fragments were mostly in a very good state of preservation, with the hazel roundwood charcoal from deposit 162 in particularly good condition. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000). All identified carbonised plant material was removed and bagged separately by type.

The fifteen resulting flot samples produced a narrow range of carbonised plant remains consisting of small quantities of cereal grain, weeds and charcoal (Table 7). Occasional fragments of burnt peat, rhizomes and heather plant parts were also identified. Modern roots and other intrusions were scarce with generally <2.5ml to 2.5ml present. No earthworm egg capsules or modern seeds were recovered from the samples indicating very little bioturbation of the soil.

Carbonised cereal grains were recovered in small amounts from thirteen of the samples, but identifiable specimens were present in only eight of these. The main cereal types identified were *Triticum aestivum* sl. (bread/spelt wheat) and *Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare* (six row hulled barley), whilst occasional grain could only be identified to *Triticum* sp. (wheat) or *Hordeum vulgare* sl. (barley). Overall, the majority of grain was poorly preserved and indeterminate, with much vesicular grain in evidence, particularly from the primary fill (218) of pit 217. Trace evidence for pre-Roman cereal use was recovered, and there does seem to have been continuity in agricultural practice into the medieval period, based upon the limited remains recovered here, although the weeds and degraded cereal grain in medieval post-hole 254 (fill 255) may be wind-blown intrusions. Weeds of cultivation were scarce but arable

indicators such as *Chrysanthemum segetum* (corn marigold) in the primary fill (218) of pit 217 were most likely to have arrived at the site with a cereal crop, such as barley, rather than be intrusive local waste ground species.

Possible cremation deposits 186 and 192, deposit 216 and possibly also the fill (255) of medieval post-hole 254 contained carbonised plant remains which indicated the cutting of peat and heath land for fuel. Direct evidence for the burning of peat, in the form of peat fragments, was present in 186 and 192 which also contained various heather plant parts (stems and seeds). Wetland indicators, in particular various *Carex* spp. (sedges) were recovered from 185, 186, 190 and 216, with rhizomes also present in the latter. These probably arrived at the site along with peaty turves cut for fuel. Given that 186 and 192 were possible cremation deposits, it would appear that peat might have been used as on the funeral pyres. In contrast, fill 255 of medieval post-hole 254 contained weeds which suggested slightly drier heath or grassland in the area, but these and the cereal grain, could be intrusive in the deposit as its main component was wood charcoal.

Charcoal was examined from seven of the samples, with identifiable fragments present in six of these, with a view to establishing possible fuel use at the site and to provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating. The types of charcoal recovered were fairly uniform throughout, with evidence for the use of both *Quercus* (oak) and *Corylus* (hazel) woodland. These were found in possible cremation deposit 184 and in some of the post-hole and pit fills. The hazel roundwood charcoal recovered from deposit 162 measured 14mm in diameter and had six growth rings, indicating small branch wood.

Table 7. Results from the soil samples by phase and context

	Context/sample	212/21	223/26	224/27	162/Spot	174/10	175/9	184/11	185/12	186/13
	Phase	I	I	I	II	II	II	II	II	II
	Total CV	<2.5ml	20ml	<2.5ml	5ml	2.5ml	0	5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml
	Modern	<2.5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	0	2.5ml	0	<2.5ml	0	0
Carbonised cereal grain	Common name									
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> sl.	bread/spelt wheat									
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat					2				
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>vulgare</i>	six row hulled barley		1							
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> sl.	barley									
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	barley									
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)				1				2	3	1
Charcoal										
<i>Quercus</i>	oak		5 (0.74g)					1 (0.03g)		
<i>Corylus</i>	hazel				1 (1.3g)			2 (0.05g)		
Indeterminate						2 (0.34g)		5 (0.14g)	1 (<0.01g)	
Carbonised weeds										
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	buttercups									1
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	docks									1
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	corn marigold									
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	heather seed									1
Small Poaceae	grass Family									1
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	heathgrass									
<i>Carex</i> sp.	sedges								2	2
Indeterminate weed										1
Carbonised wild resources										
Burnt peat										1 (<0.01g)
Rhizomes										
<i>Calluna</i> stems	heather stems									
<i>Calluna</i> leaves	heather leaves									1

Context/sample	186/14	190/18	192/15	194/16	216/28	218/22	265/37	269/38	255/35
Phase	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	III
Total CV	0	5ml	7.5ml	10ml	5ml	12.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	12.5ml
Modern	0	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml
Carbonised cereal grain	Common name								
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> sl.			2						
<i>Triticum</i> sp.									1
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>vulgare</i>		1							
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> sl.			1		1		1		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.						4			
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)			5		11	36	1	1	8
Charcoal									
<i>Quercus</i>		4 (0.14g)		2 (0.42g)					4 (0.44g)
<i>Corylus</i>				1 (0.13g)					1 (0.09g)
Indeterminate									
Carbonised weeds									
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.									
<i>Rumex</i> sp.									
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>						4			
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>									
Small Poaceae									1
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>									1
<i>Carex</i> sp.		1			2				
Indeterminate weed							1		
Carbonised wild resources									
Burnt peat			1 (0.09g)						
Rhizomes					1				
<i>Calluna</i> stems			3						
<i>Calluna</i> leaves									

Animal bones and shell by Jane Richardson

In total, 451 animal and marine fragments were analysed, but these are too few to be statistically significant. In addition, the recovery of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery from the same deposits indicates that a degree of mixing has occurred. This is to be expected on a deeply stratified urban site, but reduces the usefulness of the assemblage still further. The assemblage was also highly fragmented, although typically the bone fragments were in good condition, eroded surfaces were uncommon and gnawing was rare.

Methodology

Bones were identified to taxa wherever possible, although lower-order categories were also used (e.g. cattle-sized). As the assemblage was so small, all fragments were recorded although identification of diagnostic element zones, which by definition are easily identifiable and non-reproducible, was also made and are stored with the site archive. For age-at-death data, epiphyseal fusion (after Silver 1969) and the eruption and wear of deciduous and permanent cheek teeth were considered. Dental eruption and wear were recorded using the letter codes of Grant (1982). Butchery was routinely differentiated into chop and cut (knife) marks and the position and direction of these marks were noted in order to identify dismembering, filleting and skinning activities. Biometrical data were not recorded, however, due to the fragmented nature of the bones.

Results

Given the range of body parts present and the presence of some butchered bones indicative of carcass reduction and meat removal, the majority of animal bone probably represents domestic food debris. Butchered cattle, sheep and pig bones were noted. Too few bones were recovered at this evaluation stage to compare dietary changes by phase, but it is likely that beef, lamb/mutton and pork were consumed and this was supplemented by chicken and also by shellfish.

Exceptions to the food debris were the retrieval of a puppy's skull and mandibles from post-medieval deposit 137, and a few cranial fragments of horse from medieval and post-medieval deposits. In addition, two medieval cattle horncores had been chopped from their skulls. These may indicate the removal of horns during the skinning processes or the removal of horns in order to recover the horn sheath for working.

Age data were extremely limited, both in terms of epiphyseal fusion and dental eruption and wear. Sub-adult animals indicative of the availability of prime meat were noted from Roman (cattle, sheep and pigs), medieval (cattle and sheep) and post-medieval deposits (pigs).

Table 8. Animal and marine shell fragments by phase

Phase	I	II	III	IV
Cattle	1	34	25	11
Horse			4	1
Pig		7	6	3
Sheep(/goat)		22	10	8
Dog				25
Cattle-size	2	108	84	14
Pig-size		1		
Sheep-size		17	1	13
Cat/hare-size				1
Domestic fowl		1	2	
Bird sp.				1
Undiagnostic bone	14	17		
Oyster		9	1	7
Whelk				1
Total	17	216	133	85

Finally, the presence of burnt (cremated) bone fragments was noted, in particular from pre-Roman and Roman deposits. Given the possibility that cremation deposits had been encountered on this site (see p.5), these fragments of cremated bone were submitted to Holst for further analysis (see below).

Cremated bones by Malin Holst

Six assemblages of cremated bone were assessed as to whether they were animal or human. It was not possible to identify any of the remains as human, but it was clear that the bone from deposits 186 and 223 was not human.

Table 9. Assessment of cremated bone

Context No	Sample No	Weight	Bone
185	12	0.6g	Not identifiable
186	13	0.6g	Not human
186	14	0.5g	Tooth socket, probably not human, 2 unidentifiable fragments

Context No	Sample No	Weight	Bone
174	-	1.8g	Not identifiable
192	15	0.1g	Not identifiable
223	26	3.8g	Not human

8 Radiocarbon Dating

A sample of wattle fence (208) which pre-dated the Roman road was taken with the aim of extracting material suitable for radiocarbon dating. Unfortunately, the sample submitted to BETA Analytic Inc. proved to be too degraded to be dateable. Should further archaeological investigations be undertaken at this site, dating the possible pre-Roman activity would be a priority.

9 Recommendations for Final Reporting

In order to meet the requirements of the client, and following discussions with Andy Lines of SYAS, it was prudent to commission only an assessment of the Roman pottery. Regardless as to whether the site requires further archaeological investigation, the Roman pottery will still warrant full analysis and reporting.

Some artefacts have been identified by the specialists as worthy of illustration (clay pipes, pot discs, spindle whorl and stamped tile). Roman, medieval and later pottery sherds may also warrant illustration although at this stage, specific examples have not been highlighted.

10 Discussion and Conclusions

Perhaps of most interest at 10-14A Hall Gate was the identification of possible pre-Roman activity. Although evidence for Iron Age settlement is well documented around Doncaster both by excavation and by aerial photographic analysis, for example at Armthorpe, Edenthorpe and Balby Carr (Chadwick *et al.* 2007, Riley 1980, Roberts and Rose 2006), the wattle fence, gully and ditch identified here represent the earliest features within the historic core of the town. Overlain as they are by the earliest layers of the Lincoln to York Roman road, they must date to the early Roman period or earlier. Additional features to the north of the Roman road are also sealed by Roman deposits (slot 1) and may indicate further earlier activity. Unfortunately no artefacts were recovered from these early features and an attempt to radiocarbon date fragments of surviving wattle fencing failed. Although not previously identified, Late Iron Age/early Roman activity within Doncaster is to be expected given that this area lay within the boundary zone between the tribal groups of the Brigantes to the north

and the Corieltavi to the south and that the River Don was probably fordable close by (Pollington 2007).

The earliest Roman activity on the site is probably the construction of the Roman road that ran from Lincoln to Doncaster across the River Don and on to York via Tadcaster. Although the lower road deposits were devoid of dateable material, the assumption is that this main route was constructed prior to or along with the first fort at Doncaster. The Flavian fort, established in AD 70-71, lay only 300m to the northwest of the site at Hall Gate. A few grog-tempered sherds confirm early activity on Hall Gate of mid to late 1st-century date (see p.12). The road was also identified during excavations at 8-10 High Street (ASWYAS forthcoming) where it lay very close to the modern road. In contrast, at 10-14A Hall Gate the road was identified some 16m to the north of the current route. The Roman road continued to be used into the medieval period as attested by the presence of Late Saxon (late 9th to mid 11th-century) and 13th-century pottery within the seventh and final phase of cobbles. It was sometime after this, therefore, that the road was re-routed to the south.

With the construction of the road, road-side activities were clearly established although the form of these activities was not clearly determined. Cremation activity was mooted particularly with the placement of a grey ware jar containing a charcoal-rich fill in pit 179. No burnt bone was associated with the jar although four discrete patches of charcoal-rich material with some cremated bone were recorded within the immediate vicinity (see p.5). A second pit [193] associated with early road deposits also contained fragments of cremated bone. Unfortunately the majority of cremated bone fragments were not diagnostic, while a minority were animal (see p.46) and as a result, funerary activity cannot be confirmed. Nevertheless, cremations, and inhumations, have been identified previously at 53-54 Hall Gate (Atkinson 1995). Here their presence was used to support a notion that this part of Doncaster was not developed during the Roman period. The evaluation at 10-14A Hall Gate would dispute this, for although structural evidence was not identified, the presence of tiles were indicative of a Roman building in the vicinity. In addition, the presence of cobbled surfaces, cut features, the large quantity of Roman pottery (703 sherds compared to 325 sherds of medieval and later pottery) and finds of nails and glass would suggest that this area was part of Roman *Danum*. The pottery indicates a concentration of activity in the mid to late 2nd century (see p.14).

Only one sherd of post-Roman pottery was identified amongst the assemblage, from the seventh and final phase of cobbles (141) associated with the Roman road (see p.6). This small, abraded sherd appears to date to between the 9th and 11th century (see p.20). The evidence for pre-Conquest activity in the vicinity, therefore, is minimal and suggests that the post-Roman settlement at Doncaster retreated back towards the core of the earlier Roman fort and *vicus* (see Fig. 3). Indeed, even the validity of the 'burh' ditches as boundaries of Saxon date has recently been questioned (Chadwick *et al.* 2008), highlighting how little is known about Doncaster in this early medieval period.

In contrast to the dearth of knowledge of early medieval Doncaster, Hall Gate is well known for its medieval pottery industry that thrived during the 12th century. Pottery kilns have been investigated at 53-54 Hall Gate (Atkinson 1995; Cumberpatch *et al.* 1999) and during excavations off Hall Gate in 1965 (Buckland *et al.* 1979, 59). No comparative data were recovered during this evaluation, however. Instead, medieval activity here consisted of pits, including clay-lined pit 156 of unknown function and a pit (117) that may have been used for lime production perhaps for tanning or for mortar, and post-holes. Given the size of the areas investigated, the extrapolation of structures was not attempted. Post-medieval post-holes were more numerous but still the identification of structures was not possible. Stratigraphic data indicate that these post-holes pre-date the early modern concrete and brick-built structure that was partially exposed in Trench 2 (and represented by walls 115 and 116). This structure probably formed part of the late 18th to early 19th-century three-storey townhouses with cellars that were constructed at 10-14A Hall Gate. The relatively scarcity of medieval and post-medieval activity is unsurprising given that investigations at 58-59 Hall Gate found evidence, in the form of a medieval plough soil, that this area was used, at least in part, for agriculture (Belford 1996, 1997).

While full analysis on the pottery is recommended (see p.47), it is only through further on-site investigations that clarification of the pre-Roman or early Roman activity will be made. The extension of trenches might also allow the medieval and/or post-medieval structures, hinted at by the post-holes, to be defined.

