

8-10 High Street, Doncaster

South Yorkshire

Archaeological Post-excavation Report

Summary

This post-excavation report summarises excavations undertaken by AS WYAS in advance of its re-development as retail premises. Trenches were dug where the footings of the new structures were located, and these excavation trenches identified three main phases of activity representing Roman occupation, medieval and post-medieval or early modern activity. The archaeological remains included features associated with the Roman vicus or civil settlement outside of the Roman fort at Doncaster, such as pits, ditches, structural features such as beamslots and occupation deposits including some resulting from industrial activities. Part of the agger or metalled surface of a substantial Roman road was also recorded. Medieval features included pits, a lime kiln and a possible well. Despite a high degree of disturbance, residuality and intrusion, the excavation results provide important new information concerning the chronological development of this key historical part of Doncaster. The Romano-British finds assemblage in particular contained many higher-status artefacts such as amphorae and fine wares, and items of military horse harness.



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Report Information

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Wath-on-Dearne
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Project Management: Jane Richardson PhD
Fieldwork supervisor (2003): Paula Whittaker BA
Fieldwork staff (2003): Anthony Brown BA
Jason Dodds BSc
James Gidman BA
Daniel Lee BA
Emmeline Marlow-Mann BA
Bernie McCluskey BA
Marina Rose BSc
Luigi Signorelli BA
James Stanley BA
Jim Thompson BA
Report (2008): Adrian M. Chadwick BA, MA, PhD
Andrea Burgess BA
Illustrations: John Prudhoe
Photography: ASWYAS staff, unless otherwise credited
Research: Adrian M. Chadwick BA, MA, PhD
Andrea Burgess BA
Mitchell Pollington BA, MA
Specialists: Diane Alldritt PhD
Karen Barker
David Bostwick PhD

John Carrott
Hilary E.M. Cool PhD, FSA
Jane Cowgill BA
Chris G. Cumberpatch PhD
Brenda Dickinson
Jason Dodds BSc
Geoff Gaunt
Peter Guest PhD
David Heslop
Malin Holst MSc
Deborah Jaques PhD
Ruth Leary
Jane Richardson PhD
John Tibbles BA
Sophie Tibbles Cert. Arch., Dip. Arch.
Margaret Ward MA, MIFA
Susie White PhD

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Produced by:

Archaeological Services WYAS, PO Box 30,
Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 0UG.
Telephone: 0113 383 7500
Email: admin@aswyas.com

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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Bramall Construction to undertake a post-excavation assessment of an archaeological archive from investigations on land off Church Way and Grey Friars Road, Doncaster (Figs. 1 and 2). The site (HSD 03) was excavated from June to August 2003, in advance of the construction of new office units. This post-excavation report outlines the excavated features and the stratigraphic phasing for the excavation, along with specialist artefactual and palaeo-environmental analyses.

Site location and topography

The excavation (hereafter referred to as 'the Site') was centred on SE 5749 0335, on land formerly occupied by a cinema on the western side, later used as a bingo hall, and older retail buildings. The Site consisted of four narrow but roughly rectangular plots of land approximately $????\text{m}^2$ in extent located off the northern side of High Street; and bordered to east, west and north by other buildings and back plots. The previous buildings on the Site had consisted of the old 1914 cinema (the Picture House) and retail premises (Cumberpatch 2003a).

The modern ground surface on the road outside the Site was 14.00m OD (Above Ordnance Datum), and across the Site varied from approximately 12.50m to 14.00m OD, following the demolition of the cinema building. These buildings and cellaring had caused considerable disturbance to some areas of the Site, particularly adjacent to the modern street frontage.

Soils, geology and land-use

The Site was situated approximately 300m to the south-east of the River Cheswold, a former southern subsidiary channel of the River Don. The River Cheswold was diverted into a culvert during the early 20th century, and the current course of the River Don north of the Site is the Doncaster New Cut, a 19th-century canalisation (Pollington 2007). The underlying solid geology of the area consists of Sherwood Sandstone with periglacial sand and gravel drift deposits above, and deposits of alluvial silts and clays along the River Don and the former River Cheswold (BGS 1969a, 1969b). The natural subsoil underneath the Site itself consisted of orange or yellow-brown sand.

2 Archaeological and Project Background

Archaeological and historical background

Prehistory

Although there have been isolated finds of Upper Palaeolithic and Bronze Age artefacts in Doncaster, mostly in the 19th or earlier 20th centuries (Buckland 1986;

Magilton 1977; Manby 1973), the material has been predominantly unstratified, and much of the Bronze Age evidence is indicative of cremation burials with ceramic urns and associated material.

To date, there has been little evidence for Iron Age occupation in the Doncaster locale (Buckland and Magilton 1986: 17), despite the extensive evidence surrounding Doncaster for landscapes of field systems, trackways and enclosures originating in the late Iron Age and continuing in development and use throughout the Romano-British period (Chadwick 1999, 2004; Riley 1980; Roberts *et al.* 2007). There have been recent important finds of Iron Age roundhouses and enclosures at Balby Carr on the southern edge of modern Doncaster (Rose 2003; Rose and Roberts 2006), and a small section of gully containing impressions from a wattle fence was sealed underneath a Roman road surface excavated at 10-14a Hallgate (Richardson 2004, 2008).

Roman Doncaster

Roman *Danum* consisted of a fort probably established around AD 70/71 to guard the highest navigable point on the Don and a possible crossing place, centred around the area of St George's Church (Fig. 2); and an associated civilian settlement or *vicus*. A *Danum* is mentioned in a few Roman documentary sources such as the 3rd-century AD *Antonine Itinerary*, the 5th-century *Notitia Dignitatum* and the 7th-century *Ravenna Cosmography*, but it is not clear if these refer to Doncaster (Richmond and Crawford 1949; Rivet and Smith 1979: 329; Smith 1961: 29). The later 1st-century Flavian-period fort was probably approximately 3.7 hectares in area, and within an area broadly defined by the modern lines of Market Place and Baxter Gate to the south-east, High Fisher Gate and Grey Friar's Road to the north-east, Church View to the south-west, and the site of the former Doncaster College to the north-west (Pollington 2007, figure 5) (Fig. 2). The earliest fort probably had earth, turf and timber ramparts. A large ditch thought to be the defensive *fossa* of the Flavian-period fort was identified at High Fisher Gate in 1972 (Buckland *et al.* 1989), but much of the fort interior was probably destroyed by later Roman rebuilding, and the construction of the Norman castle and St George's Minster Church.

The settlement and fort at Doncaster were served by a north-west to south-east aligned road broadly perpetuated by the lines of French Gate, Hall Gate and High Street, and then leading past the vexillation fortress at Rossington Bridge, the possible fortlet and river crossing at Scaftworth near Bawtry, and then on to Lincoln. The Don itself might have been crossed in the same area as the medieval Greyfriars Bridge (Buckland and Magilton 1986: 30), and this road ran past the phases of fort at Robin Hood's Well, Burghwallis (Buckland 1986), and on to Castleford. The potential western route through the *vicus* is more problematic, although a road was identified in French Gate at right angles to High Street. A later replacement road may lie beneath St Sepulchre Gate and Baxter Gate, although this is still unproven.

The distribution of artefacts suggests that the civilian settlement or *vicus* was concentrated to the south and east of the fort between Market Place, Silver Street and Cleveland Street, and Printing Office Street and St Sepulchre Gate (Buckland and Magilton 1986: fig. 3; Pollington 2007). Three parallel ditches identified in St Sepulchre Gate might indicate different phases of boundaries and/or defences for this settlement (Buckland and Magilton 1986: 31). Finds made in the Market Place area during the 19th and early 20th centuries included tessellated floors, Roman pottery and coins (Buckland *et al.* 1989: 52), and during the construction of the Arndale Centre (now the Frenchgate Centre) Romano-British pits, wells and possible traces of timber buildings were also found (Buckland and Magilton 1986).

A Roman altar was found on St Sepulchre Gate in 1781, and several archaeological excavations to the south of High Street and between High Street and Market Place recorded well-preserved Romano-British deposits including remains of stone and timber buildings, with finds suggesting higher-status occupation (Atkinson 1992; Buckland and Magilton 1986). This included a stone wall and Roman pottery found at the rear of 22 Baxtergate (Sydes and Barkle 1991: fig. 8). There have been isolated finds of silver and copper alloy coins along High Street (Buckland and Magilton 1986: 24-26), a coin hoard of 24 *denarii* found near the junction of High Street and Scot Lane, and an unusual group of twelve coins, six brooches, intaglios (two set in silver rings, one in an iron ring and the fourth in one of the brooches) and a bronze scalpel handle found in a possible medieval pit at Site DSR off the southern side of High Street near its junction with Scot Lane. A Roman pipe clay figurine was also found at Site DSR (Jenkins 1986). A Roman disc brooch and an iron lever-lock key were found at 55 High Street in 1912, on the site of Lloyds Bank on the southern side of the street and almost opposite the Site; whilst a 'dice box' was also found near the junction with Scot Lane (Lloyd-Morgan 1986). Other older finds along High Street included a small copper alloy figure of a nude seated figure, possibly Cupid, a copper alloy terret ring, and pottery such as samian, flagons, mortaria, amphorae and a ceramic oil lamp (Cumberpatch 2003a; Pollington 2007). A possible pottery kiln was also found underneath the Yorkshire Bank in 1894 (Buckland and Magilton 1986: 27). There was clearly intensive Romano-British occupation in this part of Doncaster.

Ditches, gullies, pits and inhumation and cremation burials found near Wood Street, Hall Gate and Christ Church may indicate civilian occupation extending eastwards along the road, with cemeteries presumably outside of the main *vicus* limits (Atkinson 1994, 1995; Belford 1996, 1997). Nineteenth and earlier 20th-century finds of burials and/or cremations also suggest that there were cemeteries located to the east along Hall Gate. Fourth-century coins and other artefacts testify to inhabitation continuing in the *vicus* until this date, but the extent and nature of occupation within the fort and the civil settlement from the late 4th-century AD is largely unknown.

Post-Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian settlement

There is very little historical and archaeological evidence for this period within Doncaster. Doncaster may have fallen within the territories of Mercia to the south and Elmet to the north at different times, but by the 7th century it might have been incorporated within the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria (Buckland 1986; Buckland *et al.* 1989).

By AD 886 Doncaster was within the area of northern Britain called the Danelaw, under Scandinavian control. Many place-names around Doncaster and across South Yorkshire may derive from this period (Buckland *et al.* 1989: 25-29; Parker 1987: 35; Smith 1962: 65), but this form of evidence is usually problematic, and there is little archaeological evidence for such settlement. By AD 955 the Scandinavian kingdom in northern Britain had disappeared with the re-emergence of Northumbria as the main political and military power in the region. Citations of possible early 8th to 10th-century references to Doncaster in historical documents (Parker 1987: 33-35) are highly dubious. Only one literary source is relatively reliable – Doncaster is named (but not otherwise described) as part of the bequest in the *circa.* AD 1002-1004 will of Wulfric Spott, a wealthy Mercian nobleman who may have owned lands there.

It has been proposed that the post-Roman and Saxon period saw some form of continued occupation in the immediate area of the fort (Buckland *et al.* 1989: 15). There is, however, virtually no archaeological evidence for occupation of this date anywhere in Doncaster. A glass bead of possible Anglo-Saxon date was found in French Gate in 1908 (Pollington 2007), whilst at Site DT east of St George's Minster Church just one sherd of 6th-century pottery was found (Buckland *et al.* 1989: 178). In a recent reassessment of the Anglo-Saxon pottery evidence from Doncaster, this sherd has been confirmed as part of a stamp-decorated early Anglo-Saxon Greensand-tempered ware urn (Vince 2003: 2). Only two more sherds of pottery of this date are known from Doncaster, both from 1994 excavations at Church Walk, immediately east of St George's Minster, but even these were residual in later contexts (Chadwick, Martin and Richardson 2008). A decorated bone handle and a twisted silver ring may be isolated finds of 7th to 8th-century date (Pollington in prep.).

Two large, parallel ditches recorded during excavations east of St George's Church and on Church Way during the 1970s (Sites DV 72 and DQ 70), and in 'watching briefs' to the north-west of Baxter Gate (Site DA 72) and at St George Gate in 1967 (Site DB) have been interpreted as being of Anglo-Scandinavian and/or Anglian origin (Buckland *et al.* 1989: 74, 84, fig. 12). There is no ceramic or other artefactual evidence for this. Pottery evidence for occupation from the late 9th-century onwards was found at Church Walk (Chadwick and Martin 2008), though this was again residual; whilst 11th-century pottery recovered at Low Fishergate was associated with a wattle-lined pit and a ditch (Lilley 1998; McOmish forthcoming).

Norman and medieval occupation

A Norman castle was constructed on the site of the Roman fort, although due to later disturbance including the construction of St George's Minster its precise size and location are unclear. The archaeological evidence for its existence rests on a large ditch interpreted as a bailey ditch or ringwork, recorded at Sites DX 72 (Church Street), DS 70 (the former Children's Library, now under Church Way) and DT 72. The extent of the castle and the line of its ditch or ditches are still conjectural, however, although it is proposed as extending southwards to Church Way and perhaps as far west as Church View (Pollington 2007). On some 18th and 19th-century town maps the curving line of the south-eastern boundary of St George's churchyard follows the alignment of the proposed bailey ditch (Alexander 1840; Ordnance Survey 1852; Townsend *c.* 1769).

It is not known if St George's Minster Church had an Anglo-Saxon foundation, or originated as the chapel of the Norman castle. The present church was rebuilt after 1853 when the medieval church was destroyed by fire, and the architect of the new church Sir George Gilbert Scott surveyed the medieval remains, including what he thought was mid-13th-century architecture (Buckland *et al.* 1989: 98; Jackson 1855). A grave marker or headstone with a simple incised cross of 11th or 12th-century date was found re-deposited at the Low Fishergate site (Lilley 1998). Doncaster was not mentioned in the Domesday Book of *c.* 1086, but probably fell within the manor of Hexthorpe (Buckland *et al.* 1989: 31).

The soke of Doncaster was granted to a Nigel Fossard around 1088, and the street name 'French Gate' may indicate the location of some Norman immigrant settlement, similar to areas in York, Hereford and Shrewsbury. Around AD 1200 the castle was demolished, and the bailey ditch probably backfilled. This was a time when the town began to expand and prosper, with the granting of a market charter by Richard I in AD 1194. A series of narrow burgage plots were laid out on either side of French Gate, High Street and Hall Gate, on roughly north-east to south-west orientations that is also the line followed by Baxter Gate, St Sepulchre Gate, Priory Walk and Scot Lane.

The town's defences might have been constructed during this period, consisting of large ditches and ramparts with gateways situated on four principal roads (Hey 1979: 52). The town boundary seems to have run from the River Cheswold to the east, underneath the modern Frenchgate Centre and along Printing Office Street, and then north-east along the line of Cleveland Street. A large north-west to south-east orientated ditch found during an SYAU evaluation at Cleveland Street in 1992 (Atkinson 1992, 1993: 17-18) was possibly part of this boundary, and was sealed by deposits containing 13th-century pottery and a silver long cross penny of *circa.* AD 1250. Alternatively, this ditch may have been within the town walls and associated with the Carmelite Friary (see below). A very wide, deep north-south aligned ditch revealed during an AS WYAS excavation in 1996 (Francis 2006) might have been the 'return' of these town defences. The line of these defences extended up through Silver Street, then turned north along Market Road and to the River Don (Slater 1989: 48).

A second church (St Mary Magdalene's) was situated within the market place, and this seems to have acted as the parish church (Hey 2003: 130). By *c.* 1320 the church was downgraded to the status of a chapel and St George's became the parish church, with greater space for an expanding graveyard away from St Mary Magdalene's crowded position (Hey 2003; Slater 1989: 5). St Mary's was dissolved in 1547, and by 1575 had been converted for use as a town hall and grammar school. The remains of St Mary Magdalene's medieval church were re-discovered during demolition in advance of the construction of the new Market Hall in 1846. Illustrations show the remains of the nave of the Norman Church, though this too was subsequently demolished. Numerous burials have been found in the area of Market Place that had originally formed part of St Mary's graveyard, both during the late 19th century and in a series of more recent archaeological investigations (e.g. Belford 1996; Bell and Mincher 2002).

In 1284 a Franciscan Friary was founded to the north of the Church Way on the north-west side of the River Cheswold along Marsh Gate (Fairbank 1893; Page 1913: 297). At the friary's dissolution in 1538, the site was around 2.6 hectares in area, including fish ponds and a cottage in French Gate. In 1346 a Carmelite Friary was established to the west of High Street and a request for the consecration of the ground was made in 1351 (Page 1913: 267; Slater 1989: 53-55). The friary was located in the southern part of the town in an area bounded by High Street, St Sepulchre Gate and the medieval town ditch. At the time of its dissolution the walled friary precinct was approximately 1ha in extent and enclosed several buildings and houses, as well as a tower, dovecote, a garden and an orchard (Buckland *et al.* 1989: 106; Page 1913: 269). After the dissolution the friary passed into private hands.

Most of the medieval buildings within Doncaster were demolished from the late 18th century onwards, although some were probably also thoughtlessly destroyed during the 1960s and early 1970s. Later buildings still occupy the front of narrow burgage plots of medieval origin, particularly on both sides of High Street, Hall Gate and Baxter Gate. Archaeological excavations since the 1960s have provided evidence of domestic medieval buildings and other structures such as kilns and ovens across the town centre, as at Sites DG, DMP and DSR (Buckland *et al.* 1989: 68-70). Along the southern side of the line of the River Cheswold a number of sites have produced remains of buildings and tenements as at the excavations at Church Street in 1967 and Low Fishergate in 1994 (Buckland *et al.* 1989; Lilley 1994).

Immediately to the north of the 8-10 High Street Site, an archaeological evaluation undertaken by SYAU was carried out in 1991, in the back yards and gardens of properties that fronted onto Market Place. In Trench A several probable medieval pits and gullies were excavated, in addition to a post-medieval well lined with hand-made bricks (Sydes and Barkle 1991). These were sealed by sealed by 'garden' and makeup deposits containing post-medieval and early modern artefacts. In Trench B, located immediately behind the Picture House and 8 High Street, a series of deposits

containing both Roman and medieval pottery were recorded, together with flagged and cobbled surfaces and mortared limestone building walls associated with later medieval pottery (*ibid.*: fig. 5). Further layers, floors and limestone walls indicated post-medieval buildings, and these had in turn been covered by early modern made ground. Trench C was located in the rear garden of 10 High Street, 10m east of the old cinema, although extensive concrete rafting underneath the garden soil prevented more extensive investigations as machine access was not possible whilst the buildings were still upstanding. This trench only revealed the brick vaulting of a 19th-century cellar, however, along with substantial stone footings of the building associated with it. Post-medieval and early modern structures and artefacts were found in Trench D.

As usual within a medieval town, a range of commercial and industrial activities were undertaken in Doncaster, many organised at the household level and in close proximity to dwellings. Some surviving street names attest to these with Baxter Gate and Fisher Gate the streets of the bakers and fishermen respectively, but lost names include 'Roper Rowe', the rope-makers street, and 'The Shambles' – the street of the butchers (Smith 1961: 30-31). One important medieval industry was pottery manufacture. At the corner of Market Place and Baxter Gate a kiln was discovered associated with late 11th to early 12th-century pottery wasters (Buckland *et al.* 1989), whilst at Bradford Row near Hall Gate two kilns and associated pits excavated in 1964-1965 produced pottery thought to be late 12th to late 14th-century in date (Buckland *et al.* 1979). A similar but slightly earlier kiln in use from the mid-11th century to the 12th century was excavated at 53-54 Hall Gate in 1995 (Atkinson 1995; Cumberpatch *et al.* 1998-99). Another kiln was briefly described further to the west within the area of the Tesco supermarket car park (Little 1986).

Tanning also appears to have been a major industry in Doncaster during the medieval period, and these decidedly smelly and noxious practices were nevertheless carried out within the town walls. The tanners had their own guild, and horn and leather working including shoe manufacture were taking place at Low Fishergate during the 14th and 15th centuries (Lilley 1998, see below). A later medieval horn-working pit was also recorded at Site DX on Church Street (Buckland *et al.* 1989: 204), and a possible medieval tanning pit was recently found on Hall Gate (Richardson 2004, 2008). Several different phases of medieval and post-medieval tanning and tawing pits were excavated at the Church Walk site just east of St George's Minster (Chadwick, Martin and Richardson 2008; Webster 1995).

Large-scale excavations by SYAFRU at Low Fishergate in 1993-1994 found several well-preserved medieval tenements around 4m below the modern street level. Early structures had clay sills for horizontal timber beams supporting wattle and daub walls, and slightly sunken floors. These structures were later superseded by stone-footed buildings arranged along the street frontage, with yards behind them leading to the bank of the River Cheswold. Here, in addition to a series of 'draw docks' and river bank revetments there was also evidence for industrial activities such as iron working

during the 11th or earlier 12th centuries, and horn and leather working from the 12th to 15th centuries (Lilley 1998; McOmish in prep.).

Post-medieval and early modern Doncaster

Post-medieval Doncaster prospered through the 16th and 17th centuries, acting as a staging post on the Great North Road and continuing as an important inland port and market centre. Eighteenth and early 19th-century maps of Doncaster indicate that despite Georgian alterations to late medieval buildings the town preserved much of its medieval character up until this time, with many narrow burgage plots fronted by timber-framed buildings, and narrow streets following the medieval street plan (Alexander 1840; Colbeck 1820; Townsend c. 1769). The earliest surviving buildings in the town centre may be two shops at 4 and 5 High Street, probably of 17th-century date (Pollington 2007). From the later 18th century, there was extensive rebuilding across Doncaster, and many existing shops and houses in the town centre date from this period. Doncaster began to transform from a medieval and post-medieval market town into an important industrialising centre within South Yorkshire. Tanning and brewing were major industries in Doncaster, and a malt kiln was operating on the north side of Factory Lane from the early 1850s (Ordnance Survey 1852). Late 19th-century malt kilns were also situated to the north of High Fisher Gate and Friendly Street (Ordnance Survey 1893). Clay pipe production also took place during the 18th and 19th centuries (White 2004, 2005).

Project background

The excavation was to be undertaken in accordance to a brief prepared by Mr Roy Sykes of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS 2003) and a project design prepared by Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS 2003).

The original proposal was for an evaluation of three trenches, the trench plan being designed to avoid the trees in the back plot of 10 High Street. The evaluation was to take place before any demolition and re-development work took place, but a site visit by Roy Sykes discovered that the contractors were already on-site and had demolished the former cinema and two of the shops fronting onto High Street. They had also begun topsoil stripping and groundwork, and some post-medieval walls and deposits were already visible. Roy Sykes halted the work and reiterated that archaeological work was necessary before any foundations were dug, but that this was now to take place in the foundation pits excavated by the contractors.

An ASWYAS Project Officer (Paula Whittaker) was sent to monitor the pits, advised by SYAS that this was a Watching Brief. However, on arrival she found that six pits had already been excavated by contractors without any of the agreed archaeological recording, and four of these contained archaeological deposits that had been damaged. These pits were dealt with as if in a Watching Brief, with the sections drawn and

photographed, and artefacts retrieved either from sections or from speedy hand-dug slots through deposits. Concrete was poured into some of these pits the next day.

Subsequent instruction from Roy Sykes of SYAS confirmed that AS WYAS staff had the power to stop groundwork and concrete pouring where necessary, and to treat the foundation likes like evaluation trenches. The overburden was machined off using earth-moving plant belonging to the contractors, although the complexity of the surviving archaeological deposits made it difficult for just limited hand sampling of selected features to take place, the normal methodology for an evaluation. It was not until June 13th that SYAS changed the methodology to full excavation and recording in each trench, where all potential archaeological features were excavated by hand and at least 50% of each cut feature was investigated. Throughout the project, an appropriate written, drawn and photographic record was made in accordance with the standard ASWYAS method (ASWYAS 2003) and established national guidelines (Allen and Holt 1986; IFA 2001). Soil samples of up to 10 litres were taken from the primary (and occasional subsequent) fills of excavated features where appropriate.

Unfortunately, the depth of some of the surviving archaeology within the confined spaces of the foundation trenches meant that it was often not possible or safe for full hand excavation (see Plates 1 and 2). As the foundation trenches needed to be excavated down to undisturbed natural subsoil, this sometimes meant that the lowest deposits were machined out with the archaeologists later sifting through the soil for artefacts and bone. During groundwork the often aggressive and confrontational contractors sometimes poured concrete directly on top of unexcavated archaeological remains, although eventually ASWYAS staff were able to get some deposits protected by plastic sheeting and Terram membrane. Deliberate diesel contamination of trenches and archaeological deposits also took place.

This project was therefore marred by a continued lack of co-operation from the developers and on-site contractors, and the considerable difficulties in getting them to recognise the importance of archaeology and the need to limit their impacts upon it. This project also illustrates the limitations of small, partly discontinuous excavation areas in furthering the understanding of complex and well-stratified urban archaeological deposits, when either full open-area excavation or mitigation strategies such as rafting and other foundation redesign should be employed.

3 Aims and Objectives

The general aims of the excavation were to:

- to determine the full extent, condition, character, importance and date of archaeological remains present;

- to investigate the environmental/ecofactual potential of archaeological features and deposits.

The specific objectives were:

- to strip, record and excavate three areas of the Site;
- to locate and record any surviving below ground archaeological remains relating to the Roman *vicus*;
- to locate and record any surviving below ground archaeological remains relating to the medieval town;
- to characterise the potential and significance of any identified archaeological remains in a local, regional and (if relevant) national context;
- to provide information on which a strategy for any further mitigation, if required could be developed, and;
- to produce a comprehensive site archive and report.

4 Methodology

Where possible, the foundation trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using 360° excavators. The overburden and modern rubble was removed in spits, and the machine was halted when the first archaeologically sensitive deposits were encountered. The exposed surface was then cleaned by hand in order to clarify the extent and density of archaeological features and deposits. The extent and location of the areas under investigation were surveyed by engineers working on behalf of the developers, using Total Stations.

During hand-excavation, all features were excavated and recorded using ASWYAS's *pro forma* sheets; plans were drawn at 1:50 and sections at either 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. Photographs of relevant features and deposits were taken using 35mm colour and black and white film, supplemented in some instances by high resolution (colour) digital photographs. Finds were hand-collected and environmental samples (of no more than 20 litres) were taken from suitable deposits. All archaeological investigations were undertaken in accordance with recognised professional standards (David 1995; English Heritage 1991, 2002; IFA 2002) and ASWYAS methodologies (ASWYAS 2006).

The excavation at 8-10 High Street was nevertheless undertaken in difficult and challenging conditions that were often most inadequate for the purposes of artefact retrieval and the production of a clear record of the archaeology. This final project archive report thus represents a 'best-fit' approach to broadly phasing and interpreting the archaeological features and deposits recorded at 8-10 High Street, Doncaster.

The site archive will be held by ASWYAS at its premises in Morley and, subject to the landowner's agreement, will be deposited with Doncaster Museum within a timescale agreed between ASWYAS and the museum. Officers of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service visited the site on several occasions to monitor work in progress.

5 Results

Introduction

In total, a total of 34 foundation pits or trenches were excavated by the contractors and recorded by ASWYAS archaeologists, although one of these had to be abandoned due to a diesel spillage. Of these, four (Trenches 1 and 2, H and I) did not contain any surviving archaeological remains. The majority of the trenches were located to the rear of 8 High Street, underneath the former Picture House (Fig. 3). Only two (Trenches G and 25) were situated along the High Street frontage.

As noted above, the conditions of excavation meant that Trenches 1-26 and Trenches A-I had to be investigated as 34 distinct areas. A number of the trenches were contiguous, but the archaeologists had to excavate, record and backfill each trench before the next trench was excavated, and thus did not have the benefit of seeing the adjoining trenches as larger open areas. However, post-excavation analysis of the results has confirmed that some features continued between joining trenches. For ease of reporting and to simplify the results and aid discussion therefore, some of these trenches have been grouped together to form the following four 'areas':

- Area X1 comprises Trenches 7, 10 and F;
- Area X2 comprises Trenches 4 and D;
- Area X3 comprises Trenches 1, 2, H and I;
- Area X4 comprises Trenches 3, A, C and E.

The remaining trenches have been described separately in alpha-numeric order. For the same reasons as those noted above, unlike the normal convention of standard archaeological archive reports the full measurements of each feature have often not been provided, as in many instances these were impossible to ascertain.

Phasing

The investigations produced large quantities of artefacts; particularly Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery, metalwork and ceramic building materials. Detailed specialist analyses have revealed chronological groupings within these assemblages which indicate many phases of activity at the Site. The complex stratigraphic sequence in many of the trenches certainly supports this, and it is clear

that the archaeological features, structures and deposits were formed during numerous sub-phases of activity in the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Despite all this, however, the methodology that the archaeologists were forced to adopt on-site of excavation and recording in small discrete trenches has seriously hindered the reconstruction of a coherent and detailed phasing sequence for the Site as a whole. Many features and deposits were only partially revealed within the trenches and potential continuations of deposits into nearby trenches could not be confirmed. Although in some trenches many sub-phases of activity could be proposed, such results could rarely be conclusively linked to those deposits recorded in separate but adjacent trenches. In order to produce a coherent narrative out of the stratigraphic and artefactual data therefore, the results of the excavations are presented and discussed below within only three broad chronological phases. Specific dates have been provided in the text where relevant.

Area X1 (Fig. 4, [Plate 3](#))

Area X1 (Trenches 7, 10 and F) covered an area of 18.5m² alongside the western boundary of the Site, within the footprint of the demolished cinema. The ground surface following demolition varied between 12.51m-13.28m OD.

The depth of made ground and modern demolition deposits and foundations varied between 0.30m-0.90m across Area X1. A sequence of archaeological deposits up to 1.7m deep was identified beneath this modern overburden. Undisturbed natural subsoil deposits were reached at between 11.76m-12.0m OD.

Summary

The evidence from Area X1 indicated a phase of fairly intense Romano-British activity in the southern part of the area, possibly linked to small-scale industry. This was characterised by the repeated excavation and filling of a sequence of inter-cutting pits and gullies, after which the ground was apparently deliberately levelled and stabilised prior to the laying of a gravel surface or road. Notably, a subsequent levelling deposit contained an interesting assemblage of Roman military finds (see Cool below). These deposits were followed by a single pit which seems to have marked the end of Romano-British occupation in this area. During the medieval period this area then seems to have been utilised once more for industrial purposes. Initially a single pit was excavated and filled. This was succeeded by the construction of a lime kiln, and a possible well.

Romano-British

The earliest deposit (624) was recorded only in section in Trench F. Despite the limited extent excavated, this layer yielded a relatively large assemblage of iron smithing slags, tuyère fragments and hammerscale (see Cowgill below).

Pit 555 in Trench F was square in plan with regular vertical sides, and at least 1.10m wide/long and 1m deep. The base of the pit was not fully excavated but contained a

sequence of at least eleven fills. A thin and often ephemeral dark soil stain (612) was recorded around the north-eastern side of the pit, and may have been the remnants of a timber lining. The earliest sandy brownish-yellow fill (611) contained a small quantity of Roman pottery and was sealed by a brownish-grey soft organic layer (610/613).

The relationship between fill 611 and 641, a reddish-pink silty sand, was similarly unclear, but in section it seemed possible that the latter may have been a deposit pre-dating layers 614 and 613, and perhaps even the possible timber lining 612. It might even be that cut 555 was itself actually a re-cut of a slightly earlier pit, when a timber lining was inserted. Subsequent fills (565 and 564) were brownish-red and brownish-green in colour respectively, the latter also being very compact. These two deposits contained numerous iron nails, a copper-alloy coin of Trajan (AD 103-117), a polished bone counter and a group of mid-2nd-century AD pottery. The final fill (441) was a less compact greenish-brown silty sand, and produced pottery of similar date. The highly organic nature of the fills may suggest that they were either derived from cess deposits, or perhaps from industrial processes such as tanning or dyeing. The upper fills of the timber-lined pit were then cut by posthole 608, which was 0.46m deep and 0.80m wide, although its relationship with deposit 441 was unclear.

Pit 555 was probably the same feature as pit 264, excavated and recorded in Trench 10, which was at least 0.90m deep and 1.85m long, and whose fills (263 and 216) were grey-green organic silty sands, similar to those recorded in pit 555. This would have formed a substantial overall pit feature at least 2.00m long and 1.70m wide.

Pit 107 was probably one of the earliest features in Area X1. It was subcircular in plan and approximately 1.00m in diameter and 0.50m deep, with sloping sides leading to a flat base. It contained three reddish-brown and grey-green sandy fills (108, 109 and 110), with few finds except a potsherd from a vessel of Iron Age tradition. Although this pit had no direct relationship with pit 264, they were both truncated by pit 262, a subrectangular feature at least 1m long and 0.45m deep, with vertical or near vertical sides and a flat base. Very little of this feature was apparent in plan, but it was recorded in section, and contained a greenish-brown sandy fill.

Following the partial infilling of pit 107, a series of smaller pits/ditches and gullies were dug. Gully or slot 244 was 1.07m long, 0.17m wide and up to 0.10m deep, and orientated approximately north-west to south-east. It contained a light brown sand that contained abundant charcoal and heat-affected clay, and the sides of the cut were also scorched. This may have been a beam slot or similar constructional feature. It was cut to the south-east by gully or slot 112, which was up to 0.34m wide and 0.50m deep, and at least 1.20m long. It had steep, sometimes vertical sides that were even undercut in some places, and its fill 113 was a reddish-brown sand. This gully or slot was cut by pit 264 to the north-east. Cut 298 was only recorded in section, and was a possible small pit 0.40m long/wide and 0.38m deep, filled with a mid-brown sand. It appeared to truncate cut 112, but its fill was very similar to later levelling deposit 115, and in

section it does have a dashed interface suggesting that it could have been a deposit overlying pit 107 and gully 112 rather than a separate cut feature.

The complex sequence for the earlier phase Romano-British features in Area X1 was therefore pit 107, followed by slot/gully 244, then slot/gully 112, then pit 264/555, then putative pit 262 and posthole 608. In Trench 7, it is possible that the undated slot or gully feature 38 was related to the other slots in Trench 10, and these may have formed part of timber buildings. Feature 38 was undated, however, as it did not produce any finds, and although its dimensions, fill and approximate level (m OD) were similar to that of slot 244, it could equally well have been medieval in origin and associated with the lime kiln (see below).

Following this activity, the general area then seems to have been levelled up with deposit 115, a mixed layer of grey, reddish-brown and orange sand that had been spread or dumped across many of the earlier features, and in some cases slumped into their partially filled cuts. It is possible that deposit 441 in pit 555 in Trench 7 was actually part of this levelling phase, rather than an upper fill of the feature, and the same is true of deposit 297, supposedly the fill of small pit 298. Deposit 115 was almost certainly re-deposited natural subsoil mixed with other material, and was probably a levelling or bedding layer for deposit 116/117, a loosely compacted spread of gravel and sand at least 3m long and 2.50m wide that varied in thickness between *c.* 0.10m-0.20m) and clearly extended beyond the excavated area.

Immediately above this gravel surface was layer 118, a mixed dark brown sand containing heat affected clay, and layer 119, consisting mostly of burnt pink and red clay. These were up to 0.14m and 0.20m thick respectively, and contained relatively large quantities of metalwork. Layer 118 was particularly notable as it contained an assemblage of thirteen Roman military harness fittings and a copper-alloy brooch, in addition to 2nd-century AD pottery. These deposits may be indicative of destruction or demolition activity.

The final evidence for Romano-British activity in Area X1 might have been pit 230, which was only recorded in section in Trench 10. It was 0.90m wide/long and 0.50m deep, with a single fill of dark brown silty sand. The 2nd-century AD pottery from this feature appears to indicate that its construction closely followed the laying of the gravel surface, but this material could be residual given the intensity of the second century activity in this area.

Medieval

The Roman and medieval phases were separated by a dark clayey sand (231/120) that overlay much of the southern part of Area X1 and the Roman activity. A large amphora fragment was recovered from layer 231 in Trench 10, but it is likely that this deposit was laid down in the medieval period in preparation for the re-use of the area.

The earliest medieval feature was pit 148/632. The pit was at least 1.80m wide/long and 0.70m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. The earliest fill (seen only in the northern part of the pit) comprised an organic, charcoal-rich deposit thought to represent *in situ* burning. Pottery from the two further fills indicated a 14th to 15th century date for the pit, and also included some residual Roman pottery of late 2nd to early 3rd-century date.

Following the filling of this pit, a lime kiln (033/035/055) was constructed. The kiln was *c.* 5m long, 1.70m wide and up to 1.20m deep, and covered most of Area X1. The cut for the kiln extended down into natural sandy deposits which formed the base (Plate 3). Reddening of the sandy base (054) indicates an initial episode of burning which was subsequently covered by a levelling deposit (034/059). This deposit formed a base for the construction of the kiln walls (037/442/616). There was some evidence that these walls had been extended or re-built during the life of the kiln. After its use the kiln was backfilled with deposits 060/071 and 072, a series of brownish grey sandy silts. These backfills contained 13th-15th century pottery and fragments of medieval roof tile. Given the stratigraphic relationship of the kiln with pit 148/632, a 14th or 15th-century date would seem most likely for them.

A stone-lined well (cut 288, stone lining 289) lay to the south-west of the lime kiln. The well was *c.* 1.5m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of *c.* 1.50m. No dating evidence was recovered from within it, however, and the mortar was not diagnostic. The well may have been contemporary with the lime kiln, but equally could have been of a later, post-medieval date.

Table 1. Summary of finds from Area X1

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	281
Medieval pottery	18
Coins	1
Ceramic building material	34
Copper alloy	17
Iron	56
Glass	5
Slag	19
Stone	4
Worked bone	1

Animal bone	165
Shell	1

Area X2 (Fig. 5)

Area X2 (Trenches 4 and D) covered an area of 9m² along the western Site boundary, entirely within the footprint of the demolished cinema. The ground surface lay at *c.* 12.60m-13.00m OD.

Summary

The uppermost 0.80m of material was composed of tarmac, a cobbled surface and demolition/levelling deposits. Archaeological levels were first identified at around 12m OD, but there was considerable disturbance at the interface between the modern deposits and archaeology. The top of undisturbed natural deposits was reached at around *c.* 12.10-12.30m OD. Trench D contained fourteen archaeological contexts, consisting of a number of urban rubble and makeup layers, and one discrete feature, probably a medieval pit also identified in Trench 4. Trench 4 contained three archaeological contexts from the medieval pit, although this was only partially seen in this trench.

Medieval

A single pit (cut 001/152) was cut through an orange sand subsoil (004) into natural deposits. The pit was 1.50m long and at least 1.10m wide, with regular, steeply sloping sides. It was excavated to a depth of 0.90m (1.70m from the trench surface), but no further digging was possible for health and safety reasons so it was not bottomed and the base of the cut could not be recorded. The pit contained six fills, a series of yellow-brown, orange-brown and grey-brown clayey-silts. The very steep tip lines of the fills on the south-western side of the pit might indicate that there had once been a timber lining to this pit, which had subsequently rotted away. In addition to residual Roman pottery and tile, a small number of 14th-15th-century sherds were also recovered from this feature.

Post-medieval/early modern

Deposit 164 consisted of a cobbled surface of bricks and stones up to 0.16m thick and at least 2.27m long. This may have been the surface of a 19th-century alleyway.

Table 2. Summary of finds from Area X2

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	6
Medieval pottery	10

Ceramic building material	5
Slag	1
Stone	15
Animal bone	27

Area X3 (Fig. 2, not illustrated in detail)

Area X3 (Trenches 1, 2, H and I) covered an area of 19m² at the northern corner of the Site, again entirely within the footprint of the demolished cinema. The modern ground surface lay at c. 12.60m-13.00m OD.

The uppermost layers of Area X3 comprised deposits of demolition debris between 0.30m-0.80m thick, together with the modern foundations of the cinema.

Stratigraphically below these layers but not physically present across the whole area was a mixed subsoil deposit (004) which overlay natural undisturbed sands. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were identified.

Undisturbed natural subsoil was identified at c. 11.70m-12.40m OD.

Area X4 (Fig. 6)

Area X4 (Trenches 3, A, C and E) covered an area of 52.50m² and formed the eastern corner of the Site. Only the north-western 4m of the area lay within the footprint of the demolished cinema. The modern ground surface lay at between 12.60m and 14.00m OD, this being highest on the eastern side of the area. Trench 3 was machined too deep (3.30m) by the contractors to enter safely, but a pit of unknown date was observed and photographed in section.

The uppermost levels of the extreme north-eastern end (Trench C) of Area X4 consisted of up to 0.40m of modern demolition debris. Beneath these layers were archaeological features cut into undisturbed natural deposits. The top of the undisturbed natural was encountered at 12.20m OD.

The eastern part of Area X4, including the whole of the south-west to north-east 'arm' formed by Trench A, was sealed by recent topsoil up to 0.50m thick. Beneath this was a series of well-preserved archaeological deposits approximately 2.00m thick.

Undisturbed natural deposits were identified at c. 12.00m OD.

Summary

The majority of the archaeological remains in Area X4 were identified in the north-east to south-west 'arm' of the area (originally Trench A). Truncated Roman remains survived beneath medieval and post-medieval deposits. This area of the Site was little affected by the construction and more recent demolition of the cinema. Trench C

contained three archaeological contexts, from a pit of unknown date. Trench E contained four archaeological contexts, consisting of two discrete features.

Romano-British

The earliest features were concentrated in the eastern side of Area X4 (Trench A); and consisted of four parallel linear ditches or gullies, a pit and a post-hole. All were cut into undisturbed natural deposits, and the top of the Romano-British features was encountered at approximately 12.00m OD.

Ditch 095 was slightly irregular in plan but generally orientated north-west to south-east, and was at least 3.60m long, between 0.40m-0.70m wide and up to 0.15m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and gently concave base. Its single mid brownish-grey silty sand fill (096) contained late 2nd to early 3rd-century pottery. This feature continued on the same alignment at the south-eastern end of Trench E. One 14th to 15th-century sherd retrieved from the same feature exposed in Trench E has been discounted, on the basis that it was recovered during a watching brief on Trench E rather than the more controlled excavation of Trench A. This could have been an intrusive sherd from the later truncation and disturbance (see below). A slightly residual late 1st-century samian sherd was also found in this feature in Trench E.

Ditch 121 was also orientated north-west to south-east. Although it had been truncated, it was 1.60m wide and up to 0.60m deep, with quite steep, regular sides and a flat base. It contained three fills. Its primary fill 122 was an orange-brown sandy silt, probably derived from the natural subsoil into which the ditch was cut. Deposit 137 was a lens of soft grey-brown sandy silt containing animal bone and Romano-British pottery, and may have been a discrete dump of material. The upper fill 123 was a mid-brown clayey silt with Romano-British pottery, bone and charcoal. The pottery was quite mixed in date, which may indicate that the ditch may have been in use from the late 1st to early 2nd centuries AD, but that final infilling did not begin until at least the late 2nd to mid 3rd centuries. Alternatively, some of the earlier sherds may have been derived from another secondary source such as a midden. One probable 1st-century AD rim sherd was of a form and fabric that may indicate it was either of Late Iron Age date, or was from a 'native' jar of Iron Age tradition (see Leary, below).

Further linear features were parallel to ditch 121. Feature 146 was either an irregular, subrounded pit or ditch terminal, and was at least 0.65m long and up to 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep with steep sides and a gently concave base. It was filled with a greyish orange-brown sandy silt. It was just south-east of cut 151, another rather irregular feature that was subrounded in plan, and at least 0.30m long and 0.55m wide, although unfortunately its depth does not seem to have been recorded. It was filled with an orange-brown sandy silt. Although 146 and 151 might have been separate features such as irregular pits, it is also possible that they were part of a segmented boundary, or owing to the horizontal truncation evident in section, may conceivably have once been part of the same overall feature. Fills 145 and 150 were

certainly very similar, and 145 produced five sherds of late 2nd to early 3rd-century pottery and a relatively large quantity of animal bone. Ditch 143 was at least 1.50m long, 0.70m wide and up to 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flattish base. It contained a single orange-brown sandy silt fill, and no finds.

Pit 106 was only partially exposed within the area of excavation, but may have been subsquare or subrectangular in plan and at least 1.90m wide/long and 0.2m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base. Its single orange brown silty sand fill (105) contained two sherds of Romano-British pottery and several iron nails. A nearby isolated and undated post-hole (133) may also have been of Roman date. This was ovoid in plan and 0.30m long, 0.20m wide and up to 0.17m deep.

Medieval and post-medieval

The Romano-British features were sealed by up to 0.75m of a dark greyish-brown silty-sand deposit (103). This layer covered the whole of the eastern side of Area X4, and in much of the area it directly overlay natural deposits. Unfortunately, layer 103 contained few artefacts. The majority of the pottery was Romano-British (eight sherds), with one mid-15th to 16th-century sherd and one of 17th-century date. The thickness of the deposit and its homogeneity may suggest that it had accumulated slowly but steadily over an extended period of time, and/or had been extensively reworked. Thus, the inclusion of 17th-century pottery does not necessarily preclude an earlier, perhaps medieval, origin for this deposit. The relatively flat and well-defined nature of the interface between 103 and the underlying Romano-British features strongly suggests either a widespread truncation event, or a ploughing horizon. The inclusion of Romano-British pottery in this layer thus accorded with the level of truncation to the underlying features.

The area seems to have been significantly redeveloped in the post-medieval or early modern period, impacting upon the top of deposit 103 at *c.* 12.9m OD. Cut 180 was only revealed in section so its full extent is not known, but it was a broad, shallow flat-based feature at least 4.70m long/wide. It was filled by two deposits (178 and 179), the former a mid-reddish brown silty sand and the latter a dark brownish grey sandy silt that also contained 18th-century pottery. The construction trench (176) for a wall (177) was noted in section above cut 180. The 2.25m length of this wall exposed in Trench A consisted of unmortared, dressed rectangular limestone blocks, of which at least three courses survived to a height of 0.30m. No contemporary artefacts were recovered but seventeen sherds of residual Romano-British pottery were found in association with the wall. Another period of extensive soil deposition followed, as shown by layer 175 which sealed the wall and also overlay earlier soil horizon 103. Deposit 175 was up to 0.70m thick and consisted of a mid-brownish grey sandy silt that contained pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments of 18th-century date.

Subsequent activity was concentrated at the southern end of Area X4. Pits 181 and 183, walls 185 and 188 and a cobbled surface 189 were recorded in section, and were

all constructed by cutting into or building across layer 175. Pit 181 was 0.35m wide and 0.38m deep, with steep, near-vertical sides and a gently concave base. It was immediately next to pit 184, a larger feature 0.70m wide and up to 0.70m deep, with vertical sides dropping to an irregular but concave base. Walls 185 and 188 both consisted of unmortared, roughly squared limestone blocks, and these may have been contemporary with each other and with 189, an apparent surface formed of mortared, roughly hewn limestone blocks laid in a rough layers and abutting wall 188. The pottery from these features was consistent with an 18th to 19th-century date.

Between this level and the modern ground surface was a series of 19th to 20th-century makeup and rubble deposits (171, 172, 187 and 194), and several 19th-century pits backfilled with household refuse deposits (features 173, 211, 213 and 192). Sealing these. Overlying the entire area was a topsoil or garden soil (170) which formed the modern ground surface.

Undated features

Two pits (092 and 329) were located at the northern edge of Area X4 and the Site (in Trenches E and 3), but were recorded in section under watching brief conditions. No diagnostic artefacts were recovered from them, although 329 was probably Roman.

Table 3. Summary of finds from Area X4

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	63
Medieval/post-med pottery	89
Ceramic building material	13
Iron	5
Glass	35
Clay tobacco pipe	7
Slag	2
Stone	3
Animal bone	62
Shell	1

Trench B (Fig. 7)

Trench B was located towards the south-east corner of the Site, and was 5.20m long, 1.80m wide and between 0.90-1.20m deep. The surface level after cinema demolition

was approximately 13.75m OD, and a possible natural subsoil was reached at a level of 11.29m OD, with a definitely natural clean orange sand at 11.01m OD.

Summary

This trench contained 61 archaeological contexts, including at least seventeen discrete features and numerous layers forming complex and deep stratigraphy. These included a modern wall, a possible post-medieval linear feature, two medieval pits and one possible medieval pit. Probable Romano-British features included two postholes and five pits that appeared to cut through a number of Roman occupation deposits.

Auger test holes were made by hand to see how deep the archaeological deposits went beneath the excavated level, onto which the concrete for the foundations was to be poured. It was possible to auger down a further 0.50m on the north-eastern and the south-eastern sides of the Trench B before natural subsoil deposits were encountered.

Romano-British

Deposit 747 was a mid to light greyish brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks that was examined during augering of the base of Trench B. Layers 763 and 744 were above this, and were also investigated by auger only. These were both mid-brown sandy silts, with occasional charcoal flecks, and 744 produced sixteen sherds of late 1st to early 2nd-century Romano-British pottery, including rim sherds from a 'native' style 1st-century jar. The evidence suggests that all three deposits were at least partly anthropogenic in origin. Above them was layer 743, a reddish orange to yellow sandy silt at least 0.10m thick containing sherds of early to mid-2nd-century pottery.

Cutting through 743 were a series of discrete features. Pit 749 was ovoid in plan and 0.96m long and 0.60m wide, with an upper fill of dark brown sandy silt. It was not excavated, but one sherd of early to mid 2nd-century pottery was recovered from it. Pit 740 was probably subrectangular in plan and at least 1.34m long and 0.44m wide. Although once again this feature was not excavated, thirteen sherds of an early to mid-2nd-century mortarium, animal bone fragments and approximately 50% of an upper beehive quernstone were all recovered from the top of this feature, in fill 739. Post-hole 742 was 0.28m long and 0.20m wide, but was also not excavated.

Layer 725 was a small truncated spread of dark brown sandy silt 1.43m long, at least 1.08m wide and up to 0.20m thick containing animal bone, Roman brick/tile fragments, Roman glass bottle fragments and pottery of early to mid-2nd-century date. This may have been an occupation deposit or even a former garden or topsoil. Along with the unexcavated cut features described above, this was sealed by layer 620, a deposit of greenish-brown silty sand and pebbles at least 3.40m long, 1.90m wide and up to 0.18m thick. It contained animal bone, brick/tile fragments and pottery of late 1st to early 2nd-century date. This layer was cut by pit 713, a small subvoid feature 0.80m long, 0.50m wide and up to 0.18m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its single mid-brown sandy silt fill contained quite large quantities of animal bone

including a cattle jawbone, in addition to glass and brick/tile fragments, sherds of late 1st to mid-2nd-century pottery including part of a platter, and a socketed iron spearhead. Pit 672 also cut layer 620, and was a subvoid feature at least 1.36m long, 0.70m wide and up to 0.30m deep, with steep, near vertical sides and a flat base. Its primary fill 675 was a pinkish red and brownish red clay that may have been a dump of burnt material, and this contained slag and brick/tile fragments. The secondary fill 671 was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt that contained animal bone, glass fragments and many sherds of early to mid-2nd-century pottery including samian and amphora.

Feature 713 was sealed by 629, a spread of ash and charcoal up to 0.10m thick and at least 2.00m long and wide. This layer may have been broadly contemporary with deposit 606, a dark brown sandy silt at least 0.80m wide, 0.20m long and up to 0.18m thick which contained iron industrial residue, a composite metal mount or stud, an iron ox goad, glass fragments and numerous sherds of early to late 2nd-century Romano-British pottery including samian.

Pit or post-hole 605 cut layer 606, and was a probably originally rounded in plan although only 0.70m of its width was exposed in Trench B. It was up to 0.14m deep, with moderately steep sides and a rounded concave base. Its single fill 604 was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt that did not produce any finds. Pit or post-hole 635 was a more irregular, possibly originally subrectangular feature at least 0.96m long, 0.44m wide and 0.30m deep, with quite steep sides that were near vertical to the north-east. It had a rounded, concave base, and there were large limestone slabs resting on its sides in places that may originally have been packing stones. Its single fill 634 was another mid-greyish brown sandy silt, and this contained animal bone, four sherds of Romano-British pottery and a reworked fragment of Millstone Grit flat quern forming approximately 50% of the original stone.

Medieval

Feature 605 and part of 635 were overlain by deposit 592, a layer of cobbles and mid-brown sandy silt that extended over much of Trench B. This seems to have been a deliberately prepared surface and levelling episode, that in addition to some Romano-British sherds produced Hallgate A wares and contemporary Shell Tempered wares, suggesting it dated to the medieval period and the 13th century. This implies a considerable hiatus in activity on this part of the Site of at least 900-1000 years.

Layer 592 seems to have been truncated by 503, the construction cut of the roughly east to west aligned wall 702. This was at least 3m long, and up to 0.40m wide and 0.16m thick. It consisted of a single surviving course of unmortared, subangular limestone blocks and occasional cobbles, and a fragment of slag was incorporated within it too. Although it post-dated cobbled surface 592, both might have then been in use at the same time, perhaps forming an external yard wall associated with a cobbled yard surface.

Layer 592 was partly overlain by deposit 583, a spread of dark reddish brown sandy silt and charcoal at least 1.26m wide but only a maximum of 0.03m in thickness that probably represented residue or rakeout from a hearth rather than *in situ* burning, and this contained 14th to 15th-century pottery. If cobbled surface 592 was of 13th-century date, and unless this later pottery was somehow intrusive into 583 (unlikely, as it was well-sealed by later deposits, see below), this implies that it had remained exposed and in use for up to several centuries before further deposition occurred. This deposit was truncated by two post-holes, cuts 580 and 582. These were suboval and subrectangular in plan respectively, were up to 0.34m long, 0.22m wide and 0.18m deep. The base of 580 was rounded and concave, that of 582 flat, and the sides of 580 were near vertical, with those of 582 being moderately steep. Both post-holes contained mid-greyish brown sand silt fills (579 and 581), and 582 also had a large limestone block within it that may have originally been a post pad or post packing. Fill 579 produced a single sherd of earlier medieval (13th to 14th century) Hallgate A pottery that was probably residual in a slightly later context.

Layer 583, the robbed lower course of wall 702 and post-holes 580 and 582 were all overlain by deposit 561, a thin, light grey silty ash deposit rich in charcoal and at least 2.60m long, 2.00m wide and up to 0.10m thick. This seemed to have been a dump or spread of material derived from some form of heating process, and in addition to residual flint and Roman pottery it also produced Hallgate A wares and Shell Tempered wares. As 14th to 15th century sherds were found in the lower deposit 583 which was apparently well-sealed by 561, however, these medieval finds too may also have been slightly residual in a later context. The next deposit in the sequence was 540, two separate small thin patches of pinkish red silty ash only 0.02m thick and probably associated with 561 below. This thin layer and 561 were truncated by cut 539, a suboval pit or post-hole 0.80m long, 0.60m wide and up to 0.36m deep, with very steep sides and a rounded, flat base. Its fill 538 was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt, with faint traces of a post-pipe within it. The fill contained residual Romano-British pottery. This was overlain by 536, a layer of dark brown sandy silt at least 2.20m long, 1.40m wide and up to 0.12m thick, which in addition to 13th-century pottery also produced a residual Roman coin. This dark deposit might have represented a phase of disuse in this part of the Site when soil was allowed to accumulate, and it could even have been cultivated.

Deposit 536 was below layer 543, a deposit recorded in section only but consisting of a mid-brown sandy silt at least 1.30m wide and up to 0.10m thick containing some pebbles, that might have reflected similar formation processes. Alternatively, 543 may have been a less stony area of layer 532, a mid-brown sandy silt that contained frequent rounded pebbles in addition to brick/tile fragments, bone and one sherd of possible 13th-century pottery. This was a possible levelling deposit, and/or a surface. It lay below 517, a pale orange brown sandy silt at least 1.50m long, 1.30m wide and up to 0.08m thick that also contained frequent pebbles, and was probably another

surface. This did not yield any artefacts. It was cut by 554, a subrounded feature that lay mostly beyond the limit of Trench B but which was at least 0.24m deep. It may have been a pit or post-hole, but could also have been the rounded terminal of a ditch or gully. Its single excavated fill 496 was a mid-yellowish brown sandy silt that did not produce any finds.

In the south-western part of Trench B were several features of uncertain phasing. Cut 526 truncated fill 671 and pit 672, and was a pit or post-hole at least 0.28m long and 0.12m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. Its single mid-grey sandy silt fill 525 produced animal bone, shell and one sherd of mid-11th to early 14th-century pottery. Pit 524 truncated cobbled surface 592, and was a feature 1.40m long, 0.55m wide and up to 0.14m deep, with very steep sides and an uneven but largely flat base. It too contained a single mid-grey sandy silt fill (523) that also produced animal bone, shell, mid-11th to early 14th and 14th to 15th-century pottery. It is not clear from the excavation records if this was the slightly deeper terminal of a linear gully or ditch, or a later pit truncating the end of a linear feature. These two features were medieval or late medieval, but could be of post-medieval date too, with only residual earlier finds.

Post-medieval

Deposit 502 was a mid to dark brown sandy loam that overlay layer 517, and it too contained numerous pebbles and may have been another levelling episode. It contained animal bone, brick/tile fragments, residual Roman pottery and sherds of 11th to 14th and 14th to 15th-century wares, but had also been subject to considerable bioturbation from roots. Layer 505 consisted of three surviving remnants of a brownish green sandy silt deposit at least 2.50m wide in section and up to 0.14m thick. It contained animal bone, medieval and post-medieval 15th to 17th-century pottery. Deposit 502 was cut by pit/post-hole 495 and post-hole 501. Feature 495 was subrectangular in plan, and at least 0.50m long, 0.40m wide and up to 0.24m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its single mid-grey sandy silt (494) contained coal lumps, brick/tile fragments and animal bone. Pottery was listed on the context sheet for this fill, but is not present in the archive – it is not clear if this material has been lost. Post-hole 501 was subcircular and at least 0.50m across but only 0.07m deep, with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill (500) contained animal bone, although once again, pottery was listed on the context sheet for this fill, but is not present in the archive.

These features and deposits were all overlain by a series of demolition and makeup deposits containing post-medieval and early modern pottery, and the footings of early modern brick wall.

Trench G (Fig. 8)

This was located adjacent to and orientated along High Street, and was 4.60m long, 1.70m wide and was excavated to an average depth of 1.30m with a maximum depth of 2.00m. The ground level after the previous shops were demolished was around

13.67m OD on the north-eastern side of Trench G, and 14.09m OD next to the pavement level of High Street.

Summary

This trench contained 93 archaeological contexts, consisting of at least fifteen discrete features and a large number of layers, many of the latter relating to phases of a major metalled Roman road. A modern drainage pipe was aligned north-east to south-west across the north-western end of Trench G, and an even larger drainage pipe on a similar alignment was found at the south-eastern end of the trench. Along most of the trench excavation did not proceed down to the depth of the undisturbed natural subsoil, although a small test slot or sondage in the south-east end of Trench G did reach natural yellow sand at a depth of *c.* 12.00m OD. An unexcavated baulk was left across the middle of the trench.

Romano-British

The earliest deposits encountered in Trench G were within the small (0.40m by 0.40m) sondage. The layer (1026) above the natural sand subsoil was a laminated series of grey and reddish brown silts with charcoal inclusions, up to 0.14m thick. This may have represented an old ground surface in this area before the Roman road was built, or alternatively a bedding deposit for the construction activity. No artefacts were retrieved in the small area of it that was sampled. Deposit 1025 was a yellowish grey silty sand with evidence for iron panning, and this too might have been a pre-road deposit. Above this was a series of compact layers of gravel, silt and sand (928, 1023 and 1024). These appeared to be makeup deposits for a road, and were succeeded by similar layers that extended across the entire trench. Layers 928/1018, 915/1016, 992, 1017/916, 1019, 1005, 1006 and 1004/972 were deposits of well compacted orange, orange brown and reddish brown sands and gravels with frequent pebbles, representing different dumps and spreads of material approximately 0.30m thick in total. A few sherds of late 1st to mid-2nd-century pottery were recovered from 916, 972, 992, 1006 and 1016, and fragments of brick or tile and daub/baked clay from 1016 may indicate the presence of hearths or kilns in the vicinity (see Tibbles, below). Small fragments of slag were also found in layer 1017 (see Cowgill, below).

Above these deposits was a layer of friable dark reddish brown sandy silt (943/955) up to 0.13m thick. This contained a small quantity of cattle bone and pottery dating to the early to mid-2nd century. On top of and partially embedded within this layer was a north-west to south-east orientated line of stones (996), at least 3.60m long and 0.20m wide and formed from Millstone Grit and limestone glacial erratic cobbles (see Gaunt, below), laid arranged roughly end to end. In her interim post-excavation notes, the excavation director (PW) suggested that deposit 943/955 was an accumulated buried soil possibly representing a phase of disuse that was sealing an early phase of road surface that had perhaps originally continued further to the north-west. It is more likely, however, that the deposit represented some redeposited topsoil used as a soft

bedding layer for axial 'marking out' stones, a form of Roman road construction recorded elsewhere within the region (O'Neill 2001; see Discussion below).

Above these stones and deposit 943/955 was a thin patch of mid-grey alluvial silty sand (878/1003), possibly the result of alluvial wash, followed by a succession of orange, orange brown and reddish brown sands, compact gravels and pebbles forming the make-up deposits or *agger* of at least two phases of Roman road, of which 3.50m of its length and 1.00m of its width was revealed in Trench G. These deposits were up to 0.75m thick in total (deposits 942, 936, 935, 997, 931, 927, 918, 908, 886, 885, 884, 883, 882 and 881). Of these, some particularly compact and level layers such as 918 (Plate 4) were probably resurfacing layers, with some slight undulations possibly representing wear from animal and human feet and wheeled traffic. Small quantities of late 1st to mid-2nd-century pottery had become incorporated into some of these layers. Though slightly truncated, the uppermost gravel layer survived to a depth of only 0.30m below the High Street modern tarmac surface. As only Romano-British pottery was found in these layers, it is presumed that from the Trench G evidence the Roman road survived at a relatively high level in this part of Doncaster, rather than these deposits representing a later medieval road surface. It is likely though that the medieval road made use of the *agger* of the Roman road.

Cutting layer 908 and all *agger* deposits below this was a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (851), at least 3.60m long and 0.90m wide, and up to 0.50m deep with irregular but moderately steep sides dropping to a flattish base. Apart from a 0.60m baulk, it was fully excavated within the length of Trench G (Plate 5). The primary fills 850 and 971 were dark orange sandy silts with frequent pebbles and grit, and appeared to be largely derived from washed in material from the sand and gravel layers it was cutting. Romano-British pottery dating to the mid to late 2nd-century AD were found in these deposits.

The middle fills of the ditch (831, 846, 847, 848, 849 and 900) appear to have accumulated gradually with slightly different deposits infilling the length of the ditch. These were generally mid grey or orange brown slightly clayey silts, with occasional lens of more washed in deposits of orange gritty sand and pebbles. Romano-British brick/tile fragments including *tegulae* and *imbrices*, a glass vessel fragment, an iron punch or chisel, large quantities of cattle bone and many pottery sherds including decorated samian were all recovered from these deposits, the majority of the pottery dating to the mid to late 2nd century with some 3rd century pottery also present. One coin found in 831 was a *sestertius* of AD 117-138 (Guest, see below). Cut into ditch fill 846 was a large rounded post-hole (874), at least 0.58m in diameter and 0.41m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This contained subangular limestone packing stones, and its fill produced brick or tile fragments. It was sealed by ditch fill 904, but it is not clear whether this was an isolated post or formed part of a timber structure. There had also been some animal burrowing disturbance within these ditch fills. The upper ditch fills (898, 899, 903, 904, 905, 957 and 958) were darker brown,

clayey silts that probably represented the abandonment phases of the ditch. The upper part of the ditch was truncated by medieval pits and modern disturbance.

Cutting into deposit 972/1004 were five stake-holes and one stake or post-hole (974, 981, 984, 986, 988 and 990) that were exposed when the primary fill of the roadside ditch 851 was removed. The stake-holes were all approximately 0.08m in diameter and up to 0.20m deep, with vertical sides and tapered points suggesting that they had been driven into the ground. Cut 990 was 0.15m in diameter and up to 0.55m deep, with vertical sides and a tapered point. All were filled with dark orange brown or reddish brown clayey silts. No dateable artefacts were recovered from them, and only a small amount of animal bone was found in post-hole fill 980. Three of the stake-holes (974, 981 and 984) respected the alignment of the ditch, and were roughly evenly spaced at *c.* 1.00m apart. The other two stake-holes seemed to be linked to the larger post-hole/stake-hole 990.

The stratigraphic context of these cut features is not at all clear from the excavation records and interim post-excavation notes. Although these features may have pre-dated roadside ditch 851 and were cut by it, their fills were very similar in colour and texture to deposit 971, the primary fill of the ditch. This suggests that the stakes were driven into the base of the already cut ditch, and were later removed or rotted *in situ* when the ditch was silting up. The stakes might have formed part of a barrier or fence, or perhaps some form of temporary revetment to deposit gravel and sand against during construction or resurfacing of the *agger*. Some could have been part of a timber structure bridging the roadside ditch. Given the uncertainties regarding their stratigraphic position, these features might even originally have been linked to post-hole 874, or were part of an earlier but similar structure.

Medieval/post-medieval

Cutting into the top of ditch 851 was pit 862, oval in plan and at least 0.74m long, 0.40m wide and up to 0.50m deep, with steep sides and a rounded, slightly concave bottom. Its single dark brown sandy silt fill 861 produced animal bone and Romano-British sherds, but this feature itself truncated pit 897, the brown grey sandy silt fill of which contained 15th to 16th-century pottery. Pit 897 was only recorded in section, but was at least 1.20m long and 0.28m deep, with quite regular, steep sides dropping to a flat but slanting base. Posthole 896 was 0.40m in diameter and 0.40m deep, with steep, sometimes near vertical sides and a flat base. It did not produce any finds, but was probably broadly contemporary with the other pit features.

Modern

Modern truncation was caused by the cuts of a drainage pipe cut (843) and a plastic pipe (888). Deposits 889 and 841 were demolition and brick rubble.

Trench 5 (Fig. 9)

Trench 5 was located within the footprint of the demolished cinema, and was 2.45m long and 2.30m wide. The modern ground surface lay at 12.6m OD. Archaeological deposits were first identified at a level of *c.* 12.30m OD. The top of undisturbed natural subsoil was reached at a depth of *c.* 11.70m OD.

Summary

The uppermost 0.30m of deposits was composed of modern demolition rubble and levelling layers. The trench contained twelve archaeological contexts, including layers and three discrete features of Romano-British, medieval and/or post-medieval date.

Romano-British

The sole Romano-British feature in this trench was a circular cut (010) with a diameter of 2.00m. The feature had vertical sides, and only a small sondage through it was excavated comprising less than 15% of the overall feature. Although it was excavated to a depth of 0.90m or 2.40m from the top of the trench, the base of the cut was not reached, but a sequence of five fills was recorded. Early 2nd-century pottery and a relatively large assemblage of animal bone was recovered the fills. Although this feature was interpreted as a pit, it is possible that it was actually a well.

Post-medieval/modern

The Romano-British pit or well fills were sealed by subsoil layer 004, a deposit identified elsewhere at the Site (e.g. Area X3). Two pits (006 and 464) were cut into this subsoil. No finds were recovered from the subsoil or the fills of these features, but the excavators thought that they were probably of post-medieval or early modern date.

Table 4. Summary of finds from Trench 5

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	22
Ceramic building material	7
Slag	1
Iron	1
Animal bone	66

Trench 6 (Fig. 9)

The north-western edge of Trench 6 was located within the footprint of the demolished cinema, and the trench was 2.5m long and 2.2m wide. The modern ground surface lay at 13.38m OD. The machine excavation of this trench took place without supervision before archaeologists arrived on Site, and the contractors had

removed all deposits to a depth of 1.94m. Archaeological deposits were thus only recorded in section only, in the south-eastern trench edge outside of the footprint of the former building.

Summary

The uppermost 0.40m of material was a modern garden soil. Archaeological deposits were identified at *c.* 13.00m OD, and the top of undisturbed natural subsoil was recorded at *c.* 12.08m OD. Only one discrete archaeological feature was noted, in addition to a number of layers.

Medieval

One discrete cut feature was visible in section. This pit (020) was cut into the natural subsoil, and was at least 0.70m long/wide and up to 0.55m deep, with near vertical sides leading to a flat base at a depth of 0.55m. The single mid-brown clayey silt fill (021) produced one quarter of a clipped or cut quarter of a short cross farthing of 12th-13th century date (see Guest, below).

Post-medieval/modern

The medieval pit was sealed by a sequence of four deposits. The earliest (019) was a mid-brown clayey silt 0.25m deep that contained a single sherd of residual Roman pottery. Above this was a 0.30m deep deposit (018) of orange brown gritty silt containing lenses of grey ash. On the section a pot base is noted, but this seems to be missing from the archive. This was covered by a 0.30m deep buried topsoil (017) which contained post-medieval pottery and a stone counter (see Cool, below).

Table 5. Summary of finds from Trench 6

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	1
Post-medieval pottery	2
Stone	3
Coin	1
Animal bone	4

Trench 8 (Fig. 10)

Trench 8 was located fully within the footprint of the demolished cinema, and was 2.30m long and 2.30m wide. The modern ground surface lay between 12.84-13.12m OD, sloping to the north-east. The opportunity for thorough investigation and recording in this trench was limited, however, because the contractors filled the trench

with concrete well before the conclusion of the archaeological work. This deliberate intimidation and vandalism was particularly unfortunate given the extremely interesting finds assemblage recovered.

Summary

The uppermost 0.40m of deposits was modern demolition and levelling layers. Archaeological deposits were identified at *c.* 12.70m OD, and the top of undisturbed natural subsoil was reached at *c.* 12.14m OD. The pit contained eleven archaeological contexts, including at least three discrete features. There appears to have been a greater degree of truncation by the cinema foundations in this area, and it was one of the few trenches where the natural subsoil was exposed in the base of the trench, only 1.30m from the ground surface.

Romano-British

A large Roman pit (024) was identified that extended for at least 2.10m in length and 1.30m in length across half of the trench. It was sample excavated to a depth of at least 1.00m, and contained two mid brown clayey silts (025 and 026). These fills contained frequent charcoal, animal bone, mortar and a significant amount of Romano-British pottery including mortaria (*c.* 53 sherds in the small amount excavated), generally of early to mid-2nd century date, although some sherds may date to the early 3rd century. Many brick or tile fragments including *imbrices* and *tegulae* were also recovered (Tibbles, see below).

This pit may have been a recut of an earlier pit or linear feature (024A), although the extent and nature of this putative earlier feature could not be determined. Its lower fill was a very pale yellowish brown sandy silt (028), very similar to the surrounding subsoil (004) that the pit was cut through, and this made the feature edges difficult to discern. This deposit contained cattle jaws and other bones and a substantial number of large amphorae sherds (*c.* 240 fragments of Dressel 20), along with pottery including large mortaria sherds, which were all dated to the early to mid-2nd century. It is unclear what the purpose of pit 024 was originally for, although it may have been a quarry pit for extracting sand for use in construction. The irregular edges may support this interpretation. It was then later used for refuse disposal.

Pit 024 also had a very uncertain relationship with another cut feature, pit or post-hole 030. This was at least 0.70m wide and 0.50m deep, and its single fill contained a small amount of pottery dating to the late 1st to mid-2nd century, as well as a fragment of Roman box flue tile, originally part of a hypocaust heating system, and a possible rubbing stone. This feature appeared to cut fill 028, but was partly sealed by fill 025. Pit 024 may thus have been partially backfilled and left for a time prior to its cutting by 030, and was later sandwiched between the upper fills in the probable recut. In addition, the later pit fill 026 may also have built up or spread/dumped across both pit 024 and pit/post-hole 030.

Medieval

Medieval activity was represented by a single large pit (023). This extended beyond the south-eastern trench edge, but was at least 1.30m wide and 0.80m long. This steep-sided pit could not be fully excavated, but it was at least 1.10m deep and contained two fills and a small quantity of medieval and residual Roman pottery.

Post-medieval/modern

Within a shallow flat-based cut recorded in section was a possible mortar floor, which was not given a separate context number. Above it was deposit 005, a mid-brown silty sand that probably represented post-medieval or early modern soil accumulation.

Table 6. Summary of finds from Trench 8

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	319
Medieval pottery	2
Post-medieval pottery	1
Ceramic building material	31
Iron	1
Slag	2
Animal bone	60

Trench 9 (Fig. 11)

Trench 9 was partially within the footprint of the demolished cinema, and was 2.40m long and 2.40m wide. The modern ground surface was at 13.25m OD.

Summary

The uppermost 0.30-1.00m of deposits were modern demolition and levelling layers, together with the remains of structures such as foundations, walls and air vents associated with the cinema. Archaeological deposits were first identified at *c.* 12.80m OD, and undisturbed natural subsoil was reached at *c.* 12.00m OD. This trench contained fifteen recorded archaeological contexts, including a number of layers and four discrete features. Only the features were sample excavated.

Romano-British

Features from this phase of activity consisted of a series of intercutting pits. Pit 044 was probably originally suboval or subrectangular in plan, and was at least 1.55m long, 1.00m wide and 0.20m deep, although it was not bottomed due to time constraints and health and safety considerations. It had a stepped profile, and cut into the natural subsoil 004. Its fill 046 was a pale brown sandy silt containing daub/baked

clay fragments, possibly from the superstructure or base of a kiln/furnace or oven. Metalwork from this feature included an iron nail and a copper alloy stud fastener which might have been a fitting from a wooden box (Cool, see below). Pottery of late 1st to early to mid-2nd century date was found in the primary and upper fills (046 and 045), including samian and a *tazze* fragment (see Discussion below).

A smaller pit 042 was cut into the upper fill of pit 044, although only a small part of this feature was exposed in the trench. It was at least 0.70m wide and 0.70m deep, and was filled with a mid-brown fine sandy silt (043) that contained pottery sherds of late 1st to early 2nd century date as well as a rare bone from a roe deer (Richardson, see below). Pit 048 was only partially exposed in the south-west of Trench 9, but was probably originally a subrectangular feature at least 1.20m long, 0.30m wide and 0.45m deep, with quite steep, regular sides and a flat base. It produced no pottery from its pale brown silt fill 049, but on stratigraphic grounds can be suggested as being probably 2nd century in date. It was truncated by cut 050, a shallow subcircular feature at least 0.60m wide and up to 0.26m deep with a concave base that may either have been a shallow pit or the rounded terminal of a linear ditch or gully. Its fill 053 contained slag and a sherd of pot that was at least 3rd century in date.

The Roman pits were sealed by a very compact mid-brown clayey silt deposit (041/051) up to 0.80m deep, which contained sherds of 2nd to 3rd-century Roman pottery, occasional bone fragments and frequent charcoal. This deposit slumped slightly into the fill of pit 048 and graded into 053, perhaps suggesting that the two deposits had either been broadly contiguous dumps, or had been extensively reworked after deposition by bioturbation. It may represent considerable soil accumulation over this part of the Site in the late Roman or post-Roman period, or was a dumped fill within an unrecognised later pit. Its lower interface could be interpreted as a cut.

Medieval/post-medieval and modern

Deposit 052 was a mid-brown layer approximately 0.30m deep that contained frequent inclusions of charcoal and clinker, and this might have been one of the few deposits that was possibly identifiable across a number of test pits seen in Trench 13, Trench 16 (323), Trench 17 (408) and Trench 21 (1076). Two sherds of 13th to 14th-century pottery were recovered from this deposit, which might have been a possible late medieval or post-medieval garden soil. Alternatively, it could have been deposited as part of the site preparation works for the construction of the cinema.

The foundations of the external cinema wall (551) and the air vent (552) that ran just inside the walls cut through what appeared to have been a slowly accumulated, possible garden soil through deposit 052.

Table 7. Summary of finds from Trench 9

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	26
Medieval pottery	2
Ceramic building material	32
Iron	1
Copper	1
Slag	3
Animal bone	42

Trench 11 (Fig. 12)

Trench 11 was located near the centre of the Site, wholly within the footprint of the demolished cinema. The trench was 3.00m long and 2.70m wide, and the modern ground surface lay at 13.37m OD.

Summary

The uppermost 0.20m of deposits comprised modern demolition and levelling layers. Archaeological levels were first identified at *c.* 13.20m OD, and the top of undisturbed natural subsoil was reached at *c.* 11.94m OD. This trench contained 29 archaeological contexts, including at least six discrete features and a number of layers. Trench 11 was opened and excavated when the Site was still being investigated as a watching brief, and therefore layers and features were only sampled rather than fully excavated by hand. Once again, this is unfortunate given the nature of the contexts and artefacts recovered.

Romano-British

The earliest deposit across the trench was 144/284, a 0.34m thick layer of mid-orange brown sand containing occasional bone fragments and charcoal flecks. A few worn sherds of Romano-British pottery were recorded as being found in this layer, but have not been commented upon in the specialist report. This deposit may have been a natural subsoil with some evidence of early Roman anthropogenic activity. It was sealed by layer 076, a very dark grey or black silt with abundant charcoal only 0.04m thick, and at least 2.50m long and 1.10m wide. Above this was layer 075, a soft pink sand at least 2.50m long, 1.44m wide and up to 0.10m thick with charcoal flecks that may have been scorched or heat-affected. It contained some early 2nd-century pottery, but notably also hearth bottom slag residue, slag and hammerscale (see Cowgill below), probably from a smithy or forge nearby. These two layers may have represented surfaces associated with such activity.