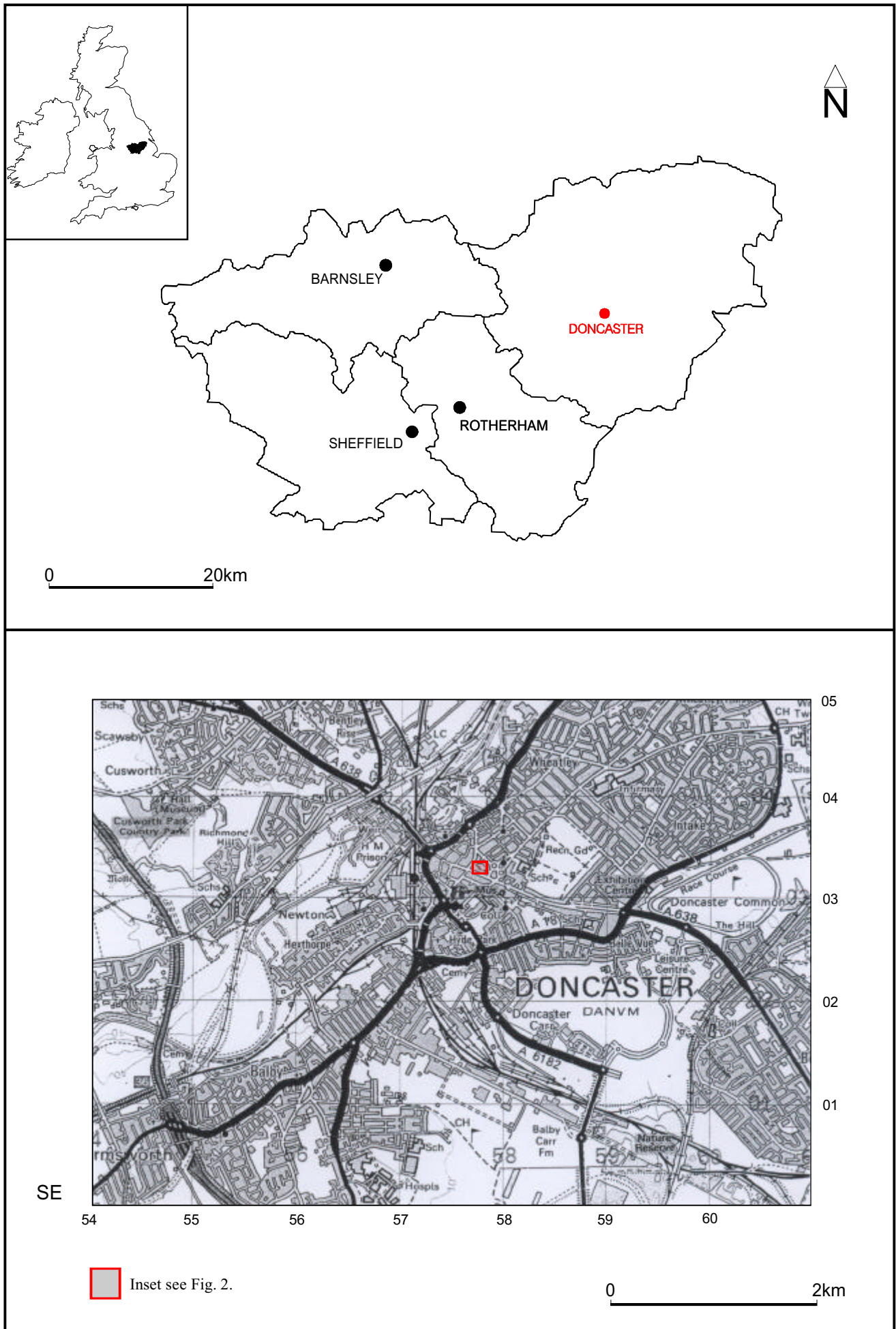


Fig. 1. Site location

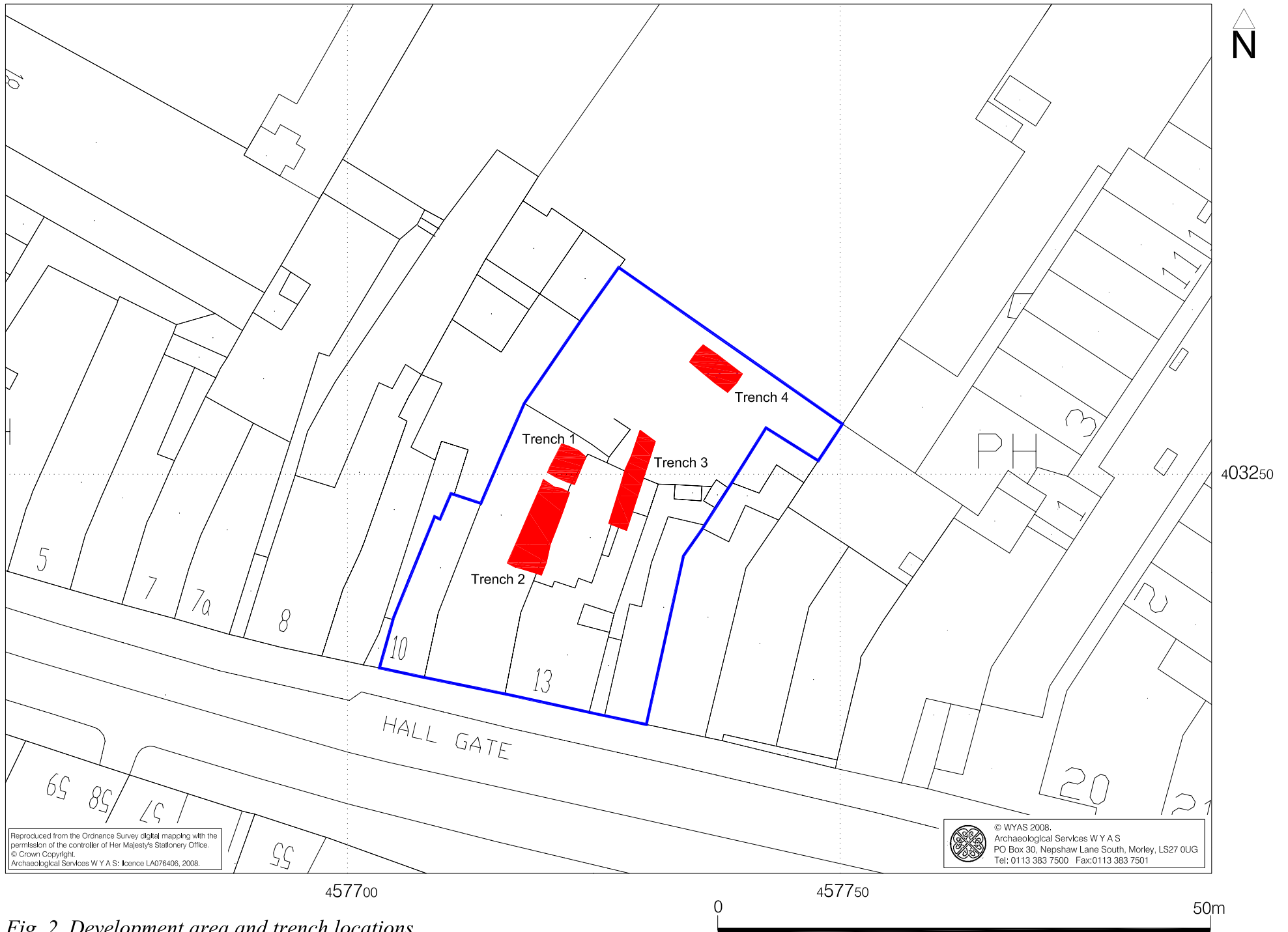
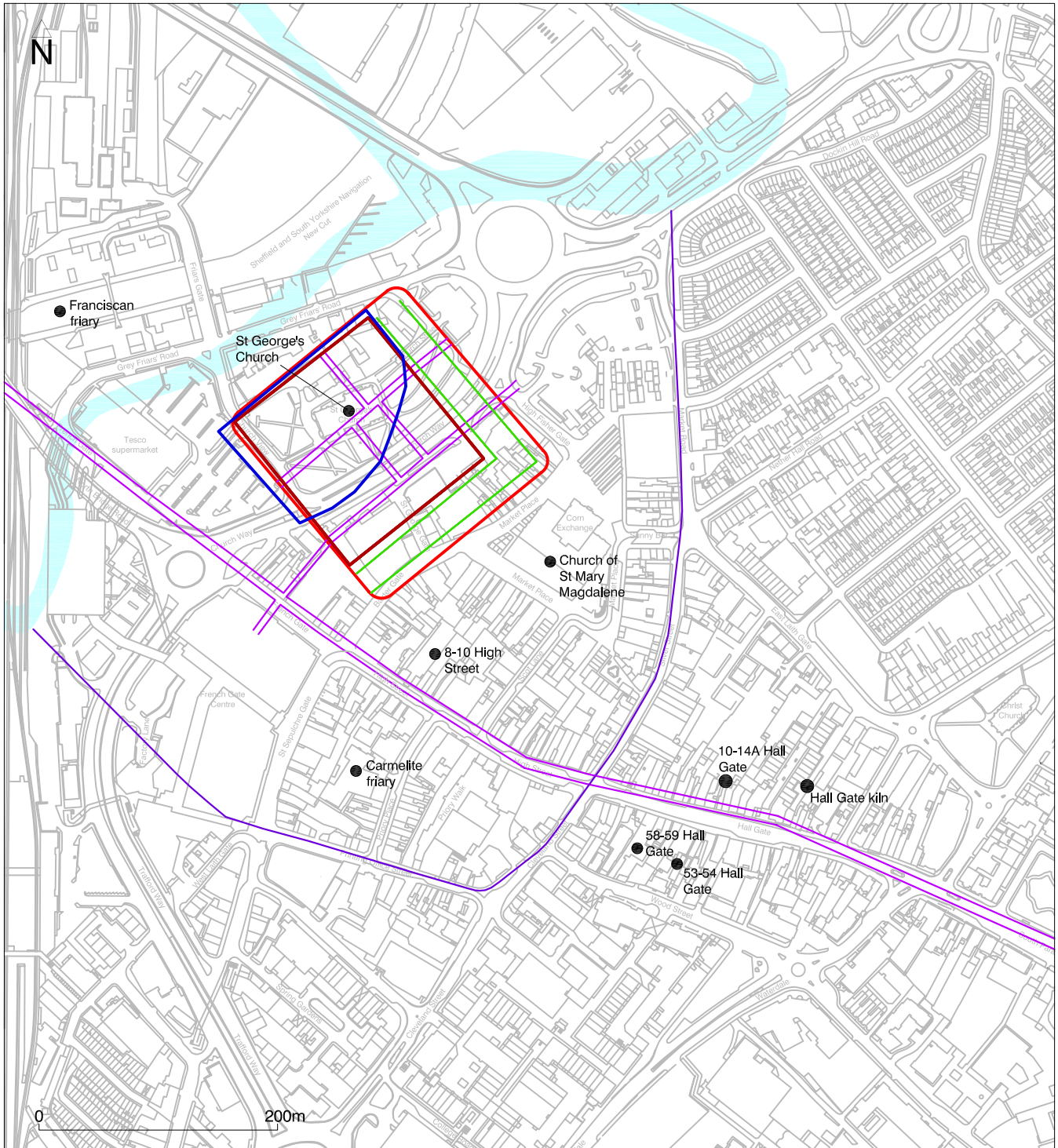









Fig. 2. Development area and trench locations



- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
|  | Flavian fort |  | Norman Castle ditch |
|  | Later 2nd-century fort |  | Medieval town ditch |
|  | Course of Roman road |  | Former course of the River Cheswold |
|  | 'Burh' ditches | | |



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Fig. 3. Sites of archaeological significance in Doncaster (1:5000 scale)

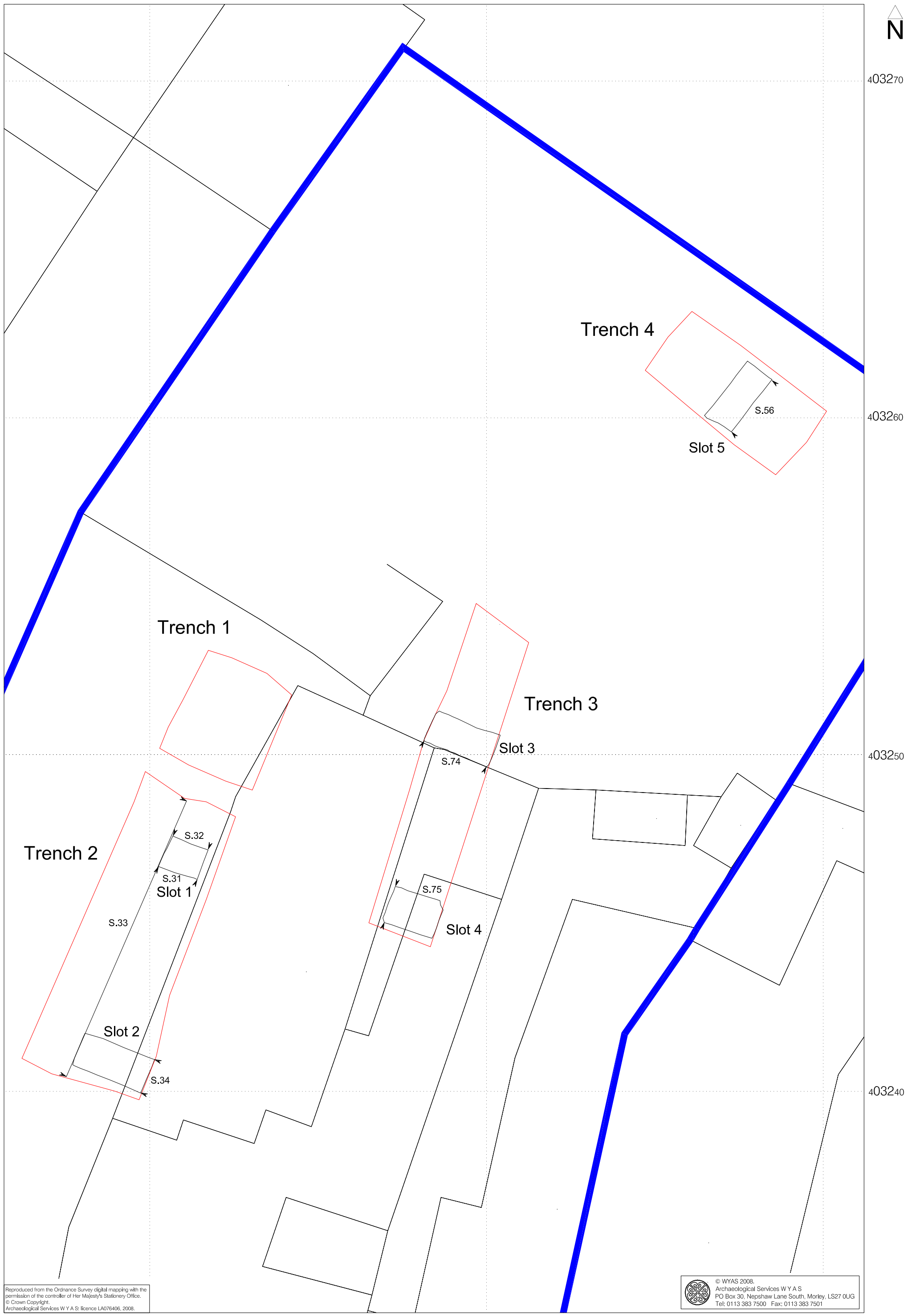


Fig. 4. Location of trenches, slots and sections

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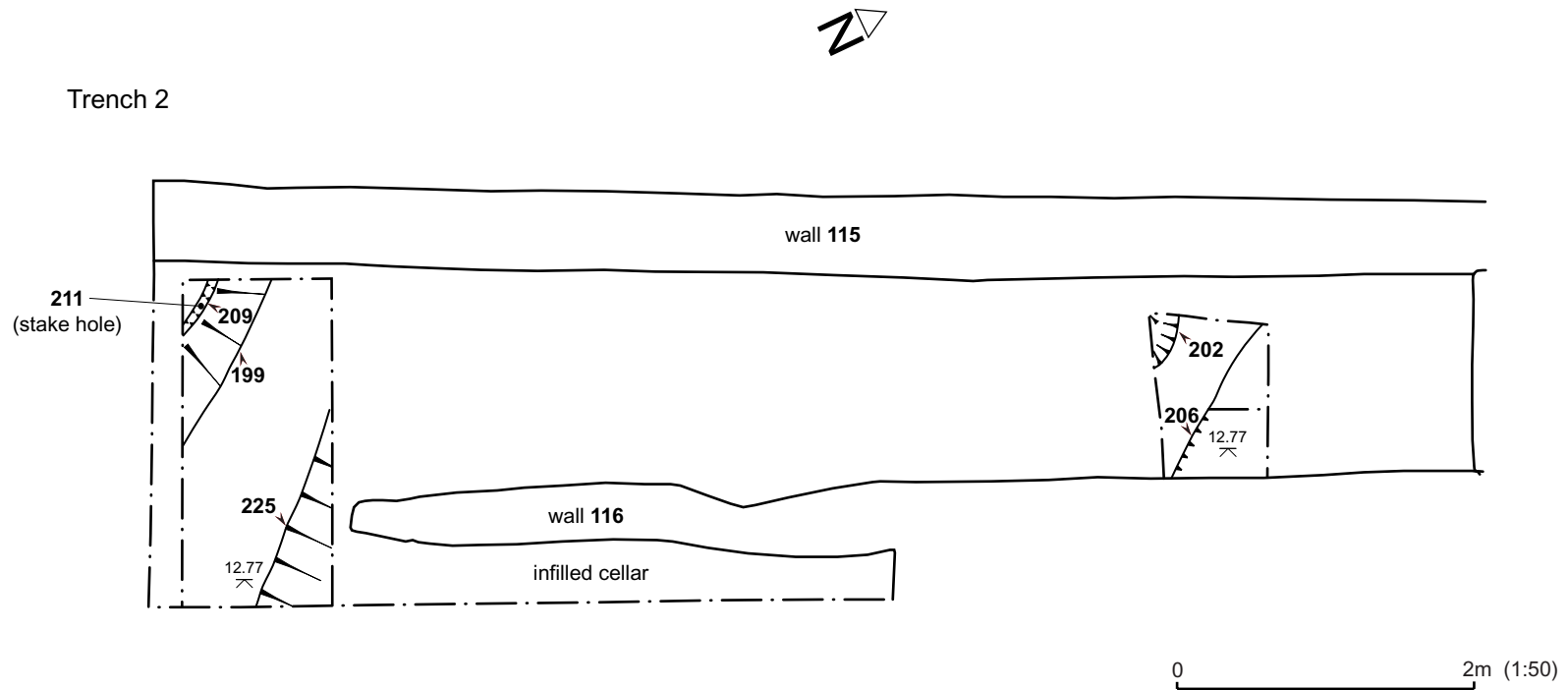
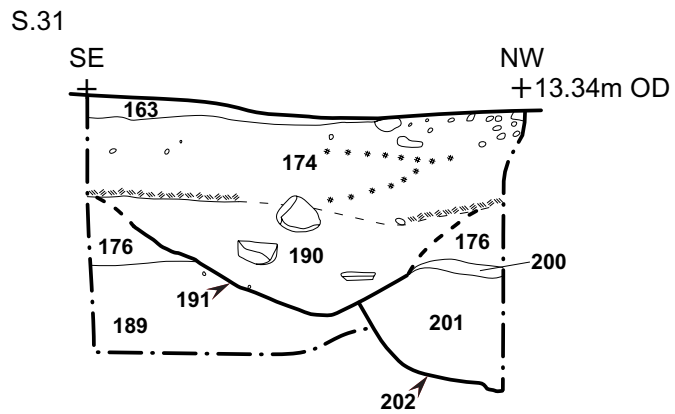
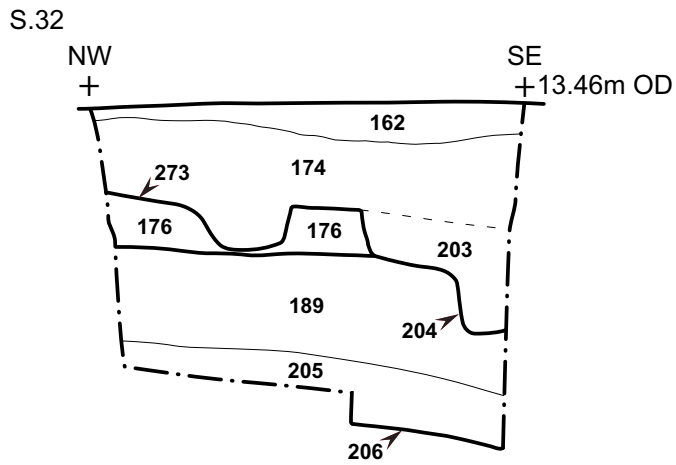