Deposit 074 extended over much of the trench, and was a mixed brown clayey silt up to 0.40m thick. It contained early 2nd-century pottery sherds, in addition to the pin of

a copper alloy penannular brooch and a glass fragment. This layer was truncated by several cut features. Cut 078 was only recorded in section, but seemed to be a shallow pit or ditch with relatively gentle sides and a concave base, at least 0.92m wide and 0.38m deep. Its single mid grey clayey silt fill did not produce any dateable material.

Pit 131 was subcircular in plan and at least 2.00m long, 1.70m wide and up to 1.00m deep, with quite steep and regular sides, and a flat base. The primary fill 130 was a light yellowish brown sand up to 0.20m thick and probably formed by erosion of the pit edges, which contained pottery and a quern fragment of Mayen lava stone (see Gaunt and Heslop, below). The mid fills (127, 128 and 129) were yellowish brown silty sand, grey silty sand and mid-brown clayey silt respectively, and seem to have been derived from a mixture of deliberate dumping or backfilling (128 and 129), and slower accumulation (127). They contained frequent charcoal, and burnt clay and daub, including two fragments of dome from an oven or kiln. Brick or tile fragments and numerous sherds of late 1st to early to mid-2nd-century pottery including samian were also recovered. Fill 127 also contained numerous pig, sheep/goat and cattle bones, and the disarticulated, fragmented human skull of a young adult male (Holst, see below), largely complete with the exception of its lower jaw. The uppermost fill (126) was a very compact yellow brown silty sand, and was possibly infilling the hollow left by the earlier fills prior to the deposit of layer 091 (see below).

Cut 166 was probably subsquare in plan and at least 1.45m across, and the upper part of the cut had gently concave sides for a depth of *c.* 0.85m, but then there was a marked break in slope and the feature narrowed to around 0.90m in width with vertical sides. This cut was excavated for a further 1.50m, but the base of the feature was not reached, although augering suggested that the feature was at least 2.65m deep. The main fill (167) was an organic olive brown and grey silt with green tinges that contained numerous cattle bones, including skull, jawbone and shoulder blade fragments, and mid to late 2nd-century pottery, including large sherds and sherds with external burnt matter adhering to them, although unfortunately no residue analysis of this material was undertaken. Slag and hearth bottoms were also recovered from this fill (see Cowgill, below), perhaps a result of the feature cutting earlier surface 075. Although two soil samples of this organic-rich fill were taken, one sample was discarded without processing and the other has subsequently been lost. The upper fill consisted of a mid-grey brown silt.

Pit 166 may have been contemporary with or slightly later than cut 131, but there was no direct stratigraphic relationship between the two features. Pit 166 may originally have been an extraction or quarry pit prior to its backfilling, but the purpose of feature 166 is much more uncertain. The green-tinged organic deposit may indicate a cess pit or latrine function, although it could equally have been a well backfilled with cessy material. It also has some similarities with shaft-like features excavated in Castleford (Cool 1998, see Discussion below).

Cut 166 was partially sealed by layer 073, a deposit of dark brown clayey silt with abundant pebbles at least 1.70m long, 1.10m wide and up to 0.18m thick. This contained early to mid-2nd-century pottery including a mortarium base, fragments of an iron nail and an iron hook, and brick or tile fragments stained with mortar and plaster. It is likely that this deposit was a levelling layer or surface. Both pits were then sealed by a further deposit (091), a yellowish brown silty sand that also contained pottery of mid to late 2nd-century date, including a complete amphora rim (Plate 6), samian, burnt clay, charcoal and animal bone fragments. This was a patchy spread of material up to 2.50m long, 2.00m wide and 0.13m deep that may have been another levelling episode or a surface.

On the south-eastern side of Trench 11 there was a slight irregular hollow or depression (080) in the underlying deposit 091, approximately 0.60m across and up to 0.20m deep. This was filled with reddened, heat-affected clay (079), with two sherds of probably residual late 1st to mid-2nd century pottery within it. This was probably a dump of material from elsewhere, rather than an indication of *in situ* burning.

Deposit 085 was a dark brown clayey silt at least 0.62m thick that extended across the entire trench and overlay these cut features and earlier layers, but which did not produce any dateable artefacts. The nature and formation of this deposit is unclear, and it may reflect post-Roman abandonment deposits and a reworked soil, or it could have been a deliberate medieval or post-medieval levelling layer.

Post-medieval

As noted above, it is possible that layer 085 was deposited in the medieval or post-medieval period as a levelling deposit prior to the reuse of the area. It was cut by 088, a broad, shallow pit only recorded in section that was at least 1.80m wide and up to 0.48m deep. The pit contained four fills (86, 87 and 286), a series of yellowish grey clays and dark grey clayey silts with deposit 87 containing one medieval and one 16th to 17th century sherd. Upper fill 89 was an orange sandy gravel that may actually have been a levelling or makeup layer.

Table 8. Summary of finds from Trench 11

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	214
Medieval pottery	6
Ceramic building material	17
Iron	2
Copper	1

Slag	12
Quern	2
Human bone	Cranium
Animal bone	265

Trench 12 (Fig. 3)

Trench 12 was located in the centre of the site, partly within the footprint of the demolished cinema. The trench was 3.60m long and 3.40m wide, and the modern ground surface lay at 13.35m OD.

Summary

The uppermost 0.80m of deposits consisted of modern demolition and levelling layers and features associated with the cinema. Archaeological deposits were identified at *c.* 12.55m OD, and the top of undisturbed natural subsoil was reached at *c.* 12.10m OD. This trench contained 40 archaeological contexts, consisting of at least eight discrete features and numerous layers. These included a post-medieval stone drain adjacent to a limestone-lined well, a large medieval pit and a series of Roman pits and deposits. The excavation of this trench was severely hampered, however, by obstruction and intimidation from the building contractors and developers. Deeper areas had to be machined rather than manually excavated, and the majority of the features and deposits were recorded in section only.

Romano-British

The earliest activity was represented by a sequence of at least four intercutting pits. Although the pits could not all be phased stratigraphically, some indication of phasing has been provided by the pottery evidence.

One of the first features in the sequence seems to have been pit 376. This feature was only recorded in section and but was at least 0.80m wide and 0.48m deep and had been truncated by later cuts, leaving only three fills visible in the section. These layers all included lenses of charcoal and ash. The primary fill 373 was a light brown to black silt that contained a few sherds of 2nd-century pottery, animal bone, hammerscale, tuyère fragments, slag and 21 copper alloy and iron objects including building fittings and builders/joiners tools (see Cool, below). This might have represented metalworking activity associated with the evidence in Trench 9 to the north-east (see above). Fills 374 and 375 were mid-orange and yellowish green sands that may have been dumped into the pit to cap or seal it.

Feature 384 was another early feature in the stratigraphic sequence, although its relationship to pit 321 could not be established. Only a small part of this cut was seen in section and it was not bottomed so its form and nature could not be determined. A

fragment of iron was found in the primary fill 383, a mottled grey and dark brown clayey silt, and its upper fill 377 was a compact orange sand that contained one sherd of undiagnostic Romano-British pottery. Cut 320 succeeded 384 and may have been a re-cut. At least six fills were identified, the lowest (382, 381 and 380) consisting of pale orange sandy silt, reddish brown silt and greenish blue grey silt. Fill 382 is recorded as producing animal bone and pottery, but these finds appear to be missing from the archive. Fill 379 was a reddish grey brown silt that contained slag, tuyère fragments, hammerscale, several iron objects including a nail, animal bone and a few sherds of early to mid-2nd-century pottery, and 318 was dark grey brown silty sand that produced some animal bone and sherds of early to mid-2nd-century pottery. Fill 365 was a dark brown clayey silt that was often difficult to distinguish from 318, and produced pottery of similar date.

Two layers visible in section were 319 and 358, which were a mixed mid-orange sand and mid-brown sandy silt, and a dark brown silty sand. Only 319 produced animal bone and early to mid-2nd-century pottery, and this may represent a reworked original ground surface or subsoil, perhaps similar to but probably not contemporary with deposit 1026 in Trench G.

These two deposits and pit 376 were cut by feature 321, a probable large pit at least 2.50m wide and 1.45m deep. Although it was not bottomed, auguring established that the base of the feature was probably at *c.* 10.45m OD, making the pit around 2.20m deep. Its single homogenous dark brown sandy silt fill 359 may have resulted from deliberate backfilling, and this contained animal bone, brick/tile fragments and contained numerous sherds of 2nd to mid to late 3rd-century pottery including mortaria, samian and Nene Valley beakers in addition to amphorae. It also contained slag, hearth bottoms and hammerscale (see Cowgill, below).

A second pit (401) was then dug, truncating feature 321. Pit 401 was broad (1.7m wide) at the top of the cut with gently concave sides, but then narrowed to vertical sides 0.80m across. This pit was again not bottomed, but was at least 1.15m deep. The main fill 391 was a very fine light grey sand with frequent charcoal but devoid of finds. The upper sandy fills 400, 399 and 398 did not contain any artefacts, although a human femoral shaft fragment was found in 398, and these may represent dumping or capping episodes across the top of the pit. This pit or shaft was similar in form to feature 166 in Trench 11 (see above). A single thick dark brown sandy silt deposit (317) then sealed pits 321 and 401, slumping into the latter. This contained animal bone and sherds of late 2nd to mid-3rd-century pottery, including mortaria and an unusual metallic green glazed beaker that may have been an import (see Leary, below). It is not clear if this deposit was a late Roman or post-Roman abandonment deposit representing disuse and soil accumulation, or a deliberate levelling deposit from later medieval activity, though no artefacts of this date were found within it.

Medieval/post-medieval

Layer 357 was a compact mid-yellow clay up to 0.22m thick, and this may have been a floor or makeup deposit for an unknown structure. No finds were recovered from it. It was sealed by deposit 356, a dark mid-brown sandy silt up to 0.30m thick that was similar to 402, an orange brown clayey silt up to 0.42m thick. These both extended across much of the trench and overlay the Romano-British features and layer 317, and may represent medieval or post-medieval garden soils.

A single large pit (330) was at least 2.10m wide and 2.18m deep, although it was not bottomed, and it truncated earlier features including pits 401 and 320. It contained a single fill (316), a compact mid-orange brown clayey silt that produced animal bone, and a relatively large quantity of predominantly 12th to early 13th-century date. This may have been an extraction pit that was deliberately backfilled with refuse.

These deposits were cut by feature 315, 1.90m in diameter and the construction cut of a stone-lined well (Plate 7). The circular stone lining was made of unmortared, coursed limestone rubble, some roughly shaped into blocks, and forming a well shaft approximately 0.95m in diameter. Due to the time and logistical constraints this well was left *in situ* and the trench was dug down around it, but as a result it was not possible to determine a date for the well construction as the construction cut 315 was not excavated. It was probably late medieval or post-medieval, however. The backfill 312 was excavated by the contractors to a depth of *c.* 1.00m and was a very dark brown silty sand with limestone rubble, and it contained glass fragments, drainpipe fragments, animal bone and pottery of 16th to 17th to 19th-century date (see Cumberpatch, below). This well was immediately exposed after the machining off of cinema makeup rubble (005), and this suggests that it was backfilled prior to the construction of this building in the early 20th century.

Interestingly, a limestone slab-lined rectilinear channel (355) appeared to drain into the well. This contained a yellowish brown silty clay infill but no finds, although most of this feature was machined away by the contractors. The presence of the drain suggests that the well was later reused as a soakaway. This drain and the well were then covered by levelling rubble deposits 331, 332 and 005, the makeup for the construction of the cinema in the early 20th century.

Table 9. Summary of finds from Trench 12

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	102
Post-medieval pottery	55
Medieval pottery	38
Ceramic building material	23

Iron	20
Copper	8
Slag	36
Glass	6
Animal bone	295

Trench 13 (Fig. 14)

Trench 13 was located near the western edge of the Site, within the footprint of the demolished cinema and south-west of Area X1. The trench was 3.00m long and 2.20m wide, and the modern ground surface level after cinema demolition varied between 13.47-13.69m OD. Archaeological deposits were first identified at *c.* 13.21m OD, and the top of undisturbed natural subsoil occurred at *c.* 12.40m OD.

Summary

The uppermost 0.50m of deposits comprised modern demolition and levelling layers, and features associated with the cinema. Trench 13 contained 33 archaeological contexts, including at least ten discrete cut features in addition to numerous layers.

Romano-British

The earliest activity was probably represented by three subrounded post-holes (488, 490 and 549) cut into natural deposits. All had been truncated by later activity but they were each approximately 0.30m in diameter and up to 0.20m deep. Dating evidence for this group comprised only one small sherd of late 1st to early 2nd century pottery from fill 489 in post-hole 490, and the fills were all mid-brown silts. The post-holes were sealed by brownish orange and orange brown sandy-silt deposits 484 and 427 which raised the area by approximately 0.60m. Layer 427 contained a few sherds of early to mid-2nd-century pottery.

Deposit 427 was truncated by pit 483, a very large feature that extended beyond the trench and which was not fully bottomed, but which was at least 1.60m long and 1.40m wide, and 1.30m deep. Auguring through the basal fill indicated a further 0.25m of deposit before natural subsoil was reached. The pit had stepped sides leading to a concave base, and its three mottled light grey, orange brown and brown sandy silt fills (482, 481 and 480) contained eleven sherds of early to mid-2nd-century pottery including flagon sherds and samian. Fill 481 also contained an iron nail.

Pit 483 does not seem to have been completely filled when another cut feature 233 was dug into its upper fill (480). Cut 233 was an ovoid, flat-bottomed grave cut 1.70m long, 1.40m wide and up to 0.30m deep. Interestingly, it contained the skeletal remains of two flexed individuals placed head to toe, both adult males (see Holst, below) (**Plates 8 and 9**). Although the bones were in poor condition, it appeared that

one (SK 2) had been laid in an extended supine position, on his back with his head turned slightly to the south-east, with the other (SK 1), in a prone position on his front with his head face down to the east. Skeleton 1 seems to have been the second individual deposited within grave 233, though both seem too have been broadly contemporary, with no evidence of a recut. Finds from the dark grey brown sandy silt grave fill 234 included Roman ceramic building material, a fragment of Roman glass, and four sherds of mid to late 2nd-century pot. These were unlikely to have been grave goods and were probably simply residual finds, although one pot base may have been a token of some sort. Two iron objects were recovered from just above the right clavicle of Skeleton 2, and another from above the left shoulder. They were listed as nails, and might have been residual, as an iron nail was found in fill 481 of pit 483 below. They vary greatly in shape and form, with two being quite thick, but their position suggests that they may have been used/reused as shroud pins.

Deposit 546 effectively formed the final fill of pit 483, but this also overlay grave fill 234. The area then seems to have been deliberately levelled up again with sandy silt deposits 426, up to 0.14m thick and containing one sherd of samian, and layer 327, which was up to 0.50m thick and contained more sherds of samian and other mid to late 2nd-century pottery.

Two pits were dug into these levelling deposits. Pit 326 was only recorded in section and extended beyond the limits of the trench but was at least 1.20m long and 0.60m deep, with irregular but quite steep sides and an irregular base. Its single fill 169 was a dark brown sandy silt that contained undiagnostic Roman pottery and a large amphora sherd, along with the upper part of a copper alloy fantail brooch dating to the later 1st to 2nd centuries (see Cool, below). Pit 550 was at least 1.80m long and at least 0.30m deep with irregular sides and base, but it too extended beyond the limits of the trench. Its single fill 425 was an unusual black clayey silt that contained six complete iron hearth bottoms, slag, tuyere fragments, animal bone and a small quantity of early 2nd century pottery.

The last cut feature in this stratigraphic was shallow pit 325, only seen in section but at least 1.10m long and 0.22m deep with a single reddish orange sandy silt fill and evidence for *in situ* burning. It contained no finds and is thus undated. It may have been Romano-British in date, or much later. It does seem to have predated a widespread truncation episode visible in section.

Modern

Following some form of horizontal truncation, a 0.50m thick brownish grey clayey silt layer 323 was deposited across the area. This did not produce any dateable finds. Two pits (553 and 472) cut through this deposit, but they were probably early modern in date as they contained building rubble. Wall 551 and levelling layer 322 were probably associated with the construction of the cinema.

Table 10. Summary of finds from Trench 13

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	45
Ceramic building material	10
Copper	1
Slag	21
Glass	1
Animal bone	37
Human bone	2 skeles

Trench 14 (Fig. 15)

Trench 14 was located in the centre of the Site, within the footprint of the demolished cinema. The trench was 3m long and 3m wide, and the modern ground surface lay at 13.4m OD. Archaeological deposits were first identified at *c.* 13.25m OD and the top of undisturbed natural subsoil was encountered at *c.* 11.94m OD.

Summary

Trench 14 contained a complex sequence of 102 archaeological contexts, consisting of numerous layers and at least 22 discrete cut features. Romano-British features included one large pit or well, four to six other pits and structural features such as post-holes, beam slots and associated floor surfaces. There were also six medieval or post-medieval pits, a post-hole and a stone wall.

Although a relatively large assemblage of pottery was recovered from the trench, without proper open-area, stratigraphic excavation it was not possible to separate the sequence into clearly identifiable phases. The Romano-British sequence nevertheless followed a general pattern observed elsewhere on the Site of a levelling layer followed by cut features, followed by the deposition of another levelling layer. This was repeated at least four times. Partly due to the complexity of the stratigraphy and the many challenges posed by working on Site, it is not possible to fully reconcile the records from the context sheets, plans and section drawings that were produced. The interim post-excavation report contained phasing and other inconsistencies that did not match the written and drawn records, and some artefacts recorded on Site do not appear in the respective finds catalogues. What is presented here is a ‘best fit’ approach to the evidence. The site archive can be consulted if reinterpretation is required in the future.

Romano-British

The earliest deposit (469) was a mottled reddish brown silty sand which directly overlay the natural deposits, and which extended across the entire trench to a depth of

up to 0.25m. It contained flecks of charcoal and fragments of animal bone, and probably represented trample of the underlying natural deposits, and/or a subsoil such as deposit 144/284 in Trench 11. One sherd of undiagnostic Romano-British pottery was also recovered from this layer.

One of the earliest cut features was probably pit 350, which was probably originally subrounded in plan and at least 1.10m long or wide, and up to 0.13m deep. Its fill 393 contained a greyish black sandy silt with abundant lumps of charcoal, but representing a dump of material rather than *in situ* burning. The relationship between this pit and layer 469 is unclear. The interim report suggested that this pit truncated 469, but in section and on plan the evidence is much more inconclusive, and the relationship was not noted on the context sheets. Deposit 349, a mixed brownish red and yellow sandy silt that contained animal bone fragments and one sherd of late 1st to early 2nd-century pot, was suggested as being an upper fill of pit 350, but this was very similar in composition to layer 469, and in section S. 61 also seems to have once formed part of the same deposit. This would mean that it overlay pit 350.

Another potentially early feature was 470, only partly recorded in section but probably part of a pit or ditch at least 1.20m wide and 0.27m deep, although it was not bottomed. This was filled by deposit 242, a yellow brown sandy silt probably derived in part from the surrounding subsoil. Once again, the relationship between this feature and layer 469 is unclear. The interim report suggested that dark brown or black silty sand deposit 463 was an upper fill of the same feature, but in section this would appear to be a layer laid down after a truncation episode that removed part of 469 and 242 (see below).

Post-hole 390 might also have been one of the earliest features, and this was subsquare in plan, 0.20m wide and 0.40m deep with a single greyish brown sandy silt fill. The interim report suggested that this feature too cut layer 469, but on the context sheet and on plan it is recorded as cutting natural, and it is perhaps more likely that it related to the timber building (see below).

Deposit 395 was then laid onto 469, and this consisted of a spread of reddish brown sandy silt and gravel up to 0.06m thick. This seems to have been a deliberate surface, probably an internal floor, and associated with a series of post-holes and beam slots. It is likely that 395 was deposited up against horizontal beams. Slot 430 was orientated north-east to south-west and was at least 1.2m long, 0.28m wide and up to 0.15m deep. It was visible in section S. 111, and in S. 61 as a shallow asymmetric cut, this a result of the oblique angle of the section. Slot 386 was perpendicular to slot 430 and was at least 1.00m long, 0.24m wide and up to 0.24m deep. They were both filled by greyish brown sandy silts. The fill (434) of beam slot 430 contain animal bone, an unknown iron object not listed in the finds catalogue, and undiagnostic Romano-British pottery. The fill (385) of beam slot 386 contained animal bone, fragments of copper alloy wire, an unknown iron object not listed in the finds catalogue, slag (again

not listed) and sherds of late 1st to early 2nd-century pottery. Post-hole 435 was within slot 386, and this was subcircular, 0.18m long, 0.12m wide and 0.05m deep. It too was filled with deposit 385.

Post-hole 390 may also have been associated with this building, and contained a similar fill to the beam slots. Its fill 389 contained unknown iron objects not listed in the finds catalogue. Deposit 387 may have been the fill of a separate post-hole 388, or perhaps more likely, the upper fill of cut 390. It contained one undiagnostic sherd of Romano-British pottery.

The beam slots represent horizontal timber 'sleeper' beams, used to support vertical structural timbers and wattle and daub walls. This was a common form of construction for Romano-British buildings, especially in urban areas (e.g. Goodburn 1995). The post-holes were further support for this building. The post-holes, beam slots and surface 395 were sealed by the deposition of two levelling layers (396/429 and 422/423/424), the former a mid-greyish brown sandy silt and the latter a mottled orange and dark brown sandy silt. Layer 396/429 contained animal bone, hearth bottoms and late 1st to early 2nd century pottery including mortaria sherds.

Deposit 424 was then truncated by a second phase of cut features. This third major phase of activity took place in the northern part of the trench, but was only visible in section. Cut 405 appeared to be a broad pit at least 1.95m wide and 0.14m deep, with quite steep sides and a generally flat bottom. Its primary fill 404 was a mottled and mixed orange and grey sandy silt, and contained animal bone, brick or tile fragments, hearth bottoms, sizeable charcoal lumps and sherds of late 1st to early 2nd century pottery. Fill 403 was a mottled brown and orange sandy silt, and contained one mortarium sherd.

Pit 479 was at least 0.50m wide and up to 0.18m deep, with a steep north-eastern edge and a flat base, although it had been by later feature 470. Its single fill 460 did not produce any finds. This feature was then cut by 471, which again was only recorded in section, and was at least 0.40m wide and 0.24m deep with a compact pale orange brown silt that again contained no finds. It is not clear if this feature was a pit or a gully. This was in turn truncated by feature 462, a steep-sided ditch or gully at least 0.40m long, 0.75m wide and up to 0.64m deep. The initially moderately steep sides became near vertical after a pronounced break of slope in its profile. This seems to have originally been on a north-west to south-east alignment, although little of it was visible in plan as it had been truncated by later pit or well 273. Its primary fill 461 was a mottled mid-brown and orange gravelly silt that contained an iron hobnail, a copper stud, a fragment of iron and hearth bottoms and slag. The pottery consisted of a worn mortarium base of early to mid-2nd-century date. The upper fill 471 was a mottled pale orange brown silt that did not produce any finds.

This ditch or gully also truncated deposit 463, thought in the interim report to be the upper fill of pit 470, but more likely to have been a spread or dump of charcoal-rich

material within a broader, later truncation episode. In addition to lenses of pinkish cream mortar, the context sheet lists that this deposit contained an iron nail and pottery, although no pottery of any date is recorded in the finds catalogue. Ditch 462 and layer 463 were then sealed by 240, a layer of yellow brown sandy silt up to 0.20m thick that was probably derived in part from natural subsoil, and probably representing a dump of material to level up the area. This contained a few sherds of late 1st to early 2nd-century-pottery.

The next feature in the sequence appears to have been cut 273, the largest single feature in the trench which was rounded in plan and *c.* 2.15m in diameter, and cut through the earlier features and layers. In the centre of Trench 14, it was thus not visible in any of the trench sections. The top of the feature was identified at 12.38m OD but this was a possible recut rather than the original cut. The original cut had very steep, near vertical sides and could only be hand-excavated to a depth of 1.20m, although the probable base was identified by auguring at a total depth of 2.10m or 10.28m OD. The lower 1.20m of fills comprised layers 346, 347, 348, 349, 309, 310 and 352. These were reddish brown and yellowish brown sandy silts that contained cattle bone fragments, slag (not listed in the catalogue), glass (not listed in the catalogue), a copper alloy rod, and pottery of late 1st to late 2nd-century date, including samian and mortaria. A single sherd of 12th century pottery was recovered from fill 310, but this is thought to be intrusive. Although it did not contain a lining, this feature was probably a backfilled well. Fill 310 was notable in containing the large inverted top half of a stamped Dressel 20 amphorae (see Williams below) (Plates 10, 19 and 20). Sadly, most of this well could not be excavated.

The well may have been recut by 280/340, a steep-sided pit which removed the upper part of the original feature. Although described as a recut in the interim report, this could have merely been an especially marked interface between deposits. It was 2.20m in diameter and up to 1.00m deep, with steep sides and a flattish but sloping base. The first fills were 348 and 378, both reddish grey-brown sandy silts with ashy lenses. These seem to have been tipped into the feature. Subsequently fills were 343/468, 342, 307, 291, 305 and 341, mostly reddish brown, orange red or greyish brown sandy silts, that contained some animal bone and late 1st to early 2nd-century pottery including mortaria and samian. Fill 343/468 and 305 contained further large sherds of Dressel 20 amphora, and these were some distance above fill 310 that had contained the major surviving portion. This may either indicate that there was a recut and that it had disturbed the earlier deposit containing the amphora, some of these sherds then being incorporated in the pit fills, or that the recut and the well (or just the well if there was no recut) were backfilled with material from elsewhere containing these large amphora fragments.

A small subcircular pit (304) was inserted into the top of the infilled well/pit, and this was 0.65m long, 0.60m wide and up to 0.28m deep, with a rounded concave base. Its primary fill 303 was a yellowish brown sandy silt that was probably derived from

surrounding material, and fill 302 was a reddish brown sandy silt, and neither produced any finds.

The whole area then seems to have been levelled by the deposition of layers 223 and 447; the former a mid to dark brown sandy silt up to 0.34m thick containing animal bone, mid to late 2nd-century pottery including samian and sherds of Dressel 20 amphorae, and the latter a light yellowish brown compact deposit up to 0.24m thick that produced no finds. This contained lots of gravel and pebbles, and may have been a surface. Both deposits are recorded as extending across much of the trench, but the relationship between the two is not clear from the records and the sections, and no plans were made of them. It is also not clear whether 447 was partly within cut 405 or not. Deposit 223 also appears to have sealed 443, a patch of mixed red and grey sandy silt and clay that may have represented part of a surface.

These layers were cut by pits 207 and 209/217. Pit 207 was subrectangular in plan and at least 0.75m long, 0.88m wide and up to 0.18m deep, with fairly gentle sides and a flat base. Pit 209 was subrounded in shape, 1.15m long, 1.20m wide and up to 0.30m deep, with a flattish but sloping base. It had an uncertain relationship with post-hole 217, which was 0.09m long, 0.07m wide and up to 0.32m deep. This contained packing stones, but no finds. The single mid-brown sandy silt (208) of pit 207 contained animal bone and an iron object not listed in the finds catalogue, whilst the single mid-brown silt fill (210) of pit 209 contained animal bone, brick/tile fragments and a few sherds of late 1st to early 2nd-century pottery.

Deposit 197 seems to have represented another major phase of levelling across the area, and this was a dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent pebbles up to 0.35m thick that did not yield any finds. This had traces of lenses within it, and probably represented a series of dumps of material.

The final phase of Romano-British activity might have consisted of pits 457, 198 and 227, and post-hole 251. Pit 198 was only partly exposed in plan but was probably originally subrectangular in plan and at least 0.64m long, 0.86m wide and up to 0.32m deep. Its single mid-orangy brown sandy silt did not contain any finds aside from some large sandstone and limestone blocks. Pit 227 was also only partially exposed, but was at least 1.45m long and 0.35m wide. In the interim report, on section S. 63 it is shown as having a markedly stepped edge, yet this was not noted on the context sheet. Its primary fill was supposedly 241, a dark brown and black clayey silt containing animal bone, a fragment of iron sheet and two copper alloy studs (see Cool, below), in addition to two sherds of early 2nd-century pottery. It is possible, however, that this was the fill of a separate, earlier feature truncating layer 240, which was subsequently truncated by pit 227, and this is the interpretation favoured here. This would make pit 227 0.90m deep, rather than 1.05m deep. Fill 226 was a dark brown clayey silt that also contained two sherds of early 2nd-century pottery.

Pit 457 was only recorded in section, and was at least 0.56m wide and up to 0.36m deep, with steep sides and an irregular, sloping base. Its primary fill 456 was a yellowish grey-brown sandy silt, and the upper fill 455 was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Neither contained finds. Post-hole 251 was rounded and approximately 0.25m in diameter and up to 0.20m deep, with a concave base. Its single mid-brown sandy silt fill contained no finds.

Pit 237 was a broad, shallow pit approximately 1.06m wide and up to 0.36m deep, and this contained a single mid-brown clayey silt fill. In the interim report this was described as being medieval in date, but no finds were recovered from this feature.

Medieval/post-medieval?

Deposit 196 was a mixed mid-orange or grey brown clayey silt up to 0.30m thick that contained frequent charcoal, but produced no finds. This extended across the entire trench and sealed all of the other features. On top of this layer were the double-faced footings of a wall at least 2.50m wide and 0.50m wide, formed of unmortared squared limestone slabs with a core of smaller stones and only surviving as a single foundation course. It was on a north-east to south-west alignment. No finds were associated with it, but it is likely to have been late medieval or post-medieval in date and is unlikely to have been part of a building, and was probably a garden or burgage plot boundary.

Table 11. Summary of finds from Trench 14

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	150
Medieval pottery	5
Ceramic building material	21
Copper	8
Iron	3
Glass	1
Animal bone	355

Trench 15 (Fig. 16)

Trench 15 was located in the centre of the Site, partly within the footprint of the demolished cinema. The trench was 2.50m long and 2.00m wide, and after cinema demolition the trench surface level was 13.40m OD.

Summary

This trench was only excavated to a limited depth due to a change in the structural plans to the building. Nineteen archaeological contexts were identified around 0.60m below the original trench surface at *c.* 13.20m OD, consisting of a number of layers and at least four discrete features, all post-medieval or medieval in date. Auger hole tests were made to ascertain how much deeper some of the features were below the base of the trench and the top of undisturbed natural deposits was tentatively identified at *c.* 12.05m OD. Investigation ceased when the contractors poured concrete directly on top of the exposed archaeological deposits. Several context sheets are missing from the Site archive.

Romano-British

Roman glass, tile, pottery and a coin were recovered as residual finds in later contexts (see below), but auguring identified a sequence of yellowish and reddish brown sandy silt deposits and a charcoal-rich layer overlying the natural sands. The auguring also recovered a fragment of Roman glass from a deposit at *c.* 11.89m OD, suggesting that cut features of this period were present beneath the excavated level of the trench.

Medieval

Deposit 769 was recorded in plan across most of the trench, and was a compact clayey silt up to 0.45m thick, possibly a surface or a deliberate makeup layer. This contained animal bone, a residual bronze Roman coin of Constantinian of the mid-fourth-century AD, and rim and handle sherds of an unusual medieval whiteware vessel, probably of 13th or early 14th-century date (see Cumberpatch below), which cross-fit with similar sherds in other contexts.

Post-medieval

The earliest excavated cut feature in Trench 15 was a gully (790) which cut through layer 769. The gully was on a north-east to south-west alignment and was probably for drainage. It was at least 2.00m long, 0.62m wide and up to 0.23m deep, with an irregular profile that was steeper on the one north-west edge than on the south-east side. It had been truncated on both sides. The primary fill of the gully (777) was a light yellow brown clay that contained 15th to 16th-century Purple Ware in addition to residual 12th-century material.

The gully was sealed by 776, a layer of firm red sand up to 0.08m thick, which lay in slight depressions within 777. According to the context sheet this thin deposit contained pottery, but this appears to be missing from the archive and is not in the finds catalogue. This was in turn overlain by 791, a mid-brown silty sand up to 0.24m thick that was probably a levelling deposit, and which did not produce any finds. These two deposits were only recorded in section.

Another drainage feature (765) was then constructed on the same north-east to south-west alignment as the earlier gully. This was at least 2.00m long, up to 0.78m wide and 0.25m deep, with quite steep sides and a flat base. It narrowed to the south-west,

but the wider north-east section was lined and capped by limestone slabs, forming a channel 0.30m wide. This stone-lined drain was partly filled with a (764), a mid-grey clayey silt that included abundant limestone and charcoal fragments, and a mixed group of pottery including 15th to 16th-century wares.

A large pit (752) was also dug through deposit 791. The cut extended beyond the edge of excavation but was probably originally subrectangular in plan, and at least 1.30m long and 0.75m wide. It was only hand dug to a depth of 0.58m, revealing three fills. Fill 760 contained sherds of 13th to 14th-century pottery, including part of the unusual whiteware vessel recovered from the medieval deposit 769 (see Cumberpatch, below). Fill 751 was a mid-grey silt that contained abundant coal fragments, animal bone, medieval brick or tile and one base sherd of probably the same whiteware vessel. Fill 750 was a mid-brown silty clay that included abundant coal and cinder fragments, animal bone and a mixed group of pottery, predominantly medieval in date but including two sherds of 17th-century date. Auguring failed to establish the base of the pit as it had not been cut into natural, but a further 0.90m of deposits (not necessarily pit fills) were present in the north-east corner of the trench.

This pit and gully 765 were sealed by 795, a layer of compact, mottled mid-brown and orange brown clayey silt up to 0.18m thick that may have been a makeup deposit. Deposit 794 was a layer of compact dark grey and black burnt clay and clayey silt containing coal, slag and early modern bricks, and probably represented a demolition and levelling layer.

Modern

The final phase of activity in this trench related to the 20th century construction of the cinema and associated services, which consisted of a series of makeup deposits, construction cuts and walls. .

Table 12. Summary of finds from Trench 15

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	4
Medieval/post-medieval pot	63
Ceramic building material	4
Coin (Roman)	1
Glass	1
Animal bone	40

Trench 16 (Fig. 17)

Trench 16 was located at the north-western edge of the Site, within the footprint of the demolished cinema and immediately south-west of Trench 13. The trench was 2.20m long and 2.10m wide, and the modern ground surface after cinema demolition lay at 13.45m OD. Archaeological deposits were encountered at *c.* 13.00m OD, but the trench was not excavated down to natural undisturbed subsoil. Auguring established a further 0.50m at least of archaeological deposits was unexcavated and unrecorded, and that natural subsoil may have been at *c.* 12.14m OD.

Summary

It was clear that some features and deposits recorded in Trench 16 were probably contiguous with those in Trench 13. As it was not possible to fully excavate Trench 16, however, Only the modern features in Trenches 13 and 16 were allocated the same context numbers. The trench contained 41 archaeological contexts, including numerous layers and at least seven discrete features. Romano-British archaeology included floors/surfaces and structural features of a possible timber building, along with a layer of possible midden material. Medieval archaeology included pits and dumped or levelling layers.

Once again, however, the complexity of the urban stratigraphy, much of it recorded in section only and not in plan, means that it is not possible to reconcile the records produced, and there were phasing and other inconsistencies. Some context sheets were missing. The report presented here thus represents another 'best fit' approach to the evidence.

Romano-British

The earliest deposits (781, 782, 761/785 and 778/779/780) were identified only by auguring through features in the base of the excavated trench. Five pottery sherds recovered from 778 indicated a date in the late 1st to 2nd centuries AD. This deposit also included burnt bone. The context sheets suggest that 779 also produced pottery and Roman glass, but these are not listed in the finds catalogue. Subsequent features cutting into 778/779/780 suggest that this area was then occupied by structure(s) and a complex sequence of floors or surfaces.

Layer 785 was an orange sand up to 0.12m thick and which probably represented redeposited material used as a makeup deposit, whilst 761 was a pale beige sand up to 0.08m thick. The relationship between them is unclear as only one (761) was partially planned. The interim report and preliminary stratigraphic matrix suggested that they were the same deposit, but their physical characteristics were very different. It may be that 761 lay on top of 785, and that 761 represented an early floor surface on top of 785. In section, 761 seemed to lie within a shallow depression or cut. This could be a deliberate scraping of the ground to create a level floor, a wear hollow created within a building, or merely a slight undulation in the underlying deposit.

Cut 786 was at least 2.20m long and 0.62m wide. Unfortunately, it was not fully excavated but was at least 0.30m deep. Although on the context sheet pottery is recorded as having been found in its mid-greyish brown silty fill 758, these finds are not in the catalogue and also appear to be missing from the archive. This feature may have been a gully flanking the building (see below), or a beam slot. The former is probably more likely, given its apparent irregularity in plan. In section it was recorded as cutting layer 761, but this was not shown on a plan. Its fill 758 was originally depicted in section extending across and over layer 761, but this was contradicted by the plan of the gully, and it seems likely that this was actually layer 727 (see below).

Cut 771 was only seen in section, but was at least 0.34m wide and up to 0.16m deep, with a concave base. Its single mid-grey silt fill 772 contained sherds of pottery, but these are again missing from the finds catalogue. It was probably the base of a post-hole. Stake-hole 773 was seen in plan, and was 0.10m in diameter and 0.20m deep. This did not contain any finds, and it cut layer 761.

A series of surfaces or floor layers then seem to have been deposited in succession. They were not recorded in plan, and as the full sequence did not appear in every section their exact stratigraphic relationship with one another now cannot be determined. As with similar deposits on urban sites elsewhere, however, it is likely that these were interdigitating with one another and represented a series of wear, patching and resurfacing episodes.

Layer 727 was a mottled grey silt between 0.01-0.04m thick. Although the context sheet records pottery has having been found within it, no sherds are listed in the finds catalogue and are missing from the archive. It was below 544, an orange brown sandy silt up to 0.03m thick that was probably redeposited natural subsoil used as a patching or makeup layer. This did not produce any finds. On top of this deposit was structure 503, made from unmortared river cobbles, flint nodules and a variety of erratics (see Gaunt, below). These formed a 0.40m wide foundation one course thick, and which was 1.45m long on a south-east to north-west alignment, but turned at right angles onto a north-east to south-west axis for a further 0.80m (Plate 11). It is not clear if this structure had once been more substantial but had subsequently been robbed. Grey silt (726) was found in between the stones, and this contained animal bone, a *tegula* fragment and pottery sherds, although once again the latter are not listed in the finds catalogue and are missing from the archive.

The context sheets suggested that layer 544 was equal to 541, a light greyish yellow compact sandy silt with straw or reed impressions and charcoal and ash impressed into the surface. This abutted the 'inner' face of wall 503 (within the right-angle), and recorded as producing possible daub, an iron object and pottery, none of which are listed in the finds catalogue and which are missing from the Site archive. It is not stratigraphically possible for deposits 544 and 541 to be equal, however, as 503 was constructed on top of one but was abutted and respected by the other. In any case, they

were physically dissimilar. In section S. 121, it does appear that 503 was built on top of 544 and abutted by 541, and this is the relationship proposed here.

Deposit 535 was a layer of grey brown clayey silt up to 0.03m thick and rich in ash and charcoal. This was on top of layer 541, and also seemed to respect the 'inner' face of wall 503. It too was probably a floor surface, but it contained no finds. It was overlain by layer 534, a fine orange sand that also extended over the wall footings 053, and which contained two sherds of late 1st to mid 2nd century pottery. In section S. 138, layers 785, 727 and 544 appear to have either respected or have been cut by feature 788. This was only recorded in section but was 0.10m wide and 0.12m deep, although its north-west edge was unclear. It was interpreted as a stake-hole or post-hole, but the relationship between it and the surfaces is not clear. Its yellow grey silt fill contained bone and may have formed part of a timber partition, which might explain why the layers did not continue on the other side of it. There was no further evidence of associated stake-holes or slots in plan, however.

Deposit 531 extended across cut 788 and in section also overlaid an unidentified and unrecorded layer above 544. It consisted of a mottled grey silt up to 0.03m thick, and probably represented another patchy floor surface or occupation deposit. Deposit 754 was only identified in section, and consisted of a dark grey or black clayey silt up to 0.04m thick that seems to have reflected *in situ* burning, as the deposits underneath it were also heat affected. It is possible that this may be evidence for a fire within a building, or it may have debris from a nearby hearth just outside of the trench, but close enough to have affected the deposits. This layer contained pottery and a copper alloy object. Unfortunately, these artefacts are not listed in the finds catalogue, and appear to be missing from the Site archive. Deposit 754 was overlain by layer 732, a mottled dark orange brown and grey clayey silt up to 0.10m thick, and which may have been another surface or makeup for a surface. It contained five sherds of late 1st to early 2nd-century pottery.

Above layer 732 was deposit 731, at least 1.50m wide and 0.26m thick that may have formed a bank or mound on the northern side of the building. It contained mid to late 2nd century pottery. This was in turn sealed by layer 789, a pale to mid-grey silt at least 1.38m wide and up to 0.12m thick that also appeared to respect feature 788 (or alternatively was cut by it), and it had accumulated in the 'hollow' formed between 731 and the building. This was covered by 506, a layer of mid-grey mottled silt up to 0.17m thick that contained animal bone, a lump of slag or vitrified clay, and a few sherds of late 1st to mid-2nd-century pottery. This layer also extended across the stones of wall 503, and the associated surfaces, and was probably a disuse deposit.

There then seem to have been several episodes of dumping and levelling across the area. Deposit 475 consisted of a mixture of orange and yellow sand and clayey silt up to 0.22m thick, and this contained many sherds of mid to late 2nd-century pottery. This was followed by 467, an extensive deposit of very dark brown and black clayey

sand recorded across the entire trench, and up to 0.38m thick. This contained 220 sherds of mostly mid to late 2nd-century pottery including samian, mortaria and Black Burnished ware, in addition to animal bone, coal fragments, an iron chisel or punch, Roman bowl and bottle glass fragments, a *tegula* fragment and a wide range of material associated with iron working including slag, hammerscale, hearth bottoms and tuyère fragments. This was clearly a dump or a series of dumps of material, either secondary deposits derived from a midden deposit elsewhere, or themselves forming part of a midden spread. Deposit 486, a mottled orange and brown sandy silt up to 0.10m thick, was probably also part of these dumps.

Late/post-Roman

Cutting through layer 467 was 522, a cut feature mostly recorded in section which was at least 1.64m wide at its top and at least 1.00m deep, although it was not bottomed. It had very steep sides, and may have been a pit or perhaps a very large post-hole. Its primary fill 521 was a mottled dark grey and orange brown sandy silt, but this and the upper black or orange brown silty sand fills did not produce any finds. In section, the appearance of the three upper fills (518, 519 and 520) suggest that either this feature was recut, or that an upstanding post had been removed in the past. Without finds this feature cannot be dated, and so may be late Roman, post-Roman or medieval in date.

The pit was sealed by deposit 485, a layer of greyish brown sandy clay that was up to 0.48m thick and covered the whole trench, partially slumping into cut 522. This probable levelling deposit was also undated.

Post-medieval/modern

The final part of the sequence was identical to that seen in adjacent Trench 13, with 323, a brownish grey levelling deposit that contained frequent charcoal inclusions. Pit 472 cut through this layer and was a subrectangular feature at least 1.04m long, 0.84m wide and up to 0.75m deep, with moderately steep but irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fills contained large blocks of worked sandstone and limestone, including a possible stone pulley fragment, and animal bone. It was probably post-medieval or early modern in date. Layer 322 was a modern makeup deposit associated with the cinema, and a modern gas pipe trench was also recorded.

Table 13. Summary of finds from Trench 16

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	237
Medieval pottery	4
Ceramic building material	5

Iron	3
Glass	2
Animal bone	55

Trench 17 (Fig. 18)

Trench 17 was located near the centre of the Site, within the footprint of the demolished cinema and immediately south-west of Trench 14. The trench was 1.95m long and 1.60m deep, and the modern ground surface lay at 13.45m OD. Archaeological deposits were only partially covered by overburden associated with the cinema building, and in places had been machined and exposed at the top of the trench. The trench was not fully excavated and the top of undisturbed natural subsoil deposits was tentatively identified by augur at *c.* 11.57m OD.

Summary

Although Trenches 14 and 17 were located close together, the archaeology of the trenches was rather different. In contrast to the multi-phased Roman-period activity in Trench 14, the archaeology in Trench 17 was dominated by a sequence of medieval features. Trench 17 contained 54 archaeological contexts, including numerous layers and at least eleven discrete features. Possible Roman structural features and associated floor surfaces were identified, but these had been heavily truncated by a series of medieval pits and their recuts.

Augering established the likely depth of some medieval pits that could not be fully excavated, and unfortunately the contractors poured concrete poured directly on top of the archaeology before all of the archaeology could be fully excavated and recorded.

Romano-British

Deposit 598 was a mixed mottled orange sand containing occasional charcoal flecks, and this was probably the remnants of an original ground surface and/or the result of reworking and trampling. It was similar to and probably the same as layer 574. Above 598 was a series of thin layers up to 0.16m thick in total of reddish orange sands and reddish brown or yellow brown sandy silts (594, 593, 591, 590, 589 and 584) that contained animal bone and charcoal, in addition to a sherd of 1st to mid-2nd-century 'native' style pottery from one layer (591) which also had evidence for localised *in situ* burning. It is likely that these layers represented surfaces, possibly within a building. They appeared to have been cut by two features. Cut 588 was 0.12m in diameter and only 0.05m deep with a concave base, but was probably originally a stake-hole. This did not contain any finds. This may have been associated with cut 586, a linear slot or gully orientated north-east to south-west, and at least 0.35m long, 0.30m wide and up to 0.09m deep. Its light greyish brown silty sand fill contained one

sherd of 12th-century Hallgate B pottery, but this was probably intrusive from the later truncation. Although very heavily truncated by these later pits, it is possible that this feature was a beam slot associated with a timber building.

The fills of these features and the underlying layers were sealed by deposit 576, a layer of mixed yellow and orange sand up to 0.20m thick that contained early to mid-2nd-century pottery including samian and large mortaria sherds (Plate 12). This was probably a makeup or levelling deposit. This was cut by 515, a subrounded pit at least 0.74m long, 0.50m wide and up to 0.60m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base. Its main fill 527 was a mixed yellowish brown clay with limestone fragments and a piece of animal bone. Fifteen sherds of Romano-British pottery and amphorae of mid-2nd-century date were also recovered from this fill. This deliberately dumped deposit spread beyond the pit to raise the surrounding ground surface by *c.* 0.30m, and was succeeded by 514, a possible setting of unbonded limestone blocks at least 0.92m long, 0.88m wide and up to 0.35m thick, perhaps the packing and postpad of a large timber post. It is not clear in the section and plan drawn on Site if this was still within pit 515, or through happenstance merely on top of part of the dumped layer 527 that also sat partially within the cut feature. The setting may have been associated with some of the medieval pits (see below). The stones were partly overlain by deposit 513, a dark brown sandy silt that contained pottery, although this material is not recorded in the finds catalogue and is missing from the archive.

Medieval

The majority of the features and artefacts from Trench 17 were medieval in date. These seemed to represent three subphases of pit digging and recutting, followed by an episode of levelling and the construction of a post-built structure.

The earliest medieval activity was represented by two large, steep-sided pits which cut into Romano-British deposit 527. Pit 575 was at least 1.60m long or wide and up to 0.80m deep, with steep, near vertical sides and a gently sloping base. Fill 572 was a mid-brown silty sand that contained abundant lime patches, but no finds. It was succeeded by fill 571, a brown sandy silt that included abundant charcoal, burnt clay fragments, 13th to 14th century pottery sherds and numerous bone fragments of cattle, sheep and goat horncores, skull fragments and foot bones. These suggested the skinning of animals, perhaps related to tanning or tawing activities (see Discussion). Additional sand and silty sand fills within pit 575 (537, 533, 529, 573 and 528) contained further animal bone, lime, numerous sherds of later 14th to 15th century pottery (mostly from two vessels, see Cumberpatch below), an iron knife and some residual Romano-British sherds. Pit 511 was at least 1.20m long or wide and up to 0.90m deep, although auguring indicated that it extended for a further 0.60m in depth. The pit was severely truncated and its two brown silty sand fills (508 and 509) only yielded four probably residual amphora sherds – it cut earlier pit 515 that contained amphora sherds. The relationship between pits 575 and 511 could not be established.

Pit 511 was recut by pit 512, and this also cut through the fills of pit 575. Pit 512 was probably originally subrounded in plan and at least 1.20m long and wide, and 1.05m deep, although it was not bottomed. It had relatively steeply sloping sides. A lower mixed mid-brown silty sand and yellow sand fill 510 did not contain any finds, but fill 507, probably a deliberate backfill of mid-brown silty sand, contained sherds of residual 12th century and Romano-British pottery, and fragments of animal bone.

Pit 487 post-dated both the recut 512 and pit 175. This later feature was steep-sided, though with a 'step' on its southern edge, and was at least 1.20m long, 0.70m wide and around 1.30m deep, this being established through augering. Pit 487 contained five greyish brown, mid-brown and yellow grey silty sands and clays, and these produced just two sherds of medieval pottery, one of 12th-century date, and numerous fragments of animal bone, with the majority coming from the primary fill 569. The bone included cattle horncores, skull fragment and foot bones again, but these were probably derived from pit 575 rather than representing a second phase of tanning activity. The stone-packed post setting 514 may have been associated with pit 487.

The whole area then seems to have been levelled with deposit 408, a mid-brown sandy silt up to 0.42m thick that sealed all of the existing pits and the post-setting. This contained some animal bone, slag, hearth bottoms, hammerscale and 98 sherds of medieval pottery ranging in date from the 10th to 11th centuries to the 14th to 15th centuries. Other finds included copper and iron fragments and a small quantity of residual Roman pottery. Layer 409 was a mid-brownish orange sand that did not produce any finds, but this was probably another levelling deposit.

Late medieval/post-medieval

The subsequent phases of activity were stratigraphically distinct from the preceding medieval phases, and may have been late medieval or post-medieval in date, although no artefacts were found to confirm any post-15th-century activity in the area.

Deposit 408 was cut by a series of features. Cut 433 was subrounded in plan and 0.66m long, 0.54m wide and up to 1.44m deep, with near vertical sides and a rounded, concave base. Its mid-grey silty primary fill 603 was succeeded by fill 432, a mid-orange sand containing frequent limestone rubble and cobbles that also contained a sherd of 14th to 15th-century pot and copper alloy slag. This feature may have been a pit, or a particularly large and deep post-hole with packing. Cuts 412 and 414 were two subrounded post-holes up to 0.36m long, 0.30m wide and 0.20m deep, both with quite steep sides and rounded, concave bases. Their mid-brownish grey silty sand fills contained animal bone, iron slag and a few sherds of 12th to 14th-century pottery.

These features were sealed by the deposition of 451 across the whole trench, a layer of dark greyish brown sandy silt that contained abundant charcoal and sherds of 12th to 15th-century pottery. The final phase of activity consisted of two post-holes (431 and 418), more irregular features up to 0.39m deep with moderately steep sides and irregular bases, and whose brownish grey silty sand fills contained 11th to 15th-

century pottery and an iron fragment. Rubble deposit 005 was associated with the modern levelling of the area prior to the construction of the cinema.

Table 14. Summary of finds from Trench 17

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	69
Medieval pottery	214
Iron objects	4
Copper objects	1
Animal bone	451

Trench 18 (Fig. 19)

Trench 18 was located near the centre of the Site, partly within the footprint of the demolished cinema. It was 1.50m long and 1.40m wide, and after cinema demolition the top of the trench lay at 13.81m OD. Archaeological deposits were identified at *c.* 13.42m OD. This trench was only excavated to a limited depth due to a change in the structural plans to the building, with the base of the trench at *c.* 13m OD.

Summary

At least eighteen archaeological contexts were recorded, consisting of several layers, two walls and five discrete features all likely to be medieval or post-medieval in date. Augering was attempted to try and ascertain the full depth of deposits below the base of the trench, but this only went down a further 0.35m before stony deposits were encountered.

No natural undisturbed subsoil was encountered in this trench. The contractors poured concrete directly on top of the medieval archaeology.

Romano-British

The earliest deposits 787 and 792 were identified by auguring through the base of the trench, and these consisted of mottled orange clayey sand and mottled dark brown and orange clayey silt respectively. A sherd of early 3rd century pottery from 792 may indicate that Romano-British activity was present below the excavated levels, although this was probably residual in a later context as a sherd of 14th to 15th-century pot was also recovered from this layer.

Medieval/post-medieval

The earliest excavated feature in this trench was a north-east to south-west aligned limestone wall 767, double-faced with a rubble core and with two to three courses of

stonework surviving. It was at least 1.50m long and up to 0.40m wide. The wall might have been associated with 770, a stone surface formed by subangular limestone slabs and cobbles that was at least 0.70m long, 0.57m wide and up to 0.08m thick. These were laid on top of deposit 775, a dark brown clayey silt with red clay patches. A sherd of pottery is recorded as having been found in this context, but this is missing from the finds catalogue and is missing from the Site archive.

A single post-hole 784 was also identified that may relate to this phase of activity, and this was a subsquare feature 0.34m long, 0.22m wide and 0.16m deep with quite steep sides and an uneven base. It was filled with 783, a mottled brownish orange clayey silt that contained frequent charcoal, small pieces of iron slag and burnt bone, although these are not listed in the finds catalogue and are missing from the archive. This deposit had spread out from the post-hole, and abutted the (inner?) north-west face of wall 767. The wall, the post-hole and these deposits either formed part of a medieval or earlier post-medieval building, or more likely a boundary wall and associated yard surfaces.

Subsequently, two layers (762 and 737) were deposited that covered stone surface 770 and abutted wall 767, and these consisted of a dark orange brown clay and a mottled orange brown clay respectively. Layer 737 may have been the same as layer 759. A single sherd of early 14th to 15th century pottery was recovered from 762, along with animal bone fragments. These deposits may represent surfaces or makeup layers associated with remodelling of the building, followed by the construction of wall 734, on the same alignment as wall 767 and built up against the earlier surviving courses. This second later wall, made of roughly dressed limestone blocks and at least 0.44m or two courses thick, could not be fully exposed and excavated. It was bonded by a pinkish grey mortar (735).

These two limestone walls (Plate 13) did not apparently continue into Trench 15 to the north-east, but very similar structures on the same alignment were identified in Trench 24 to the south-west.

Cutting clay layer 737 was feature 753, a small subrounded post-hole 0.27m long, at least 0.12m wide and 0.18m deep, with steep, near vertical sides and a flat base.

Modern

Sealing layer 737 and filling post-hole 753 was deposit 738, a dark blackish brown compact clay that yielded animal bone and one sherd of residual 12th-century pottery. This probable makeup layer was below but perhaps associated with 755, a possible layer or wall of limestone blocks one course thick and again orientated north-east to south-west, but only a small part of this was exposed within Trench 18. This could equally have been a rubble deposit, however, and in section S. 270 it is much less convincing as a structure. Layer 738 seemed to abut and overlie a ceramic drain pipe (736) that was laid across layer 737, in a shallow cut that was not numbered on Site. The area was then covered with a layer of modern slag and industrial residue.

Table 15. Summary of finds from Trench 18

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	1
Medieval pottery	4
Animal bone	14

Trench 19 (Fig. 20)

Trench 19 was located at the north-western edge of the site, within the footprint of the demolished cinema and immediately south-west of Trench 16. The trench was 1.00m long and 1.20m wide, and after demolition the modern ground surface lay at 13.45m OD. Excavation of this trench revealed a deep cellar associated with the former cinema building, with brick walls and deep concrete foundations that would have removed any archaeological deposits within its footprint. One section behind the cellar wall was recorded, which had a maximum depth of 1.5m, and natural undisturbed subsoil was at *c.* 12.15m OD.

Summary

The uppermost deposits were identical to those recorded in Trench 16. Eleven archaeological contexts were exposed in this small section (S. 197). Some of these appeared to be Romano-British surface layers, possibly the same as those seen in Trench 16 associated with the Roman building.

Romano-British

Some of the earliest archaeological deposits seemed to comprise a series of up to twelve thin clayey silt and silt layers, some associated with lenses of ash and charcoal. These probably represented surfaces, possibly even internal floors of buildings. Many may have been contiguous with those recorded in Trench 16, but as the trenches were not open concurrently this could not be established. Two sherds of late 1st to 2nd-century pottery were found in layers 664 and 656. No clear cut and/or structural features were identified, however. The final layer in this sequence was 467, tentatively identified as a continuation of the midden deposit from Trench 16 where it was dated to the mid-2nd century (see above).

Post-Roman and modern

Deposit 485 was tentatively identified as a continuation of a post-Roman layer from Trench 16, and deposit 323 was identified as a continuation of a modern layer from Trench 16.

Table 16. Summary of finds from Trench 19

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	2

Trench 20 (Fig. 21)

Trench 20 was located near the centre of the Site, partly within the footprint of the demolished cinema. It was 2.20m long and 1.40m wide, and the top of the trench after cinema demolition lay at 13.00m OD. Archaeological levels were identified at *c.* 12.91m OD and natural undisturbed subsoil was recorded at 12.11mOD.

Summary

Trench 20 had a cellar from the front of the cinema area partly cutting through it, to a maximum depth of 1.50m. The demolition works revealed the top of a well (at 13m OD) which had been directly covered by a cinema wall. The section that was exposed behind the brick cellar wall was recorded, and the features in the trench were half sectioned and later machined through to the depths required.

Twenty-one archaeological contexts were recorded, including layers, a wall, a well and five discrete features including a pit and post-holes.

Romano-British

Deposit 061 was an orange yellow sand containing frequent charcoal flecks, probably an original ground surface that may have been subject to reworking and/or trampling, as recorded elsewhere on the Site. This was cut by a single post-hole (062), visible in section only and 0.10m wide and 0.26m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. Its dark grey clayey sand fill did not produce any finds.

The post-hole was sealed by a sequence of four deposits, consisting of a dark orangey red silty sand (064), a dark reddish brown silty sand (065), a mid-orange brown sand (066) and a mottled light to mid-grey brown clayey silt (067) up to 0.50m thick, that appeared to have had a recess or step cut into it during the construction of the cellar. This layer also produced two sherds of late 1st to early 2nd-century pottery. These were probably all makeup or levelling layers, and although tentatively assigned to the Romano-British period, some could have been medieval in date.

Medieval

These deposits were sealed by 070, a layer of dark brown silty sand that contained a sherd of 14th to 15th century pot in addition to residual Roman sherds and a fragment of Roman tile. This layer was cut by two features. Pit 248 was rounded in plan and at least 0.53m long, 0.47m wide and 0.29m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Its primary fill 299 was a mottled mid-greenish grey clayey silt that was probably derived in part from the surrounding soil. Fill 247 was a mid-grey brown clayey sand

with red patches and a single pot sherd, and fill 246 a dark brown clayey silt containing frequent large charcoal lumps and flecks, in addition to animal bone and sherds of 15th to 16th century pottery. The original purpose of this pit is unknown. Post-hole 250 was ovoid in plan, and 0.11m long, 0.10m wide and 0.30m deep, with relatively gentle sides and a gently concave base. Its single dark reddish brown sandy silt fill did not contain any finds. Both these cut features were probably truncated.

Post-medieval

Well cut 265 was dug through the medieval and Romano-British deposits, and was a subcircular feature approximately 2.40m in diameter and at least 2.50m deep, although it was augered to a depth of a further 0.35m without establishing the bottom. The well was only partially exposed in Trench 20. The stone lining 267 consisted of roughly hewn, unmortared sandstone blocks, forming a central shaft *c.* 0.95m across. The backfill of the construction cut (266) contained animal bone, clay tobacco pipe fragments and 14th to 17th-century pottery. The loose rubble inside the upper part of the well shaft (300) could not be excavated as the feature was immediately adjacent to the partly demolished cinema building, but it included coal and building debris and the well was probably deliberately backfilled prior to the construction of the cinema. Modern brick rubble 301 was deposited over and around the well, and some of the brick footings of the cinema were actually mortared onto the well lining.

Table 17. Summary of finds from Trench 20

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	17
Medieval pottery	26
Ceramic building material	10
Clay tobacco pipe	4
Animal bone	42

Trench 21 (Fig. 22)

Trench 21 was located in the centre of the Site, partially within the footprint of the cinema and adjacent to a partly demolished but still upstanding wall of that structure. It was also within an area that formed the rear building of a shop. The trench was 2.60m long and 2.00m wide, and the trench surface level after cinema demolition was 13.95m OD. Archaeological deposits were first identified at *c.* 13.65m OD. The trench was not bottomed, and excavation ceased at approximately 12.35m OD. Natural subsoil was tentatively identified at a depth of *c.* 12.45m OD.

Summary

This trench contained 73 archaeological contexts, including numerous layers and at least 23 discrete features. Romano-British layers and cut features were identified, in addition to medieval features including a wall, a pit and post-holes and stake-holes, as well as post-medieval layers, pits and floor surfaces.

Romano-British

Deposit 710 was a mid-orange brown clayey gravel that may have represent a reworked or trampled subsoil deposit, as recorded elsewhere on the Site. Layer 698 was an orange red clayey sand containing two late 1st to early 2nd century pot sherds, three pieces of animal bone and a fragment of daub. This was probably similar to 710. It was not possible to establish any relationship between these deposits and a series of other layers that were early in the stratigraphic sequence, although 710 and 698 may have predated many of them. Layer 709 was a mid-brown compacted pebble surface that contained animal bone fragments, two pieces of daub with wattle impressions and a fragment of a copper rod. This may have formed an external yard surface, or the internal floor of a building. Layer 704 was a mid-brown silt with large stone inclusions that was at least 0.13m thick, and this contained animal bone and sherds of 2nd-century amphorae and pottery, the latter including a *tazze* sherd. It may have been a deliberate dump of material. This was apparently cut by 706, a shallow feature seen in section only which was 0.18m wide and 0.05m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. This may have been the truncated bottom of a post-hole. Its single dark grey black clayey silt fill did not yield any finds. Layer 714 was a greyish green brown clayey silt that contained no finds. This may have been a floor surface.

The earliest cut feature was a shallow gully or pit (1079) which appeared to be on a roughly north-west to south-east alignment, cutting through earlier deposits 709 and 714. Its full extent was not clear, but it was at least 0.80m wide and 0.15m deep, and its single mottled grey and mid-brown clayey silt fill (711) contained 22 sherds of early 2nd century amphora (see Williams, below) and two pieces of daub. The area then seems to have been levelled by the deposition of layer 697, a dark grey or black clayey silt with ashy lenses that contained a further 40 sherds of amphora, fragments of daub and animal bone, and small pieces of iron slag that were recovered from the palaeo-environmental samples. Some of this material may have been derived from midden deposits. Layer 700 was probably also a levelling deposit, and this was a mid-reddish brown stony silt deposit that produced contained six amphora sherds and a few pieces of daub. It sealed the fill of gully 1079.

On top of deposit 697 was layer 699, a layer of 101 amphora sherds (see Williams, below) forming a surface, hard standing or post-pad, which also produced a cremated human pelvis fragment (Plate 14). Also above layer 697 was deposit 673, a mottled red and pale grey clay that contained mid to late 2nd-century pottery including mortaria and samian sherds and a 1st-century AD coin, but also three sherds of 12th to

14th-century pot. It is not clear if these were intrusive, introduced into this deposit by medieval activity and root disturbance, or if this deposit was medieval with residual Romano-British finds. It had a red, possibly heat-affected patch on its upper interface.

Roman/medieval

Perhaps associated with some of this activity, or post-dating it, was a roughly right-angled section of walling (685), formed by clay-bonded roughly hewn limestone blocks and large river cobbles, aligned north-east to south-west for at least 1.35m, and with a shorter north-west to south-east orientated return at least 0.50m long. It was up to 0.44m wide, and survived in places to a height of at least six courses. Seven sherds of Dressel 20 amphora were found incorporated into this wall structure, which was only faced on its 'internal', south-western side (Plate 15).

Structure 685 was set within construction cut 684, at least 2.05m long, 1.00m wide and 0.65m deep. This cut clearly truncated layers 700 and 673. It was not fully bottomed, but on the south-western side of the walling it was filled by deposit 708, a mid-brownish orange clay and deposit 707, a compact, mottled orange blue clay with greenish patches. These two layers were separated by a thin lens of blue clay. Above 707 was fill 701, a layer of red clayey silt that contained large lumps of charcoal and fragments of animal bone, including jaws, as well as a sherd of 2nd-century pottery. This also represented deliberate backfill of the cut. On the south-western side of the wall, deposits 1078 and 680 were layers of pink sand and dark red sand respectively, that were also backfill within construction cut 684. Only 680 produced finds, a few animal bone fragments and a sherd of Romano-British pottery. Layer 645, a brownish orange silty sand, may also have been a fill within cut 684, although its relationship to wall 685 is by no means clear in section – it is more likely that it lay within later cut 602. This deposit contained sherds of 13th to 15th-century pottery. Deposit 652 appeared to overlie the wall and the fills of cut 684, and this was a mixed yellowish grey clay with sandy patches, but did not produce any finds.

The exact nature of structure/wall 685 is unclear. It was interpreted on Site as being part of a 'keyhole-shaped' flue or oven, with the pink and red sand deposits (1078 and 680) indicating that they were affected by heat. Yet these deposits lay 'outside' of the structure. There were no indications of burning *in situ*, however, nor any significant quantities of charcoal or ash in the deposits 'within' the structure except in deposit 701, likely to have been a dump of refuse material from elsewhere. The backfill deposits 1078 and 680 may have been derived from elsewhere, and their colour may have been partly derived from the natural subsoil and mineralisation, rather than any burning. The interim report suggested that this feature was a stone-lined, subdivided pit, with different activities or processes undertaken in the two 'compartments', one with a clay lining (707). It is more likely that this was indeed a keyhole-shaped oven or flue, perhaps with a stoking pit next to it. Either it was never used, however, or all traces of *in situ* heating were later removed. Layer 707 might have been an earlier

internal floor surface, which its colour and texture might support. The space within the structure was then backfilled with disuse/dump deposits such as 701.

The date of this structure is also contentious. With the exception of layer 645, none of the contexts immediately associated with it produced anything other than Romano-British artefacts. Although these could of course have been residual, it is odd that no later pottery was found in the associated deposits, though deposits that were fills in a later pit cutting across this feature did produce many medieval finds. The only layer possibly associated with the wall that did produce such finds (645) had a rather ambiguous relationship with 685. The construction cut 684 did, however, truncate deposits 700 and 673. It is thus far from certain if this was an oven or flue or even part of a building, and if it was later Roman or medieval in date.

The area then seems to have been covered by layer 669, a mottled mid-brown and olive stony silt that contained mid to late 2nd-century pottery including part of a samian inkwell, amphora sherds, Romano-British tile fragments, animal bone and an iron nail.

Medieval

A series of deposits across the area were more securely medieval in date. Layer 649, a brown clayey silt, contained 10th to 11th-century Stamford Ware pottery, in addition to 12th to 14th-century sherds, a copper alloy fragment and some small pieces of iron slag. A small lens of black ashy silt in the upper part of this deposit contained a copper alloy fragment. This lens may have accumulated in a slight hollow, or might have been the fill of a shallow, truncated post-hole. Also above 649, deposit 650 was a mottled olive green and brown clayey silt that contained some animal bone fragments and many sherds of 12th to 14th-century pottery, including Lincolnshire Shell Tempered wares (see Cumberpatch, below). These two similar layers probably represented dumps of material as makeup or levelling deposits. Layers 637 and 633 were two mid-orange brown and mid to dark brown clayey silts, the latter containing 13th to 15th-century pottery and a residual Roman sherd, animal bone, an iron fragment and a copper alloy fragment. These deposits, and perhaps layers 669 and 673 (see above), were probably medieval makeup or levelling dumps.

Pit 577 cut through deposits 633 and 649, and this was a large, probably subcircular feature at least 1.10m long and 0.54m wide. It was not bottomed, but was at least 0.78m deep. Its two silty fills (607 and 595) were green tinged in colour, perhaps indicating a cassy or organic component to them, and they contained limestone fragments, animal bone and sherds of 13th to 15th-century pottery. Upper fill 578 was a dark grey or black clayey silt with very frequent lumps of coal and charcoal, and this deposit also produced animal bone and numerous sherds of 14th to 15th and 15th to 16th-century pottery. Interestingly, a sherd of residual (13th to 14th century) Hallgate A ware from fill 578 cross-fitted with a similar sherd deposited in post-hole 580 in Trench B (see Cumberpatch below).

This activity was followed by a major truncation episode, represented by cut 682, at least 2.40m long and 0.50m deep. The full extent and purpose of this cut is not clear, but it may have been dug as a robbing episode, and seems to have removed much of the upper masonry associated with structure 685. Deposit 645 may well have formed within it. Fill 652 was a mixed yellow grey sandy clay with sandy patches, and this contained frequent charcoal flecks but no finds. Fill 653 was a light greenish yellow clay, with animal bone and sherds of pottery spanning the 13th to 15th centuries. Fill 654 was a thin layer of mid-brown sandy silt that did not produce any finds, and 619 a brownish grey sandy clay. A copper alloy fastener or clasp is recorded as having come from this deposit, but this is not listed in the finds catalogue, and is missing from the Site archive. Deposit 1077 was a mottled mid-orange brown clayey silty sand with frequent limestone fragments, but its relationship with layer/fill 652 was not clear. Fill 597 was an olive yellow clay that did not contain any finds.

The area then seems to have been the focus for a series of cut features. Layers 597 and 633 were cut by a series of stake-holes and post-holes (557, 558, 559, 630, 631, 636 and 638), and these were subsquare and rounded features up to 0.12m long or in diameter and 0.20m deep, generally tapering to concave bases. Only 638 was wider, at 0.30m, and this may have been the truncated base of a post-hole. Their brownish grey (557, 558 and 559) or dark grey black (630, 631, 636 and 638) clayey silt fills produced some animal bone fragments, but no dateable finds. They did not form a clearly recognisable pattern, although a circular arrangement can perhaps be discerned. Cut 602 was a shallow gully or beam slot terminal at least 0.60m long and 0.20m wide, and 0.10m deep. Its fill 601 was a brownish grey clay that contained two sherds of residual 13th to 14th-century pottery. Cut 600 was a shallow scoop only 0.08m deep, and filled with a reddish orange burnt deposit that might have been a hearth, or some form of *in situ* burning. On top of deposit 595 and 649 was a short stretch of masonry (644), consisting of one short surviving unmortared course of limestone blocks and smaller fragments, 0.90m long and 0.68m wide, and possibly orientated north-west to south-east. This wall fragment or post base was recorded in plan, and it incorporated fragments of animal bone and sherds of residual 12th to 13th-century pottery. It may be that wall 644, hearth or scoop 600 and the stakeholes all formed part of a late medieval structure, even a building, or were features external to one.

It is possible that feature 602 was recut by 640, a shallow and irregular feature mostly seen in section but up to 0.60m long and 0.10m deep, and filled with 639, a mottled reddish brown and orange clay. This may simply be a deposit interface rather than a true cut, however.

Pit 646 was subcircular in plan and at least 1.20m long, 0.90m wide and up to 0.60m deep, with steep sides and a flattish but sloping base. Its two sandy silt fills only produced one sherd of residual 12th-century pot, and three sherds of residual Romano-British pottery.

Post-medieval

Layer 648 may then have been deposited across part of the area, and this was a greyish brown clayey silt. It produced no finds, and although described as a 'slag layer' on the original section drawing, no slag is actually recorded as coming from it. This layer was then apparently cut by 563, a broad, subsquare feature at least 1.40m long, 1.23m wide and 0.35m deep, and with a possible lining or lumps of clay along its base. Animal bone and sherds of 15th to 17th-century pottery were found in its dark brown and black clayey silt fill. The pit may have been designed to retain liquid of some sort, before being backfilled with refuse.

Layers 627 and 1076 probably both represent slightly different deposits within one overall levelling or makeup process, and contained frequent coal and charcoal fragments. This was cut by pit 566, a subsquare feature at least 0.70m long, 0.35m wide and 0.85m deep, with near vertical sides and a flattish base. Its lower fills 732/733 and 568 were brownish silts that contained animal bone including one fish bone, a stamped tile that was not retained for some reason, an iron nail and sherds of 16th to 17th-century pottery, in addition to residual 12th to 14th-century sherds. The upper fill 567 produced large quantities of coal and charcoal, in addition to shellfish remains, animal bone and pottery of 17th to 18th-century date, as well as residual medieval material.

Modern

Layer 1076 was then truncated by the cut of an early modern ceramic drain, with an unusually undercut edge, and this was succeeded by a series of early modern makeup and rubble layers, and the footings of the cinema building itself.

Table 18. Summary of finds from Trench 21

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	384
Medieval pottery	174
Ceramic building material	42
Roman Coin	1
Copper	7
Iron	1
Glass	1
Animal bone	185

Trench 22 (Fig. 23)

This trench was located on the eastern edge of the Site, just to the south-west of Area X4 (Trench A). It was 3.00m long and 2.90m wide, and was excavated to an average overall depth of 1.40m, with a slot or sondage down one side of the trench a further 0.4m. The trench surface level after cinema demolition was at 13.35m OD.

Archaeological deposits were first encountered at *c.* 13.00m OD, with the natural orange sand subsoil at 11.6m OD.

Summary

This trench contained 42 archaeological contexts, including deposits and at least ten discrete features. There were pits, post-holes and a possible beam slot or gully from Romano-British activity, medieval deposits and structural remains, and post-medieval deposits and a well. All the archaeological features cutting through the subsoil were excavated before the concrete was poured into the trench.

Romano-British

Deposit 368 was a light yellow orange silty sand up to 0.22m thick, and deposit 360 was a light orange brown silty sand up to 0.20m thick, the latter containing occasional bone fragments and four sherds of late 1st to mid-2nd-century AD pottery, including a sherd from an unguent vessel (see Leary, below), and a tuyère fragment with slag adhering to it. It is likely that these two layers represented reworked Romano-British soil horizons, similar to deposits encountered in other trenches across the Site. These were sealed by 283, a layer of dark brownish grey clayey silt up to 0.15m thick containing frequent charcoal flecks, bone fragments, Roman glass bottle fragments, a copper alloy rod and 2nd-century pottery. Although described on Site as a buried topsoil, it is more likely to have been a deliberate dump or levelling deposit.

These layers were truncated by a series of cut features. Cut 333 was a subsquare pit at least 0.80m wide, 0.70m wide and 0.50m deep, with very steep sides and a flattish base. Its primary fill 369 was a light orange brown silty sand dumped into the pit, and succeeded by deposit 334, a mid-orange brown sandy silt containing bone fragments and sherds of Romano-British pottery, although the latter are not listed in the finds catalogue and are missing from the Site archive. Within the base of this pit, post-hole 335 was identified, and this was subrounded in plan, 0.30m long, 0.22m wide and 0.15m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. Its single mid-orange brown sandy silt fill contained a single sherd from a Trier-type beaker dated to the 3rd-century AD (see Leary, below). The excavator, however, suggested that a post pipe with packing stones may have existed above the post-hole cut, but this was not recognised until pit 333 was excavated. It is therefore possible that this post-hole was a later, intrusive feature into an earlier pit.

Although unclear in plan, in section pit 333 was seen to be truncated by cut 337, a probable pit at least 0.60m long, 0.45m wide and 0.42m deep. Its single mid-grey brown clayey silt fill 338 is recorded as having produced a few sherds of Romano-British pottery, though these are not listed in the finds catalogue and are missing from the Site archive. Pit 33 was also truncated by cut 372, a rectilinear or rectangular feature orientated north-east to south-west, and at least 1.44m long and 0.26m wide, and up to 0.38m deep. It had steep sides dropping to a flat but gently sloping base. Its single mid-greyish brown sand silt fill contained two sherds of late 1st to early 2nd-century pottery, and also two iron nails, although the latter do not seem to have been retained, and are missing from the finds catalogue and the Site archive. Although it is possible that this feature was the beam slot for a Romano-British timber building, as the excavator suggested, in section it is more like the base of a subrectangular pit. Post-holes 367 and 364 may have been linked with this feature, and they were subrounded in plan and up to 0.25m long, 0.23m wide and 0.11m deep. Post-hole 364 cut the edges of post-hole 367 and pit 372, and the greyish black sandy silts of the two post-holes (366 and 363) each produced a small sherd of Romano-British pottery, only one identified as probably of late 1st to mid-2nd-century date.

Medieval

The Romano-British features and layers were all sealed by deposit 257, a mid-greyish brown sandy silt up to 0.35m thick that contained animal bone fragments and numerous sherds of predominantly 14th-century pottery, in addition to residual Romano-British sherds. This may represent a medieval topsoil or ploughsoil, as suggested by the excavator, but as such 'buried soils' rarely survive in an urban context (and are normally extremely difficult to identify with any certainty, without the use of soil micromorphology), as with layer 283 it is more likely that this deposit was a deliberate levelling episode.

Layer 257 was truncated by cut 259, the foundation trench of a wall. The cut was aligned north-east to south-west for at least 1.24m, with a right-angled, north-west to south-east return 0.90m long. It was up to 0.42m wide and 0.10m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Only one foundation course of the wall footings survived (260), a series of angular limestone fragments, but most of the structure seemed to have been completely robbed out, although no distinction was made on Site between the two different stratigraphic episodes of wall construction and wall robbing. The backfill of this robbing episode was a mid-reddish brown sandy silt that did not produce any finds. The footings were presumably for a rectangular medieval building, and may have been associated with layers 254 and 255, two irregular patches of limestone fragments and cobbles less than 0.005m thick that may have been external yard surfaces. Neither yielded any finds, however. Deposit 256 was a light reddish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks that may have represented another form of surface or floor. Its straight north-eastern edge was broadly parallel to the line of the wall footings, and may have originally respected a timber fenceline or other structure.