Fig. 5. Trench 2: plan of possible pre-Roman features

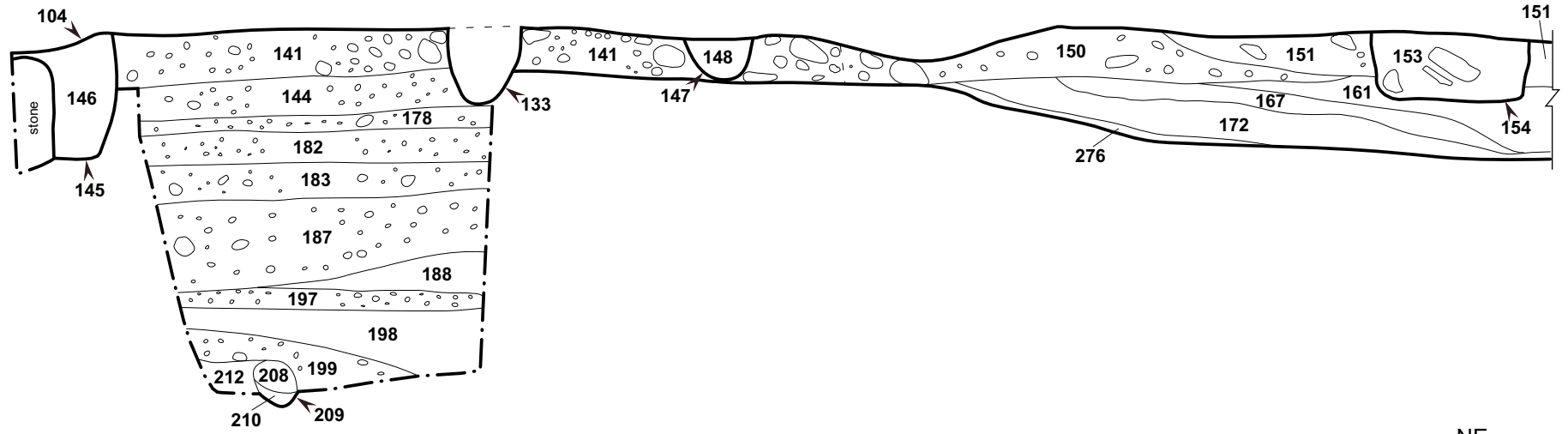


0 1m (1:20)

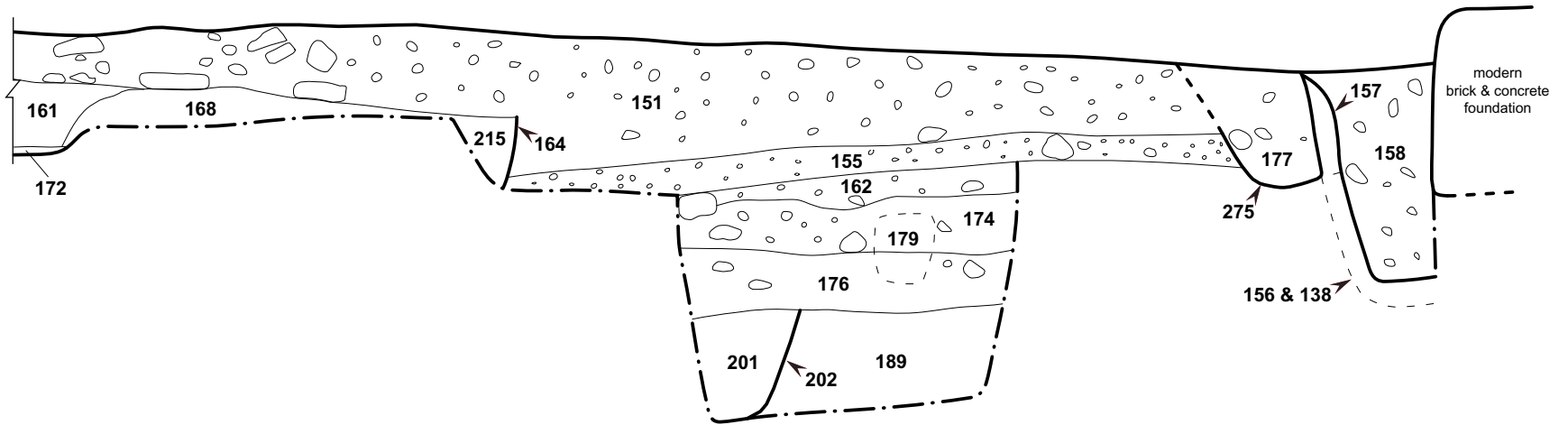
Fig. 6. Trench 2: sections in slot 1

S.33

SW
+



NE
+ 14.14m OD



modern
brick & concrete
foundation



Fig. 7. Trench 2: southeast-facing section

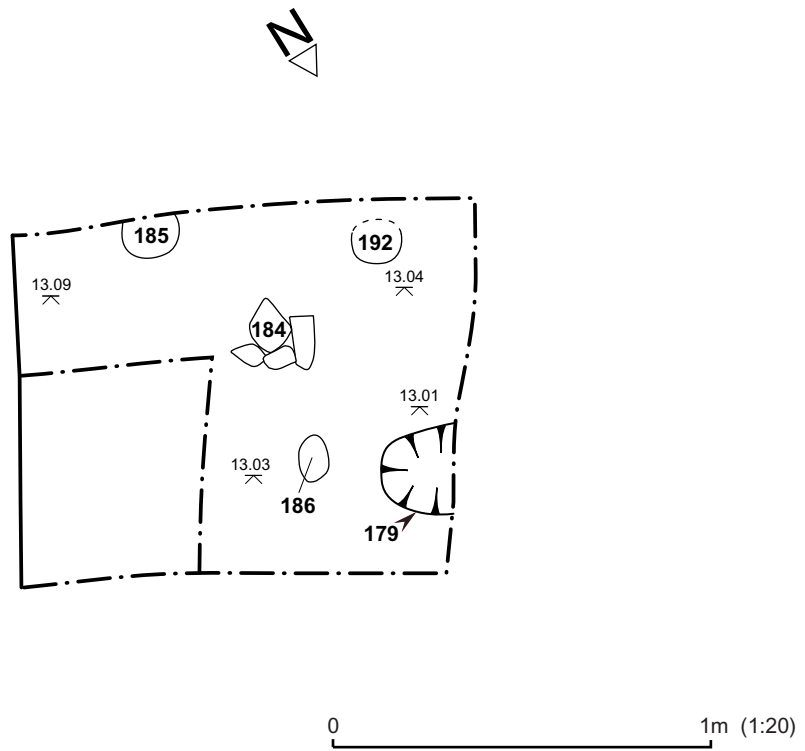
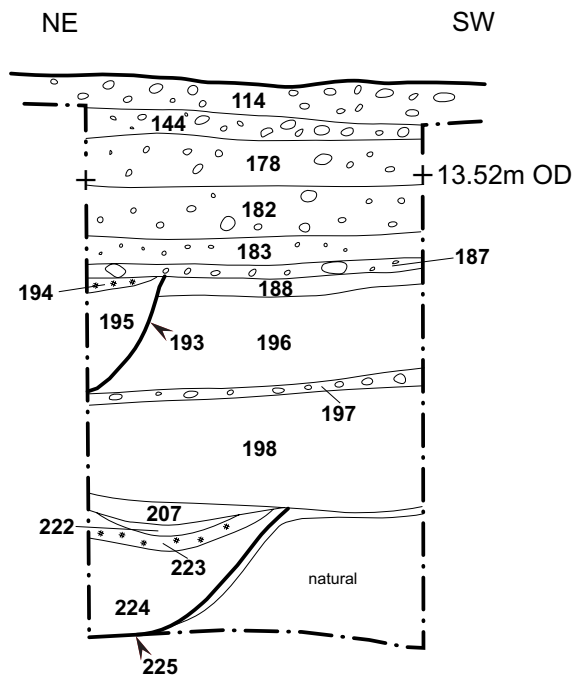


Fig. 8. Trench 2: plan of possible cremation activity in slot 1

S.34



0 1m (1:20)

Fig. 9. Trench 2: northwest-facing section in slot 2

Trench 2

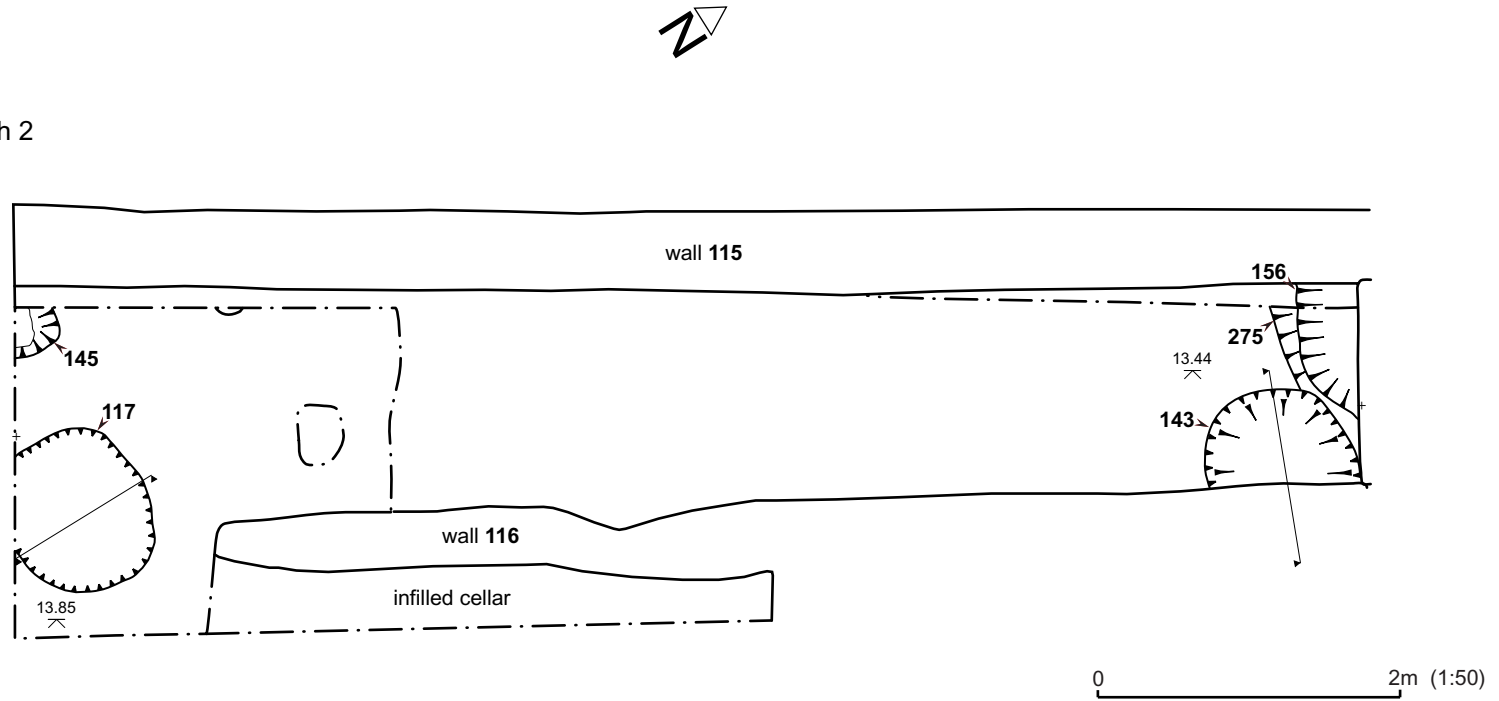


Fig. 10. Trench 2: plan of medieval features

Trench 2

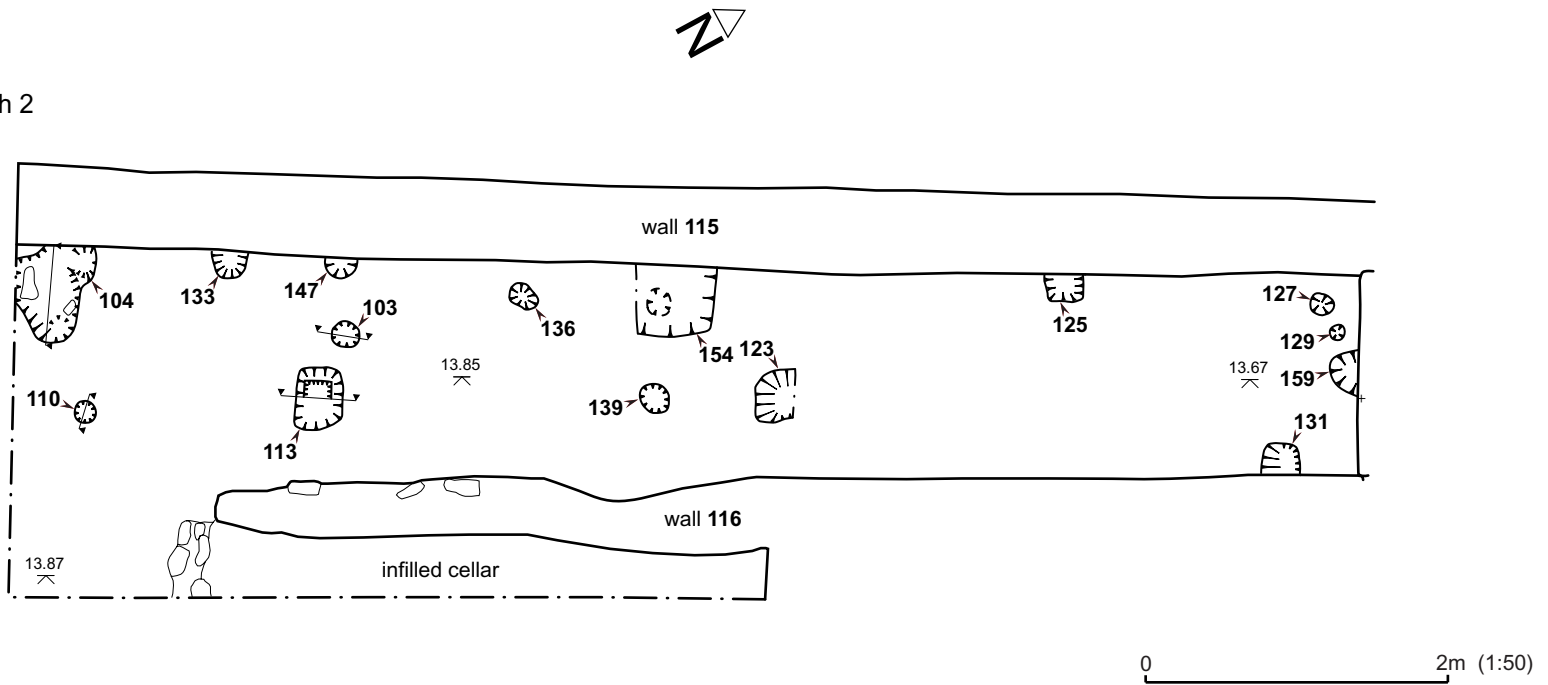
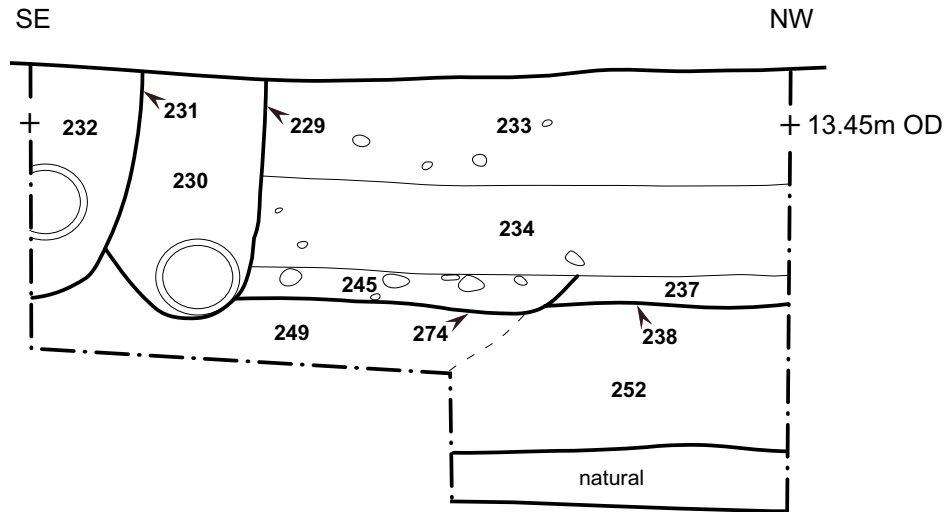
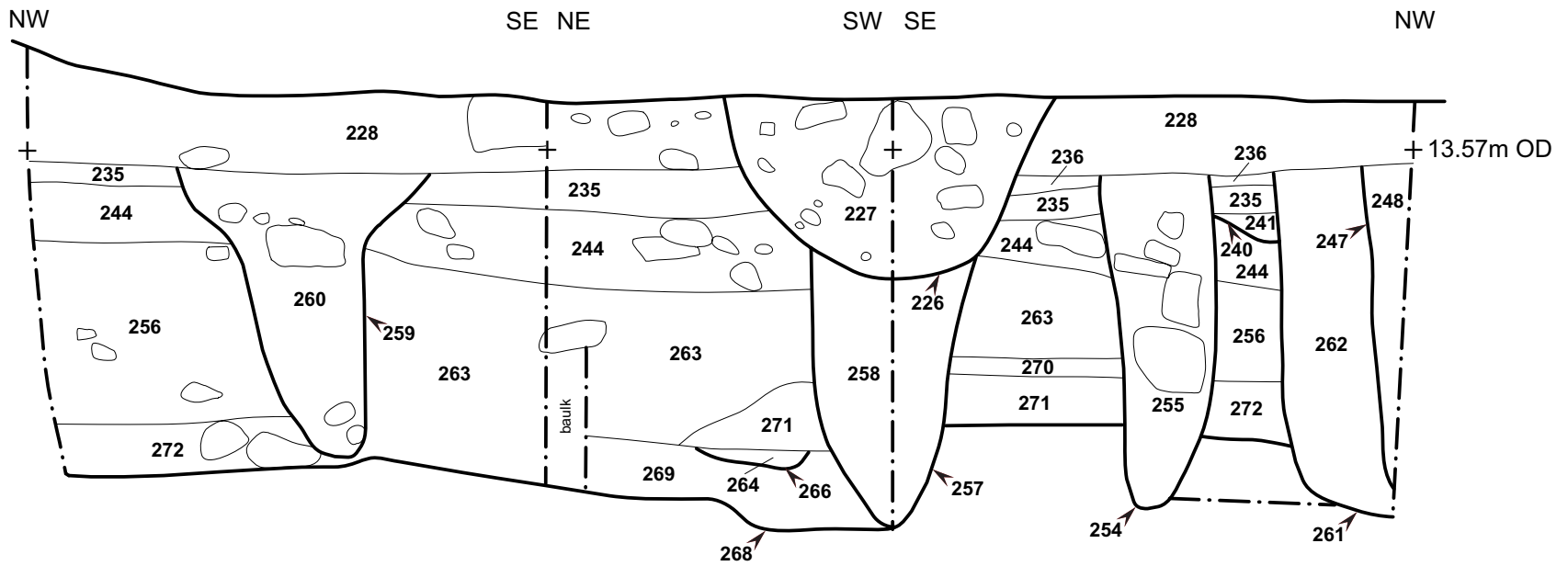


Fig. 11. Trench 2: plan of the post-medieval post-holes

S.74



S.75



0 1m (1:20)

Fig. 12. Trench 3: sections in slots 3 and 4

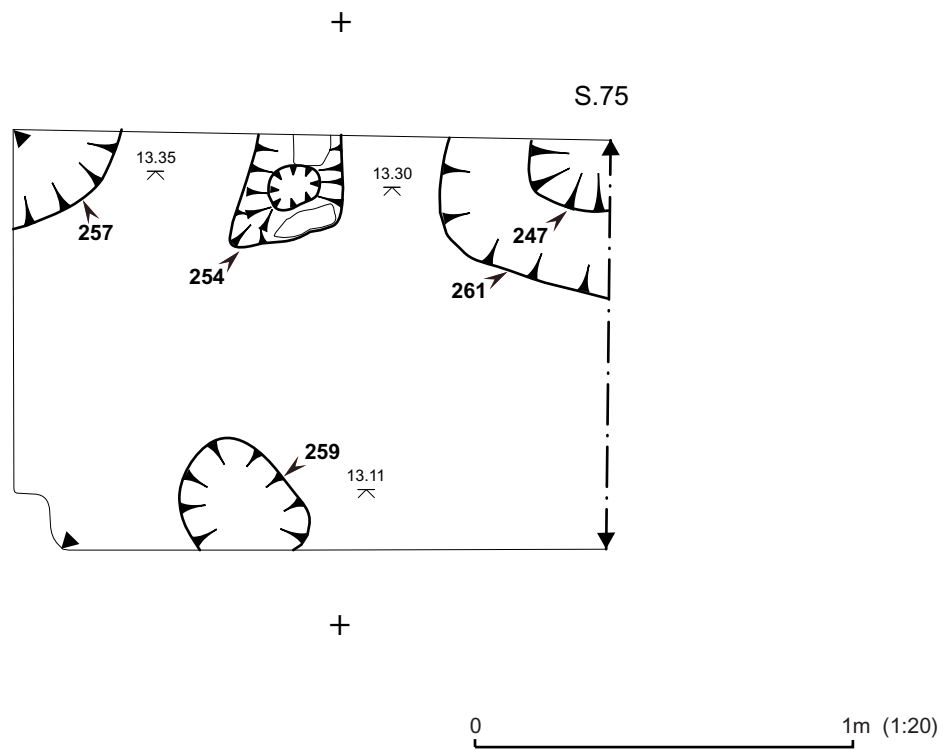


Fig. 13. Trench 3: plan of medieval post-holes in slot 4

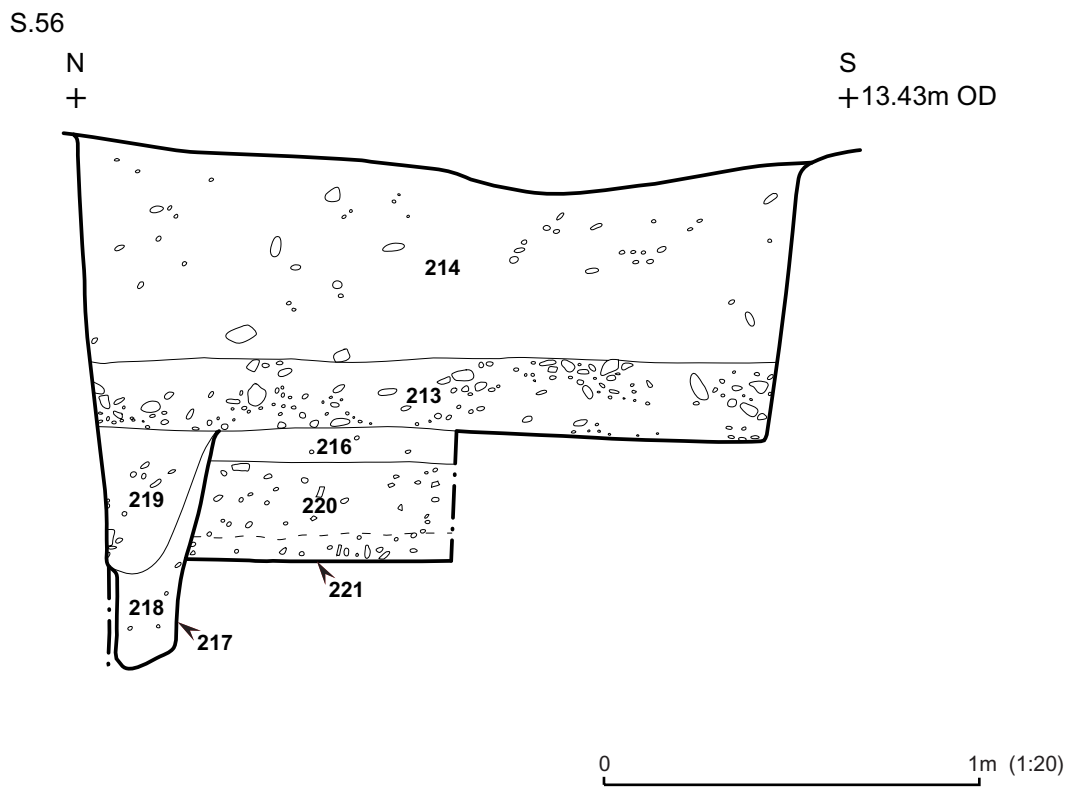


Fig. 14. Trench 4: west-facing section



Plate 1. Trench 2: mid to late 2nd-century grey ware jar in pit 179



Plate 2. Trench 2: gully 209 and stake-hole 211

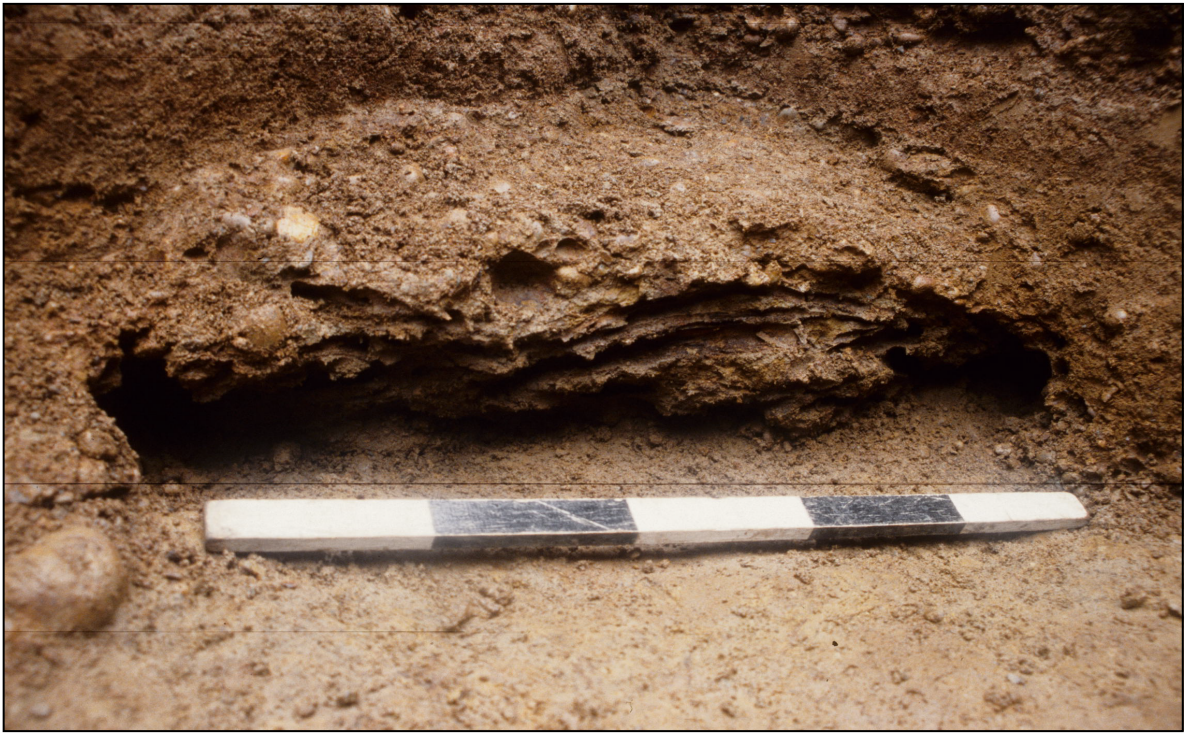


Plate 3. Trench 2: impression of wattle fence 208



Plate 4. Trench 2: Roman road deposits above ditch 225



Plate 5. Trench 2: clay-lined pit 156



Plate 6. Trench 3: post-holes 257, 254 and 247



Plate 7. Trench 4: slot 5 and pit 217



Plate 8. Current condition of Trench 2 looking east



Plate 9. Porcelain sherd, of probably Chinese origin, from pit 105



Plate 10. Tile fragment with stamp from deposit 245

Appendix 1: Brief

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Proposal: Erection of two storey extension to rear.

Planning application number: 03/6363/P/FUL

Location: 10 – 14A Hallgate, Doncaster

Grid Reference: SE 5773 0325

Area of proposal site: See accompanying plan

Land use and vegetation cover: Demolished buildings, vacant land

Summary

A planning application has been submitted to Doncaster MBC for planning approval.

There is reason to believe that archaeological remains exist on the site but little is known as to the extent and state of preservation of these remains. South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) has advised Doncaster MBC that the archaeological implications of the proposal cannot be adequately assessed on the basis of the available information. It has been recommended, therefore, that an archaeological field evaluation should be undertaken. This recommendation is in line with government guidance as set out in Planning Policy Guidance 16 - **Archaeology and Planning (1990)**.

1.0 Archaeological background

1.1 The application area lies on the outskirts of the historic core of Doncaster, which was an important Roman, mediaeval, post-mediaeval and industrial centre. The desk-based assessment, undertaken by ARCUS, discusses the archaeological potential of this area in detail.

However, to summarise, the site lies adjacent to the Roman Road, known to exist (and recently uncovered in the nearby development of 8-10 High Street) in this area. Records exist for a Roman cemetery on the south side of this road – opposite the application area. The extent of the cemetery is unknown, and

could well continue into the application area. Other surviving Roman deposits are also likely in this area.

In the mediaeval period, the site lies immediately outside of the town defences, and is the location of a thriving pottery industry. The potential for mediaeval deposits to survive in this area is therefore likely.

In the post-mediaeval period, this area of Doncaster was one of the poorer suburbs, and buildings on the site are likely to have been small cottages etc. Ground disturbance is therefore likely to have been relatively low impact.

The gentrification of the area took place in the late 18th/early 19th centuries, and resulted in the small cottages being replaced by the much larger and characteristic three-storey townhouses, of which 13-14 Hallgate are surviving examples. There were cellars associated with these buildings, although these appear not to be under the entire structures.

1.2 There are other sites and finds in the immediate area. Further details can be obtained from the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

2.0 Requirement for an evaluation

2.1 The proposed development could severely damage or destroy any archaeological remains present on the site. It has been recommended, therefore, that an archaeological evaluation should take place to obtain further information on the presence and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits.

2.2 The objectives of the evaluation should be to gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of proposed development.

2.3 The evaluation should investigate the whole of the area indicated on the accompanying plan.

2.4 Illustrated notices will be displayed on site, explaining what work is in progress and why, with the client's agreement.

3.0 Evaluation Techniques

The techniques chosen should be selected to cause the minimum amount of destruction and should comply with all health and safety regulations. It is envisaged that the following work would be required:

3.1 **Stage 1:** A scheme of trial trenching is to be undertaken on the site. This will comprise four trenches of varying dimension, in total equating to **56 sq. metres of trenching**. Please see enclosed plan for location of these trenches.

NB. The trench locations are only indicative, and may require alterations depending upon site restrictions etc. Should trenches need to be moved, this will be discussed first with SYAS, prior to implementation. The dimensions of the trenches are:

- Trench 1: 3 x 2
- Trench 2: 10 x 2
- Trench 3: 10 x 2
- Trench 4: 5 x 2

3.2 An amount of contingency trenching should also be costed for, in case features are revealed that require more clarification at this stage. SYAS proposes a total of **10 sq. metres of trenching**.

4.0 Evaluation Proposal

4.1 A detailed evaluation proposal should be formulated by potential contractors and submitted to SYAS for approval. The proposal should include:

4.1.1 A description of the proposed methods of excavation and recording system. All trenches will be planned at 1:50, with individual features being planned at 1:20 where additional detail is required. One representative long section of each trench will be produced, at an appropriate scale. Sections and profiles of each feature sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on the size of the feature. All plans, sections and profiles will be related to Ordnance Datum, in metres;

4.1.2 An explanation of the sampling strategies to be used. **All** features need to be investigated - discrete features will be half-sectioned in the first instance; linear features will be sampled a minimum of 20% along their length (each sample section to be not less than 1m), or a minimum of a 1m sample section, if the feature is less than 10m long. In addition, we expect the deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features to be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established.

4.1.3 A projected timetable for work on the site.

4.1.4 Details of the arrangements made for deposition of the finds and site archive (see section 8 below).

4.1.5 The work shall be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff; details of staff numbers and their relative experience should be included, plus their responsibilities in carrying out the work. Staff c.v.'s should be included (unless already supplied to SYAS in previous project specifications).

5.0 Excavation guidelines

Where trenches are to be opened by machine the following guidelines should be observed:

5.1 The health and safety implications of any use of earth-moving machinery on the site should be taken in to account.

5.2 An appropriate machine should be used. The choice should be influenced by the prevailing site conditions, and the machine must carry out a clean and safe job.

5.3 An appropriate bucket should be used.

5.4 All machining is to be carried out under the direct supervision of an archaeologist and should be halted if archaeological deposits are encountered.

5.5 All topsoil or recent overburden should be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits. Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.

5.6 Trenches to be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation.

5.7 The stratigraphy of any trial trench is to be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. No archaeological deposit should be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable.

5.8 Any human remains revealed will be excavated following the receipt of an appropriate licence from the Home Office (N.B. the coroner only needs to be informed if the remains have been buried for less than 50 years).

5.10 All finds that are 'treasure' in terms of the Treasure Act 1997 will be reported to the Coroner and appropriate procedures then followed;

5.11 The actual areas of trenching and any features of possible archaeological concern noted within the trenches, should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, summary scale drawings, and written descriptions.

5.12 The archaeological contractors will be responsible for locating any service pipes, cables etc., which may cross any of the trench lines, and for taking the necessary measures to avoid disturbing such services.

5.13 An environmental specialist will visit the site to advise on a sampling strategy and their suggested strategy will then be implemented.

5.14 Provision will be made to recover material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, if necessary - to be decided in consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).

5.15 Further contingency provision will be made for additional specialist advice, e.g. for finds analysis and conservation.

5.16 All finds to be treated in accordance with the EH guidance document 'A strategy for the care and investigation of finds' (1995) and the UKIC's document 'Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage' - in particular, all ferrous objects and a selection of non-ferrous objects (including all coins), will be x-radiographed.

6.0 Site Monitoring

6.1 SYAS will be responsible for monitoring the evaluation. A minimum of one week's notice, of the commencement of fieldwork, must be given by the archaeological contractor to SYAS in order for arrangements to be made re: monitoring.