Deposit 253 partially overlay the robbed wall footings, and was a light orange yellow silty sand, probably relating to the demolition and abandonment of the building. Up to 0.24m thick, it contained small quantities of 13th to 15th-century pottery. This had an uncertain relationship with deposit 220, a mid-reddish brown clayey silt up to 0.22m thick that contained numerous limestone fragments and cobbles and pottery ranging from the 12th to 15th centuries in date, in addition to residual Romano-British sherds. This was likely to have been a demolition and/or levelling deposit.

Post-medieval and modern

Layers 253 and 220 were sealed by 219, an olive brown clayey silt up to 0.52m thick containing medieval pottery of 14th to 15th century date, in addition to 16th to 17th-century sherds. Glass recorded from this deposit was not listed in the finds catalogue and is missing from the Site archive. This layer was truncated by feature 281, the subcircular construction cut of a well that was probably originally *c.* 2.40m in diameter, although less than half of it was exposed in Trench 22. The lining 221 consisted of angular and subangular limestone slabs laid horizontally in rough unbonded courses (Plate 16). This formed a well shaft approximately 1.20m across. The backfill deposits of the construction cut (282 and 362) were sandy gravels and silts that contained 12th to 15th-century pottery, with an upper backfill or intrusive deposit 361 producing a sherd from a later 19th or early 20th century Keiller's Marmalade jar, this being the Dundee-based family firm of Alexander Keiller (1889-1955), the first major excavator of Avebury. Deposit 222, the backfill of the well shaft, was a mixed loose sand and silt deposit with sandstone slabs and brick rubble, that yielded 18th to 19th-century pottery as well as residual medieval sherds. A series of rubble layers (370, 082, 005) were demolition deposits, or makeup/levelling deposits for the construction of the cinema.

Table 19. Summary of finds from Trench 22

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	30
Medieval& post-med pottery	166
Ceramic building material	8
Clay tobacco pipe	1
Copper	1
Glass	2
Animal bone	23

Trench 23 (Fig. 24)

This trench was located on the eastern edge of the Site, south-west of Trench 22 and north-east of Trench B. It was 2.25m long and 2.00m wide, and was excavated to an average overall depth of 0.80m, with a slot dug through one feature going down a further 0.50m. The trench surface level after cinema demolition was at 13.25m OD. The top of the archaeological deposits were encountered at *c.* 13.10m OD, and natural subsoil was recorded at approximately 12.20m OD.

Summary

This trench contained 46 archaeological contexts, comprising numerous layers and at least 18 discrete cut features. As this trench was not excavated to the same depth as many of the other trenches no Romano-British features were encountered, although a layer that contained only Roman pottery on the surface was revealed on the base of the trench. A medieval surface, a late medieval ditch or flue and post-medieval cut features, surfaces and structural remains were also recorded.

Unfortunately, this was another trench where the contractors poured concrete directly on top of the remaining archaeology.

Romano-British

The earliest recorded deposit in Trench 23 was 723, a layer of dark blackish grey clayey silt that was at least 0.30m thick, although it was mostly unexcavated. It produced four sherds of Romano-British pottery, not closely dateable but probably of 2nd-century date. This might have been a Romano-British occupation deposit perhaps originally derived from midden material, or the pot sherds may have been residual in a later post-Roman abandonment context.

Medieval

Deposits 718/722/824 were a series of light orange brown and greyish brown sandy clays, clayey silts and silty sands up to 0.40m thick that contained lenses of pink sand, limestone fragments, cobbles, occasional charcoal and animal bone, and sherds of 13th to 14th as well as 15th to 16th-century pottery. Pottery recorded on Site from layer 824 was not listed in the finds catalogue, however. These layers probably represent late medieval makeup or levelling deposits. They were partly overlain by 724, a mid-brownish grey sandy silt with frequent pebbles, cobbles, mortar and brick or tile fragments that formed a cobbled surface up to 0.05m thick. Romano-British pottery and 13th to 14th-century sherds were recovered from this layer, all of this material likely to be residual. This may have been an external yard surface. Deposit 715 was a mid-greyish brown clayey silt that overlay this surface, and this contained bone fragments, copper alloy slag, part of a copper alloy sheet, an iron object that was possibly the looped handle of a pair of shears, 15th to 16th-century pottery and residual Romano-British and 13th to 14th-century sherds.

Post-hole 822 cut some of the levelling deposits, although due to later truncation its exact stratigraphic relationship was not clear. It was subrounded in plan, and 0.37m long, 0.34m wide and 0.32m deep, with steep sides and a tapered, concave base. Its mid-greyish brown clayey silt fill 721 contained large limestone fragments that were probably packing stones, in addition to animal bone and 13th to 14th-century pottery. A 13th to 14th-century Whiteware sherd from this fill was extremely similar to one from deposit 253 in Trench 22, which also contained 15th-century pottery. Post-hole 822 may have been associated with post-hole 818, another subrounded feature 0.72m long, 0.50m wide and 0.55m deep, with initially gently sloping sides then dropping vertically to a flat base. A post-pipe 0.18m wide was visible in section, and the post appeared to have been removed rather than rotting *in situ*. The mid-greyish brown post-pipe fill 819 did not yield any finds, but the main posthole produced a 13th to 14th-century sherd, in addition to large packing stone.

These two post-holes were on opposite sides of cut 823, an irregular but broadly rectilinear feature at least 2.00m long, 1.10m wide and 1.02m deep. Although it was not bottomed, augering established that it was at least 1.32m deep. It had an irregular terminal, and steep sides. One of its lower fills 894 was a mid-brownish grey clayey silt that did not produce any finds. This was below 892, a dark reddish brown silt that contained lumps of decayed wood perhaps derived from timbers lining the bottom of the cut. Fill 891 above this was a light yellowish brown clay silt with vertically set limestone fragments possibly forming the remains of a stone lining, and containing animal bone fragments, marine shells, an iron bar and sherds of earlier medieval pottery. Above 891 was fill 893, a dark blackish grey clayey silt that contained frequent charcoal. These deposits may all have been associated with the original function of this feature, whatever this might have been.

Fill 825 was a dark brownish grey clayey silt containing charcoal, coal fragments and ash, and was possibly the result of a single rapid backfilling event. It did not yield any finds, but above it was fill 716, a dark brownish grey sandy silt that contained much coal and charcoal, in addition to some animal bone fragments, a copper alloy pin and 14th to 15th and 15th to 16th-century pottery. The uppermost fill 717 was a greyish black silty sand with more coal, charcoal, marine shell and 15th to 16th-century pottery, in addition to some residual earlier medieval material. Slag was also recorded, although it is not listed in the finds catalogue and is not in the Site archive. Although described as a possible flue in the Site records, there is no recorded evidence for *in situ* burning within cut 823, although of course the feature was not bottomed. Its original purpose must therefore remain uncertain.

Other features possibly associated with post-holes 822, 818 or feature 823 were 827 and 829, two small stake-holes that were both square in plan and up to 0.05 across and 0.30m deep, with dark brown clayey silt fills and traces of decayed wood. Fill 828 within 827 contained some slag used as packing, and this stake-hole was only visible once part of the fill of post-hole 818 was excavated, perhaps suggesting it was

disturbed during the post removal episode there. The pairing of a single stake-hole with a post-hole is interesting, and suggests that all four features were once part of the same overall structure.

Post-medieval

A series of cut features then seem to have been dug across the area. Cut 926 truncated the upper part of feature 823, and was either a suboval pit or the rounded terminal of a gully or wall foundation trench. It was at least 0.55m long, 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill 696 was a light yellow brown sand that also contained pink sand, mortar and flat subangular limestone blocks, in addition to a single sherd of 17th-century pottery. Cut 925 was a broadly rectilinear feature at least 0.90m long and 0.75m wide, and up to 0.10m deep. Its creamy white silty sand fill 926 also contained mortar, cobbles, marine shell, animal bone and a single sherd of 16th to 17th-century pot. Its north-east and south-west extent could not be determined, and it may be that it was originally contiguous with 926, either forming part of the same truncated cut feature, or possibly just a slight depression along the top of earlier feature 823. Such an existing depression might have been utilised for wall footings, or may actually have subsequently resulted from the weight of a structure pressing down into the lower fills.

Cut 951 was another possible linear feature 0.87m long, at least 0.50m wide and up to 0.23m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill 689 was comprised of large cobbles and pinkish or greyish white mortar, and it produced two sherds of 14th to 16th-century pottery. This feature too may have formed structural footings, or a surface of some sort.

These features were then truncated by 688, a rectilinear cut at least 1.90m long, 0.80m wide and 0.25m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Apparently within this cut was 687, a small patch of limestone fragments and cobbles up to 0.10m thick. Above this was 681, a dump of dark greyish black silty sand containing coal, slag, hearth bottoms and hammerscale, clay pipe and 15th to 16th-century pottery. Also within cut 688 was 694, a brownish grey sandy silt containing some mortar and both 16th to 17th and 17th to 18th-century ceramics. Layers 681 and 694 were both succeeded by 668, a mid-orange brown stony silty sand that produced three iron nails and two metal pins, along with clay pipe fragments and sixteen sherds of pottery, although the latter are not listed in the finds catalogue and are missing from the Site archive. These fills may have been bedding layers for deposit 667, a spread of limestone fragments, cobbles and dressed limestone blocks with some mortar forming part of a metalled yard surface or path up to 0.08m thick.

Early modern/modern

This surface was truncated by feature 679, an irregular but roughly rectilinear cut orientated north-east to south-west, curving slightly to the west. This largely lay outside Trench 23, but was at least 1.95m long, 0.40m wide and 0.48m deep with

steep but irregular sides and an uneven but broadly flattish base. Its lower fill 719 was a dark brownish grey sandy silt, containing charcoal, coal, bone and a range of residual medieval and post-medieval pottery in addition to 18th and 19th-century finds. The upper fill 678 was a layer of limestone fragments, cobbles, gravel and mortar, in addition to some bone and post-medieval and 19th-century ceramics, including drain pipe fragments.

Another late truncation event was 692, a subrectangular or rectilinear cut at least 1.70m long, 0.30m wide and 0.45m deep. This may have been the cut of a foundation trench, and it truncated feature 679. Its main backfill 691 was a mid-greyish brown coarse sand with limestone fragments, cobbles and mortar. This contained 17th to 18th-century pottery, in addition to residual medieval sherds, but was probably 19th century in date. The light grey sandy silt fill 690 above this contained mortar, glass, an iron nail and more post-medieval pottery.

All of these features were overlain by a series of early modern levelling deposits and a cobbled surface, probably of later nineteenth century date, and then truncated by modern brick wall footings, probably a continuation of the wall recorded in Trench B.

Table 20. Summary of finds from Trench 23

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	12
Medieval & post-med pottery	172
Ceramic building material	5
Clay tobacco pipe	7
Copper	3
Iron	2
Animal bone	89

Trench 24 (Fig. 25)

Trench 24 was located near the centre of the Site, partly within the footprint of the demolished cinema, south-west of Trench 18 and between Trenches B and 21. The trench was 1.50m long and 1.45m wide, with the top of the trench at a level of 13.97m OD, following cinema demolition. Archaeological deposits were identified at *c.* 13.67m OD. This trench was not fully excavated due to a change in the structural design of the new building, and the base of the trench lay at *c.* 12.97m OD. Natural subsoil deposits were tentatively identified by auguring at 12.77mOD.

Summary

This trench contained 23 archaeological contexts, consisting of several deposits and at least five discrete features, all medieval or post-medieval in date, although some had been disturbed by tree roots. Some of the features recorded were probably contiguous with those in Trench 18. Once again, the contractors poured concrete directly on top of unexcavated archaeological deposits.

Medieval

Deposit 813 was a mid-orange brown sandy silt that was largely unexcavated, although augering established that it was at least 0.10m thick, and this work recovered three sherds of 11th to 12th century pottery from it. The nature and extent of this layer and its relationship with other deposits in the trench could not be clearly established. This layer did, however, appear to abut and thus post-date a limestone wall (796), which was orientated north-east to south-west, and consisted of at least five surviving courses of roughly hewn limestone blocks, bonded with a pinkish red sandy mortar. It was only partially exposed in Trench 24, but was at least 1.28m long, 0.44m wide and 0.60m high. This structure was on the same alignment as walls 767 and 734 in Trench 18 (see above), and may have formed part of the same building or boundary. The construction cut for this wall was not excavated, and no finds were recovered to date it directly.

Deposit 813 was cut by two subrounded post-holes (810 and 812) up to 0.40m long, 0.32m wide, both unexcavated but approximately 0.25m deep as suggested by augering. They were partially truncated by later cut 804 (see below), and neither produced any finds from the surface of their fills.

Post-medieval

Wall 796 was abutted by a series of dark brown, greyish brown and orange brown sandy silt deposits (807/808, 806, 805/826 and 801), the earliest of which (807) also sealed the fills of post-holes 810 and 812. Pottery recovered from 805, 806, 807 and 808 consisted of 15th to 16th and 16th to 17th-century wares, suggesting wall 796 was probably late medieval in date, and that these were post-medieval makeup or levelling layers.

These deposits were truncated by the foundation cut (804) for the footings of another limestone wall, oriented north-east to south-west. The footings were limestone rubble fragments with a pinkish or reddish brown sand bond or mortar (803), and the cut was also backfilled with 802, a mid-brown sandy silt. These two deposits produced pottery with a 15th to 17th-century date range.

This later structure seems to have been robbed by feature 800, a broadly rectilinear cut only recorded in section that followed the line of the wall. Its primary backfill deposit 799 was a greyish black sandy silt with slate and mortar fragments, and 798 was a very mixed brown, red and orange brown sandy silt containing a marble floor

fragment and pottery, although the latter is not listed in the finds catalogue and is missing from the Site archive.

Modern

The archaeological deposits were sealed by approximately 0.40m of modern concrete, demolition debris and hardcore, some of this probably associated with the construction of the cinema.

Table 21. Summary of finds from Trench 24

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	1
Medieval pottery	3
Post-medieval pottery	11

Trench 25 (Fig. 26)

This trench was located close to the High Street, to the north-east of Trench G. It was 2.10m long and 1.90m wide, and excavated to an average depth of 0.90m, and a maximum depth of 1.20m. The trench surface level after the demolition of the shop that once stood on this part of the Site was 13.75m OD.

Augering was used to ascertain the depth of archaeological deposits beneath the limit of excavation, and it was possible to auger down 1.05m on one side of the trench. A possible natural subsoil was reached at a depth of *c.* 11.84m OD, although a definite natural orange clean sand was not encountered at the limit of the auger.

Summary

This trench contained 95 archaeological contexts, comprising numerous layers and at least 18 discrete features. These included possible Romano-British deposits and structural features, medieval surfaces, walls and cut features, including evidence for copper working, and post-medieval layers and cut features. The stratigraphy was complex, and regrettably the written context sheets, stratigraphic matrix and the drawn sections and plans often do not match one another, and/or are incorrect. What has been proposed here is thus a ‘best fit’, more logical account of the evidence.

Unfortunately, there was considerable pressure from the developers and contractors to finish this trench, compounded by diesel being ‘accidentally’ spilled into the trench when the archaeologists were not on Site. Following this, concrete was poured directly on top of the archaeological deposits.

Romano-British

Deposit 1052 was the earliest layer recorded in Trench 25, and augering demonstrated that this was an orange brown silty sand with charcoal present in it, so it was perhaps a reworked subsoil similar to those encountered elsewhere on the Site. Above this were reddish brown and yellow orange silts (1051 and 1050), possibly makeup deposits for surfaces, with the dark grey silt 1049 possibly representing such a surface. Deposit 1048 was pale orange silty sand, and 1047 another grey silt and possible floor surface. Layer 1046 was an orange sandy silt, and another likely makeup deposit. Late 1st to early 2nd-century pottery was recovered from this layer.

Deposit 1037 was a spread of mixed orange red sandy gravel with large numbers of pebbles up to 0.04m thick, and this seems to have been a deliberately laid metallated surface, although it is not clear if this was an external yard or an internal floor. Most of it was not excavated and unfortunately it was badly damaged and disturbed by the developers before concrete pouring, but it did produce an iron fragment, a piece of Roman bottle glass and a late 1st to early 2nd-century pottery sherd. It appeared to peter out to the east, where there seemed to be a slight depression or wear hollow. The metallated surface was partly covered by a thin layer or lens of red sand, and then both it and posthole fill 1045 were also overlain by 1000/1032, a layer of grey silt up to 0.10m thick containing marine shells, bone fragments, copper alloy fragments and late 2nd to early 3rd-century ceramics, including sherds of samian and amphora. This may have been another floor surface or occupation layer, deposited within a wear hollow inside a building.

Layer 1000/1032 had a slightly ambiguous relationship with 979, the limestone footings of a wall, although it is most likely that wall 979 was bedded onto or slightly into 1000/1032. The wall survived to at least two courses in height (0.22m), and was at least 1.20m long and 0.44m wide. It was orientated approximately north-west to south-east, but the northern end was apparently robbed so its full extent was unclear, and it might have continued to the north-west, or turned at right-angles to the north-east (but see discussion of 998 below). Although there was no mortar or any other form of bonding, a dark brown or black silt that had accumulated between the stones, and this produced a sherd of late 2nd-century pottery. Wall 979 may have represented a replacement for or remodelling of an earlier timber structure. It might have been associated with deposit 1015/1031, a thin mixed layer of red and black compacted sands and silts up to 0.02m thick that contained 2nd-century pottery and a fragment of copper alloy sheeting. This could have been a contemporary surface.

On its south-western side, wall 979 was abutted by deposit 1014, a mottled orange and reddish brown sandy gravel up to 0.08m thick that yielded an iron object, although this is not listed in the finds catalogue. This layer was probably a makeup deposit. On the north-eastern side of wall 979 was 1033, a mid-brown and black mottled silt rich in charcoal that also contained animal bone fragments. Layer 1014

was overlain by 1009, a pale orange brown sandy gravel up to 0.10m thick, and 1022, a mixed and mottled orange red sand and black sandy silt that was likely to have been a dumped deposit containing wood fragments and late 1st to early 2nd-century pottery, these sherds probably residual.

These layers were succeeded by 1009, a pale orange brown gravel and 1007, a compact deposit of large pebbles forming a metallised surface, perhaps another external yard, and one which apparently respected the earlier stone wall 979. Layers 1009 and 1007 produced bone fragments and 2nd-century pottery. Samian was also recorded on Site from layer 1009, although this is not listed in the finds catalogue and is missing from the Site archive. A series of further thin layers were then laid down, consisting of a fine silt (978) containing charcoal alternated with compact orange brown sands and gravels (993, 956 and 994). It is likely that these layers represented several floor surfaces and/or makeup deposits or metallised surfaces respectively, again probably associated with a building.

Possibly contemporary with one or more of these resurfacing episodes was 1021, a black silt forming a rectilinear feature 0.14m wide, 0.07m deep and at least 0.42m long, on the same north-west to south-east axis as wall 979. This deposit contained lumps of rotted wood, several iron nails and pottery, although the nails and the pot are not listed in the finds catalogue and are missing from the Site archive. It is likely that this deposit represents a wooden beam slot that rotted in situ. Pink sand 1020 may have been packing for the timber within a wider (*c.* 0.30m) plank slot. It is not clear, however, if this slot actually cut layers such as 1009, 1007 and 1022, or was merely the impression left by the timber after it had decayed, and if some of these layers had once been laid up against it. The timber had almost certainly once abutted wall 979, although the exact relationship between them was removed by later cuts 941 and 998. This wooden structure may thus have been the timber half of a stone-footed wattle and daub timber building, a wooden addition to a slightly earlier stone building, or an external 'lean-to' structure.

On the north-eastern side of wall 979, deposit 995 respected and abutted the upstanding masonry of the wall. This mid-brown silt deposit contained frequent charcoal flecks and lumps, in addition to mid to late 2nd-century pottery including a burnt mortarium sherd, animal bone, stone tile, a stone counter and two iron nails, although the latter are not listed in the finds catalogue. This all suggests a demolition and/or abandonment deposit. A goose skull found in this deposit was probably actually intrusive from posthole 949 (see below).

These layers were then truncated by several different cut features, some probably representing another phase of remodelling or rebuilding. Cut 991 was a subrounded, shallow pit at least 0.94m long, 0.56m wide and up to 0.19m deep, with irregular edges and a flattish base. Its fill 976 was a brownish black silt with a patch of orange pink clay, perhaps from burning, and it also contained much charcoal, animal bone,

crucible fragments and non-ferrous slag, suggesting a dump or spread of burnt waste material from industrial processing. This was sealed by 932, a layer of mid-orange brown clayey silt with yellow and pink patches or mottles, and frequent pebbles. This contained bone, mid to late 2nd or early 3rd-century pottery including amphora, and iron objects including a socketed spearhead and a needle or bodkin (see Cool, below). These may represent discard from smithing activities.

In the Site context records and the interim trench report, it was suggested that cut 998 was a beam slot, with orange sand deposit 999 as its primary fill. The section drawing was by no means clear, but the plan suggests it is more likely that 999 was actually the primary fill of a robber cut of wall 979. This rectilinear cut was at least 1.00m long, 0.50m wide and 0.32m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Cut 998 was on a north-east to south-west alignment, and this suggests that wall footings 979 originally had a right-angled 'return' in this direction (see above). Upper fill 977 was a mixed orange sand and brown silt, but did not contain any finds. The relationship between this cut and layer 932 was unclear, but the deposit did seem to be cut by this feature. Another feature that probably truncated 932 was 1072, a rectilinear cut at least 1.90m long, 0.50m wide and up to 0.22m deep. This may have been partially robbing wall 979, although it seems to have been separate to cut 998. Its original extent was not recognised in plan, although in section (S. 340) cut 1072 appears to have truncated beam/beam slot 1021. It might even have originated higher up in the stratigraphic sequence. Its mixed mid-brown and orange silt and sand fill (982) contained a water vole jaw, and sherds of 2nd-century pottery.

Deposit 959 was a black, charcoal rich silt 0.05m thick that was probably a dump of hearth rakeout or industrial waste, and it contained bone and undiagnostic Romano-British pottery. The context sheet for layer 953 is missing from the archive, but it produced sherds of 2nd-century pottery. This in turn lay below 960, a mixed deposit of mid-brown silt and light orange sand that seemed to be a dump of material either overlying or slumped into the top of cut 1072. It contained oyster shell, animal bone, early 2nd-century pottery and iron nails, although the latter are not listed in the finds catalogue and are missing from the Site archive. This was overlain by 975, a mixed orange brown and grey silty sand up to 0.24m thick containing bone and late 2nd or early 3rd-century pottery. This probably represented a makeup or levelling episode, along with layers 953 and 960, perhaps filling in the hollow left by the partially robbed building.

There then seems to have been a phase of rebuilding, evidenced by the digging of post-holes 941, 947 and 949, the latter two truncating layer 975. Post-hole 941 was suboval in plan and 0.38m long, 0.32m wide and up to 0.28m deep, with initially quite gently sloping slopes falling away near vertically to a flat base. Its dark greyish brown clayey silt fill 939 contained bone, a black glass counter, and sherds of late 2nd-century pottery. Post-hole 947 was also ovoid in plan, and 0.40m long, 0.28m wide and up to 0.20m deep with steeply sloping sides and a gently concave base. Its grey

brown clayey silt fill 948/1045 produced significant quantities of charcoal, animal bone, an iron fragment, a glass bottle fragment and late 1st to early 2nd-century pottery. This feature had been recorded as post-hole 1044 when layer 1037 was excavated, but instead of being an early post-hole associated with this layer, it was more likely to have been the base of 947. Post-hole 949 was suboval in plan and 0.34m long, 0.22m wide and 0.36m deep, with initially gently sloping sides then falling steeply to a flat base. Its dark grey brown clayey silt fill 950/1067 yielded undiagnostic sherds of Romano-British pottery, and also contained animal bone including goose limb bone fragments and a complete goose skull and mandible. The complete goose skull found in lower deposit 995, however, was also likely to have come from the fill of this later feature (see above). The presence of two complete goose skulls is unusual.

These features may have had post-pipes and/or evidence for post removal episodes, although this were not recognised during the initial excavation of the features, but only when underlying layers were investigated, and lower parts of these post-holes were identified and excavated further. Post-hole 949 also seems to have been associated with a series of stones set around it that might have helped support an upright post, and on Site these were originally incorrectly drawn on section S. 338 as part of earlier wall 979. It is thus more likely that these were packing stones, although it is not clear if these were within a larger overall cut, and that 949 was not the full post-hole but rather just a post-pipe. The plans and sections do not match, unfortunately. These three post-holes did not form any coherent alignment, but their close spatial association and similarity of fills suggests that they all belonged to the same phase of activity. Moreover, they also appeared to have a close spatial relationship to earlier wall 979, and it is therefore possible that the earlier footings were re-used as part of a later Romano-British structure.

A series of layers were then deposited across the area. Deposit 940 was a mid-brown silt with charcoal patches and frequent pebbles, and up to 0.10m thick. Its full extent is not clear, as the plan of this context did not match the drawn sections, but it may have been located primarily in the north-west part of Trench 25. It contained late 1st to mid-2nd-century pottery, probably residual. The layer had an uncertain relationship with 930, although it possibly lay beneath. Layer 930 was a mid-orange brown sandy silt up to 0.12m thick that extended further to the south-east and overlay post-hole 941, although it appeared to stop short of post-holes 947 and 949. It produced bone, late 2nd-century pot including samian, an iron bar fragment and other corroded iron 'blobs' that may have been nails. This was in turn covered by layer 933, a dark greyish brown silt up to 0.20m thick that contained bone, granulated chips of Roman vessel glass and late 2nd-century pottery, in addition to an unspecified iron object not listed in the finds catalogue and missing from the Site archive. The fills of post-holes 947 and 949 were sealed by this layer. A feature initially thought to be a possible beam slot associated with this activity (937) was shown to be an animal burrow.

Deposit 929 was a yellowish grey sand up to 0.08m thick with bone and pottery, the latter not listed and apparently missing from the Site archive; and layer 907 was a mottled mid-orange brown and orange silty gravel with frequent pebbles up to 0.24m thick, and this yielded late 2nd-century pottery and three copper alloy fragments. This was in turn overlain by 917, a mid-orange brown silt 0.06m thick containing bone and sherds of late 2nd to early 3rd-century pottery, including another samian inkwell with splashes of ink still evident (see Ward, below).

It is likely that these layers represented further makeup or levelling deposits (929, 930, 933 and 907) and/or surfaces (940 and 917). On Site and in an interim report it was suggested that these deposits could have formed part of the *agger* of a Roman road, along with the earlier deposits shown in section S. 341, but as noted above it is much more likely that these were makeup layers and surfaces, forming both internal floors and external yards. In section S. 338, layer 917 abutted some dressed limestone stones within or sealed by deposit 901, and it is possible that this might have been an unidentified stone structure only just exposed in the side of the trench.

In section (S. 335 and S. 338), a cut feature (919) is shown truncating layer 917, but with an uncertain relationship with deposit 901 above. In plan, however, this feature is shown truncating deposit 901. It is thus described here, although it is more likely that it was associated with a series of later cut features (see below). It consisted of a small subrounded post-hole at least 0.38m long, 0.20m wide and at least 0.19m deep, with quite steep sides. This feature was only partially exposed in plan and its sides sloped into the section, so its full depth and the nature of the base were not ascertained. Its fill (920) was a dark brown clayey silt, but the post-hole also contained a later stake-hole (921) filled with greyish yellow gravel. No finds were recovered.

These features and the surface and makeup deposits were all sealed by deposit 901, a mid to dark brown clayey silt containing stone rubble and dressed limestone blocks, Romano-British tile including a comb-grooved fragment, metal objects including a copper alloy stud and an iron hinge, a Roman bottle glass fragment and pottery ranging in date from the late 2nd to the late 3rd or 4th-century. A coin of Claudius II from AD 268-70 also indicated a later 3rd to 4th-century date. This layer may have been a demolition and abandonment deposit marking the end of Romano-British occupation, or it might have been a later, reworked soil deposit. The uncertain upper interfaces of post-hole 919 may reflect such reworking. In the absence of any later finds, however, it has been placed with the Romano-British contexts.

Post-medieval

On top of deposit 901 was 871, an irregular spread of pinkish red and olive grey clay up to 1.30m long and 0.70m wide. Deposit 871 was probably the base for 838, a layer of a single course of flat, pinkish limestone fragments up to 0.20m long and 0.16m wide, and laid to form a roughly subrectangular surface approximately 1.00m long and 0.60m wide. Although no charcoal was associated with this feature, it is possible

that the pinkish colour evident on both 871 and 838 was a result of *in situ* heating. No dating evidence was recovered for this possible hearth.

The clay 871 was cut by 890, a suboval feature 0.20m long, 0.13m wide and 0.30m deep, but although interpreted as a modern cut, possibly even a borehole, in plan it appeared to lie underneath the stones of 838, and was not recorded until these had been excavated. The original stratigraphic level at which 890 had been cut is thus not clear, although it was filled with black coal waste similar to one of the modern overburden or makeup deposits.

A series of pits and post-holes truncated deposit 901, 871 and 838, and these were more likely to have been later in date. Pit 870 was rounded in plan and at least 0.96m long, 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep, with gently sloping sides and an uneven but broadly concave base. Its primary fill 869 was a mixture of mid-brown silt and grey blue coal ash, and this contained bone, one sherd of residual Romano-British pottery and an iron object, although the latter is not listed in the finds catalogue. Its upper fill 868 was a mottled yellow grey clay that contained animal bone and a copper alloy ball, although this artefact is not listed in the finds catalogue and is missing from the Site archive. Two stake-holes were visible in the base of this pit (cut 909 and an unnumbered example), and although it is not clear if these were pre-existing features, their spatial location suggest that they probably were associated with the pit. Stake-hole 909 was 0.12m across and 0.14m deep, but its fill did not produce any finds.

Feature 866 was a gully terminal or a subrectangular pit at least 1.00m long, 0.50m wide and up to 0.15m deep, with irregular sides and a roughly concave base. It was filled by 859, an olive grey mottled clay with pebbles and flint nodules impressed into the surface of the deposit. It produced an unrecorded iron object and the bones of a rabbit's foot (see Richardson, below). It was not recorded in section S. 335, even though in plan part of the cut at least should have been visible. It was cut in turn by feature 853, a suboval pit 0.94m long, 0.46m wide and up to 0.35m deep. It had gentle sides to the south and much steeper sides to the east and north, and a subcircular depression within it 0.40m long and 0.32m wide might have been the base of a post-hole. It was backfilled with a mid-brown silt and grey blue coal ash, and it contained lumps of coal, small animal bones, clay pipe fragments, a fragment of iron sheet, and one sherd of Romano-British and one sherd of medieval pottery, both residual. Iron nails and a copper alloy loop and pin were also recorded from this context on Site, but these are not listed in the finds catalogue and are missing from the Site archive.

Several post-holes and stake-holes were also noted (865, 910, 923 and several unrecorded features). These did not form any coherent pattern, and were thought to be early modern or modern in date. Feature 1073 was the subsquare cut for 833, a square brick structure at least four courses high built on top of a 'surface' on the base of the cut formed of additional bricks and limestone slabs. This may have formed a soakaway or cistern. It was backfilled with a dark blackish brown silty sand

containing frequent lumps of charcoal and early modern glass. There was also a series of early modern makeup or levelling deposits, and the cut of a modern pipe trench.

Table 22. Summary of finds from Trench 25

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	
Medieval pottery	
Ceramic building material	
Roman Coin	
Copper	
Iron	
Quern	
Glass	
Animal bone	

Trench 26 (Fig. 27)

Located towards the High Street, Trench 26 was 2.10m long and 2.00m wide. It was excavated to an average depth of 0.85m, with a maximum depth of 1m. The trench surface level after cinema demolition was 13.65m OD, and archaeological deposits were first encountered at approximately 13.50m OD.

Augering established that there was at least another 1.00m of archaeological deposits beneath the level of the base of the foundation trench. Natural sand subsoil was still not present at this depth of *c.* 11.50m OD.

Summary

This trench contained 43 archaeological contexts, including numerous layers and at least twelve discrete features. These consisted of Romano-British surfaces and structural features such as post-holes; a medieval wall, pits, surface and levelling layers, along with evidence of copper smelting; and post-medieval pits. Pressure from the developers and their contractors prevented adequate archaeological investigation of the lower deposits and features. Terram fabric membrane was used to protect the surviving archaeological remains before concrete was poured into the trench.

Romano-British

The lower deposits identified through augering consisted of a variety of orange and grey or reddish grey sandy silts, some containing significant quantities of charcoal. Deposit 1065 was an orange sandy silt and 1062 a layer of mottled black and brown fine silt, the latter either a floor surface or a possible beam slot fill. The relationship

between them was unclear. Other early layers that were not fully investigated included 1061, a bright orange gritty sand layer; 1063, a pale olive grey mixed clayey silt; and 1064, a mottled black and brown silt with charcoal that might have been the same deposit as 1062. The relationship of these layers with one another was unclear, but they probably represented a series of makeup and floor surfaces. No finds were retrieved from these contexts.

In the north-west corner of the trench, cut 1059 was a subcircular feature at least 0.18m across, a probable post-hole, although it was not fully excavated. Along with layers 1062 and 1064, this post-hole may have been associated with 1059, a series of limestone blocks and smaller fragments at least 1.20m long and 0.40m that might originally have been the footings of a wall. These stones were heavily disturbed by later gully 1042, and some were lying within the cut. A Mayen lava quern stone fragment may have formed part of the structure (see 1043 below), which may originally have been on a roughly north-west to south-east alignment.

The post-hole fill 1060 and the stones of 1059 were sealed by 1027b, a pale beige and orange brown clayey silt up to 0.16m thick, which was in turn overlain by 1027, a darker grey brown clayey silt at least 0.25m thick that contained animal bone, brick or tile fragments and a few sherds of late 1st to early 2nd-century pottery. One sherd of 15th to 16th-century pottery was recovered from this deposit when a spit was removed, but this find was probably derived from later pit 1057. Layer 1027 was cut by 1042, a probably right-angled section of a gully or ditch that was at least 2.00m long on its main north-east to south-west axis, and up to 1.00m wide and 0.42m deep. The L-shaped return was probably aligned north-west to south-east, although this was not excavated. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its single fill 1043 was a mottled dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional reddish patches, and it contained animal bone fragments, brick or tile fragments, part of an iron latch lifter, a fragment of a Mayen lava rotary quern (possibly originally incorporated within 1056), and numerous sherds of late 2nd to mid-3rd-century pottery including samian, mortaria and a Nene Valley beaker. This might have been a backfill deposit.

A stake-hole (1038) cut into the top of this fill was undated, and could have been later Romano-British or medieval. There are some indications in section that deposits 1027 and 1043 had been horizontally truncated, and this may explain the abrupt transition from Romano-British to medieval deposits.

Medieval

Wall 1008 was constructed on top of deposit 1027. This consisted of a north-west to south-east line of masonry featuring a face of roughly hewn limestone blocks on its north-eastern side, and subangular limestone fragments and cobbles behind, forming a structure at least 2.15m long and 0.84m wide. It survived to a height of 0.40m or at least five courses of stone, and although largely unbonded it did contain a few lumps of mortar. It did not appear to have had a construction cut, although one re-used

limestone block did appear to lie within a shallow depression, and in places it was bedded on a thin layer of clay. Much of its south-western face had presumably been robbed by later cut 1040, but it may originally have approximately 0.90m wide. When Trench 26 was extended further to the north-west, it was apparent that the masonry continued underneath the modern brick wall of the cinema building, where it then seemed to turn at a right-angle with the later cinema wall following it on roughly the same alignment (see S. 392). The fabric of wall 1008 contained burnt animal bone, oyster shell, brick or tile fragments and a sherd of 14th to 15th-century pottery.

Deposit 1029 was a light yellow brown silty sand and gravel layer up to 0.35m thick that abutted wall 1008 on its north-eastern side. This was in turn overlain by 1028, an orange brown silty sand that yielded a sherd of 14th to 15th-century pottery. The north-west end of 1008 was truncated by pit 1057, which also cut earlier deposit 1027. This was a subrounded feature at least 0.80m long, 0.28m wide and 0.34m deep, although much of it lay outside the trench and it was not bottomed. It was only recognised in plan after one spit of layer 1027 had been removed, so the medieval sherd from 1027 was probably actually from this later feature. Its mid-brown clayey silt fill 1058 only produced one further sherd of residual Romano-British pot.

The southern end of wall 1008 that was exposed in Trench 26 also seems to have been truncated slightly by pit 1030, again only partly visible in plan but probably a subrounded feature at least 1.20m long, 0.75m wide and 0.54m deep, with an initially gentle edge then falling away steeply after a break in slope to a flat base. It may have been a pit, or a large post-hole. Another extension of the trench indicated that pit 1030 might have had stone lining or packing, and primary fill 1035 was a mottled light greenish grey and mid-brown clay, possibly further lining or packing material. Fill 1036 was a fine dark grey brown clayey silt, possibly from a timber post that had rotted *in situ*. It did not produce any finds, but animal bone and three sherds of pottery were recovered from clay 1035, although the latter are not listed in the finds catalogue and are missing from the Site archive. The context sheet describes them as Romano-British sherds, however, and these were presumably residual.

Wall 1008 and pits 1057 and 1030 were all cut by 1040, a broad truncation event that removed much of the south-west face of the wall and also part of the upper fills of the two pits. This truncation event was at least 2.12m long, 1.55m wide and 0.30m deep, with a flattish base. It was filled with 1013, a light greenish grey silty sand with frequent pebbles and gravel that produced one sherd of 15th to 16th-century pot. This was probably a levelling or makeup dump. It was possibly cut by 1010, a small pit or post-hole at least 0.54m long, 0.34m wide and 0.22m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its light greenish grey sandy gravel fill 1011 did not contain any finds. The interfaces of this cut were very hard to define, however, and although in plan it was drawn as extending beyond section S. 387, it was not recorded in that section. It may thus have been a small patch of different material within 913, rather than a separate cut feature, or part of later cut 968. The area was then covered by

deposit 965, a mid-greenish brown clayey silt with occasional large limestone fragments and which also contained part of a Romano-British rotary quern stone, frequent charcoal, animal bone, copper alloy slag, a copper alloy buckle, part of a copper alloy sword chape and sherds of 12th to 13th-century and 14th to 15th-century pottery, all of these ceramics probably residual in a later context.

Layer 965 was cut by 968, the rounded terminal of a subrectangular or oval feature at least 1.60m long, 1.00m wide and 0.52m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. The cut and fills had evidence for intense heat, burning and copper smelting, indicating that this was a possible furnace (Plate 17). A stake-hole (1001) and some linear depressions were recorded in the base of the cut. The primary fill of cut 968 was a dark blackish grey sandy silt (969), with frequent lumps of charcoal and cinder and large pieces of copper alloy slag and a piece of clay mould. This deposit adhered to the sides of cut 968 and had also accumulated on its base, and probably resulted from the use of the feature. Fill 962 contained angular limestone fragments, coal, further copper alloy slag and cauldron mould fragments (see Cowgill and Dungworth, below), in addition to occasional animal bone, an iron nail and large sherds of a 15th to 16th-century Purple ware jug. The limestone fragments might have been derived from a collapsed stone lining within cut 968, or earlier wall 1008. Upper fill 963 was a dark grey sandy and gravelly silt with frequent cinder, further copper alloy slag and mould fragments and part of an unidentifiable copper alloy object.

This metalworking feature might have been associated with two surviving courses of roughly squared limestone blocks (1071) associated with mortar and built on top of deposit 965. This may have represented a later boundary on the same alignment as earlier wall 1008. Wall 1071 was at least 1.00m long and 0.40m wide, and in section was up to 0.20m thick. It was probably originally abutted by 1041, a layer of cobbles and pebbles in a mid-greenish grey clay matrix that was up to 1.62m long and 0.20m thick, although the initial machining of Trench 26 had removed much of this surface. Neither wall 1071 nor surface 1041 produced any finds, but it is likely that they were very late medieval or early post-medieval in date.

Post-medieval

Deposit 1012 was a mid-greyish green clay containing occasional subrounded pebbles, but which produced no finds. It may have been similar to or the same as cobble and clay surface 1041 (see above), but was situated on the opposite, northern side of Trench 26, although some of it may have formed a thin layer overlying 1041 further south. Some parts of this layer had reddish areas that may indicate burning or scorching. It was cut by 1068, an irregular pit machined out and only recorded in section. Its fill 966 was a mid-brownish grey silty sand with frequent angular limestone fragments and cobbles, some of the latter derived from surface 1041, but this did not produce any finds.

Layer 1012 and wall 1071 were cut by 1069, a shallow pit at least 0.60m wide and 0.28m deep that was only identified in the south-eastern section (S. 389). It had steep sides and a flattish base, and its single mid-greyish brown sandy silt fill 1070 produced occasional patches of mortar and a sherd of 17th to 18th-century pottery. It had an uncertain relationship with cut 1039, a suboval pit or rounded terminal of a robber cut that was at least 1.50m long, 0.60m wide and up to 0.38m deep with moderately steep sides and a slightly irregular but generally flat base. Its mid-brownish grey sandy silt contained lenses of charcoal and coal fragments, animal bone and oyster shell, patches of mortar and burnt clay, clay pipe fragments, a brick or tile fragment and sherds of 17th to 18th-century pottery, in addition to residual medieval sherds. This fill also contained an iron knife blade and fragments of stained glass with associated lead kame, but these finds are not listed in the finds catalogue, and unfortunately are missing from the Site archive. It is likely that these various features were robber cuts of wall 1071.

Modern

There were a few layers of sand and rubble overlying the archaeological deposits which were modern makeup or levelling deposits, some associated with the construction of the cinema.

Table 23. Summary of finds from Trench 26

Material	Quantity
Roman pottery	
Medieval pottery	
Ceramic building material	
Roman Coin	
Copper	
Iron	
Quern	
Glass	
Animal bone	

6 Artefact Record

Pottery by C.G. Cumberpatch, B. Dickinson, R. Leary, M. Ward and D.F. Williams

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from 8-10 High Street, Doncaster was examined by the authors in two principal groups – Roman pottery, and medieval and later pottery. The

report on the Roman pottery was produced by Ruth Leary with contributions by Margaret Ward (samian) and David Williams (amphorae). The report on the medieval and later pottery was produced by Chris Cumberpatch. The data are summarised in Appendices **XX-XX** and in Tables **XX-XX**. The illustrated sherds and vessels have been denoted by an asterisk.

Type series

The majority of pottery from the High Street, Doncaster consisted of wares that have been identified elsewhere, and which in many cases have been the subject of substantial publications. For this reason the type series is largely a guide to existing literature, with additional notes added regarding any peculiarities and idiosyncrasies noted of the material from the Site itself.

Romano-British pottery by R. Leary (Figs **XX-XX**)

Excavations at High Street, Doncaster, recovered 3915 sherds of Roman coarse pottery (107243grams), with 3068 sherds (91645g) found in stratified deposits with a sufficient number of diagnostic sherds to suggest a date. All of the pottery was catalogued by fabric, form, decoration and condition by context; and quantification was by sherd weight, number and rim percentage values. The quantification tables are based on the stratified groups with diagnostic sherds. The assemblage was examined by trench in order to date the deposits and suggest broadly contemporary groups.

The assemblages were also given ceramic group codes corresponding to changes in the assemblage on the Site through time. Through combining the stratigraphic and contextual data with the dates deduced from associated samian, mortaria, traded pottery and well-dated types such as the Black Burnished 1 repertoire, Nene Valley colour-coated wares and roughcast wares, an attempt has been made to improve the chronology of locally-made coarsewares.

Taphonomy

The assemblage came from a series of small trenches across the Site, and this made phasing on the basis of stratigraphy very difficult. In most cases only a broad division between earlier and later Romano-British periods was possible. As in many urban archaeological contexts, there was a significant problem with residuality. A large number of sherds were redeposited in later medieval and post-medieval features, and many of the trenches were not fully excavated.

Conjoining sherds demonstrated that vessels from early layers were fractured by later activity and redeposited in later Roman and medieval features, resulting in some assemblages that were apparently composed largely of earlier pottery sherds even if they were actually from contexts that were later in date. Fragments of a bowl (Cat. nos 92, 120, 127, 136 and 146) occurred in Trench 11, pit 131 and layers 091 and 074 and in Trench 10 pit 262, indicating that there was often some significant recycling of pottery sherds within the soil profile.

The concentration of amphora sherds in some contexts suggests the deliberate deposition of these large vessels, as in Trench 14, well 273 fill 310; or Trench 21 where they were apparently utilised to form the surface, hard-standing or post-pad 699. Well 273 also contained a complete but fragmented samian cup and most of a mica-dusted beaker, whilst in Trench 16 midden deposit or layer 467 contained half a samian cup and most of a BB1 bowl. Concentrations of amphora sherds were also found in Trench 10 pit 262, Trench 11 layer 73, Trench 21 in layers 697, 704 and 711 (including layers underneath and above the possible post-pad), Trench 8 pit 24 and in Trench F layers 565 and 564. Most of these groups with the exception of well 273 belonged to the Antonine period, suggesting that the disposal of amphora waste was most common during this time. This might also have reflected chronological trends in particular consumption practices.

The average sherd weight of the assemblage was *c.* 15g, which is within the range of sherd weights of 10g to 30g taken from 25 ceramic groups from northern military, urban and villa sites (Bell and Evans 2002, 495); and also with values of 18.7g and 16.67g from Catterick (Bell and Evans 2002, 495) and Rocester (Leary forthcoming) respectively. These contrast with the somewhat lower values recovered from rural and highland zone sites of under 10g (Evans 2001a, 173). The lower values recovered from ceramic groups 3d and 3d/4 may indicate that there was some change in the nature of the occupation during the late 2nd or early 3rd century AD. Much of this material, however, came from the roadside ditch, occupation layers in Trench 25 and ditch 1042 in Trench 26, which contrasts with the larger numbers of pits in ceramic group 3a-3b. The larger sherds in ceramic groups 3a-3c dating to the early and mid-2nd-century perhaps indicates periods of intense ceramic disposal in pits 262 (Trench 10), 384 (Tr. 12), 483 (Tr. 13), 672 (Tr. B), 24 (Tr. 8), 713 (Tr. B) and 555 (Tr. F); and layer 074/5 (Tr. 11) that included larger sherds with fresh breaks (Graph 1).

The heavier sherds from group 4 partially resulted from the presence of large sherds from deep, wide-mouthed coarseware bowls that had a tendency to break up into larger fragments than earlier jar types. If these sherds are removed, then the average weight is 15.84g.

The average sherd weight values for each trench are presented in Table 24. This data shows a very broad correlation between the presence of Romano-British structures and associated evidence of more intense activity, and the presence of larger sherds.

Trenches without much evidence for Romano-British occupation tended to have smaller sherds. Trench 25, however, produced evidence for many different phases of Romano-British occupation including several probable buildings, yet had a very low average sherd weight. This can be explained by the presence of large numbers of floor surfaces and makeup layers, where only smaller, more fragmented sherds would have survived to become incorporated within them. Those trenches with larger Romano-British features such as pits and wells thus had the highest values.

Graph 1. The average sherd weights by ceramic phase (excluding amphora values)



Table 24. Average sherd weights in each trench in ascending order of weight

Trench	Total sherd count	Total sherd weight	Av. sherd weight
E	1	2	2.00
6	1	3	3.00
G or 25	9	32	3.56
Sect 8-9	1	5	5.00
15	24	170	7.08
5	35	276	7.89
25	356	2926	8.22
4	7	60	8.57
26	97	917	9.45
A	141	1461	10.36
G	592	6784	11.46
A E	6	71	11.83
7	26	309	11.88
22	96	1386	14.44

9	49	812	16.57
20	22	365	16.59
16	324	5415	16.71
23	21	359	17.10
B	346	6343	18.33
18	2	38	19.00
17	144	3096	21.50
F	203	4598	22.65
13	70	1902	27.17
8	367	10309	28.09
19	3	92	30.67
24	1	31	31.00
11	268	8856	33.04
?	10	334	33.40
12	169	5845	34.59
10	88	5832	66.27
14	225	17155	76.24
21	284	22752	80.11

Pottery fabrics

The Site archive comprises fabric descriptions, form descriptions and illustrations, lists of abbreviations used in the archive, and records of pottery in context and sherd groups, where a sherd group is a group of sherds for which all descriptors except quantification measures are identical. The archive also includes a quantification of pottery fabrics by sherd count and weight in tabular and chart form, and context summary sheets.

Pottery fabric descriptions

The fabric of the pottery was examined by eye, and sorted into fabric groups on the basis of colour, hardness, feel, fracture, inclusions and manufacturing technique. Samples of the sherds were further examined under an x30 binocular microscope to verify these divisions. The size of the sample was as large as was felt necessary for each fabric group. National fabric collection codes were given wherever possible (Tomber and Dore 1998).

The detailed fabric descriptions are presented in Appendix 1.

Ceramic phases and chronology

The chronology of the assemblages was assessed in terms of fabric and forms present and the date range suggested (see above). Due to all of the problems with the excavation methodology it was not possible to phase the features in the trenches stratigraphically to produce a Site-wide phasing, so the context groups were assigned to a ceramic group each characterised by the pottery types found within them. In order to use the groups to examine the sequence of local pottery fabrics and forms, the ceramic groups depended on fabrics and forms which were securely dated elsewhere such as samian, mortaria forms, BB1 forms and flagon types. In this way, it was hoped that the dating of locally produced wares could be improved and that quantified sequences of fabric and forms could be produced.

Group 1 – Mid to late 1st century

Very little material was assigned to Group 1 (3 sherds, 29g) and these comprised a CT rim of prehistoric form and GTA wares in ‘native’ jar forms with no later material. These came from stratigraphically early levels (Trench 10 pit fill 109, Tr. 13 post-hole fill 489, Tr. 17 floor surface 591 and Tr. 22 post-hole fill 366). This last example, the CT sherd from fill 366, was stratigraphically later though than a layer containing a grey sherd and an unguent pot so may belong to a later group. The numbers of sherds were too small to permit any certainty but a number of forms from later contexts were of pre-Flavian or early Flavian date, and may indicate some early activity on the Site (Cat. nos 335 and 564).

Table 25. Group 1 contexts

Ceramic group	Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Samian dates
1	10	107	109	pit	1	27	
1	13	490	489	ph	1	1	
1	17	591	591	floor	1	7	
1	22	367	366	ph	1	1	

Group 2 – Late 1st to early 2nd century

This group was characterised by the absence of BB1 sherds and the presence of Flavian-Trajanic forms such as short-everted rim jars and rusticated jars, together with the samian vessels. In small groups, it is not possible to be certain whether the

absence of BB1 is merely fortuitous, and as rusticated ware and the short, everted-rim jars continued to be used into the early Antonine period, the dating of the smaller assemblages was not altogether secure. The samian from Group 2 contexts was of Flavian-Trajanic date.

The earliest levels in Trench G yielded pottery of this type, except for a GRB1 everted rim from a wide-mouthed jar from layer 936 below road surface 927, and a group 3a flagon from context 916. The everted rim jar is a type made in the Antonine kilns and it seems rather late compared with the other pottery from the early road levels which is otherwise of groups 2 and 3a in the Flavian-Trajanic to early Antonine period (see Cat. no. 906 from road surface 908 and Cat nos 912-915 from layer 943). The flagon was of early to mid-2nd-century date and pre-dated the other layers. These layers may belong to group 3a but have been left in group 2 on the basis that their pottery belonged in that group. The roadside ditch yielded mid to late 2nd to early 3rd-century pottery, suggesting that it silted up and/or was filled in during this period.

Trenches 5, 8 and 10 produced small groups of this type from pits 010, 030 and 264, and pit 131 contained a large group. In Trench 14 all pottery from the structures under layers 223 seem to belong to this ceramic group, in addition to well 273. The pottery from layer 197 has been included here as it seemed to be all redeposited from the earlier phase, although the context overlay 223. Similarly, in Trenches 16 and 19 the layers and floors including and below 506 and 732 contained this type of pottery. A layer (067) in Trench 20 and a layer (698) in Trench 21 belonged to this group. In Trench 22 contexts 364 and 372 yielded early pottery but were stratigraphically later than post-hole 335 which contained a sherd of 3rd-century colour-coated beaker. Pottery from early surfaces and layers in Trench 25 were also of this type, as were those from an occupation layer in Trench 26.

To these may be added the groups from Trench 14 pit 291 and probably slot 461 although this may be Hadrianic-early Antonine. A group from Trench 9 pit 043 was of this ceramic type, but post-dated a pit with BB1 sherds so belongs to group 3a. Similarly, pottery from Trench B features 620, 713, and 743 had similar pottery but post dated a layer with sherds from a jar copying BB1 jars (744/5/6) and therefore dating to the Hadrianic period at the earliest (see below, Group 3a).

Table 26. Group 2 contexts

Ceramic group	Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Samian dates
2	10	264	216	pit	3	44	
2	11	284	284	layer	1	6	
2	11	80	79	layer	3	13	

Ceramic group	Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Samian dates
2	14	197	197	layer	9	112	100-125
2	14	209	209	pit	1	11	
2	14	209	210	pit	1	7	100-120
2	14	227	226	pit	11	1224	
2	14	227	240	pit	7	191	
2	14	227	241	pit	4	90	
2	14	273	310	pit/well	9	10818	80-110
2	14	273	343	pit/well	2	42	
2	14	273	348	pit/well	11	332	
2	14	273	468	pit/well	5	69	
2	14	291	291	pit	6	51	80-110
2	14	350	349	subsoil	1	4	
2	14	385	385	beam slot	10	151	
2	14	396	396	feature	1	36	
2	14	405	403	pit industrial	2	88	
2	14	405	404	pit industrial	10	123	
2	14	423	423	layer in pit 18 405		495	
2	14	429	429	layer	12	111	70-110
2	14	430	434	beam slot	2	2	
2	14	575	423	Medieval deposit?	6	172	
2	16	506	506	layer	6	50	
2	16	534	534	floor	2	6	
2	16	732	732	layer	5	7	
2	16	732	778	layer	3	26	

Ceramic group	Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Samian dates
2	16	778	732	layer	5	7	
2	16	778	778	layer	5	40	
2	19	656	656	layer	1	77	
2	19	664	664	layer	1	5	
2	19	665	665	layer	1	10	
2	20	67	67	layer	7	22	
2	21	698	698	burnt clay	9	90	
2	22	360	360	layer	4	70	
2	22	364	363	pit	2	63	
2	22	372	371	feature	7	127	
2	25	1022	1022	layer below beam slot	13	66	
2	25	1031	1032	floor	16	90	
2	25	1037	1037	pebble surface	9	159	
2	25	1044	1045	Post-hole	2	11	
2	25	1046	1046	layer	4	64	
2	25	936	936	below 931	11	41	
2	25	940	940	surface?	17	41	
2	26	1027	1027	surface below wall	4	37	
2	5	10	11	pit/well	11	130	
2	5	10	12	pit/well	4	29	
2	5	10	13	pit/well	18	104	
2	5	10	14	pit/well	1	9	
2	8	30	31	pit	3	44	
2	8	30	32	pit	1	6	

Ceramic group	Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Samian dates
2	B	742	741	ph	1	3	
2	G	1016	1016	layer	4	14	
2	G	877	875	ditch	1	15	
2	G	927	927	road	5	41	
2	G	972	972	layer below ditch	11	44	
2	G	992	992	layer below 972	9	76	70-110
2	G	997	997	layer below 935	3	8	

Group 3 – Hadrianic to Antonine

Group 3 was divided into four sub-groups: 3a – Hadrianic, early 2nd century, 3b – early-mid 2nd century, 3c – mid-late 2nd century, and 3d – late 2nd to early 3rd century. These groups overlapped to some extent but were useful divisions of the pottery, allowing more securely dated groups to be distinguished. Some assemblages spanned several periods or could not be attributed to a sub-group, however, and these were given a broader dating. The principal characteristic of Group 3 was the presence of BB1 sherds or Hadrianic-Antonine types, and the progressive decline in the use of earlier fabrics and forms.

Group 3a – Hadrianic (early 2nd century)

Pottery from pits in trenches 9, 11, 12 and 13 was of early to mid-2nd-century type along with sherds from Trench 11 floor and cobble layers 073, 074 and 075; Trench 13 layers 327, 425, and 427; Trench B layers 725, 743, 744 and 745; and Trench G road surfaces 908, 918 and layers 916 and 943. Layer 743 also had a sherd of samian dated AD120-160. The group from Trench G indicated a date in the early 2nd century at the earliest for the first road surfaces, and the early to mid-2nd century for surface 908. These groups included Trajanic-Hadrianic samian, and the pit groups in particular probably represented Trajanic-Hadrianic material that was deposited in the Hadrianic period.

Table 27. Group 3a contexts

Ceramic group	Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Samian dates
3b	11	91	91	Layer	23	2186	80-110, 120-200
3b	17	576	576	Layer	8	648	70-110
3b	21	699	699	Amphora	81	13209	
3b	8	24	028	Pit	99	2742	
3b	8	24	22	Pit	2	23	
3b	8	24	25	Pit	4	72	
3b	8	24	25/26	Pit	10	530	
3b	8	24	25A	Pit	7	81	
3b	8	24	25C	Pit	1	669	
3b	8	24	26	Pit	6	38	
3b	8	24	26A	Pit	11	140	
3b	8	24	26B	Pit	13	86	
3b	8	24	26C	Pit	1	72	
3b	8	24	28	Pit	207	5797	
3b	B	629	629	Layer	11	461	100- 130, 100,125
3b	B	635	634	Pit/PH	5	38	
3b	B	713	629	Pit	37	331	
3b	F	441	441	Layer	14	132	
3b	F	564	564	Layer	46	1178	120-180
3b	F	565	565	Layer	103	1788	120-180

Group 3b – Hadrianic to early Antonine (early to mid-2nd century)

Group 3b pottery was characterised by BB1 and related early to mid-2nd-century types, and overlaps with group 3a and 3c contexts. Pits 024 and the upper fill of pit 713 in Trenches 8 and B belonged to this group, and were dated slightly later than those in group 3a due to the indented jar in pit 024 and a later BB1 jar form in context 629. Layer 576 in Trench 17 and layers 564 and 565 in Trench F were dated to this

group on account of the mortarium, BB1 types and Parisian ware. A medieval sherd was found below the level of 576, but this may have been intrusive. The small amount of BB1 suggested a date early in the Antonine period. The samian included Trajanic, Hadrianic and Hadrianic-early Antonine pieces.

Table 28. Group 3b contexts

Ceramic group	Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Samian dates
3b	11	91	91	Layer	23	2186	80-110, 120-200
3b	17	576	576	Layer	8	648	70-110
3b	21	699	699	Amphor a	81	13209	
3b	8	24	028	Pit	99	2742	
3b	8	24	22	Pit	2	23	
3b	8	24	25	Pit	4	72	
3b	8	24	25/26	Pit	10	530	
3b	8	24	25A	Pit	7	81	
3b	8	24	25C	Pit	1	669	
3b	8	24	26	Pit	6	38	
3b	8	24	26A	Pit	11	140	
3b	8	24	26B	Pit	13	86	
3b	8	24	26C	Pit	1	72	
3b	8	24	28	Pit	207	5797	
3b	B	629	629	Layer	11	461	100-130, 100,125
3b	B	635	634	Pit/PH	5	38	
3b	B	713	629	Pit	37	331	
3b	F	441	441	Layer	14	132	

Ceramic group	Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Samian dates
3b	F	564	564	Layer	46	1178	120-180
3b	F	565	565	Layer	103	1788	120-180

Group 3c – early to mid-Antonine (mid to late 2nd century)

Group 3c categorised those assemblages that contained types dating to the mid to late 2nd century, and so characteristic of early to mid Antonine groups. This group included mid-late 2nd-century BB1 jars, Dr. 37 bowl copies, and wide-mouthed jars and narrow-necked jars of the type made at Rossington Bridge and the later kilns at Little London, Torksey, in Lincolnshire. There is currently some uncertainty as to how early manufacture of some of these coarsewares began, but the stratigraphic sequence supports these assemblages being given a later and separate group. Only a small number of assemblages could be narrowly dated to this group, but these included well 167 in Trench 11, the large assemblage from midden 467 in Trench 16 and the pottery from the primary fill of a road ditch in Trench G. The group in Trench 11 came from the top of well 273, and an auger hole in the base of well 273. Layers 1079 and 673 in Trench 21 contained samian of this period. In Trench 25, the sherds from layer 995 along with still later material from layer 1000 indicated a late 2nd or early 3rd-century date for most of these deposits spanning Groups 3c and 3d. The samian from Group 3c consisted of Flavian-Trajanic, Hadrianic and early to mid-Antonine types, with a large group dating from *c.* AD120-150, and five vessels dating to *c.* AD 135-160, 140-200, 150-200, and two to AD 160-200.

Table 29. Group 3c contexts

Ceramic group	Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Samian dates
3c	11	166	167	pit	1	22	
3c	11	166	167	pit/well	24	272	
3c	11	166	167A	pit/well	19	351	
3c	13	233	234	grave	8	68	100-130
3c	13	327	327	layer	26	615	70-110, 100-125, 120-140
3c	14	223	223	layer	40	1252	70-110, 100-120.

Ceramic group	Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Samian dates
							100-130
3c	14	351	352	auger hole	8	118	
3c	16	467	467	midden dump	220	4035	80-110, 120-140, 120-150, 120-145, 120-200, 120-160, 135-160
3c	16	475	475	Layer	56	940	
3c	16	731	731	Layer	14	153	
3c	21	1079	669	pit	34	1746	160-200
3c	21	1079	669b	pit	8	49	70-110, 120-160, 140-200
3c	21	673	673	layer	7	239	160-200
3c	25	995	995	layer	16	116	
3c	B	672	671	pit	35	854	70-100, 70-110, 80-110
3c	B	672	675	pit	1	21	
3c	G	851	952	road ditch	2	6	
3c	G	851	971	road ditch	40	810	
3c	G	936	936	below 931	1	8	

Group 3d – mid-Antonine (late 2nd century)

This group overlapped with some Group 4 assemblages, as for example with Trench 12 context 317 which was stratigraphically later than Group 4 context 321, but did not contain pottery which had to be 3rd century. Instead, the types were current from the late 2nd to the 3rd century. The most characteristic sherds were Nene Valley colour-coated wares of late 2nd to 3rd-century date, an incipient flanged bowl, and a scrap of Dales ware. Trench 25 contexts 907 and 930 were assigned to this group on stratigraphic rather than ceramic grounds. The pottery groups from contexts 437, 606 and 096 were assigned to this ceramic group on account of the local coarseware types

present, combined with the stratigraphic position or associations of the features. The samian from Group 3d was comprised of predominantly Hadrianic-Antonine pieces including five vessels of *c.* AD 120/40-180/200. A sherd from a wide-mouthed, deep jar incorporated within Trench 25 wall 979 indicated an Antonine date for most of the lower layers within this trench.

Table 30. Group 3d contexts

Ceramic group	Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Samian dates
3d	12	317	317	layer over pit	28	849	120-180
3d	21	673	673	layer	1	8	
3d	25	1000	1000	layer	16	333	100-160
3d	25	907 /933	907 /933	layer	1	4	
3d	25	907/933	907/933	layer	23	95	
3d	25	930	930	layer	16	176	100-160
3d	25	932	932	layer	22	328	
3d	25	933	933	layer	9	76	
3d	25	941	939	Post-hole	4	68	
3d	25	979	979	Wall	1	20	
3d	A	145	145	pit	6	53	
3d	A	96	096	gully	1	17	
3d	A	96	96	gully	5	119	75-100
3d	A E	96	96	gully	6	71	
3d	B	605	604	pit	2	33	
3d	B	606	606	layer	83	1417	120-160, 120-200
3d	F	437	437	pit	28	335	120-180
3d	G	831	831	ditch	158	1448	120-200, 120-180, 140-180, 140-200

Ceramic group	Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Samian dates
3d	G	851	846	road ditch	228	2987	70-110, 120-160, 120-180, 140-200, 150-180
3d	G	858	858	Layer (medieval ?)	1	1	140-170
3d/4	26	1042	1043	ditch	87	694	

Group 3 – mid-Antonine (late 2nd century)

These groups were broadly dateable to the Hadrianic-Antonine period on the basis of the presence of BB1 or Rossington Bridge products (other than rusticated ware), but could not be assigned a more specific date.

Table 31. Unspecific Group 3 contexts

Ceramic group	Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Samian dates
3	12	376	373	pit	2	54	
3	21	700	700	layer	6	391	
3	21	701	701	layer	1	2	
3	21	704	704	pebbled layer	29	1729	
3	21	711	711	layer	23	2615	
3	22	283	283	layer	10	85	70-110
3	23	723	723	layer	4	49	
3	25	1072	982	feature	21	137	
3	25	947	948	ph	3	10	
3	25	953	953	surface	4	6	
3	25	956	956	pebbled surface	1	6	
3	25	972	972	layer below ditch	1	6	

Ceramic group	Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Samian dates
3	25	975	975	layer	9	190	
3	25	999	999	layer	1	3	
3	26	1057	1058	pit	2	55	
3	A	121	137	ditch	1	1	
3	B	740	739	pit	13	790	
3	B	749	748	pit	1	6	
3	F	454	454	layer	1	2	
3	F	608	609	ph	1	5	120-160
3	G	851	848	road ditch	20	137	
3	G	851	849	road ditch	6	17	
3	G	955	955	layer below 943	23	123	70-110

Group 4

The latest group included sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated wares, a fragment from a Trier colour-coated beaker, and late BB jars with obtuse lattice decoration, a feature normally dated to the mid 3rd-century at the earliest. These groups came from the upper fill of some of the pits and ditch 123.

Table 32. Group 4 contexts

Ceramic group	Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Samian dates
4	12	321	359	Pit	68	2671	80-110, 110-130
4	9	48	51	Pit	1	23	
4	9	48	51a	Pit	2	7	120-200
4	9	48	53	Pit	5	76	
4	22	335	335	Post hole	1	1	

Ceramic group	Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Samian dates
4	A	123	123	Ditch	55	382	

Pottery trade and exchange

1st to early 2nd century – ceramic groups 1 and 2

The quantification tables enabled changes in ceramic supply to be traced from the late 1st^t century through to the late 2nd century. Group 1 was too small for meaningful interpretation, but suggested that the GTA group of ‘native’ style jars may have been used by the army initially. Although this contribution was small (*c.* 5%) during the late 1st and early 2nd century, and diminished in the mid 2nd century, probably in the early Antonine period when the BB1 kilns were set up, it may reflect trade with local people at this early stage. This fabric group was common from the Roman conquest period onwards in much of South Yorkshire and the East Midlands, and was noted by Todd (1968a) in the Trent Valley where it is known as Trent Valley ware.

More recent study has shown that ‘native’ jar forms were made in fabrics of this kind throughout the area. In Lincolnshire and Humberside, the club-rimmed jars and deep bowls of the 1st century were sometimes made in this kind fabric rather than shell-tempered wares, as well as late La Tène-type carinated bowls (Stead 1976, fig. 74 no. 6; Leary 1994, fig. 17 nos 2-7 and fig. 18 nos 36-37; Darling 1984 fabric 103). In Nottinghamshire and south Derbyshire the fabric group was used for simple bead-rim jars and jars with upright flat rims, often with cordoned necks (Leary 1987 fabric GTA1 and Leary 2001 fabric GTA10 and related groups MM1 and 2), and in South Yorkshire this group was identified by Buckland and Magilton at Doncaster (1986, nos 149-52) and at South Yorkshire rural sites such as Topham Farm, Sykehouse (Cumberpatch, Leary and Willis 2003, fabrics GTA8 and 10 and Iron Age fabric 3; Bell and Evans 2002 fabric P06). This fabric group was relatively common from the conquest period to the early 2nd century in Nottinghamshire, although the vesicular wares were more numerous. The argillaceous looking clay pellets and siltstone inclusions both occur naturally in Mercian Mudstones and related alluvial deposits. The GTA fabrics at Doncaster were different in details of firing and fabric to those seen by the author elsewhere in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Lincolnshire, suggesting local manufacture. This was further indicated by an overfired, cracked sherd from a ‘native’ jar (no. 0), though in this case a grey ware fabric was achieved.

The majority of ceramics in groups 1 and 2 were grey wares, with smaller amounts of oxidised and white wares. These were mostly short-everted rim jars, rusticated jars, smaller everted-rim jars/beakers, carinated bowls based on late La Tène bowl forms and reeded-rim bowls, and some ‘native’ type jars in a gritty grey ware. Earlier grey wares were slightly finer than those from Group 3b, particularly the short-everted rim

jars without rustication. Buckland suggested that the earlier ceramics came from a wider area than the later ones (Buckland and Magilton 1986, 109). Many of the common jar and bowl forms in Groups 1-2 can be paralleled in the Midlands at forts such as Derby, Chesterfield, Rocester and further south at Mancetter-Hartshill.

Given the lack of any notable late Iron Age potting tradition in the region that could have met the demands of the Roman military, potters producing this range of well made pottery accompanied the legions to these forts, including the well-known mortaria makers Septuminius and G. Attius Marinus and later Sarrius (Ferguson 1996, 61; Hartley 1985, 125, 1989, 101). It is easier to follow the movements of the mortaria makers because of their useful adoption of name stamping. It is, however, difficult to prove that these common Flavian-Trajanic types were made locally rather than imported from forts such as Derby with its associated large kiln complex without detailed analysis of the fabrics. Nevertheless, the evidence of stamped Parisian ware of Flavian date suggests that potters were working near Doncaster at that time (Rigby 1976, 187 CEN, SACE and REDITAS stamps from Doncaster).

Another fruitful line of investigation lies in comparing the range of forms made at different forts and occurring at forts where kilns have not been found yet. At Derby, for example, reeded-rim bowls are very rare whereas at Rocester and Doncaster they are relatively common. At Derby, potters were involved with the production of lead-glazed ware whereas at Rocester lead-glazed ware may have been imported from Derby, but there is evidence for the production of mica-dusted ware in the late 1st and early 2nd centuries (Leary 1996, 49). At Derby, Rocester, Chesterfield and *Margidunum* a distinctive rebated-rim jar in an oxidised shelly ware occurred (Ellis 1989 fabric 14; Leary 1985 table 5 CTA1, 1996 fig. 25 no. 122, unpublished report on pottery from excavation at Vicar's Lane Chesterfield, Oswald 1952 pl. VIII no.1, pl. XV nos 4, 9, 10, 11 and 20) but this was rare at Doncaster. There are therefore strong grounds for suggesting that local kilns were established in the Doncaster area during the late 1st to early 2nd centuries. In addition to white ware flagons, white ware lids and carinated bowls were present and these can be compared with material from Derby (Birss 1985, 91 FLA and FLB) and Rocester (Leary forthcoming). At Derby and Rocester mortaria were being produced in white ware (Hartley 1985 and forthcoming Rocester Old Shops), so on-site production of white ware flagons and bowls would be possible since white firing clays were clearly available. At Doncaster, no white locally produced mortaria fabrics have been identified so far, but white slip was available and commonly used on the mortaria. The white ware vessels may therefore have been traded from Derby, Rocester or Mancetter-Hartshill itself. The white-slipped orange ware flagons, and possibly a *tazze*, may on the other hand have been locally produced using the same techniques as the mortaria makers.

The mica-dusted group of beakers and platters seemed to be of late 1st or more probably early 2nd-century date. The folded beaker (no. 0, Marsh 1978 type 21) was a common imported type but some of the other vessels (a flagon, a platter and a *tazze*,

nos 0 and 0), with traces of a mica rich slip may have been of British manufacture. The flagon type was of Hadrianic to mid-Antonine form, and this would fit with the dating at York where mica-dusted ware was found in ceramic periods 1b and 2a dated AD 100-160 but especially prevalent in period 1b (AD100-120, Monaghan 1997, 863 and 883, fig. 328). The fabric is unlike that probably manufactured at Rocester, and these examples may have a northern origin, perhaps from a similar source as the examples from York where platters and *tazzes* were also found (Monaghan 1997, 883 fig. 328). In addition to local or British table wares, a roughcast beaker from Group 2 was likely to have been imported (no. 449).

Another York link might be the presence of North Gaulish grey ware with *bandes illustrées* (or burnished decorative bands), common there in ceramic phases 1b-2a (Monaghan 1997 Trajanic-Hadrianic/early Antonine) and at Aldborough, Brough-on-Humber and Vindolanda during the 2nd century and in the 3rd century down the eastern coast of England at Brancaster, Shadwell, Caistor-on-Sea, Lincoln and South Shields (Richardson and Tyers 1984). The mortaria from Group 2 were from Lincoln and St Albans, suggesting mortaria makers had not yet moved to Doncaster.

Hadrianic-Antonine, ceramic Group 3

Group 3a, early 2nd century/Hadrianic

The Hadrianic period was characterised by the continued use of GTA 'native' jars and the rusticated and short, everted-rim jars, and the introduction of relatively small amounts of BB1 (Black Burnished ware) in the form of jars with fairly upright necks and wavy line decoration (nos 0 and 0) and flat-rim bowls. At this date, this was likely to have come from Dorset. The samian dates suggested that Group 3a and some Group 3b features were of Hadrianic date at least as regards their final infilling. Additional forms such as the inturned rim dish with internal wavy line decoration (no. 0), the everted-rim jar with wavy line decoration (no. 0) and the lid-seated jar with wavy line shoulder decoration (no. 0) may belong to this phase, before the Rossington Bridge kilns making BB1 jars and dishes were established. The relative quantity of GTA jars fell dramatically after Group 3b to 0-1% of the assemblage, as the BB1 jars rose to *c.* 8% in Group 3a onwards. Simple narrow-necked jars and a deep bowl in gritty grey ware (nos 0 and 0) were present in this group, with some Hadrianic-early Antonine flagons (nos 93 and 923), including a mica-dusted example.

Group 3b, early-mid 2nd century

The fabric counts and weights suggest that BB1 accounted for 5% of the ceramics in Group 3a, rising to 15% in Groups 3c and 3d and 18% of the assemblages in Group 3. This was little higher than at Derby in the Antonine period where BB1 was not manufactured (Birss 1985, table 4 and 10, 6% of the fabric count in phase 3, mid to late 2nd century rising to 15% in the late 2nd to 3rd century). However, if one adds the grey ware BB1 jar copies then the figure for BB1 type jars rose to 13% in Group 3 contexts accounting for half the jars, with around 25-30% of the assemblages being

BB1 type jars in Phase 3d/4 during the mid to late 2nd to early 3rd centuries. This reflects the situation at Derby in the Antonine period when the Derbyshire ware industry began around AD 140. During the mid to late 2nd century Derbyshire ware jars formed only 3% of the assemblage rising to 18% in the late 2nd to 3rd centuries. Short, everted-rim vessels continued to supply the majority of the jars at Derby in the mid to late 2nd century, and even in the late 2nd century accounted for 17% of the assemblage, the remainder formed by increased numbers of BB1 from Dorset.

Hartley has suggested that mortaria makers did not start work in the north until after AD 140/150 (Hartley 2001, 45), so an increase in BB1 consumption in Group 3c fits that chronology. The forms published from Rossington Bridge include examples with wavy line decoration on the neck, a feature that went out of fashion after the mid-2nd century, and an example with a strongly recurved rim of a later type (Buckland et al 2001, 68 fig. 47 no. 182; Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 95 and Gillam 1996), dating to perhaps the late 2nd century. Although the simple typological development of jars suggested by Gillam has been challenged, Holbrook and Bidwell upheld his Hadrianic-Antonine development from upright and everted rims to curved rims.

The contexts in group 3b were not dissimilar to group 3a, but included curved rim jars of the type made at Rossington Bridge suggesting an early Antonine date. The BB1 forms present at High Street were also of early Antonine type (nos 0 and 0). Roughcast beakers including folded examples were present in imported and locally produced fabrics (nos 729 and 787). Other forms such as indented jars and large jars with everted rims, often in grey gritty ware, appeared in this group and were similar to types made at Rossington Bridge (nos 0 and 726). Small jars with rilled shoulders and indented bodies and simple rims of a type made at Rossington Bridge and Little London kilns were present (no. 0). These also suggested a later date than the Group 3a material in the mid-2nd century. A group of oxidised wares was most common in this group (roughcast beakers), and these can be paralleled at the Rossington kilns. Most pottery was locally produced at Rossington Bridge by this date, and it is doubtful if any of the BB1 vessels were from Dorset. The mortaria included an example from the Lincoln area, and a Rossington Bridge type (nos 47 and 424).

Group 3c, mid to late 2nd century

Using the weight values, the BB1 contribution doubled in this group, but this was not mirrored in the sherd count and EVES values. There was, however, a steady increase overall in the number of BB1 and BB1 type jars in this group that was detectable in the EVES values, suggesting that the products of the Rossington kilns were becoming more readily available. The number of rusticated jars and short, everted-rim jars slowly declined through the Antonine period, but the numbers of bowls and dishes rose as BB1 bowls and dishes and grey ware copies became more common. The wide-mouthed, deep jars of the South Yorkshire kilns also become more numerous, as did the narrow-necked jars over Group 3 as a whole. Roughcast beakers in oxidised

fabrics continued to be used, and a range of oxidised bowls with rouletting that were copying Dr 37s were found in this group, and can be paralleled at Rossington Bridge. Samian wares were at their most numerous in Group 3c, although much of this was redeposited material from earlier phases. The small numbers of mortaria were probably from Rossington Bridge and the Lincoln area (nos 400 and 476).

Groups 3d and 4, late 2nd to 3rd century

Group 3d was rather small, so was analysed with Group 4 to produce more reliable results. This group saw an overall increase in the amount of grey ware, very little white ware or oxidised wares and a small amount of Nene Valley colour-coated ware along with a few sherds of Derbyshire ware and, in the final stages, some Dales ware. There was little to suggest activity beyond the early 3rd century. More coarse gritty grey ware was present in these groups, and this reflects an increase in the occurrence of sherds of South Yorkshire kiln types such as indented jars, the large jars and the deep wide-mouthed jars (nos 870-874, 875 and 220). The jars were predominantly BB1 and BB1 types with fewer rusticated or short, everted-rim jars appearing, and these were probably all redeposited sherds. The later reeded mortaria from the South Yorkshire kilns appeared and a bodysherd from a Nene Valley mortarium was also identified. A very small scrap from a Trier black-slip beaker with slit indentations was identified from post hole 335 in Trench 22.

The assemblage was dominated by local wares and the growing development and importance of the range of types known from the excavated South Yorkshire kilns can be traced through the Antonine groups. Although some vessel types known in the Flavian-Trajanic to Hadrianic groups continued and developed into better made and more standardised forms, with 'native' jars becoming deep bowls (nos 251 and 113), a new repertoire of vessels based on the BB1 industry appeared and dominated the assemblage. In the late 1st and early 2nd century there were more traded wares such as mica-dusted wares, flagons, St Albans and Lincoln mortaria, North Gaulish grey wares and a small sherd of Lyons colour-coated ware from a later context, but thereafter there were few traded wares except samian and a small number of mortaria until late wares such as Dales ware and Nene Valley colour-coated wares appeared.

Table 33. Relative quantities of fabrics by ceramic group using sherd count values

Fabric group/relative % of sherd count in ceramic groups	All groups	1	2	2/3a	3	3A	3b	3c	3d	3d/4	4	All 3
BB1	7.72				9.63	5.10	13.62	14.37	3.46	14.94	15.20	8.79
Black ware	0.04								0.16			0.05
Calcite-gritted ware	0.04		0.31									
Coarse grey ware with clay pellets	0.04							0.20				0.05
Coarse grey ware	0.35			2.13			0.31	0.60	0.31			0.32
Coarse oxidised ware	0.12						0.31	0.20	0.16			0.16
colour-coated ware	0.58		0.31		0.74		2.48	1.00				0.74
Dales ware	0.12				0.74				0.16	1.15		0.11
Derbyshire ware	0.04									1.15		
Early shelly ware	0.04								0.16			0.05
Fine grey ware	3.04		5.02	2.84	3.70	2.72	1.24	2.40	4.25	1.15	0.80	2.96
Fine oxidised ware	2.61		0.94	4.26	2.22	0.68	7.74	2.40	1.89	4.60		2.86
Grey ware	45.50		55.49	51.06	28.89	38.78	42.72	47.11	48.27	48.28	33.60	44.15

Fabric group/relative % of sherd count in ceramic groups	All groups	1	2	2/3a	3	3A	3b	3c	3d	3d/4	4	All 3
Grey ware with shell	0.23		1.88									
Grey ware with shell inclusions	0.51				0.74	1.70		1.40				0.69
Gritty grey ware	11.66		1.88	4.96	21.48	9.52	3.72	8.98	22.01	10.34	18.40	13.45
Gritty grey ware like BB1	0.23		0.63		0.74	1.02						0.21
GTA	3.00	75.00	5.02	4.96	2.96	7.82	2.79	1.60	0.79		1.60	2.59
Mica-dusted ware	0.90		2.51	2.13		3.40		0.40				0.64
Mortarium	2.03		3.76	0.71	10.37	2.38	1.86	1.00	0.31	3.45	1.60	1.80
Nene Valley colour- coated ware	0.94						2.79		1.89	1.15	1.60	1.11
North Gaulish grey ware	0.19		1.57									
Oxidised ware	3.16		3.76	9.93	3.70	1.70	5.88	2.40	1.26	5.75	0.80	2.59
Oxidised ware with colour coat	0.08									2.30		
Pale grey ware	0.39		0.94		1.48			0.40	0.16		1.60	0.26

Fabric group/relative % of sherd count in ceramic groups	All groups	1	2	2/3a	3	3A	3b	3c	3d	3d/4	4	All 3
Parisian ware	0.70		0.31				0.62	0.40	2.04			0.90
pre- Derbyshire/Derbyshi re ware	0.04								0.16			0.05
Samian	5.38		3.45	4.96	4.44	8.50	5.26	6.99	4.40	4.60	4.00	5.88
Shelly ware	0.35	25.00	0.63					0.20	0.31		2.40	0.16
White slipped orange ware	2.61		1.57		2.96	2.04	0.62	3.79	4.87			3.28
White ware	7.37		10.03	12.06	5.19	14.63	8.05	4.19	2.99	1.15	18.40	6.14
TOTAL %	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total sherd count excl. amphora	3072	3	2	331	10	159	54	2	280	322	36	609
Amphora % of total count	16.50		3.92	4.73	27.81	9.26	53.19	4.39	1.55		3.85	20.33

Table 34. Relative quantities of fabric by ceramic group using sherd weight values

Fabric group	All groups	1	2	2/3a	3	3A	3b	3c	3d	3d/4	4	All 3
BB1	7.16				3.88	3.18	7.31	15.14	7.27	11.10	7.00	8.57
Black ware	0.00								0.01			0.00
Calcite-gritted ware	0.03		0.30									
Coarse grey ware with clay pellets	0.11							0.48				0.14
Coarse grey ware	0.48			2.25			0.79	0.73	0.33			0.45
Coarse oxidised ware	0.08						0.33	0.01	0.12			0.10
colour-coated ware	0.41		0.03		0.42		1.85	0.51				0.53
Dales ware	0.05				0.06				0.01	2.16		0.01
Derbyshire ware	0.05									2.59		
Early shelly ware	0.03								0.14			0.04
Fine grey ware	1.93		4.44	0.70	2.24	1.51	0.70	1.83	2.51	0.86	1.38	1.76
Fine oxidised ware	1.84		0.76	4.04	1.82	0.09	3.63	0.68	3.05	6.20		1.85
Grey ware	38.19		40.50	45.98	12.12	26.87	34.68	49.25	43.65	35.30	23.51	38.51

Fabric group	All groups	1	2	2/3a	3	3A	3b	3c	3d	3d/4	4	All 3
Grey ware with shell	0.18		1.76									
Grey ware with shell inclusions	0.67				0.30	2.99		1.03				0.88
Gritty grey ware	13.01		2.22	7.19	14.42	5.69	6.54	6.65	26.38	10.81	48.74	12.27
Gritty grey ware like BB1	0.44		0.76		1.09	2.18						0.48
GTA	3.64	97.22	4.84	5.92	3.70	11.73	1.70	2.20	0.37		0.76	3.49
Mica-dusted ware	1.62		1.92	0.42		8.63		0.70				1.83
Mortarium	10.72		15.18	1.69	48.24	14.39	23.81	2.52	0.98	18.88	3.71	11.15
Nene Valley colour-coated ware	0.43						0.33		1.52	0.86	0.95	0.48
North Gaulish grey ware	0.33		3.25									
Oxidised ware	4.25		6.63	10.90	3.64	1.11	9.46	4.12	1.16	4.18	0.10	3.75
Oxidised ware with colour coat	0.01									0.58		
Pale grey ware	0.33		1.38		1.52			0.47	0.04		0.24	0.23

Fabric group	All groups	1	2	2/3a	3	3A	3b	3c	3d	3d/4	4	All 3
Parisian ware	0.72		0.32				0.31	0.15	2.92			0.90
pre- Derbyshire/Derbys hire ware	0.02								0.08			0.02
Samian	4.57		4.90	4.04	1.88	3.88	3.90	7.16	3.58	2.45	4.47	4.63
Shelly ware	0.19	2.78	0.81					0.16	0.25		0.33	0.11
White slipped orange ware	1.62		0.43		2.91	2.54	0.16	2.50	2.43			2.06
White ware	6.93		9.58	16.86	1.76	15.20	4.47	3.71	3.22	4.03	8.81	5.78
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total g. excl amphora	36808	36	3696	2129	1650	5310	5455	8087	7650	694	2101	28152
Relative % of amphora of total weight	59.96		76.75	33.18	74.40	58.51	81.94	26.61	9.76		33.47	59.17

Table 35. Relative quantities of vessel forms and functional groups by ceramic group, using EVES.

Vessel type	Total EVES	1	3	2/3a	3	3a	3b	3c	3d	3d/4	4	All 3
Amphora	0.67%					1.33%		1.03%	0.96%			0.90%
Dish	1.79%					4.00%		2.06%	1.92%		6.67%	2.09%
Bowl	6.95%		8.33%	6.25%	8.00%	4.00%	8.82%	8.25%	7.69%	7.14%		7.16%
Bowl/dish	5.61%			6.25%	8.00%	2.67%	5.88%	5.15%	8.65%	14.29%	6.67%	5.97%
Platter	0.45%		2.08%			1.33%						0.30%
Total bowls and dishes	15.47%		10.41%	12.50%	16.00%	13.33%	14.70%	16.49%	19.22%	21.43%	13.34%	16.42%
Beaker	5.61%		8.33%	3.13%		2.67%	5.88%	4.12%	10.58%		6.67%	5.67%
Flagon	1.79%			6.25%		4.00%		1.03%	1.92%			1.79%
Flask	0.22%							1.03%				0.30%
Jug	0.22%								0.96%			0.30%
Total coarse ware drinking vessels	7.84%		8.33%	9.38%		6.67%	5.88%	6.18%	13.46%		6.67%	8.06%
Lug	0.22%								0.96%			0.30%
Narrow-	4.71%			3.13%	4.00%	1.33%	8.82%	6.19%	7.69%		6.67%	5.67%

Vessel type	Total EVES	1	3	2/3a	3	3a	3b	3c	3d	3d/4	4	All 3
necked jar												
Native jar	4.93%	50.00%	2.08%	12.50%	4.00%	12.00%	2.94%	2.06%	1.92%		6.67%	4.48%
Short everted rim jar	10.99%		22.92%	15.63%		14.67%	17.65%	10.31%	3.85%	7.14%	6.67%	9.25%
Rusticated jar	1.35%		10.42%				2.94%					0.30%
BB1 jar	2.91%					4.00%		6.19%	0.96%	7.14%	13.33%	2.99%
BB1 type jar	6.28%				4.00%		5.88%	8.25%	14.42%	14.29%		7.76%
Jar	5.83%	50.00%	4.17%		12.00%	4.00%	5.88%	5.15%	8.65%	7.14%		6.57%
Dales ware jar	0.67%				4.00%				0.96%	7.14%		0.60%
Wide-mouthed jar	3.36%			3.13%		2.67%		6.19%	4.81%		6.67%	3.88%
Total jars	41.25%	100.00 %	39.59%	34.39%	28.00%	38.67%	44.11%	44.34%	44.22%	42.85%	40.01%	41.79%
Mortaria	5.38%		12.50%	3.13%	8.00%	4.00%	5.88%	4.12%	1.92%	14.29%	13.33%	3.88%
Lid	3.59%		8.33%	12.50%		4.00%	2.94%	2.06%	1.92%			2.39%
Lamp	0.67%		2.08%				5.88%					0.60%

Vessel type	Total EVES	1	3	2/3a	3	3a	3b	3c	3d	3d/4	4	All 3
Miniature	0.22%										6.67%	
<i>Tazze</i>	0.45%				4.00%	1.33%						0.60%
Unguent pot	0.22%		2.08%									
Samian Beaker	0.45%			3.13%				1.03%				0.30%
Samian Bowl	12.78%		8.33%	15.63%	12.00%	17.33%	8.82%	15.46%	12.50%	7.14%		14.03%
Samian Cup	3.59%		8.33%	6.25%		4.00%	2.94%	3.09%	1.92%		6.67%	2.69%
Samian Dish	4.93%			3.13%	16.00%	6.67%	5.88%	4.12%	3.85%		13.33%	5.67%
Samian Inkwell	0.22%				4.00%							0.30%
Samian Other	2.91%				12.00%	4.00%	2.94%	3.09%	0.96%	14.29%		3.28%

Functional aspects of the assemblage and changes over time

The pottery from the ceramic groups excavated at High Street, Doncaster was examined for evidence of changes in the functional characteristics of the assemblages. Evans (1993, 2001b) noted differences in the functional make-up of ceramic groups from towns or forts and rural sites, and differences between the early and late Roman periods, and similar analyses were attempted with the High Street material.

The vessel form tables (Table 35) revealed two main trends, namely changes in the drinking vessel range, and the appearance in Group 3 of wide-mouthed and narrow-necked jars common in the later Roman period. The overall level of drinking vessels at *c.* 11% is comparable to that from other urban sites (Evans 1993 figs 7 and 9). In Group 2, drinking vessels were mostly samian cups whereas in Group 3 their contribution was supplemented by roughcast and plain beakers. There were no flagons in Group 2. Narrow-necked jars were more common in Groups 3b-3d, and perhaps took the place of white ware flagons during the mid to late 2nd century. The bowl and dish ratio including samian ware within Group 2 at 20% was really quite low, but this increased to *c.* 30% in Group 3b onwards. These fell within the range of values plotted by Evans for 2nd-century forts and towns (Evan 1993, figs 6-7). Group 4 was too small to be reliable, and the single cup was a redeposited samian example.

Wide-mouthed jars were restricted to Groups 3 and 4, whilst narrow-necked jars appeared in Group 3a but increased in quantity in Group 3b. The narrow-necked jars of Group 3a were of simple everted-rim form, and their relationship with the common large jars and narrow-necked jars (Buckland *et al.* 2002 types F and G) of the later kilns has not yet been established. Lids accounted for 4% of the total assemblage, but rose to 10-14% in Group 2/3a, and fell to less than 4% thereafter. The large percentage in Group 3a/3c came from a small group in Trench B pit 671, and only represented two lids. The lids were manufactured in a range of fabrics – grey ware, white ware, oxidised wares and BB1. The BB1 lids did not appear until Group 3d. Similarly, a BB1 handle from a jug or flagon occurred in Group 3 (*cf.* Wallace and Webster 1989 on BB1 lids and jugs).

The amphora levels indicated by the EVES values were relatively low, apart from the statistically unreliable Group 3a/3c. The sherd counts and weights provided a better indication of the level of amphora use, and indicated an average of 16.5% overall by count and 60% by weight, with a concentration in Group 3b by count and Groups 2-3b by weight. The typology of the amphora suggests that they were imported during the first half of the 2nd century (groups 2/3a, see Williams below). The figures suggested the disposal of large sherds in Groups 2 and 3a, but deposition that resulted in more fragmentation of amphorae in Group 3b during the mid-2nd century.

Pottery use and repair

There was no evidence of the repair of coarseware vessels, perhaps due to the ready availability of pottery including the BB1 cooking vessel range from local kilns.

Burnt matter was found on three BB1 jars, one GRB1 jar and a GTA17 jar confirming their use as cooking vessels, although unfortunately this matter was not analysed. In addition, at least 26 vessels were identified that had been burnt to some extent. These included samian, BB1, FLA2, OBB1, amphora, mortarium and OBA1 sherds. They also included a near complete BB1 bowl from context 932 (no. 0), a BB1 jar from context 467 (no. 0) and white ware flagon sherds. These may have been the result of domestic accidents. Four sherds, however, were burnt and distorted or cracked – a grey ware bowl (no. 92), a grey ware jar in ‘native’ form (no. 112), a cordoned jar sherd (no. 0) and a grey ware everted rim jar (no. 0). These may have been wasters from kilns, or vessels that had been burnt to a high temperature, either accidentally or perhaps in cremation pyres. One jar displayed evidence that its base had been perforated after manufacture (no.0).

The production and supply of pottery at Roman Doncaster and its relationship with other forts and rural settlements in Yorkshire and the East Midlands

The excavation of stratified groups of pottery dating from the late 1st to late 2nd century at Doncaster High Street and their subsequent quantification by fabric and form revealed fluctuations and changes in the use of locally produced wares and the importation of traded wares through time. These changes were compared with previously excavated groups from Doncaster itself (although data for the fort is not yet available) and from other forts in the region, particularly Derby and Rocester with which the potters had demonstrable links, and the neighbouring forts of Castleford, Templeborough, Chesterfield, York and Lincoln.

The South Yorkshire pottery industries at Rossington, Bridge, Cantley, Blaxton, Bessacarr and Branton supplied the greatest percentage of the ceramics on rural sites in South and West Yorkshire from the 2nd century onwards (Evans 2001a, 176). Much of the material from rural sites in north Nottinghamshire also came from the South Yorkshire kilns or kilns producing similar forms near Little London, Lincolnshire (Leary 1987, 44; Garton and Leary 2007). The dating of many of these products is still lamentably wide (Buckland *et al.* 1980 types F and H; Evans 2001a, 175). The sequence of ceramics recovered from the High Street excavations has been particularly useful in illustrating the nature of ceramics in this area during the late 1st and early 2nd centuries, and in dating the appearance of the 2nd century South Yorkshire products and their gradual increase in importance through time.

Late 1st to early 2nd century

The pottery from ceramic Groups 1-2 compared well with the evidence from other forts in the Midlands and Yorkshire, and demonstrated the likely inadequacies of the existing local indigenous potting traditions, necessitating the use of on-site, ‘imported’ potters along with imported pottery, notably samian from Gaul. This pattern can also be seen at the forts at Derby, Melandra, Castleford, Templeborough, and Chesterfield where the bulk of the Flavian-Trajanic pottery (c. 70-80%) was produced near the fort

in forms totally foreign to the pre-Roman ceramics, but paralleled at Flavian-Trajanic forts and fortresses elsewhere in Britain. The manufacture of specialist pottery fabrics and forms such as glazed ware flagons and beakers and white ware flagons at Derby (Birss 1985; Brassington 1971, 1980), mica-dusted ware flagons, wine strainers and *tazzes* at Rocester (Leary 1996), mica-dusted ware at Castleford (Rush 2000, 94), mortaria at Templeborough and mortaria of Gloucester type at Chesterfield indicates the movement of potters trained to make the kind of table and specialist kitchen wares expected by the Roman military personnel.

Buckland suggested that much of the pottery belonging to this period may have been obtained elsewhere in Britain and abroad (Buckland and Magilton 1986, 109), but recent research suggests that local production was more extensive than first thought. Although some of the mica-dusted ware may be imported (no.0), other fabrics were similar to some of the wares identified as local (fabric MG3). Local production of Parisian ware has been indicated by the distribution of vessels with stamps of SACE REDITAS and CEN (Rigby 1976, 187) and, although Rush (2000, 149) suggests that grey wares were not generally produced by potters associated with the Roman army at this time, this is certainly not the case at Derby or Chesterfield. The late 1st to early 2nd-century forms in fabric 67 at Castleford (identified as probably South Yorkshire) are similar to those in group 2 but could easily be made at Castleford itself. Without ceramic analysis the source remains uncertain.

During this period traded pottery arriving at forts in this region included *Verulamium* region mortaria and flagons, mortaria from the Rhineland and France, Lyons ware at Castleford and Doncaster and imported roughcast wares, as well as large amounts of samian ware. Some coarsewares were imported such as North Gaulish grey ware, also appearing at York, and traded coarsewares from southern Britain may have included barbotine dot beakers at Doncaster, butt beakers from Colchester at Castleford, shelly ware at Derby and Doncaster (no. 559) possibly from Northamptonshire (Birss 1985 CTA1; Swan 1984, 125) or the Trent Valley and Trent Valley ware at Chesterfield and Derby (Birss 1985; Ellis 1989).

In contrast, the rural sites excavated around Doncaster and in Nottinghamshire have produced very few Roman ceramics of this earlier date (Evans 2001a, 174-175; Leary 1987), and the evidence points to a general lack of ceramic production and use, with the small number of vessels that were made and in circulation the continuation of essentially Iron Age traditions. These vessels were in use as late as the early 2nd century in Yorkshire, north Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, with many sites having only very small numbers of Roman sherds prior to *c.* AD 130 (as at Topham farm, Cumberpatch, Leary and Willis 2003, structure 5, 20-22; Dunston's Clump, Nottinghamshire, Leary 1987 phases 1 and 2; Ockbrook, Derbyshire Leary 2001, groups 2 and 3a).

Hadrianic-Antonine

The development of pottery production in the military kilns of the Midlands and Yorkshire is illuminated considerably by a study of the mortaria (Table 36). Kilns at Mancetter-Hartshill, Rocester, Derby, Rossington Bridge and Bearsden were linked by mortaria makers such as Sarrus at Mancetter-Hartshill, Rossington and Bearsden, (AD 135-170, Hartley 2001), G. Attius Marinus (AD 100-130, Mancetter-Hartshill, probably Rocester, Ferguson 1996, 63 and Derby, Hartley 1985), Septuminius and Victor (AD 90-130 and before AD 140 respectively, at Mancetter-Hartshill, Derby) and probably Vitalis 4 (AD 225-145, Mancetter-Hartshill and Rocester, Hartley forthcoming) who moved between them. By contrast, the fort at Chesterfield was supplied locally with mortaria by potters from the Gloucester area (SEC F LVG AD 60-80, Hartley 1989) and at Castleford local mortaria have die links with Aldborough mortaria makers (Viator, AD 100-140, Hartley 2000, 183-185). At Castleford, large numbers of locally-made mortaria were found in a 'pottery shop' deposit.

In addition to locally made mortaria, Derby and Brough were heavily dominated by the local and Mancetter-Hartshill types during the 2nd century, whilst in the same period at Doncaster and Castleford local manufacture was augmented by mortaria from Lincoln and Aldborough. Only small numbers of South Yorkshire mortaria appeared at other forts, with just over 2% at Castleford, but they were common on rural sites along the A1 Link Road scheme whose assemblages were examined by Evans (2001b). In the 3rd to 4th centuries Mancetter-Hartshill products seem to have been fairly common, and were augmented by Lincoln/Swanpool products with small numbers of Nene Valley and Oxford vessels.

The arrival of these specialist potters was accompanied by changes in the nature of the pottery production. Although mica-dusted wares may have been produced in the Hadrianic period and flagon production probably continued at Derby, Rocester and possibly Doncaster, the manufacture of grey wares dominated the industries by the mid-2nd century. Some Lincolnshire types (nos. 0, 0, 0, 0, and 0) appeared in the Hadrianic period at Doncaster and perhaps reflected the contact/trade evidenced by the mortaria. At forts where local grey ware production was not undertaken, BB1 and traded grey ware was obtained instead. At Doncaster, the South Yorkshire BB1 and grey ware industry supplied the majority of the coarsewares, whereas at Castleford BB1 wares increased to 18% of the assemblage in the mid-2nd century with around 14% of the grey ware attributed to South Yorkshire kilns (*vicus* phase 3, Rush 2000 table 15, 149).

During this period, the Derbyshire forts obtain their coarsewares from a different source and instead of South Yorkshire grey ware, Derbyshire ware jars and Derbyshire coarseware bowls and dishes took their place as the dominant fabric group (at Derby, Birss 1985, Brough-on-Noe, Leary 1993). The dominant jar forms in the South Yorkshire and Derbyshire industry were quite different in fabric and form, although

cupped-rim and Derbyshire type fabric were produced at Rossington Bridge suggesting that there was continued contact between the industries after the move from Derby to the Belper area. As regards the other forms, however, the Derbyshire ware industry produced wide-mouthed and narrow-necked jars in the East Midland burnished ware tradition (Todd 1968b; Leary 2003, 105), whereas the South Yorkshire industries favoured deep, sub-conical jars and large narrow-necked jars, often lugged. The South Yorkshire products compare more closely with the 2nd and 3rd-century products of the north Lincolnshire and Humberside kilns (cf. Stead 1976 fig. 79 no. 2, fig. 80 no. 32, fig. 83 no. 67), perhaps continuing the influences seen during the Hadrianic period.

Oxidised ware samian copies accounted for a small percentage of the assemblage at Doncaster (no. 0), and these can be paralleled in local oxidised wares at Derby (Birss 1985 no. 48; Dool *et al.* 1985, fig. 78 no. 55, kiln 8) and at Castleford (Rush 2000, nos 330-332). These were augmented by the importation and production of Parisian ware at Doncaster (Buckland, Hartley and Rigby 2001) which paralleled similar production at Roxby/Dragonby and Market Rasen in Lincolnshire. Such wares were not made in Derbyshire or at Castleford, although the related type, London ware, was found at Castleford in phase 3 of the *vicus* (Rush 2000, nos 334). At Castleford, BB1 jars and bowls/dishes dominated the assemblage until the rise in East Yorkshire coarse wares and Dales ware during the 4th century.

The trade in fine wares such as roughcast ware, Nene Valley colour-coated ware, Trier ware and mortaria from Lincoln, Mancetter-Hartshill and north England can also be paralleled at the neighbouring fort sites. The Derbyshire sites lack the Lincoln and northern mortaria but have more Mancetter-Hartshill and Nene Valley products. Castleford has considerably fewer Lincoln/Swanpool mortaria than Doncaster and more northern mortaria. Kilns at Doncaster, Derby, and probably Rocester seem to have produced roughcast ware in addition to importing it (no.0, Birss 1985, 101 no. 139, local, and fig. 42 no. 97 imported, Leary forthcoming), whereas at Castleford the excavated 'pottery shop' stocked imported beakers, possibly from Argonne (Rush 2000, 149 and 158).

The evidence from rural sites in South Yorkshire and north Nottinghamshire suggests that they were able to obtain some traded mortaria, such as those from *Verulamium*. The Yorkshire sites had a large amount of South Yorkshire mortaria, as well as Lincoln, Rhineland and Mancetter-Hartshill products. The north Nottinghamshire site at Dunston's Clump had very few mortaria, but these were almost all from the Mancetter-Hartshill industry. Evans noted that traded fine wares such as roughcast and Nene Valley wares were uncommon on rural sites, which remained dominated by South Yorkshire produced coarsewares until a rise in BB1 in the 3rd century (Evans 2001a, 175-176).

Table 36. Mortaria sources from selected sites across the region

Mortaria source	Brough-on- Noe late 2nd- early 3rd century	Doncaster (Hartley 1986 with High Street additions)	Castleford	Derby	Chesterfield	A1-M1 Link Road	Dunston's Clump, Notts.
Gallia Belgica			0.51				
Northern France	2.00	7.87	11.32		5.97		
Central France			0.51				
Verulamium 70-110/20		3.15	14.12	3.00	10.45	4%	25%
Verulamium 120-150		1.57		3.00			
Gloucester 60-85					7.46		
Chesterfield 60-150					41.79		
Chesterfield or Gloucester 60-100					17.91		
Lincoln 100-170		14.96	5.34			2%	
West Midlands 100-160					1.49		
Midlands 2nd					4.48		
Midlands/import 70-150		1.57					
South-west 70-100				1.00			

Mortaria source	Brough-on- Noe late 2nd- early 3rd century	Doncaster (Hartley 1986 with High Street additions)	Castleford	Derby	Chesterfield	A1-M1 Link Road	Dunston's Clump, Notts.
Rhineland 70-150		1.57	1.02			2%	
Mancetter-Hartshill 100- 130	4.00	3.15		12.00	2.99		
Mancetter-Hartshill 140- 220	78.00	14.17		23.00	2.99		75%
Mancetter-Hartshill 200- 300	2.00	3.94		19.00			
Mancetter-Hartshill 250- 370	4.00	3.15		12.00			
Mancetter-Hartshill all dates	88.00	24.31	16.28	66.00	6.00	36%	
Little Chester 2nd century	4.00			7.00	4.48		
Little Chester/Mancetter- Hartshill 2nd century				15.00			
York 100-140		1.57					
Northern England 120- 170	6.00	2.36	13.49				

Mortaria source	Brough-on- Noe late 2nd- early 3rd century	Doncaster (Hartley 1986 with High Street additions)	Castleford	Derby	Chesterfield	A1-M1 Link Road	Dunston's Clump, Notts.
N-W, ?Carlisle 2nd century		1.57					
South Yorkshire			2.42				55%
Rossington Bridge 130/40-200		12.60					
Cantley AD 250 onwards		11.02					
Rossington Bridge or Cantley Antonine or early 3rd		3.94					
Castleford			14.89				
Aldbrough			10.43				
Swanpool 250-400		3.15	0.51				
Cantley or Swanpool 250-400		3.15					
Norfolk			0.13				
Nene Valley		1.57	1.27	1.00		3%	

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Mortaria source	Brough-on- Noe late 2nd- early 3rd century	Doncaster (Hartley 1986 with High Street additions)	Castleford	Derby	Chesterfield	A1-M1 Link Road	Dunston's Clump, Notts.
Oxfordshire				4.00			
?Crambeck 320-400		1.57				2%	
Unknown		2.36	7.76			5%	

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South Yorkshire products were certainly found at Castleford (e.g. Rush 2000 nos 353, 394, 489 and 488) and were relatively common in a late 2nd to early 3rd-century group at Brough-on-Noe (Leary 1993, 84, 35% of the vessel count). Examples were also present in mid to late Antonine groups at Chesterfield (Leary in Connelly and Walker 2001), but were far less numerous at Derby (Birss 1985, no.148). At Templeborough, although the pottery from the 1920s excavations was not quantified and the fabrics were not described in detail, the illustrations included eight deep, wide-mouthed jars of the type made at the South Yorkshire kilns, suggesting that a significant amount of pottery was traded from there to Templeborough at some point (May 1922 pl. XXXIII nos 215). At Catterick, South Yorkshire mortaria were present (Bell and Evans 2002, 244) but the coarsewares do not seem to have made a significant contribution (Bell and Evans 2002, types J2.2, J2.7 and J12.1), whilst at York Monaghan could identify very few South Yorkshire products (1997, 893). Monaghan has commented that "...the pottery of York is radically different from that found at Doncaster, less than 48km (30 miles) distant by river or road".

The study of the assemblage from the High Street excavations has further characterised the Romano-British pottery being used by the late 1st to late 2nd-century occupants of the *vicus* at Doncaster, and has allowed changes in its distinctive characteristics to be traced through time and compared with assemblages from contemporary forts and farmsteads in the region. The sequence obtained has provided improved dating for pottery found in the ceramic assemblages from local civilian sites, and has added useful information to archaeological understandings of the distribution and production of Roman pottery in South Yorkshire.

Catalogue of diagnostic sherds

The number of sherds is given first, and quantification measures are in grams. The context number is in italics at the end of each entry. Wght: weight in grams. RE: rim equivalent percentage.

Trench 5

- 1 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with burnished vertical lines within zone defined by grooves/cordons. Wght 9g. *011*
- 2 4 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Rusticated jars are generally dated late first to second century (Buckland et al 1980, 158; Darling suggests residual after *c.* AD 130-140 (Darling 1984, 83). They were made at Roxby, Market Rasen, North Hykeham and Dragonby in Lincolnshire, at Derby, and at Cantley, Rossington Bridge and Bessacarr in South Yorkshire. Wght 26g. *011*
- 3 1 GRB1 rim sherd of bowl with flat rim with single groove. Probably from a reeded-rim bowl of late 1st -early 2nd (Buckland and Magilton 1985, no. 147 rather than the later colander form, Buckland *et. al.* 1980 fig. 4 no.28 p. 160

- dated late 2nd-early 3rd to 4th century. Diameter 240mm. RE: 4 %. Wght 4g. 011
- 4 1 M12 rim sherd of bead and flange mortarium with bead almost level/just below a wide flange, Gillam 1970 no. 245, early to mid 2nd century. Diameter 220mm. RE: 2 %. Wght 60g. 011
 - 5 1 GTA17/8 sherd of closed vessel. Wght 16g. 012
 - 6 2 GRA13 sherds of open burnished vessel. Wght 14g. 013
 - 7 1 GRA2 sherd of closed vessel with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 7g. 013
 - 8 1 GRA2 rounded base of platter or dish, burnished outside. Wght 17g. 013
 - 9 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with barbotine dot or small blobs of rustication. A few sherds of pottery decorated in this style were recovered along with a sherd with an applied circle suggesting that these may be influenced by the well known ring and dot beaker series, Gillam 1970 no. 68, 80-130 AD. Wght 2g. 013
 - 10 5 GRB1 sherds of necked bowl or beaker with burnished wavy line outside body. Wght 22g. 013
 - 11 2 GRB1 rim sherds of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 160mm. RE: 13 %. Wght 15g. 013
 - 12 1 GTA17 sherd of closed vessel with single groove. Wght 5g. 013
 - 13 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 9g. 014

All the sherds came from a single pit and the lack of BB1 together with the late 1st to early 2nd-century-types such as a platter, a reeded-rim bowl and the style of the rusticated vessel suggests a date in the early 2nd century within the Trajanic period. Ceramic Group 2.

Trench 6

Medieval layer

- 14 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 3g. 019

The fabric and decorative pattern on this sherd suggests that this came from a jar copying BB1 types and is therefore of Hadrianic or later date.

Trench 7

- 15 1 OAB2 sherd of flagon. Wght 6g. 037
- 16 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 2g. 060
- 17 5 GRB1 rim sherds of short, everted-rim jar with single groove. Diameter 180mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 89g. 060
- 18 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with applied barbotine dots. Wght 2g. 071
- 19 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 4 g. 071
- 20 1 CT rim sherd of everted rim. Prehistoric or Anglo-Saxon. Handmade. Diameter 140mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 10g. 072

- 21 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 5 %.
Wght 10g. 072

All this pottery was residual, but indicated Roman activity during the late 1st to early 2nd century.

Trench 8

- 22 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 150mm. RE: 14 %.
Wght 13g. 022

Pit 024

- 23 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 17g. 025
- 24 1 GRB1 dish or bowl base. Wght 12g. 025
- 25* 1 GRC rim sherd of neckless jar with short out-turned rim and faint rilling on body with single groove on shoulder. This form was present at Little London, with and without indentations, Oswald 1937 pl. IV, 58-69 and 62-64. Only one example was present at Rossington Bridge (Buckland *et al.* 2001, 48 no. 205). Indented beakers date to the mid-2nd to 3rd century (Perrin 1999, 93-94), and Buckland and Dolby (1980) suggest Little London should be dated to the first half of the 3rd century. Stratified indented jars occur in late 2nd-century levels at Doncaster and in the Rossington kilns (Buckland, Hartley and Rigby 2001, fig. 48 no. 205; Buckland and Magilton 1986, nos 171 and 180). Elsewhere in the East Midlands, the folded jars appeared in horizons dated to the early 2nd to early 3rd (May 1996, 517 and 20.6 no. 841 and at Roxby, Stead 1976, fig. 68 no. 67). Diameter 120mm. RE 10%. Wght 43g. 025
- 26* 3 GRC6 sherds of folded beaker/jar with oval indentations, burnished outside lower body. Wght 30g. 026
- 27 1 BB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 10g. 028
- 28 11 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 192g. 028
- 29 1 GRB1 incomplete rim sherd of everted rim. Wght 2g. 028
- 30 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim, burnished with single groove outside upper body. Diameter 160mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 21g. 028
- 31 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim and single groove outside upper body. Diameter 170mm. RE: 22 %. Wght 104g. 028
- 32 2 GRB1 rim sherds of jar with sharply everted rim with single groove. Distorted sherds. Diameter 140 mm. RE: 32 %. Wght 45g. 028
- 33* 4 GRB1 rim sherds of rusticated jar with short everted rim. Diameter 160 mm. RE: 24 %. Wght 323g. 028
- 34 1 GRB1 dish or bowl base. Wght 97g. 028
- 35 1 GRB1 simple base. Wght 42g. 028
- 36 3 GRB6 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 12g. 028
- 37 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 6g. 032

- 38* 4 BB1 sherds giving complete profile of bowl with flat rim with acute lattice burnishing. Gillam 1976 nos 34-5, early to mid-2nd century. Diameter 220mm. RE: 14 %. Wght 116g. *025/026*
- 39 1 GRA2/FLA2 rim sherd of dish or bowl. Fabric like burnt FLA2 but possibly misfired colour-coated ware. Hooked-rim, curved walled bowl. Diameter 200mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 26g. *025/026*
- 40 3 GRB1 rim sherds of rusticated jar with short everted rim, linear rustication and single shoulder groove. Wght 35g. *025/026*
- 41 1 GRC6 simple base. Wght 117g. *025/026*
- 42 4 BB1 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 7g. *025A*
- 43* 1 M8 rim sherd of bead and flange mortarium. Very few trituration grits at all. Cf. Gillam 1970 no. 243, AD 100-140. Diameter 260mm. RE: 23 %. Wght 669g. *025C*
- 44 6 BB1 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 28g. *026A*
- 45 4 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 15g. *026A*
- 46 13 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 86g. *026B*
- 47 1 GRB1 rim sherd of thick walled narrow necked jar with bead rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 25 %. Wght 72g. *026C*

Many large sherds of a Dressel 20 amphora were recovered from this pit (see Williams below). The rusticated jars together with the BB1 and mortarium forms would fit a date in the early to mid-2nd century. The indented jars were produced at Rossington Bridge and Roxby kilns, and therefore suggest a date in the Antonine period for this group in the early or mid-2nd century. Ceramic Group 3b.

Post Medieval layer

- 48 1 BB1 sherd of dish or bowl with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 6g. *029*

Pit 30

- 49 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with incised wavy line outside upper body. Wght 11g. *031*
- 50 1 GRB1 rim sherd of rusticated jar with short everted rim and linear rustication and single groove. Diameter 120mm. RE: 13 %. Wght 27g. *031* and bodysherd (6g) from *032*

The rusticated sherds give a date range in the late 1st to mid-2nd century at the earliest. Ceramic Group 2.

Trench 9

Pit 42

- 51 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 23g. *043*
- 52* 1 GRB1P sherd of burnished dish in coarse Parisian type fabric with zones of rouletting inside base between two concentric grooves copying samian dishes. Dishes with similar rouletting were dated to AD 70-100 at Doncaster and Manchester (Buckland and Magilton 1986, 166 no. 105; Webster 1974, 107 no. 156). Wght 22 g. *043*

A Flavian-Trajanic date would agree with the typology of these sherds but the pit's relationships with earlier pit 044 provides a *terminus post quem* in the Hadrianic period, on account of the BB1 sherds present. Ceramic Group 2/3a.

Pit 44

- 53 1 GRA2 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 16g. 045
- 54 2 BB1 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 20g. 046
- 55 4 FLA2 sherds of three ribbed handle. Wght 46g. 046
- 56 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 26 g. 046
- 57 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim, burnished outside upper body. Diameter 120mm. RE: 14 %. Wght 26g. 046
- 58 1 GRB1 everted rim sherd. Diameter 180 mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 4g. 046
- 59 1 GTA17 rim sherd of neckless jar with slightly everted, thickened tip. Diameter 140mm. RE: 20 %. Wght 44g. 046
- 60* 1 MG2 sherd of *tazze*. Wght 2g. 046
- 61* 3 MG2 sherds of closed vessel with unusual scratched pattern outside the body. Wght 24g. 046
- 62 MG4 sherd of beaker. Wght 2g. 043/046

The BB1 jar sherd gives a *terminus post quem* in the Hadrianic period and the remaining sherds have a date range in the late 1st to early/mid-2nd century, suggesting a Trajanic to Hadrianic date range for the activity represented by this pottery. The samian sherd from this feature dated to AD 80-110. A sherd from a samian dish dating to AD 80-110 also came from this context. Ceramic Group 3a.

Pit 48

- 63 1 BB1 rim sherd of necked jar with fairly upright neck and burnished wavy line outside neck. Diameter 160mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 23g. 051
- 64 1 small sherd of BB1 jar with traces of obtuse lattice burnishing. Wght 4g. 053
- 65 1 OAB1 sherd of closed vessel. Wght 2g. 051A

The BB1 jar pre-dates the mid-2nd century and dates to the Hadrianic or early Antonine period, but the BB1 bodysherd has faint but definite traces of obtuse lattice decoration giving a 3rd century date at the earliest. Ceramic Group 4. The samian was dated AD 120-200.

Trench 10

Pit 107

- 66* 1 GTA rim sherd of jar with thickened, upright rim. This vessel is in a 'native' fabric and the form resembles both late Iron Age types with upright, flat-topped rims (Cumberpatch, Leary and Willis 2003, fig. 20 no. 10) and Dales ware type jars of the 3rd to 4th centuries. Recently excavated groups suggest that this type developed from late Iron Age/early Roman forms into the Dales ware type jars

made at Little London (Oswald 1937, 12b and 13b). The fabric, form and stratigraphic position all suggest an early date, perhaps in the late 1st century. Diameter 180mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 27g. 109

Ceramic Group 1.

Pit 262

- 67* 1 BB1 rim sherd necked jar with everting neck. Cf. Seager Smith and Davies 1993 type 1 1st-2nd and Holbrook and Bidwell 1993, 95 Hadrianic-Antonine. Traces of wavy line burnishing outside neck, but burnt matter on neck obscuring pattern. Diameter 140mm. RE: 11 %. Wght 17g. 114
- 68 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar. Wght 7g. 114
- 69 1 GRB4 rim sherd of burnished dish with inturned rim. This form compares with dishes made at the kilns at Roxby, Lincolnshire in the Antonine period (Stead 1976) and dated from the Flavian to Antonine period. Diameter 260mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 22g. 114
- 70 1 GRB1 sherd of carinated beaker/bowl. In Lincolnshire this form was current in the late 1st/2nd centuries (Darling 1984, no.94) to mid-3rd (Stead 1976, fig. 87 no. 112). It was present at Torksey (Oswald 1937a, no.53) and at Doncaster (Buckland and Magilton 1986, no.119) with Antonine samian. Wght 7g. 115
- 71 6 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication OSB. Wght 29g. 115

Layer 117

- 72 1 GRB1 footing base. Wght 7g. 117
- 73 2 GTA8/7 sherds of jar. Wght 12g. 117

Layer 118

- 74 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with burnished wavy line zone. Wght 4g. 118
- 75* 7 GRB1 rim sherds of jar/beaker with sharply everted rim and burnished wavy line zone outside upper body. Cf. barrel jars and wide-mouthed jars with wavy line decoration at Dragonby (May 1996, fig 20.1 and p. 520 and fig. 20.7 no. 868, common in the 2nd century). Perhaps a precursor of the later wide-mouthed, S-profile jars (cf. Buckland and Magilton 1986 no. 124 with Hadrianic and Antonine samian. Diameter 170mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 56g. 118 and 119

Layer 119

- 76 1 AMP neck sherd amphora. AD 70-110. Wght 67g. 119
- 77 10 AMP amphora base. Wght 1455g. 119
- 78 3 FLA2 sherds of strap handle. Wght 65g. 119
- 79 2 1 GRB1 rim sherd of bowl? with grooved/bead rim and internal grooves. Burnt and distorted with triangular groove inside body. Same as nos 0, 0, 0 and 0. Diameter 220mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 14g. 119
- 80 2 GRB1 everted rim sherds. Diameter 240mm. RE: 3 %. Wght 4g. 119
- 81 1 GRB6 sherd of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 11g. 119

- 82 7 GRB6 rim sherds of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 200mm. RE: 19 %.
Wght 71g. 119

The amphora sherds included a rim, Martin-Kilcher, 1987, nos. 66 and 71, *c.* AD 70-110. Two undiagnostic sherds of FLA2 came from context 261. The pottery types indicate a date in the Hadrianic-Antonine period. The small amount of BB1 may indicate a Hadrianic/early Antonine date. The samian gave dates of *c.* AD 100-125 and AD 100-160. Ceramic Group 3a.

Pit 148 medieval

- 83 3 GRC6 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 23g. 147
84 1 NV1 rim sherd of plain-rimmed bag beaker with single groove outside upper body. Howe *et al.* 1980, no. 44 late 2nd-3rd century. Diameter 70mm. RE: 12 %.
Wght 9g. 147

The pottery is of ceramic Group 3d, although the medieval sherds give a later date.

Pit 264

- 85 1 FLA2 rim sherd of plain-rimmed lid. Diameter 260mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 18g.
216
86 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 5g. 216
87* 1 OAA1 base, body and handle of lamp with broken top and handle. Wght 21g.
216

The pottery present was of late 1st to mid-2nd century date. Ceramic Group 2.

Pit 230

- 88 1 DR20 rim sherd of amphora, *c.* AD 110-150. Med lid of jar ve inside body
malent percentage. Diameter 180mm. RE: 46 %. Wght 351g. 231
89* 1 MG2 rim sherd of flaring ring-necked flagon. Slight cupping inside rim and
handle scar outside neck. The mica-dusting is very fugitive and, as the flagon
clearly has been dipped in a slip of slightly pinker clay, it may just have been a
mica-rich clay rather than true mica gilt. Diameter 60mm. RE: 100 %. Wght
119g. 231

Mica-dusted wares tend to date to the late 1st-early 2nd century although it should be noted that at York they are dated to *c.* AD 100-160 AD. The flagon form is typical of the Hadrianic to mid-Antonine period (Dool *et al.* 1985, table 8 and compare Buckland and Magilton 1986 no. 26 in early-mid Antonine group) and a Hadrianic-early Antonine date would fit the amphora rim. Ceramic Group 3a.

Unstratified

- 90 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 2g. U/S
91 3 GTA17 sherds of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 16g. U/S
92 1 GRA2 sherd of jar, burnished with single cordoned outside neck. Very fine
fabric. Wght 8g. U/S

The pottery indicates occupation starting in the Flavian period (late 1st century) and continuing until the Hadrianic or early Antonine period with little after AD 150. A Nene valley colour-coated sherd from a medieval period indicates some small-scale ceramic disposal in the late 2nd or early 3rd century.

Trench 11

Pebble surface 073

- 93 2 FLA4 rim sherds of plain-rimmed lid. Diameter 200mm. RE: 14 %. Wght 76g. 073
- 94 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with single groove outside upper body. Wght 7g. 073
- 95 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with barbotine dot or small blob of rustication. Wght 12g. 073
- 96 4 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 20g. 073
- 97 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim with single groove outside upper body. Diameter 120mm. RE: 22 %. Wght 28g. 073
- 98* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with rather flat, upright rim with single groove outside upper body. Cracked and distorted. Similar to no. 72 but the grey ware fabric suggests a later date range, probably in the 2nd century. Cf. Buckland and Magilton 1986 nos 149-152 from pit associated with a coin and samian dated AD 75-100. The condition of this sherd suggests that it was a waster. Diameter 140mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 14g. 073
- 99 1 GRB1 turned base. Wght 15g. 073
- 100 1 M8 mortarium base. Same as no. 0. Few mixed trituration grits - worn. Wght 109g. 073

This pottery belongs to the late 1st to mid-2nd-century type, but BB1 from the underlying layer gives a Hadrianic *terminus post quem*. This agrees with the dating for the cobbling in Trench 10 which overlay layers in a pit containing pottery of the Hadrianic or early Antonine period. A fragment from a samian bowl form 37, dated AD 80-110 came from this feature. Ceramic Group 3a.

Layer 074 (below 073)

- 101 1 BB1 dish or bowl with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 5g. 074
- 102* 8 FLA2 rim sherds of globular jar with reeded rim. Flavian-Trajanic. Cf. York, Monaghan 1997, type JF. Diameter 140mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 77g. 074
- 103 2 FLA4 rim sherds of plain-rimmed lid. Diameter 240mm. RE: 16 %. Wght 87g. 074
- 104 5 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 50g. 074
- 105* 17 GRB1 sherds of large ovoid jar. Zone of acute lattice burnishing in grooved zone outside upper body. Wght 403g. 074

106 106 1 GRB1 rim sherd of bowl? with grooved/bead rim and internal grooves. Double grooves inside body. 0, 0, 0 and 0. Diameter 220mm. RE: 4 %. Wght 10g. 074

107* 5 M8 sherds of incomplete rim-section and base and body sherds of heavily worn bead and flange mortarium. Kay Hartley comments: a fragmentary, right-facing stamp survives. It is probably from the same die as a similar fragmentary stamp found at Lincoln (Cottesford Place CP56-8 A9.37 P123). The fabric fits very well with production at Lincoln in the second century (possibly the first half). Same as no. 0. Wght 584g. 074

Early 2nd century. Ceramic Group 3a.

Floor layer 075

108* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of dish with inturned rim with burnished wavy line inside body. This form compares with dishes made at the kilns at Roxby, Lincolnshire in the Antonine period (Stead 1976) and dated from the Flavian to Antonine period (Darling 1984, 86 nos 42-44). The internal wavy line can be paralleled at Brough-on-Humber (Wacher 1969, 155 nos 234 and 250 Antonine rampart) and was present at Dragonby (May 1996 fig. 20.10 no. 935) from the early 2nd to mid 3rd century. The absence of this type at the South Yorkshire kilns suggests that its use pre-dated the Antonine period. A similar form was dated to AD 70-100 at Doncaster (Buckland and Magilton 1986, 166 no. 105). Diameter 200mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 27g. 075

109* 1 GRC6 rim sherd of wide-mouthed jar with bead rim. The wide-mouthed deep jars were made throughout the life of the South Yorkshire kilns. Evans notes that this form was most common in the late 2nd -3rd centuries and that later examples tend to have wavy line decoration (Bell and Evans 2002, type J2.2). Although a similar vessel form occurs earlier (compare with the smaller jar version no. 290) typically with a hammerhead rim formed by folding the rim in on itself, this was usually made in the CT and GTA range of fabrics. An inception date for the grey ware jars in the mid to late 2nd century is likely, but an example of a similar grey ware jar from Dragonby was assigned to a Flavian to early 2nd-century period. At Doncaster, several pit groups excavated in by Buckland and Magilton (1986, nos 93 and 149-152) had similar vessels but these were all in the bumpy or 'native' ware typical of the GTA range. The pits were dated to the mid-2nd century and the Trajanic period respectively suggesting the grey ware jars in this form dated to later in the Antonine period. Diameter 260mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 35g. 075

The grey ware bead-rim jar is most common from the Antonine period onwards but the lack of firmly dated Hadrianic levels so far recovered with South Yorkshire pottery of this type make it difficult to demonstrate an earlier inception date. It is, therefore, not possible to narrow the dating more than Hadrianic-early Antonine on the basis of the coarseware. Ceramic Group 3a.

080 heat affected clay layer in hollow

110 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 2g. 079

111 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 160mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 9g. 079

Date range in the late 1st-mid 2nd century. Ceramic Group 2.

Surface 091

- 112 1 GRB1 sherd of folded beaker/jar with oval indentation. See no. 26. Mid-2nd to 3rd century. Wght 6g. *091 224*
- 113 1 GRB1 rim sherd of bowl with grooved/bead rim and internal grooves. Triangular groove inside body. Same as nos 00, 0, 0, and 0. Diameter 220mm. RE: 1 %. Wght 12g. *091*
- 114 2 GRB1 rim sherds of jar with short everted rim with single groove and burnishing outside upper body. Diameter 150mm. RE: 20 %. Wght 39g. *091*
- 115 1 GRB1 turned base. Wght 65g. *091*
- 116 1 OBA1 simple base. Wght 16g. *091*

The coarseware suggested a date in the mid-2nd century. The amphora sherds included a complete rim (Martin-Kilcher 1987, no. 81, c. AD 110-150). The samian dated to AD 80-110 and 120-200. Ceramic Group 3b.

Pit 131

- 117 5 FLA4 simple base sherds. Wght 71g. *126*
- 118 1 GRB? rim sherd of jar with short, stubby everted rim. RE: 1 %. Wght 7g. *126*
- 119* 4 GRB1 sherds of carinated bowl with acute lattice burnishing and single cordoned outside upper body. Cf. products of the Derby Racecourse kilns (Brassington 1971, nos. 1-14; 1980, nos. 372-377; Dool *et al.* 1985, nos. 60-62) dating from the Flavian-Trajanic period through to the mid-2nd century. Present at Rossington Bridge (Buckland *et al.* 2001, fig. 41 no. 114). Wght 57g. *126*
- 120 120 1 GRB1 rim sherd of bowl? with grooved/bead rim and internal grooves, burnished all over outside and two horizontal grooved lines inside body. Diameter 220mm. As nos 0, 0, 0, and 0. RE: 5 %. Wght 7g. *126*
- 121* 2 GRB1 rim sherds of deep bowl with grooved bead rim. Buckland commented that the grooved or bifid rim form is restricted to 2nd-century local kilns (Buckland *et al.* 2001, 72 type Hc-d). Diameter 300mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 53g. *126*
- 122 2 GRC6 simple base with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 49g. *126*
- 123 4 GTA17 rim sherds of jar with hammerhead, beaded rim, and single cordon outside upper body. As no. 0. Diameter 220 mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 50g. *126*
- 124 2 FLA/OBA sherds of closed vessel. Very fine double grooves outside body. Wght 6g. *127*
- 125* 1 FLA2 rim sherd of ring-necked flagon with flaring, pronounced upper rim and handle scar outside neck. At Derby, Little Chester, it was most common in phase 3 (Dool *et al.* 1985 table 8 no. 16), suggesting a Hadrianic to mid-Antonine date. Darling (1984, 85) noted that the top ring became more prominent with time. Diameter 60mm. RE: 100 %. Wght 125g. *127*
- 126* 1 FLA4 rim sherd of plain-rimmed lid. Diameter 260 mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 38g. *127*

- 127* 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with applied circle outside upper body and single groove outside shoulder. This I generally an early decorative motif in the early Flavian period Green 1978) but is given a later date range by Gillam in the north (1970 type 68 AD 80-130 which is also accepted by Evans (1990, 24). Wght 16g. 127
- 128 2 GRB1 sherds of folded beaker/jar with oval indentations. See nos 26, 112. Wght 22g. 127
- 129 19 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 84g. 127
- 130* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of bowl? with grooved/bead rim and multiple internal grooves. Same as nos 00, 0, 0, and 0. Diameter 220mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 16g. 127
- 131 1 GRB1 rim sherd of narrow-mouthed jar with bead rim. Diameter 120mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 8g. 127
- 132 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted. Diameter 120mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 4g. 127
- 133 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 160mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 4g. 127
- 134 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short, stubby everted rim. Diameter 160mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 17g. 127
- 135 2 GRB1 simple base. Wght 24g. 127
- 136* 1 OBB1 rim sherd of bifid rim lid. Diameter 260mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 10g. 127
- 137 3 GRC6 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 56g. 127
- 138 2 OBA1 sherds of beaker with dash rouletting. Wght 8g. 127
- 139* 3 OBA1 rim sherds of a bag beaker (clay pellets) and single groove outside upper body. This rim and body form is of mid to late 2nd-century date (Cf. Anderson 1980 fig. 9 no.3 AD 120/30-50 and fig. 10 no. 1 AD 150-180, Symonds and Wade 1999, 264-5 type 10 AD 110-125 to the late 2nd to early 3rd century and Going 1987, type H20 2:1 AD 130-70. The fabric indicated local manufacture and there was some evidence for the production of roughcast beakers at Rossington Bridge (Buckland *et al.* 2001) where a mid-2nd date was given for everted rim rough-cast beakers. Diameter 120mm. RE: 46 %. Wght 62g. 127
- 140* 1 OBA1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. This form was typical of the Flavian-Trajanic period but continued in use at Derby and Rocester until around the middle of the 2nd century, declining thereafter (Martin 2000, 211). It was made at the Derby Racecourse kilns, and dated to the late-1st to mid or late-2nd century at Little Chester (Dool *et al.* 1985: 91, no. 3). Diameter 150mm. RE: 14 %. Wght 16g. 127
- 141 1 OBB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Slightly beaded rim. Diameter 120mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 9g. 127
- 142 1 OBB1 simple base. Wght 9g. 127
- 143 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 7g. 129
- 144* 3 GTA17 rim sherds of jar with short, stubby everted rim and single groove outside upper body. This was made predominantly in GTA or shell-tempered

fabrics and was comparable to Trent Valley ware types 1, 3 and 4 (Todd 1968a, fig. 1, nos 2a and 3) dated to the second half of the 1st century. These types of jars were in use until the mid-2nd century (Darling 1984, nos 21 and 26) and were present in a Trajanic pit and a ditch dating to pre-AD 130 at Doncaster (Buckland and Magilton 1986, nos 17 and 149-152). Diameter 160mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 76g. *129*

- 145 3 OBB1 rim sherds of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 150mm. RE: 24 %. Wght 39g. *129*
- 146 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar. Wght 8g. *130*
- 147 1 GRB1 rim sherd of lid with inturned rim. Diameter 220mm. RE: 13 %. Wght 67g. *130*
- 148 10 GRB1 rim and base sherds of large, heavy, wide carinated bowl with flat expanded rim. Same as no. 0. Diameter 300mm. RE: 2 %. Wght 94g. *130*
- 149 1 GRB1 rim sherd of bead-rim lid. Diameter 180mm. RE: 4 %. Wght 6g. *130*
- 150* 5 GRB1 sherds giving complete profile of large, heavy, wide carinated bowl with flat expanded rim and single groove outside shoulder. Same as 0. Unusual form, cf. a reeded-rim bowl at Rocester (Leary 1996, 45 and no. 14 associated with Antonine types). Diameter 300mm. RE: 17 %. Wght 350g. *130A*

This pit contained no BB1 and yielded many short, everted-rim jars with rustication and/or shoulder grooves of late 1st-mid-2nd-century type and some 'native' jars of the late 1st to early 2nd century date, suggesting a Flavian-Trajanic date. The indented jar and the flagon form indicate a date in filling stopped in the mid-2nd century while the quantity of earlier material favours a date no later than that. The samian included a sherd from a Central Gaulish bowl of Cinnamus dated AD 140-170 and sherds dated AD 80-110, AD 140-70, 70-100, 70-110, 75-95 and 70-110. Ceramic Group 2/3a.

Pit 166

- 151 1 BB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 13g. *167*
- 152 1 BB1 rim sherd of necked jar with everting neck and burnished rim. Diameter 150mm. RE: 12 %. Wght 22g. *167*
- 153* 1 BB1 rim sherd of plain rimmed dish with burnished intersecting arcs outside body. Gillam 1976 no 77. Late 2nd-early 3rd century. Diameter 220mm. RE: 4 %. Wght 21g. *167*
- 154 1 FLA2 sherd of flagon. Wght 43g. *167*
- 155 1 GRA2 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 13g. *167*
- 156 1 GRB1 rim sherd of bowl with flat rim with single groove, flaked. Diameter 200mm. RE: 16 %. Wght 32g. *167*
- 157 1 GRB1 simple base with post-firing perforation. Wght 43g. *167*
- 158 7 GRB1 simple base. Wght 50g. *167*
- 159 9 GRB1 possible pedestal base, burnished outside body. Wght 31g. *167*

160* 19 BB1 sherds giving complete profile of jar with acute lattice burnishing and burnished wavy line outside neck. Burnt matter outside body. Diameter 120mm. RE: 30 %. Wght 351g. *167A*

The pottery can largely be attributed to the mid-2nd century although the plain-rim BB1 dish may be of late 2nd-century date. Samian from 167a included sherds dated AD 120-200, 120-160 and 140-200. Ceramic Group 3c.

161 1 GRA2 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 13 %. Wght 6g. *Subsoil 284*

162 2 GRB1 rim sherds of dish or bowl with flat rim. Diameter 260mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 22g. *U/S 128*

163 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 13g. *U/S 752*

Trench 12

Upper layer 317 over Roman pits

164 2 FLA7 sherds of closed vessel. Wght 29g. *317*

165 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 7g. *317*

166* 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with Parisian style combed oblique lines. Wght 3g. *317*

167* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of wide-mouthed, deep jar with rebated neck. Diameter 360mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 50g. *317*

168 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto. Diameter 140mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 14g. *317*

169 1 GRB1 rim sherd of lid with inturned rim. Diameter 180mm. RE: 2 %. Wght 4g. *317*

170 1 GRB1 simple base. Wght 44g. *317*

171 1 GRB1 turned base. Wght 24g. *317*

172* 1 M8? rim sherd of worn mortarium with high bead and flange divided into wide central zone and beaded tip. Bell and Evans 2002 type M89 dated AD 170-220. Slightly burnt. No slip extant. Diameter 240mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 49g. *317*

173* 1 NV2M sherd of folded beaker/jar. Very metallic green, possibly import. Oval indentations. 3rd to 4th century. Wght 7g. *317*

174* 3 OAA1 rim sherds of narrow-necked jug or flagon with rather elongated bead rim, double groove outside upper body and 2-ribbed. Narrow-necked jars from the South Yorkshire were in reduced fabrics. The general form compares with narrow-necked jars from an Antonine well and a mid-2nd century kiln group at Derby (Brassington 1980, 31; Dool *et al.* 1985, fig. 80 no. 124). Diameter 110mm. RE: 44 %. Wght 182g. *317*

175* 1 OAB1 rim sherd of vessel with moulded, bifid rim. Cf. Brassington 1971, no. 15. late 1st-early 2nd century; Buckland and Magilton 1986, 157 no. 20 dated 1st-early 2nd but see also later form, Bell and Evans 2002, 381 B11.3, and Gillam 1970 no. 212, late 2nd century. Diameter 200mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 25g. *317*

- 176 1 OBA1 rim sherd of small jar or beaker with rebated rim. Diameter 100mm.
RE: 14 %. Wght 7g. 317

This group contained pottery dating to the late 2nd-mid-3rd century. The samian dated to AD 120-180. Ceramic Group 3d.

Pit 384

- 177 1 BB1 rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim, burnished outside. Diameter 240mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 26g. 318
- 178 2 FLA2 sherds of flagon. Wght 18g. 318
- 179 1 FLA4 rim sherd of plain-rimmed lid. Diameter 220mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 82g. 318
- 180 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 9g. 318
- 181 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar. Wght 14g. 318
- 182 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 7g. 318
- 183 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 160mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 8g. 318
- 184 2 GRB14 sherds of rim with grooved wavy line outside shoulder. Compare with Roxby type A, found in abundance in Antonine deposits at Winterton and Brough-on-Humber (Stead 1976, 147) but absent at Dragonby. The form was also made at kilns at North Hykeham, Lincoln and Market Rasen dated AD 70-120 and 150-200 respectively. Wght 20g. 318
- 185* 1 GTA18 rim sherd of neckless jar with everted rim bevelled internally. See no. 0. Diameter 160mm. RE: 20 %. Wght 55g. 318
- 186* 2 GTA18 rim sherds of jar with short, stubby everted rim and single groove outside shoulder. See no. 0. Diameter 140mm. RE: 14 %. Wght 47g. 318
- 187 1 BB1? simple base. Wght 16g. 365
- 188 1 BB1 rim sherd of necked jar with fairly upright neck, burnished wavy line outside neck and burnished outside upper body. Cf. Gillam 1976 nos 1 and 2 dated early-mid 2nd, Seager Smith and Davies 1993 type 1 1st-2nd century and Holbrook and Bidwell 1993, type 12 1st-2nd century. The burnished wavy line indicates a date before the mid-2nd century. Diameter 170 mm. RE: 13 %. Wght 41g. 379
- 189 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with burnished lines. Wght 3g. 379

Hadrianic to early Antonine. The number of early forms makes a Hadrianic date likely. The samian dated to AD 80-110. Ceramic Group 3a.

Layer 365, above pit 384

- 190* GRB14 rim sherds of everted-rim jar with internal groove. Single groove outside upper body and groove wavy line outside shoulder. Roxby type A. Found in abundance in Antonine deposits at Winterton and Brough-on-Humber (Stead 1976, 147) but absent at Dragonby. The form was also made at kilns at

North Hykeham, Lincoln and Market Rasen dated AD 70-120 and 150-200 respectively. Diameter 200mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 139g. 365

- 191 2 GRC6 rim sherds of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 130mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 26g. 365

This layer also contained a sherd of BB1, and a Hadrianic-early Antonine date range fits the forms.

Layer 319

- 192 3 GRA2 sherds of burnished, carinated beaker/bowl. Flaked. Wght 28g. 319
193 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 25g. 319
194* 3 GRB1 rim sherds of dish with inturned rim with burnished intersecting loops inside body. See no. 0. Diameter 160mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 21g. 319

This small group was difficult to date, as all the forms present are known from contexts dating from the Flavian to Antonine period. Ceramic Group 3a.

Pit 321

- 195 2 AMP sherds of amphora. Wght 107g. 359
196 1 BB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 5g. 359
197 2 BB1 sherds of jar with obtuse lattice burnishing. Obtuse lattice decoration gives a date in the 3rd century or later (Gillam 1976, 63; Holbrook and Bidwell 1993, 96; Seager Smith and Davies 1993 type 3; Bell and Evans 2002 type J13.6-9 dated 3rd-4th century). Wght 30g. 359
198* 2 BB1 rim sherds of jar with everted/cavetto rim. Gillam 1976, 63; Holbrook and Bidwell 1993, 96; Seager Smith and Davies 1993 type 3, Bell and Evans 2002 type J13.7 dated late 3rd-early 4th century. Diameter 200mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 20g. 359
199 1 BB1? dish or bowl base with burnished oblique lines outside body and burnished intersecting loops outside base. Wght 15g. 359
200 1 DR20 handle sherds of amphora with two incised lines. Wght 415g. 359
201* 5 FLA7 sherds of beaker with two brown horizontal lines painted outside body. Also see Plate 18. Wght 27g. 359
202 9 FLA7 sherds of beaker with brown horizontal lines painted outside body. Wght 39g. 359
203 6 FLA7 beaker base with brown horizontal lines painted outside lower body. Wght 97g. 359
204 1 GRA2 sherd of burnished closed vessel. Wght 29g. 359
205 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with oblique burnished lines. Wght 5g. 359
206 1 GRB1 sherd of carinated bowl with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 9g. 359
207 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 3g. 359
208 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 5g. 359
209 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 4g. 359

- 210 2 GRB1 sherds of closed vessel with wide burnished lines of obtuse lattice.
Wght 44g. 359
- 211 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 14 %.
Wght 20g. 359
- 212 1 GRB1 simple base. Wght 16g. 359
- 213 1 GRB1 simple base. Wght 91g. 359
- 214 1 GRB1 flagon base. Wght 41g. 359
- 215 1 GRC6 rim sherd of burnished necked bowl with bead rim. Diameter 110mm.
RE: 14 %. Wght 14g. 359
- 216* 2 GRC6 rim sherds of a wide-mouthed jar with bead rim grooved outside upper
body and burnished inside rim and body. Classic South Yorkshire form. The
wide-mouthed deep jars were made throughout the life of the South Yorkshire
kilns. Bell and Evans noted that this form was most common in the late 2nd -3rd
centuries and that later examples tended to have wavy line decoration (2002,
type J2.2). Diameter 320mm. RE: 2 %. Wght 708g. 359
- 217 1 GRC6 simple base. Wght 4g. 359
- 218 1 M9 simple base burnt. Worn trituration grits. Wght 41g. 359
- 219* 1 NV2 beaker base. Wght 16g. 359

The BB1 gave this assemblage a date in the 3rd century, possibly as late as the late 3rd century and the decline in fine grey wares together with the presence of the South Yorkshire deep bowl and the Nene Valley beaker and mortarium sherd supported a late Roman date for this group. The samian from this context was dated AD 80-110 and 110-130. Ceramic Group 4.

Pit 376

- 220 1 GRA2 rim sherd of burnished, lipped rim dish. These bowls and dishes in BB
and grey ware were most common in the 2nd to mid-3rd centuries (Buckland *et al.* 1980, type C; Gillam 1970 nos 218-224, 2nd-mid 3rd). Diameter 180mm.
RE: 5 %. Wght 29g. 373
- 221 1 OAA1 footring base. Wght 25 g. 373
- 2nd century. Ceramic Group 3.
- 222 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 20 %.
Wght 23g. 478

Trench 13

Pit 326

- 223 1 GRA2 beaker base. Wght 25g. 169
- 224 2 GRB1 simple base. Wght 39g. 169

A large sherd from a Dressel 20 amphora was also found. These sherds do not permit firm dating.

Grave 233

225 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. This is of the type made at Rossington Bridge. Wght 6g. 234

226 2 GRB1 simple base. Wght 37g. 234

The jar sherd present indicated a date in the Antonine period is likely. A samian sherd dated AD 150-200 also came from this context. Ceramic Group 3c.

Layer 327, above grave 233

227 3 BB1 rim sherds of neckless BB1 jar with everted rim and burnished outside upper body. Gillam 1976, nos 30-33 dated to the 2nd century in the north. Diameter 180mm. RE: 20 %. Wght 54g. 327

228 2 FLA2 sherds of closed vessel. Burnt grey outside body. Wght 28g. 327

229 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 3g. 327

230 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim with single groove outside upper body. Diameter 180mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 21g. 327

231 1 GRB1 turned base. Wght 30g. 327

232 3 GRC6 sherds of closed vessel with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 20g. 327

233 3 GRC6 sherds of closed vessel with burnished wavy line outside body. Wght 24g. 327

234* 3 OAB1 sherds of hemi-spherical bowl, copying Dr37 with rouletted notches between cordons and grooves outside girth. Dr 37 copies were present at the Antonine kilns at Rossington Bridge (Buckland *et al.* 2001, nos 108-111) and were common mid-late 2nd century vessels (Bell and Evans 2002 type B10). Wght 43g. 327

235* 1 OAB1 rim sherd of hemispherical bowl with bead rim and notched rouletting around girth, copying Dr37 with rouletted notches between cordons and grooves outside girth. Dr 37 copies are present at the Antonine kilns at Rossington Bridge (Buckland *et al.* 2001, nos 108-111) and are common mid-late 2nd century vessels (Bell and Evans 2002 type B10). Diameter 240mm. RE: 8 %. Wght 99g. 327

236 236 1 OBB1 sherd of closed vessel. Pale buff with bright light orange slip. Wght 66g. 327

A date in the early to mid Antonine period (mid to late 2nd century) would fit the typological range of this group. The samian dated from AD 80-110 to AD 120-140. Ceramic Group 3c.

Layer 425 with slag

237* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar/beaker with short everted rim with acute lattice burnishing. The combination of the short, everted-rim jar form with lattice decoration suggested a date in the early 2nd century when this jar form was still being used and the BB1 jars with their lattice burnishing were being copied. Diameter 90mm. RE: 26 %. Wght 31g. 425

Early 2nd century. This layer included samian of AD 100-140 and AD 120-200. Ceramic Group 3a.

Layer 427

- 238 1 FLA2/OBA1 sherd of flagon handle scar. Wght 10g. 427
- 239* 1 FLB2 rim sherd of ring-necked flagon with flaring neck and pronounced upper rim. At Derby Little Chester it was commonest in phase 3 (Dool *et al.* 1985 table 8) suggesting a Hadrianic to mid-Antonine date. Darling (1984, 85) noted that the top ring became more prominent with time. Bell and Evans 2002, F1.3 early to mid 2nd century. Diameter 70mm. RE: 100 %. Wght 117g. 427
- 240 1 GRB1 rim sherd of thick walled narrow necked jar with elongated bead rim. Diameter 120mm. RE: 20 %. Wght 18g. 427

A date within the early to mid-2nd century was likely. Ceramic Group 3a.

Pit 483

- 241* 2 BB1 rim sherds of necked jar with fairly upright neck and acute lattice burnishing. Cf. Gillam 1976 nos 1 and 2 dated early-mid 2nd century, Holbrook and Bidwell 1993, type 12 1st-2nd century; Seager Smith and Davies 1993 type 1 1st-2nd century. Diameter 160mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 17g. 480
- 242 1 GRA2 turned base. Wght 7g. 480
- 243 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with single groove outside body. Wght 15g. 480
- 244 1 GRB1 jar base and bodysherd. Wght 216g. 480
- 245* 1 GRC6 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim with single groove outside upper body. Burnt. A type common in the late 1st to mid- 2nd centuries. Diameter 140mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 17g. 480
- 246 1 GTA17 sherd of closed vessel. Uncertain form with single cordon. Wght 39g. 480
- 247* 1 GTA17 rim sherd of jar with hammerhead, beaded rim and single groove outside upper body. Diameter 240mm. RE: 12 %. Wght 93g. 480
- 248 248 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel applied panel of barbotine dots. Wght 9g. 482
- 249* 1 FLA1 rim sherd of bead-rim, short-necked beaker/jar. An unusual fabric/form combination not matched elsewhere. Diameter 120mm. RE: 26 %. Wght 27g. 245
- 250 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim and single groove outside upper body. Diameter 140mm. RE: 8 %. Wght 15g. 245

The general composition of this group with small amounts of BB1 and the presence of GTA vessels, the white ware beaker and the barbotine dot vessel all pointed to a date early in the Hadrianic period. The samian was dated to the late 1st-early 2nd century and included a piece dated AD 80-110. Ceramic Group 3a.

Layer 426

This layer yielded a sherd of samian dated AD 70-110.

Unstratified

251 1 GTA17 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim with single shoulder groove.
Diameter 140 mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 10g. *U/S 724*

A GTA scrap of 1st to mid-2nd century date was found in context 489.

Trench 14

Layer 197

252 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 13g. *197*

253 2 GRB1 turned base. Wght 78g. *197*

The coarse ware and samian date to the late 1st-mid 2nd century. The samian was dated AD 100-125. Stratigraphically, however, this overlay layer 223 which had pottery of mid-late 2nd-century date. Ceramic Group 2.

Layer above 223? Medieval

254 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 130mm. RE: 15 %.
Wght 15g. *201*

255 1 GRC6 sherd of cordoned jar. Distorted. Wght 35g. *201*

Pit 209

256 1 GRB10 rim sherd of bowl with flat rim with single groove. Probably from a reeded rim bowl of late 1st -early 2nd, Gillam 1970, 214-7 dated AD 80-130.
Diameter 200 mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 11g. *209*

Samian from this context was dated AD 100-120. Ceramic Group 2.

Layer 223

257 8 DR20 sherds of Amphora. Wght 561g. *223*

258 1 FLB1 sherds of two ribbed handle. Wght 11g. *223*

259 2 GRB1 sherds of grooved-rim dish with wavy or acute lattice burnishing inside body. See no. 0. Wght 19g. *223*

260* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of thick walled, narrow-mouthed jar with internally rebated, bead rim. Cf. at Torksey (Oswald 1937, 9a dated to the first half of the 3rd century by Buckland and Dolby 1980, 34) and at the mid to late 2nd century kilns at Lea (Field and Palmer-brown 1991 fig. 16 no 42) and Rossington Bridge (Buckland, Hartley and Rigby 2001, fig. 49 nos 242-243). Diameter 110mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 34g. *223*

261 1 GRB1 rim sherd of grooved-rim dish. Diameter 200mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 7g. *223*

262 1 GRB1 dish or bowl. Wght 12g. *223*

263 1 GRB10 simple base. Wght 19g. *223*

264 4 GRB6 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 32g. *223*

265 3 GRC6 rim sherds of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 140 mm. RE: 19 %.
Wght 32g. *223*

266 2 OAB1 rim sherds of burnished hemispherical bowl with bead rim and single groove outside upper body. Mid to late 2nd century. Copy Dr 37. See nos 0-0. Diameter 200mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 22g. 223

267 1 OBB1 footring base. Wght 42g. 223

Nos 263-264 and 270 suggested a date in the mid to late 2nd century at the earliest. Samian dating to AD 70-110, 100-120 and 100-130 came from this context. Ceramic Group 3c.

Pit 227

268 2 GRB10 simple base. Wght 40g. 226

269 3 GRA2 sherds of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 13g. 240

270 4 M10 simple base. Wght 178g. 240

271 1 FLA1 footring base. Wght 16g. 241

272* 1 large GRA2 rim sherd of carinated bowl with bead rim and three cordons outside middle body. Cf. products of the Derby Racecourse kilns (Brassington 1971, nos. 1-14; 1980, nos. 372-377; Dool *et al.* 1985, nos. 60-62) dating from the Flavian-Trajanic period through to the mid-2nd century. Present at Rossington Bridge (Buckland *et al.* 2001, fig. 41 no. 114). Diameter 140mm. RE: 19 %. Wght 46g. 241

This material is consistent with a date before the mid-2nd century in the late 1st or more probably the early 2nd century. Ceramic Group 2.

Pit 291

273 2 GRB1 sherds of closed vessel with rectangular panel of applied barbotine dots. See no. 0. Wght 26g. 291

274 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 7g. 291

Late 1st-early 2nd century. The samian was dated AD 80-110. Ceramic Group 2

Well 273

275 1 GRC6 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 18g. 310

276 2 MG2 sherds of folded beaker/jar. Wght 6g. 310

277* 1 MG5 rim sherd of folded beaker/jar with slit indentations. Folded beakers in mica-dusted ware dated to the late 1st to early 2nd century (Marsh 1978 type 21). Diameter 80mm. RE: 36 %. Wght 31g. 310

278 1 CT simple base. Poss. CTB or CTA2. Wght 27g. 348

279 1 GRA7 turned base. Wght 12g. 348

280 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 8 g. 348

281 1 GRB1 rim sherd of shallow bowl with flaring bifid rim, burnished on top of rim. Roxby form S (Stead 1976) Flavian to Antonine and Little London, Oswald 1937 no. 36, Antonine. Diameter 200mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 12g. 348

282 1 M11 flange of bead and flanged mortarium. Brockley Hill mortaria were most common *c.* AD 70-120 and this vessel did fit such a date. Wght 12g. 348

283* 2 M13 rim sherds of bead and flanged mortarium. Also identified as a variant of the fabrics produced in the Verulamium region by K. Hartley and dated AD 60-90. Sherds from this mortarium also occur in context 405. Diameter 220mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 202g. 348

284 2 MG5 sherds of folded beaker/jar. Wght 4g. 348

285 3 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 33g. 468

The absence of any BB1 sherds, the mortaria types and the general typology of the sherds suggested a date in the late 1st to early 2nd century before the Hadrianic period. This feature contained the upper third of a Dressel 20 amphora (see Williams below). Samian from this context was dated AD 80-110. Ceramic Group 2.