6.2 Site inspections will be arranged so that the general site stratigraphy can be assessed in the initial stage of trial trenching and/or so that the site can be inspected when field work is near to completion, but before any trenches have been backfilled.

7.0 Report

7.1 The evaluation should result in a report including background information (with planning application details, where appropriate), methods, detailed results, conclusion and discussion. Section drawings and plans should be included, plus a clear location map and grid references.

7.2 Illustrations to be included are: a detailed location map, a detailed site plan showing all trenches, all trench plans and sections and detailed plans and sections of features, select artefact illustrations and a selection of scanned photographs; an overall site plan showing all (phased) archaeological features recorded will also be included

7.3 The evaluation report will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible.

7.4 The evaluation report will include a detailed context index and an index to the archive.

7.5 Provision for publication of the results will be allowed for, should evaluation not be the first phase of a longer project.

7.6 The results of an assessment by an appropriate specialist of the palaeo-environmental potential of the samples taken will be included in the evaluation report.

7.7 A bound copy of the report should be made available to SYAS. As well as a printed copy of the report, copies of the electronic files should be provided in the following formats:

- 1 copy in Word for Windows or compatible format
- 1 copy in text (ASCII) format

All other documents relating to this work (e.g. geophysical survey reports, survey reports) should also be provided in the same formats. Data files should be provided as a printout, and in an electronic format to be agreed with the SYAS, prior to the commencement of work.

7.8 The results of the work will be published in the appropriate issue of **Archaeology in South Yorkshire**, and, if of regional or national significance, within an archaeological journal. Where appropriate, the contractor will also be expected to make provision for public presentation of the results of the work. This may involve presenting a paper at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day, talking to local societies, holding an open day event during the fieldwork etc.

7.9 A summary (of appropriate length, to be discussed with SYAS) of the findings of the work, accompanied by appropriate illustrations, will be submitted to SYAS in digital format for inclusion in the South Yorkshire Archaeology Annual Review. Text will be in ASCII format and any images in .tif form.

7.10 The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) is taking part in the pilot study for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Once a report has become a public document, by forming part of a planning application, SYAS may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at SYAS.

8.0 Deposition of Archive and Finds

8.1 It is required that arrangements for the deposition of the finds and site archive be made with Doncaster Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Following agreement with the landowner, the contractor should contact Peter Robinson (01302 734 290) to discuss archaeological archiving requirements at the initial stage of the project design.

8.2 The accompanying summary document, "Transfer of Archaeological Archives to South Yorkshire Museums", gives brief details of South Yorkshire Museums requirements. Detailed guidelines will be supplied by the appropriate institution.

9.0 Any changes to the agreed project design will be discussed with, and agreed by, SYAS before implementation.

Brief prepared by: Roy Sykes
Date: 29 March 2004
Contact phone number: 0114 273 6354

Transfer of Archaeological Archives to South Yorkshire Museums

Summary (to be read in conjunction with full briefing notes, which will be provided by the relevant museum)

- The long-term consideration of archaeological archives (finds and associated documentation) is integral to the process of excavation.
- This is a joint responsibility shared by the Museum and the person/body in control of the fieldwork project.
- The recipient Museum must be identified and informed in writing of the project at the outset.
- At this stage the Museum will provide detailed information about its requirements, in terms of the archive formation, form, content and review. All likely financial considerations should be identified and costed for at this stage.
- A one-off long-term storage charge (based on English Heritage rates) will be levied, although this may be waived in some cases at the discretion of the Museum.

The recipient Museum will only accept excavated material for which it can obtain legal ownership from the landowners.

- The project archaeologist/project manager should negotiate this at the outset of the project.
- The recipient Museum reserves the right to refuse or defer acquisition of an archive until standards specified and agreed with the project archaeologist/project manager are met.

Appendix 2: Project design

10-14A Hallgate Doncaster South Yorkshire

Project Design for Evaluation

1. Introduction

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation is required in advance of the redevelopment (planning application no. 03/6363/P/FUL) of 10-14A Hallgate, Doncaster (SE 5773 0325). This document details the required methodology for the evaluation of the site through trial trenching, in accordance with the Brief prepared by Roy Sykes of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.
- 1.2 The aim of the evaluation is to establish the presence and preservation of archaeological features/deposits within the redevelopment area and to try to elucidate their date, function and sensitivity to the redevelopment proposals.

2. Archaeological Background

- 2.1 A desk-top assessment of the archaeological potential of this area has been undertaken by ARCUS. The indicated that the site lies within the historic core of Doncaster, which was an important Roman, medieval and post-medieval urban centre.
- 2.2 The site lies adjacent to the Roman Road that has been recently exposed by Archaeological Services WYAS at 8-10 High Street. In addition, records exist for a Roman cemetery on the south side of this road, opposite the application area. As the extent of the cemetery is unknown, its extension into the proposed redevelopment area is possible.
- 2.3 In the medieval period, the site lay outside the town defences, but within an area where a pottery industry thrived. During the post-medieval period, this area was probably occupied by poorer suburbs where ground disturbance is likely to have been fairly limited. Late 18th to early 19th-century development, however, involved the construction of three-storey townhouses with cellars. Nevertheless, areas without cellar disturbance are likely to persist.

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The aims and objectives of this archaeological evaluation will be:
 - to gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.
- 3.2 The specific aims and objectives will be to evaluate four trial trenches and to carry out contingency trenching (up to 10m²) if further clarification of features is required. The four trial trenches will be as follows:
 - Trench 1: 3m by 2;
 - Trench 2: 10m by 2m;

- Trench 3: 10m by 2m and
- Trench 4: 5m by 2m.

4. Proposed Method

- 4.1 Archaeological Services WYAS will be responsible for locating any services pipes and/or cables, and for taking the necessary measures to avoid their disturbance. The location of services may lead to the repositioning of the trenches. Any alteration in the position of trenches will be made in consultation with Roy Sykes of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.
- 4.2 The work will involve the controlled stripping of the present surface and any subsequent layers to the archaeologically required level. This shall be carried out under archaeological supervision. The mechanical excavator used will be equipped with a toothless ditching bucket when appropriate, although a pecker may be necessary if concrete/tarmac surfaces are present. Stripping will take place in level spits to the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural. The resulting surface is to be inspected for archaeological remains. Where archaeological remains require clarification, the relevant area will be cleaned by hand. Under no circumstances will the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits. In the event of deeply stratified deposits, shoring will be required, although issues of Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters (Section 9.3).
- 4.3 Archaeological Services WYAS will hand excavate all archaeological features in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the aims and objectives outlined above. The features will be investigated using the following sampling strategies:
- Linear features: A minimum of 20% along their length (each sample section to be not less than 1m), or a minimum of a 1m sample section if the feature is less than 10m long, of the deposits within linear features, will be excavated to their full depth. Where possible one section will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge.
 - Intersections of linear features: The deposits at the junctions of or interruptions in linear features will be totally removed over a sufficient length to determine the nature of the relationship between the components. Excavation of an 'L'-shaped section will be undertaken in the first instance to demonstrate and record relationships and then expanded to the full widths, planned and recorded.
 - Discrete features: Pits, post-holes and other isolated features will normally be half-sectioned to determine and record their form with a minimum sample of 50% of discrete features in each area. The complete excavation of such features may be appropriate, but only following consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.
- 4.4 In the event of deeply stratified deposits, the sampling strategies above may require revision. Any changes, however, would only occur following consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.
- 4.5 Archaeological Services WYAS shall make a full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the course of the work. The

stratigraphy of any trench is to be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. The excavation limits will be surveyed using electronic survey equipment with larger scale hand drawn plans of features at 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. Sections of linear and discrete features will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. One representative long section of each trench will be produced, at an appropriate scale. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places and survey tie-in information will be undertaken during the course of the evaluation and will be fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads and to the National Grid (located on the 1:2500 map of the area).

- 4.6 All artefacts recovered will be retained and removed from the site for assessment, and where it is appropriate finds shall be recorded three dimensionally. Non-modern artefacts will be collected from the excavated topsoil and subsoil. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments, where appropriate. All artefacts recovered will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work. Ferrous objects and a selection of non-ferrous objects (including all coins) will be X-rayed. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators. UKIC guidelines will apply.
- 4.7 Archaeological Services WYAS shall fully record all excavated archaeological contexts by detailed written records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best industry practice and in accordance with methods previously approved by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them will be given unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context. Colour transparency and monochrome negative photographs will be taken at a minimum format of 35mm.
- 4.8 Archaeological Services WYAS shall undertake a soil-sampling programme during the course of the evaluation for the identification and recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material. An environmental specialist will be consulted during the course of the excavation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme and a site visit will be made. Provision will be made for the removal of soil samples of between 10 and 30 litres (where appropriate), from deposits with clear potential, and larger samples from any rich carbonised deposits. Environmental material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines set out in the Association for Environmental Archaeology's (1995) Working Paper No. 2, "*Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations - Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*". In addition, the processing of environmental samples will only take place within facilities approved for such purposes by the Regional Science Advisor, Ian Panter.
- 4.9 In the event of human remains being discovered during the excavation these will be left *in situ* by Archaeological Services WYAS, covered and protected, in the

first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place under appropriate Home Office and environmental health regulations, and in compliance with the Burial Act 1857. If human remains are identified, Archaeological Services WYAS will inform the SMR immediately. A Home Office licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains and contingency provision will be made for the specialist reports on the remains by a recognised osteoarchaeologist.

- 4.10 Archaeological Services WYAS will make provision for the recovery of samples suitable for scientific dating.
- 4.11 All finds of gold and silver and associated objects shall be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1997, after discussion with the Client and the South Yorkshire SMR.

5. Archive preparation and deposition

- 5.1 The site archive will contain all the data collected during the exploratory work, including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork:
- the site record will be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary;
 - all retained finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum;
 - all retained finds will be assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated with the site matrix;
 - all retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, to identify at this stage presence or absence of environmental remains.
- 5.2 The archive will be assembled in accordance with the specification set out in English Heritage's "*Management of Archaeological Projects 2*" (English Heritage, 1991; Appendix 3). In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:
- site matrices where appropriate;
 - a summary report synthesising the context record;
 - a summary of the artefact record;
 - a summary of the environment record.
- 5.3 The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies will be maintained where appropriate.
- 5.4 Provision will be made for the deposition of the archive, artefacts and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowner (and if no further archaeological work is to be initiated), in the appropriate recipient museum, in this case Doncaster Museum. The museum curator, Peter Robinson

(01302 734 290), will be advised of the timetable of the proposed investigation prior to evaluation commencing and Archaeological Services WYAS will adhere to any reasonable requirements the museum may have regarding conservation and storage of the excavated material and the resulting archive. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines published in “*Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage*” (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and “*Standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections*” (Museums and Galleries Commission, 1994). Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage on a suitable medium, such as microfilm.

- 5.5 Archive deposition will be arranged in consultation with the recipient museum and the South Yorkshire SMR and will take into account all requirements of the recipient museum and of the relevant guidelines outlined above. The timetable for deposition will be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative.

6. Report preparation, contents and distribution

- 6.1 Upon completion of the excavations, the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information shall be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis.
- 6.2 A technical report will be prepared on completion of on-site archaeological investigations, notwithstanding the completion of post-excavation analyses (e.g. radiometric dating) and will include the following:
- a non-technical summary of the results of the work;
 - a summary of the project’s background;
 - the site location;
 - an account of the method;
 - the results of the excavation, including phasing and interpretation of the site sequence and the assessment of artefacts and ecofacts, if recovered, and
 - an appendix catalogue of the archaeological material recovered during the excavation.
- 6.3 The evaluation report will be supported by an overall plan of the site, accurately identifying the location of trenches on Ordnance Survey Landline data; individual trench plans as excavated, indicating the location of archaeological features with supporting section drawings and artefact illustrations where appropriate; and photographs.
- 6.4 Finally, the post-excavation evaluation report will outline the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, and provide an interpretation of the results in relation to other sites in the region. In particular, the results of the evaluation will make reference to other known archaeological sites in the close vicinity of the development.
- 6.5 Archaeological Services WYAS will submit copies of the evaluation report to the Client, the Local Planning Authority, and the Sites and Monuments Record within an agreed timetable, notwithstanding any contractual requirements on confidentiality (see section 8 below).

- 6.6 Archaeological Services WYAS will supply copies of electronic files containing the report to the Sites and Monuments Record in the following formats
- 1 copy in Word for Windows or compatible format
 - 1 copy in text ASCII format
- 6.7 The report will not give an opinion on whether preservation or further investigation is considered appropriate.

7. Publication and Dissemination

- 7.1 The information contained within the evaluation report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology at the site and any material recovered during the evaluation.
- 7.2 Allowance will be made for the preparation and publication of the work in the appropriate issue of *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*, and, if of regional or national significance, within an appropriate journal.
- 7.3 It is understood that the results of the excavation may be of interest to the wider public and as such may be disseminated by means of occasional talks.
- 7.4 An online OASIS form will be completed by Archaeological Services WYAS on completion of the archaeological evaluation, in consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

8. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

- 8.1 Unless otherwise stated, the copyright of the report will remain with Archaeological Services WYAS. Archaeological Services WYAS will make the results of archaeological work known to the wider archaeological community within a reasonable time. Copies of the report should be submitted to the client and to the Sites and Monuments Record Office.

9. Health and Safety

- 9.1 Archaeological Services WYAS will have their own Health and Safety policies compiled using national guidelines and which will conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation.
- 9.2 In addition, Archaeological Services WYAS will undertake a 'Risk Assessment', which sets project specific Health and Safety requirements to which all members of staff are made aware of, prior to on-site work commencing.
- 9.3 Archaeological Services WYAS will ensure that Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Necessary precautions will be taken over underground services and overhead lines at the outset of the project.

10. Insurance

- 10.1 Archaeological Services WYAS has effected appropriate insurance cover with Zurich Municipal Insurance, Park House, 57-59 Well Street, Bradford, via Wakefield Metropolitan District Council. Any further enquiries should be directed to The Chief Financial Officer, Insurance Section, Wakefield MDC, PO Box 55, Newton Bar, Wakefield, WF1 2TT.

11. Monitoring

- 11.1 The work will be monitored by the Sites and Monuments Record office of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, who will be consulted before the commencement of any site works and afforded the opportunity to inspect the site and the records during any stage of the work.

12. Resources and Programming

- 12.1 Resources allow for the deployment of appropriately qualified archaeologists, plus management and support staff. On approval of this document by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, it is anticipated that staff from Archaeological Services WYAS will be on site by 5th July 2004.

Appendix 3: Inventory of primary archive

File/Box No	Description	Quantity
File no. 1	Context register sheets	7
	Drawing register sheets	4
	Photo register sheets	3
	Colour slide sheets	3
	B&W negative sheets	3
	B&W contact sheets	2
	Sample register sheets	2
	Finds and samples record sheets	2
	Levels sheets	17
File no. 2	Context cards	275
File no. 3	Small drawing sheets	41
Loose	Large drawing sheets	3

Appendix 4: Concordance of contexts

Context	Period	Trench	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
100	IV	-	Overburden, demolition rubble	Clay pipe (1); bone (4)
101	IV	2	Wooden stake in post-hole [103]	
102	IV	2	Fill of post-hole [103]	GBA1
103	IV	2	Cut of post-hole	
104	IV	2	Cut of pit	
105	IV	2	Fill of pit [104]	Med + post-med pot (16); clay pipe (4)
106	IV	2	Cut for modern brick/concrete structure	
107	IV	2	Concrete fill of [106]	Post-med pot (4); glass (1)
108	IV	2	Cut for modern brick/concrete structure	
109	IV	2	Concrete fill of [108]	
110	IV	2	Cut of post-hole	
111	IV	2	Fill of post-hole [110]	Post-med pot (1); CBM (1)
112	IV	2	Fill of post-hole [113]	
113	IV	2	Cut of modern post-hole	
114	III	2	Deposit	Med + post-med pot (19); CBM (2); industrial residue (1); clay pipe (4); bone (2); GBA2
115	IV	2	Western wall	
116	IV	2	Eastern wall	
117	III	2	Cut of pit	
118	III	2	Secondary fill of pit [117]	Med pot (13); bone (7); GBA3
119	III	2	Primary fill of pit [117]	GBA4
120	IV	2	Cut of linear feature	
121	IV	2	Fill of linear feature [120]	Post-med pot (6); CBM (24); glass (1); clay pipe (3), shell (7)
122	III	2	Deposit = 151	RB pot (2); med pot (3); bone (14)
123	IV	2	Cut of post-hole/pit	
124	IV	2	Fill of post-hole/pit [123]	Post-med pot (11); CBM (5); stone (1); glass (1); industrial residue (3); shell (1); bone (1)
125	IV	2	Cut of post-hole	
126	IV	2	Fill of post-hole [125]	Med + post-med pot (11); CBM (4); glass (1)
127	IV	2	Cut of post-hole	
128	IV	2	Fill of post-hole [127]	Post-med pot (1); CBM (1); glass (1); industrial residue (5); bone (1)
129	IV	2	Cut of post-hole	
130	IV	2	Fill of post-hole [129]	Iron object (1)
131	IV	2	Cut of post-hole	
132	IV	2	Fill of post-hole [131]	Post-med pot (2); iron object (1); plaster (1); bone (1)
133	IV	2	Cut of post-hole	
134	IV	2	Fill of post-hole [133]	
135	IV	2	Fill of post-hole [136]	GBA5
136	IV	2	Cut of post-hole	