Auger hole in well 273

286 1 BB1 rim sherd of necked jar with everting neck. Cf. Gillam 1976 no. 4 dated late 2nd century; Holbrook and Bidwell 1993, 95 Hadrianic-Antonine; Seager Smith and Davies 1993 type 1 1st-2nd century. Diameter 200mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 8g. 352

287 1 GRA2 simple base. Wght 12g. 352

288 1 GRB1 everted rim sherd. Diameter 180mm. RE: 3 %. Wght 8g. 352

289 3 GRC1 rim sherds of wide-mouthed jar with bead rim and single groove outside upper body. The wide-mouthed deep jars were made throughout the life of the South Yorkshire kilns. Bell and Evans note that this form was most common in the late 2nd -3rd centuries, and that later examples tended to have wavy line decoration (2002, type J2.2). Diameter 340mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 59g. 352

This group, although its precise stratigraphic location within the well was not clear, suggests that the pottery was still being deposited in the mid to late 2nd century. Ceramic Group 3c.

Pit 350

290 1 OAA1 sherd of closed vessel. The fine oxidised fabric was more common in the late 1st-early 2nd centuries. Wght 4g. 349

Ceramic Group 2.

Beam slot 386

291 1 small GRA2 sherd of beaker with applied barbotine dots. Wght 1g. 385

292* 1 GRA2 rim sherd of everted-rim beaker with applied barbotine dots outside upper body and single shoulder groove. See no. 0. Gillam 1970 no. 68, AD 80-130. Diameter 100mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 28g. 385

293 4 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 56g. 385

294* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of plain-rimmed lid with burnished wavy line outside body. Lids are not well dated but compare with Bell and Evans 2002 type L5.2 dated

late 1st-early 2nd and in 3rd century kiln at Torksey (Oswald 1937 types 49-51 who quoted late 2nd-century parallels). Diameter 240mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 17g. 385

295 1 GRB1 rim sherd of flat, bifid rim lid. Diameter 180mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 4g. 385

296 1 OBB1 simple base. Wght 12g. 385

The pottery is of late 1st-early 2nd century type. Ceramic Group 2.

Feature 388

297 1 undiagnostic GRB1 simple base. Wght 33g. 387

Layers 396 and 429 over beam slots

298 1 GRB1 rim sherd of burnished jar with short everted rim and single shoulder groove. Diameter 120mm. RE: 20 %. Wght 36g. 396

299 6 CTB2/GRB2 rim sherds of short, everted-rim jar. Predominantly in GTA or shell-tempered fabrics and comparable to Trent Valley ware types 1, 3 and 4 (Todd 1968a, fig. 1, nos 2a and 3) dated to the second half of the 1st century. Form was in use until mid-2nd century, Darling 1984, nos 21 and 26. Diameter 180mm. RE: 14 %. Wght 65g. 429

300 2 M11 sherds of bead and flanged mortarium. As no. 286 Late 1st-early 2nd century. Wght 35g. 429

Late 1st-early 2nd century. Samian from this context was dated AD 70-110. Ceramic Group 2.

Pit 405

301 1 M13 flange of mortarium. Same as 0. Wght 68g. 403

302 1 CTC1 sherd of jar. Wght 11g. 404

303 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim with applied barbotine dots. See no. 0. Diameter 140mm. RE: 20 %. Wght 59g. 404

304 8 GRB1 rim sherds of rusticated jar with short everted rim and linear rustication. Burnished outside upper body. Diameter 120mm. RE: 12 %. Wght 53g. 404

Late 1st-early 2nd century. Ceramic Group 2.

Layer 423

305 1 AMP sherd of amphora. Wght 188g. 423

306 1 GRA2 sherd of burnished closed vessel. Wght 9g. 423

307 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 3g. 423

308 3 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 48g. 423

309 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 20g. 423

- 310 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 150mm. RE: 14 %.
Wght 27g. 423
- 311 1 GRB1 simple base. Wght 75g. 423
- 312* 4 NGGW sherds of long necked beaker with multiple burnished lines. North
Gaulish grey ware (*bandes lustrées*). Same as no. 0. Wght 77g. 423
- 313 1 NGGW rim sherd of long necked beaker with elongated bead. North Gaulish
grey ware with multiple burnished lines outside neck. As no. 0. Diameter
120mm. RE: 26 %. Wght 43g. 423

The GRB jars were typical of late 1st-early 2nd-century contexts and the NGGW vessel was of Flavian or possibly Trajanic type (Richardson and Tyers 1984, fig. 2 nos 2-3, p. 136). Ceramic Group 2.

Layer (medieval)

- 314 1 GRB1 sherd of jar. Wght 21g. 444
- 315 1 GRB1 complete profile sherd of grooved-rim dish. Gillam 1970 no.31, AD
130-220. Diameter 200mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 21g. 444

A samian sherd of AD 120-200 was present.

Beam-slot 462

- 316 1 M8? Very worn and discoloured mortarium base. No trituration grits.
Originally white and possibly fabric M8. Wght 36g. 461

Pre-150 AD. Ceramic Group 2/3a.

Unstratified

- 317 1? BB1 rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 2 %.
Wght 7g. *Machining layer/U/S*.
- 318 2 FLB sherds of flagon. Wght 19g. *U/S*
- 319* 1 GRB 6 complete profile sherd of a grooved-rim dish with burnished wavy
line inside body. The dish profile suggested a date in the late 2nd or early 3rd
century (Gillam 1976, no. 71 and 73) while undecorated dishes of this kind in
BB1 would belong to the 3rd and 4th centuries. The internal wavy line was
very unusual, and reminiscent of that seen on the earlier dishes with inturned
rims (no. 0) and also the internal wavy line burnish on late flanged bowls
(Corder 1928 Pl.1). See nos 0 and 0. Diameter 220mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 37g.
U/S
- 320 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with multiple grooves outside body. Wght 16g.
U/S
- 321 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 16g. *U/S*
- 322* 1 M6 spout of bead and flanged mortarium. Same as 326 and 0. Wght 83g.
U/S
- 323 1 BB1 sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim. Wght 17g. *U/S*

- 324 1 GRB1 rim sherd of wide-mouthed, deep jar with small bead rim. Diameter 300mm. RE: 4 %. Wght 24g. *U/S*
- 325 1 GRC6 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 3g. *U/S*
- 326 1 M6 SPOUT Bead and flanged mortarium, same as nos 0 and 0. Wght 60g. *U/S*
- 327 1 BB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 10g. *U/S*
- 328 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 8g. *U/S*
- 329 3 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 54g. *U/S*
- 330 1 GRB6 rim sherd of necked jar with everted rim tip. Diameter 140mm. RE: 12 %. Wght 15g. *U/S*

The unstratified material indicates continued activity in this trench in the Antonine period. Samian included sherds dated AD 135-160 and 70-110.

Trench 15

Only residual Romano-British pottery was found in this trench in medieval contexts. These included a sherd of samian and greyware sherds, which were not closely dateable.

Trench 16

Dump/midden 467

- 331 1 BB1 sherd of dish or bowl with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 27g. *467*
- 332 1 BB1 sherd of dish or bowl with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 4g. *467*
- 333 1 BB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 8g. *467*
- 334 6 BB1 sherds of jar, burnt with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 58g. *467*
- 335* 1 BB1 rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim with acute lattice burnishing. These bowls and dishes in BB1 or grey ware were most common in the 2nd to mid-3rd centuries (Buckland *et al.* 1980, type C; Gillam 1976 no. 62, mid-2nd century). Diameter 160mm. RE: 12 %. Wght 22g. *467*
- 336 1 BB1 rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim with acute lattice burnishing. Diameter 200mm. RE: 4 %. Wght 20g. *467*
- 337 2 BB1 rim sherds of dish or bowl with flat rim with acute lattice burnishing. Diameter 210 mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 46g. *467*
- 338* 17 BB1 rim sherds of necked jar with everting neck with acute lattice burnishing and burnished wavy line outside neck. Cf. Gillam 1976 no. 3 dated mid-late 2nd; Holbrook and Bidwell 1993, 95 Hadrianic-Antonine; Seager Smith and Davies 1993 type 1 1st-2nd century. Burnt. Diameter 140mm. RE: 70 %. Wght 232g. *467*
- 339 1 BB1 everted rim sherd. RE: 1 %. Wght 11g. *467*
- 340 1 BB1 dish or bowl. Wght 50g. *467*
- 341 1 BB1 chamfered base with burnished looped outside base. Wght 25g. *467*
- 342 2 BB1 chamfered base with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 32g. *467*

- 343 2 BB1 sherd of bowl or dish with acute lattice burnishing outside body. Wght 60g. 467
- 344* 3 CC8 rather grey rim sherds of cornice-rim roughcast beaker (clay pellets). Probably local product in mid-2nd century. See nos 768 and 0. Diameter 70mm. RE: 26 %. Wght 15g. 467
- 345 1 CC8 roughcast beaker base (clay pellets). Very metallic. Wght 24g. 467
- 346 4 FLA2 sherds of strap handle. Wght 48g. 467
- 347 4 FLA2 rim, base and handle sherds of spouted flagon. Wght 38g. 467
- 348 1 FLA2 rim sherd of spouted flagon. Diameter 70mm. RE: 35 %. Wght 21g. 467
- 349 4 FLB1 sherds of flagon. Wght 44g. 467
- 350 1 GRA/7 sherd of burnished closed vessel. Wght 9g. 467
- 351 1 GRA1 rim sherd of burnished, everted-rim beaker. Diameter 90mm. RE: 14 %. Wght 5g. 467
- 352 1 GRA2 sherd of burnished closed vessel. Wght 6g. 467
- 353 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with burnished wavy line. Wght 6g. 467
- 354 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with applied barbotine dots. Wght 21g. 467
- 355 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 17g. 467
- 356 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with panel of applied barbotine dots. Wght 22g. 467
- 357 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 7g. 467
- 358 2 GRB1 sherds of narrow-mouthed jar with single cordon outside neck and burnished wavy line outside upper body. Wght 21g. 467
- 359 2 GRB1 sherds of jar. Wght 11g. 467
- 360 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 12g. 467
- 361 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 29g. 467
- 362 3 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 27g. 467
- 363 3 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 18g. 467
- 364 3 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 44g. 467
- 365 5 GRB1 sherds of wide-mouthed, deep jar. Wght 74 g. 467
- 366 6 GRB1 sherds of burnished closed vessel. Wght 41g. 467
- 367 9 GRB1 sherds of handmade jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 62g. 467
- 368* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with lipped, everted rim with burnt matter outside neck. Grey ware version of BB1 jars. Diameter 150mm. RE: 18 %. Wght 30g. 467
- 369 1 GRB1 rim sherd of burnished, carinated bowl with everted rim with single cordon outside upper body and single groove outside middle body. Diameter 200mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 29g. 467
- 370* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of bowl with flat rim with acute lattice burnishing. Diameter 200mm. RE: 16 %. Wght 56g. 467

- 371* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of shallow bowl with flaring bifid rim. Roxby form S (Stead 1976) Flavian to Antonine and Little London, Oswald 1937 no. 36, Antonine. Diameter 220 mm. RE: 20 %. Wght 95g. 467
- 372* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of plain-rimmed lid. Diameter 260mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 102g. 467
- 373 2 GRB1 rim sherds of everted-rim jar with acute lattice burnishing. Diameter 130mm. RE: 45 %. Wght 86g. 467
- 374 1 GRB1 rim sherd of thick walled, narrow-mouthed jar with everted, squared rim. Diameter 110 mm. RE: 17 %. Wght 21g. 467
- 375 1 GRB1 rim sherd of flask with rebated rim. Diameter 110mm. RE: 20 %. Wght 13g. 467
- 376 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 110 mm. RE: 29 %. Wght 28g. 467
- 377* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of thick walled, narrow-mouthed jar with everted, squared rim. Similar to examples from Rossington Bridge (Antonine, Buckland *et al.* 2001, fig. 48 no. 237), Blaxton (AD 160-250, Buckland and Dolby 1980, no. 143), Branton (AD 300-375, Buckland 1980, fig. 5 no. 60). Diameter 110mm. RE: 30 %. Wght 40g. 467
- 378 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 120 mm. RE: 2 %. Wght 5g. 467
- 379 1 GRB1 everted rim sherd. Diameter 120mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 8g. 467
- 380* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of flask with rebated rim. Elsdon 1982 form 4, mid-late 2nd century at Rossington Bridge. Diameter 120mm. RE: 13 %. Wght 14g. 467
- 381 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto. Diameter 140mm. RE: 12 %. Wght 15g. 467
- 382 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto. Diameter 140mm. RE: 18 %. Wght 18g. 467
- 383 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim with burnished upper body. Diameter 140mm. RE: 26 %. Wght 27g. 467
- 384* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of chunky, everted rim. Possibly from narrow-necked jar. From large jar (Buckland *et al.* 2001 type F. Diameter 180mm. RE: 20 %. Wght 75g. 467
- 385 2 GRB1 rim sherds of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto. Diameter 160mm. RE: 20 %. Wght 30g. 467
- 386 3 GRB1 rim sherds of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 120mm. RE: 45 %. Wght 47g. 467
- 387 1 GRB1 turned. Wght 37g. 467
- 388 1 GRB1 beaker base. Wght 8g. 467
- 389 1 GRB1 simple base, burnished outside lower body. Wght 106g. 467
- 390 2 GRB1 simple base. Wght 35g. 467
- 391 3 GRB1 simple base. Wght 114g. 467
- 392 3 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar. Wght 229g. 467

- 393 3 GRB12 sherds of closed vessel with burnished wavy line. Wght 68g. 467
- 394 3 GRC6 rim sherds of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto. Diameter 160mm. RE: 14 %. Wght 21g. 467
- 395 1 GRC6 beaker base. Wght 31g. 467
- 396* 1 M7 rim sherd of Rossington Bridge mortarium. Cf. Buckland *et al.* 2001, 42 type 7 Sarrius type, AD 135-170. Same as nos 397 and 420, Trench 17. Diameter 200mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 47g. 467
- 397 2 M7 rim sherds of Rossington Bridge mortarium Sarrius type. Same as nos 0 and 420. Diameter 200mm. RE: 8 %. Wght 98g. 467
- 398 1 MG2 turned. Wght 52 g. 467

This large group had an abundance of vessels of Antonine form, typical of the Rossington Bridge kilns in the mid to late 2nd century. A large number of samian vessels dating to AD 120-145/50, 120-200, 135-160 and 80-110 were present, suggesting a mid-2nd-century date. Ceramic Group 3c.

Layer 475

- 399 1 GRA2 sherd of carinated beaker/bowl. A common form dating to the late 1st/2nd centuries (Darling 1984, no. 94), although it is found in a deposit of the mid-3rd century at Winterton (Stead 1976, fig. 76, nos. 30-31; fig. 80, no. 25; fig. 85, no. 112; fig. 87, no. 152). Not made at Rossington Bridge (Buckland *et al.* 2001) but present at Doncaster (Buckland and Magilton 1986, fig. 36 no. 119) in a Hadrianic-Antonine pit this form was made at North Hykeham kiln, Lincs. (Thompson 1958, no. 17), Roxby, Lincs. (Stead 1976, fig. 66, nos. 29-32), Dragonby kiln 3 (Stead 1976, fig. 64, no. 1), Market Rasen (Samuels 1983, fig. 179 nos. 68-70) and at Torksey, Lincs. (Oswald 1937a, no. 53). Wght 11g. 475
- 400 2 GRA2 sherds of burnished carinated bowl. Wght 26g. 475
- 401 1 GRA2 simple base. Wght 38g. 475
- 402 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 5g. 475
- 403 3 GRB1 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 5g. 475
- 404 34 GRB1 sherds of wide-mouthed, deep jar. Dark grey. Wght 286g. 475
- 405* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim with acute lattice burnishing and burnished outside upper body. Diameter 140mm. RE: 25 %. Wght 62g. 475
- 406 5 GRB1 rim sherds of deep bowl with grooved bead rim with single groove outside upper body. See nos 0 and 0. Very dark grey fabric Diameter 320mm. RE: 25 %. Wght 422g. 475
- 407 1 GRB1 simple base. Wght 17g. 475

The wide-mouthed and deep jars together with the BB1 type grey ware jar indicated a date in the mid or late 2nd century. Ceramic Group 3c.

Layer 506

- 408 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with burnished wavy line. Wght 3g. 506

409 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication and single groove outside body. Wght 6g. 506

410 1 OAB1 simple base. Wght 37g. 506

These sherds were current in the late 1st-mid 2nd century. Ceramic Group 2.

Floor 534

411 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Late 1st-mid 2nd century. Wght 6 g. 534 425

Ceramic Group 2.

Layer 731

412 3 GRB1 rim sherds of necked jar with everted rim tip. Diameter 140mm. RE: 50 %. Wght 57g. 731

413 11 GRC6 wide-mouthed, shouldered jar. Possible sherds of both a medium and a wide-mouthed jar were present in this group. Sherds had burnished wavy line decoration. The wide-mouthed shouldered jars were made throughout the life of the South Yorkshire kilns. Wght 96g. 731

These vessel types fitted the mid-late 2nd-century date range suggested for layer 475. Ceramic Group 3c.

Floor 732

414 5 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar. Late 1st-mid-2nd century. Wght 7g. 732

Ceramic Group 2.

Layer 778

415 3 GRB1 rim sherds of rusticated jar with short everted rim with linear rustication. Diameter 120 mm. RE: 8 %. Wght 26g. 778

416 2 GRB1 rim sherds of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 14g. 778

The material from this layer and the floors included nothing that need have dated later than the late 1st-early 2nd century. Ceramic Group 2.

Unstratified

417 1 BB1 rim sherd of small burnished, jar. Burnt and oxidised .Diameter 100mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 10g. U/S

418 1 GRB1 rim sherd of barrel-shaped jar with sharply everted, short rim. Diameter 120mm. RE: 20 %. Wght 68g. U/S

Trench 17

Layer 576

419 1 GRA2 sherd of rusticated jar with nodular rustication with single groove outside upper body. Wght 5g. 576

- 420 *5 M7 sherds giving complete profile of bead and flanged mortarium.
Compare with Hartley fig. 35 no. 7 Sarrius, AD 135-170. Same as 0-397.
Diameter 240mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 630g. 576

Antonine, early to mid-2nd century. A samian dish sherd from this context dated to AD 70-110. Ceramic Group 3b.

Layer 591

- 421 1 GTA8 sherd of closed vessel. Soft fabric. Wght 7g. 591

This fabric belongs to the 'native' ware grouping use from the 1st to the mid-2nd century. Ceramic Group 1.

The remaining pottery from this trench was redeposited material in medieval pits.

Medieval pit 515

- 422 1 GRA2 rim sherd of everted-rim beaker. Diameter 120mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 9g. 527
423 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar. Wght 13g. 527
424 5 OBA1 sherds of folded beaker/jar with oval indentations. Flaked. Wght 40g. 527

Medieval pit 512

- 425 8 GRA2 turned. Wght 70g. 507
426 1 GRB1 rim sherd of grooved-rim dish. Diameter 180mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 7g. 507
427 1 GRB1 everted rim sherd. Diameter 140mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 6g. 507
428 1 GRB1 rim sherd of large, heavy, straight sided bowl with flat rim. Diameter 220mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 18g. 507
429 1 OBB1 rim sherd of wide-mouthed, deep jar with small bead rim. Diameter 340mm. RE: 3 %. Wght 22g. 507
430 4 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 18g. 510
431 1 GRC1 sherd of closed vessel with single groove outside body. Wght 16g. 510

Medieval PIT 575

- 432 1 OAB1 rim sherd of spouted flagon. Present in early 2nd century groups at Derby, Little Chester (Birss 1985, table 8 no. 23). Diameter 60mm. RE: 35 %. Wght 21g. 529
433 1 GR hooked rim sherd. Unusual buff/grey fabric, possibly not RB. Diameter 180mm. RE: 2 %. Wght 2g. 537
434 10 GRA2/7 simple base. Wght 264g. 537
435 1 GRB1 everted rim sherd. Diameter 160 mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 4g. 537

- 436 1 GRC8 rim sherd of neckless jar with slightly everted, thickened tip. Diameter 180mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 22g. 537
- 437 1 OBB1 rim sherd of burnished hemispherical bowl with bead rim. This form is present at the Antonine kilns at Rossington Bridge (Buckland *et al.* 2001, nos 108-111) and these were common mid-late 2nd century vessels (Bell and Evans 2002 type B10). Diameter 180mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 10g. 571
- 438 1 GRB1 sherd of carinated bowl with acute lattice burnishing outside girth and single groove outside body. Wght 2g. 572

A samian sherd dated AD 120-200 was present.

Medieval layer 408

- 439 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 8g. 408
- 440 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 2g. 408
- 441 1 GRB1 everted rim sherd. Diameter 180mm. RE: 2 %. Wght 4g. 408
- 442 1 GRB1 everted rim sherd. Diameter 200mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 13g. 408
- 443 1 OBA1 sherd of open vessel. Wght 9g. 408
- 444 1 OBA1 rim sherd of ring-necked flagon with rebated upper ring. Present at Derby Little Chester where a late 2nd to early 3rd century date was indicated (Dool *et al.* 1985 table 8 and p. 97 no. 71). Diameter 60mm. RE: 25 %. Wght 6g. 408

Medieval pit 487

- 445 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with decorative zones demarcated with cordons. Large jar burnished dash rouletting between single cordons. Wght 23g. 477

Trench 18

Residual in medieval context

- 446 1 GRB1 rim sherd of large, heavy, straight sided bowl with flat rim. Heavy bowls with flat, triangular and bead rims appear at Blaxton in the early 3rd and Branton and Cantley in the 4th centuries (Buckland and Dolby 1980, no. 3-32, Buckland 1976, no. 16, Annable 1960 nos 27-9). This was likely to date to the early 3rd century. Diameter 240mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 37g. 792

Trench 19

- 447 1 GRB1 sherd of burnished open vessel. Wght 77g. 656
- 448 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Dated late 1st to 2nd century (Buckland *et al.* 1980, 158, Darling suggested these were residual after *c.* AD 130-40 (Darling 1984, 83). Wght 5g. 664

The very small amount of pottery recovered fitted the early date in the late 1st or early 2nd century suggested for the surfaces in Trench 16.

Trench 20

Layer 67

- 449 1 CC7 rim sherd of beaker. Developed cornice rim, probably from roughcast beaker, cf. Bell and Evans 2002 BE1.1-3 dated late 1st -early 2nd. Diameter 110mm. RE: 14 %. Wght 1g. 067
- 450 1 GRA2 sherd of burnished, carinated bowl. In Lincolnshire this form was current in the late first/second centuries (Darling 1984, no. 94) to mid-3rd (Stead 1976, fig. 87 no. 112). It was present at Torksey (Oswald 1937a, no. 53) and at Doncaster (Buckland and Magilton 1986, no.119) with Antonine samian. Wght 5g. 067

The date of this context could not be narrowed any further than the late 1st-early 2nd century. Ceramic Group 2.

Medieval layer070

- 451 1 GRB1 everted rim sherd. Diameter 120 mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 4g. 070
- 452 6 GRB6 jar base with acute lattice burnishing outside girth. Wght 86g. 070
- 453 6 GRC6 rim sherds of wide-mouthed, deep jar with small bead rim. Burnished zigzag outside body. These smaller deep jars with small bead rims can be compared with examples from the 4th-century kiln at Branton (Buckland 1976, nos 75-76) but also present earlier in the 3rd century at Cantley and Blaxton (Buckland and Dolby 1976, nos 175-6). Diameter 300mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 100g. 070

Medieval pit 248

- 454 1 FLA1 rim sherd of bowl of Cantley type 11, 3rd-4th century, but not in usually in this fabric (Annable 1960). Diameter 200mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 37g. 246
- 455 1 FLA2 turned base. Wght 116g. 246

The residual Roman pottery extended the date range of activity in this trench to the 3rd century.

Trench 21*Pit 1079*

- 456 1 BB1 dish or bowl base. Wght 9g. 669
- 457 3 BB1 or bowl base, burnished all over. Wght 30g. 669
- 458 1 CC dish roughcast beaker base (clay pellets). Wght 2g. 669
- 459 1 FLB handle sherds of two ribbed handle. Wght 29g. 669
- 460 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 8g. 669
- 461 1 GRB1 rim sherd of wide-mouthed, S-profile jar with everted rim. Cf. at Little London, Oswald 1937, type 42B. Very small diameter. Diameter 120mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 9g. 669
- 462 4 GRB1 rim sherds of everted with acute lattice burnishing. Diameter 150mm. RE: 4 %. Wght 15g. 669

- 463 4 GRB1 simple base. Wght 34g. 669B
 464 1 Dressel 20 amphora sherd. Wght 7g. 669B
 465 1 IMB fragment of Imbrex tile. Wght 137g. 669

Antonine date suggested by BB1 sherds and a wide-mouthed jar, and also samian dated AD 160-200. Ceramic Group 3c.

Ashy layer 697

- 466 40 Dressel 20 rim sherds of amphora, AD 110-150 (see Williams this volume).
 Diameter 200mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 1957g. 697

Layer 698

- 467 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 11g. 698
 468 1 Dressel 30 amphora sherd. Wght 35g. 698

Late 1st to mid-2nd century. Ceramic Group 2.

Layer 673

- 469 2 GRA2 sherds of closed vessel. Wght 32g. 673
 470 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 8g. 673
 471 1 GRB1 rim sherd of wide-mouthed, deep jar with bead rim and single groove outside upper body. The wide-mouthed deep jars were made throughout the life of the South Yorkshire kilns. Bell and Evans noted that this form was most common in the late 2nd to 3rd centuries and that later examples tended to have wavy line decoration (2002, type J2.2). Diameter 260mm. RE: 8 %. Wght 64g. 673
 472 1 M8? incomplete rim of mortarium. White and finer than other M8 fabrics. Cf. Gillam 1970 no. 242, late 1st-early 2nd century. Wght 46g. 673

The deep, wide-mouthed jar indicated a date in the Antonine period or later. A samian sherd dated to AD 160-200 also came from this layer. Ceramic Group 3c.

Layer 704

- 473 3 BB1 sherds of dish or bowl. Wght 17g. 704
 474 1 FLB sherd of tazze, indented body. Wght 5g. 704
 475 7 sherds of Dressel 20 amphora. Wght 1037g.

Hadrianic or Antonine but not closely dateable. Ceramic Group 3.

Amphora surface/pos-pad 699

- 476 101 sherds of Dressel 20 amphora. Wght 13209g. 699

Romano-British pottery from medieval or later contexts

- 477 1 GTA17 rim sherd of everted rim with internal groove. Diameter 260mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 15g. 680
 478 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with burnished wavy line. Wght 10g. 649
 479 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 7g. 649

- 480 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with obtuse lattice burnishing. Wght 15g. 650
- 481 1 GRB1 rim sherd of plain-rimmed lid. Diameter 180mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 6g. 650
- 482 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 10g. 653
- 483 1 GRB1 rim sherd of grooved-rim dish. Diameter 200mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 7g. 595
- 484 4 GRB1 simple base. Wght 78g. 595
- 485 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel. Wght 17g. 601
- 486 1 GRB1 simple base. Wght 4g. 633
- 487 3 GRA13 sherds of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Buff surface but rustication grey. Wght 14g. 647
- 488 2 GRB1 rim sherds of narrow-mouthed jar with bead rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 11 %. Wght 20g. 674
- 489 7 sherds of Dressel 20 amphora. Wght 405g. 685
- 490 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 130mm. RE: 1 %. Wght 12g. 686

The unstratified material indicated some activity in the late 1st to early 2nd century, perhaps pebble surface 709. A sherd of samian dated to AD 70-110 came from this context.

Trench 22

Layer 283

- 491 1 FLB2 footing base. FLB2 sandier than other examples. Wght 38g. 283
- 492* 1 GRB4 rim sherd of hemi-spherical bowl with beaded inturned rim and traces of flange, broken off. Cf. Bell and Evans 2002 B5.2 dated pre-AD 110. Diameter 160mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 18g. 283
- 493* 2 GRC6 rim sherds of jar with everted rim. Diameter 150mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 18g. 283

The fabric and form of the everted rim jar suggested a date in the 2nd century, despite the early date of the bowl. Ceramic Group 3.

Post hole 335

- 494* 1 MV sherd of folded beaker/jar with indented slit and dash rouletting. Trier type. 3rd century (Symonds 1992 group 33). Wght 1g. 335

Ceramic Group 4

Layer 360

- 495 3 GRB1 rim sherds of jar with short everted rim with single groove outside upper body. Diameter 140mm. RE: 16 %. Wght 42g. 360
- 496* 1 MG2 sherd of unguent pot. Wght 28g. 360

Late 1st-mid 2nd century. Ceramic Group 2.

Post-hole 364

497 1 FLA4 rim sherd of plain-rimmed lid. Diameter 200mm. RE: 14 %. Wght 61g. 363

White ware vessels tended to be later 1st or early to mid-2nd century in date. Ceramic Group 2.

Post-hole 367

498 1 tiny orange CT tapered, upright rim sherd. This may be pre-Flavian or prehistoric in date, but the sherd was too small to be sure. RE: 1 %. Wght 1g. 366

Ceramic Group 1.

Beam-slot 372

499* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of rusticated jar with sharply everted rim. Diameter 160mm. RE: 18 %. Wght 66g. 371

500 1 GRC6 everted rim sherd. Diameter 140mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 11g. 371

The Trier beaker sherd from post-hole 335 suggested a date in the 3rd century for all the later post-hole structures, which otherwise contained pottery of the late 1st to early 2nd century. Thus, ceramic Group 2 is suitable for this pottery, but not for the actual date of feature.

Medieval contexts

501 3 GRC6 simple base. Wght 191g. 219

502 1 GRB1 cupped-rim jar. Grey ware, cupped rim jars were made at Rossington Bridge (but mostly in a Derbyshire ware type fabric), Cantley, Blaxton and Branton but were produced in the greatest quantities at Blaxton (Buckland and Dolby 1980, 21, dated AD 160-250). Diameter: 160mm. RE 3%. Wght 7g. 219

503 1 NV1 sherd of bead and flange bowl. Howe *et al.* 1980 no. 79 4th century. Wght 27g. 219

504 1 BB1 rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim. Diameter 180mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 13g. 220

505 2 GRB1 rim sherds of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 14 %. Wght 19g. 220

506 1 GRA2 sherd of beaker with applied barbotine dots. Self slip fired off white. Wght 3g. 257

507 1 GRB1 rim sherd of bead rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 14 %. Wght 26g. 257

508 1 GRA everted rim sherd. Diameter 130mm. RE: 13 %. Wght 16g. 282

509 1 GRA12 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 12g. 282

510 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 28g. 282

- 511 1 GRB1 rim and body sherd of ?funnel. Diameter 30mm. RE 15%. Wght 7g.
282

The inclusion of late material such as the Nene Valley bowl and the cupped-rim jar supported the late date suggested by the Trier beaker sherd in post-hole 335. This layer included samian dated AD 120-160, 120-200 and 70-110.

Trench 23

Residual in medieval contexts

- 512 1 GRA2 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 6g. 568
513 1 GRA2 bead rim sherd. Diameter 140mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 4g. 568
514 1 GRC6 simple base. Wght 164g. 681
515 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 4g. 718
516 1 GTA rim sherd of wide-mouthed jar with bead rim. The wide-mouthed deep jars were made throughout the life of the South Yorkshire kilns. Bell and Evans noted that this form was most common in the late 2nd -3rd centuries and that later examples tended to have wavy line decoration (2002, type J2.2). Diameter 320mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 58g. 718
517 1 GRB1 rim sherd of bifid rim lid. Diameter 160mm. RE: 2 %. Wght 4g. 724
518 1 NV1 sherd of beaker. Wght 12g. 724
519 2 GRB1 rim sherds of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto. Although a variety of everted rim jars occurred in all of the kiln groups, they were overwhelming more abundant in the 2nd and early 3rd century groups (Buckland *et al.* 1980 type Ea). The particular rim form here suggested a 3rd century date. Diameter 120mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 9g. 824
520 1 BB1 rim sherd of grooved-rim dish with obtuse lattice burnishing. Diameter 180mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 11g. 715

The presence of Nene Valley colour-coated ware and the form of the everted rim jar indicated activity in the late 2nd-3rd century in this area. A samian sherd was dated to AD 120-160.

Trench 24

Residual in medieval contexts

- 521 1 GRA2 turned. Wght 31g. 798

Trench 25

Layer 930

- 522 1 GRA12 rim sherd of burnished jar with rather short, everted rim Very pale grey core and inside surface. Diameter 120mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 5g. 930
523 1 GRB1 rim sherd of bowl with flat rim with acute lattice burnishing. These bowls and dishes in BB and grey ware were most common in the 2nd to mid

third centuries (Buckland *et al.* 1980, type C; Gillam 1970 nos 218-224, 2nd to mid-3rd century). Diameter 210mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 38g. 930

524 1 GRC6 simple base. Wght 30g. 930

525 1 OB/GRB1 rim sherd of jar with lipped, everted rim. Although a variety of everted rim jars occurred in all the kiln groups, they were overwhelming more abundant in the 2nd and early 3rd century groups (Buckland *et al.* 1980 type Ea). Diameter 140mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 5g. 930

This layer was stratigraphically later than deposit 1000 so must have been of late 2nd-century date at the earliest. A samian sherd was dated to AD 100-160. Ceramic Group 3d.

Layer 932

526* 3 BB1 sherds giving complete profile of bowl with flat rim with burnished intersecting arcs outside body. Cf. Gillam 1976 no. 35 mid-2nd century. Burnt. Diameter 170mm. RE: 17 %. Wght 96g. 932

527 7 GRC6 rim sherds of bead rim jar with internal bevel and single groove outside upper body. This form was similar to the GTA series of 'native' jars but the fabric was that of the later South Yorkshire and Torksey kilns. Cf Oswald 1937 no. 62-66, who suggested a mid to late 2nd-century date. Diameter 150mm. RE: 40 %. Wght 154g. 932

528 1 GTA17 sherd of jar with single groove outside upper body. Wght 5g. 932

This context contained a small scrap of shelly ware, probably Dales ware. A date in the mid to late 2nd/early 3rd^d century was indicated by the coarseware. Ceramic Group 3d.

Layer 933

529 1 BB1 complete profile sherd of dish with flat rim and acute lattice burnishing. Gillam 1976, no. 63 mid-late 2nd century. Diameter 190mm. RE: 8 %. Wght 19g. 933

530 1 BB1? sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 8g. 933

531 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with right-angled to obtuse lattice burnishing. Thick white limescale inside body. Wght 5g. 933

532 1 GRB1 rim sherd of dish/bowl with small triangular rim. Cracked, flaked and oxidised. Diameter 280mm. RE: 4 %. Wght 14g. 933

533 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto. Although a variety of everted rim jars occurred in all of the kiln groups, they were overwhelming more abundant in the 2nd and early 3rd century groups (Buckland *et al.* 1980 type Ea). Diameter 130mm. RE: 14 %. Wght 14g. 933

534 1 OBA1 rim sherd of everted-rim beaker. Diameter 90mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 2g. 933

Late 2nd-early 3rd century. Ceramic Group 3d.

Layer 936 below road 931

- 535 11 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 41g. 936
536 12 GRB1 rim sherds of rusticated jar with fairly long everted rim. Diameter
140mm. RE: 25 %. Wght 25g. 940

Late 1st-mid 2nd century. Ceramic Group 2.

Post-hole 947

- 537 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 2g. 948
538 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Thick white limescale
inside body. Wght 2g. 948

Antonine pottery. Ceramic Group 3.

Surface 956

- 539 1 M3/8 flange fragment of bead and flanged mortarium. 2nd century. Wght 6g.
956

Ceramic Group 3.

Contexts 959, 950 and 953 contained undiagnostic bodysherds of GRB and FLB with one BB1 scrap from 953.

Layer 960

- 540 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 1g. 960
541 1 GRB1 simple base. Wght 8g. 960

Antonine pottery. Two samian sherd from this context were dated to AD 120-150 and 120-200. Ceramic Group 3a.

Layer 975

- 542 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 17g. 975
543* 4 GRC6/Rossington BB1 rim sherds of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost
cavetto with acute lattice burnishing. Although a variety of everted rim jars
occurred in all of the kiln groups, they were overwhelming more abundant in
the 2nd and early 3rd century groups (Buckland *et al.* 1980 type Ea). The
particular rim form here suggested a 3rd century date. Diameter 170mm. RE: 9
%. Wght 31g. 975

Antonine. Ceramic Group 3.

Fill 977

- 543 1 GRA12 sherd of burnished closed vessel. Very pale grey core and inside
surface. Wght 1g. 977

Wall 979

- 544 1 GRC6 bodysherd of wide-mouthed jar with shoulder groove. Wght 20g. 979
Probably Antonine or later. Ceramic Group 3d.

Fill of 1072

- 545 1 FLA2 handle sherds of three ribbed handle. Wght 6g. 982
546 1 GRA2 simple base. Wght 6g. 982
547 1 GRB1 sherd of burnished narrow-mouthed jar. Wght 18g. 982
548 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 1g. 982
549 1 GRB1 rim sherd of grooved-rim dish. Buckland groups grooved rim dishes with plain rimmed dishes, and suggested a marked increase during the 2nd to early 3rd centuries. They were still present in Cantley kiln 7, dated *c.* 290-340 AD (Annable 1960, type 1) but in much smaller quantities. RE: 1 %. Wght 2g. 982
550 1 GRB1 footring base. Wght 7 g. 982
551 7 GRC6 rim and base sherds of bead rim jar with internal bevel. Same as no. 524 from layer 930. Diameter 150mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 74g. 982

2nd century. Ceramic Group 3.

Layer 995

- 552 1 GRA2 rim sherd of burnished jar with short everted rim. Diameter 80mm. RE: 4 %. Wght 4g. 995
553 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 21g. 995
554 1 GRB1 short everted rim sherd. Diameter 150mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 4g. 995
555 1 GRC6 rim sherd of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto from BB1 type jar. Diameter 150mm. RE: 8 %. Wght 8g. 995
556 3 GTA17 simple base. Wght 48g. 995
557 1 M8 heavily burnt mortarium sherd. Possibly originally red/brown trituration grits. Wght 13g. 995

Mid to late 2nd. Ceramic Group 3c.

Layer 999

- 558 1 BB1 rim sherd of uncertain form. Diameter 90mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 3g. 999

2nd century. Ceramic Group 3.

Layer 1000

- 559 2 CTA1 rim sherds of rebated-rim jar of distinctive type found at Derby. Diameter 170mm. RE: 8 %. Wght 19g. 1000
560 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 5g. 1000
561 1 GRB1 sherd of burnished open vessel with single cordon. Wght 6g. 1000
562 1 GRB1 sherd of burnished closed vessel. Wght 9g. 1000
563 4 GRB1 rim sherds of wide-mouthed, deep jar with small bead rim. These smaller deep jars with small bead rims can be compared with examples from the 4th century kiln at Branton (Buckland 1976, nos 75-76) but also present earlier in the 3rd century at Cantley and Blaxton (Buckland and Dolby 1976, nos 175-6). Diameter 210mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 69g. 1000

- 564 1 GRB1 rim sherd of bowl with incipient bead and flange rim. This is a well-dated form, and was restricted to the late 2nd to early 3rd centuries (Buckland and Dolby 1980, 15; Buckland *et al.* 2001, 51; Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 98, late 2nd-mid to late 3rd century). Diameter 140mm. RE: 3 %. Wght 4g. 1000
- 565 1 GRB1 simple base. Wght 59g. 1000
- 566 1 OBA1 rim sherd of hemispherical bowl with bead rim and single cordon outside upper body. This form was present at the Antonine kilns at Rossington Bridge (Buckland *et al.* 2001, nos 108-111) and they were common mid-late 2nd century vessels (Bell and Evans 2002 type B10) Diameter 210mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 10g. 1000

This group belonged in the late 2nd to early 3rd century. Samian sherds from this context dated to AD 120-160. Ceramic Group 3d.

Layer 1022

- 567 7 GRB1 sherds of carinated beaker/bowl. In Lincolnshire these have been dated to the late 1st/2nd centuries (Darling 1984, no. 94) to mid-3rd (Stead 1976, fig. 87 no. 112). It was present at Torksey (Oswald 1937a, no. 53) and at Doncaster (Buckland and Magilton 1986, no.119) with Antonine samian. Wght 33g. 1022

Ceramic Group 2.

Layer 1032

- 568 4 FLA2 footing base. Wght 31g. 1032
- 569 9 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 38g. 1032
- 570 1 OBB1 sherd of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 12g. 1032

Ceramic Group 2.

Layer 1037

- 571 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Dated to the late 1st to 2nd century (Buckland *et al.* 1980, 158, and Darling suggests that it was residual after *c.* AD 130-140 (Darling 1984, 83). Wght 3g. 1037

Ceramic Group 2.

Fill of post-hole 1044

- 572 1 OAB1 base sherd of open vessel. Wght 10g. 1045

The sherds from 1022, 1032, 1037 and 1044 would not be out of place in a group of late 1st to early 2nd century date. Ceramic Group 2.

Layer 1046

- 573 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 15g. 1046
- 574 1 GRB1 sherd of burnished closed vessel. Wght 2g. 1046

A large GTA17 basal sherd was also recovered from this layer, which with the other sherds suggested a date as early as the late 1st to early 2nd century. Ceramic Group 2.

Layer 907/933

- 575 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 8g. 907/933
 576 1 GRB1 simple base. Wght 3g. 907/933
 577 1 OAA1 sherd of beaker or small jar with double grooves outside upper body and dash rouletting. Wght 2g. 907/933
 578 1 OBB4 sherd of jar with obtuse lattice burnishing. Possibly burnt BB1. Wght 6g. 907/933

The samian was dated to AD 120-200. Ceramic Group 3d.

Residual in medieval layers

- 579 1 NV1M sherd of beaker with dash rouletting. Wght 1g. 852
 580 1 OBC/MED simple base. Probably medieval. Wght 3g. 852
 581 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with burnished upper body. Wght 7g. 869
 582 1 BB1 sherd. Wght 8g. 901
 583 1 GRB1 sherd of folded beaker/jar with oval indentations. Indented jars were present at Little London, Oswald 1937 pl. IV, 58-69 and 62-64. Only one was present at Rossington Bridge (Buckland *et al.* 2001, 48 no. 205). Indented beakers dated to the late 2nd-3rd centuries and Buckland and Dolby (1980) suggested Little London should be dated to the first half of the 3rd century Wght 12g. 901
 584 1 GRB1 sherd of flagon with burnished curvilinear decoration. Wght 29g. 901
 585 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 30g. 901
 586 1 GRB1 sherd of folded beaker/jar. Wght 1g. 901
 587 1 GRB1 sherd of carinated beaker/bowl. Wght 19g. 901
 588 1 GRB1 everted rim sherd of jar. Diameter 150mm. RE: 4 %. Wght 4g. 901
 589 1 GRB1 everted rim sherd. RE: 1 %. Wght 1g. 901
 590 2 GRB1 everted rim sherds. Diameter 150mm. RE: 11 %. Wght 5g. 901
 591 1 GRB1 footring base. Wght 36g. 901
 592 1 GRB1 footring base. Wght 8g. 901
 593 3 GRB1 simple base. Wght 51g. 901
 594 1 GRB1/BB1 rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim. Same as no. 595. Diameter 200mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 7g. 901
 595 1 GRB1/BB1 rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim. Same as no. 594. Diameter 200mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 13g. 901
 596 1 GRC6 rim sherd of barrel-shaped jar with sharply everted, short rim. Cf. at Blaxton, Buckland and Dolby 1980 no. 133 dated AD 160-250. Diameter 140mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 4g. 901
 597 1 GRC6 rim sherd of barrel-shaped jar with sharply everted, short rim. As no. 596. Diameter 140mm. RE: 17 %. Wght 24g. 901

- 598 1 GTA17 sherd with double grooves. Wght 7g. 901
- 599 1 NV2M rim sherd of incipient bead and flange bowl. Perrin 1999, fig. 64 nos 255-256, late 3rd-4th century. Diameter 140mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 8g. 901
- 600 1 OAB1 sherd of folded roughcast beaker/jar (clay pellets). Wght 1g. 901
- 601 1 OBB3 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 7g. 901
- 602 1 BB1 dish or bowl with burnished curvilinear outside base and acute lattice burnishing outside body. Wght 6g. 917
- 603 1 GRB1 everted rim sherd of jar with burnishing outside upper body. Wght 9g. 917
- 604 4 GRB1 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 14g. 917
- 605 1 GRB1 everted rim sherd. Diameter 170mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 3g. 917
- 606 1 GRB1 rim sherd of bead rim jar with internal bevel. RE: 2 %. Wght 4g. 917
- 607 1 GRC6 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 12g. 917
- 608 1 GRC6 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 4g. 917
- 609 1 NV1 sherd of folded beaker/jar. Late 2nd to 3rd century. Howe *et al.* 1980 nos 40-43. Wght 1g. 917
- 610 1 NV1 sherd of beaker with notch rouletting. Late 2nd-early 3rd century, Howe *et al.* 1980 nos 32-34. Wght 6g. 917

The earlier layers had pottery compatible with a Flavian-Trajanic date range, but the groups were small. The stratified sherds give a late 2nd to early 3rd-century date for the layers and features post-dating layer 1000. There was little material which could be dated later than the early 3rd century. Medieval pottery was present in layers 917 and 901.

Trench 26

Layer 1027

- 611 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 12g. 1027
- 612 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 14g. 1027

Late 1st to mid-2nd-century date range. A Flavian-Trajanic date is likely. Ceramic Group 2.

Ditch 1042

- 613 1 BB1 sherd of closed vessel with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 6g. 1043
- 614 1 BB1 sherd of jar. Wght 5g. 1043
- 615 1 BB1 sherd of jar burnished outside upper body. Wght 7g. 1043
- 616 1 BB1 rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim. Diameter 180 mm. RE: 4 %. Wght 6g. 1043
- 617 3 BB1 rim sherds of neckless BB1 jar with everted rim. Gillam 1976, nos 30-33, 2nd century in the north. Diameter 140mm. RE: 16 %. Wght 27g. 1043
- 618* 1 CTA2 rim sherd of flat rim jar. These jar were dated after the 2nd decade of the 3rd century by Swan (in May 1996, 577), and from the late 3rd century

- with a start date *c.* AD 200 in Lincolnshire and the Vale of York by Bell and Evans (2002, J12.2). Diameter 180mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 15g. 1043
- 619 1 GRA2 rim sherd of jar with lipped, everted rim, burnished all over rim. Although a variety of everted rim jars occur in all the kiln groups, they are overwhelming more abundant in the 2nd and early 3rd century groups (Buckland *et al.* 1980 type Ea). Diameter 160 mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 6 g. 1043
- 620 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 3g. 1043
- 621 1 GRB1 sherd of burnished closed vessel with single groove outside upper body. Wght 12g. 1043
- 622 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 16g. 1043
- 623 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with dash rouletted. Wght 10g. 1043
- 624 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with burnished loop decoration. Wght 2g. 1043
- 625 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 1g. 1043
- 626 1 GRB1 sherd of short, everted-rim jar with burnished curvilinear decoration. Wght 4g. 1043
- 627 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with single groove outside upper body. Diameter 110mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 15g. 1043
- 628 1 GRB1 rim sherd of bead rim with single cordon outside neck. Diameter 160mm. RE: 2 %. Wght 5g. 1043
- 629 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto. Diameter 160mm. RE: 8 %. Wght 10g. 1043
- 630 1 GRB1 rim sherd of grooved-rim dish. Buckland groups grooved-rim dishes with plain-rimmed dishes and suggested an expansion of use in the 2nd to early 3rd centuries. They were still present in Cantley kiln 7, dated *c.* 290-340 AD (Annable 1960, type 1) but in much smaller quantities. Diameter 180mm. RE: 4 %. Wght 2g. 1043
- 631 1 GRB1 simple base. Wght 18g. 1043
- 632 1 GRC6 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 11g. 1043
- 633* 1 M15 rim and body sherd of mortarium with light grooves at top and bottom of flange. Cf. Annable 1960 no. 101 dated late 3rd-4th at Branton; Buckland 1976 no. 3-4 dated late 3rd to 4th century, Buckland and Magilton 1986 no. 202 dated after AD 250; Cregeen 1957 nos 39-43; and Bell and Evans 2002 M35-6 3rd-4th. Diameter 240mm. Re 8%. Wght 121g. 1043
- 634* 1 NV1 sherd of beaker with two rows of rouletting and white linear paint. Cf. Howe *et al.* 1980 no. 50 3rd century. Wght. 6g. 1043
- 635 2 OBA1 sherds of closed vessel. Wght 39g. 1043

Most of the pottery types fitted with a date in the late Antonine period, probably during the late 2nd and early 3rd century. The presence of a single Dales ware sherd indicates that activity did not extend far into the 3rd century, whereas the mortarium was probably nearer the early to mid-3rd century. The samian was dated to AD 100-140, 125-170 and 120-200. Ceramic Group 3d/4.

Pit 1057

- 636 1 OAB2 footring base of bowl or dish with dash rouletting outside lower body. This would fit a 1st or 2nd century context, but was not closely dateable. Wght 48g. 1058

Ceramic Group 3

Pottery in medieval contexts

- 637 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 2g. 1028

Trench A*Gully 096*

- 638* 2 GRA2 rim sherds of narrow-mouthed jar with everted rim. Long-lived form. The thinner walled examples tend to be earlier. Diameter 100mm. RE: 39 %. Wght 55g. 096
- 639* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of wide-mouthed, shouldered jar with rolled over rim and burnished outside upper body with burnished wavy line outside middle body. The wide-mouthed shouldered jars were made throughout the life of the South Yorkshire kilns, and the lighter body form suggested a late 2nd to 3rd century date. Diameter 220mm. RE: 12 %. Wght 48g. 096

A late 2nd to early 3rd century date would fit the sherds. The samian was dated AD 75-100. Ceramic Group 3d.

Gully 105

- 640 1 GRB1 simple burnished base. Wght 4g. 105
- 641 1 OBB3 sherd of burnished closed vessel. Wght 17g. 105

These sherds were not chronologically diagnostic.

Ditch 121

- 642 1 BB1 rim sherd of burnished dish or bowl with flat rim. Gillam 1976 nos 64-6 mid to late 2nd century. Diameter 240mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 20g. 123
- 643 5 BB1 jar sherds with obtuse lattice decoration. This style of decoration appeared in the middle of the 3rd century (Gillam 1976. Wght 19g. 123
- 644 1 CT sherd, prehistoric or Anglo-Saxon. Wght 7g. 123
- 645 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with curvilinear burnishing. Wght 5g. 123
- 646 6 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 18g. 123
- 647 1 GRB1 turned base. Wght 27g. 123
- 648 2 GRB10 sherds of narrow-mouthed jar. Wght 5g. 123
- 649 1 GRB13 sherd of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 7g. 123
- 650 1 GRC6 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 4g. 123
- 651 1 GRC6 rim sherd of grooved-rim dish. Buckland groups grooved-rim dishes with plain rimmed dishes and suggested an expansion of use in the 2nd to early 3rd centuries. They were still present in Cantley kiln 7, dated *c.* 290-340

AD (Annable 1960, type 1) but in much smaller quantities. Diameter 240mm.
RE: 5 %. Wght 11g. 123

652 2 GTA8 rim sherds of jar with short, stubby everted rim. Predominantly in grog or shell-tempered fabrics and comparable to Trent Valley ware types 1, 3 and 4 (Todd 1968a, fig. 1, nos 2a and 3) dated to the second half of the 1st century. The form was in use until the mid-2nd century, Darling 1984, nos 21 and 26. Diameter 220mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 16g. 123

653 1 NV2 sherd of under-slip, scroll decorated beaker. Late 2nd-early 3rd century, Howe *et al.* 1980 nos 29-31. Wght 4g. 123

A scrap of BB1 also came from context 137.

The Nene Valley beaker sherds, the BB1 jar with obtuse lattice and the curvilinear burnished sherd suggested a date in the early to mid 3rd century. The early sherds (nos 731, 734, 735 and 737) may indicate that this ditch was in use during the late 1st to early 2nd, but that its late fill accumulated in the late 2nd to mid-3rd century. Ceramic Group 3d.

Gully 145

654 5 GRC6 rim sherds of wide-mouthed, shouldered jar with rolled over rim as no. 0. Diameter 260mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 51g. 145

The pottery from the gullies provided a date in the late 2nd or early 3rd century. Ceramic Group 3d.

Medieval layers

655 1 LYONS CC? sherd of beaker with sand roughcast decoration. This type of pottery was limited to the pre-Flavian and early Flavian period. Wght 4g. 138

656 1 BB1 burnished sherd of jar. Wght 6g. 139

657 1 FLA2 sherd of flagon. Wght 6g. 139

658 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 16g. 103

659 4 GRB1 closed vessel. Wght 27g. 103

660 1 GRC6 simple base. Wght 43g. 103

661 1 OAB1 base sherd of open vessel. Wght 19g. 103

662 1 FLA2 base and bodysherd of very flat base with footring - ?platter. Wght 36g. 175

663 1 FLA2 footring base, burnt. Wght 120g. 177

664 7 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 22g. 177

665 1 GRB1 everted rim sherd. Diameter 150mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 2g. 177

666 1 GRB1 rim sherd of thick walled, narrow-mouthed jar with internally rebated, bead rim. Cf. at Torksey, Oswald 1937, 9a Diameter 160mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 11g. 177

667 1 GRC6 rim sherd of plain-rimmed lid. Diameter 170mm. RE: 21 %. Wght 67g. 177

668 5 OAB1 simple base. Concentric grooves OBS. Wght 173g. 177

- 669 1 OBA1 sherd of closed vessel. Wght 5g. 177
 670 7 GRC6 jar base with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 80g. 194

The redeposited material included material of late 2nd or 3rd century date and, unexpectedly, a sherd of Lyons ware, a fabric usually restricted to pre-Flavian or early Flavian sites. No. 751, a white ware platter, may also have been derived from occupation of this early date. Samian sherds includes pieces dated to AD 120-150, 120-160, 80-110.

Trench B

Medieval layers

- 671 1 BB1 rim sherd of burnished dish or bowl with flat rim. Mid to late 2nd century type. Diameter 200 mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 20g. 502
 672 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 17g. 502
 673 2 GRB1 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 31g. 502
 674 1 GRB1 rim sherd of everted-rim jar. Diameter 160mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 25g. 502
 675 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 7g. 502
 676 1 NV1 sherd of beaker. Wght 5g. 502
 677 1 GRB1 dish or bowl base. Wght 9g. 516
 678 1 M4? flange of bead and flanged mortarium. Wght 5g. 516
 679 1 CC8 sherd of roughcast beaker (clay pellets). Wght 1g. 523
 680 1 FLA2 sherd of closed vessel with darker slip outside body. Wght 6g. 532
 681 1 GRB1 rim sherd of plain-rimmed lid. Diameter 140mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 20g. 532
 682 2 fragments of? tile in unknown form. Wght 114g. 532
 683 1 GRB1 rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim and acute lattice burnishing. Diameter 200mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 15g. 536
 684 2 M4 mortarium rim as no. 691. Wght 28. Diameter 200mm. Re 3%. 536
 685 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto. Diameter 160mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 16g. 538
 686 1 GRB1 everted rim sherd. Diameter 200mm. RE: 3 %. Wght 11g. 538
 687 1 M6 scrap of mortarium. Wght 5g. 538
 688 1 GRC6 sherd of burnished closed vessel with single cordon. Wght 9g. 561
 689 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 14g. 592

Samian sherds dated to AD 100-140 and 120-160 were found in this layer.

Pit 605

- 690 1 GRC6 simple base. Wght 7g. 604
 691 *1 M4 rim sherd of mortarium with collar divided into three beads Cf Buckland *et al.* 2001 fig. 35 no. 31 dated AD 180-250 and Evan 2002 MB86,

late 2nd-early 3rd century. Same mortarium in context 536 no. 684. Diameter 220mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 26g. 604

Late 2nd to early 3rd century. Ceramic Group 3d.

Layer 606

- 692 1 BB1 sherd of jar with lattice burnishing. Wght 4g. 606
- 693 1 BB1 rim sherd of plain-rimmed lid with burnished intersecting arcs inside body and burnishing outside body. Diameter 220mm. RE: 3 %. Wght 9g. 606
- 694* 5 BB1 rim sherds of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto with acute lattice burnishing. Gillam 1976 no. 4 mid to late 2nd century. Diameter 160mm. RE: 13 %. Wght 46g. 606
- 695* 1 FLA2 rim sherd of carinated bowl with everted rim. Cf. products of the Derby Racecourse kilns (Brassington 1971, nos. 1-14; 1980, nos. 372-377; Dool *et al.* 1985, nos. 60-62) dating from the Flavian-Trajanic period through to the mid-2nd century. Present at Rossington Bridge (Buckland *et al.* 2001, fig. 41 no. 114). Diameter 200mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 14g. 606
- 696 1 GRA2 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 4 %. Wght 3g. 606
- 697 1 GRB1 sherd of carinated beaker/bowl. In Lincolnshire dated to the late 1st/2nd centuries (Darling 1984, no. 94) to mid-3rd (Stead 1976, fig. 87 no. 112). Present at Torksey (Oswald 1937a, no.53) and at Doncaster (Buckland and Magilton 1986, no. 119) with Antonine samian. Wght 16g. 606
- 698* 1 GRB1 sherd of lug. Part of large jar (Buckland *et al.* 2002 type F produced from the 2nd to 4th century with little change. Wght 38g. 606
- 699 2 GRB1 lug sherds. Wght 79g. 606
- 700 1 GRB1 rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim. Diameter 200mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 10g. 606
- 701 1 GRB1 rim sherd of thick walled narrow necked jar with everted rim. Diameter 120mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 14g. 606
- 702 1 GRB1 rim sherd of necked jar with everted rim tip. Although a variety of everted rim jars occur in all the kiln groups, they are overwhelming more abundant in the 2nd and early 3rd century groups (Buckland *et al.* 1980 type Ea). Diameter 140mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 11g. 606
- 703* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of shallow bowl with flaring bifid rim. Roxby form S (Stead 1976) Flavian to Antonine and Little London, Oswald 1937 no. 36, Antonine. Diameter 240mm. RE: 3 %. Wght 10g. 606
- 703 1 GRB1 chamfered base. Wght 24g. 606
- 704 1 GRB1 pedestal base. Wght 67 g. 606
- 705 4 GRB1 simple base with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 62g. 606
- 706 8 GRB1 turned base with burnt matter inside base. Wght 551g. 606
- 707 1 GRC6 everted rim sherd. Diameter 120mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 2g. 606
- 708 1 GRC6 everted rim sherd. Diameter 160 mm. RE: 2 %. Wght 4g. 606

- 709* 1 GRC6 bead-rim bowl/dish. Diameter 240mm RE 6%. Wght 17g. 606
 710 1 GRC6 simple base. Wght 19g. 606
 711 6 GRC6 simple base. Wght 90g. 606
 712 1 OAB1 sherd of closed vessel. Wght 32g. 606
 713 4 OAB1 rim sherds of jar with lipped, everted rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 13 %.
 Wght 21g. 606

The predominance of grey ware everted rim jars suggested a date in the late 2nd-3rd century, probably in the late 2nd century. Samian sherds were dated AD 120-160 and 120-200. Ceramic Group 3d.

Layer 620

- 714 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 14 g. 620
 715 2 GRC6 simple base. Wght 48g. 620
 716 1 OAB1 turned base. Wght 22g. 620

The rusticated ware has a date range in the late 1st to mid-2nd. Ceramic Group 2/3a.

Layer 629

- 717 2 BB1 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 12g. 629
 718 7 BB1 dish or bowl base. Wght 45g. 629
 719 1 FLA2 sherd of flagon. Wght 30g. 629
 720 3 FLA2 sherds of two ribbed handle. Wght 59g. 629
 721 2 GRA2 rim sherds of everted rim bowl. Diameter 160mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 7g. 629
 722* 1 GRB1 sherd of narrow-mouthed jar with impressed comb stamp in zigzag arrangement outside upper body and single cordon outside neck. An unusual vessel drawing on the Parisian style decorative techniques. Wght 24g. 629
 723 1 GRB1 rim sherd of carinated bowl or beaker with everted rim. Diameter 150mm. RE: 13 %. Wght 9g. 629
 724 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 160mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 24g. 629
 725 3 GRB1 rim sherds of jar with short everted rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 26 %. Wght 27g. 629
 726 1 GRC6 rim sherd of barrel-shaped jar with sharply everted, short rim. Cf. at Blaxton, Buckland and Dolby 1980 no. 133 dated AD 160-250. Diameter 140mm. RE: 14 %. Wght 23g. 629
 727 1 GRC6 everted rim sherd. Diameter 160mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 16g. 629
 728 1 GRC6 simple base. Wght 151g. 629
 729 2 OBA1 rim sherds of everted-rim beaker. Probably from roughcast beaker. Diameter 120mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 5g. 629

The GRC6 vessels combined with the flagon sherds, short, everted-rim jars, carinated bowls and the Parisian style decoration suggested an Antonine date range in the mid-2nd century. The samian sherds give a date of *c.* AD 100-125/30 but sherds of samian

dated AD 120-145 and 120-160 from the earlier context 744 gave this context a date range in or after the early to mid-2nd century date. Ceramic Group 3b.

Pit 635

- 730 4 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Dated late 1st to 2nd century (Buckland *et al.* 1980, 158, Darling suggests residual after *c.* AD 130-40 (Darling 1984, 83). Wght 37g. 634

This pit truncated pit 713, giving it a date in the mid or late 2nd century. Ceramic Group 3b.

Pit 672

- 731* 1 BB1 rim sherd of necked jar with everting neck, burnished outside upper body and all over rim. Cf. Gillam 1976 no. 4 dated late 2nd; Holbrook and Bidwell 1993, 95 Hadrianic-Antonine; Seager Smith and Davies 1993 type 1, 1st-2nd century. Diameter 140 mm. RE: 13 %. Wght 34g. 671
- 732 1 BB1 dish or bowl with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 13g. 671
- 733* 1 BB1/GRB4 sherd of lid, form uncertain, with vertical burnished lines outside and oblique burnished lines inside. Wght 17g. 671
- 734 1 BB1? handle sherds of two ribbed handle. Wght 28g. 671
- 735 1 DR20 rim sherd of amphora. Diameter 180mm. RE: 55 %. Wght 419g. 671
- 736 1 FLA2 neck sherd flagon. Wght 15g. 671
- 737 1 GRB1 rim sherd of burnished jar with short everted rim with single groove outside upper body. Diameter 140mm. RE: 11 %. Wght 21g. 671
- 738 1 GRB1 rim sherd with single groove possibly from reeded rim bowl of late 1st -early 2nd century. Diameter 180mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 6g. 671
- 739 1 GRB1 simple base. Wght 8g. 671
- 740 6 GRB2 sherds of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 62g. 671
- 741 1 GRC6 rim sherd of plain-rimmed lid. Diameter 240mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 33g. 671
- 742* 1 GTA8 sherd of closed rilled vessel with single cordon. Wght 16g. 671
- 743* 4 GTA8/17 rim sherds of bead rim jar with single groove outside upper body. 'Native' jar type of 1st to mid-2nd century. Diameter 200mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 114g. 671
- 744 5 OBA1 rim sherds of everted-rim beaker. Diameter 140mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 14g. 671
- 745 1 GRB2 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 21g. 675

The pottery gives a 2nd-century date range with quite a number of types common in the early to mid-2nd century and a BB1 jar of mid or late 2nd century type. The samian dated to AD 70-100, 80-110 and 70-110. Ceramic Group 3c.

Pit 713

- 746 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. An early type, common in late 1st to mid-2nd centuries. Diameter 160 mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 15g. 712
- 747 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim. An early type, common in late 1st to mid- 2nd centuries. Diameter 200 mm. RE: 4 %. Wght 6g. 712
- 748 1 GRC6 small sherd of vessel which seems to be from a jar with an oval indentation. Indented jars were present at Little London, Oswald 1937 pl. IV, 58-69 and 62-64. Only one present at Rossington Bridge (Buckland *et al.* 2001, 48 no. 205). Indented beakers dated to the late 2nd-3rd century, and Buckland and Dolby (1980) suggested Little London should be dated to the first half of the 3rd century. Stratified indented jars occur in late 2nd-century levels at Doncaster and in the Rossington kilns (Buckland and Magilton 1986, nos 171 and 180 and Buckland, Hartley and Rigby 2001, fig. 48 no. 205). Elsewhere in the East Midlands, the folded jars appeared in horizons dated to the early 2nd to early 3rd century (May 1996, 517 and 20.6 no. 841; and at Roxby, Stead 1976, fig. 68 no. 67). Wght 1g. 712
- 749 3 GRC6 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Dated to the late 1st to 2nd century (Buckland *et al.* 1980, 158; Darling suggested residual after *c.* AD 130-40 (Darling 1984, 83). Wght 21g. 712
- 750* 5 MG3 sherds giving a complete profile of a plain-rimmed platter. At London Marsh 1978 type 24 in late 1st and early 2nd century, and at York found in ceramic periods 1b and 2a dated AD 100-160 but with an emphasis during period 1b (AD100-120, Monaghan 1997, 863 and 883, fig. 328). Diameter 280mm. RE: 20 %. Wght 288g. 712

Most of the pottery could be dated to the late 1st or early 2nd centuries, but the indented jar was later and this pit was later than contexts with pottery of the early 2nd century. A date in the Hadrianic or early Antonine period was thus likely. Ceramic Group 3a

Layer 725

- 751 3 BB1 sherds of jar, burnt. Wght 11g. 725
- 752 1 FLA2 sherd of flagon. Burnt and partially reduced. Wght 143g. 725
- 753 1 GRA2 sherd of burnished closed vessel. Wght 26g. 725
- 754 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 22g. 725
- 755 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with burnished wavy line decoration. Wght 16g. 725
- 756 1 M8 mortarium base. Worn trituration grits. Wght 71g. 725

The BB1 sherds provided a Hadrianic or later date, and the mortarium suggested a date before AD 140/150. The samian was dated to AD 70-90. Ceramic Group 3a.

Pit 740

- 757* 13 M6 rim sherds of bead and flange mortarium. K. Hartley identified this as possibly 2nd century, but the trituration grits make it unlikely to have been

from a local source. Same as nos 0 and 326, Trench 14. Diameter 240mm. RE: 20 %. Wght 790g. 739

Ceramic Group 3.

Layer 743

758 1 GRB1 sherd of burnished closed vessel. Wght 4g. 743

759 1 GRC6 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 9g. 743

Early 2nd century. The samian ware was dated to AD 120-160. Ceramic Group 3a.

Layer 744/745/746

760 2 FLA2 sherds of carinated bowl. Wght 42g. 744

761 10 GRC6 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing of the type made at Rossington Bridge copying BB1 jars. Wght 107g. 744

762 3 GTA17 rim sherds of jar with hammerhead, beaded rim with single groove outside upper body. 'Native' jar type of late 1st to mid-2nd century. Diameter 180mm. RE: 17 %. Wght 98g. 744

763 1 FLA1 rim sherd of simple base. Diameter 200mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 4g. 745

The presence of at least one jar copying BB1 jars indicates a Hadrianic or Antonine date. The remaining pottery is likely to be early 2nd century. The samian dated to AD 100-130, 120-160 and 120-145. Ceramic Group 3a.

Pit 749

764 1 BB1 sherd of dish or bowl with obtuse lattice burnishing. Wght 6g. 748

Hadrianic-Antonine. Ceramic Group 3.

Unstratified sherds

765 3 GRB1 jar base. Wght 30g. U/S

766 1 OAB1 rim sherd of carinated bowl with moulded, bifid rim. Diameter 180mm. RE: 11 %. Wght 19g. U/S

767 1 BB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 10g. U/S

Samian dated to AD 100-160 and 100-125 was also recovered from this trench.

Trench D

768 CC8 rim sherds cornice-rim roughcast beaker with groove outside upper body. Roughcast beakers were made at Rossington Bridge (Buckland *et al.* 2001) where mid-2nd century date was given for everted rim rough-cast beakers, but cornice rim should be late 1st to early 2nd century, cf. Bell and Evans 2002 BE1.1-3 dated late 1st -early 2nd. Diameter 90mm. RE: 25 %. Wght 9g. 153

769 2 FLA2 rim sherds of ring-necked flagon with flaring pronounced upper rim. At Derby, Little Chester, this form was most common in phase 3 (Dool *et al.* 1985 table 8 no. 42), suggesting a Hadrianic to mid-Antonine date. Darling

(1984, 85) noted that the top ring became more prominent with time. Diameter 80mm. RE: 20 %. Wght 13g. 156

770 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar. Late 1st to mid-2nd century. Wght 6g. 156

771 1 GRB1 flagon base. Wght 17g. 156

Very little Roman pottery was recovered from this trench, and all came from medieval deposits. The Roman sherds can be dated to the late 1st to early/mid-2nd century and *may* reflect the date of underlying but unexcavated archaeological layers, although they could equally have been redeposited from some distance elsewhere.

Trench E

A samian sherd dated AD 70-100 came from this trench.

Trench F

Pit 437

772* 5 GRA2 rim sherds of burnished everted-rim beaker. Diameter 80mm. RE: 12 %. Wght 19g. 437

773 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 6g. 437

774* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of barrel-shaped jar with upright rim and flanged neck. Unpublished narrow-necked jars from kilns at Knaith had flanged necks and have been provisionally dated to the late 2nd-3rd centuries. Flanged necked jars, often frilled, were also present at the 4th century kilns at Swanpool (Webster and Booth 1947, C41-48). Diameter 150mm. RE: 20 %. Wght 78g. 437

775* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of thick walled narrow necked jar with everted rim. This was a long-lived form, although the thicker walled examples tended to be late 2nd-4th century. Diameter 160mm. RE: 13 %. Wght 37g. 437

776 1 GRB1 rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim. These bowls and dishes in BB1 or grey ware were most common in the 2nd to mid-3rd centuries (Gillam 1970 nos 218-224, 2nd to mid-3rd, Buckland *et al.* 1980, type C). Diameter 240mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 11g. 437

777 1 GRB1 turned base. Wght 50g. 437

The flanged neck jar indicated a late 2nd-century date for this pit, but more probably was from the 3rd century at the earliest. A samian sherd was dated AD 120-160. Ceramic Group 3d.

Pit 555

The pottery present was of late 1st to mid-2nd century date. Ceramic Group 2.

Layer 454

778 1 scrap of samian, dated AD 120-200. 2g. 454

Ceramic Group 3.

Layer 441

- 779 2 BB1 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 10g. 441
 780 1 BB1 dish or bowl base. Wght 2g. 441
 781* 2 GRA7 sherds of closed vessel with composite stamp, geometrically infilled lozenge with border, set vertically and circle stamps (Elsdon 1982 C1 and CO2 and Buckland *et al.* 2001 table 6 DL1 or 2). Rossington Bridge type Parisian ware of mid-2nd century. Very fine fabric. Wght 17g. 441

Mid-2nd century. Ceramic Group 3b.

Layer 564

- 782 2 BB1 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 30g. 564
 783 1 CC10 sherd of roughcast beaker (clay pellets) Wght 7g. 564
 784* 2 CC10 rim and base sherds of everted-rim roughcast beaker. This rim and body form was of mid to late 2nd-century date (Cf. Anderson 1980 fig. 9 no.3 120/30-50 and fig. 10 no. 1 AD 150-180; Symonds and Wade 1999, 264-5 type 10 AD 110-125 to late 2nd/early 3rd century and Going 1987, type H20 2:1, AD 130-70. The fabric indicated local manufacture and there was some evidence for the production of roughcast beakers at Rossington Bridge (Buckland *et al.* 2001) where a mid-2nd date has been given for everted rim rough-cast beakers. Diameter 110mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 73g. 564
 785 1 GRA2/CC8 sherd of roughcast beaker. Wght 5g. 564
 786 1 GRB1 sherd of beaker with regularly placed clay blobs, rustication or *en barbotine* decoration. Wght 5g. 564
 787 4 GRB1 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 26g. 564
 788 1 GRB1 simple base. Wght 54g. 564
 789 3 OAA sherds of lamp. Wght 8g. 564
 790* 3 OAA1 sherds giving complete profile of lamp. Wght 11g. 564
 791 13 OBB1 simple base. Wght 439g. 564

Mid-2nd century. Samian sherds dated to AD 120-180 were recovered from this layer. Ceramic Group 3b.

Layer 565 below 654

- 792 8 BB1 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 42g. 565
 793* 1 BB1 rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim with acute lattice burnishing. Gillam 1976 no. 62 mid-2nd century. Diameter 240mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 24g. 565
 794 1 BB1 simple base. Wght 8g. 565
 795 5 BB1 jar base with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 65g. 565
 796 2 CC10 sherds of roughcast beaker (clay pellets). Wght 15g. 565
 797 2 CC8 sherds of roughcast beaker (clay pellets). Wght 1g. 565
 798 11 FLA2 sherds of flagon. Wght 34g. 565
 799 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 8g. 565

- 800 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 6g. 565
- 801 2 GRB1 sherds of jar with single groove. Wght 15g. 565
- 802 2 GRB1 sherds of jar with single groove. Wght 6g. 565
- 803 1 GRB1 rim sherd of plain-rimmed lid with acute lattice burnishing outside. Diameter 200mm. RE: 2 %. Wght 16g. 565
- 804* 2 GRB1 rim sherds of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto, burnished inside rim and outside upper body. Cf. Parisian jar Elsdon 1982 type 3 mid-2nd century. Diameter 170mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 31g. 565
- 805 1 GRB1 simple base. Wght 4g. 565
- 806 2 GRB1 simple base. Wght 71g. 565
- 807* 9 NV1 sherds of beaker with notch rouletting. Perrin 1999, 93 nos 151-152, mid/late 2nd-early 3rd century. Wght 18g. 565
- 808 9 OBA1 sherds of closed vessel. Wght 109g. 565

Mid-2nd century, possibly extending into the late 2nd century. Samian dating to AD 120-80 came from this context. Ceramic Group 3b.

Pit 555, fill 611

- 809 1 DR20 sherd with handle scar. Wght 911g. 611
- 810 2 GRB1 simple base. Wght 160g. 611

Post-hole 608

Samian dated AD 120-60 came from fill 609. Ceramic Group 3.

Unstratified

- 811 1 BB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 10g. U/S
- 812 3 CC8 sherds of roughcast beaker (clay pellets). Wght 11g. U/S
- 813 1 OBA1 rim sherd of carinated bowl with everted rim. Diameter 160mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 23g. U/S

Trench G

Ditch fill 831 of ditch 851

- 814 29 FLB sherds of closed vessel. Wght 167g. 831
- 815 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 1g. 831
- 816 3 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 7g. 831
- 817 4 GRB1 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 23g. 831
- 818 4 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar. Wght 10g. 831
- 819 5 GRB1 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 57g. 831
- 820 1 GRB1 rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim and burnished looped outside body. Diameter 140mm. RE: 13 %. Wght 10g. 831
- 821 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim with single groove outside upper body. Diameter 150mm. RE: 10 %. Wght 25g. 831
- 822 2 GRB1 rim sherds of jar with short everted rim with acute lattice burnishing. Diameter 120mm. RE: 35 %. Wght 48g. 831

- 823 1 GRB1 rim sherd of everted-rim jar. Diameter 120mm. RE: 2 %. Wght 4g. 831
- 824 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto. Diameter 140mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 6g. 831
- 825 2 GRB1 rim sherds of everted rim probably from barrel-shaped jar with sharply everted, short rim. Diameter 160mm. RE: 25 %. Wght 50g. 831
- 826 2 GRB1 everted rim sherds. Diameter 180mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 13g. 831
- 827 3 GRB1 everted rim sherds. Diameter 140mm. RE: 16 %. Wght 14g. 831
- 828 1 GRC6 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 3g. 831
- 829 5 GRC6 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. OSB. Wght 77g. 831
- 830 10 GRC6 sherds of closed vessel with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 108g. 831
- 831 1 GRC6 beaker base. Wght 16g. 831
- 832* 2 NV1 rim sherds of folded beaker with short curved rim. Late 2nd-early 3rd century, Howe *et al.* 1980 no. 40 Diameter 80mm. RE: 28 %. Wght 43g. 831
- 833 1 OAA1 sherd of folded roughcast beaker/jar (clay pellets). Wght 3g. 831
- 834 1 OAA1 rim sherd of everted-rim beaker. Diameter 120mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 7g. 831
- 835 1 OBA1 rim sherd of cornice-rim beaker, possibly indented and roughcast. Diameter 70mm. RE: 14 %. Wght 2g. 831

Late 2nd-early 3rd century. The samian was dated to AD 120-180, 120-200, 140-200, and 140-80. Ceramic Group 3d.

Ditch fill 846 of ditch 851

- 836* 1 BB1 rim sherd of necked jar with everting neck with acute lattice burnishing, cf. Cf. Gillam 1976 no. 3 dated mid-late 2nd; Holbrook and Bidwell 1993, 95 Hadrianic-Antonine; Seager Smith and Davies 1993 type 1, 1st-2nd century. Diameter 130mm. RE: 28 %. Wght 50g. 846
- 837* 1 BB1 rim sherd of grooved-rim dish. Buckland grouped grooved rim dishes with plain rimmed dishes and suggested its main period of use during the 2nd to early 3rd centuries. They were still present in Cantley kiln 7, dated *c.* 290-340 AD (Annable 1960, type 1) but in much smaller quantities. Diameter 200mm. RE: 4 %. Wght 6g. 846
- 838* 7 FLA2 rim body and handle sherds of ring-necked flagon with rebated upper ring. At Derby, Little Chester, a late 2nd to early 3rd-century date was indicated (Dool *et al.* 1985 table 8 and p. 97 no. 71). Diameter 45mm. RE: 99 %. Wght 95g. 846
- 839* 6 GBB1 sherds giving a complete profile of a bowl with flat rim and burnished intersecting loops. Gillam 1976 no. 35, mid-2nd century. Diameter 180mm. RE: 46 %. Wght 301g. 846
- 840 2 GRA2 sherds of folded beaker/jar. Wght 5g. 846

- 841 5 GRA2 rim sherds of flared-rim jar/beaker. Diameter 120mm. RE: 16 %.
Wght 16g. 846
- 842 9 GRA2 simple burnished base. Wght 75g. 846
- 843* 2 GRA7 rim sherds of flared-rim jar/beaker, burnished with a single cordon
outside the neck. Elson 1982 type 3 Antonine, made at Rossington Bridge.
Diameter 120mm. RE: 12 %. Wght 21g. 846
- 844 10 GRA7 pedestal base. Wght 200g. 846
- 845 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 4g. 846
- 846 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with obtuse lattice burnishing. Wght 6g. 846
- 847 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 6g. 846
- 848 2 GRB1 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 21g. 846
- 849 4 GRB1 sherds of burnished closed vessel. Wght 7g. 846
- 850 8 GRB1 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 73g. 846
- 851 1 GRB1 rim sherd of everted-rim jar. Diameter 130mm. RE: 18 %. Wght 26g.
846
- 852 2 GRB1 rim sherds of dish or bowl with flat rim. Diameter 180mm. RE: 15 %.
Wght 38g. 846
- 853 2 GRB1 rim sherds of dish or bowl with flat rim. Diameter 180mm. RE: 25 %.
Wght 102g. 846
- 854 3 GRB1 rim sherds of dish or bowl with flat rim. Diameter 220mm. RE: 16 %.
Wght 31g. 846
- 855 1 GRB1 everted rim sherd. Diameter 160mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 13g. 846
- 856 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with lipped, everted rim. Diameter 180mm. RE: 4 %.
Wght 6g. 846
- 857 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with lipped, everted rim. Diameter 180mm. RE: 4 %.
Wght 4g. 846
- 858 2 GRB1 rim sherds of jar with lipped, everted rim. Diameter 160mm. RE: 15
%. Wght 19g. 846
- 859 1 GRB1 chamfered base. Wght 69g. 846
- 860 1 GRB1 turned base. Wght 13g. 846
- 861 2 GRB1 simple base. Wght 111g. 846
- 862 2 GRC1 sherds of indented, beaker/jar. Wght 25g. 846
- 863 1 GRC6 sherd of indented beaker/jar. Wght 7g. 846
- 864 1 GRC6 sherd of jar with linear burnishing. Wght 11g. 846
- 865 1 GRC6 sherd of jar with obtuse lattice burnishing. Wght 6g. 846
- 866 2 GRC6 sherds of jar with obtuse lattice burnishing. Wght 6g. 846
- 867 3 GRC6 sherds of indented beaker/jar. Wght 51g. 846
- 868 4 GRC6 sherds of jar with obtuse lattice burnishing. Wght 36g. 846
- 869 4 GRC6 sherds of indented beaker/jar. Same as no. 870. Wght 12g. 846
- 870 9 GRC6 sherds of indented beaker/jar. Same as 869. Wght 36 g. 846
- 871 1 GRC6 rim sherd of burnished dish or bowl with flat rim. Diameter 200mm.
RE: 12 %. Wght 43g. 846

- 872* 5 GRC6 rim sherds of thick walled, narrow-mouthed jar with everted, squared rim. Similar to examples from Rossington Bridge (Antonine, Buckland *et al.* 2001, fig. 48 no. 237), Blaxton (AD 160-250, Buckland and Dolby 1980, no. 143), Branton (AD 300-375, Buckland 1980, fig. 5 no 60) Diameter 120mm. RE: 76 %. Wght 282g. 846
- 873 1 GRC6 rim sherd of thick walled, narrow-mouthed jar with everted, squared rim. Diameter 120mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 25g. 846
- 874 1 GRC6 rim sherd of jar with lipped, everted rim. Diameter 140mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 14g. 846
- 875 1 GRC6 rim sherd of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto. Although a variety of everted rim jars occurred in all the kiln groups, they were overwhelming more abundant in the 2nd and early 3rd century groups (Buckland *et al.* 1980 type Ea). Diameter 140mm. RE: 15 %. Wght 14 g. 846
- 876 2 GRC6 rim sherds of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto. Diameter 160mm. RE: 6 %. Wght 8g. 846
- 877 2 GRC6 rim sherds of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto. Diameter 160mm. RE: 14 %. Wght 14g. 846
- 878 2 GRC6 turned base. Wght 71g. 846
- 879* 2 GRC6 simple base. Burnished design dividing base with lines from centre with swags outside base. Wght 148g. 846
- 880 4 GRC6 simple base. Wght 166g. 846
- 881 1 GTA17 rim sherd of neckless jar with slightly everted, thickened tip. Diameter 140mm. RE: 8 %. Wght 11g. 846
- 882 2 NV1 sherds of beaker. Wght 4g. 846
- 883* 2 NV1 rim sherds of everted-rim beaker, cf. Howe *et al.* 1980 no. 46. Late 2nd-early 3rd century. Diameter 60mm. RE: 44 %. Wght 10g. 846
- 884 3 NV1 rim sherds of everted-rim beaker. Diameter 120mm. RE: 8 %. Wght 4g. 846
- 885 1 NV1 plain-rimmed bag beaker. Wght 45g. 846

The vessels indicated that the pottery was probably accumulating during the mid to late 2nd century and possibly into the early 3rd century. The jar sherd with obtuse lattice suggested some continued sporadic deposition as late as the mid-3rd century. The samian from the ditch dated to AD 70-110, 120-160, 120-180, 140-200, and 150-180. Ceramic Group 3d.

Fill 848 of ditch 851

- 886 5 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar. Wght 16g. 848
- 887 1 GRB10? rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim. Diameter 220mm. RE: 11 %. Wght 24g. 848
- 888 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 3g. 849
- 889 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 2g. 849

890 1 GRB1 scrap of closed vessel with barbotine dot or small blob of rustication.
Wght 1g. 849

Ceramic Group 3.

Fill 952 of ditch 851

891 2 GRB1 sherds of indented beaker/jar. Wght 6g. 952

Fill 971 of ditch 851

892 1 BB1 rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim with acute lattice burnishing.
Diameter 260mm. RE: 8 %. Wght 29g. 971

893 1 GRB1 sherd of closed vessel with applied barbotine dots. Wght 9g. 971

894 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar. Wght 9g. 971

895 1 GRB1 rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim with obtuse lattice burnishing.
Diameter 200mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 20g. 971

896 1 GRB1 rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim with acute lattice burnishing.
Diameter 200mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 14g. 971

897 1 GRB1 rim sherd of wide-mouthed jar with bead rim. Diameter 360mm. RE:
11 %. Wght 160g. 971

898 1 GRB6 rim sherd of wide-mouthed, deep jar with small bead rim with single
groove outside upper body. Diameter 260mm. RE: 8 %. Wght 51g. 971

899 1 GRB6 rim sherd of jar with sharply everted, short rim. Diameter 120mm.
RE: 9 %. Wght 7g. 971

900 1 GRC8 rim sherd of neckless jar with slightly everted, thickened tip.
Diameter 200mm. RE: 12 %. Wght 39g. 971

901 1 OBA1 rim sherd of burnished everted-rim beaker. Diameter 110mm. RE: 6
%. Wght 5g. 971

The Roman pottery from this ditch was of Antonine date, mostly mid to late 2nd century. Two 3rd-century sherds were found in this context, but were probably intrusive. Ceramic Group 3c.

Layer 858

A sherd of samian dated AD 140-170 came from this context. Ceramic Group 3d.

Ditch 877

902 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 15g. 875

Late 1st to mid-2nd century. Ceramic Group 2.

Road layer 908

903 3 BB1 rim sherds of dish or bowl with flat rim with acute lattice burnishing.
Although the rim sherds were small the walls seem to have been quite splayed,
cf. Buckland *et al.* 1980, type C; Gillam 1976 no. 60 mid-2nd century.
Diameter 200mm. RE: 8 %. Wght 16g. 908

Early-mid Antonine but possibly Hadrianic. Ceramic Group 3a.

Road surface 918 below 908

- 904* 1 GRB1 rim sherd of bead rim jar with internal bevel. Probably a grey ware version of the 'native' jar form, as nos 0 and 0 but in grey ware suggesting a later date. This compares with the rims of jars made at Little London, dated to the 2nd century (Oswald 1937 no. 63a. Diameter 180mm. RE: 8 %. Wght 20g. 918

Early or mid-2nd century. Ceramic Group 3a.

Road surface 927 below 918

- 905 1 GRA2 simple base. Wght 8g. 927
906 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 9g. 927

Late 1st to mid-2nd century. Ceramic Group 2.

Road layer 931

This yielded a sherd of samian dated to AD 70-110 and an undiagnostic grey ware sherd. Ceramic Group 2/3a, but note that there was a later sherd from layer 936.

Layer 997

- 907 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar. Wght 4g. 997

Late 1st to mid-2nd century. Ceramic Group 2.

Layer 936

- 908 1 GRB1 everted rim sherd of wide-mouthed jar. These deep jars were produced throughout the life of the South Yorkshire kilns from the mid-2nd century onwards. Diameter 320mm. RE: 2 %. Wght 8g. 936

Mid-2nd century or later. Ceramic Group 3c.

Layer 943

- 909 1 GRB1 sherd of carinated beaker/bowl. Wght 3g. 943
910 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar. Wght 25g. 943
911 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar with linear rustication. Wght 18g. 943
912 4 GRB1 everted rim sherds of jar. The presence of rusticated sherds suggested that this was the rim of a rusticated jar of the type made at Rossington Bridge in the mid-2nd century or earlier, in the early 2nd century. Diameter 140mm. RE: 21 %. Wght 22g. 943

Early to mid-2nd century. Ceramic Group 3a.

Layer 955

- 913 2 GRB1 rim sherds of jar with sharply everted, short rim. Diameter 130mm. RE: 17 %. Wght 18g. 955

Two sherds of samian dated to AD 70-110 came from this context. Ceramic Group 3.

Layer 992

- 914 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 6g. 992
915 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar. Wght 6g. 992
916 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with short everted rim with single groove outside upper body. Diameter 160mm. RE: 1 %. Wght 11g. 992
917 1 OAB2 footing base. Wght 32g. 992

Late 1st to mid-2nd century. A samian sherd was dated AD 70-110. Ceramic group 2.

Layer 972

- 918 1 GRB1 sherd of rusticated jar with nodular rustication. Wght 8g. 972

Late 1st to mid-2nd century. Ceramic Group 2.

Layer 1006

- 919 1 GRB1 simple base. Wght 5g. 1006

Gravel 1016

Two GRA2 sherds of rusticated jar were recovered from this context, but have not been numbered here. Wght 10g. 1016

Ceramic Group 2.

Layer 916

- 920* 2 FLA2 rim and base sherds of ring-necked flagon with flaring rim and pronounced upper rim. At Derby, Little Chester, it was commonest in phase 3 (Dool *et al.* 1985 table 8) suggesting a Hadrianic to mid-Antonine date. Gillam 1970 no. 5 AD 110-150. Darling (1984, 85) notes that the top ring becomes more prominent with time. Diameter 70mm. RE: 16 %. Wght 28g. 916

Early to mid-2nd century. Ceramic Group 3a.

Medieval or post-medieval layer

- 921 3 GRA2 sherds of closed vessel, burnished all over. Wght 12g. 872
922 2 GRB1 sherds of rusticated jar. Wght 9g. 872
923 2 GRB1 sherds of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 6g. 872
924 1 GRB1 rim sherd of jar with smoothly everted rim, almost cavetto. Diameter 140mm. RE: 5 %. Wght 7g. 872
925 1 GRB1 everted rim sherd. Diameter 160mm. RE: 7 %. Wght 13g. 872
926 1 GRC6 rim sherd of dish with flat rim. Diameter 180mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 44g. 872

A samian sherd dated to AD 120-200 came from this context.

Medieval pit 862

- 927 1 BB1 rim sherd of dish or bowl with flat rim and obtuse lattice burnishing Cf. Gillam 1976 no. 62. Diameter 220mm. RE: 9 %. Wght 44g. 861
928 1 GRB1 base sherd of open vessel, burnished inside body. Wght 8g. 861
929 1 GRC6 sherd of indented beaker/jar. Wght 5g. 861

930 7 GRC6 indented beaker/jar base. Wght 190g. 861

Unstratified

931 1 FLA2 sherd of flagon. Wght 12g. U/S

932 1 GRB1 sherd of indented beaker/jar. Wght 6g. U/S

933 G OR 25 2 BB1 rim sherds of necked jar with everting neck and burnished wavy line outside neck. RE: 1 %. Wght 6g. U/S

934 G OR 25 1 GRB1 sherd of jar with acute lattice burnishing. Wght 7g. U/S

935* SECT8-9 1 MG2 rim sherd of flagon or beaker. Diameter 100mm. RE: 17 %. Wght 5g. 018

Samian ware by M. Ward, with a contribution by B. Dickinson (Figs ~~XX-XX~~)

Methodology

Each sherd of samian ware was catalogued on a Microsoft Access database. Full details of sherds and numbers of vessels were recorded, including weights and measurements of rims for EVES. Decorated vessels selected on the basis of intrinsic interest or significance to the Site are detailed in the catalogue. Brenda Dickinson kindly provided a catalogue of the potters' stamps which is incorporated below and for which she is thanked.

The abbreviations SG, CG and EG denote vessels which were produced in South Gaulish, Central Gaulish and East Gaulish workshops. Hartley and Dickinson's numbering system for the forthcoming *Index of Potters' Stamps on Samian Ware* has been employed, using Roman numerals in lower case following the potter's name. Vessel types are generally Dragendorff's form numbers unless otherwise stated; for other terminology see Webster 1996.

Date ranges such as *c.* AD 70-110 or *c.* 120-200 have been given rather than epochs (e.g. Flavian-Trajanic or Hadrianic-Antonine), but these should not be thought more precise than the use of epochs. They were employed to facilitate computer analysis of the material. Table 37 and a histogram (Graph 2) summarise the forms, fabrics and date-ranges of the material according to numbers of vessels. Although measurements for EVES were recorded, EVES have been so little employed in samian reports that comparisons would be impossible (see Willis 1998, 94). Here, maximum numbers of vessels have been given. The estimation of minimum numbers is considered very misleading, especially in the case of such a large collection containing so many small fragments of the same date, origin and form. However unsatisfactory all such estimation is, maximum numbers of vessels is probably the most accurate representation in the specific case of samian ware. Taking the wider view, provision of measurements for EVES should facilitate the integration of the samian ware into the pottery assemblage as a whole.

Summary of the samian assemblage

The assemblage of samian ware comprised 185 sherds, representing a maximum of 148 vessels (4.16 EVES) and weighing 1.943 kg. The collection as a whole was in a relatively good state of preservation, with most vessels represented by medium or small sized sherds (average weight 10.5g). Only two complete or near-complete profiles of vessels were recovered. Only 14% of the material was of indeterminate or unattributable form. There were six potters' stamps and signatures, forming around 4% of the total. The 64 moulded vessels formed an unusually high proportion of the assemblage (44%); of these, 46 (31%) retained decoration. There was also one CG bowl decorated with rouletting. Most of the moulded bowls comprised mere fragments; those worthy of note are listed in the catalogue.

The SG vessels comprised 35.8% of the total (34% by EVES and 29% by weight); the CG vessels comprised 63.5% (66% EVES; 69% by weight) and the sole EG vessel 0.7% (0 EVES; 2% by weight). At least 11% of the assemblage was burnt, half of it from South Gaul and half from Central Gaul. As much as 7% of this collection showed evidence of wear from use.

Most SG ware could be dated only loosely within the Flavian-Trajanic period. Three vessels (including Stamp Nos 1 and 3) may have been produced in the Neronian period, however. Generally, the South Gaulish version of form 29 was produced before *c.* AD 85; there was only one example from the Site (Cat. No. 5; Stamp No. 3). The proportion of the form in relation to form 37, whose popularity increased through the Flavian period, was thus very low. Its ratio of 1: 22 may be compared with those of 1: 6 at Carlisle's Millennium site and in the Lancaster *vicus* (Ward forthcoming).

The CG supply ranged from Trajanic to later 2nd-century products, the earlier 2nd-century material being predominant. There were fourteen products of workshops at Les Martres-de-Veyre that constituted 9% of all the samian ware (cf. 6% at the Carlisle Millennium site) and 15% of the CG ware alone (cf. 17% at Carlisle). One stamp was from Les Martres, representing a Trajanic potter, Viducus ii (Stamp No 2). Amongst the five bowls with moulded decoration from Les Martres, the work of the Trajanic potters Drusus i and Igocatus was represented, as was that of Cettus (two bowls) who was working there in the period *c.* AD 135-160. A bowl in the style of Cettus was already recorded from earlier archaeological investigations along High Street in Doncaster (see Dickinson 1986, 136 no. 152).

Graph 2. Histogram of all samian vessels by half decade (maximum 148 vessels)

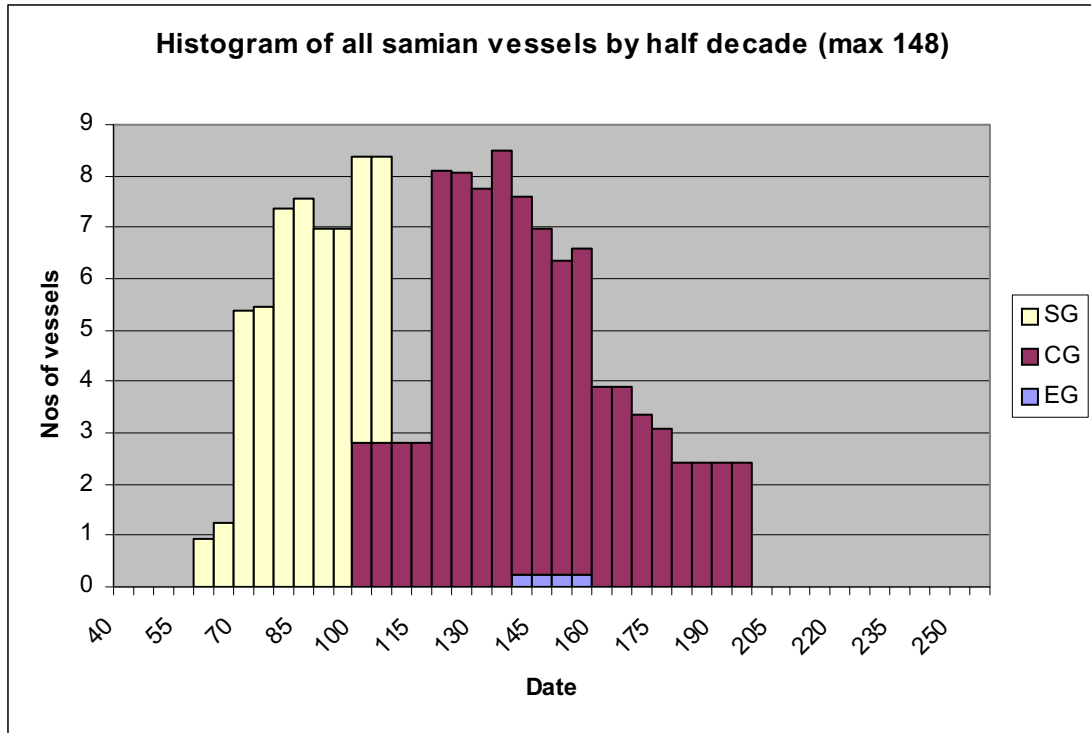


Table 37. All samian vessels by form and fabric (maximum 148 vessels)

Form	SG	CG	EG	Total
Curle 11	3			3
Ritt 13	2			2
18	4			4
18R	3			3
18 or 18R	1			1
18 or 18/31	1			1
18/31		3		3
18/31 or 31		3		3
18/31R		4		4
18/31R or 31R		2		2
31		1		1
31R		2		2
Curle 23		2		2

Form	SG	CG	EG	Total
27	9	5		14
29	1			1
30	1	3		4
30 or 37		2		2
37	23	33	1	57
33		5		5
35		1		1
38		1		1
42		1		1
67	1			1
79 or 79R		1		1
80		1		1
Beaker		1		1
Bowl		1		1
Dish		2		2
Enclosed	1	1		2
Ind	3	19		22

Owing to the small size of the sample, the only feasible histogram was one based on all the samian vessels, and thus including the indeterminate and loosely dated material. Nevertheless, this histogram appeared to reflect a high level of activity in the early 2nd century and particularly in the Hadrianic period (see Graph 2). The Lezoux products of this period included bowls in the styles of the Large S Potter, Potter X-6 and Potter X-13 or Sacer and others who were working there in the Hadrianic to early-Antonine period, and whose work also featured in the 'pottery shop' at Castleford (see Dickinson and Hartley 2000, 52). The Doncaster bowls included one stamped by Acaunissa (No 14; Stamp No. 5). Bowls of this period formed at least 30% of all the CG moulded bowls. A marked upsurge of activity under Hadrian has been noted at sites in Carlisle (Dickinson 1990, 214; Ward forthcoming), as well as at Lancaster and Walton-le-dale. The same preponderance of early 2nd-century samian ware seems apparent amongst the Doncaster High Street collections of the 1960s (Dickinson 1986), although no quantification of this material is available.

Contemporary with the products of Cettus at Les Martres-de-Veyre was the early work of Cinnamus at Lezoux. In this assemblage, one bowl may have represented that style rather than the firm's later production (No. 3). The evidence of both the stamped and decorated vessels reflected the scarcity of Antonine material and the virtual absence of late-Antonine material in the collection. Only three bowls in the styles of Cinnamus, Secundus and Iustus and one stamped by Gippus were produced after *c.* AD 150. It is striking that only 10% of the CG moulded bowls could be ascribed to Cinnamus at any stage of his career. In the Castleford 'pottery shop' and at Carlisle sites (Millennium and neighbouring Castle Street), his early style was preponderant. The tendency for the earlier style to dominate on these sites seems to be in marked contrast with those analysed by Brian Hartley on the northern frontiers and hinterland (Hartley 1972a, table V), where the later products of Cinnamus were said to outnumber the earlier by more than 2:1. In this admittedly small assemblage from Doncaster, there was little evidence of Cinnamus's later products.

It is clear from the evidence of the stamps, the moulded bowls and the material as a whole that the usual peak of supply in the Antonine period was missing from this collection (Table 37; cf. Bulmer 1980a, fig. 3 for Chester). There were at least five vessels that must have been produced after *c.* AD 160, however. While the latest stamp was that of Gippus (*c.* AD 155-175; Stamp No. 6), the latest bowl on the evidence of the moulded decoration was that in the style of Iustus (No. 22, *c.* AD 160-200). This was the only bowl definitely produced after *c.* AD 160. Further, only three or four bowls (*c.* 15% of the assemblage) could have been produced after *c.* AD 150. There was no evidence of representation by such prolific potters as Casurius, Iullinus, Mercator iv, Paternus v or Do(v)eccus, although the work of such potters as Casurius has been noted previously in the High Street. There were no stamps dated firmly in the late-Antonine period.

The latest forms represented were 31R (two vessels) and the Walters 79/80 group (two); one dish of form 79 or 79R showed evidence of wear from use. The reduction in the contemporary supply of stamped and decorated samian in the later Antonine period is reflected in Table 37, which shows the scarcity of such forms as 31R and 79 that were produced after *c.* AD 160. The deep dish 31R was usually abundant on sites with steady occupation at this time. At High Street, however, there were more than twice as many of the Hadrianic-early Antonine dish forms 18/31 and 18/31R as there were of the later forms 31 and 31R. Amongst the cups, there were the same number of CG form 27s as there were CG 33s, form 33 being the most popular cup in the second half of the 2nd century – this is significant in that form 27 went out of production after *c.* AD 160. Even the typically Antonine flanged bowl form 38 was represented by only one vessel. There were very few later Antonine forms of any sort, which would have been typical of a later Roman collection – there were two vessels of the form 79 or 80 set, of which one footring displayed wear from use. A similar shortfall in the samian supply in the later Antonine period was noted at the Carlisle Millennium site

and at Annetwell Street, where the supply appeared to decline after *c.* AD 155 (Ward and Dickinson respectively, forthcoming).

The presence of samian mortaria would have been a good indicator of late-Antonine or 3rd-century activity, as their first appearance on sites in Roman Britain cannot have been before *c.* AD 170 at the very earliest. There were no such vessels in this assemblage. However, they have been previously recorded (albeit unstratified) in a pipe trench at Doncaster High Street in 1960 (Dickinson 1986, 136). That these and other late 2nd or possibly 3rd-century products have been recovered previously from along Doncaster High Street suggests that the evidence of the 2003 investigations should not be applied farther than the immediate area of excavation.

No Rheinzabern or Trier vessels were identified in this collection. These products might have been expected of a site with steady occupation from the later Antonine period into the 3rd century, and have been found previously along Doncaster High Street (see Dickinson 1986, *passim*). There were no La Madeleine or Argonne products, although La Madeleine ware has been recorded previously at High Street and elsewhere in Doncaster (Dickinson 1986, nos 64, 126 and 155). The sole East Gaulish vessel was a product of the early-Antonine workshop of Ianus ii at Heiligenberg (Cat. No. 21 below). Production at Heiligenberg cannot have begun much before the end of the Hadrianic period (*contra* Bulmer 1980b, 36 on a bowl of Ianus at Chester); and it ended *c.* AD 160 when the potters moved to Rheinzabern, there being no evidence that any remained behind. Heiligenberg vessels are not frequently found on British sites, but previous excavations in Doncaster High Street produced just such a bowl of Ianus (Site DJ 1960; Dickinson 1986, 136, not illustrated); this would repay further inspection.

Plain forms of general interest included two inkwells in Trench 21 (669b) and Trench 25 (917) – both showed traces of probable ink stains. In this collection, 7% showed other signs of simple wear in primary use, all on footrings (e.g. No. 19) with the exception of one bowl of form 38. Its basal interior had suffered a patch of scouring before its deposition in Trench G (846), adjoining a fragment in (831); it did not appear to represent the obliteration of a graffito and these flanged bowls often seem to have been used for mixing. There were no graffiti, although examples have been found previously along High Street (Dickinson 1986, nos 149, 179). There was also no evidence of repair work, although several examples of repairs have been noted previously in Doncaster (Dickinson 1986, *passim*). There were no signs of extended life in secondary use, for example cut-down vessels or vessels re-used in an inverted form (cf. Ward 1993, 20), and there were no counters or the spindle-whorls so typical of sites with late or post-Roman occupation. It would be useful to compare evidence for the use, repair, re-working and re-use of samian ware, or its absence, elsewhere. This assemblage from Doncaster High Street was a small sample, but is a valuable addition to the corpus of samian from the town as a whole. There has long been

awareness of the importance of such information (Bulmer 1980b, 89; Marsh 1981, 227f) and full publication of such data is still called for (Willis 1998, 121).

Catalogue of decorated samian ware

The abbreviations SG, CG and EG denote vessels which were produced in South Gaulish, Central Gaulish and East Gaulish workshops. Abbreviations such as Cala Culip, Osw, S&S and other examples refer to specific publications.

Cala Culip: Nieto and Puig 2001

Déch and type no: Déchelette 1904

Osw and no: Oswald 1937

Ricken-Fischer: Ricken and Fischer 1963

S&S: Stanfield and Simpson 1958

The decorated vessels listed below were selected on the basis of their intrinsic interest and/or significance to the Site. Entries are listed in order of trench, context and date of manufacture. Figure-types as they appear on bowls were frequently smaller than Oswald's illustrated types (see Dannell *et al.* 1998, 71 and 87). Where this discrepancy occurred, it was not noted in the catalogue unless it was considered significant.

Trench 10

- 1* South Gaulish bowl form 37. A small sherd showing a fragment of basal wreath (Cala Culip type Ec. 3a) below a finely beaded border and an animal scene: a small ring-rosette Cala Culip type Cb. 49 is set next to a hound similar to but smaller than type Bh.12 and a fragment of a tall bird; all are finely modelled. Produced at La Graufesenque in the early Flavian period, probably around the same time as Stamp No 1. *Pit 262, fill 114.*

Trench 11

- 2 South Gaulish beaker form 67. A fragment of a poorly moulded beaker, showing here only a set of vertical wavy lines. Not closely dateable in the range *c.* AD 80/90-110. *Pit 131, fill 127*
- 3 Central Gaulish form 37. A rimsherd, diameter 220mm, with a fragment only of ovolo (Rogers B143 or 144) used by Cinnamus and associates. The indistinct horizontal border appears to be astragaloid (A9) and this might suggest ovolo B144 and the early style of Cinnamus, *c.* AD 135-160 rather than *c.* 140-170. *Pit 131, fill 127*

Trench 12

- 4* Central Gaulish form 37. Panelling with an indistinctly impressed border (probably Rogers A2), a large double medallion above small rings and an indistinct acanthus (K9; cf. S&S pl. 141.12) to the left of a nude male (Osw

637). The style of Cettus, who worked at Les Martres-de-Veyre in the period *c.* AD 135-160. *Layer 317*

Trench 13

- 5* South Gaulish form 29. An unidentifiable basal stamp reads V[or A[(see Stamp No 3). There are fragment only of a large winding scroll, with a small, 10-petalled rosette terminal and an unusual infilling of leaftips (possibly Cala Culip Eg.47a as used on form 29 stamped by Iucundus iii). The bowl may have been produced in the range *c.* AD 65-80. Footring only slightly worn, if at all. *Pit 483, fill 480*
- 6 South Gaulish form 37. A fragment only of an ovolo used by M Crestio, above a fragment of panelling: a blurred horizontal wavy-line and a saltire with a bottle-shaped terminal; bowls of this potter have been noted elsewhere in Doncaster (e.g. Dickinson 1986, no. 27) *c.* AD 80-100. *Pit 483, fill 480*

Trench 14

- 7 Central Gaulish form 37. A fragment of a ring-rosette (Rogers C294), one of a row of these motifs in place of the ovolo (cf. S&S pl. 12.151), as used by Drusus i (X-3) at Les Martres-de-Veyre, *c.* AD 100-120. *Layer 197*
- 8* Adjoins one of two sherds from this bowl in layer 223. Central Gaulish form 37. Rim diameter 200mm with ovolo Rogers B37 above panelling; the vertical wavy line border (A24) terminating in an indistinct beaded cup (U62) appears reduplicated. In the panels were the vine-scroll M31 and a nude figure, probably Apollo (Osw 96). This bowl is decorated in the distinctive style of Igocatus (X-4), who worked at Les Martres *c.* AD 100-120 and used all these ornaments, however messy this bowl. *Pit 209, fill 210*
- 9* Unstratified, from machining. Central Gaulish form 37. A rimsherd, diameter 200mm, in a high quality ware with an ovolo (apparently Rogers B263 without the core) above a plain border (A22), S-shaped motif (S72) and fragmentary leaf (J144), all used by Cettus at Les Martres, *c.* AD 135-160. *U/S*

Trench 16

- 10 Central Gaulish form 30. A fragment only of the rouletted wall of a bowl with a rather dull orange-red slip. These small rouletted bowls were particularly popular in the Hadrianic period at Lezoux. *Layer/midden deposit 467*
- 11* Central Gaulish form 37. Above a double basal ridge with widely spaced components was a large winding scroll: a small animal (Rogers 1999, R.4016) slumps right, as used on bowls of Potter X-8 (S&S pl. 27.325, 328). This potter seems to have worked at Lezoux in the Hadrianic period after leaving Les Martres-de-Veyre. This bowl was a Lezoux product. *Layer/midden deposit 467*
- 12* Central Gaulish form 37. Neat vertical beadrows with reduplicated terminals border the panelled decoration: repeated S-shaped motifs (Rogers S71), small rings and acanthus tips below a cockerel (slightly different in detail to Oswald's type 2361). All the motifs occur on a bowl in the style of the so-called Large S Potter at Carlisle (Rogers 1999, pl. 136.8). *c.* AD 120-145. *Layer/midden deposit 467*

- 13* Central Gaulish form 37. Four sherds of a small bowl, rim diameter 170mm. Ovolo (Rogers B14) above panelling with beadrows (A2) terminating in smudged 14-petalled rosettes, smaller than C244. Figure types included a cupid (cf. Osw 396) and a bird (Osw 2252). Although only two of the sherds adjoined, the small caryatid (Osw 1199?) stood above the leaf bunch Rogers L19. This bowl had motifs in common with both Potter X-13 and Sacer; this bowl appears to be a Lezoux product, and a date in the range *c.* AD 125-145/150 may be proposed. *Layer/midden deposit 467*
- 14* Central Gaulish form 37. Panelling with vertical beadrow A2 with infilling rosettes (C249): a large plain ring encloses a medallion smaller than E6 but larger than E27, which included a scroll (M14). On the left, Venus stands above a large rosette (C243); the figure-type is smaller than Déch 193 and Osw 339; cf. rather S&S pl. 80. 18-19. Below the decoration is a signature, reading [A]CAVNISSA retrograde; see Stamp No. 5. This was the work of Acaunissa at Lezoux, *c.* AD 125-145. *Layer/midden deposit 467*

Trench 23

- 15 Central Gaulish form 37. Two adjoining sherds including the rim, diameter 220mm, with a fragment only of ovolo Rogers B2 as used at Lezoux by Potter X-6. *c.* AD 125-150. *Layer 723*

Trench 26

- 16 Central Gaulish form 37. Two adjoining sherds, including the rim of diameter 190mm, with a fragment of a large winding scroll below a beadrow (Rogers A2) and ovolo B231 as used by Cinnamus, *c.* AD 150-170. *Ditch 1042, fill 1043*

Trench B

- 17* Central Gaulish form 37. Two adjoining fragments of a vine including a small scroll, perhaps the prototype of that used later by Iustus (Rogers M28); this bowl appears to be a product of Les Martres-de-Veyre, *c.* AD 100-120/125. *Layer 629*
- 18* South Gaulish form 37. Below a tiny fragment of the tongue of an ovolo lies a rather blurred panel which contains a winged figure, not identified amongst Oswald's types. Probably *c.* AD 80-110. *Pit 672, fill 671*

Trench F

- 19* Central Gaulish form 37. Five sherds including four in (564) displaying a rim of diameter 190mm and a worn footring. Ovolo Rogers B52 and guideline above panelled decoration: a festoon with astragaloid ornament (cf. S&S pl. 155.24) and a small double medallion (E12; see S&S pl. 154.16). The recurring panther is similar to Osw 1570, but is badly blurred, as are the corner motifs (the leaf H142; Rogers 1999, pl. 89.5). The general composition may be compared with Rogers 1999, pl. 108 nos 2, 5 and the ovolo occurs on S&S pl. 155.25, all in the style of Secundus (whose work has already been found at High Street, Dickinson 1986, no. 148). *c.* AD 150-180. *Pit 555, fills 564 and 565*

Trench G

- 20* Central Gaulish form 37. A wallsherd in an excellent ware with clearly moulded decoration: the panelling with corded borders (Rogers A34) and ring terminals

including an arcade on columns (P41?) with a vase (T5) and a figure of Venus set above a bud motif that appears to be Rogers' type G107 rather than G159 (cf Rogers 1999, 132). The figure may be Venus Anadyomene (see Rogers 1999, pl 46.8). In the panel to the left is a dolphin (Osw 2385 if the sizing of Oswald's drawing is accurate). Within the decoration is a large stamp reading [GIP]PIOF retrograde; see Stamp No. 6. The stamp and decoration of this bowl indicate that it was from the same mould as that from Hollain, Belgium (Rogers *loc cit*). The style is very close to that of Iullinus; both Iullinus and Iustus seem to have been associated with this firm. Brenda Dickinson suggests a date for the stamp in the range *c.* AD 155-175, rather than *c.* 180-200 as suggested by George Rogers (1999, 132). *Ditch 851, fill 831*

- 21* East Gaulish form 37 whose fabric is unlike Rheinzabern ware and resembles some CG fabrics, flecked with yellow inclusions. Six sherds, one slightly burnt: ovolo Ricken-Fischer E 19 above roped border O 242 and freestyle decoration including leaves P 47 with bird T 258 above lion T 5 and panther T 41. The ovolo occurs on a bowl decorated with the same general composition and stamped by Ianus ii, at Rheinzabern (Ricken 1948, Taf 7.10). The panther appears on such bowls both at Rheinzabern and Heiligenberg (Ricken 1948, Taf 7.3; Forrer 1911, Taf 29.14). The lion, T 5, here doubly impressed, is fairly rare at Rheinzabern (*op. cit.*, Taf 3.10), but has been noted at Catterick. It was first used by Ianus ii at Heiligenberg (Forrer 1911, Taf 29.11). All the motifs feature in his work both before and after the migration to Rheinzabern *c.* AD 160. A stamped bowl of his from Rheinzabern with the same ovolo was found at Catterick Bainesse; both that site and the Catterick Bypass site produced Rheinzabern bowls with very similar decoration to the Doncaster vessel (see Hartley *et al.* 2002, 431, no. 156; 284, no. 17 and 436 no. 218). The Doncaster bowl, however, was a product of his earlier career at Heiligenberg, *c.* AD 140-160. *Ditch 851, fill 831*
- 22* Central Gaulish form 37. A rimsherd, diameter 190mm, with an indistinctly moulded ovolo (Rogers B177?) above a wavy line (A24) and a winding scroll with blurred details: a leaf (J51), a bird (Osw 2239B?) and a double medallion containing a very indistinct figure (Osw 688?). The composition is similar to that of S&S pl. 110.10, stamped by Iustus and the motifs indicate his work. Produced in the range *c.* AD 160-200 (rather than *c.* 180-200 as suggested for Iustus by Rogers 1999, 152). *Ditch 851, fill 846*
- 23* Central Gaulish form 37. A slightly burnt fragment of ovolo and flattened beadrow (A15) lies above a small, naturalistic leaf (H143?) and perhaps J67, smudged. The tongue of the ovolo is unclear and may be B102 or B109. The style of Potter P-18 might be indicated by B109 together with H143 (cf. Rogers 1999, 289 no 1); on the other hand, B102 and A15 could suggest Priscus/Clemens (rather than Advocisus). At any rate, the bowl was a product of the Antonine period at Lezoux. Layer 872

Potters' stamps and signatures on samian ware from Doncaster by B. Dickinson

Potter's stamps

Trench 10

- 1 QVM[on Dr 27: Q. Um(i)us of La Graufesenque, Die Incomplete 1. *c.* AD 65-80. *Pit 262, fill 114*

Trench 12

- 2 VIDVCO[S·Γ] on Dr 18/31: Viducus ii of Les Martres-de-Veyre, Die 4a (Hartley 1972a, fig. 81, 54). *c.* AD 100-120. *Pit 321, fill 359*

Trench 13

- 3 \[? or]/? on Dr 29, South Gaulish. Late Neronian or early Flavian. *Pit 483, fill 480*

Trench 14

- 4 IIIIIII on Dr 27, South Gaulish. *c.* AD 80-110. *Well 273, fill 310*

Signatures

Trench 16

- 1 TR16 Acaunissa retr. below the decoration of Dr 37: mould-signature of Acaunissa of Lezoux. *c.* AD 125-145. *Layer/midden deposit 467*

Trench G

- 2 [Gip]piof retr. in the decoration of Dr 37: mould-signature of Gippus of Lezoux. The bowl is from the same mould as one from Hollain (Belgium: Rogers 1999, pl. 46, 8). *c.* AD 155-175. *Ditch 851, fill 831*

The Roman amphorae by D.F. Williams (Figs **XX-XX**)

Summary

All of the amphorae sherds except one belonged to the Baetican olive oil amphora Dressel 20 (Peacock and Williams 1986, Class 25). This globular-shaped amphora with oval handles and short spike was the most common amphora form imported into Roman Britain (Williams and Peacock 1983). They were made specifically to transport by sea the olive oil produced in the valley of the River Guadalquivir and its tributaries between Seville and Cordoba in the southern Spanish Roman province of *Baetica*, from at least 150 different centres (Peacock and Williams 1986, Class 25; Ponsich 1974, 1979, 1991; Remesal, 1986). This region of Spain was famous in antiquity for its fertility (Columella *De Re Rustica*, 5, 85; Pliny *Naturalis Historia*, 17.93) and especially for the intensive cultivation of the olive, which produced an abundance of good quality olive-oil for exportation (Pliny *Naturalis Historia*, 15.3.8; Strabo iii.2.6). This form was occasionally stamped on the handle and sometimes bears complex *tituli picti* which are interpreted as fiscal controls (Rodriguez-Almeida 1989). The latest *titulus pictus* found on a Dressel 20 vessel was from Rome and dated to AD 255 during the reign of Gallienus (Rodriguez-Almeida 1989). The globular Dressel 20 form was made over a long period, beginning in the reign of Augustus and lasting until shortly after the middle of the 3rd-century AD. Baetican olive oil was still

exported after this date, though on a reduced scale and in a smaller, thinner-walled version of Dressel 20 known as Dressel 23 (Carreras and Williams 2003).

Description

The majority of the Dressel 20 assemblage from Doncaster were bodysherds, many of them small and friable. There were also five rims present, however, that were approximately dated by comparison with Martin-Kilcher's Dressel 20 rim typology from the well-dated sites of Augst and Kaiseraugst (Martin-Kilcher 1987). One of the Doncaster rims from layer 117 seemed to date to the late 1st-century AD or early 2nd century, while the others all appeared to belong to the first half of the 2nd-century AD. In addition, there was an almost complete handle and a handle stub. The latter had two cut marks which had been scratched into the surface sometime after firing. These seemed to resemble the graffiti noted on Dressel 20 rims and handles from De Horden (van der Werff 1987) and Augst (Martin-Kilcher 1987), where they were taken for an indication of the re-use of the amphora once the original olive oil contents had been used. If this is so, then some Dressel 20 forms may have had a longer active life than the dates suggested above.

Also recovered from the Site at High Street was most of the top half of a Dressel 20 amphora (Plate 19). The writer only saw a digital photograph of this vessel and did not examine it in person, but from the photograph it appeared to belong to the same general type as the rim sherds listed below. There was a complete stamp *in ansa* which read I * L * N * A C (Plate 20). Unfortunately, no parallels were found for this.

The non-Dressel 20 sherd was a bodysherd belonging to the 'Southern Spanish' range of forms, which according to the *tituli picti* associated with them suggests that they carried mainly fish-based products such as *muria*, *liquamen* and *garum*. They came from around the coastal areas of southern Spain (Martin-Kilcher 1990; Peacock and Williams 1986, Classes 16-19). The date range varied according to the form, but in general they spanned the period from the late 1st century BC to the mid-2nd-century AD (*ibid.*).

Catalogue

Dressel 20 Rims

Trench 10

- 1* 1 sherd. 1127g. Martin-Kilcher 1987, nos 66 and 71, *c.* AD 70-110. *Layer 117*
 2 1 sherd. 347g. RE: 50%. Top of handle scar survives. *Layer 231*

Trench 11

- 3 1 sherd. 858g. Complete rim. Martin-Kilcher 1987, no. 81, *c.* AD 110-150.
Layer 091

Trench 21

- 4 1 sherd. 1957g. Martin-Kilcher 1987, no. 81, *c.* AD 110-150. *Layer 697*

Trench B

5 1 sherd. 419g. Martin-Kilcher 1987, no. 76, c. AD 110-150. *Pit 672, fill 671*

Trench G

6 1 sherd. 237g. Martin-Kilcher 1987, no. 80, c. AD 110-150. *Ditch 851, fill 831*

Dressel 20 handles**Trench 12**

7* 1 sherd. 416g. Dressel 20 handle with two cut marks at the base. *Pit 321, fill 359*

Trench F

8 1 sherd. 911g. Base of Dressel 20 handle. *Pit 555, fill 611*

Dressel 20 body sherds**Trench 8**

- 9 1 sherd. 97g. Pit 024, fill 026A
10 3 sherds. 9g. Pit 024A, fill 028
11 115 sherds (1 seen). 4396g. Pit 024A, fill 028
12 10 sherds (1 seen). 102g. Pit 024A, fill 028
13 12 sherds (1 seen). 180g. Pit 024A, fill 028
14 20 sherds (1 seen). 195g. Pit 024A, fill 028

Trench 9

15 3 sherds. 82g. Pit 044, fill 046

Trench 10

- 16 2 sherds. 812g. *Pit 262, fill 114*
17 3 sherds. 1142g. *Layer 117*
18 1 sherd. 68g. *Layer 119*

Trench 11

- 19 1 sherd. 261g. *Layer 073*
20 1 sherd. 387g. *Layer 073*
21 2 sherds. 87g. *Layer 074*
22 4 sherds (1 seen). 1074g. *Layer 091*
23 4 sherds (1 seen). 269g. *Pit 131, fill 126*
24 1 sherd. 249g. *Pit 131, fill 127*
25 2 sherds. 381g. *Pit 131, fill 127*

Trench 12

26 1 sherd. 25g. *Pit 330, fill 316*

- 27 1 sherd. 598g. *Pit 330, fill 316*
28 1 sherd. 248g. *Layer 317*
29 1 sherd. 437g. *Cut 320, fill 318*
30 1 sherd. 9g. *Layer 319*
31 2 sherds. 107g. *Pit 321, fill 359*
32 1 sherd. 438g. *Pit 321, fill 359*
33 1 sherd. 99g. *Cut 320, fill 365*

Trench 13

- 34 1 sherd. 274g. *Pit 326, fill 169*

Trench 14

- 35 8 sherds (2 seen). 561g. *Layer 223*
36 1 sherd. 1115g. *Pit 227, fill 226*
37 1 sherd. 230g. *Pit 280/340, fill 291*
38 1 sherd. 45g. *Cut 273, fill 348*
39 1 sherd. 33g. *Cut 273, fill 385*
40 3 sherds. 209g. *Layer 423*
41 1 sherd. 32g. *Pit 280/340, fill 468*
42 1 sherd. 35g. *U/S*
43 7 sherds (2 seen). 932g. *U/S*

Trench 16

- 44 1 sherd. 51g. *Layer/midden deposit 467*
45 1 sherd. 13g. *Post-hole 771, fill 772*

Trench 17

- 46 6 sherds. 123g. *Pit 512, fill 507*
47 4 sherds (1 seen). 319g. *Pit 511, fill 508*
48 3 sherds (1 seen). 720g. *Pit 515, fill 527*
49 1 sherd. 172g. *Pit 575, fill 537*

Trench 21

- 50 4 sherds (1 seen). 1080g. *Layer 669*
51 3 sherds. 350g. *Layer 669*
52 7 sherds. 405g. *Wall 685*
53 40 sherds (1 seen). 1957g. *Layer 697*
54 1 sherd. 35g. *Layer 698*
55 7 sherds (1 seen). 1037g. *Layer 704*

Trench 22

56 1 sherd. 3g. Beam-slot 372, fill 371

Trench 25

57 2 sherds. 25g. *Layer 901*

58 2 sherds (1 seen). 15g. *Layer 917*

59 1 sherd. 90g. *Layer 975*

60 1 sherd. 147g. *Layer 1000*

61 3 sherds (1 seen). 20g. *Layer 1022*

Trench A

62 1 sherd. 97g. Ditch 121, fill 123

Trench B

63 1 sherd. 27g. *Layer 505*

64 2 sherds. 59g. *Layer 629*

65 2 sherds (1 seen). 204g. *Layer 629*

66 1 sherd. 217g. *Layer 725*

Trench F

67 2 sherds. 10g. *Pit 555, fill 441*

68 2 sherds. 137g. *Pit 555, fill 564*

69 1 sherd. 226g. *Pit 555, fill 564*

70 8 sherds. 287g. *Pit 555, fill 565*

71 14 sherds. 402g. *Pit 555, fill 565*

72 6 sherds. 497g. *Pit 555, fill 565*

73 1 sherd. 34g. *U/S*

Trench G

74 1 sherd. 165g. Ditch 851, fill 831

75 2 sherds. 237g. Ditch 851, fill 831

76 3 sherds (1 seen). 285g. *Layer 1006*

Southern Spanish amphorae**Trench 26**

77 1 sherd. 62g. *Wall 1008*

The medieval and later pottery by C.G. Cumberpatch with a contribution by J. Young (Figs **XX-XX**)

Introduction

The post-Roman pottery from High Street, Doncaster was examined by the author between February to July 2004. The assemblage consisted of 1247 sherds of pottery weighing 25047 grams and represented a maximum of 1025 vessels. The data have been summarised in [Tables 1 to 4](#).

Type series

The pottery was classified according to definitions set out in the regional ceramic type series (Cumberpatch 2004a), with variations from the established range of ware types described in the tables. No previously unknown types were identified, although the Coal Measures wares showed a considerable degree of variability suggesting the exploitation of slightly different clay sources by the known potteries, and possibly an element from others yet to be discovered (Cumberpatch 2004b). The distinction between Coal Measures Whiteware and Coal Measures Purple ware was based, in the former case on the colour of the fabric and in the latter on the colour of the glaze. While the two types could be distinguished in most cases, there were examples where purple glaze occurred on a white or pale grey fabric or where reduced fabrics had a brown or dark green-brown mottled glaze, and in these cases the ascription of a date on the basis of the nature of the sherd may be questionable.

A number of variations on established types were noted. *Hallgate C Reduced type ware* had a fine sandy fabric similar in texture to Hallgate A but reduced throughout except for an oxidised orange external margin and a dull buff interior surface. The similarity to Hallgate C lay in the presence of rounded red grit, although this was somewhat sparser than was found in the standard C type ware. It is probable that these sherds represented either a hitherto unrecognised variation on the standard type or the products of an atypical phase of production, perhaps limited to a few pots. The examples from contexts 537, 533 and 529 were all abraded with pitted external surfaces and only slight traces of glaze.

Local Reduced Sandy ware had a hard, fine reduced fabric containing moderate to abundant rounded quartz grains in a dense fine fabric. Sherds from context 408 were decorated with applied and impressed strips and bands and with even green glaze externally. This may have been a local type, perhaps a reduced Hallgate ware.

Hand-made Reduced Sandy ware and *Local Late Saxon type ware* were identified in only a small number of contexts, but they are of significance in that they would appear to represent evidence for activity in this part of Doncaster during the later 10th or 11th centuries. The limited evidence for later Saxon activity in South Yorkshire generally and Doncaster in particular (see Archaeological and Historical Background above) means that there are few parallels for this type of pottery. The sherds of the *Hand Made Reduced Sandy ware* identified in context 408 (Trench 17) had a hard grey reduced fabric containing abundant rounded to sub-rounded quartz grit in a range of sizes from 0,5mm to over 1.5mm and very fine mica visible on the internal surface. The *Local Late Saxon ware* sherd (also from context 408) had a black fabric with a

dull orange external margin and contained fine rounded quartz grains up to 0.5mm in size. Most were white or grey but some had a reddish tinge. A parallel for this sherd was found during excavations in Bawtry (Cumberpatch 1996).

Details of the *Shell Tempered wares* identified by Jane Young are included in the tables with comments as appropriate below. Two sherds of pre-medieval shell-tempered pottery were identified in this group and are described in [Appendix 2](#).

Chronology and dating

The date ranges for the various wares indicated in the table were based upon the schemes proposed by Buckland *et al.* (1979) and Watkins (1987). Although it seems likely that the chronology of production in Hallgate was a little more complex than originally proposed (Cumberpatch *et al.* 1998-9), as yet there is no concrete evidence upon which to propose a radical reassessment of the conclusions reached in relation to the later phase of activity (Buckland *et al.* 1979: 55-59) and for the purposes of this report the schemes proposed by Buckland *et al.* and by the author have been retained.

The dating of the Coal Measures wares has been discussed by Hayfield and Buckland (1989) and, in spite of further work at Firsby Hall Farm and the publication of a review of the material (Cumberpatch 2004b), the lack of extensive excavation on the production sites means that the dating proposed in 1989 on the basis of work in Doncaster during the 1970s remains the best available.

As regards the dating of the Humberwares, it seems that although Humberware was in production in the later 13th century, it was not until the early 14th century that it appeared in Doncaster (Buckland *et al.* 1979). The date range proposed in [Tables 38A-1C](#) followed this suggestion, rather than indicating the date range of actual production. It is notable that Watkins suggested that while Humberware occurred in Hull in the later 13th century, this was in very small quantities and did not become common until the early 14th century (Watkins 1987: 98). Other date ranges proposed follow the conventionally accepted chronology of production.

In order to summarise the data, six ceramic phases were drawn up based upon current information concerning the production of pottery in and around Doncaster. These were used to compile [Tables 39 and 40](#) that summarise the distribution of pottery by trench and context respectively, according to the ceramic phase. The boundaries of the proposed phases (defined in the keys to the tables) were inevitably less clear cut than might be hoped. In particular, the boundary between phases 3 and 4 covered a period of significant change in pottery styles (Cumberpatch 2003c), and the precise relative chronological relationship between Cistercian ware, later Humberwares and some early types of Purple Glazed ware remains to be established with precision. For the High Street assemblage, Cistercian ware and the Purple Glazed wares were placed in phase 4 with the latest types of Humberware, whilst earlier types (Cowick, Holme-upon-Splading Moor and related types) were considered to be in phase 3.

The pottery assemblage

The recording and analysis of the pottery assemblage was undertaken prior to the marking of the pottery, and before any finalisation of the Site matrixes. The first of these constraints precluded any comprehensive attempt to look at the incidence of cross-context and cross-trench links, although where these were apparent during the recording stage they were noted and were recorded in the tables, and have been mentioned as appropriate below. The second constraint meant that the description of the assemblages from the trenches could not take account of relationships between the various contexts identified during excavation, other than those mentioned in the notes supplied concerning Trenches 12, 16, 21, 25 and 26. There were indications that distinct local horizons were present on the Site, reflecting changes in the supply of pottery to households in Doncaster. The many limitations placed upon the excavation and recording methodology and subsequent post-excavation analysis, however, mean that any comprehensive sub-phasing of the medieval and later Site would be equivocal at best.

The preparation of the report on the Roman pottery from High Street took place at the same time as that of the medieval pottery, with a copy of the medieval pottery data table supplied to Ruth Leary prior to the completion of the report on the Roman pottery. The relationship between features and layers containing mixed deposits and the Romano-British activity on the Site has been discussed in the report on the Roman material. References to parallels for particular vessels are included in the tables.

Trench 7

Trench 7 produced a small assemblage, diverse in both its chronological range and its constitution. Later medieval Humberware occurred alongside earlier Stamford ware (kiln wall 037) and Hallgate A ware (kiln backfill 060), suggesting that there had been disturbance of earlier deposits during the later medieval period. The quantities of pottery were too small to allow more detailed interpretation, however. One sherd was of particular interest, a Hallgate A bowl rim of an unusual type (Fig. XX).

Trench 8

Trench 8 produced only two sherds of pottery, each from a different context. Beyond indicating a date for the contexts compatible with others on the Site, it is difficult to draw any more far reaching conclusions from this group.

Trench 9

Only two sherds of pottery were recovered from Trench 9. One of these was a sherd of Hallgate A ware, the other, which was of particular interest, originated from the Frenchgate kiln (Cumberpatch 2004c). This was a rare example of the type on the Site, which was otherwise dominated by Hallgate wares. Although in this particular case the sherd was found alongside a Hallgate sherd, the general impression from the site is that products of the Frenchgate and the later Hallgate potteries did not overlap

in time, perhaps suggesting that the former had ceased production by the time that the deposits forming the High Street site were created. This would tend to support the internal evidence from the Frenchgate assemblage which suggested an early post-Norman Conquest date for the industry. The co-occurrence of the two types in this context on a Site generally characterised by a high degree of residuality, should not though be taken as definitive of contemporary production.

Trench 10

Trench 10 produced a small quantity of pottery from pit fills 147 and 149. Both sherds were Humberwares dating to between the later 13th and 15th centuries. Humberwares occurred regularly across the site but in small quantities.

Trench 11

Trench 11 produced two sherds of pottery from a single context (087). The later of the two was a fragment of a handled jar in a Midlands Purple ware dating to between the 16th to 17th centuries. The smaller sherd of Humberware was presumably residual in the later context. The extension to Trench 11 produced a sherd of an unidentified medieval sandy ware and a larger fragment of Hallgate B ware, the latter considerably earlier in date than the material from the main trench.

Trench 12

Trench 12 produced a substantial assemblage of pottery which included both recent material and medieval wares. Deposit 312, the fill of well 315, produced an assemblage of 19th-century date with only one earlier sherd, a piece of 16th to 17th-century Yellow ware. This was consistent with the suggestion that the well was backfilled in the early 20th century, prior to the construction of the cinema. The combination of utilitarian wares and domestic tablewares was typical of assemblages of this date found on other sites in the area, particularly in Sheffield.

Deposit 316, the fill of pit 330, produced a diverse group of medieval wares, predominantly of 12th to early 13th-century date and of local (Hallgate) origin. The presence of a small number of later sherds of Humberware, including Purple Glazed Humberware, suggested later disturbance of an earlier deposit, however. The presence of Stamford ware was of interest and the co-occurrence with a significant group of Hallgate B wares suggested that much of the group related to activity in the 12th century. The Shell Tempered ware sherds from this context were of a north Lincolnshire type with a wide date range from the later 12th to 14th centuries.

Trench 14

Layer 201 and fills 310 and 461 all produced single sherds of local (Hallgate A and B) pottery. In this they resembled other contexts, but the quantities were too small to allow significant conclusions to be drawn from them.

Layer 444 produced a small, mixed group of material that included both earlier medieval material (Hallgate A) together with later Coal Measures wares and a single sherd of Humberware.

Trench 15

Pit fill 750 produced a mixed group of material, predominantly of medieval date but also including two sherds of 17th-century Brown Glazed Coarseware which may suggest that the context was a late one containing residual medieval material. The diverse nature of the medieval pottery tended to support this interpretation, with local Hallgate wares occurring alongside later Coal Measures wares.

Pit fill 751 from the same feature produced only one sherd, but this was of some significance as it appeared to be the base of an unusual vessel, the principal parts of which were found in fill 760 and underlying medieval deposit 769 and which is shown in [Figure 2](#). This was a whiteware vessel with a 'basket' type handle. The mouth was too large for it to be considered as a normal urinal and its exact function remains unknown. The fabric was white and contained moderate quantities of sub-angular quartz (up to 1mm) and sparse to moderate quantities of red inclusions, some platy and rounded others sub-rounded. The fabric had a tendency towards a laminated fracture and the vessel had a thick, dark green glaze internally and externally. The date of the vessel was unclear, but the sherds from fill 760 were associated with Hallgate A and Beverley 2 ware, suggesting that belongs to the 13th or early 14th centuries.

Drain fill 764 produced a small mixed group which included Hallgate a ware alongside later medieval Coal Measures Purple ware and two undated sandy wares, one of them a whiteware.

The group of pottery from wall 767 was mixed, but was dominated by Hallgate wares including a sherd of Hallgate C ware, a rare type on the Site and one dated by Buckland *et al.* (1979) to the earlier part of the post-Conquest period. Whilst more recent excavations in Hallgate suggested that there was some overlap in production of earlier Hallgate wares (Cumberpatch *et al.* 1998-99), the general absence of Hallgate C and Frenchgate wares supported the chronological sequence proposed by Buckland. Only further work on the Hallgate potteries will resolve the question, as it is difficult to distinguish chronological variations from functional differences when considering material from consumer sites alone.

Gully fill 777 resembled context 764 in producing a chronologically mixed group of pottery with sherds of both Hallgate A ware and Coal Measures Purple ware, the latter including a fragment from a cistern and the former presumably residual within a later context.

Trench 16

No medieval pottery was recovered from stratified medieval deposits, but unstratified sherds included the rim of a Hallgate A ware jug, a sherd of Hallgate B ware and a sherd of sandy Humberware, similar to the range of types elsewhere in the Site.

Trench 17

Trench 17 produced a substantial group of pottery which included a number of sherds of local pre-Conquest types alongside the normal range of early post-Conquest wares.

Although dominated by Hallgate A and the earlier A1 wares, the group from layer 408 also included sherds of local late Saxon type ware (most probably residual), as well as Hallgate B wares, splash-glazed wares and a small fragment of Stamford ware. This context was also distinguished by an apparent concentration of Shell Tempered wares, although whether this was related to particular activities in the immediate area was unclear. The small sherd of Humberware was possibly intrusive, or may indicate the reworking of a substantial earlier deposit in the later medieval period.

Layer 411 produced only three sherds of pottery. One of these was a very small fragment of Hallgate A ware, one a sherd of a local coarse sandy ware which may be slightly earlier and the third a sherd of North Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware dating to between the 12th and 14th centuries.

Fills 417, 419 and 432 all produced very small groups of pottery with a sherd of Hillum ware (a regional import from West Yorkshire) from fill 417 being the earliest, although this was one of the latest deposits in the trench sequence. Although indicative of a general date range, such small groups of pottery are an unreliable guide to the date of a context, particularly with the evidence for residuality and intrusion at High Street.

Deposits 448 and 478 produced small groups of pottery of generally comparable date with a sherd of 11th to early 12th century Hallgate C ware and a contemporary sherd of Lincolnshire Fine Shelly ware from pit fill 478. Pit fill 507 produced a mixed but generally early group of pottery. As in Trench 9, a sherd of Frenchgate ware occurred alongside Hallgate wares, in this case type B rather than type A. A sherd of 10th century Lincoln Kiln-type ware was also present.

Sherds of 12th century Hallgate B ware and 14th to early 15th-century Coal Measures Whiteware occurred together in layer 451, the former at least residual. A similar combination of earlier and later medieval material occurred in pit fill 529, although the groups from fills 533 and 537 appeared more homogeneous and also contained more sherds, with 68 sherds in 533 and 23 sherds in 537. The group of sherds from 533 consisted of two highly fragmented vessels in Hallgate C type fabrics, one of which closely resembled sherds from fill 529. Coal Measures Whiteware was also identified in pit fill 571, associated with an unidentified medieval sandy ware.

Other contexts in Trench 17 (476, 569, 571, 574 and 585) produced very small quantities of local medieval pottery, as set out in [Table 38B](#). Amongst the unstratified

pottery was a sherd of Lincolnshire Fine Shelly ware dating to between the later 10th to 12th centuries.

Trench 18

Four contexts (738, 759, 762 and 792) in Trench 18 produced individual sherds of medieval pottery, the details of which are given in [Table 38B](#).

Trench 20

Trench 20 was distinguished by the presence of a significant early post-medieval assemblage present in many of the contexts defined within the trench (070, 246, 247 and 266). Earlier material was present, with Hallgate A ware and Coal Measures Whiteware in pit fill 246 and well cut backfill 266, but this was probably residual. Similar assemblages were noted in Trenches 22 and 23 (see below).

Trench 21

Trench 21 produced one of the largest groups of pottery from the Site. Although consisting predominantly of earlier medieval wares, a number of contexts also produced later material including post-medieval types. The overall picture was of a complex series of deposits in this trench.

The groups from layer 562 and pit fills 567 and 568 all appeared to be of post-medieval date, with a small number of residual medieval sherds in context 568. Post-medieval material consisted of Coal Measures Purple wares and early examples of Brown Glazed Coarsewares. The earliest date for the latter was not certain although it is usually taken as being somewhat later than the Coal Measures Purple ware. Given this, a 17th-century date was considered most appropriate for these contexts.

Four sherds of Coal Measures Purple ware were recovered from pit fill 578 alongside a larger group of earlier sherds that included both Hallgate A and Coal Measures whiteware. The group also included two sherds of an unidentified later medieval stoneware, possibly of northern French origin. A similar date range was thought appropriate for fill 642 which produced only Coal Measures wares. Pit fill 578 and post-hole fill 579 were linked by sherds from the same Hallgate A ware jug which also had close similarities with other sherds from masonry/wall 644 and layer 650, suggesting that these contexts should be considered as a group within the trench.

The small groups of sherds from fill 601 and layer 673 and the larger groups from layers 637 and 650 were all dominated by Hallgate A wares, with a small amount of the earlier Hallgate A1 ware from the latter two. Layer 650 also produced sherds of Shell Tempered ware of 12th to 14th century date. In contrast, contexts 595, 603, 633, 645 and 649 all included Coal Measures Whiteware, suggesting a slightly later date and the presence of some residual material. This broadly concurred with the stratigraphic evidence.

Fill 653 was unusual in that it included sherds of Humberware, a relatively rare type on the Site, although a common find in Doncaster more widely. Other sherds from this context were limited to two pieces of Hallgate a ware and a sherd of an unidentified Whiteware. This deposit was probably part of the backfill of a possible robber cut, however, so may have been derived from material brought onto the Site in the past.

Other deposits (607, 644 and 647) produced single sherds of Coal Measures Whiteware and Hallgate wares, some of which might have been residual in slightly later contexts. The unstratified material from Trench 21 reflected the general picture gained from the stratified material.

Trench 22

The assemblage from Trench 22 shared some similarities with that from Trench 21. Layer 219 produced two sherds of post-medieval Brown Glazed Coarseware alongside larger quantities of Coal Measures Whitewares, later medieval Humberware and Coal Measures Purple ware. Coal Measures wares and Humberwares were also present in layer 220 and well construction cut backfill 282, suggesting a later medieval date similar to fill 653 in Trench 21. Both contexts also included significant groups of Hallgate wares, presumably residual. Layer 257 produced a familiar combination of local Hallgate wares and small quantities of Coal Measures Whiteware, suggesting a 14th-century date. Deposit 253 and wall footings 260 appeared to be somewhat earlier in date, although the quantities of pottery recovered (Hallgate A wares and other unidentified medieval wares) were small, and 253 was stratigraphically later than 260.

Deposit 222, the backfill of a well shaft, was particularly distinctive in that it included 18th and 18th to early 19th-century wares including Brown Glazed Coarsewares, Mottled ware and Tin Glazed Earthenware, alongside earlier material. Another upper backfill or intrusive deposit within the well, fill 361, included material of recent date in the form of a sherd from a later 19th or early 20th-century Keiller's Marmalade jar. Both of these contexts could be seen as broadly contemporary with deposit 312 in Trench 12. It may be that both wells were backfilled at the same time, possibly immediately prior to the construction of the cinema.

Trench 23

The assemblage from Trench 23 was dominated by later medieval wares, notably Coal Measures White and Purple wares, suggesting that the majority of contexts dated to the period after the end of pottery production in Hallgate in the early 14th century. Contexts 681, 689, 693, 695, 715, 717, 718, 722, 820 and 825 all produced assemblages of this nature, and the majority also included small quantities of residual earlier medieval material. Contexts 721, 724 and 891 were the only ones to produce earlier medieval material alone, along with some Romano-British sherds. All these sherds were small in size, however, and were stratigraphically later than deposits which produced 15th to 16th-century material, so were undoubtedly residual.

Post-medieval utilitarian wares (Brown and Yellow Glazed Coarsewares) were present in a number of contexts, notably 568, 690, 691, 694 and 696, alongside earlier, residual elements. Layer 568 was also recorded in Trench 21.

Pit or flue fill 716 produced a distinctive assemblage that included sherds of imported pottery; two sherds of Low Countries Redware and the base of a Raeren stoneware mug. The regular occurrence of European pottery in archaeological contexts from sites in Doncaster, although not in the same quantities as from Hull or Boston, underlines the importance of the town as an inland port and its position at the upper navigable stretch of the River Don (see below for further discussion).

Significant quantities of Cistercian ware were found in context 716, with smaller quantities in contexts 568 and 719, in contrast with its general scarcity across the remainder of the Site other than in Trench A. This might suggest that these contexts represented a type of activity not found elsewhere.

Contexts 678 and 719 were of early modern date as they included fragments of salt glazed sewer pipe, together with a sherd of Pearlware in the latter context. Salt glazed sewer pipes were an innovation introduced during the mid-19th century as part of efforts to improve urban sanitation and to reduce infectious and water-borne diseases.

Trench 24

Trench 24 produced only a small group of pottery from a limited number of contexts (802, 803, 805, 806, 807 and 813). The material from all but layer 813 was of later medieval and post-medieval type, resembling the groups from Trench 23, although Cistercian ware was conspicuous by its absence. The pottery from layer 813 was exclusively of Hallgate C type, dating to the 11th or early 12th century, perhaps indicating that this context was somewhat earlier than the majority of those elsewhere on the Site.

Trench 25

Only two sherds were recovered from Trench 25; a sherd of 18th-century Mottled ware from pipe trench fill 832 and a sherd of Coal Measures Whiteware from layer/coal waste dump 834. Mottled ware was manufactured at a number of potteries in South Yorkshire during the 18th century but the range of fabrics has yet to be the subject of study and it is not yet possible to ascribe sherds to particular manufacturers.

Trench 26

In common with Trenches 23 and 24, the assemblage from Trench 26 included a substantial body of material dating to the later medieval and post-medieval periods, although the groups from the individual contexts were actually small in size. Layer 961, fill 962 and layer 965 produced groups of later medieval pottery, dominated by Coal Measures wares while single sherds of a similar date were recovered from wall

1008, layer 1028 and 1033. Earlier pottery was most probably residual in these contexts and the status of the single sherd of Hallgate a ware from context 970 remains unknown. Cistercian ware was once again notable by its absence, with the possible exception of an ambiguous sherd from an unstratified context, although a number of sherds of 17th century Blackware were present in fill 967. Other post-medieval wares of a utilitarian character (Redware, Brown and Yellow Glazed Coarseware, Green Glazed Sandy ware) were present in later contexts 967, 1013 and 1070, confirming the stratigraphic evidence. Coal Measures wares, both purple and white, formed a significant part of the group. The neck and body of an imported Martincamp flask was present in context fill 967 while a Rhenish stoneware bottle was found in an unstratified context.

Trench A

Trench A produced a very diverse assemblage with no contexts producing unmixed groups, and with an early modern and recent component which was unusually large in comparison to other areas of the Site. The range of material represented was wide and included examples of many typical wares found throughout the Doncaster region from the medieval period onwards. This part of the Site probably saw more disturbance in the early modern period than was the case elsewhere, although interestingly this was outside of the footprint of the cinema.

Trench B

The pottery from Trench B more closely resembled that from the majority of trenches on the Site than the assemblage from Trench A. Post-medieval and early modern pottery was present in layers 497 and 504, in the latter case associated with medieval material. The remaining contexts were of medieval date with the later medieval Coal Measures wares absent from layers 536, 561 and 592 which produced Hallgate A wares and contemporary Shell Tempered wares. Layers 517, 532, 529, 579 and 406, and fill 525, were probably contemporary with these contexts but produced only single sherds of earlier medieval pottery. The remaining contexts (layers 502 and 583, and fill 523) all produced pottery groups of 14th to 16th-century date with varying proportions of Coal Measures White and Purple wares.

Trench D

The pottery assemblage from Trench D was small in size but diverse in character. It included local wares and regional imports, the latter being somewhat unusual on the Site (see below). The presence of a sherd of abraded Cistercian ware in layer 156 suggested a degree of mixing of the deposits, as did the co-occurrence of Hallgate B ware alongside a Coal Measures ware sherd in context 154.

Trench E

Trench E (ditch or gully fill 096) produced a single small sherd of Humberware.

Trench F

Trench F produced two small groups of Hallgate and unidentified local sandy wares, suggesting an earlier medieval date for the two layers (436 and 454).

Trench G

Two contexts in Trench G (layer 858, ditch fill 952) each produced single sherds of later medieval to early post-medieval pottery, although that in 952 may have been intrusive, whilst the remaining context produced two sherds of Hallgate A ware.

Other contexts

A number of other unstratified contexts produced small assemblages of pottery, as listed in Table XX. Unstratified pottery of unknown provenance is also listed in this table.

Discussion

The medieval pottery

The small quantities of pre-Norman Conquest and early post-Conquest pottery found associated with later material, while not necessarily indicative of occupation of this date on the Site, tended to suggest early activity in the general area. Evidence from other sites in Doncaster suggests that the focus of settlement at this time was close to the former Roman fort and it may be that the sherds recovered were the result of rubbish disposal outside the main area of settlement, the material being subsequently incorporated into later deposits.

The pottery evidence suggests that the main phase of medieval activity on the Site began in the 12th century and continued thereafter, in spite of changes that occurred in the surrounding area (discussed below). The precise nature of this activity was difficult to infer from the pottery data alone, but, as noted below it seems likely that it represented waste from domestic activity. There was no evidence of industrial or craft-related activities involving pottery, and distinctive vessel types such as crucibles and distilling equipment were absent.

If, as suggested on the basis of the cartographic evidence (Cumberpatch 2003a), the modern property boundaries in the High Street area are similar to the medieval burgage plot boundaries, then the majority of trenches were located over historic boundaries. Those trenches located entirely within individual tenement plots were limited to the four on the south-eastern edge of the Site (Trenches A, 22, 23 and B), and those on the southern parts of the site (Trenches G, 25 and 26). It is difficult to judge how far this will have affected the quality of the data, although excavations elsewhere would suggest that the majority of substantial features would have been located within individual plots rather than along their boundaries (see, for example, Dunkley and Cumberpatch 1996, figs 2.7, 2.8 and 2.14).

If this was the case, this would in turn suggest that the majority of significant and informative medieval features were not investigated. If so, then it largely precludes

the possibility of drawing useful inferences regarding activities on the Site and patterns of pottery use within the burgage plots. It should be noted that an excavation strategy dictated solely by the requirements of civil engineers and contractors and which resembles the 'Wheeler box' style of excavation, generally abandoned in Britain some forty years ago, is unlikely to ever result in the recovery of a pottery assemblage that would produce the maximisation inference potential of a site.

In **Table 39** a basic count of the maximum number of vessels from each of the trenches suggested a significantly greater density of pottery in Trenches 12, 17, 21, 22 and 23, with slightly smaller quantities from Trenches 15, 26, A and B. These counts do not take account of the differing sizes of the trenches or their position with regard to the plot boundaries. Despite this, however, and allowing for the substantial groups of recent material in Trench 12, this would seem to imply a greater density of medieval pottery (and thus, perhaps, of activities leading to its deposition) across the central part of the Site, with the larger size of Trench A in the north-eastern corner of the Site perhaps accounting for its inclusion in the group. Exactly how this related to the nature and location of activity areas, buildings or other features within the burgage plots is impossible to determine and only further excavation would have served to answer detailed questions about activities within these burgage plots which lie in the core of the medieval town.

Table 40 presents similar information to that in **Table 39**, but subdivided by feature rather than by trench.

Vessel form and function

A summary of the vessel forms identified amongst the assemblage is presented in **Table 41**. The range of types was largely as would be expected from a medieval and early post-medieval site, and conforms to the principles which appear to govern the nature of medieval pottery assemblages in South Yorkshire, as discussed in detail elsewhere (Cumberpatch 1997). The absence of coarse sandy and gritty fabrics dating to the earlier medieval period (Hallgate C wares, White Gritty wares), which were used preferentially for the manufacture of utilitarian jars and cooking pots, may explain the low representation of these vessel types and *vice versa*. On this basis it is suggested that the earlier medieval assemblage represented the discard of vessels used at table (jugs and pipkins) rather than kitchen refuse. In contrast, the scarcity of later medieval Humberwares and the dominance of Coal Measures wares, suggests precisely the opposite for the later medieval period (14th and 15th centuries), and that in this period it was principally kitchen waste that was being discarded.

Imported wares

Doncaster's position as an inland port connected to the ports of Hull and Hedon via the River Don and the Humber means that it has an unusually large concentration of imported vessels for an inland town. While the presence of European pottery is not necessarily an indication of direct links between the findspot and the place of origin,

the presence of such vessels may indicate of indirect contacts between individuals based in Doncaster and those with connections in Europe. In addition to the Saintonge jug, Low Countries vessels and Rhenish stonewares identified by Buckland *et al.* (1989: 376-377), recent excavations have added considerably to our knowledge of the range of imports in the town. Excavations on the site of the Interchange produced sherds of Saintonge ware (Cumberpatch 2003b) while the Church Way and Low Fishergate assemblages included sherds of Rouen-type ware, German stonewares and Martincamp flasks (Cumberpatch in prep. 1, pers. obs.). The presence of German stoneware, Low Countries Redware and Martincamp flasks on the High Street Site adds to the overall total of vessels from the town and extends their known distribution. No imported wares were identified from the adjacent Baxtergate or Subscription Rooms sites (described below), although the numbers of regional imports were far higher on the latter site than at either High Street or Baxtergate.

High Street and other sites in Doncaster

A new review of the pottery data from Doncaster is due, the last having been published in 1989, but this should await the results of the long-delayed publication of the sites at Church Walk (Askews) and Low Fishergate (Cumberpatch 2008; McOmish in prep.). The following comments place the assemblage into its immediate context only, with reference to sites immediately adjacent to High Street. These were Baxtergate, also known as Doncaster Gardens (DG91), excavated in 1991 by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Unit (Sydes and Barkle 1991) and the Subscription Rooms site (DSR) excavated in 1976 (Buckland *et al.* 1989: 107-119, 320-324).

The evidence from the Subscription Rooms site had a number of parallels with that from High Street although the representation of regional imports (Scarborough ware, Nottingham wares, Beverley wares and Lincoln wares) was considerably higher in the Subscription Rooms assemblage than in the High Street assemblage. The presence of earlier medieval wares such as Stamford ware, Hallgate A and B wares and Shell Tempered wares at the Subscription Rooms was paralleled at High Street, suggesting that there was some measure of similarity between the two sites during the later 11th, 12th and 13th centuries. In contrast, the later phases of activity on the High Street Site, represented by the Coal Measures wares and Humberwares, did not seem to be represented on the Subscription Rooms site. This may have been due to the construction of the Carmelite friary in the mid-14th century, and consequent changes to the patterns of land use on the opposite sides of High Street.