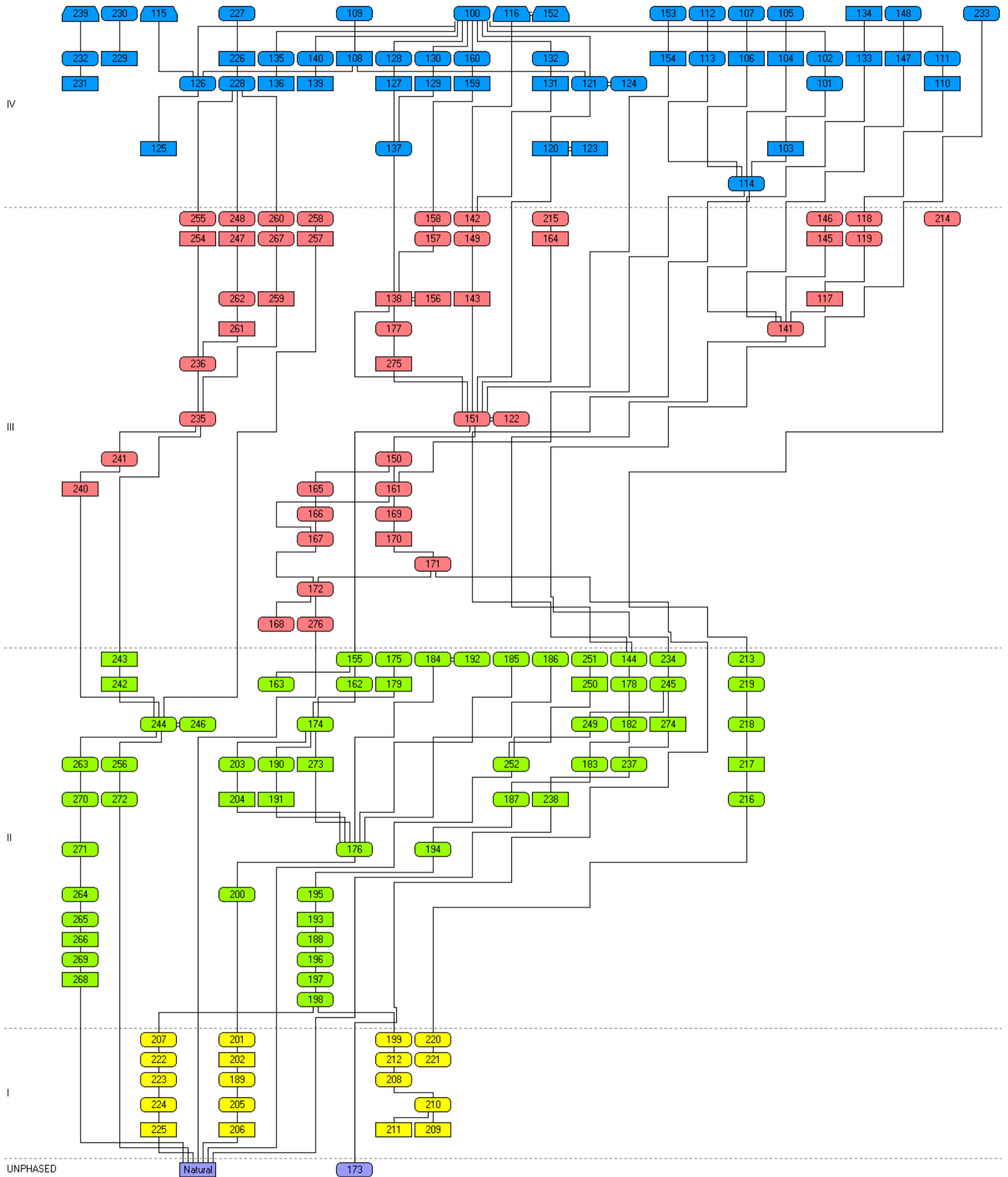
Context	Period	Trench	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
137	IV	2	Fill of pit [138]	Med + post-med pot (5); clay pipe (1); bone (25)
138	III	2	Cut of pit	
139	IV	2	Cut of post-hole	
140	IV	2	Fill of post-hole [139]	Med + post-med pot (2); CBM (1); stone (1)
141	III	2	Cobble surface beneath (114)	Med pot (4)
142	III	2	Mortar-rich fill of pit [143]	Med pot (1); copper-alloy object (1); bone (1)
143	III	2	Cut of pit	
144	II	2	Cobble surface beneath (141)	Coin (1)
145	III	2	Cut of pit	
146	III	2	Fill of pit [145]	
147	IV	2	Cut of post-hole	
148	IV	2	Fill of post-hole [147]	
149	III	2	Primary fill of pit [143]	Bone (1); GBA6
150	III	2	Stony deposit butting (141)	RB pot (2); med pot (5); iron object (1)
151	III	2	Deposit = 122	122/151: RB pot (28); med pot (61); iron object (1)
152	IV	2	Turn at SW end of wall (116)	
153	IV	2	Fill of post-hole [154]	Med + post-med pot (11); glass (1)
154	IV	2	Cut of post-hole	
155	II	2	Cobble surface beneath (151)	RB pot (22); ?daub (1); bone (6); GBA8
156	III	2	Cut of pit	
157	III	2	Lining of pit [156]	
158	III	2	Fill of pit [156]	Med pot (1); GBA7
159	IV	2	Cut of post-hole	
160	IV	2	Fill of post-hole [159]	Post-med pot (4); CBM (4); bone (2)
161	III	2	Deposit	RB pot (8); med pot (27); CBM (1); iron object (1); bone (4)
162	II	2	Deposit	RB pot (97); iron object (3); charcoal (1); bone (5);
163	II	2	Layer below cobbles (155)	
164	III	2	Cut of pit	
165	III	2	Fill of pit [166]	RB pot (7); bone (19)
166	III	2	Cut of pit	
167	III	2	Deposit	
168	III	2	Dump layer of silty sand	Med pot (1)
169	III	2	Fill of possible pit [170]	RB pot (2); med pot (19); iron object (1); industrial residue/iron (1); bone (3)
170	III	2	Cut of possible pit	
171	III	2	Lens beneath (167)	Med pot (1)
172	III	2	Deposit	Med pot (10); CBM (1); iron object (1); bone (1)
173	UP	2	Deposit beneath (171)	

Context	Period	Trench	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
174	II	2	Layer/fill of gully [273]	RB pot (22); copper-alloy object (1); bone (1); GBA10
175	II	2	Fill of pit [179]	RB pot (85); GBA9
176	II	2	Deposit beneath (174)	RB pot (57); med pot (2); CBM (3); iron object (1); bone (23)
177	III	2	Fill of pit [275]	RB pot (1); bone (3)
178	II	2	Cobble surface beneath (144)	
179	II	2	Cut of pit	
180			Cancelled	
181			Cancelled	
182	II	2	Cobble surface beneath (178)	
183	II	2	Cobble surface beneath (182)	
184	II	2	Possible cremation deposit	RB pot (3); bone (3); GBA11
185	II	2	Possible cremation deposit	RB pot (5); iron object (1); bone (2); GBA12
186	II	2	Possible cremation deposit	Bone (10); GBA13+14
187	II	2	Cobble surface beneath (183)	
188	II	2	Sandy deposit beneath (187)	CBM (2); bone (16); GBA17
189	I	2	Sandy deposit beneath (176)	Bone (1)
190	II	2	Fill of pit [191]	RB pot (2); med pot (1); bone (7); GBA18
191	II	2	Cut of pit	
192	II	2	Possible cremation deposit	RB pot (3); iron object (1); bone (2); GBA15
193	II	2	Cut of pit	
194	II	2	Secondary fill of pit [193]	RB pot (2); CBM (2); bone (5)
195	II	2	Primary fill of pit [193]	GBA16
196	II	2	Deposit beneath (188)	
197	II	2	Cobble surface beneath (196)	
198	II	2	Sandy deposit beneath (197)	
199	I	2	Gravel deposit beneath (207)	
200	II	2	Deposit	RB pot (3)
201	I	2	Fill of pit [202]	
202	I	2	Cut of pit	
203	II	2	Fill of pit [204]	
204	II	2	Cut of pit	
205	I	2	Fill of pit [206]	
206	I	2	Cut of pit	
207	I	2	Sand deposit below (198)	
208	I	2	Decayed wattle	GBA19
209	I	2	Cut of gully for wattle fence	
210	I	2	Fill of gully [209] and stake-hole [211]	GBA20
211	I	2	Cut of stake-hole	
212	I	2	Deposit beneath (199)	GBA21
213	II	4	Gravel deposit beneath (214)	RB pot (21); med pot (1); bone (2)

Context	Period	Trench	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
214	III	4	Deposit above (213)	RB pot (91); med + post-med pot (21); CBM (1); clay pipe (3); iron object (3); mortar (6); industrial residue (1); bone (51); shell (1); GBA23
215	III	2	Unexcavated fill of possible pit [164]	Med pot (5)
216	II	4	Deposit beneath (213)	RB pot (9); iron object (1); CBM (1); bone (7); GBA28
217	II	4	Cut of pit	
218	II	4	Primary fill of pit [217]	RB pot (5); bone (6); GBA22
219	II	4	Secondary fill of pit [217]	RB pot (1)
220	I	4	Deposit beneath (216)	GBA24
221	I	4	Deposit beneath (220)	
222	I	2	Silt deposit beneath (207)	GBA25
223	I	2	Charcoal-rich deposit beneath (222)	Bone (15); GBA26
224	I	2	Silt deposit beneath (223)	Bone (1); GBA27
225	I	2	Cut of possible ditch	
226	IV	3	Cut for drainage pipe	
227	IV	3	Fill of [226]	RB pot (3); med pot (12); CBM (1); glass (1)
228	IV	3	Modern topsoil	RB pot (12); med pot (1); coin (1); bone (8)
229	IV	3	Cut for drainage pipe	
230	IV	3	Fill of [229]	
231	IV	3	Cut for drainage pipe	
232	IV	3	Fill of [231]	RB pot (6); glass (3)
233	IV	3	Deposit above (234)	RB pot (30); med + post-med pot (30); CBM (2); iron object (1); clay pipe (2); glass (2); bone (33)
234	II	3	Deposit beneath (233)	RB pot (13); CBM (3), fired clay object (1); bone (44)
235	II	3	Charcoal-rich deposit beneath (228)	RB pot (38); ?med pot (1); iron object (1); bone (16); GBA32
236	III	3	Clay-rich deposit above (235)	RB pot (7); bone (5); GBA29
237	II	3	Clay-rich fill of [237]	Coin (1); GBA33
238	II	3	Cut	
239	IV	3	Stone wall	
240	III	3	Shallow cut	
241	III	3	Fill of [240]	RB pot (15); med pot (2); glass (1); bone (2); GBA31
242	II	3	Cut of stake-hole	
243	II	3	Fill of stake-hole [242]	
244	II	3	Stony deposit beneath (235)	RB pot (31); med pot (4); iron object (3); bone (7)
245	II	3	Stony deposit/fill of [274]	RB pot (5); med pot (1); CBM (1); bone (4)
246	II	3	Stony deposit = (244)	RB pot (7); med pot (2)
247	III	3	Cut of post-hole	
248	III	3	Fill of post-hole [247]	RB pot (3); bone (2); GBA30

Context	Period	Trench	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
249	II	3	Ashy deposit beneath (245)	RB pot (7); GBA34
250	II	3	Cut of gully	
251	II	3	Fill of gully [250]	Bone (3)
252	II	3	Deposit	RB pot (4); CBM (2); iron object (1); bone (9)
253	II	3	Deposit = 256	
254	III	3	Cut of post-hole	
255	III	3	Fill of post-hole [254]	RB pot (6); bone (2); GBA35+43
256	II	3	Silty-sand deposit beneath (244)	RB pot (24); CBM (5); iron object (1); copper-alloy object (1); industrial residue (3); glass (1); bone (10)
257	III	3	Cut of post-hole	
258	III	3	Fill of post-hole [257]	RB pot (2), CBM (8)
259	III	3	Cut of post-hole	
260	III	3	Final fill of post-hole [259]	
261	III	3	Cut of post-hole	
262	III	3	Fill of post-hole [261]	Med pot (1); spindle whorl (1); CBM (4); bone (2); GBA36+41
263	II	3	Sand deposit	RB pot (2); iron object (1); glass (2); bone (3); GBA40
264	II	3	Burnt secondary fill of pit [266]	RB pot (5); iron object (1); bone (16); GBA39
265	II	3	Primary fill of pit [266]	RB pot (4); shell (1); bone (10); GBA37
266	II	3	Cut of square feature	
267	III	3	Primary fill of post-hole [259]	Med pot (1); GBA42
268	II	3	Cut of pit	
269	II	3	Fill of pit [268]	RB pot (3); CBM (7); shell (8); glass (3); bone (5); GBA38
270	II	3	Clay deposit beneath (263)	
271	II	3	Sand deposit beneath (270)	
272	II	3	Sand deposit beneath (256)	
273	II	3	Cut of gully	
274	II	3	Possible cut	
275	III	3	Cut of pit	

Appendix 5: Phased matrix



Appendix 6: Romano-British pottery catalogue

Trench	Context	Sample	Fabric group	Count	Abrasion	Form description	Vessel type	Condition
2	122		Gritty grey ware	1	U	closed vessel		
2	122		GTA	1	A			
2	122/151		BB1	1	M	dish or bowl	B/D	
2	122/151		Fine grey ware	3	V	everted-rim beaker	BKR	FKD
2	122/151		Grey ware	1	A	simple base	J	
2	122/151		Grey ware	5	M	closed vessel	J	
2	122/151		Grey ware	1	M	closed vessel	J	
2	122/151		Gritty grey ware	10	M			
2	122/151		Gritty grey ware	1	M	simple base	J	
2	122/151		GTA	1	M	bead rim jar with internal bevel	J	
2	122/151		Mortarium	1	M		M	
2	122/151		Oxidised ware	1	M	closed vessel		
2	122/151		Samian	1	M	18/31 or 31	B/D	
2	122/151		Samian	1	M	open vessel.	B/D	
2	122/151		White ware	1	M	closed vessel	F?	BR OS
2	150		Fine grey ware	1	A	closed vessel	J	
2	150		Grey ware	1	A	closed vessel	J	
2	155		Dales ware	1	V	flat rim jar	J	
2	155		Grey ware	11	A	closed vessel		
2	155		Grey ware	1	A	simple base	J	
2	155		Grey ware	1	M	simple base	J	
2	155		Gritty grey ware	6	M			
2	155		Gritty grey ware	1	M	Folded beaker/jar	J	
2	155		Gritty grey ware	1	A			
2	161		Grey ware	1	M			
2	161		Grey ware	1	M	bead-rim lid	L	

Trench	Context	Sample	Fabric group	Count	Abrasion	Form description	Vessel type	Condition
2	161		Gritty grey ware	1	M	closed vessel		
2	161		Gritty grey ware	1	M	closed vessel, probably BB1 type jar	J	
2	161		Gritty grey ware	1	M	closed vessel	J	DIS
2	161		Gritty grey ware with shell	1	M	closed vessel	J	
2	161		Oxidised ware	1	M	closed vessel		
2	161		Oxidised ware/?tile	1	A			
2	162		Fine grey ware	1	V	closed vessel	J	
2	162		Grey ware	24	M	Thick walled narrow necked jar	NNJ	BR
2	162		Grey ware	30	A	BB1 type jar with offset, everted rim	J	DIS BM OSB CRCK
2	162		Grey ware	1	M	rusticated jar	J	
2	162		Grey ware	13	A			
2	162		Grey ware	1	A	Thick walled narrow necked jar with everted rim	NNJ	
2	162		Grey ware	4	M	chamfered	D	
2	162		Grey ware	4	M	plain rimmed dish	D	FKD BM OSB
2	162		Gritty grey ware	5	M	closed vessel	J	
2	162		Gritty grey ware	5	M	closed vessel	J	
2	162		Gritty grey ware	6	M	Folded beaker/jar	BKR/J	
2	162		Gritty grey ware	1	M	deep bowl with grooved bead rim	WMB	
2	162		Oxidised ware	1	V			
2	162		White slipped orange ware	1	M	closed vessel		

Trench	Context	Sample	Fabric group	Count	Abrasion	Form description	Vessel type	Condition
2	185	12	Grey ware	3	M	rusticated jar	J	
2	185	12	Grey ware	2	V	rusticated jar	J	
2	190	18	White ware	2	M		F?	BR
2	192	15	White ware	1	V	closed vessel		BR
2	192		White ware	2	A	closed vessel	F	BR FKD
2	194	16	Grey ware	2	V	simple base	J	
2	200		White ware	2	M	closed vessel	BKR	
2	200		White ware	1	M			
3	227		Dales ware	1	V	closed vessel	J	
3	227		Grey ware	1	A	closed vessel	J	
3	227		Grey ware	1	M	bowl with incipient bead and flange rim or bead and flange rim	B	
3	228		Grey ware	2	M	narrow-mouthed jar with everted rim	NNJ	
3	228		Grey ware	5	A			
3	228		Gritty grey ware	1	A	simple base	J	
3	228		Oxidised ware	1		everted-rim beaker	BKR	
3	228		Shelly ware	2	V			
3	228		White slipped orange ware	1	A			
3	232		Gritty grey ware	5	M	large jar, often lugged	NNJ	
3	232		White ware	1	U	carinated bowl	B?	
3	233		Amphora	1	V		A	
3	233		BB1	1	M	dish or bowl	B/D	
3	233		Grey ware	9	A			
3	233		Grey ware	1	M	jar	J	
3	233		Grey ware	1	A			
3	233		Grey ware	1	A	bowl with bead and flange rim	B	
3	233		Gritty grey ware	4	A			