The comparison with the assemblage from the Baxtergate or Doncaster Gardens (Cumberpatch 2003a; Cumberpatch and La Trobe Bateman 1991; Sydes and Barkle 1991) suggested that all of the phases of activity recognised at High Street were also present on this site, although the level of identification of individual types in the Baxtergate report was limited (see Table 42). Hallgate B wares were certainly present together with other unidentified medieval wares, as were Coal Measures wares (both

purple and white) and Cistercian ware and Cistercian/Blackware. It would seem that the same types of activity as identified on the High Street Site extended northwards and eastwards towards Baxtergate and Scot Lane. Any synthesis of the archaeology of this area should consider the two sites as a single unit, although the discontinuous nature of the excavations may pose problems for interpretation.

Conclusions

Although relatively small and recovered from discontinuous trenches, the pottery assemblage from High Street is of interest because it was recovered from the centre of the medieval town, thus providing an additional assemblage to be compared with those excavated in the same area. The assemblage was, in many ways, typical of one from within the medieval core of Doncaster, and confirmed many of the conclusions reached on the basis of the comparative study of assemblages from other sites. Issues that remain outstanding include the relative significance of chronological over functional considerations in the case of coarse sandy and gritty wares, notably in the case of Hallgate C type wares, and the characterisation of a possible earlier medieval Coal Measures ware industry represented by the Coal Measures Fine wares. Issues surrounding the activities undertaken in the burgage plots and possible distinctions between the plots have proved impossible to address, to a large degree because of the excavation strategy imposed by the developers.

Catalogue

Trench 71

1* Hallgate A bowl rim. *Layer 040*

Trench 15

2* Unidentified whiteware vessel, rim and handle. *Layer 769*

Trench 23

3* Coal Measures Whiteware; part of an unidentified object. *Pit/flue 823, fill 716*

Trench B

4* Coal Measures whiteware type jug, decorated rim. *Layer 504*

5* Splash glazed sandy ware, pedestal base. *Layer 504*

Unstratified

6* Tin Glazed Earthenware ring foot base. *U/S*

Shell tempered Ware by J. Young

Two sherds of pre-medieval shell tempered ware were identified by Jane Young amongst the medieval material. The details of these sherds are as follows:

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Weight	Part	Form	Notes
A	123	Shell Tempered ware	1	15	BS	U/ID	? IA/ Prehistoric
A	137	Shell Tempered ware	1	11	BS	U/ID	? IA or Roman; abraded

Table 38A. Medieval and post-medieval pottery from Trenches 7-20

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
7	37	Humberware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th	Cowick type
7	37	Stamford ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C12th	Clear glaze and impressed line externally
7	40	Hallgate A	1	26	1	Rim	Bowl	C13th - EC14th	Figure 1. Unusual rim form; sooted on underside
7	60	Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Sooted externally
7	60	Hallgate A type	1	119	1	Rim/rod handle	Jug	C13th - EC14th	Grooves running down rod handle; handle form is unusual for Hallgate, but the fabric is a local one
7	60	Hallgate A type	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	
7	60	Humberware type	1	15	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th	Part of combed curvilinear decoration under green glaze
7	72	Hallgate A	1	14	1	Rim	Pipkin	C13th - EC14th	Clear/brown glaze on rim
8	28	Hallgate B	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	
8	29	Reduced Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th	Thick, dark green glazed sherd

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
9	52	Frenchgate type	1	13	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C12th	Deep comb-scored grid pattern and patchy dark glaze externally; finer texture than Doncaster Frenchgate 01
9	52	Hallgate A	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	
10	147	Humberware	1	133	1	Base	?Jug	EC14th - C15th	Typical Humberware jug base with stacking scar on underside
10	149	Humberware type	2	24	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th	A coarse, sandy textured Humberware type; partial glaze externally, mottled green
11	87	Humberware type	1	16	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th	Patchy green glaze externally
11	87	Midlands Purple ware 4	3	68	1	Rim	Handled vessel	C16th - C17th	Finger impressed rim and part of handle thumbing
11 ext	285	U/ID Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Oxidised body with clear glaze and dark green glaze over vertical applied strip
11 ext	286	Hallgate B	1	37	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	
12	312	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	152	2	BS	Pancheon	C18th - C19th	Glazed internally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
12	312	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	159	2	BS	Pancheon	C18th - C19th	
12	312	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	41	1	Rim	Pancheon	C18th - C19th	
12	312	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	42	1	Rim	Pancheon	C19th	
12	312	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	20	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	
12	312	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	23	1	Rim	Bottle	C19th	
12	312	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	108	1	Rim	Bowl	C19th	Parallel rouletted and stamped lines of decoration around vessel
12	312	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	26	1	Rim	Bowl	C19th	Undecorated
12	312	Brown Salt	2	41	2	BS	U/ID	C19th	Stamped linear decoration around vessel

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		Glazed Stoneware							
12	312	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	3	16	3	BS	U/ID	C19th	Plain
12	312	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	16	1	Base	U/ID	C19th	Flat base with small foot
12	312	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	20	1	Rim	Bowl	C19th	Plain rim
12	312	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	17	2	BS	U/ID	C19th	Lines of stamped decoration around vessel
12	312	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Plain
12	312	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	14	1	Base	U/ID	C19th	Plain
12	312	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	32	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		Stoneware							
12	312	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	6	1	Rim	Dish	C19th	
12	312	Cane Coloured ware	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Plain
12	312	Cane Coloured ware	1	14	1	Handle	Jug	C19th	Plain
12	312	Cane Coloured ware	1	6	1	Rim	Bowl	C19th	Narrow parallel white slip lines around vessel
12	312	Cane Coloured ware	1	58	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	C19th	
12	312	Cane Coloured ware	1	15	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	C19th	
12	312	Cane Coloured ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
12	312	Cane Coloured ware	1	11	1	Handle	Jug	C19th	
12	312	Cane Coloured ware	1	41	1	Flat base	Dish	C19th	
12	312	Cane Coloured ware	1	22	1	Rim	Bowl	C19th	Blue band and white slip lines around vessel
12	312	Mocha ware	1	2	1	Rim	Bowl	C19th	Brown slip lines below rim, green-brown band with black mocha tree
12	312	Porcelain	1	7	1	BS & Handle stump	Cup	C19th	
12	312	Porcelain	1	3	1	Rim	Cup	C19th	
12	312	Slip Banded ware	1	10	1	Rim	Bowl	C19th	Thin blue and brown slip lines around vessel on white body
12	312	Sponge Stamped Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Flatware	C19th	Blue flower stamps internally
12	312	Stoneware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Green stoneware, probably from a bottle or flagon

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
12	312	Stoneware	1	13	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Green stoneware
12	312	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	9	1	BS	Flatware	C19th	Willow III border
12	312	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Dish	C19th	Diamond pattern border
12	312	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	11	1	BS	Flatware	C19th	
12	312	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	C19th	
12	312	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	32	1	Base	Open vessel	C19th	Willow
12	312	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	C19th	Unidentified border
12	312	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	42	1	Rim & Body	Bowl	C19th	Brown floral border

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
12	312	Whiteware	2	9	2	BS	U/ID	C19th	
12	312	Whiteware	1	22	1	Recessed base	U/ID	C19th	
12	312	Whiteware	1	7	1	Flat base	Dish	C19th	
12	312	Whiteware	3	12	3	BS	U/ID	C19th	
12	312	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	44	1	Flat base	Pancheon	C19th	White slip on red body, yellow glaze internally
12	312	Yellow ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	LC16th - C17th	Flaked
12	316	Hallgate A	2	11	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	One with patchy green glaze
12	316	Hallgate A	4	27	4	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	
12	316	Hallgate A type	1	14	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Applied vertical strip with metallic glaze decoration on green
12	316	Hallgate A type	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Coarse fabric, patchy glaze externally
12	316	Hallgate B	1	15	1	Base	U/ID	C12th	Flat base with spots of glaze on underside

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
12	316	Hallgate B	3	23	3	BS	U/ID	C12th	Yellow-green glaze externally
12	316	Hallgate B	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Part of curvilinear combed design
12	316	Hallgate B	1	30	1	Base	U/ID	C12th	Flat base with spots of glaze on underside
12	316	Hallgate B	3	54	3	BS	U/ID	C12th	Unglazed
12	316	Hallgate B	4	37	3	BS	U/ID	C12th	Pale green mottled glaze
12	316	Hallgate type	2	8	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Two abraded sherds, sooted externally; rather coarser than normal for Hallgate but with a similar range of inclusions
12	316	Humberware type	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th	Not Cowick; combed wavy line externally
12	316	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware	1	12	1	BS	Jar (?)	LC12th - C14th	Soot internally and externally
12	316	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware	1	8	1	BS	Jar (?)	LC12th - C14th	Sooted
12	316	North Lincs Shell Tempered	1	23	1	Base	U/ID	LC12th - C14th	Sooted

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		ware							
12	316	Purple Glazed Humberware	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	
12	316	Reduced Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	
12	316	Reduced Sandy ware	3	12	3	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Fine, hard reduced fabric with green glaze externally
12	316	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Hard, dense sandy ware with patchy splashed glaze externally
12	316	Stamford ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C12th	
12	316	Stamford ware (?)	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C10th - C12th	A fine, pale grey fabric with flaked green glaze externally; an odd colour for Stamford ware but could be discoloured
12	316	U/ID Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	
12	316	U/ID Sandy ware	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Soft, flakey body sherd, no external surface surviving
12	316	U/ID Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Abraded, unglazed sandy ware; probably local

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
12	448	Coarse Sandy ware	1	23	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A quartz tempered sandy fabric with occasional limestone grains; type unknown
12	U/S	Reduced Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	
14	201	Hallgate A	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	
14	310	Hallgate B	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Unglazed
14	444	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	35	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Patchy green glaze externally
14	444	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	Purple glaze internally
14	444	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	Spots of glaze
14	444	Hallgate A type	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Small sherd with prominent rilling externally
14	444	Humberware type	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th	Patchy green glaze externally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
14	461	Hallgate B	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	
14	U/S	Hallgate B	1	39	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	
14	U/S	Midlands Purple type ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C16th - C17th	Hard, shiny brown glaze on a dense dark red fabric
15	750	Brown Glazed Coarseware	5	99	2	BS	U/ID	C17th	Brown mottled glaze internally and externally on red fabric
15	750	Coal Measures Purple ware type	1	48	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Fine textured sandy Coal Measures Purple ware fabric, patchy purple glaze
15	750	Coal Measures Purple ware type	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Fine textured sandy Coal Measures Purple ware fabric, patchy purple glaze
15	750	Hallgate A	1	11	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Patchy green glaze internally and externally, sooted on underside
15	750	Hallgate A	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Small abraded body sherd
15	750	Humberware	1	4	1	Rim	Jug	EC14th -	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
								C15th	
15	750	Local Sandy ware	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Hard, fine rilled body sherd with quartz grit and rounded red grit
15	750	U/ID Sandy ware	1	1	1	Flake	U/ID	Medieval	Small flake
15	751	Whiteware	2	48	1	Base	U/ID	Medieval	See text for description; flat base, some sooting externally, possibly part of the vessel in context 760/769
15	760	Beverley 2 ware	2	8	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Fine, dull orange sandy ware with thick green glaze externally
15	760	Hallgate A	1	9	1	Rim	Jar	C13th - EC14th	Flaked top of rim, patchy glaze
15	760	Hallgate A	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Green glazed externally
15	760	Whiteware	9	48	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	See context 769 and text for fabric description; part of same vessel
15	764	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	29	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Some sooting externally
15	764	Hallgate A	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Unglazed
15	764	Hallgate A	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C13th -	Applied scale decoration

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		type						EC14th	
15	764	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	2	1	Flake	U/ID	Medieval	Fine sandy ware, both surfaces missing
15	764	Whiteware	1	16	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Unidentified whiteware containing rounded quartz grit (0.5mm) and black grit (up to 0.4mm)
15	767	Hallgate A	1	6	1	Rim	Jug	C13th - EC14th	Jug rim
15	767	Hallgate A	1	13	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Sooted externally
15	767	Hallgate A	8	73	8	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	One sooted externally, glaze patchy and complete
15	767	Hallgate B	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	
15	767	Hallgate C	1	9	1	Rim	Jar	LC11th - C12th	Rounded, slightly everted rim
15	767	Reduced Sandy ware	4	16	4	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th	Fine reduced sandy ware
15	767	Stamford ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	LC11th - C12th	Bright green glaze externally with applied strip
15	769	Whiteware	8	337	1	Rim & Handle	Handled vessel	Medieval	Figure 2: See text for description; loop rod handle

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
15	777	Coal Measures Purple ware	2	45	2	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	
15	777	Coal Measures Purple ware	2	71	1	Spigot hole	Cistern	C15th - C16th	
15	777	Hallgate A	1	10	1	Rim	Jug	C13th - EC14th	Harder than normal and with reduced core
15	777	Hallgate A	1	12	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	
16	U/S	Hallgate A	1	9	1	Rim	Jug	C13th - EC14th	cf. Buckland <i>et al.</i> 1979: figs 10-41, 43, 46
16	U/S	Hallgate B	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Bright green glaze externally
16	U/S	Humberware type	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th	Sandy textured Humberware
17	408	Coal Measures Purple ware	2	51	2	BS	U/ID	LC14th - C15th	Much finer than Rawmarsh and Firsby
17	408	Fine Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Very fine sandy ware with only occasional quartz grit

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
17	408	Hallgate A	1	18	1	Handle	Pipkin	C13th - EC14th	End of handle is turned back on itself and attached to the body of the handle
17	408	Hallgate A	2	9	2	Rim	Jug	C13th - EC14th	
17	408	Hallgate A	1	9	1	Rim	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Coarser than normal
17	408	Hallgate A	15	47	15	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	
17	408	Hallgate A	4	74	4	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	One sherd with thick green glaze on underside and stacking scars
17	408	Hallgate A	1	12	1	Rim & spout	Pipkin	C13th - EC14th	Sparse glaze externally
17	408	Hallgate A type	1	33	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Sagging base; fabric is somewhat denser than normal for Hallgate A
17	408	Hallgate A type	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	C13th - EC14th	Slightly coarser than normal
17	408	Hallgate A type	2	11	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	One with yellow green mottled glaze, one with patchy green glaze
17	408	Hallgate A1R	23	359	1	Handle & BS	Jug	C12th	See Cumberpatch <i>et al.</i> 1998-1999

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
17	408	Hallgate AIR	13	60	12	BS	U/ID	C12th	Hard, reduced sandy fabric; Cumberpatch <i>et al.</i> 1998-1999
17	408	Hallgate B	1	102	1	Rim & Handle	Jug	C12th	Wide strap handle, square sectioned rim
17	408	Hallgate B	5	23	5	BS	U/ID	C12th	
17	408	Hallgate C type	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	LC11th - C12th	Unglazed
17	408	Hand-made Reduced Sandy ware	3	12	2	BS	U/ID	C10th - C11th	An early medieval ware, possibly late Saxon
17	408	Humberware type	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th	
17	408	Local Late Saxon type ware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	C10th - C11th	An early medieval ware, probably late Saxon
17	408	Local Reduced Sandy ware	9	39	9	BS	U/ID	C12th - EC14th	A hard, fine reduced fabric with moderate to abundant quartz grit and occasional dark inclusions; some sherds with applied and impressed strips
17	408	Local Sandy ware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A fine sandy ware, possibly a Hallgate type

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
17	408	Local Sandy ware	2	2	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Thin, hard sandy ware, probably later Hallgate type
17	408	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	LC12th - C14th	Thin walled;? Wheel trimmed
17	408	Lincs Early Medieval Shelly ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	MC12th - E/MC13th	
17	408	Lincs Early Medieval Shelly ware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	MC12th - E/MC13th	Soot internally and externally
17	408	Lincs Early Medieval Shelly ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	MC12th - E/MC13th	Soot (?)
17	408	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware	4	39	1	BS	U/ID	LC12th - C14th	Sooted internally and over break
17	408	North Lincs Shell Tempered	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	LC12th - C14th	Soot (?)

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		ware							
17	408	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	LC12th - C14th	A very thin walled example
17	408	Splash Glazed Coarse Sandy ware	1	13	1	BS	U/ID	LC11th - EC13th	Abundant rounded quartz and sparse rounded red grit; unidentified local type
17	408	Stamford ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C12th	Thin hard yellow glaze externally
17	408	Unidentified Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A hard, very fine sandy textured sherd, pale grey with green glaze externally
17	408	Unidentified Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Hard, fine sandy ware with quartz grit, heavily sooted externally with sparse glaze
17	408	White Slipped Sandy ware	2	2	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Unidentified type resembling a fine Hallgate A with white slip externally; unglazed
17	408	White Slipped Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A fine sandy ware with white slip internally and patchy glaze under sooting externally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
17	478	Hallgate A	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Sparse, probable splash glaze externally
17	478	Hallgate C	2	27	2	BS	U/ID	LC11th - C12th	Splash glazed, hand made vessel
17	478	Lincolnshire Fine Shelly ware	1	12	1	Base	Dish	C11th - C12th	Oval/rectangular dish; very abraded, no curvature, sooted internally (?)
17	411	Hallgate A	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Small abraded flake
17	411	Local Coarse Sandy ware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Coarse sandy ware with round red grit, rounded quartz grit and sub-angular quartz grit
17	411	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	LC12th - C14th	Abraded
17	417	Hallgate A	1	6	1	Rim	Jug	C13th - EC14th	Thick dark green glaze externally
17	417	Hillam type ware	1	37	1	Base	U/ID	LC11th - C13th	Slightly sagging base
17	419	Coal	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	C14th -	Patchy brown glaze externally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		Measures Whiteware						EC15th	
17	419	Reduced Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Patchy green glaze externally
17	432	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	Sooted externally with spots of glaze
17	451	Coal Measures Whiteware	2	4	2	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	
17	451	Coal Measures Whiteware	4	66	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	Sparse yellow-green glaze externally
17	451	Hallgate B	1	69	1	Rod handle	U/ID	C12th	Rod handle with central groove and patchy green glaze on top of handle
17	451	Hallgate B	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Pale yellow-green glaze externally
17	476	Hallgate B	1	3	1	Rim	U/ID	C12th	Some sooting externally
17	507	Doncaster Frenchgate 01	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C12th	Imperfect glaze and incised lines externally; probably hand made
17	507	Hallgate B	1	9	1	Rim	Jug	C12th	cf. Buckland <i>et al.</i> 1979: figure 17; 244, 248

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
17	507	Hallgate B	3	11	2	BS	U/ID	C12th	Pale yellow-green glaze externally
17	507	Hallgate B	4	39	4	BS	U/ID	C12th	Unglazed
17	507	Hallgate B	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Dark green glaze
17	507	Lincoln Kiln Type ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C10th	Leached externally, sooted
17	507	Reduced Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Dark grey to black fabric containing abundant fine rounded quartz grit; green glaze externally
17	529	Coal Measures ware type	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Unglazed coarse sandy ware containing coarse quartz and rounded red grit
17	529	Hallgate A	1	44	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Pitted and abraded externally
17	529	Hallgate C reduced type	4	48	2	BS	U/ID	LC11th - C12th	Soft sandy textured fabric, finer than normal HaC but with a similar range of inclusions; cf. context 533
17	529	Splash Glazed Coarse Sandy ware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	LC11th - E13th	A coarse sandy ware, probably local with patchy green splash glaze externally
17	533	Hallgate C	41	735	1	BS	U/ID	LC11th - C12th	Hand made vessel with green splash glaze externally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
17	533	Hallgate C reduced type	21	271	1	BS	U/ID	LC11th - C12th	Soft sandy textured fabric, finer than normal HaC but with a similar range of inclusions; cf. context 529
17	537	Hallgate B type	1	15	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Slightly unusual version of HaB with an oxidised external margin and splash glaze externally
17	537	Hallgate C reduced type	5	85	1	BS & Base	U/ID	LC11th - C12th	cf. Other examples of this distinctive ware (529, 533, 537)
17	569	Coarse Sandy ware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Oxidised coarse sandy ware, possibly hand made, burnt externally with quartz grit (0.2 - 0.4mm, occasionally up to 1.2mm)
17	571	Coal Measures Fineware type	1	44	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Faint combed wavy lines
17	571	Fine Pink Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Very fine sandy ware with very thin, hard yellow glaze; occasional fine red grit and quartz
17	574	Hallgate C	3	18	3	BS	U/ID	LC11th - C12th	Hand made vessel with green splash glaze externally
17	585	Hallgate B	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Unglazed
17	U/S	Hallgate type	2	2	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	
17	U/S	Lincolnshire Fine Shelly	1	2	1	BS	Jar/bowl	LC10th -	Leached and with sooted surfaces

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		ware						C12th	
17	U/S	Sandy ware	3	5	3	BS	U/ID	Medieval	
18	738	Hallgate B type	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Slightly pinker than normal but a similar range of inclusions
18	759	Hallgate A	1	70	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Patchy green glaze externally
18	762	Humberware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th	Finer than Cowick
18	792	Humberware	1	15	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th	Applied vertical strip with brown glaze
20	70	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	60	1	Handle	Jug	C14th - EC15th	Hard, coarse Coal Measures Whiteware fabric with spots of glaze
20	246	Cistercian ware	4	32	3	BS	Cup	C15th - C16th	Yellow wheel or flower applied and stamped motifs; boss with radiating lines; no parallel at Wrenthorpe
20	246	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	106	1	Base/ spigot hole	Cistern	C15th - C16th	Typical local Coal Measures ware
20	246	Coal Measures	1	55	1	Base	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Pale grey fabric with patchy glaze

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		Purple ware							
20	246	Coal Measures Purple ware	9	161	4	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Typical local Coal Measures ware
20	246	Coal Measures Whiteware	2	13	2	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	One with thin patchy yellow glaze internally and externally, one with thick purple glaze internally and soot externally
20	247	Cistercian ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	
20	266	Coal Measures ware type	1	18	1	BS	U/ID	LC14th - EC16th	Reduced Coal Measures fabric but with green glaze externally
20	266	Hallgate A	1	10	1	Rim	Jug	C13th - EC14th	cf. Buckland <i>et al.</i> 1979: figs 9; 35, 38
20	266	Redware type	2	8	1	BS	U/ID	C16th - C17th	Patchy clear glaze internally, red slip externally with prominent rilling
20	U/S	Coal Measures ware type	2	305	2	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	A hard, dense Coal Measures type fabric with patchy glaze externally; roughly finished
20	U/S	Green Glazed	1	45	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Late Humberware type with green glaze internally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		Sandy ware							
		Total	452	6728	322				

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Table 38B. Medieval and post-medieval pottery from Trenches 21-26

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
21	562	Brown Glazed Coarseware	5	158	1	Rim & BS	Jar	LC16th - C17th	Vertical bulged rim, unglazed; body has mottled brown glaze internally and externally
21	562	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	246	1	Base	Jar	LC16th - C17th	Stacking scar on underside of base; hard red fabric with abundant fine quartz and black grit
21	562	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	35	1	BS	U/ID	LC16th - C17th	Rilled profile with shiny brown glaze internally and externally
21	562	Brown Glazed	1	126	1	BS	U/ID	LC16th -	Thick walled body sherd with brown glaze internally and sparse

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		Coarseware						C17th	glaze externally on a red fabric with moderate rounded red grit and quartz
21	562	Coal Measures Purple ware	9	302	9	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	
21	562	Coal Measures Purple ware type	1	126	1	Rim & handle	Jar	C15th - C16th	Mottled brown glaze externally; narrow strap handle with a deep central groove; finger impressions on top of rim
21	562	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	271	1	Rim	Pancheon	C16th - EC17th	Green glazed internally, unglazed externally
21	567	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - EC18th	Mottled glaze
21	567	Coal Measures Purple ware	2	72	2	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Thick purple glaze externally
21	567	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	
21	568	Brown Glazed Coarseware type	1	21	1	BS	U/ID	C16th - EC17th	Early type Brown Glazed Coarseware; pale orange streaky fabric with sparse quartz, round red grains and fine black grit; metallic brown glaze internally and externally
21	568	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	14	1	BS	U/ID	C16th -	Early type Brown Glazed Coarseware with an orange body;

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		type						EC17th	sparse quartz grit and Occasional red grit; hard mottled brown glaze internally and externally
21	568	Coal Measures Purple ware	2	25	2	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Typical Coal Measures Purple ware with reduced body and purple glaze
21	568	Coal Measures Purple ware type	3	74	3	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Late type finish on a pale grey reduced body
21	568	Hallgate A	2	26	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Green glaze, somewhat discoloured
21	568	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	LC12th - C14th	Leached externally
21	578	Coal Measures Purple ware	4	57	4	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Hard, finely finished Coal Measures Purple ware, one with thick brown glaze
21	578	Coal Measures ware type	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Hard, fine Coal Measures ware type, probably not Firsby or Rawmarsh
21	578	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	68	1	BS / handle stump	Jug	C14th - EC15th	White fabric with dark brown glaze and parallel incised lines above handle

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
21	578	Coal Measures Whiteware	6	49	6	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	Considerable variation between the sherds; two green glazed, one with thin patchy glaze
21	578	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	21	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	A soft unglazed Coal Measures Whiteware sherd
21	578	Hallgate A	1	14	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Green glaze externally
21	578	Imported stoneware (?)	2	18	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A hard, fine stoneware grey externally, buff internally with a rilled profile; slightly resembles Martincamp type but not closely
21	579	Fired clay	1	7	1	Fragment	U/ID	Undated	Irregular lump of soft oxidised fired clay; ?CBM
21	Hallgate A	2	17	2	BS/handle stump	Jug	C13th - EC14th		
21	Coal Measures Whiteware type	2	73	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	Spit 2: An early Coal Measures Whiteware type with patchy yellow-green glaze externally; maybe not Firsby - Rawmarsh	
21	Coal Measures Whiteware type	2	9	2	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	Spit 1: An early Coal Measures Whiteware type with patchy yellow-green glaze externally; maybe not Firsby - Rawmarsh	
21	Doncaster	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	(?) C13th -	Spit 1	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		Reduced Sandy ware 1					EC15th		
21	Hallgate A	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Spit 1	
21	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Spit 2: Possibly a discoloured / misfired Hallgate A type	
21	Hallgate A	1	15	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Patchy green glaze with some mottling	
21	Hallgate A type	1	18	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	A hard, rather dense Ha A type, reduced internally	
21	Coal Measures Whiteware type	1	31	1	Base	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	See context 607 for similar sherds	
21	Hallgate B	1	219	1	Base	U/ID	C12th	Patchy splashed glaze on underside of base and lower walls	
21	Coal Measures Whiteware type	9	141	1	Base	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	Yellow / pale green glaze internally, sooted on underside; see also context 603	
21	Coal Measures Whiteware	2	6	2	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	Thin patchy glaze externally	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		type							
21	Coal Measures Whiteware	type	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	Mottled honey coloured glaze
21	Hallgate A		6	42	6	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	
21	Hallgate A		1	16	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	
21	Hallgate A		1	21	1	Rim	Jug	C13th - EC14th	
21	Hallgate A		1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Applied and fingernail impressed strip
21	Hallgate A	type	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Over fired with spots of glaze
21	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware		1	3	1	BS	U/ID	LC12th - C14th	Abraded with leached surfaces
21	Hallgate A		3	13	3	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
21	Hallgate A	1	52	1	Rod handle	Jug	C13th - EC14th		
21	Hallgate A	2	23	2	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		
21	Hallgate A	4	24	4	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		
21	Hallgate A Reduced	1	21	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		
21	Hallgate A Reduced	2	27	2	BS & handle thumbing	Jug	C13th - EC14th		
21	Hallgate B	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C12th		
21	Reduced Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Dark green glaze with an incised line	
21	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	26	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Thick mottled green glaze externally	
21	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	17	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Sparse spots of glaze externally	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
21	Coal	Measures Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	Spots of yellow glaze externally
21	Hallgate A1		3	50	1	BS	Jug	C12th - C13th	Combed wavy lines; cf Cumberpatch et al 1998-99: Fig 3; 9, 15, see also contexts 650 and 578 & 579
21	Coal	Measures Whiteware type	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	A hard, fine white fabric, unglazed with prominent black grit
21	Hallgate A		4	68	3	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	
21	Hallgate A	type	1	41	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Reduced version, sooted on underside
21	Hallgate B		1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C12th	Small unglazed sherd
21	Coal	Measures Whiteware	1	27	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	Knife trimmed externally with spots of yellow (splash) glaze externally; could be earlier than indicated
21	Hallgate A		3	18	3	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
21	Hallgate A type	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		Very thin sherd with metallic glaze externally
21	Hallgate A1R	3	25	3	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th		
21	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	LC12th - C14th		Leached surfaces, sooted
21	Stamford ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C10th - C11th		Thin green glaze externally
21	Hallgate A	1	55	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		
21	Hallgate A	1	66	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		
21	Hallgate A	1	80	1	Rod handle	Jug	C13th - EC14th		Grooves and patchy green glaze on top
21	Hallgate A	2	30	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		
21	Hallgate A Reduced	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		Green glaze externally
21	Hallgate A type	2	5	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
21	Hallgate A1	16	260	1	BS & handle stump	Jug	C12th - C13th	See also contexts 644, 578 and 579 for sherds from the same jug	
21	Hallgate A1 type	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	LC11th - C12th	Hand made, rather soft, sooted externally	
21	Hallgate B	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C12th		
21	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware	1	12	1	Base	U/ID	LC12th - C14th	Abraded with leached surfaces	
21	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware	1	19	1	BS	U/ID	LC12th - C14th	Abraded with leached surfaces	
21	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware	1	21	1	Base	U/ID	LC12th - C14th	Abraded with leached surfaces	
21	Reduced Sandy ware	1	29	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A hard, dense reduced fabric with abundant rounded quartz grit and thick dark green glaze externally	
21	Hallgate A	1	41	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Unglazed, pitted surfaces	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
21	Hallgate A	2	8	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		Green glazed externally
21	Humberware	1	107	1	Base	Jug	EC14th - C15th		Pinched feet, patchy glaze on underside
21	Humberware	1	21	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th		Parallel impressed lines around body
21	Humberware type	2	83	1	Base	U/ID	EC14th - C15th		Base in a dense, coarse sandy fabric with abundant quartz grit
21	Whiteware	1	55	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Unidentified Whiteware with very pale green glaze externally; a fine white fabric with sparse black grit and occasional grains of ?sandstone
21	Hallgate A	2	16	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		
21	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware	1	18	1	Rim	Jar (?)	LC12th - C14th		
21	Hallgate A1	2	57	1	Rod handle	Jug	C13th - EC14th		Sub-rectangular rod handle with pronounced groove on top; see also contexts 650 & 644
21	Brown Glazed Coarseware/R	4	126	1	Rim & body	Jar	C17th - EC18th		cf. Context 562 for a very similar rim and neck, may be the same vessel

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		edware							
21	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	66	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th		
21	Redware	1	35	1	Base	U/ID	C17th - C18th	Abraded with glaze internally	
21	Yellow ware	1	18	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Very hard, thin glaze, cf. Wrenthorpe Yellow wares	
22	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	58	1	Handle	Jug/jar	LC16th - C17th	Strap handle with central groove	
22	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	LC16th - C17th	Body sherd glazed internally and externally	
22	Coal Measures Fineware	1	17	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th	A fine coal measures fabric with green glaze externally with some mottling	
22	Coal Measures Purple ware	5	72	5	BS	U/ID	C15th - EC16th	Body sherds; three with purple glaze, one green-brown mottled and one unglazed; all with purple pimples internally	
22	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	40	1	Rim	Jug	C15th - EC16th	Flat topped rim with patchy green-brown mottled glaze externally	
22	Coal Measures	1	27	1	Base	U/ID	C15th -	Unglazed base	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		Purple ware					EC16th		
22	Coal Measures Whiteware	4	43	4	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Body sherds, two with sparse patchy glaze	
22	Coal Measures Whiteware	2	27	2	Rim	Jug	C14th - C15th	Both rims with grooves below rim	
22	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	17	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Date conforms with the fabric type but the glaze may be the splashed type which would suggest an earlier date (C12th - EC13th)	
22	Coal Measures Whiteware	5	33	5	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Yellow to yellow-brown glaze externally	
22	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Unglazed whiteware	
22	Doncaster Reduced Sandy ware 1	7	70	7	BS	U/ID	(?) C13th - EC15th	An as yet unattributed reduced sandy ware, green glazed externally	
22	Humberware	4	16	4	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th	Probably Cowick	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
22	Coal Measures Fineware	11	107	11	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th	A Coal Measures Whiteware, but not from Firsby or Rawmarsh; white fabric with mottled green glaze externally	
22	Coal Measures Fineware	1	11	1	Rim & spout	Jug	C13th - C15th	A Coal Measures Whiteware, but not from Firsby or Rawmarsh; white fabric with mottled green glaze externally	
22	Coal Measures Fineware	3	83	3	Base	U/ID	C13th - C15th	A Coal Measures Whiteware, but not from Firsby or Rawmarsh	
22	Coal Measures ware type	1	14	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Not a Firsby or Rawmarsh type; mottled brown glaze and grooves externally	
22	Doncaster Reduced Sandy ware type	1	36	1	BS	U/ID	(?) C13th - EC15th	Patchy mottled green glaze externally	
22	Hallgate A	5	65	5	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		
22	Hallgate A	1	18	1	Rim	Jug	C13th - EC14th		
22	Hallgate A	2	171	2	Rod	Jug	C13th -	Rod handles with grooves running down the handle	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
						handle	EC14th		
22	Hallgate A	2	87	2	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		Abraded base sherds
22	Hallgate B type	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C12th		Small damaged sherd
22	Humberware	12	93	12	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th		Cowick type
22	Humberware	1	21	1	Base	U/ID	EC14th - C15th		Cowick type
22	Humberware	1	55	1	Handle stump	Jug	EC14th - C15th		Cowick type with deep finger impression internally to attach handle
22	Humberware	1	14	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th		A coarser sandy textured fabric, possibly Holme-upon-Spalding Moor
22	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware	1	35	1	BS	Large jar (?)	LC12th - C14th		Leached and sooted
22	Reduced Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	Later medieval		Applied pellets externally under green glaze
22	Reduced Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	Later medieval		Dark grey reduced fabric with abundant quartz grit and green glazed externally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
22	Reduced Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Dark green glaze on a light grey reduced quartz tempered fabric
22	Unidentified Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Heavily abraded and unidentifiable sherd
22	White Slipped Sandy ware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	Later medieval		Dark green glaze with metallic stripe externally and white slip internally
22	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Unidentified fine whiteware with bright green glaze externally
22	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	75	1	Base	U/ID	C17th - C18th		Flat base, brown glaze internally
22	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	52	3	BS	U/ID	C17th - C18th		Mottled brown glaze internally and externally
22	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	130	1	Rim	Pancheon	C18th - C19th		Pancheon rim
22	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	16	1	Base	U/ID	C18th - C19th		Base, probably from a pancheon or a bowl
22	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	209	2	Rim and handle	Jar	LC16th - C17th		Early Brown Glazed Coarseware with a pattern of glazing that resembles later Humberware ; cf Brown Glazed Coarseware04 from Church Street, Bawtry (Cumberpatch 1996)
22	Brown Glazed	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - C18th		Finer version of Brown Glazed Coarseware, patchy glaze internally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
Coarseware									
22	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	21	1	Rim	Bowl	C18th		Small beaded rim
22	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	16	1	BS	Bowl	C18th		Incised lines on body
22	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	22	1	BS	U/ID	C16th		Late Coal Measures Purple ware type
22	Manganese Mottled ware	1	22	1	Rim	Jar	C18th		Typical fine buff fabric with sparse quartz and non-crystalline grit
22	Redware	1	22	1	BS	Pancheon	LC17th - C18th		Typical Redware pancheon with rilled external surface
22	Stoneware	2	172	2	BS	Jar/flagon	LC18th - C19th		Utilitarian stoneware
22	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - EC18th		White tin glaze externally and internally
22	Hallgate A	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		
22	Unidentified	7	80	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th		Whiteware with pale grey reduced core and mottled green patchy

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		Whiteware							glaze externally; contains large soft white limestone grains and fine quartz; cf. Context 721
22	White Slipped Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		An oxidised sandy ware resembling Hallgate A but with white slip externally
22	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	102	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th		A Coal Measures Whiteware fabric with mottled brown glaze internally and spots of (?) splash glaze externally suggesting an earlier than normal date
22	Doncaster Reduced Sandy ware type	1	75	1	Strap handle	Jug	C13th - C14th		A fine, hard, reduced fabric with moderate quantities of fine quartz and shiny green glaze externally
22	Doncaster Reduced Sandy ware type	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th		
22	Hallgate A	3	52	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		
22	Hallgate A	10	66	10	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		
22	Hallgate A	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	C13th - EC14th		Small flat topped everted rim with green glaze externally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
22	Hallgate A type	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		Rilled lines externally under dark green glaze
22	Hallgate B	3	21	2	BS	U/ID	C12th		Burnt externally
22	North Lincs Shell Tempered ware	2	4	1	BS	Large jar (?)	LC12th - C14th		
22	Reduced Sandy ware	2	8	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th		Possibly a reduced Hallgate type
22	Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		An unidentified whiteware with green glaze externally and part of a combed wavy line; contains quartz, white non-crystalline grains and fine black grit
22	Hallgate A	4	16	4	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		One sherd with applied strip externally, under green glaze, two unglazed
22	Hallgate A	1	8	1	Rim & spout	Jug	C13th - EC14th		
22	Hallgate A Reduced	2	13	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		Dark green glaze externally
22	Stamford ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C12th		Thin, hard, yellow glaze externally
22	Buff Sandy	1	14	1	Rim	Jug	C12th - C14th		Unidentified buff sandy ware with fine quartz and black grit and

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		ware							patchy green glaze externally
22	Coal Measures Whiteware		2	13	1	BS	U/ID	?C13th - C14th	Mottled yellow glaze externally on a bright white fabric
22	Coal Measures Whiteware type		1	4	1	BS	U/ID	?C13th - C14th	A fine white Coal Measures fabric with pale green glaze externally
22	Hallgate A		1	19	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Flat base
22	Hallgate A		3	37	3	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	
22	Hallgate A type		1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Small body sherd of probable Hallgate A type
22	Hallgate C type		2	22	2	BS	U/ID	C12th - EC13th	Wheel thrown Hallgate C wares with typical red grit
22	Hallgate C type		1	30	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Possibly part of pot disc; harder than typical HaC types but with the distinctive red grit, sooted externally
22	Humberware		1	7	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th	Fine Cowick type Humberware

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
22	Humberware type	2	19	2	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th		Sandier than some Humberwares; green glazed externally
22	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C15th		Oxidised Coarse Sandy fabric with shiny purple glaze externally
22	Lincs E. Medieval Shelly ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	MC12th - E/MC13th		
22	Midlands Purple type	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C15th		Dark grey reduced fabric with quartz grit and shiny purple glaze externally
22	Reduced Sandy ware	1	30	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		A hard, fine reduced fabric with moderate rounded quartz and rare fine white grains; patchy mottled green glaze externally
22	Reduced Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	Later medieval		Thin dark glaze externally on a reduced fabric with abundant fine quartz grit and fine black grit
22	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	26	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th		Typical Coal Measures Whiteware
22	Stoneware	1	9	1	BS	Jar	C19th - EC20th		Keiller's Dundee Marmalade jar
23	Cistercian ware	1	12	1	BS	Cup	MC15th - C16th		Cup body with handle stump

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
23	Coal	Measures Purple ware	2	8	2	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	One reduced, one with pale grey fabric
23	Hallgate A		2	8	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	
23	Local Sandy ware		1	5	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	
23	Whiteware		1	8	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Distinctive but unidentified white fabric with quartz and black grit
23	Whiteware		1	9	1	BS	U/ID	Late medieval	Pitted and abraded
23	Yellow Glazed Coarseware		2	36	2	Rim & BS	Panche on	C17th - C18th	
23	Midlands Purple type		1	19	1	Rim	Jug	C15th - C16th	Pinched spout
23	Sewer pipe		1	3	1	Flake	Pipe	MC19th +	
23	Unglazed red earthenware		2	8	2	Rim & BS	U/ID	C18th - C19th	
23	Coal	Measures Purple ware	2	25	2	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Typical Coal Measures Purple ware

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
23	?Low Countries Redware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Clear glaze internally, unglazed externally	
23	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	22	1	Base	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Green glazed internally, pitted and abraded externally	
23	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	35	1	Base	U/ID	C17th - C18th	Brown glaze internally, unglazed on underside of base	
23	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	27	1	Handle	Handled vessel	C17th - C18th	Strap handle with shiny glaze on the top, unglazed on underside	
23	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	13	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - C18th	Brown glaze internally and externally; cf Context 691 which has very similar but non-joining body sherds	
23	Coal Measures Purple ware	3	218	3	Base & BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th		
23	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	81	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - C18th		
23	Brown Glazed Coarseware	5	31	4	BS	U/ID	C17th - C18th	Brown glaze internally and externally; cf Context 690 which has very similar but non-joining body sherds	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
23	Coal Measures Purple ware	2	64	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th		
23	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	Later medieval	Small sherd with shiny glaze internally	
23	Coal Measures Purple ware	2	42	2	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th		
23	White Slipped Sandy ware	1	11	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Resembles Hallgate A but has white slip externally and streaks internally	
23	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	30	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - C18th		
23	Coal Measures Purple ware	2	37	2	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th		
23	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	57	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Typical local Coal Measures ware with patchy purple glaze externally	
23	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	81	1	Base	U/ID	C17th	Uneven externally, knife trimmed base; an early Brown Glazed Coarseware sherd	
23	Coal	1	137	1	Rod	Jug	C15th - C16th	Rod handle with patchy green mottled glaze; hard and well finished	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		Measures Purple ware				handle			
23	Coal	1	42	1	Strap	Jug	C15th - C16th	Thin strap handle with small spots of glaze; hard and well finished	
		Measures Purple ware			handle				
23	Coal	1	26	1	Rim	Jug	C14th - C15th	Buff fabric with brown mottled glaze internally and externally; flat topped rim with grooves externally	
		Measures Whiteware							
23	Coal	3	27	3	BS	U/ID	C14th - EC15th	Hard and well finished	
		Measures Whiteware							
23	Hallgate A	2	12	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	One sherd may be a piece of a base	
23	Cistercian ware	1	4	1	BS	Cup/ty g	MC15th - C16th	Applied and impressed yellow pipeclay plaque	
23	Cistercian ware	1	4	1	Handle	Cup/ty g	MC15th - C16th		
23	Cistercian ware	3	16	3	BS	U/ID	MC15th - C16th	Undecorated body sherds	
23	Cistercian ware	1	23	1	Handle / BS	Cup/ty g	MC15th - C16th		

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
23	Cistercian ware	1	7	1	Rim	Cup/ty g	MC15th - C16th		Rim damaged prior to firing but still a usable vessel
23	Cistercian ware	1	3	1	Rim	Cup/ty g	MC15th - C16th		
23	Cistercian/Black ware	1	50	1	BS	Tall cup/tyg	LC16th - C17th		Defined as Cistercian/Blackware as the vessel appears to be a tall cup or tyg rather than rounded
23	Coal Measures Purple ware	2	239	2	BS & Spigot hole	Cistern	C15th - C16th		Typical Coal Measures Purple ware cistern sherds
23	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	448	1	Base	Jar or cistern	C15th - C16th		Flat base with stacking scar on the underside
23	Coal Measures Purple ware	17	183	17	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th		This group shows a considerable variation in body colour and glaze colour
23	Coal Measures Purple ware	2	67	2	Rim	Jug	C15th - C16th		
23	Coal Measures	4	238	4	Base	U/ID	C15th - C16th		Various fabric colours; buff to pale grey

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
Purple ware									
23	Coal Measures ware type	1	108	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th		Not a standard Coal Measures ware but contains the familiar range of Coal Measures Whiteware type inclusions
23	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	12	1	Fragment	U/ID	C14th - C15th		Figure 3: Part of an object, possibly a lid, knife trimmed and yellow glazed
23	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	127	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th		Knife trimmed with patchy yellow glaze internally and externally
23	Coal Measures Whiteware	3	64	3	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th		Patchy yellow/brown glaze externally
23	Coal Measures Whiteware	2	53	2	Rim	Jug	C14th - C15th		Jug rims with pointed cap; one sooted externally
23	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	U/ID	C14th - C15th		
23	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th		Mottled brown glaze externally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		type							
23	Late Medieval	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th		
		Sandy ware							
23	Low Countries Redware	1	47	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C16th	Thick walled body sherd	
23	Low Countries Redware	1	10	1	Foot	Tripod vessel	C14th - C16th		
23	Raeren stoneware	1	74	1	Base	Mug/ta nkard	C15th - C16th	Splayed base	
23	Redware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - C18th	Small sherd of post-medieval type	
23	Coal Measures Mottled ware	1	15	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	A fine Coal Measures fabric with distinctive mottled glaze externally	
23	Coal Measures Purple ware	11	333	11	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Considerable variation in the finish; purple glaze, green and brown mottled glaze externally and/or internally	
23	Coal Measures	1	18	1	Fragment	U/ID	C15th - C16th	A flake which looks as if it might be a kiln waster and has glaze over the broken edges	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		Purple ware							
23	Coal Measures Whiteware		1 8	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th		
23	Coal Measures Whiteware type		1 18	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	A Coal Measures fabric but with unusual green glaze externally	
23	Coal Measures Whiteware type		1 15	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	A white Coal Measures fabric with yellow splash glaze externally, flaked and abraded and may be a secondarily worked sherd	
23	Reduced Sandy ware		1 13	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Green glazed externally	
23	Coal Measures Purple ware		3 84	3	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	One sherd with purple glaze but a white fabric, two typical Coal Measures Purple ware	
23	Coal Measures Purple ware		1 23	1	Base	U/ID	C15th - C16th		
23	Coal Measures		1 16	1	Rim	Jar	C15th - C16th	Everted rim	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		Purple ware							
23	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	13	1	Rim	Jug	C15th - C16th		
23	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	14	1	Handle thumbing	Handled vessel	C15th - C16th		
23	Coal Measures ware type	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Green glazed externally with a rilled profile	
23	Coal Measures Whiteware	14	188	13	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	High degree of variation between sherds in terms of density of inclusions and glaze colour but all white to buff Coal Measures fabric	
23	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	64	1	Base	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Mainly unglazed but with large patches of glaze on angle of base	
23	Coal Measures Whiteware type	1	37	1	Base	U/ID	C14th - C15th		
23	Hallgate A	1	81	1	Handle	Pipkin	C13th -	Straight pipkin handle with deep central groove and patchy green	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
							EC14th	glaze	
23	Humberware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th	Unglazed and probably secondarily burnt	
23	Tile (?)	1	11	1	Fragment	?Tile	Medieval	Possible floor tile although rather thin; appears to be a local fabric	
23	Unidentified Sandy ware	1	13	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	An unidentified oxidised sandy ware reduced internally, oxidised externally with a patch of green glaze; sparse, fine quartz grit	
23	Cistercian ware	1	3	1	BS	Cup/ty g	MC15th - C16th	Abraded and with a yellow pipe clay blob	
23	Coal Measures Purple ware	5	90	5	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	One sherd heavily sooted	
23	Coal Measures Whiteware type	1	10	1	Rim	Jug	C14th - EC15th	Jug rim with dull green glaze	
23	Mottled ware	3	10	3	BS	Mug	C18th		
23	Pearlware	1	7	1	BS	Bowl	MC18th - EC19th	Hand painted underglaze blue geometric designs	
23	Sewer pipe	1	349	1	Fragment	Pipe	MC19th +	Brown salt glazed sewer pipe	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
23	Hallgate A	1	26	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - LC14th		Slightly sagging base
23	Unidentified Whiteware	6	25	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval		See context 253 (Tr. 22) for sherds so similar that they may be from the same vessel; pale grey to white vessel with mottled green glaze externally
23	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Later medieval		Very thin walled fine quartz tempered fabric with green glaze externally
23	Doncaster Reduced Sandy ware type	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th		
23	Hallgate A	2	3	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		
23	Hallgate A type	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		Reduced version
23	Hallgate B	2	7	2	BS	U/ID	C12th		
23	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	23	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - LC14th		Unglazed
23	Coal Measures	1	25	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th		Spots of splash glaze externally and possibly earlier than the conventional dating of

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
		Whiteware							this type, knife trimmed externally
23	Hallgate A	1	28	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		
24	Coal Measures Purple ware	2	14	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th		
24	Midlands Purple type ware	1	67	1	Handle & BS	Jar/cist ern	C16th - C17th	Narrow strap handle with double thumbing on body cf Dunkley and Cumberpatch 1996; Figure 3.9;1	
24	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th		
24	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	141	1	Rim & Handle	Handle d vessel	C16th - C17th	Early Brown Glazed Coarseware with Humberware style handle and pattern of glazing and finger impressed rim	
24	Midlands Purple type ware	1	34	1	Rim	Jar	C16th - C17th	Hard dense red fabric with hard, shiny brown glaze and finger impressed rim; cf Bawtry Fig3.9;2	
24	Midlands Purple type ware	1	11	1	Base	U/ID	C16th - C17th	Hard, dense reduced fabric with hard metallic mottled glaze internally	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
24	Coal	Measures Purple ware	1	45	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Purple pimples internally and externally
24	Hallgate C		2	12	1	Rim & spout	Jug	LC11th - EC12th	Unglazed
24	Hallgate C type		1	8	1	BS	U/ID	LC11th - EC12th	Finer than Ha C but with similar range of inclusions; splash glazed, brown, partial
24	Coal	Measures Purple ware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	
25	Mottled ware		1	12	1	BS	U/ID	C18th	
25	Coal	Measures Whiteware type	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Fine white Coal Measures with clear/brown glaze over rilled lines
26	Coal	Measures Whiteware	1	49	1	BS	Curfew	C14th - C15th	Angled top of curfew with finger impressed strip
26	Coal	Measures Whiteware	1	18	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Mottled pale green glaze externally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
26	Coal Measures Purple ware	7	854	1	Rim & Handle	Jug	C15th - C16th		Typical Coal Measures Purple ware jug with parallel impressed lines at base of neck and on shoulder
26	Coal Measures Purple ware	5	360	4	BS	Jug	C15th - C16th		Possibly all part of the same vessel
26	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	100	1	Base	Jug	C15th - C16th		Uneven base
26	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th		Very thin body sherd
26	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th		
26	Coal Measures Fineware type	1	19	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th		Unglazed; contains quartz grit and fine black and red grit, but not a typical Coal Measures Whiteware type
26	Coal Measures ware type	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th		Unglazed, sooted externally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
26	Coal Measures Whiteware type	1	27	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th		Patchy mottled green glaze over incised lines and applied and impressed curvilinear element
26	Hallgate B	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C12th		Possibly a small pot disc
26	Hallgate B type	3	80	2	BS	U/ID	C12th		Yellow-green glaze externally; slightly coarser than normal for Hallgate B
26	Humberware	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th		
26	Reduced Sandy ware	1	15	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th		Hard, dense sandy ware with mottled green glaze; contains quartz and fine black grit
26	Reduced Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Hard, dense fabric with shiny green glaze externally
26	Splash Glazed Coal Measures ware	1	25	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - EC13th		Sparse splash glaze externally on a Coal Measures Whiteware type fabric
26	Unidentified Sandy ware	1	89	1	Rim	Jug	C12th - C14th		Hard, dense sandy buff fabric containing fine black and red iron-rich grit and fine quartz; pinched spout and partial green glaze
26	Blackware	3	23	1	Rim	Cup/ty	C17th		Blackware rim with scar on lip

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
						g			
26	Blackware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C17th		From a jar or jug, not a cup or tyg
26	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	56	1	Rim	Jar	C17th - C18th		
26	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	35	2	BS & Handle stump	Handle d vessel	C17th - C18th		
26	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	54	3	BS	Jar	C17th - C18th		
26	Coal Measures Fineware type	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th		Hard, fine, dense fabric with patchy green glaze externally
26	Coal Measures Whiteware type	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th		Coal Measures Whiteware fabric but with thick purple/brown glaze externally
26	Hallgate A	1	66	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		
26	Hallgate C type	1	26	1	BS	U/ID	LC11th - C12th		Unglazed, sooted externally
26	Late	6	196	6	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th		Thick walled green glazed sandy ware; glazed externally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
Humberware									
26	Martincamp ware	7	134	1	BS & Neck	Flask	LC15th - C16th		Martincamp flask
26	Redware	1	11	1	Rim	Dish	C16th - C17th		Small rim, sooted on underside and on edge of rim
26	Redware	1	149	1	Base	Narrow jar	C17th - C18th		Redware fabric with clear glaze internally, unglazed externally with red slip
26	Redware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - C18th		Glazed internally
26	Hallgate A	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		
26	Humberware	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th		
26	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	32	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th		Thick walled green glazed sandy ware
26	Post-medieval sandy ware	1	39	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th		NE Corner of trench, spit removed as 1027; streaky green glaze internally, heavily abraded
26	Humberware type	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th		Green glazed externally; sandy textured Humberware type
26	Hallgate A	1	13	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		Sooted on underside with spots of glaze

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
26	Hallgate A	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th		
26	Humberware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	EC14th - C15th	Green glazed externally	
26	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - C18th		
26	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	25	1	BS	Panche on	C17th - C18th		
26	Cistercian/Black ware	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	C16th - C17th		
26	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	41	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th		
26	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Mottled glaze externally	
26	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Glazed internally	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	EN V	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
26	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th		
26	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	50	1	Rim	Jar	C14th - C15th	Sharply everted rim jar	
26	Rhenish Stoneware	1	210	1	Base	Bottle	C15th - C16th	Probably Frechen-Koln	
	Total	606	1467	529					
			4						

The small finds of metal, glass, stone and bone by H.E.M. Cool*Introduction*

Studying the small finds from this site has been hampered by the extremely poor survival of the metalwork. In many cases, for example, it seems very unlikely from the X-radiographs that any metal core remained in the iron objects. Many of the copper alloy items too were heavily corroded, and surface treatments such as tinning and enamelling were unlikely to survive. Most of what follows has had to be based primarily on the evidence gained from X-radiographs and is, as a consequence, occasionally speculative.

The finds from the Roman to late medieval contexts are summarised in Table 1 according to function and in Table 2 according to the Trench they were found in. As can be seen most of the assemblage is of Roman date. Where these items can be independently dated, they are of 1st or 2nd century date. The most interesting feature to emerge from this group of finds is the strong military presence. Most noteworthy is the group of military horse harness fitting (nos. 31-41) from Trench 10 but there are also two spearheads from elsewhere on the site. The quantity of finds from the different trenches normally mirrors the number of archaeological layers encountered. In two trenches there appear to be disproportionate numbers of items recovered, namely Trenches 10 and 12. In the former case this is explained by the group of harness fittings; in the latter by numerous small and unidentifiable fragments of metal.

Table 1: The small finds from Roman to late medieval excluding nails by functional category

<i>Function</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Early Medieval</i>	<i>Late Medieval</i>	<i>Total</i>
Personal items	3	2	1	6
Recreation items	2	-	-	2 ⁽¹⁾
Building	5	-	1	6
Tools	6	1	1	8
Metal working	8	2	3	13
Fasteners	12	1	2	15
Agricultural items	1	-	-	1
Military items	13	-	-	13
Miscellaneous	44	3	9	56
Total	94	9	17	120

Table 2: The small finds from Roman to late medieval contexts excluding nails by Trench

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Early Medieval</i>	<i>Late Medieval</i>	<i>Total</i>
5	2	-	-	2
6	-	1	-	1
7	-	-	1	1
8	2	-	-	2
9	3	-	-	3
10	14	-	-	14
11	3	-	-	3
12	13	-	-	13
13	1	-	-	1
14	15	-	-	15
16	3	1	-	4
17	-	3	3	6
21	1	2	5	8
22	1	-	-	1
23	1	-	7	8
25	18	-	-	18
26	1	2	1	4
A	1	-	-	1
B	3	-	-	3
F	1	-	-	1
G	11	-	-	11
Total	94	9	17	120

In what follows the finds will be discussed chronologically.

The Roman finds

Three items of Roman personal equipment were recovered, two of which were brooches. No. 1 from Trench 13 is the upper part of a fantail brooch, and no. 2 from Trench 11 almost certainly comes from a penannular brooch. Fantail brooches were in use in the later 1st to 2nd century period (see for example, Cool and Philo 1998, 31). The humped pin form of no. 2 tends to be found on the earlier styles of penannular brooch (see for example Butcher 2002, 161 no. 14 fig. 307) so could well be contemporary. A single iron hobnail from a shoe was found in Trench 14 (no. 3).

Three Roman counters were recovered. One (no. 4) is a 'black' glass counter of the type commonest during the 1st to mid 2nd centuries (Cool and Philo 1998, 190); the second (no. 5) is a contemporary bone form (Greep 1986, 202 Type 2). The third, no. 6, is made of stone. This is unusual in a Roman context where this material doesn't

seem to have been favoured as a raw material, but from its context a Roman date seems likely. An alternative identification might be as a weight for a scale pan. It has the classic cheese-shaped profile (RIB II 2, 5, Fig. 1b), but against such an identification would be the fact that it retains no markings indicative of weight and, at 39g, corresponds to no known multiple of the Roman weight system. As with counters, stone was rarely used for such weights, and when it was tended to be for the much heavier weights. Both of the stratified examples (nos. 4 and 6) were recovered from Trench 25.

Most of the items associated with building are iron nails. These are summarised in Table 3 by Trench. In this they have been quantified by the number of heads present or, where only shank fragments are present in a context, by a notional count of one per context. Only 12 were recovered entire from the Roman context. They ranged in length from 40mm to 65mm with an average length of 53mm. They thus belong to the smaller end of the Roman nail spectrum, and are typical of the type of general purpose building nail used for timber cladding and the like (Manning 1985a, 291). In most cases the heads of the nails are flat as is typical (Manning 1985b, 134 Type 1). There may also, however, be an example of a Manning Type 2 (*ibid*) nail. From the X-radiograph the head of no. 9 has the triangular outline typical of such nails, but the thick corrosion crust makes it impossible to ascertain whether the piece has the typical flat section of the type. Such nails were designed to be aligned with the grain of the wood so that the head disappeared from view when driven home. These are much less common than Type 1 nails and hint at a degree of architectural sophistication. Other iron structural fittings include a joiners dog (no. 8) and a large double-spiked loop (no. 7) from the same context in Trench 12, and a T-clamp from Trench F.

Table 3: Iron nails from Roman to late medieval by Trench

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Early Medieval</i>	<i>Late Medieval</i>	<i>Total</i>
7	1	-	-	1
9	1	-	-	1
10	-	-	2	2
11	1	-	-	1
12	4	-	-	4
13	1	-	-	1
14	7	-	-	7
15	-	1	-	1
16	2	-	-	2
17	1	2	-	3
21	2	2	-	4
22	3	-	-	3

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Early Medieval</i>	<i>Late Medieval</i>	<i>Total</i>
23	1	-	-	1
25	19	-	2	21
26	4	-	1	5
B	6	2	2	10
F	19	-	-	19
G	1	-	-	1
Total	73	7	7	87

The poor preservation of the iron is especially problematical where the tools are concerned. There are two items that might be the remnants of carpenters' chisels or smiths' punches (nos **11** and **12**). No. **12** was found in the same context in Trench 16 (467) that also produced a fragment of iron slag, so the identification as a punch is plausible. Iron slag was also recovered from Roman contexts in Trench 12 (373 and 379) and in Trench 14 (385 and 429), so the presence of smith's tools would not be unexpected. Other tools include the tip of a knife blade (no. **13**) and an item that is probably a drill bit but which could be a small blade (no. **14**). No. **15** appears on the X-radiograph as a shaft with a large perforation at one end. The features are consistent with it being a large needle or bodkin. The size indicates it would have been used for sewing coarse textiles like sacking rather than fine ones. An unusual find is a hollow shell of minerally preserved wood that seems most likely to have come from a wooden handle (no. **16**).

Amongst the fastener category there are several composite studs and mounts where copper alloy sheet was used to cover lead alloy forms with iron shanks. Definite examples of these are nos. **20** and **21** from Trenches 10 and B respectively. These types of fittings were used to decorate boxes throughout the Roman period as can be seen on a casket used in a mid to late 2nd century burial at Skeleton Green (Borrill 1981, 305), and on one from a 4th century burial at Colchester (Crummy 1983, 85, nos 2179-82). A very highly corroded item (no. **83**) from a medieval context may be another example. Other studs include four (nos. **23-6**) from Trench 14, no. **22** from Trench 9 and no. **27** from Trench 25. All would fit happily into a Roman milieu but are not closely dated. Other fasteners include a fragment (no. **18**) most probably from a drop hinge (Manning 1985b, 126 fig. 31.2) and possibly a fragment (no. **17**) from a latch-lifter (*ibid* 88).

X-radiography has revealed that a spiral goad was present in Trench B (no. **30**). The presence of this agricultural item in what would be expected to be a built-up area is not surprising in a society where it could be expected that animals would be driven to be slaughtered close to where they were consumed. Goads were the commonest agricultural items found at Catterick (Cool 2002, 36), for example, and they are also

present in some numbers at Vindolanda (Birley *et al* 1993,16) where they are erroneously identified as pen nibs.

Given that the area of the excavation lies within the *vicus* rather than the fort, the amount of military equipment recovered is interesting. The majority of the items, 11 pieces, were found together in Trench 10 and come from a set of cavalry harness ornaments (no. **31-41**). A large strap union roundel (no. **31**) retaining parts of four strap attachments would have acted as a major junction. It retains traces of white metal decoration, and differential corrosion centrally on the front face suggests there may originally have been a central decorative element soldered on. The strap attachments are approximately 10mm wide which is the same width as a group of at least three rectangular mounts with rivets at either end (nos. **39-41**). Two strap junctions with trifoliate pendants are present. In one case the two elements are still joined (no. **32**), in the other they have broken apart (nos. **33-4**). Conservation has shown that when they were deposited items **33-4** lay over no **32** at an angle as part of no.**34** is still corroded to no. **32**. The roundel is very similar to one from Hod Hill (Brailsford 1962, fig. 5 no. A125) and the pendant is like those from Newstead (Curle 1911, pl LXXIII) and Fremington Hagg (Webster 1971, fig. 12 no. 18). This would date the set from the mid 1st century into the Flavian period. Despite conservation, it has not been possible to find any decoration on the roundels and pendants as the surface is in very poor condition, but it is to be expected that they would have had a white metal coating, probably with additional decoration in black niello. There are also four circular studs. Two are very fragmentary and corroded (nos. **37-8**) and the form cannot be identified. A third has a dished centre (no. **35**) reminiscent of the dished centres on the roundels, and the fourth has a slightly flattened centre (no. **36**). The type with the dished centre is often associated with roundels and pendants like those here (see for example the Fremington Hagg hoard – Webster 1971, fig. 13 no. 38); and, as in the case of the mounts, it seems very plausible that the studs came from the same piece of harness as the large strap union and the smaller roundels and pendants.

These elements are far from being a complete set. A set from Xanten with very similar roundel and trifoliate pendants, for example had four large strap union roundels, 16 smaller roundel and pendant combinations, 14 roundels without pendants, 20 mounts and studs, 11 strap attachments and three buckle elements (Jenkins 1985), and there are some grounds for thinking not all the elements were preserved. The proposed reconstruction, for example, would have required an additional large strap union roundel. The elements preserved at Doncaster would be consistent with part of the harness to the rear of the saddle as four attachment loops are needed here. One for the strap that runs under the tail, one for the pendant strap that rests on the upper leg, and two for attachment to the saddle (Jenkins 1985, 154 fig. 15). It is clear is that such trappings could be passed on from trooper to trooper, and thus were valued. The set from Xanten, for example, have graffiti showing that they had had two owners

(Jenkins 1985, 157 nos. 1 and 6). Though this is not a complete set, the number of elements recovered are far greater than is normally found in contexts other than deliberate deposits such as hoards. Why these items were discarded here is unclear. There appears to be no indications that the deposition was deliberate, nor does the way in which one pendant overlay the other at an angle suggest careful placement.

Some authors have seen the sets of equipment that include silvered trifoliate pendants like those found here, as signifying either a special rank or as an award (see discussion Jenkins 1985, 156-7), but there is little independent evidence for this. The motif of a cavalryman riding down a barbarian is a common 1st century tombstone type which often show fittings on the harness. If these can be taken to be realistic depictions of what sort of harness the individual would have had in life, always a very big assumption, there doesn't seem to be an association between rank and elaboration. Probably the most elaborate set of horse trappings on such a tombstone belongs to T. Flavius Bassus in Cologne (Dixon and Southern 1992, fig 7) who is only described as a trooper. Longinus Sfdapeze from Colchester was a junior officer (*duplicarius*) but his horse is shown with less elaborate fittings (Crummy 1997, 50; RIB I no. 201). Even if not the insignia of an officer, the harness trappings indicate the presence of a cavalryman of the mid to later 1st century. These are not the only indication of a military presence as there are also two items which appear, from the X-radiographs, to be socketed spear-heads (nos. **42** and **43**). These were found in Trenches B and 25 respectively, at some distance from Trench 10 where the fittings were found.

Nearly half of the items from the Roman contexts were unidentifiable fragments of metalwork. Though this miscellaneous category is always large in any Roman assemblage, it is undoubtedly inflated here because of the very poor condition of the metal. Included here are two items that can only tentatively be identified from the X-radiographs. An iron casing (no. **44**) might be part of a lock mechanism, whilst a hinged copper alloy fragment (no. **45**) is reminiscent of a circular seal box, though the diameter is much smaller than normal.

The early medieval contexts

Two items of contemporary personal equipment were found in the same dump deposit in Trench 26. No. **80** is a fragment from a common buckle and plate form (Hinton in Biddle 1990, 507 nos. 1158-9; Egan and Pritchard 2002, 80) which came into use in the 14th century. They were commonest in the later part and continued into the 15th century. No. **81** is a scabbard chape of a simple form that was in use in the 14th and 15th centuries (Williams 1997, 87 nos. 8-13). A fragment of a knife blade (no. **82**) may be dated slightly earlier as it was found in a Medieval Phase 2b context.

The other finds from contexts of early medieval date could well be residual. This can be shown on typological grounds in the case of the composite fitting no. **83** (discussed above), and may be suspected in the case of the small number of nails fragments

recovered (see Table 3). The miscellaneous fragments (nos **84-7**) are intrinsically undateable as are the fragments of iron slag from contexts 476 and 649.

The later medieval contexts

The only item from these contexts that can be independently dated is the dress pin no. **88** from Trench 23 which is of 15th to 16th century date (Biddle 1990, 555).

Catalogue

Material from Roman Contexts

Personal Equipment

- 1 Fantail brooch (?). Copper alloy. Highly corroded and obscured. Slightly pointed cast headloop, short wings with enclosed hinge cylinder, pin extant; narrow rectangular-section upper bow; lower bow missing. Present length 23mm, width of wings 15mm. *Tr 13: 169: Roman*
- 2 Penannular brooch pin (?). Copper alloy. Humped pin with bevelled tip, other end broken. Length 23mm. Section 2mm. *Tr 11: 74: Roman.*
- 3 Hobnail. Iron. *Tr 14: 461: Roman*

Recreational items

- 4 Counter. Glass, appearing black. Plano-convex with pitted underside. Diameter 15 x 14mm, thickness 6.5mm. *Tr 25: 939: Roman.*
- 5 Counter. Bone. Flat with lipped edge on one side; central dot on one face. Diameter 19mm, thickness 2.5. *Tr F: 565*
- 6 Counter. Stone. Cylindrical with convex-curved sides. Fine-grained grey stone. Diameter 34mm, thickness 20mm. *Tr 25: 995: Roman*

Items associated with buildings

- 7 Double-spiked loop. Iron. Complete with arms bent out horizontally. Length 90mm. *Tr 12: 373: Roman*
- 8 Joiner's dog. Iron. Width 65mm, length 65. *Tr 12: 373: Roman*
- 9 Nail. Iron. Truncated conical head. Length 105mm. *Tr 11: 73: Roman*
- 10 T-clamp. Iron. With possible traces of mineralised wood. Length 105mm. *Tr F: 437: Roman*

Tools

- 11 Chisel or punch. Iron. Lower end tapering to chisel end. Now much fragmented. Width 17mm. *Tr G: 846: Roman*
- 12 Chisel or punch? Iron. Rectangular-sectioned tapering bar; both ends broken. Length 105mm, maximum section 20 x 13mm. *Tr 16: 467: Roman*
- 13 Blade. Iron. Tip with straight back. Length 28mm. *Tr G: 831: Roman.*
- 14 Small blade or drill bit head? Iron. Length 50mm. *Tr 12: 373: Roman*
- 15 Needle or bodkin. Shaft with large square perforation at one end, ends probably broken. Length 58mm. *Tr 25: 932: Roman.*

- 16 Handle ? Wood minerally replaced by iron. Hollow shell of circular-section handle, approximately half circumference extant. Length 35mm, diameter 26mm. *Tr 9: 43*: Roman

Fasteners and Fittings

- 17 Latch lifter? Iron. Bar with one end bent round to form loop, other end broken and bending down. Present length 105mm. *Tr 26: 1043*: Roman.
- 18 Drop hinge. Iron. Rectangular strip, ends broken, one across a large perforation; two square perforations, one retaining nail head. Length 95mm, width 25mm. *Tr 25: 901*: Roman
- 19 Hook. Iron. Length 65mm. *Tr 11: 73*: Roman
- 20 Composite stud. Domed copper alloy head, lead alloy infill, copper alloy shank. Diameter 16mm. *Tr 10: 118*: Roman.
- 21 Stud or mount. Composite ? X-radiograph suggests this may be a composite fitting with a lead alloy interior, copper alloy head and iron shank. Domed head, tapering shank. Length 45mm, head diameter 27mm. *Tr B: 606*: Roman
- 22 Stud. Copper alloy. Corroded. Flat circular head edge mainly missing, where edge extant it is scalloped. Short shank bent flat under head. Diameter c. 30mm. *Tr 9: 46*: Roman
- 23 Stud. Copper alloy; highly corroded. Circular head, domed centre with flat flange, short shank with burred end, possibly from integral washer. Half of flange missing. Diameter 15mm, length 10.5mm. *Tr 14: 241*: Roman
- 24 Stud. Copper alloy. Much corroded. Circular, slightly domed head broken on one edge; short shank. Diameter c. 15mm, length 10mm. *Tr 14: 241*: Roman
- 25 Stud. Copper alloy. Small domed head and broken shank. Diameter 4mm. *Tr 14: 241*: Roman
- 26 Stud. Copper alloy. Domed head, edges broken, short shank. Diameter c. 15mm. *Tr 14: 461*: Roman
- 27 Stud. Copper alloy. Broken head and short shank. Length 9mm. *Tr 25: 901*: Roman
- 28 Mount or stud. Copper alloy. Short shank with broken flat head. Length 7mm. *Tr 10: 119*: Roman
- 29 Fitting. Iron. Strip bent into figure of eight shape with one side flattened Length 24mm. *Tr: 14: 429*: Roman

Agricultural items

- 30 Goad. Iron. Spiral strip of 2 turns. Length 42mm, diameter 26mm. *Tr B: 606*: Roman

Military items

- 31 Strap union roundel. Copper alloy. Front face dished with groove around edge, much of surface obscured but traces of white metal plating extant towards edge, differential corrosion centrally suggests a circular element may have been soldered on. Rear face convex with 4 rings, one retaining rectangular strip strap end with 2 rivets, strip narrows at ring so lower faces is narrower; other 3 rings

- retain traces of similar strap ends. Fragment of minerally preserved organic on back. Diameter 76mm; length of extant strap end 47mm, width 9mm. *Tr 10: 118: Roman*
- 32 Strap union roundel and trifoliate pendant. Circular roundel with dished face, 2 rectangular loops on rear with two hinge loops below retaining central hinge from pendant; central stud with domes head. Trifoliate pendant with hinge bar on upper end; openwork side lobes with acorn-like terminals, one corner missing with side of a second pendant with acorn terminal corroded to it (one side of no. 34 below). Diameter of roundel 29mm; pendant length 46mm, width 41mm. *Tr 10: 118: Roman*
- 33 Strap union roundel. Circular roundel with dished face with groove around edge. 2 rectangular loops on rear with two hinge loops below retaining central bar from pendant hinge; central stud with domes face. Diameter of roundel 31mm. *Tr 10: 118: Roman*
- 34 Trifoliate pendant. Copper alloy. Side and centre with acorn-like terminals, joins fragment corroded to face of no. 32. Length 44mm. *Tr 10: 118: Roman.*
- 35 Stud. Copper alloy. Circular head with dished centre and rounded edge; short shank. One side missing. Diameter 20mm, length 10mm. *Tr 10: 118: Roman*
- 36 Stud. Copper alloy. Corroded and obscured. Circular domed head with central flattening. One side broken, shank possibly broken. Diameter 12mm, length 8mm. *Tr 10: 118: Roman*
- 37 Stud. Much obscured by corrosion. Circular domed head; short shank. Diameter 13mm, length 9mm. *Tr10: 118: Roman*
- 38 Stud. Much corroded and obscured. ? Domed head and broken shank. Head diameter 8mm. *Tr 10: 118: Roman.*
- 39 Mount. Surfaces much pitted. Rectangular mount with shank and integral washer at each end (one missing). Length 28mm, width 10mm, depth 8mm. *Tr 10: 118: Roman*
- 40 Mount. Surfaces much corroded and obscured. Rectangular mount with remnants of shanks at each end . Length 30mm, width 9mm, depth 8mm. Also fragment possibly from another. *Tr 10: 118: Roman*
- 41 3 fragments from flat mounts as no. 39. One including stump of shank , one shank also one flat fragment. *Tr 10: 118: Roman*
- 42 Socketed spear-head. Iron. Length 105mm. *Tr B: 712: Roman*
- 43 Socketed spear. Iron. Length 130mm. *Tr 25: 932. Roman*
- Miscellaneous items*
- 44 Casing. Iron. Hollow casing with central shank or tang. Length 60mm. *Tr 9: 43: Roman*
- 45 3 very corroded fragments. Copper alloy. Flat circular disc with central rivet. Two lugs on edge retaining cross bar and central lug from other element. Diameter 13mm. *Tr 12: 373: Roman*
- 46 Fragment. Iron. *Tr 5: 11: Roman*

- 47 Fragment. Iron. *Tr 8: 25*: Roman
- 48 Strip. Copper alloy. Rectangular-sectioned, both ends broken. Length 49mm, section 6x1mm. *Tr 9: 848*: Roman
- 49 Strip. Copper alloy. Possibly an off-cut. Length 26mm, *Tr 10: 119*: Roman
- 50 Sheet. Copper alloy. Very corroded fragments. *Tr 12: 373*: Roman
- 51 Block. Iron. *Tr 12: 379*: Roman
- 52 Strip. Iron. Length 42mm. *Tr 12: 359*: Roman
- 53 Fragment. Iron. *Tr 12: 373*: Roman
- 54 Fragment. Iron. *Tr 12: 373*: Roman
- 55 Wire. Copper alloy. 3 small fragments. *Tr 14: 385*: Roman
- 56 Rod. Copper alloy. Square-sectioned, much corroded, in three fragments. Length 40mm. *Tr 14: 348*: Roman
- 57 Fragment. Iron. Probably sheet. *Tr 14: 241*: Roman
- 58 Fragment. Iron. *Tr 14: 461*: Roman
- 59 Strip. Iron. Dimensions 68 x 33mm. *Tr 16: 467*: Roman
- 60 Rod. Copper alloy. 3 fragments. Length 50mm, section 2.5mm. *Tr 21: 709*: Roman.
- 61 Rod. Copper alloy. Circular-sectioned, slightly curved. Length 32mm, section 5mm. *Tr 22: 283*: Roman.
- 62 Bar. Iron. Tapering to both ends. Length 152mm. *Tr 23: 891*: Roman.
- 63 Globule. Copper alloy. *Tr 25: 901*: Roman
- 64 Fragment. Copper alloy. Entirely corroded. *Tr 25: 1032*: Roman
- 65 Sheet. Copper alloy. Fragmented. *Tr 25: 907*: Roman
- 66 Fragment. Copper alloy. *Tr 25: 976*: Roman
- 67 Fragment. Copper alloy. *Tr 25: 907*: Roman.
- 68 Fragment. Copper alloy. Entirely corroded. *Tr 25: 1046*: Roman
- 69 Rivetted sheet fragment. Iron. *Tr 25: 852*: Roman
- 70 Bar. Iron. *Tr 25: 930*: Roman
- 71 Fragment. Iron. *Tr 25: 948*: Roman.
- 72 Fragment. Iron. *Tr 25: 1037*: Roman
- 73 Fragment. Iron. *Tr A: 123*: Roman
- 74 Sheet. Copper alloy. Fragment. *Tr G: 846*: Roman
- 75 Sheet. Copper alloy. Fragment. *Tr G: 952*: Roman.
- 76 Sheet. Copper alloy. Fragment. *Tr G: 856*: Roman.
- 77 Fragment. Copper alloy. *Tr G: 849*: Roman
- 78 Fragment. Iron. *Tr G: 856*: Roman

79 Bar. Iron. *Tr G: 831*: Roman.

Items from Early Medieval Contexts

Personal equipment

- 80 Buckle. Broken oval frame with lipped rest for pin, part of recessed hinge bar; stump of plate frame. Width 18mm. *Tr 26: 965*: Early medieval
- 81 Scabbard chape. Sheet wrapped into trapezoidal chape with central seam at back. Upper end broken. Present length 44mm, maximum section 17 x 8mm. *Tr 26: 965*: Early medieval

Tools

- 82 Knife. Parts of tang and blade; centrally placed tang with angled shoulders. Length 65mm. *Tr 17: 533*: Medieval

Fasteners and Fittings

- 83 Stud. Dumb-bell-shaped copper alloy head with broken iron shank. X-radiograph suggests lead infill. Very highly corroded. Length 25mm, section 15mm *Tr 16: 475*: Medieval

Miscellaneous items

- 84 Fragment. Iron. *Tr 17: 419*
- 85 Bar. Iron. (?drill bit head). *Tr 6: 21*: Medieval
- 86 Fragment. Copper alloy. *Tr 21: 666*: Medieval
- 87 Fragment. Copper alloy. *Tr 21: 649*:

Items from Late Medieval Contexts

Personal Equipment

- 88 Pin. Copper alloy. Head of two conjoined hemispheres infilled with a probably lead-based solder; wire shank pointed at end. Length 39mm, head diameter 5.5mm. *Tr 23: 716*: Medieval

Items associated with buildings

- 89 Wall hook. Iron. Hook with arched pointed tang. Length 75mm. *Tr 17: 432*: Medieval

Tools

- 90 Shears? Iron. Part of loop handle. Length 70mm *Tr 23: 715*: Medieval

Fasteners and Fittings

- 91 Ferrule. Copper alloy. Rectangular strip wrapped into cylinder. Edges broken. Length 12mm, section 10mm. *Tr 21: 562*: Medieval
- 92 Mount. Copper alloy. Rectangular strip with broken ends; square-headed rivet through central part. Length 33mm, width 9mm, thickness 1mm. *Tr 21: 578*: Medieval

Miscellaneous

- 93 Fragment. Copper alloy. *Tr 17: 408*: Medieval
- 94 Sheet. Iron. Fragment. Length 40mm. *Tr 7: 71*: Medieval
- 95 Fragment. Iron. *Tr 17: 408*: Medieval
- 96 Strip. Copper alloy. Rectangular with broken ends; bent. Length c 100mm. Section 8 x 1m. *Tr 21: 562*: Medieval
- 97 Fragment. Copper alloy. *Tr 21: 633*: Late Medieval.
- 98 Fragment. Iron. *Tr 21: 633*: Late Medieval.
- 99 Sheet. Copper alloy. Folded, also fragment. *Tr 23: 715*: Medieval
- 100 Fragment. Copper alloy. *Tr 23: 963*: Medieval

Coins By P. Guest

Seven coins were recovered during the excavations, including six Roman coins and a medieval farthing.