Trench	Context	Sample	Fabric group	Count	Abrasion	Form description	Vessel type	Condition
2	165		Grey ware	1	M	closed vessel	J	
2	165		Grey ware	2	M			
2	165		Grey ware	1	M	closed vessel	J	
2	165		Gritty grey ware	1	M	closed vessel		BR
2	165		Samian	1	M	bead rim		
2	165		White ware	1	M	closed vessel		
2	169		Gritty grey ware	1	U	closed vessel		
2	169		Samian	1	M		B/D	
2	174		BB1	1	A	necked jar with everting neck	J	BR
2	174	10	BB1	1	A	jar	J	
2	174		BB1	6	A	jar	J	FKD
2	174		Fine grey ware	1	M	jar	J	
2	174		Grey ware	1	M	grooved rim dish	D	
2	174	10	Grey ware	1	A	closed vessel	J	
2	174		Grey ware	3	A	closed vessel	J	
2	174		Gritty grey ware	1	M	neckless BB1 jar with everted rim	J	
2	174		Gritty grey ware	4	U	closed vessel	J	
2	174		Gritty grey ware	3	U	jar	J	
2	175	9	Grey ware	1	V			
2	175		Grey ware	1	M	jar with short everted rim	J	
2	175		Grey ware	36	A	jar	J	
2	175		Grey ware	1	M	closed vessel	NNJ	
2	175		Gritty grey ware	45	M	BB1 type jar with thickened everted rim with slight groove just below the rim tip	J	BM OSB LS ISB
2	175		Oxidised ware	1	M	roughcast beaker	BKR	
2	176		Amphora	1	M	"Hunt cup" type beaker	A	

Trench	Context	Sample	Fabric group	Count	Abrasion	Form description	Vessel type	Condition
2	176		BB1	9	M	jar	J	
2	176		BB1	1	M	dish or bowl with flat rim	B/D	
2	176		BB1	4	M	BB1 type jar with offset, everted rim	J	
2	176		Grey ware	1	M	everted-rim beaker	BKR	
2	176		Grey ware	3	M	rusticated jar	J	
2	176		Grey ware	1	A	angle base	J	
2	176		Grey ware	1	M	everted	J	
2	176		Grey ware	1	M	BB1 type jar with offset, everted rim	J	
2	176		Grey ware	11	A			
2	176		Grey ware	2	M	narrow-mouthed jar	NNJ	
2	176		Grey ware	1	A	simple base	B/D	
2	176		Grey ware	2	M	closed vessel	J	
2	176		Grey ware	4	M	closed vessel	J	
2	176		GTA	3	A			
2	176		GTA	1	M	closed vessel	J	
2	176		Oxidised ware	2	M	large jar, often lugged, with everted rim	NNJ	BR
2	176		Oxidised ware	1	V	cupped-rim jar, Derbyshire ware type	J	
2	176		Oxidised ware	1	M			
2	176		Oxidised ware	1	M	roughcast beaker	BKR	
2	176		Samian	1	M			
2	176		Samian	1				
2	176		Samian	1	M	18/31 or 31	B/D	BR
2	176		White ware	3	M	closed vessel		BR
2	177		Grey ware	1	M	closed vessel	J	
2	184	11	Fine grey ware	1	V			
2	184	11	Grey ware	1	M			
2	184	11	Grey ware	1	M	closed vessel	J	

Trench	Context	Sample	Fabric group	Count	Abrasion	Form description	Vessel type	Condition
3	233		Gritty grey ware	1	M	closed vessel	J	
3	233		Gritty grey ware	1	M	wide-mouthed jar with bead rim	WMB	
3	233		Gritty grey ware	1	A	BB1 type jar with offset, everted rim	J	
3	233		Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	A	long necked beaker	BKR	
3	233		Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	M	Folded beaker/jar	BKR	
3	233		Oxidised ware	1	M	plain base	BKR?	
3	233		Oxidised ware	1	M	roughcast beaker	BKR	
3	233		Shelly ware	2	V			
3	233		White ware	1	A	turned	F	BR
3	233		White ware	2	A	closed vessel	F	BR
3	234		Amphora	1	M		A	
3	234		Grey ware	1	M	jar with short everted rim	J	
3	234		Grey ware	1	M	jar	J	
3	234		Grey ware	1	M	rusticated jar	J	
3	234		Grey ware	1	M	dish/bowl with lipped rim	B/D	
3	234		Grey ware	1	M	dish or bowl	B/D	
3	234		Grey ware	1	A	simple base	J	
3	234		Grey ware	1	A			
3	234		Samian	1	M		B/D	
3	234		Samian	1	U			
3	234		Samian	1	M		B	
3	234		Samian	1	A		B	
3	234		Samian	1	A		B	
3	235		Fine grey ware	1	M	cupped-rim jar	J	
3	235		Fine oxidised ware	1	V			

Trench	Context	Sample	Fabric group	Count	Abrasion	Form description	Vessel type	Condition
3	235		Grey ware	4	M	simple base	J	
3	235		Grey ware	5	M			
3	235		Grey ware	3	M			
3	235		Grey ware	1	M	closed vessel	J	
3	235		Gritty grey ware	4	M	open vessel.	B/D	
3	235		Gritty grey ware	2	M			
3	235		Gritty grey ware	1	M	closed vessel	J	
3	235		Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	M	Folded beaker/jar	BKR?	BR?
3	235		Oxidised ware	2	M	Folded rough cast beaker/jar	BKR	
3	235		Samian	1	M	18/31	D	BR BL
3	235		Samian	1	M	18/31	D	
3	235		Samian	1	U	31	B	
3	235		Samian	1	M	18/31	D	BR
3	235		Samian	8				
3	235		Trier black slip ware	1	M	Folded beaker/jar	BKR	
3	236		Gritty grey ware	2	M	simple base	J	
3	236		Nene Valley colour-coated ware	3	M	Folded beaker/jar	BKR	
3	236		Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	M	Folded beaker/jar	BKR	
3	236		Samian	1	M	38	B	
3	241		Grey ware	3	M	jar	J	
3	241		Grey ware	1	M	rusticated jar	J	
3	241		Grey ware	3	M	chamfered	B/D	
3	241		Grey ware	1	M	jar	J	
3	241		Grey ware	1	M	dish or bowl	B/D	
3	241		Gritty grey ware	1	U	closed vessel	J	

Trench	Context	Sample	Fabric group	Count	Abrasion	Form description	Vessel type	Condition
3	241		Gritty grey ware	1	M			
3	241		Gritty grey ware	1	A	wide-mouthed jar with bead rim	WMB	
3	241		Nene Valley colour-coated ware	2	M	plain-rimmed bag beaker	BKR	
3	241		Oxidised ware	1	M	everted-rim beaker	BKR	
3	244		Grey ware	1	M	wide-mouthed, shouldered jar with rolled over or everted rim	WMJ	
3	244		Grey ware	2	M	simple base	B/D	
3	244		Grey ware	2	M	closed vessel	J	
3	244		Grey ware	1	V	wide-mouthed, shouldered jar	WMJ	
3	244		Grey ware	13	A	closed vessel	J	
3	244		Grey ware	1	A	simple base	J	
3	244		Grey ware	1	U	roughcast beaker	BKR	
3	244		Grey ware	1	M	hooked	WMJ	DIS SL
3	244		Grey ware	1	A	late BB1 jar with splayed rim	J	BR
3	244		Gritty grey ware	1	M	closed vessel	J	
3	244		Gritty grey ware	2	M	closed vessel	J	
3	244		Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	M	closed vessel	BKR	
3	244		Oxidised ware	1	M	grooved rim dish	D	
3	244		Oxidised ware	1	M	roughcast beaker	BKR	
3	244		Oxidised ware	1	U	roughcast beaker	BKR	
3	244		Samian	1	M		B/D	
3	245		Gritty grey ware	2	A			
3	245		Samian	1	A		C	

Trench	Context	Sample	Fabric group	Count	Abrasion	Form description	Vessel type	Condition
3	245		Samian	1	M	37	B	
3	245		Samian	1	M	37	B	
3	246		Grey ware	1	2	Undiagnostic bodysherd		
3	246		Grey ware	1	A	narrow-mouthed jar	NNJ	
3	246		Grey ware	1	V	bead rim	B/D	
3	246		Gritty grey ware	1	M	dish or bowl	B/D	
3	246		Gritty grey ware	1	M	large jar, often lugged	NNJ	
3	246		Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	A	closed vessel	BKR	
3	246		Oxidised ware	1	M	closed vessel	J	
3	248		Dales ware	1	A	closed vessel	J	
3	248		Grey ware	1	M	closed vessel	J	
3	248		Grey ware	1	A	closed vessel	J	
3	249		Grey ware	1	M	jar	J	
3	249		Gritty grey ware	5	M	closed vessel	J	
3	249		Oxidised ware with colour coat	1	M	closed vessel	BKR	
3	252		Amphora	1	M		A	
3	252		BB1	1	M	jar	J	
3	252		Grey ware	1	M	rusticated jar	J	
3	252		Samian	1	A			
3	255		Grey ware	1	M	closed vessel	J	
3	255		Gritty grey ware	1	U	closed vessel	J	
3	255		Gritty grey ware	1	U	closed vessel	J	
3	255	35	Oxidised ware	1	A	closed vessel		
3	255		Samian	1	M		D	SL BR
3	255		White ware	1	U	closed vessel	F	

Trench	Context	Sample	Fabric group	Count	Abrasion	Form description	Vessel type	Condition
3	256		BB1	1	M	neckless BB1 jar with everted rim	J	
3	256		Fine grey ware	1	A	jar/beaker with applied circle and barbotine dots	BKR	
3	256		Grey ware	1	M	dish with inturned rim	D	
3	256		Grey ware	1	M	BB1 type jar with offset, everted rim	J	
3	256		Grey ware	1	M	dish/bowl with lipped rim	B/D	
3	256		Grey ware	1	M			
3	256		Grey ware	1	M	rusticated jar	J	
3	256		Grey ware	6	A			
3	256		Grey ware	1	M	jar	J	
3	256		Grey ware	1	M	narrow-mouthed jar	NNJ	
3	256		Grey ware	1	M	closed vessel	J	
3	256		Gritty grey ware	1	U			
3	256		GTA	1	M	carinated bowl	B	
3	256		Oxidised ware	1	M			
3	256		Oxidised ware	1	A	rusticated jar	J	
3	256		Samian	1	U		B/D	
3	256		White ware	3	M	closed vessel	F	BR
3	258		Eborware?	1	U	closed vessel	FACE	
3	258		Grey ware	1	A	closed vessel	J	
3	263		Grey ware	1	M	narrow-mouthed jar or flagon	NNJ/BKR	
3	263		Grey ware	1	M	rusticated jar	J	
3	264		Cologne colour coated ware	1	M	roughcast beaker	BKR	
3	264		Grey ware	2	A	closed vessel	J	
3	264		Samian	1	M	18/31	D	
3	264		White ware	1	M	everted-rim beaker	BKR	
3	265		Grey ware	3	M	simple base	J	

Trench	Context	Sample	Fabric group	Count	Abrasion	Form description	Vessel type	Condition
3	265		White ware	1	M	flaring with pronounced upper rim ring-necked flagon	F	
3	269	38	BB1	3	V			
4	213		Grey ware	3	M	BB1 type jar with offset, everted rim	J	
4	213		Grey ware	1	M	BB1 type jar with offset, everted rim	J	
4	213		Grey ware	1	M	plain or grooved rim dish	D	
4	213		Grey ware	5	M	jar	J	
4	213		Grey ware	1	M	wide-mouthed, shouldered jar with rolled over or everted rim	WMJMJ	
4	213		Grey ware	5	M	simple base	J	
4	213		Grey ware	5	M	closed vessel	J	
4	214		Amphora	2	V		A	
4	214		BB1	4	M	late BB1 jar with splayed rim	J	
4	214		Crambeck parchment ware	1	A	Crambeck type 10a	M	
4	214		Grey ware	1	M	cupped-rim jar	J	
4	214		Grey ware	1	M	simple base	J	
4	214		Grey ware	2	M	chamfered	D	
4	214		Grey ware	1	M	wide-mouthed, shouldered jar with rolled over or everted rim	WMJ	
4	214		Grey ware	1	M	dish with flat rim	D	
4	214		Grey ware	1	M	simple base	J	
4	214		Grey ware	1	M	simple base	J	
4	214		Grey ware	1	A	simple base	J	FKD
4	214		Grey ware	16	A	closed vessel	J	
4	214		Grey ware	13	M	closed vessel		
4	214		Grey ware	1	M	grooved rim dish	D	BR

Trench	Context	Sample	Fabric group	Count	Abrasion	Form description	Vessel type	Condition
4	214		Grey ware	2	M	jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto	J	
4	214		Grey ware	4	M	closed vessel	J	
4	214		Grey ware	4	A	simple base	J	
4	214		Grey ware	1	M	simple base	J	
4	214		Grey ware	1	M	dish or bowl with flat rim	B/D	
4	214		Gritty grey ware	8	M	closed vessel		
4	214		Gritty grey ware	1	M	simple base	WMB?	
4	214		Gritty grey ware	1	M	wide-mouthed jar with flat rim	WMB	
4	214		Mortarium	1	A		M	
4	214		Mortarium	1	V	simple base	M	
4	214		mortarium	1	M	simple base	M	
4	214		Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	V			
4	214		Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	M			
4	214		Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	M	long necked beaker with bead rim	BKR	
4	214		Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	M	closed vessel	BKR	
4	214		Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	A	long necked beaker with bead rim	BKR	
4	214		Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	A	long necked beaker with bead rim	BKR	
4	214		Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	A	Castor box	BOX	
4	214		Oxidised ware	1	M	roughcast beaker	BKR	
4	214		Oxidised ware	1	M	simple base		

Trench	Context	Sample	Fabric group	Count	Abrasion	Form description	Vessel type	Condition
4	214		Oxidised ware	2	A			
4	214		Oxidised ware	2	V	flagon	F?	
4	214		Samian	1	V	open vessel.	B/D	
4	214		Samian	1	A	footring base	B/D	BR
4	214		Samian	1	M	37	B	
4	214		Samian	1	M	37	B	
4	214		White slipped orange ware	1	M			
4	214		White ware	1	A			
4	214		White ware	1	A			
4	216		Fine grey ware	1	M	jar with short everted rim	J	
4	216		Grey ware	3	M	late BB1 jar with splayed rim	J	BM OSN
4	216		Grey ware	1	M	jar	J	
4	216		Gritty grey ware	1	M	rusticated jar	J	
4	216	28	Gritty grey ware	1	U	jar	J	
4	216		Oxidised ware	1	U	roughcast beaker	BKR	
4	216		Oxidised ware	1	M			
4	218	22	Grey ware	4	A	jar	J	
4	218	22	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	M		BKR	
4	219		Grey ware	1	M	closed vessel	J	

Appendix 7: Medieval and later medieval pottery catalogue

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	105	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	1	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	Flake
2	105	Cistercian ware	3	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled profile, dark brown glaze int & ext	c.1450 - c.1600	
2	105	Hallgate A type	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th	Unglazed
2	105	Hallgate C type	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - EC12th	Hard oxidised fabric with prominent red grit
2	105	Humberware	2	38	2	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th - C15th	
2	105	Humberware type	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th - C15th	
2	105	Porcelain	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Hand painted blue geometric design int	C17th - C18th	Probably Chinese; Plate 9
2	105	Purple Glazed ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy purple glaze int & ext	C16th - C17th	
2	105	Reduced Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	C13th - C14th	Pale grey reduced fabric with fine quartz grit
2	105	Redware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear glaze int & ext	C16th - C17th	?Low Countries type
2	105	Redware type	2	5	2	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	C17th - C18th	Not distinctive
2	105	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	55	1	Base	Pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze	C18th - C19th	Use wear on underside
2	107	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	53	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	LC18th - C19th	
2	107	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	12	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
2	107	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext, patchy int	C18th - EC19th	
2	107	Redware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	C17th - C18th	
2	111	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
2	114	Hallgate A	5	43	5	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th	
2	114	Hallgate A	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	Unglazed	C13th	
2	114	Hallgate A	1	32	1	Handle	Pipkin	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	
2	114	Hallgate A	1	9	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	Stacking scar ext
2	114	Hallgate A	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Applied strip with metallic glaze	C13th	Fine reduced DRS type fabric

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	114	Hallgate A	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Combed curvilinear design ext	C13th	
2	114	Hallgate A	2	24	2	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy thin green glaze ext	C13th	
2	114	Hallgate A	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaked ext	C13th	
2	114	Hallgate B	1	2	1	Rim	Jug (?)	Patchy green glaze ext	C12th	
2	114	Hallgate B	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C12th	
2	114	Hallgate B	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext, rilled body	C12th	Pot disc; Figure 1
2	114	Redware type	2	10	2	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze on oxidised bodies	C17th	?C16th
2	118	Cistercian ware	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Prominent rilling int & ext, sparse glaze	c.1450 - c.1600	
2	118	Coal Measures Purple ware	2	100	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Patchy purple glaze ext	C15th - C16th	
2	118	Hallgate A	1	25	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th	
2	118	Hallgate A	4	21	4	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse glaze ext	C13th	All abraded, one overfired
2	118	Hallgate B	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th	
2	118	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware	1	8	1	BS	Small jar	U/Dec	C12th - C14th	Leached and abraded
2	118	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	4	1	Handle & BS	Cup/tyg	Shiny dark green glaze int & ext	Later Medieval	Small handle, thin walled sherd; orange fabric with sparse quartz grit
2	118	Purple Glazed ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin hard purple glaze ext	C15th - C16th	
2	118	Yellow ware type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Yellow glaze ext	C15th - C17th	Pitted and abraded
2	121	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	16	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
2	121	Late Blackware	4	8	4	BS	Hollow ware	Very shiny glaze int & ext	C18th	
2	122	Hallgate A	2	7	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th	
2	122	Hallgate B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Yellow-green glaze ext	C12th	
2	124	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shiny brown glaze int & ext	C18th - C19th	
2	124	BSGSW	1	47	1	Rim	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th	
2	124	BSGSW	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped wavy motifs ext	C19th	
2	124	BSGSW	1	5	1	Rim	Dish	Sharply everted flat rim	C19th	

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	124	BSGSW	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
2	124	Cane Coloured ware	1	23	1	Base	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	
2	124	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
2	124	Mocha ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black mocha decoration on green-brown slip ext	M - LC19th	
2	124	Redware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin brown glaze int & ext	LC17th - C18th	Rilled profile int & ext
2	124	Whiteware	1	2	1	Footring base	Plate/saucer	U/Dec	MC19th - EC20th	
2	124	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	MC19th - EC20th	
2	126	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	89	2	Footed base	Jar	Black glaze int only	LC18th - C19th	Footed base
2	126	Brown Glazed Coarseware	4	92	4	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th - C19th	
2	126	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th - C19th	
2	126	BSGSW	1	10	1	BS	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th	
2	126	Hallgate A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th	
2	126	Late Blackware	2	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th	
2	128	BSGSW	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Incised lines ext	C19th	
2	132	Stoneware	2	5	2	Fragments	Hollow ware	Buff, one white on one side	C20th	Sanitary ware?
2	137	Hallgate A	3	18	3	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th	
2	137	Hallgate A	1	10	1	Base	Hollow ware	Sparse green glaze ext	C13th	Some sooting ext
2	137	Purple Glazed ware	1	127	1	Footed base	Jar	Purple glaze int & ext	LC16th - C17th	
2	140	BSGSW	1	31	1	Rim	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th	cf. context 124 for a similar rim
2	140	Coal Measures type ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C14th - C15th	Fine white CM type ware
2	141	Hallgate A	1	11	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th	
2	141	Hallgate A	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	
2	141	Late Saxon Greyware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC9th - MC11th	Abraded and fissured
2	142	Hallgate A	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Unusual dark finish ext	C13th	

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	150	Hallgate A type	2	14	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th	Reduced throughout
2	150	Hallgate C	1	43	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th	Everted rim with angular profile; cf Buckland <i>et al.</i> 1979:Fig 18; 432
2	150	Hallgate type ware	1	11	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th - C13th	Fabric resembles Hallgate A but with occasional round red grit
2	150	Humberware type	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th - C15th	Reduced throughout, sandy texture
2	151	Hallgate A	1	23	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots of green glaze ext	C13th	
2	151	Hallgate A type	2	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Applied scales with dark metallic glaze on green	C13th	Reduced fine Hallgate type ware; formerly Doncaster Reduced sandy ware
2	153	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze ext	LC17th - C18th	
2	153	Coal Measures Whiteware type	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext with shallow impressed lines	C14th - C15th	
2	153	Coal Measures Whiteware type	2	57	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze with metallic brown mottling int only	C14th - C15th	
2	153	Humberware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
2	153	Late Blackware type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	
2	153	Mottled Coarseware	5	35	5	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	Thicker than normal Mottled ware
2	158	Hallgate C	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - EC12th	
2	160	BSGSW	1	20	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - EC19th	Context crosses Trenches 2 & 3
2	160	Late Blackware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partial ext; red slip ext	C18th	Context crosses Trenches 2 & 3
2	160	Slipware type 1	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Curvilinear white trailed slip ext	C18th	Context crosses Trenches 2 & 3
2	160	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	123	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	Context crosses Trenches 2 & 3
2	161	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	179	1	Rim	Pancheon	Spots and splashes of green glaze int	C14th - EC15th	Sooted ext; distinctive pancheon form
2	161	Coal Measures Whiteware	2	15	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze int & ext	C14th - EC15th	Unusual small base from a thin walled vessel
2	161	Coal Measures Whiteware type	1	25	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C14th - C15th	Lid seated rim

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	161	Hallgate A	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy dark green glaze ext	C13th	Fine reduced DRS type fabric
2	161	Hallgate A	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C13th	Everted rim
2	161	Hallgate A	6	32	6	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	
2	161	Hallgate A	1	94	1	Strap handle	Jug	Green glaze and deep central groove	C13th	
2	161	Hallgate A	1	29	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	
2	161	Hallgate A	2	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	C13th	Reduced fine Hallgate type ware
2	161	Hallgate A	7	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th	Shattered and flaked
2	161	Hallgate A	3	26	3	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	Oxidised
2	161	Hallgate B	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	C12th	
2	168	Hallgate A	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green-brown glaze with raised ridge and metallic brown glaze	C13th	
2	169	Hallgate A	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Applied and impressed strip ext	C13th	
2	169	Hallgate A	1	15	1	Rim	Jug	Spots of (?splash) glaze ext	C13th	
2	169	Hallgate A	1	14	1	Rim	Jug	Patchy dark green glaze ext	C13th	Reduced throughout with firing scars
2	169	Hallgate A	2	70	2	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	
2	169	Hallgate A	9	77	9	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	
2	169	Hallgate A	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th	
2	169	Hallgate A type	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Overfired glaze ext	C13th	Overfired and reduced throughout
2	169	Hallgate B	2	7	2	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	C12th	
2	169	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware	1	163	1	Rim	Large bowl	U/Dec	C13th - C14th	Sharply everted rim; could be LC12th but the form appears to be later
2	171	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	34	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext; shallow rilling	C14th - EC15th	Finer CMW type
2	172	Hallgate A	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Applied pellets with black metallic glaze streaks	C13th	Probably a decorated jug
2	172	Hallgate A	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streaky glaze ext	C13th	

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	172	Hallgate A	2	20	2	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	C13th	Overfired and reduced throughout
2	172	Hallgate C	1	22	1	Strap handle	Jug	Patchy green glaze on top of handle	LC11th - EC12th	
2	172	Humberware	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
2	172	Humberware	1	59	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streaks of green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	Sandy Humberware, probably Holme-upon-Spalding Moor
2	172	Humberware	2	48	2	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	White deposit int
2	172	Humberware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	White deposit int
2	176	Hallgate type ware	1	10	1	Handle & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th	Fine reduced Hallgate type fabric
2	176	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished surfaces int & ext	Medieval	An unusual oxidised quartz tempered fabric; ?local
2	190	Hallgate A	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th	
2	215	Hallgate A	1	10	1	Rim/spout	Jug	Thin overfired dark glaze ext	C13th	
2	215	Hallgate A	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Applied pellets ext under green glaze	C13th	
2	215	Hallgate A	1	23	1	Base	Bowl/dish	Green glaze int only	C13th	Possible pot disc
2	215	Hallgate A type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th	Reduced throughout with fine quartz grit
2	215	Humberware	1	48	1	Base	Hollow ware	Small spots of glaze on underside	LC13th - C15th	Heavily sooted on underside
2	122/151	Coal Measures Fineware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th - LC14th	
2	122/151	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th	
2	122/151	Hallgate A	1	62	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy green glaze on top of handle	C13th	
2	122/151	Hallgate A	1	7	1	Rim	Jug (?)	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	
2	122/151	Hallgate A	33	191	33	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	Some variation in texture of fabric and colour (reduced and oxidised)
2	122/151	Hallgate A	1	6	1	BS	Jug	U/Dec	C13th	Flat topped jug rim
2	122/151	Hallgate A	4	49	4	Base	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	C13th	Reduced throughout
2	122/151	Hallgate A type	1	11	1	Handle & BS	Jug	Dark green glaze ext	C13th	Handle thumbing

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	122/151	Hallgate B	7	35	7	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C12th	
2	122/151	Hallgate B	1	4	1	Rim	Jug	Patchy green glaze ext	C12th	
2	122/151	Hallgate B type	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C12th	
2	122/151	Hallgate C	2	15	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - EC12th	
2	122/151	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware	3	48	1	Rim	Large bowl	U/Dec	C13th - C14th	Everted rim bowl, could be LC12th but the form is unusual for an early date
2	122/151	Splash Glazed Ox. Sandy ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of green splash glaze ext	LC11th - EC13th	Oxidised sandy fabric with red grit; local type
3	227	Hallgate A	1	54	1	Strap handle	Jug	Deep and wide central groove; green glazed	C13th	
3	227	Hallgate A	8	42	8	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	Considerable variation in texture between sherds
3	227	Hallgate A type	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	Patchy green glaze int only	C13th	Sparse red grit in oxidised fabric
3	227	Humberware	2	24	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
3	228	Hallgate A type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Odd dark finish int & ext	C13th	
3	233	Buff Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	LC11th - C13th	Burnt and discoloured but appears to be a West Yorks type Gritty ware
3	233	Coal Measures Fineware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy thin green glaze ext	LC13th - C14th	
3	233	Coal Measures Purple ware	2	12	2	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green to purple glaze ext	C15th - C16th	Finer versions of CMP
3	233	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin patchy green glaze ext, shiny brown glaze int	C14th - C15th	
3	233	Coarse Sandy ware	1	36	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext with impressed lines	LC13th - C15th	Buff fabric with abundant round quartz and black non-crystalline grit
3	233	Hallgate A	1	12	1	Rim	Jug	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	Collared jug rim
3	233	Hallgate A	8	49	8	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	
3	233	Hallgate A	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	C13th	
3	233	Hallgate A	1	13	1	Rim	Jar	Small beaded rim with impressed lines on body	C13th	Unusual form

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3	233	Hallgate A type	3	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	Overfired glaze ext	C13th	Overfired Hallgate ware
3	233	Hallgate A type	1	10	1	Rim	Jug	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	Inturned jug rim
3	233	Hallgate B	5	36	5	BS	Hollow ware	Thin yellow green glaze ext	C12th	
3	233	Humberware	2	36	2	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
3	233	Late Blackware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int only	C18th	
3	233	Redware	1	13	1	BS	Dish/Bowl?	Clear glaze int, red slip ext	C17th	
3	235	Shell Tempered ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Undated	Could be later prehistoric/early Roman or mid-Saxon
3	241	Hallgate A	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th	
3	241	Hallgate A	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th	
3	244	Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - C13th	
3	244	Reduced Gritty ware	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later Medieval	Thick walled, coarsely tempered gritty ware; cf. Northern Gritty ware
3	244	White slipped flask	2	25	1	BS & neck	Flask	White slip ext	Medieval	Long-necked flask resembling Martincamp in form only
3	245	Hallgate A	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th	
3	246	Hallgate A	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th	
3	256	Unidentified	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Unidentified fragment of a very fine ceramic body
3	262	Coal Measures Fineware	1	18	1	Rim	Jar	Deep groove externally	LC13th - LC14th	Very fine buff CM fabric
3	267	Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Overfired or burnt; very fine sandy fabric
4	213	Hallgate A	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th	Sooted int (?curfew)
4	214	BSGSW	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - EC19th	
4	214	Ceramic object	1	79	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	LC13th - C15th	Thick sub-rounded pot disc; fabric resembles Humberware; Figure 2
4	214	Cistercian ware	1	2	1	Rim	Cup/tyg	Brown glaze int & ext	c.1450 - c.1600	

Tr	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	214	Coarse Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th - C13th	Probably local
4	214	Hallgate A	10	55	10	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	
4	214	Hallgate A	1	13	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	
4	214	Hallgate A	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th	Oxidised throughout
4	214	Hallgate A	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip ext	C13th	
4	214	Purple Glazed type ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin glaze or glaze fuming int	LC15th - C16th	Fine reduced fabric with quartz grit
4	214	Slipware type 1	1	15	1	Rim	Dish	Trailed curvilinear slip design on everted rim	C17th - EC18th	
4	214	Slipware type 1	1	10	1	BS	Dish	Trailed curvilinear slip design int	C17th - EC18th	
4	214	Transfer Printed Pearlware	1	1	1	Rim	Bowl	Everted rim with fine Chinese landscape border int	c.1780 - c.1840	
Total			325	3979	309					

Appendix 8: Building materials

Context	trench	context group	phase	cname	Form	subfabric	Description	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Condition	Use	TH
111	TR 2	PH 110	IV	PMTIL	PMTIL			BS	1	1	3			
114	TR 2	CONTEXT 114	III	CBM	CBM			BS	2	2	13			
121	TR 2	PIT 120	IV	PMTIL	BRICK			BS	3	3	61			
121	TR 2	PIT 120	IV	CBM	CBM			BS	9	9	58			
121	TR 2	PIT 120	IV	CBM	CBM			BS	3	3	43		MORTAR ON SURFACE	
121	TR 2	PIT 120	IV	PMTIL	PANT			BS	5	5	650			
121	TR 2	PIT 120	IV	PMTIL	PANT?			BS	4	4	68			
124	TR 2	PH/PIT 123	IV	CBM	CBM			BS	5	5	26			
126	TR 2	PH 125	IV	PMTIL	BRICK			BS	1	1	33			
126	TR 2	PH 125	IV	CBM	CBM			BS	2	2	2			
126	TR 2	PH 125	IV	PMTIL	PANT			BS	1	1	22			
128	TR 2	PH127	IV	CBM	CBM			BS	1	1	1			
132	TR 2	PH 131	IV	PLASTER	PLASTER		PLASTER PASTED ONTO REEDS; SURFACE WHITEWASHED	BS	1	1	113			
140	TR 2	PH 139	IV	PMTIL	PANT?			BS	1	1	8			
155	TR 2	COBBLE SURFACE	II	GEO	GEO	MERCIAN MUDSTONE		BS	1	1	35			
160	TR 2	PH 159	IV	CBM	CBM			BS	1	1	3			
160	TR 2	PH 159	IV	M/PMTIL	FLAT/PANT			BS	3	3	25			
161	TR 2	DEPOSIT 161	III	MTIL	FLAT			BS	1	1	271			14
172	TR 2	DEPOSIT 172	III	RTIL	TEG/BRICK	FABRIC 1		BS	1	1	94			32
176	TR 2	DEPOSIT BELOW 174	II	RTIL	RTIL	FABRIC 1		BS	1	1	13	SALT SURFACING		

Context	trench	context group	phase	cname	Form	subfabric	Description	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Condition	Use	TH
176	TR 2	DEPOSIT BELOW 174	II	RTIL	TEG	FABRIC 1		BS	1	1	566			40
176	TR 2	DEPOSIT BELOW 174	II	RTIL	TEG/BRICK	FABRIC 3	KNIFE TRIMMING	BS	1	1	11			
188	TR 2	DEPOSIT BELOW 187	II	CBM	CBM			BS	2	1	16			
194	TR 2	PIT 193	II	CBM	CBM			BS	2	2	4			
214	TR 4	DEPOSIT ABOVE 213	III	CBM	CBM			BS	1	1	9			
214	TR 4	DEPOSIT ABOVE 213	III	MOTAR	MORTAR			BS	6	1	504			
216	TR 4	DEPOSIT BELOW 213	II	RTIL?	IMBREX;RIDGE;CURVED	FABRIC 2		BS	1	1	75			17
227	TR 3	DRAINAGE PIPE 231	IV	PMTIL	PANT			BS	1	1	102			
233	TR 3	DEPOSIT ABOVE 234	IV	M/PMTIL	BRICK			BS	1	1	14			
233	TR 3	DEPOSIT ABOVE 234	IV	GEO	GEO			BS	1	1	36			
234	TR 3	DEPOSIT BELOW 233	II	RTIL	RTIL	FABRIC 3	KNIFE TRIMMING	BS	1	1	9			
234	TR 3	DEPOSIT BELOW 233	II	RTIL	TEG	FABRIC 3		BS	1	1	77			
234	TR 3	DEPOSIT BELOW 233	II	RTIL	TEG/IMBREX	FABRIC 2		BS	1	1	16			
245	TR 3	STONY DEPOSIT/SURFACE	II	RTIL	TEG	FABRIC 1	STAMP 'IIII'; KNIFE TRIMMED BASE	BS	1	1	112			21
252	TR 3	DEPOSIT	II	RTIL	RTIL	FABRIC 1		BS	1	1	16			
252	TR 3	DEPOSIT	II	RTIL	TEG	FABRIC 1		BS	1	1	32			
256	TR 3	DEPOSIT	II	FCLAY	FCLAY			BS	4	1	90			
256	TR 3	DEPOSIT	II	RTIL	TEG	FABRIC 3	KNIFE TRIMMED END/BASE	BS	1	1	179			26

Context	trench	context group	phase	cname	Form	subfabric	Description	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Condition	Use	TH
258	TR 3	PH 257	III	MOD	BRICK		FROGGED	BS	3	1	96			
258	TR 3	PH 257	III	FCLAY	FCLAY			BS	4	1	122			
258	TR 3	PH 257	III	RTIL	TEG	FABRIC 3	KNIFE TRIMMED BASE; PIECE CUT AWAY; FINGER PRINTS ON TOP	BS	1	1	441			26
262	TR 3	PH 261	III	FCLAY	FCLAY			BS	4	1	45			
269	TR 3	PIT 268	II	CBM	CBM			BS	7	7	14			

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