The earliest coins are two *sestertii* struck for Trajan (coins 3 & 4), followed by a *sestertius* of Hadrian (coin 6). These bronze coins would not be out of place in a military context, although all three were very worn and had clearly circulated for some time before being lost.

The only 3rd-century coin in the assemblage was a single radiate of Claudius II (coin 7). Radiates and their copies are very common on Romano-British sites and it is unusual for an excavation to produce more 2nd-century denominations than these later 3rd-century issues.

The recovery of two Constantinian bronze coins suggests that this part of Doncaster was occupied into the middle of the 4th century at least (coins 2 and 5). Both of these coins were struck between AD 330 and 335, although given the paucity of coins from the High Street it is not possible to state with any certainty when this part of the Roman settlement went out of use or was abandoned.

The single medieval coin is a cut short cross farthing (coin 1) indicating that activity of some kind was taking place on or near the High Street in the 12th or 13th centuries.

Catalogue

- 1 Cut farthing. 1180-1247. Obv: illegible. Rev: short cross. Cut quarter. *Tr: 6; 021; SF01*
- 2 AE3. 330-35. Obv: Constantine II. Rev: GLORIA EXERCITUS (1 std). Mint mark: //TRP●. Mint: Trier. (ref. HK:56). *Tr: B; 536; SF22*
- 3 Sestertius. 103-117. Obv: TRAJAN. Rev: [SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI - SC] Trajan on horseback l. Mint: Rome. (ref. RIC II: 546var.). Wt 22.1g. Weight & laureate bust indicate a sestertius. *Tr: F; 565; SF23*
- 4 Sestertius. 103-117. Obv: TRAJAN. Rev: illegible - fig. stdg front, r. arm raised, l. arm leaning on ? Mint: Rome. Wt 19.3g. Very worn. *Tr: 21; 673; SF29*

- 5 AE3. 330-35. Obv: VRBS ROMA. Rev: wolf & twins. Mint mark: //●(in cres)PLG. Mint: Lyon. (ref. HK:200). *Tr. 15; 769; SF35*
- 6 Sestertius. 117-138. Obv: HADRIAN? Rev: illegible. Mint: Rome. Wt 21.8g. Very worn. *Tr. G; 831; SF36*
- 7 Radiate. 268-70. Obv: CLAUDIUS II. Rev: illegible. Very worn - uncertain if Claudius deified. *Tr. 25; 901; SF44*

Vessel Glass by H.E.M. Cool

In total 28 fragments of Roman vessel glass were recovered as well as one melted lump probably from a glass vessel. All but one were blue/green indicating an assemblage of broad 1st to 3rd century date. Where the items could be more closely dated they would have been in use during the 1st to 2nd centuries. Tablewares are represented by two blue/green tubular-rimmed bowls (nos. 2 and 3) and a body fragment from a colourless wheel-cut vessel (no. 1). The tubular-rimmed bowls (Price and Cottam 1998, 78) are a common mid 1st to mid 2nd century form. The colourless wheel-cut fragment cannot be closely identified but most probably belongs to the range of wheel-cut beakers in use from the late 1st to the mid 2nd century (*ibid* 88, 91).

The bulk of the assemblage consists of containers. No. 4 comes from a jar with fire-rounded rim. These were most numerous during the 1st to mid 2nd centuries (Cool and Price 1998, 113). There were also 10 fragments from blue/green prismatic bottles (nos. 18-26) in use during the later 1st to early 3rd century bottles.

This is a very small assemblage and it is open to question whether any conclusions about the nature of the occupation can be drawn from it, other than date. It is, however, of some interest given the military equipment present amongst the small finds, that the main vessel types represented are bowls and bottles. These are precisely the sort of vessels that were most favoured on military sites in the later 1st to mid 2nd centuries (Cool and Baxter 1999, 83)

Catalogue

- 1 Body fragment. Slightly green-tinged colourless. Straight side; 2 wheel-cut grooves. Dimensions 51 x 35mm, WT 1.5mm. *3182: F: 565: Roman*
- 2 Tubular-rimmed bowl, rim fragment. Blue/Green. Rim bent out and down, side sloping in slightly. RD 100, WT 1.5mm, PH 14mm. *3180: 16: 467: Roman*
- 3 Tubular-rimmed bowl, rim fragment. Blue/green. Rim bent out and down, side sloping in slightly. RD 100, WT 2mm, PH 14mm. EVE 0.4. *3256: A: 123: Roman Phase 3.*
- 4 Jar: rim fragment. Blue/green. Outbent rim, edge fire rounded. RD c. 130mm, WT 1.5mm, *PH 5. 3263: 15: 0.*

- 5 Body fragment. Blue/green. 3264: 5: 14: Roman Phase 2.
- 6 Body fragment. Blue/green. 3265: 11: 74: Roman.
- 7 Body fragment. Blue/green. 3175: 13: 234: Roman.
- 8 Body fragment. Blue/green. 3177: 14: 348: Roman Phase 2
- 9 Body fragment. Blue/green. 3271: 20: 669: Roman.
- 10 Body fragment. Blue/green. 3282: 25: 1045: Roman Phase 1.
- 11 Body fragment. Blue/green. 3275: 25: 901: Roman Phase 3
- 12 Body fragment. Blue/green. 3280: 25: 95: Roman.
- 13 Body fragment. Blue/green. 3281: 25: 1037: Roman.
- 14 Body fragment. Blue/green. 3184: B: 712: Roman.
- 15 Body fragment. Blue/green. 3185: B: 725: Roman
- 16 Body fragment. Blue/green. 3182: F: 565: Roman.
- 17 Body fragment. Blue/green. 3186: G: 846: Roman Phase 2-3.
- 18 Bottle, rim fragment. Blue/green. Rim bent out, up, in and flattened; cylindrical neck. RD 50mm. EVE 0.14. 3181: B: 494: Phase 5.
- 19 Bottle. Blue/green. Shoulder fragment broken at edge of neck. 3179: 16: 467: Roman Phase 2
- 20 Prismatic bottle. Blue/green. Base of neck, shoulder curving over to flat side; scar from missing handle. EVE 0.28. 3270: 13: 428: Roman
- 21 Square bottle. Blue/green. Lower body fragment. 3168: 10: 120: Late Medieval
- 22 Prismatic bottle. Blue/green. Body fragment. 3271: 2: 669: Roman.
- 23 Prismatic bottle. Blue/green. 2 body fragments. 3268: 22: 283: Roman.
- 24 Prismatic bottle. Blue/green. Body fragment. 3272: B: 671: Roman.
- 25 Prismatic bottle. Blue/green. Body fragment. 3182: F: 565: Roman.
- 26 Prismatic bottle. Blue/green. Body fragment. 3178: F: 438: unphased.
- 27 Melted lump. Blue/green. 3167: 10: 119: Roman Phase 2.
- 28 Blue/green. Granulated chips. 3276: 25: 933: Roman Phase 2.

Querns By D. Heslop

The site produced a small assemblage of querns and worn stones, comprising three fragments recognisably from disk rotary querns and one substantial beehive top-stone fragment. The group is typical of R-B sites in Yorkshire, in having a range of lithological types, the more carefully worked imported lava querns being copied in form and tooling in local materials, usually less well executed.

Catalogue

Mayen lava

74 Frag rotary quern

< 25% of disk quern, top or bottom. 166 x 221 mm and max thickness 40 mm. No trace of either central hole or handle sockets. Slightly concave grinding face, without dressing lines. Hammer dressed sloping outer edge and exterior face, with the sides slightly more regularly tooled than the flat face. Poss. Broken during use.

898 Frag rotary quern

<10 of substantial quern, upper or lower stone. Central hole missing but there is clear thickening on one side. There is a zoned tooling pattern of harped lines, the border of which radiates from the raised portion. Grinding face fragment is 152 mm x 141 mm. Max thickness 73. The harped tooling is well executed, in grooves 15 mm wide and at an interval of 16 mm – ie the whole surface is closely dressed. Apart from the grinding face, all of the other edges are fracture facets. *Trench 26; gully fill 1043*

Millstone Grit type**908** Frag disk quern

Large frag of disc quern representing about 50%, including half of the central aperture diam of 60 mm.. Max thickness is uniformly 90 cm. The flat grinding face has neither tooling nor evidence of excessive wear. The opposite face has been worked with a large hammer with round end, over 15 cm across. The stone has been broken all around the edge, to form another circular circumference with a substantially different centre than the eye. The tooling of the new edge is very crude.

951 2 joining frag poss. disk quern

Single peck-tooled face, 82 mm x 53 mm, max thickness 42. All other surfaces are fracture facets.

901 Frag rotary quern

Approx 35% of substantial disk quern, upper or lower stone, with almost a third of the circumference extant but no central hole or evidence of handle fixings. Diam over 52 cm. Profile as 75, max thickness 56 mm reducing to 42 mm at rim. Harp pattern, incised dressing, very crudely executed and widely and variably spaced at intervals between 210 mm and 380 mm. **Plate 22.** *Trench 26, layer 965*

18 Poss. rubbing stone

One flat surface which is smooth but show no clear signs of human use. Prob Millstone Grit pebble, as suggested by GG.

Coal Measures Sandstone**909** Upper beehive quern fragment

50% of tall upper beehive quern of bell-shaped form. Heavily damaged around lip and outer surface. Slight asymmetrical wear. No trace of handle(s). Diam approx. 290 mm, height 170 mm. “U”-shaped hopper, 115 mm wide and 95 mm deep, has fine, regular peck tooling, in contrast to outer surface which has been smoothed but shows much less regular working. The feed-pipe is wide at the hopper, 40 mm, reducing to 20 mm at the grinding face, and has two narrow grooves along

the length of the extant feed-pipe, possibly showing the use of a chisel to drill the aperture. Concave grinding face, polished smooth with use. Large facet missing, 95 mm long. **Plate 21**. *Trench B, pit 740, fill 739*

925 Frag worn stone, poss from saddle quern

Small frag, 116 mm x 92 mm, max thickness 42 mm , min 36. Not rotary quern, poss fragment of heavily worn saddle quern but more likely part of a rubbing stone

Geological report on stone finds by G. Gaunt

Introduction

This report summarises the lithology and lithostratigraphical source of about 150 stone finds from the excavations. The finds are summarised in four categories - constructional stones, roofing stones, quern stones and miscellaneous 'stones'. Each find referred to is identified by its catalogue number.

Constructional (in effect walling) stones

Most of the constructional stones consist of Lower Magnesian Limestone (LML), referred to in some recent publications as the Cadeby Formation, a white to pale yellow and pale grey, mainly or entirely dolomitic, limestone of Late Permian age. The following nine textural varieties are recognisable in the HSD finds:

- a) Oolitic.
- b) Relic oolitic; in which the individual oolitho are less distinct due to recrystallisation.
- c) Microcellular; fine grained with abundant closely spaced minute voids.
- d) 'Dolomite sand'; comprising equal-sized dolomite crystals with inter-crystalline voids (Litho E in original catalogue).
- e) Fine grained; with no distinctive features (Litho B in original catalogue).
- f) Fine grained; with scattered small, mainly flattish, voids, some being bivalve moulds (Litho A in original catalogue).
- g) Fine grained; with algal-mat laminae (Litho C in original catalogue).
- h) Predominantly calcitic (as distinct from dolomitic) limestone; may be bioclastic and/or contain sparse quartz grains.
- i) Reef facies; hard, fine grained, irregular bedded with pseudobrecciation.

The LML outcrop runs roughly NNW to SSE through Doncaster, and the textures listed above help to indicate, in a west-to-east direction, approximately where each stone find may have originated. Textures (f) and (h) occur only in the basal strata of the limestone sequence, so are found only near the western edge of the outcrop. Textures (g) and (i) occur only in the lower half of the sequence (the latter notably in

the Conisbrough area), so occur in the western part of the outcrop, as mainly, but not entirely, do textures (a) and (b). In contrast, textures (c) and (d) are more common in the upper part of the sequence (for example in and around Edlington Wood), and therefore in the more eastern part of the outcrop. Texture (e) occurs throughout the sequence. The range of textures present, therefore, suggests that the LML finds are derived from at least two different sources, one near the western outcrop edge and the other in a more easterly location.

Two other constructional stone finds have lithologies insufficiently distinct to determine whether they are LML or Upper Magnesian Limestone (UML), usage of the latter limestone normally being confined to roofing stone, as summarised below, and another constructional stone find is undoubtedly UML, but its bedding is too undulating and thick to have been usable for roofing purposes.

Roofing stones

Three distinct lithological types of roofing stones were found at HSD.

The majority, at least 11 finds, are Coal Measures sandstones of Elland Flags type (EFT), being fine grained, thin bedded (and easily split along the bedding) and typically with muscovite (i.e. 'white' mica) flakes concentrated on the bedding planes and laminae. The Elland Flags *sensu stricto* forms the largest outcrop of EFT sandstones, and has produced most of the roofing stone of this type from Roman times onwards. Its outcrop, however, lies along the western part of the Yorkshire-Derbyshire Coalfield (in the latter county being known as the Wingfield Flags) and it is normally well mica-laminated, so it is likely that only catalogue 921 is from the Elland Flags *sensu stricto*. The other EFT finds are probably from nearer, and only poorly micaceous, sources, the most likely being flaggy varieties of the Abdy, Oaks and Mexborough Rocks, all of which crop out between Doncaster and Barnsley.

Four roofing stones, including two re-used in a kiln flue (Catalogue 934 x 2), are made from Late Permian Upper Magnesian Limestone (UML), referred to in some recent publications as the Brotherton Formation. This limestone is white to pale grey, hard, normally entirely dolomitic, fine grained and thin bedded, and fairly easily split along the bedding. It was used widely as a roofing stone in medieval times on and east of its outcrop, notably on churches. Its outcrop runs parallel to, and a short distance east of, the LML outcrop through Doncaster, and the most likely source localities for the HSD finds (including those amongst the constructional stones) are Hexthorpe, parts of Balby and the Loversall area. Two of the finds, catalogue 945 and 958 (1 of 4) are apparently of Roman date, so it is possible that the two finds incorporated in the kiln flue were originally Roman roofing stones also.

One find (catalogue 942) of medium to dark grey well-cleaved slate (using slate in its correct metamorphic sense), with a small greyish green patch, is from the Silurian Wray Castle Formation (formerly Upper Coldwell Beds) in southern Cumbria. This type of roofing stone is known commercially as Burlington Slate. Unless this find is

from a high-status Restoration or Georgian building, meriting costly transport, it is unlikely to have been brought to Doncaster before the coming of the railways.

Quern (and related) stones

Three lithological types of quern and related stones were found at HSD. Two finds (catalogue 74 and 898), of undoubted quern usage on the evidence of their lithology alone, are of Mayen Lava, a medium grey, finely crystalline, abundantly vesicular, silica-undersaturated trachybasalt from the north-eastern part of the Eifel region of the German Rhineland. This lava was imported into England for quern use from Roman to medieval times.

One undoubted, and another probable, quern-stone find (catalogue 908 and 951 respectively), and another find which from its size was part of a millstone (catalogue 901) are made of medium to (mainly) coarse-grained, poorly sorted and poorly compacted, sandstone containing appreciable feldspar grains. This lithology is characteristic of the thick sandstones in the Late Carboniferous Millstone-Grit sequence in the Pennines. It is, however, present also in a few sandstones in the basal part of the succeeding Late Carboniferous Coal Measures sequence, notably in the Sheffield area where it was used for quern production, so for archaeological purposes this lithology is referred to as being of Millstone Grit type (MGT). Another find of MGT is recorded (catalogue 18), but its shape is indeterminate of origin; it may be from a quern or part of an erratic of MGT, scattered examples of which occur in the fluvio-glacial sand and gravel in the Doncaster area.

Two more finds, of undoubted and probable quern stones (catalogue 909 and 925 respectively) are attributable to sources in Coal Measures sandstones. The first (909) is fine to medium grained and could have come from many such sandstones. The second is medium grained, and possible local sources in the Upper Coal Measures west of Doncaster include the Brierley, Houghton Common (a.k.a. Wickersley) and Ravenfield Rocks. A ?rubbing stone (catalogue 954) has a lithology indeterminate between MGT and Coal Measures. The ?grindstone or saddle quern, catalogue 127, has not been examined lithologically.

Miscellaneous

Catalogue 890 (stone pulley). Sandstone, fine to (mainly) medium and (slightly) coarse grained, with sparse feldspar grains and sparse large muscovite flakes. Coal Measures. Possible sources not too far west of Doncaster include the Brierley, Houghton Common (a.k.a. Wickersley) and Ravenfield Rocks (as for ?quern stone, catalogue 925, above), but the most likely source on lithological evidence is the Woolley Edge Rock, which crops out farther west.

Catalogue 941 (x 2)

1 x 'Breccia' texture, consisting of angular to subangular fragments up to 7mm wide, mainly of quartz (including some with orange-brown colour) with some fine-grained

metaquartzite, calcite, ?feldspar and a few dark grey to black rocks (probably chert or finely crystalline igneous), in a pale brownish red calcitic 'siltstone' matrix containing several small voids. One surface planar cut and presumably polished, but if so the shine has gone. On the other surface some mortar containing scattered coarse sand and fine granules (i.e. 2-4mm wide) of quartz is adhering. This find is unlike any rock from Britain or Ireland known to the writer, and is almost certainly artificial flooring of terminal 19th century or earlier 20th century date.

1 x 'Sandstone' texture, consisting of fine to (less commonly) medium grains, mainly of quartz, in a calcitic matrix. Broken 'edges' mainly tufa coated. The grey surface is planar cut, the opposite surface has a black coating (not fire blackened) containing poorly sorted fine to coarse-grained quartz and other detrital grains. Almost certainly artificial.

Catalogue

Abbreviations

CM	- Coal Measures
EFT	- Elland Flags type (sandstone)
HR	- Heat reddened
Litho (a) to (i)	- see text on constructional stones textures
LML	- Lower Magnesian Limestone
MGT	- Millstone Grit type (sandstone)
Sst	- Sandstone
UML	- Upper Magnesian Limestone

Table. ** Catalogue of stone finds

Catalogue no.	Description
7	LML, litho (e), HR
9	LML, litho (c), HR
18	MGT (?quern or erratic)
53	LML, litho (e)
74	Mayen Lava (quern)
77	Sst, CM, (?erratic)
92	LML, litho (g)
127	Not seen (?saddle quern or grindstone)
156 (x 3)	LML, litho (b) to (c), HR
181 (x 2)	LML, litho (c), slightly HR
182 (x 3)	1 x LML, litho (c) 1 x LML, Litho (b) to (c), HR

Catalogue no.	Description
	1 x LML, litho (b), HR
183	Not seen (?counter)
184 (x3)	1 x LML, litho (c) 2 x LML, litho (b) to (c), HR
185	Sst, CM, (erratic) ?fire blackened
186	EFT, HT (roofing stone)
187	LML, litho (e), slightly HR
188 (x10)	5 x LML, litho (c), 4 x HR 5 x LML, litho (a), 1 x HR
189	LML, litho (b), HR
190	Not seen
890	Sst, CM, (stone pulley)
891	LML, litho (b)
892	LML, litho (b)
893	LML, litho (i)
894	LML, litho (b) to (c)
895	LML, litho (d)
896 (x 4)	x 1 LML, litho (e), HR (hearth stones) x 2 LML, litho (b), HR (hearth stones) x 1 Sst, CM, (erratic) HR (hearth stones)
897 (x 4)	x 2 LML or UML, 1 x HR x 1 EFT (roofing stone) x 1 Sst, CM, (erratic) HR
898 (x 4)	Mayen Lava (quern)
899	LML, litho (f)
900	LML, litho (b) to (c)
901	MGT (Millstone)
902 (x 2)	LML, litho (b) to (c)
903	LML, litho (d)
904 (x 3)	x 2 LML, litho (b) x 1, LML, litho (c)
905 (x 2)	LML, litho (e)
906	Not seen
907	LML, litho (c)
908	MGT (quern)
909	Sst, CM, slightly HR (quern)
910 (x 3)	x 1 LML, litho (b) to (c), HR x 1 LML, litho (b), HR x 1 Sst, LM, (erratic)
911 (x 5)	x 3 LML, litho (f), x 2 HR x 2 LML, litho (c)
912 (x 2)	x 1 MGT (erratic) x 1, Sst, CM, (erratic)
913 (x 2)	LML, litho (d)
914	LML, litho (f)

Catalogue no.	Description
915	LML, litho (b), HR
916 (x 2)	ET, x1 HR (roofing stones, one ? re-used as pot lit)
917 (x 2)	EFT (roofing stone)
918	EFT, HR (roofing stone)
919	LML, litho (d), ? glass glaze on one surface
920	LML, litho (b) to (c), HR
921	EFT, possibly Elland Flags <i>sensu stricto</i> (roofing stone)
922 (x 3)	EFT (roofing stone)
923	LML, litho (d), slightly HR, ?heat cracked
924	Sst, CM, severely HR & fire blackened (?erratic)
925	Sst, CM, (?quern)
926	LML, litho (h), slightly HR
927	LML, litho (c), HR
928	LML, litho (b), slightly HR
929	LML, litho (c), slightly HR
930 (x 2)	LML, litho (c), HR
931	Siltstone, dark brown, with thin black cryptocrystalline lenses (?ferruginous concretion from CM)
932	LML, litho (b) to (c), HR
933(x 2)	x 1 MGT, fire blackened x 1 LML or UML
934 (x 3)	x 2 UML (roofing stone, ?re-used in kiln flue) x 1 LML, litho (c)
935	LML, litho (c)
936	LML, litho (c)
937	Sst, ?CM, (?erratic)
938	LML, litho (h)
939	LML, litho (b) to (c), slightly HR
940	EFT (roofing stone)
941 (x 2)	Uncertain; see miscellaneous 'stones' text
942	'Burlington' slate (roofing stone)
943	LML, litho (b)
944	Not seen (?game counter)
945	UML (roofing stone)
946 (x 2)	x 1 LML, litho (b) x 1 LML, litho (b) to (c), slightly HR
947 (x 2)	LML, litho (a)
948 (x 2)	LML, litho (g)
949	LML, litho (a)
950	LML, litho (a)
951 (2)	MGT (?quern)
952 (x 3)	Not seen
953 (x 2)	x 1 LML, litho (d) x 1 LML, litho (e)
954	MGT or Sst, CM (?rubbing stone)

Catalogue no.	Description
955 (x 8)	Not seen
956 (x 3)	x 2 MGT (x 1 erratic, x 1 possibly erratic) x 1 Sst, ?ganister CM, (erratic)
957	LML, litho (b)
958 (x 4)	x 1 LML, litho (f) x 2 LML, litho (d) x 1 UML (roofing stone)
959 (x 2)	Not seen
963	LML, litho (c)

NB. all erratics (cobbles etc) from Doncaster ridge north-east.

Flint By J. Dodds

In total three lithic artefacts were recovered from the excavations. It is impossible to provide an accurate date range for these artefacts, given that all the artefacts are undiagnostic in form. The stratigraphic position from which all the artefacts were excavated, however, suggests a residual origin for the artefacts. The artefacts are summarized as follows:

Catalogue

- 1 A large nodule of semi-patinated light blue grey flint. The nodule illustrates some evidence of utilisation with flake removals at various places. The flake, however, is not a formal core; L. 54mm; w. 72.7mm; th. 57mm; *Tr F 454*
- 2 Distal fragment of a primary flint flake made on a dark grey black flint.; L. 42.2mm; w. 21mm; th. 9mm; *Tr B 361*
- 3 Whole flint flake made on a semi-translucent dark grey flint L. 11mm; w. 11mm; th. 3.3mm. *Tr 14 196*

Metal-working debris and associated finds By J. Cowgill

Introduction.

Thirty-five small trenches (measuring approximately 2 x 2.5m) were excavated behind Doncaster High Street, in the foot print of a new development. Archaeology was recovered dating from the 1st century AD through to the Post-Medieval period.

Recording Methodology.

The iron smithing and copper-alloy casting assemblages from the site have been washed, identified and recorded on *pro forma* recording sheets. Each individual piece of hand collected slag was visually examined and identified solely on morphological grounds, sometimes with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope. The soil in all the bags containing slag was checked with a magnet for hammerscale as were all the individual pieces of slag. The records were entered into a Microsoft Access database

and the entries consist of the following encoded fields: Site; Phase; Trench; Context; Finds number; Type; Quantity; Weight; Craft; Fuel; Condition; Comments. A note of probable fuel type has been recorded when fragments were incorporated within the slags or imprints identifiable. A number of retents associated with the copper-alloy casting were also examined and catalogued. (The complete catalogue forms Appendix 1.) A piece of mould was submitted to the Centre for Archaeology, Portsmouth, for analysis by energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence (EDXRF).

The Assemblages.

The material recorded here can be sub-divided into two groups: the iron smithing slags and the copper-alloy cauldron casting debris. These are discussed separately below.

Table 1. A summary of the finds recorded in the Catalogue (Appendix 1).

Type	Count	Weight
Iron-smithing debris		
Iron cinder	2	15g
Iron slag (miscellaneous)	59	451g
Hammerscale	*	*
Hearth bottom	129	16874g
Proto-hearth bottom	7	199g
Smithing slag lump	13	222g
Copper-alloy casting debris		
Copper-alloy slag	169	5095g
Mould	55	137g
Unsorted retent	0	2410g
Miscellaneous		
Clinker	1	19g
Coal	8	27g
Crucible	2	14g
Daub	3	24g
Fired clay	26	170g
Iron	15	434g
Slag	51	254g
Stone	3	354g
Tuyere	78	1208g
Vitrified clay	1	3g
Total	638	28,114g

* Not counted or weighed.

The only material that falls outside of these categories are the two crucible sherds and associated pieces of slag from the Roman Phase 2 (2nd century AD) charcoal and silt layer 976 in Trench 25. The crucible sherds are the standard for Roman examples and

they have evidently been used as both have vitrified external surfaces but there is no visual indication of what metal is being cast. The three very glassy pieces of slag (weight 27g) are too large for typical fuel ash slag but resemble that type in appearance.

Iron smithing.

All the iron slags from the site are a by-product of iron smithing - the forging, repair or re-cycling of iron objects. The majority of the iron slags are from Roman Phase 2 (2nd century AD) contexts and appear to be concentrated in pits and layers in Trenches 11,12,13 and 14 and the midden deposit in Trench 16. Most of the slag is in a fresh condition and is surprisingly glassy considering the fact that charcoal was the only fuel noted. Many pieces are a light-mid grey in colour and the plano-convex slag accumulations (commonly known as hearth bottoms) tend to be small to medium in size. Stone inclusions, some quite large, are present in many of the hearth bottoms. Tuyere remains are unusually common (there are 23 fragments from the midden alone) with some measuring up to 40mm thick. The only measurable air hole from this group is 20-25mm in diameter, a fairly standard size. There is a reasonably large group (23 pieces plus 18 tuyere fragments) from Pit 376 in Trench 12 that includes quite a large amount of hammerscale. One of the hearth bottoms has a large piece of iron attached to its base, that probably is a piece of stock iron. (This piece of slag has been extracted and bagged with the iron finds).

There is a second group from this Phase that is distinctly different. These are all from the dark brown layer 425 in Trench 13. The six complete hearth bottoms are all exceptionally large, probably multi-layered, with large flat backs covered with hearth lining or fired clay derived from tuyeres. Charcoal again was the only fuel used.

The amount of slag recovered from the Phase 2 deposits, combined with the generally consistent nature of it, suggests that there may well have been a smithy on the site sometime during the 2nd century. The low levels of hammerscale recorded may not necessarily be a problem, if the deposits containing the slag were not sampled.

Hammerscale is very difficult to see in the soil while the context is under excavation. The presence of the second group is more perplexing. The smith who produced these lost a lot of iron during the process (iron slags are mainly composed of fayalite [2FeO. SiO₂] which has a high iron content), unlike the other smith/s. It is possible that there was a second smithy near to, or on the site, in which a less skilled 'jobbing' smith worked. If an apprentice was being well trained they would not have been allowed to make such monstrous pieces of slag.

The small group recovered from medieval contexts are more mixed in form and size, although some pieces are clearly redeposited from the 2nd century smithy. There is a small group from the upper fill of Pit 577, Trench 21, that are dated to the early 14th - 15th century with coal as the chosen fuel. This deposit, however, only contains five pieces of smithing slag, although two are described as fresh. The only other group that warrants mentioning are the 23 pieces from the 19th century burnt charcoal deposit

681 in Trench 23. Again this slag is very fresh and clearly has not been abraded or 'trampled' upon because it is quite fragile - for slag, being fairly cindery as coal was once again the fuel. By this date slag and other forms of rubbish or hard core were transported some distance if required for levelling or infilling sites. This does not, however, rule out the possibility that short term, or intermittent, smithing did occur on the site at this date.

Cauldron Casting.

A large quantity of copper-alloy slag was recovered from the three fills of the partially excavated Pit 968 (basal fill 969, 962 and 963). There are a total of 632 pieces weighing over 28kg from these contexts and this excludes all the additional fragments not extracted from the three sample retents taken from the fills. Many of the slags have sandy reduced-fired furnace structure attached to them and frequent copper-alloy inclusions. The slags are otherwise a mid-grey colour and much is iridescent. A sample was sent to the Central Archaeology Service, Portsmouth, for analysis and the following comments are a result of discussions with David Dungworth (see also Dungworth and Nicholas 2004).

The copper-alloy is a leaded antimony bronze that contains quite a high percentage of arsenic (the principle elements detected by EDXRF were Copper, Tin, Antimony, Lead and Arsenic). The slag itself has many inclusions derived from the furnace clay lining. This is a typical alloy that was used commonly in refractory furnaces for casting large domestic vessels, such as cauldrons, posnets and skillets (Blaylock 1996, Butler and Green 2003 and Dungworth and Nicholas 2004). The exact way the vessels were cast is not known but in the domed furnaces, in the earlier periods, the charge was probably mixed with the fuel (in this case coal and charcoal). The molten metal would then have been tapped straight from the furnace into the mould, which would be sited in a pit alongside the furnace (see reconstruction in Blaylock 1996). The process should produce almost no slag or copper-alloy waste so it appears that something went very wrong to produce this assemblage. It is suggested that the bellows may have been over blown so that the whole process got too hot and the copper alloy started to oxidise and react with the furnace lining and fuel. This may have seriously damaged the furnace and it may have had to under go major repairs. This would account for the large amount of furnace lining that is attached to the slags and that in some instances has been penetrated by the copper-alloy metal.

There are a number of pieces of mould, but most are very fragmentary and none can be reconstructed. There are no obvious handle, foot or rim fragments. They all are made from a sandy clay with some added organic matter, which would make the mould sufficiently porous for the air to escape as the metal was poured in (Dungworth and Nicholas 2004). All the pieces are reduced fired and have a distinctive white inner surface from contact with the metal. Further pieces of mould may have been included in the catalogue of the Ceramic and other Building Materials (see Tibbles and Tibbles this volume).

Conclusions.

There is evidence that there was a Roman iron smithy of the site some time during the 2nd century, with perhaps slags from a second smithy also being deposited on site. The evidence for medieval and Post Medieval smithy is much more slight although assemblages of unabraded slags do occur in some cut features and layers.

This evidence suggests that at some point during the 15th-16th century a foundry existed on the site, although from the evidence of this one pit its duration can not be estimated. The only other sizeable related piece from the site is from Trench 23, context 715 and weighs 431g and may be an intrusive find in a 14th -15th century layer.

The Ceramic Building Material by J. and S.E. Tibbles

Introduction

A visual scan of the building material assemblage recorded a total of 389 fragments weighing 24735 grams. It should be noted that the diversity of size and colour within brick and tile caused during the manufacturing process must be taken into consideration when comparing examples within collected assemblages and local typologies. The varying sizes and colours can be attributed to the variation in the clays used, shrinkage during drying, firing within the kiln or clamp and the location of the brick/tile within the kiln. The dating of ceramic building material can be highly contentious due to its re-usable nature.

Bricks and tiles alone cannot provide a firm date because of their re-usable nature but it is possible to date types of brick and roof tile by their earliest occurrence within dated contexts. The identification of new brick or tile types would supplement the existing regional typology and there is potential for comparison with CBM assemblages from elsewhere in the region. The presence or absence of hip and ridge tile suggests a variety of roof forms.

The assemblage was examined using a x15 magnification lens were applicable to aid dating, though fabric analysis was not undertaken as was considered beyond the scope of this assessment. Information regarding the dimensions, shape and fabric (were applicable) was recorded and catalogued accordingly and a Munsell colour code has been incorporated where appropriate. The presence of the original surfaces was also taken into consideration to aid identification

The Assemblage

Of the identifiable assemblage, 68% of the fragments were of Romano-British forms and/or fabrics. The remainder comprised of daub, mortar and ceramic building materials of Medieval to Modern date.

The Medieval/Post Medieval Assemblage

The majority of the assemblage comprised of medieval, post-medieval brick and roof tile.

Bricks

Of the nine fragments of brick within the assemblage, only one complete example from context 833 was present (dimensions 230mm x 115mm x 52mm) displaying characteristics of mid to late eighteenth century date. The remainder of the brick assemblage shows typical evidence of hand-made and machine-made brick manufacture. Modern bricks of late 19th -20th century date were recorded from within contexts 156, 338, 857 and 859.

Flat roof tile

Eleven fragments of flat roof tile were identified all displaying thickness only with no other diagnostic qualities. Fabrics were all homogenous red clay (7.5YR/6/6) with little or no inclusions with the exception of two fragments from contexts, 408 and 60, which displayed frequent quartzite within the fabric.

Pantile

Twelve fragments of pantile were examined, the majority of the assemblage from contexts 312 (T12) and context 222 (T22). Small assemblages were examined from trenches 5, 23 and A. Only one example from context 312 displayed diagnostic qualities apart from thickness. A rectangular nib 40mm x 16mm suggests an early 19th century date of manufacture.

From within context 718 (T23) a single fragment of pantile 12mm thick displayed a mottled green (5Y/4/3) glaze.

Ridge tiles

Only two fragments of ridge tile were identified within the assemblage of which none were complete. A fragment from context 650 (T21) displayed burning on the underside whilst displaying an olive green (5Y/4/3) glaze on the exterior. Examples of glazed decorated ridge tiles have been recorded from late 12th century deposits at Beverley (Tibbles 2001).

Floor tile

A single fragment of plain glazed medieval floor tile was recorded from context 967 weighing 93 gms. It displayed a thickness of 25mm with 60° bevelled edges and mortar stains and was manufactured in a red sandy fabric; the upper surface displayed a yellow glaze. Plain yellow glazed tiles have been recorded at Beverley within 15th century contexts (Armstrong 1991, 199).

Unidentifiable by Form

Sixty-one ceramic brick/tile fragments within the assemblage could not be identified by form. Five fragments may be of Romano-British fabrics the remainders were provisionally identified as being of medieval or post-medieval fabrics.

The Medieval/Post Medieval Assemblage Discussion

The diversity of brick/tile colour and size caused during manufacture must be allowed for when making comparisons with typologies. The brick assemblage shows typical evidence of hand-made and machine-made brick manufacture utilising alluvial clays.

Bricks within the assemblage, with one possible exception from context 751, were all from post-medieval and modern contexts. The part bricks were classified adopting a best-fit policy based on surviving dimensions, fabrics and general characteristics.

None of the assemblage appeared to represent demolition material in situ or building foundation and is probably the results of casual deposition and dumping.

The majority of the assemblage is of ceramic roofing tile. The range recorded showed three different roof tile types flat, ridge and pantile. Flat roof tiles are known to be in manufacture by the 13th century in the region and the small assemblage recovered are likely to be residual and of a casual deposition.

Although Pantiles were imported into Britain by the 16th century there is no evidence for their manufacture in this country before 1700 (Neave 1991). Pantile roof covering within the eastern counties of Britain during the 18th and 19th centuries became popular and is difficult to differentiate between the imported Dutch tiles (Dakpannen) and English pantiles manufactured locally. Although blue glazed pantiles are not uncommon, particularly on buildings on the east coast of England (Lucas 1998; Clifton Taylor 1987), roofs tiled with green glazed pantiles are more infrequent. However, examples are known from post-16th century deposits at Hull and York (Tibbles 2004.)

The Daub/baked clay

Two hundred and eleven fragments of baked clay/daub were recovered from 57 contexts with a combined weight of 6215grms. The majority of the fragments displayed either convex/concave and/or flat surfaces burnt red or blackened suggesting they are the residual elements of a roof or base associated with kilns/furnaces or ovens. Several fragments from Trenches 8 and 21 displayed elements of superstructure construction in the form of rod and sail impressions (Price 2000,170), finger striations and finger impressions.

Fragments from Trench 11 context 73 displayed mortar/plaster stains and context 74 large non-ferrous adhesions. Two fragments from context 962 (T26) displays copper splashes suggesting copper smelting.

Miscellaneous Material

Eight fragments of lime mortar were recovered from contexts 359 (T12), 1014 (T25), 917 (T25) and 1008 (T26) all reacting positively to Hydrochloric acid. A further four fragments of non-lime based mortar were recovered from contexts 003 (T4) and 46 (T9) testing negative to hydrochloric acid.

Finds of Intrinsic interest

Ceramic disc

Context 220 1 Fragment wgt 30g

Single fragment of medieval flat roof tile chipped to form a disc 32-35mm in diameter by 15mm thick.

The disc is smaller and better formed than the majority of tile discs from the Humberside region (Tibbles forthcoming) and displays between 10-12 facets. The 'lower' surface displays smoothness caused by the constant movement of the disc. The opposite surface still displays a slightly rougher surface originating from manufacture although still relatively smooth. Fabric is a hard red (10R/5/6) fabric with no visible inclusions.

Although discs have been recorded within pre-medieval contexts (Clarke 1990, 120) medieval discs generally first appear in 13th assemblages in Yorkshire (Armstrong 1987, 45, Watkin 1987,190) and continue through to the post-medieval period where they are likely to be of a residual nature. Objects of a similar nature have been recorded further afield at Bishop Wilton (Tibbles 1993) and Grimsby (Tibbles 1994 22). The discs do not appear to be a regional or local phenomena as similar objects have been recorded at Flaxengate, Lincoln (Mann 1982.14) and Ludgersall Castle, Wiltshire (Saunders 2001, 172).

Tile discs have been recorded manufactured from *imbrices* and *box-flue tile* (Clarke 1990, 120) both of a similar thickness to medieval roof tile. Flat roof tile and ridge tile were generally the accepted raw material possibly because of its standard thickness of between 12mm -20mm and could be easily chipped to the desired diameter. Occasionally an alternate raw material was utilised such as stone (Watkin. 1993, 146). Discs shaped from potsherds also appear with assemblages but are generally much smaller in diameter (Moorhouse *et al*, 1992 161).

Their exact use is still arguable but it is likely that such discs are play counters for the game of *Tabula or Tables*.

Ceramic object

Context 532 2 Fragments wgt 114g

Ceramic hand-made object manufactured in a hard reddish yellow (5YR/6/8) fabric with no visible inclusions. Overall length 100mm, maximum thickness 25mm.

Menisci shaped with two rounded and flattened ends each displaying a narrow groove, (possibly for cord or twine?). Tapering 35mm diameter central curve. Usage unknown.

Catalogue of Medieval/Post-Medieval Material

Floor tile

Trench 26

Context 967 1 fragment 93g

Fragment of medieval floor tile. 25mm thick. 60° bevelled edges. Displays Yellow (10YR/7/8) glaze on one surface. Mortar stains.

Medieval/post-medieval brick

Trench 4

Context 156 1 fragment 30g

Non-diagnostic fragment of modern brick.

Trench 13

Context 234 1 fragment 5g

Fragment of non-diagnostic Post-medieval brick fragment.

Trench 14

Context 'Machining' 2 fragments 37g

Fragment of non-diagnostic late medieval brick fragment.

Fragment of non-diagnostic modern brick fragment.

Trench 15

Context 751 1 fragment 450g

Fragment of medieval brick fragment 45mm thick.

Trench 20

Context Well infill 1 fragment 160g

Fragment of 19th-20th century brick. Thickness 76mm.

Trench 22

Context 338 1 fragment 575g

Fragment of 19th-20th century brick. Thickness 76mm

Trench 25

Context 833 1 brick 2550g

Complete late medieval/post medieval brick. 230mm x 115mm x 52mm. Lime mortar adhesions.

Mid to late 18th century.

Trench B

Context 715 1 fragment 7g

Fragment of non-diagnostic brick fragment. Mortar adhesions. Claw chisel mark.

Roof tile (Post-Roman)

Trench 5

Context US 1 fragment 87g

One fragment of pantile 15mm thick. Moulding sand.

Late 19th century

Trench 7

Context 60 1 fragment 39g

One fragment of flat roof tile 15mm thick. Moulding sand. Frequent quartzite in fabric

Medieval

Context 72 2 fragments 90g

Two fragments of flat roof tile 15mm thick. Moulding sand. Moulding lip.

Medieval

Trench 11

Context 128 1 fragment 70g

Fragment of medieval flat roof tile. 15mm thick. Moulding sand.

Medieval

Trench 12

Context 312 4 fragments 4873g

Four fragments of pantile. 16mm thick. Moulding sand. One fragment displays rectangular nib 40mm x 16mm.

Early- late 19th century.

Context 408 3 fragments 150g

Two fragments of flat roof tile 15mm thick. Moulding sand.

One fragment of ridge tile 16mm thick.

Medieval

Trench 21**Context 650 2 fragments 130g**

One fragment of flat roof tile 16mm thick. Moulding sand.

One fragment of glazed ridge tile 18mm thick. Olive green (5Y/4/3) glaze. Burnt on the underside

Medieval

Trench 22**Context 222 4 fragments 574g**

Four fragments of pantile. 15mm thick. Moulding sand. One fragment displays residual mortar.

Late 19th century.

Trench 23**Context 681 1 fragment 100g**

One fragment of flat roof tile 15mm thick. Moulding sand. Moulding lip

Medieval

Context 724 1 fragment 19g

One fragment of flat roof tile 14mm thick. Moulding sand.

Medieval

Context 715 1 fragment 20g

One fragment of flat roof tile 14mm thick. Moulding sand.

Medieval

Context 718 1 fragment 50g

One fragment of glazed pantile 12mm thick. Moulding sand. Mottled green glaze (5Y/4/3)

19th century

Trench A**Context US 1 fragment 242g**

One fragment of pantile 15mm thick. Moulding sand.

Late 19th century

Context 171 1 fragment 87g

One fragment of pantile 13mm thick. Moulding sand.

Mid -Late 19th century

Trench B

Context 60 **1 fragment** **23g**

One fragment of flat roof tile 15mm thick. Moulding sand.

Late medieval

Miscellaneous material***Trench 4***

Context 003 **1 fragment** **130g**

One fragment of non-lime mortar.

Trench 9

Context 46 **3 fragments** **15g**

Three fragments of non-lime mortar.

Trench 12

Context 359 **1 fragment** **30g**

One fragment of lime mortar.

Trench 21

Context 678 **1 fragment** **49g**

One fragment of lava quern.

Context 704 **1 fragment** **76g**

One fragment of un-fired dried clay.

Trench 23

Context 718 **1 sherd** **10g**

One sherd of pot.

Trench 25

Context 917 **1 fragment** **2g**

One fragment of lime mortar.

Context 1014 **2 fragments** **870g**

Two fragments of lime mortar.

Trench 26

Context 1008 **4 fragments** **161g**

Four fragments of lime mortar.

Non-identifiable material

Trench 4

Context 156 1 fragment 2g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material.

Trench 5

Context 12 1 fragment 6g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material.

Trench 8

Context 25 1 fragment 10g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Context 28 6 fragments 40g

Two fragments non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Four fragments of sandy concretions. Non-reactive to Hydrochloric Acid.

Trench 10

Context 114 1 fragment 25g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Context 118 1 fragment 5g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Context 135 1 fragment 20g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Context 289 3 fragments 46g

Three fragments concreted sand? Non-reactive to Hydrochloric acid.

Trench 11

Context 126 1 fragment 28g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Trench 12

Context 316 1 fragment 31g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material. Heavily burnt.

Context 379 1 fragment 6g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Context 408 1 fragment 20g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Trench 14

Context 201 2 fragments 15g

Two fragments non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Context 310 3 fragments 10g

Three fragments non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Context 404 1 fragment 5g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Trench 15

Context 767 2 fragments 11g

Two fragments non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Trench 20

Context 70 2 fragments 14g

Two fragments non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Context 266 5 fragments 23g

Five fragments non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Trench 21

Context 568 1 fragment 25g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Context 650 1 fragment 20g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material.

Trench 25

Context 917 2 fragments 6g

Two fragments non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Context 930 1 fragment 17g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material.

Context 932 1 fragment 3g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Context 907/933 1 fragment 3g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Context 1032 1 fragment 7g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Trench 26

Context 969 4 fragments 14g

Four fragments non-diagnostic ceramic building material. Possibly baked clay?

Context 1008 1 fragment 10g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Trench A

Context 145 1 fragment 6g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Context 194 1 fragment 40g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material. Possibly RB

Trench B

Context US 1 fragment 10g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Context 502 3 fragments 11g

Three fragments non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Context 702 1 fragment 12g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material. Possibly RB

Trench C

Context 93 1 fragment 11g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material.

Trench E

Context 96 2 fragments 4g

Two fragments non-diagnostic ceramic building material

Trench G

Context 846 1 fragment 1g

One fragment non-diagnostic ceramic building material.

Context 1006 4 fragments 33g

Four fragments non-diagnostic ceramic building material. Possibly RB

Daub and Baked clay***Trench 5***

Context 007 4 fragments 41g

Four fragments of daub/baked clay.

Context 11 **2 fragments** **15g**

Two fragments of daub/baked clay. One fragment dome fabric with burning.

Trench 8

Context 25/26 **1 fragment** **6g**

One fragment of daub/baked clay.

Context 26a **4 fragments** **48g**

Four fragments of daub/baked clay.

Context 31 **6 fragments** **67g**

Six fragments of daub/baked clay. Dome fabric. Finger striations.

Context 32 **1 fragment** **23g**

One fragment of daub/baked clay. White concretion. Non-reactive to Hydrochloric Acid.

Context ? **1 fragment** **1g**

One fragment of daub/baked clay. Post-breakage burning.

Trench 9

Context 43 **2 fragments** **40g**

Two fragments of daub/baked clay.

Context 43/46 **2 fragments** **5g**

Two fragments of daub/baked clay.

Context 46 **22 fragments** **148g**

Twenty-two fragments of daub/baked clay. One fragment displays straight edge and convex edge

Context 53 **2 fragments** **6g**

Two fragments of daub/baked clay.

Trench 10

Context 118 **2 fragments** **14g**

Two fragments of daub/baked clay.

Context 120 **5 fragments** **41g**

Two fragments of daub/baked clay.

Context 147 **2 fragments** **13g**

Two fragments of daub/baked clay.

Context 229 **1 fragment** **378g**

One fragment of daub/baked clay. Dome fragment. Finger striations. Concave surface displays burning.

Context 294 **1 fragment** **169g**

One fragment of daub/baked clay. Dome fragment. Convex surface displays reddish burning.

Trench 11

Context 73 **2 fragments** **66g**

Two fragments of daub/baked clay dome fragments. Mortar/plaster stains.

Context 74 **1 fragment** **41g**

Fragment of daub/baked clay including dome fragment. Non -ferrous adhesions.

Context 79 **2 fragments** **43g**

Two fragments of daub/baked clay dome fragments. Surfaces display reddish burning.

Context 126 **2 fragments** **28g**

Two fragments of daub/baked clay including one dome fragment.

Context 127 **4 fragments** **62g**

Four fragments of daub/baked clay including two dome fragments.

Context 129 **2 fragments** **217g**

Two fragments of daub/baked clay. Dome fragment. Convex surface displays reddish burning.

Trench 12

Context 317 **1 fragment** **20g**

Fragment of daub/baked clay.

Context 318 **3 fragments** **106g**

Three fragments of daub/baked clay.

Context 359 **5 fragments** **155g**

Five fragments of daub/baked clay.

Trench 13

Context 234 **2 fragments** **15g**

Two fragments of daub/baked clay.

Trench 14

Context 209 4 fragments 42g

Four fragments of daub/baked clay. One fragment displays a flat surface.

Context 266 1 fragment 59g

One fragment of daub/baked clay. Dome fragment. Finger striations on outer surface. Inner surface displays burning.

Context 310 1 fragment 9g

One fragment of daub/baked clay? .

Context 348 3 fragments 15g

Three fragments of daub/baked clay

Context 404 3 fragments 45g

Three fragments of daub/baked clay.

Context 461 1 fragment 37g

One fragment of daub/baked clay.

Trench 16

Context 535 2 fragments 6g

Two fragments of daub/baked clay.

Context 541 1 fragment 11g

One fragment of daub/baked clay? .

Trench 20

Context 67 1 fragment 11g

One fragment of daub/baked clay? .

Trench 21

Context 669 7 fragments 85g

Six fragments of daub/baked clay.

Context 673 1 fragment 10g

Single fragment of daub/baked clay.

Context 697 8 fragments 43g

Eight fragments of daub/baked clay.

Context 698 1 fragment 68g

Single fragment of daub/baked clay. Flat surfaces.

Context 699 2 fragments 93g

Two fragments of daub/baked clay. Dome fragments 16mm thick. Finger impressions.

Context 700 **2 fragments** **98g**

Two fragments of daub/baked clay. Flat 18mm thick.

Context 704 **7 fragments** **283g**

Seven fragments of daub/baked clay. Dome fabric. Possible rod and sail impression. Thumb imprint and smoothing line.

Context 709 **2 fragments** **20g**

Two joining fragments of daub. Maximum thickness 20mm. Slight wattle impression on one surface.

Context 711 **2 fragments** **97g**

Two fragments of daub/baked clay.

Trench 23

Context 690 **1 fragment** **2g**

Fragment of daub/baked clay. Finger impressions

Trench 25

Context 177 **2 fragments** **45g**

Two fragments of daub/baked clay.

Context 907/933 **1 fragment** **2g**

One fragment of daub/fired clay.

Context 976 **12 fragments** **492g**

Twelve fragments of daub/baked clay. Dome fabric

Context 995 **1 fragment** **1g**

Fragment of daub/baked clay.

Trench 26

Context 962 **49 fragments** **2523g**

Forty-nine fragments of daub/baked clay. Dome fragments. One fragment displays Cu. splashes.

Trench A

Context 103 **3 fragments** **30g**

Three fragments of daub/baked clay. Two joining fragments of dome fabric.

Context 122 **1 fragment** **13g**

Fragment of daub/baked clay.

Context 123 **1 fragment** **7g**

One fragment of daub/baked clay.

Context 177 **1 fragment** **5g**

One fragment of daub/baked clay.

Trench B

Context 629 **1 fragment** **5g**

Fragment of fired. clay.

Context 745 **1 fragment** **29g**

Fragment of daub/baked clay. Flat and concave surfaces. Finger striations.

Context 748 **2 fragments** **27g**

Two fragments of daub/baked clay. One fragment dome fabric with sail impression.

Trench C

Context 93 **1 fragment** **63g**

Fragment of daub/baked clay. 22mm thick. Flat and concave surfaces.

Trench F

Context 564 **1 fragment** **25g**

Fragment of daub/baked clay.

Trench G

Context 1016 **3 fragments** **29g**

Three fragments of daub/baked clay.

Romano-British Ceramic Building Material

An assemblage of seventy-five fragments of brick and tile was recovered from forty-six contexts, with a total weight of 13.067 kg and a fabric colour range of Weak Red (10R/5/4) to Reddish Yellow (7.5YR/6/6). The majority displayed moulding sand and/or moulding/finger impressions from their method of manufacture. Forms identified included *tegulae*, *imbrices*, bricks and *box-flue* tiles. Four fragments (weight 45g) from (234) and (153) were unidentifiable by form and are not discussed within this report.

Tegulae

Thirty-nine fragments were identified, thirteen bearing means of suspensions in the form of flanges and/or cut-aways. Their thickness ranged from 20mm to 32mm with a fabric colour range of Red (2.5YR/5/6) to Light Brown (7.5YR/6/4).

Two different flange types; Type 2 and 4 two sub-variants, Type 2a and 6a were identified, most with rounded and square profiles seen elsewhere within Doncaster and the East Yorkshire region (Tibbles and Tibbles 2004; Tibbles and Tibbles 2003; Tibbles S.E. *forthcoming*). The predominant flange type was Type 2 although 16% of the flanged fragments could not be categorised due to damage in antiquity. The flanges varied in width and height from 23mm to 38mm and 40mm to 65mm respectively and were finished by finger smoothing and/of knife trimming.

Knife trimmed lower cut-aways were noted on three *tegulae*. One type was identified from context (620), Type 5 (Brodrigg 1987, Fig. 7), length: 70mm. The remaining two fragments bore remnants only. A possible partial signature was noted on one *tegulae* from context (760), made up of two finger strokes.

Within the *tegulae* assemblage, examples with one smooth surface were noted. Although this may be attributed to manufacture, the smooth surface was indicative of material used within a floor, footworn. The re-use of *tegulae* in this manner was noted at Beauport Park, Acton Scott (Brodrigg 1987, 54) and within a floor of a furnace flue at Frocester (Price 2000, 141).

Imbrices and Ridge

Five diagnostic fragments of *imbrex* and two possible ridge were identified, combined weight 280g. The thickness ranged from 15mm to 18mm and 18mm to 28mm respectively.

It is here that a cautionary note is made regarding a fragment of ridge from (359). The fragment bore a very smooth internal surface, of similar ilk to amphorae. However, the overall form was indicative of tile and as such, was tentatively categorised as possible ridge.

Bricks

Of the twelve brick fragments, three forms were identified – *bessales* (4), *pedales* (5) and ?*Tegulae Bipedales* (2). One fragment from (338) was unidentifiable by type. No complete examples were present. The thickness of the *bessales* and *pedales* ranged from 32mm to 35mm and 48mm to 55mm. Both ?*tegulae bipedales* (1005) and (1027) were of 75mm and displayed smooth upper surfaces, possibly footworn.

One *bessalis* from (363) displayed a signature at one edge; three concentric finger grooves a single sweep, in a semi-circular formation. Although Brodrigg suggests that this type of signature is the most common in Britain (1987, 101) it is only one of two signatures within the assemblage. Signatures of similar ilk were noted at Castleford (Betts 1998, Fig 100) Dalton Parlours (Betts 1990, Fig 111) and at Catton (Tibbles S.E. *forthcoming*).

The opposing bed surface of the *bessalis* displayed a series of scored lines in a lattice pattern. The 'V' section of the lines suggests that possibly a single tine or a sharpened stick was used. Similar lattice scoring was also noted on the underside of a *pedalis*

from (620). The lattice scoring on both fragments were most likely to act as a keying element (Brodrribb 1987, 114; Betts 1998, 228).

Box-Flue Tile

A small quantity of twelve fragments *box-flue* tile were recorded. The thickness of the tiles ranged from 15mm to 20mm. Three fragments from (31) (154) and (601) were tentatively identified as *box-flue* tiles. Seven tiles were diagnostic and displayed combing/scoring and lateral vents. Two knife-trimmed lateral vents were noted but only one dimension was complete, 50mm in length.

Three tiles from (Unstratified) (901) and (1008) displayed combed faces; two with a single diagonal stroke and one (U/S) with an 'S' shaped stroke and remnants of one fine groove adjacent. One fragment (901) with a single diagonal stroke displays top/bottom edge. Although each comb had 5 tines of triangular section, the variation of the groove sections; fine and broader/flatter, suggest that at least two different combs were used. Another fragment (901) had a single scored lattice pattern. As with the lattice patterns on the bricks, a single tine or sharpened stick may have been used. This form of keying infers that the fragment may be an example of a half-box or vertically-mounted wall tile (Brodrribb 1987, 114; Betts 1998, 228). However, *box-flue* tiles with incised lattice decoration were noted at Catterick (Isserlin 2002, Fig 226; Bell and Evans 2002, fig 227).

Discussion

The majority of the material (15%) was from Trench 8 possibly indicating a higher concentration of material within that area.

There is very little evidence of abraded surfaces that infers the material was subject to minimal disturbance by later activity. The presence of joining fragments suggests that the material may have comprised larger pieces/near complete at the time of deposition. The presence of post-breakage burning and heat discoloration implies possible high temperature activity either during re-use or at original source (demolition?). Indicators of possible re-use evident in form of the footworn surfaces of some *tegulae* examples.

Overall, an assemblage of the various types of building material used within aspects of construction. It gives some indication of the materials used within the buildings of the *vicus* that includes at least one building with a hypocaust system. Fragments of combed box flue tile recovered displayed 5 tined combing where-as fragments recovered from the Castleford *vicus* displayed combing of 6, 8 and 10 tines. Although trade would have existed in building materials between Castleford and Doncaster the variant of number of tines and patterns on the box-flue tile suggests that the material may have originated from different sources.

In comparison to the ceramic building material recovered from the *vicus* at Castleford, although a much larger assemblage, the majority of the tile from both assemblages

was mostly fragmented. At Castleford the majority of the assemblage was recovered from the fort and bathhouse with a relatively small amount from the vicus. It was inferred that the presence of the tile from the vicus could be attributed to either 'left-overs' from the bath house construction or the re-use of material discarded through the bathhouse rebuild (Betts 1998). Although there was no evidence to suggest such an arrangement existed at Doncaster it cannot be discounted.

Although no legionary stamped tiles were recorded within the Doncaster assemblage it is possible that the part of the assemblage may have been manufactured at York by the military and transported to the garrison at Doncaster (Betts 1998, 232) and subsequently found its way to the vicus. The recorded signature on the bessalis, although common (three concentric finger grooves a single sweep, in a semi-circular formation) signatures of similar ilk suggesting a possible trade link have been also recorded at Castleford (Betts 1998, Fig 100), Dalton Parlours (Betts 1990, Fig 111) and at Catton (Tibbles S.E. forthcoming).

At Catterick official contractors supplied flue-tile to *mansiones* in the civil zone, indicated by the roller stamp dies, where-as within the military zone inscription evidence showed that the military supplied the brick and tiles to the garrison (Isserlin 2002,503). No evidence of roller stamp dies nor inscriptions were recorded at Doncaster although a similar method of supply cannot be discounted.

Catalogue of Recommended Illustrated Material

Bessalis

Signature at one edge; three concentric finger grooves a single sweep, in a semi-circular formation. Scored lattice keying made with a single tine or stick on opposing bed surface.

Thickness: 32mm Weight: 400g

Trench 22 Context (363 <839>

Pedalis

Scored lattice keying made with a single tine or stick. Mortar adhesions.

Thickness: 50mm Weight: 480g

Trench 22 Context (363) <839>

Box-Flue Tile

Combed. 'S' shaped stroke with remnants of one tine groove adjacent. Five tines. Shell tempered fabric.

Thickness: 16mm Weight: 143g

Trench G Context (Unstratified) <807>

Box-Flue Tile

Combed. Single diagonal stroke. 5 tines. Knife-trimmed top/bottom edge.

Thickness: 18mm Weight: 300g

Trench 25 Context (901) <818>

Box-Flue Tile

'Scored' lattice keying made with a single tine or stick.

Thickness: 18mm Weight: 28g

Trench 25 Context (901) <28>

Catalogue: The Romano-British Material

Trench 4

Context 153 1 fragment 5g

Unidentifiable ceramic building material. RB fabric.

Context 154 1 fragment 14g

Box-Flue tile? Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 15mm

Trench 8

Context 25 4 fragments 20g

Three *imbrices*. Diagnostic. Thickness: 16mm

One *tegula*. Non-diagnostic

Context 25/26 1 fragment 287g

Tegula. Diagnostic. Flange Type 4. Height inc flange: 50mm. Thickness: 25mm

Context 28 5 fragments 280g

Box-flue tile. Two joining fragments. Post-breakage burning. Thickness: 17mm

One *tegulae*. Diagnostic. Flange indeterminable, broken in antiquity. Thickness: 22mm

Two fragments of *tegula*. Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 22mm

Context 31 1 fragment 8g

Box-flue tile? Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 15mm

Trench 9

Context 51? 1 fragment 360g

Tegula. Diagnostic. Flange Type 2. Height inc flange: 40mm. Thickness: 32mm

Trench 10

Context 135 2 fragment 67g

Tegula. Diagnostic. Joining fragments. Flange Type 2. Height inc flange: 45mm
Thickness: 25mm

Context 216 3 fragments 544g

Tegula. Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 26mm

Tegula. Diagnostic. Flange Type 6a. Height inc flange: 57mm. Thickness: 30mm

Trench 11

Context 127 1 fragment 43g

Tegula. Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 22mm

Context 167 1 fragment 190g

Tegula. Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 30mm

Trench 12

Context 318 1 fragment 130g

Bessalis. Non-diagnostic. Post-breakage burning. Thickness: 32mm

Context 354 1 fragment 76g

Tegula. Non-diagnostic. Smooth surface. Re-used within floor? Thickness: 30mm

Context 359 1 fragment 70g

Ridge? Non-diagnostic. Of similar ilk to amphorae. Thickness: 18mm

Trench 13

Context US 2 fragments 375g

Tegula. Diagnostic. Flange Type 2a. Heat discoloration on underside.

Thickness: 30mm

Tegula. Non-diagnostic. Remnants of finger groove for flange. Thickness: 25mm

Context 234 4 fragments 65g

One fragment of *tegula*. Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 30mm

Three fragments non-identifiable ceramic building material. RB fabric.

Context 480? 1 fragment 286g

Tegula. Diagnostic. Flange Type 2. Thickness: 43mm

Trench 15

Context 760 1 fragment 29g

Tegula. Diagnostic. Partial signature, 2 finger strokes. Thickness: 25mm

Trench 16**Context 467 1 fragment 150g***Tegula*. Diagnostic. Remnants of knife-trimmed lower cut-away. Post-breakage burning. Thickness: 24mm**Context 726 1 fragment 40g***Tegula*. Non-diagnostic. Knife-trimmed. Burning on the underside. Thickness: 28mm***Trench 20*****Context 70 1 fragment 97g***Imbrex*. Diagnostic. Thickness: 15mm***Trench 21*****Context 601 1 fragment 14g***Box-flue* tile? Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 15mm**Context 637 1 fragment 63g***Tegula*. Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 25mm**Context 669 1 fragment 137g***Imbrex*. Diagnostic. Thickness: 16mm**Context 673 1 fragment 30g***Box-flue* tile. Diagnostic. Remnants of a knife-trimmed lateral vent. Thickness: 18mm**Context 704 2 fragments 540g**One fragment of *Pedalis*. Non-diagnostic. Heat discoloration. Thickness: 60mmOne fragment of *Bessalis*. Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 35mm***Trench 22*****Context 257 1 fragment 36g***Tegula*. Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 24mm**Context 338 1 fragment 70g****Brick. Non-diagnostic. Not identifiable by type. Thickness: >33mm****Context 363 1 fragment 400g***Bessalis*. Diagnostic. Signature at one edge; three concentric finger grooves a single sweep, in a semi-circular formation. Scored lattice keying made with a single tine or stick on opposing bed surface. Thickness: 32mm thick***Trench 25*****Context 901 5 fragments 388g**

One fragment of *box-flue* tile. Diagnostic. Combed. One diagonal stroke, 5 tines.
Thickness: 18mm

One fragment of *box-flue* tile. Diagnostic. 'Scored' lattice keying made with a single tine or stick. Thickness: 18mm

Three fragments of *tegula*. Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 24mm

Context 932 1 fragment 20g

Tegula. Diagnostic. Flange type indeterminable, broken in antiquity.

Thickness: 26mm

Context 1005 1 fragment 3250g

Tegulae Bipedales. Non-diagnostic. Concretions. Thickness: 75mm

Trench 26

Context 1008 1 fragment 160g

Box-flue tile. Diagnostic. Combed. One diagonal stroke, 5 tines. Thickness: 20mm

Context 1027 1 fragment 1416g

Tegulae bipedales. Non-diagnostic. Heat discoloration on upper surface. Smooth surface, footworn? Thickness: 75mm

Context 1043 3 fragments 185g

One fragment ridge? Diagnostic. Thickness: 28mm

One fragment of *tegula*. Non-diagnostic. Smooth surface, possible re-used within floor. Thickness: 20mm

One fragment of *box-flue* tile. Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 20mm

Trench B

Context 604 1 fragment 22g

Tegula. Non-diagnostic. Heat discoloration. Thickness: 25mm

Context 620 4 fragments 1120g

One fragment *tegula*. Diagnostic. Flange Type 5. Height inc Flange: 55mm
Thickness: 25mm. Knife-trimmed lower cut-away type 5. Heat discoloration. Post-breakage burning.

One fragment of *pedalis*. Diagnostic. Scored lattice keying made with a single tine or stick. Heat discoloration. Mortar staining. Thickness: 50mm

Two joining fragments of *pedalis*. Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 48mm

Context 675 1 fragment 306g

Tegula. Non-diagnostic. Mortar staining. Heat discoloration. Thickness: 32mm

Context 725 2 fragments 142g

Pedalis. Non-diagnostic. Joining fragments. Thickness: 55mm

Trench F

Context 437 1 fragment 93g

Tegula. Non-diagnostic. Smooth surface. Re-used within floor? Residual mortar on underside. Thickness: 25mm

Context 441 3 fragments 860g

One fragment of *tegula*. Diagnostic. Remnants of knife-trimmed lower cut-away. Thickness: 22mm

One fragment of *tegulae*. Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 20mm

One fragment of *imbrex*. Diagnostic. Thickness: 18mm

Trench G

Context US 1 fragment 143g

Box-flue tile. Diagnostic. Combed. One 'S' shaped stroke, 5 tines and remnants of single tine adjacent. Shell tempered. Thickness: 16mm thick

Context 846 3 fragments 236g

Tegula. Non-diagnostic. Joining fragments. Thickness: 23mm

Tegula. Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 22mm

Context 858 1 fragment 6g

Tegula. Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 20mm

Context 873 1 fragment 351g

Bessalis. Non-diagnostic. Heavily abraded. Possibly footworn. Thickness: 35mm

Context 971 1 fragment 45g

Box-flue tile. Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 18mm

Context 861 1 fragment 40g

Tegula. Non-diagnostic. Thickness: 30mm

Clay tobacco pipes By S.D. White

Introduction

A total of 25 fragments were recovered from the excavations comprising 6 bowls and 19 plain stems. All of the pipe fragments have been individually examined and details

of each fragment logged on an Excel spreadsheet. The layout of the spreadsheet has been based on the draft pipe recording system that has been developed at the University of Liverpool (Higgins & Davey, 1994). Copies of the spreadsheet and the draft recording system have been deposited as part of the site archive. Stem bores for all fragments have been measured to the nearest 64th of an inch using a ruler. A context summary is presented below and gives the total count of bowls (B) and stems (S) for each context together with the date range that those fragments represent.

Table ** Catalogue of clay tobacco pipes

Tr.	Ctxt	SF	B	S	Date Range	Fig	Comments
20	266	875	1	2	1610-1700	1	The single bowl from this group dates from c1630-1650. The two seventeenth century plain stems join at a fresh break and may be contemporary with the bowl.
20	301	874	1		1640-1660	2	Gritty local fabric
22	222	873		1	1700-1800		Stem fragment made of a very white fabric with nice finish – possibly made elsewhere and imported to the region.
23	668	876	1	2	1610-1710	5	The single bowl from this group dates from c1660-1680. The plain stems may well be contemporary with it.
23	681	878		1	1610-1700		
23	693	877		1	1610-1700		Local fabric
25	852	879		1	1610-1710		Gritty local fabric
26	967	882	2	2	1640-1660	3	Single bowl with a joining stem fragment dating from c1640-1660. A second bowl is very fragmentary with only part of the heel surviving, but it may well be contemporary with the first.
26	u/s	880		3	1610-1700		Plain stems all in a local gritty fabric.
A	171	870		1	1700-1780		Plain stem; gritty local fabric
A	175	871		4	1690-1800		Plain stems, 3 in a local gritty fabric with one in a whiter “imported” fabric.
A	175	872		1	1640-1680		
A	u/s	881	1		1640-1660	4	Appears to have been burnt
	Totals:		6	19			

Description of the Clay Tobacco Pipes

Clay tobacco pipes are probably the most useful dating tool for archaeological deposits of post-medieval date. They are found almost everywhere, were short-lived and were subject to rapid change in both size and shape. They can often be tied to a specific production site or, at the very least, to a regional centre.

All of the bowls recovered from the excavations are of a heel form and are unmarked. The fabric is typically very coarse and gritty and is slightly creamy in colour. It is most likely that the clay used to produce these pipes was obtained from a local source, most likely from the coal measure deposits. Four of these bowls (Figures 1-4) date from c1640-1660 and are typical of the forms used in Yorkshire during the Civil War period. Good parallels for these bowl forms can be found in the Civil War groups from both Pontefract Castle (Davey and White 2002) and Sandal Castle (Lawrence 1983; White 2002). The bowl from Context 668 (Figure 5) is slightly later in date, dating from c1660-1680. This is also of a form commonly found in Yorkshire, although this particular example has been poorly finished with the rim pressed in slightly during the finishing process.

As with the bowls, all the stems from the excavations are unmarked. The majority date from the seventeenth century and are most likely to be contemporary with the bowl fragments. There are, however, one or two stem fragments that appear to date from the eighteenth century. Although most of the stems recovered are made from a local gritty fabric, two fragments stand out as being much “whiter” and more finely finished than the rest. One was recovered from Trench 22, Context 222 with the other from Trench A, Context 175. During the eighteenth century centres such as Nottingham and, in particular, Chester were renowned for the quality of the pipes that they were producing, which were made from fine, white firing ball clays that were being imported from Devon or Dorset. Although some Yorkshire pipemakers also started using imported clays in the eighteenth century, the quality of these particular two fragments suggests that they may have been produced outside the county.

Summary and Conclusions

In spite of the fact that this assemblage is rather small, the majority of the fragments recovered form a coherent group dating from the mid seventeenth century. This suggests that the majority of the excavated pipe-bearing deposits belong to a phase of activity dating from around the time of the Civil War. The war caused massive disruption to the established order and this may have affected the pre-existing pattern of waste disposal from the town. The dominance of mid-seventeenth century waste from this excavation could reflect this disruption, although a much larger sample of urban assemblages would be needed to explore this suggestion.

With the exception of two stem fragments, dating from the eighteenth century, all of the other fragments recovered from the excavations have been produced in a local, rather gritty fabric. This shows that the majority of the pipes being used in the town were also being produced locally within the county. The two odd stems are both made of a very white fabric, which has been well finished, and which appears to date from before the period when this fabric type was widely used in Yorkshire. This would suggest that at least two eighteenth-century pipes from the site was produced outside the county, reflecting the movement of people and goods into and out of the town.

7 Environmental record

Human bone by M. Holst

Introduction

York Osteoarchaeology Ltd carried out the osteological analysis of two complete skeletons.

The skeletons had been interred together in a single grave on top of one another. Skeleton 2 had been placed in a supine position on the base of the grave cut and Skeleton 1 was placed on top, head to toe, in a prone position. Artefacts recovered from the grave suggest that the burial dates to the Roman period.

Three further trenches produced 37 fragments of disarticulated human bone. They were found in Roman pits with the exception of a cremated pelvis fragment, recovered from a possible Roman post pad (P. Whittaker *pers.comm.*).

Methodology

The skeletons and disarticulated remains were analysed in detail, assessing the preservation and completeness, as well as determining the age, sex and stature of the individuals (Appendix A). All pathological lesions were recorded and described.

Osteological analysis

Osteological analysis is concerned with the determination of the identity of a skeleton, by estimating its age, sex and stature. Robusticity and non-metric traits can provide further information on the appearance and familial affinities of the individual studied. This information is essential in order to determine the prevalence of disease types and age-related changes. It is crucial for identifying gender dimorphism in occupation, lifestyle and diet, as well as the role of different age groups in society.

Preservation

Skeletal preservation depends upon a number of factors, including the age and sex of the individual as well as the size, shape and robusticity of the bone. Burial environment, post-depositional disturbance and treatment following excavation can also have a considerable impact on bone condition. Preservation of human skeletal remains is assessed subjectively, depending upon the severity of bone surface erosion and post-mortem breaks, but disregarding completeness.

Preservation was assessed using a grading system of five categories: very poor, poor, moderate, good and excellent. Excellent preservation implied no bone surface erosion and very few or no breaks, whereas very poor preservation indicated complete or almost complete loss of the bone surface due to erosion and severe fragmentation.

Skeleton 1 was in a moderate condition (Table 1). It had suffered from considerable post-mortem breaks, which could be attributed to increased bone fragility as a result

of the soil conditions. Moderate superficial erosion was observed, which was mostly concentrated on the skull, which was partly removed by the machine.

Table 1 Summary of osteological and palaeopathological results

Preservation	Completeness	Age	Sex	Stature	Pathology
Moderate	75%	46+	Male	-	Bone excavations, enthesopathies, fibula fracture, spinal joint disease, tibial periostitis, arachnoid granulations, dental abscesses, osteomas, <i>cribra orbitalia</i>
Poor	65%	36+	Male	-	Bone excavations, sinusitis, spinal joint disease, dental abscesses

Skeleton 2 was in a poor condition, with many post-mortem breaks and considerable erosion. The spongy bones of the vertebrae and joints had suffered most severely in both skeletons – the majority of these bones did not survive. The poor preservation meant that 75% of Skeleton 1 survived, whereas only 65% of Skeleton 2 was recovered (see Table 1).

The disarticulated remains included a skull recovered from Trench 11 (Table 2). The skull was fragmented and slightly eroded; it was therefore moderately well preserved. Large parts of the skull could be reconstructed, implying that it was almost intact.

Table 2 Summary of disarticulated human remains

Trench	Context	Bones	Age	Sex	Other
11	127	Skull	18-35	Male	Complete skull, including teeth
12	398/US	Femur	Adult?	-	Central femoral shaft fragment
21	699	Pelvis	Adult?	-	Cremated ilium fragment

A femur shaft fragment from Trench 12 was also moderately well preserved (see Table 2). A single cremated bone was recovered, which was white, suggesting that the bone was well-calcined. It had not suffered from surface erosion or fresh breaks and was therefore in an excellent condition.

Minimum number of individuals

A count of the ‘minimum number of individuals’ (MNI) recovered from a cemetery is carried out as standard procedure in osteological reports on inhumations in order to

establish how many individuals are represented by the articulated and disarticulated human bones (without taking the archaeologically defined graves into account). The MNI is calculated by counting all long bone ends, as well as other larger skeletal elements recovered. The largest number of these is then taken as the MNI. The MNI is likely to be lower than the actual number of skeletons which would have been interred on the site, but represents the minimum number of individuals which can be scientifically proven to be present.

The presence of three complete skulls suggested a MNI of three individuals.

Assessment of age

Age was determined using standard ageing techniques, as specified in Scheuer and Black (2000a; 2000b) and Cox (2000). Age estimation relies on the presence of the pelvis and uses different stages of bone development and degeneration in order to calculate the age of an individual. Age is split into a number of categories, from foetus (up to 40 weeks in *utero*), neonate (around the time of birth), infant (newborn to one year), juvenile (1-12 years), adolescent (13-17 years), young adult (ya; 18-25 years), young middle adult (yma; 26-35 years), old middle adult (oma; 36 to 45 years, mature adult (ma; 46+) to adult (an individual whose age could not be determined more accurately as over the age of seventeen).

It was difficult to establish age in the two complete individuals, as the auricular surfaces, the most reliable ageing criteria of the pelvis, were mixed up *in situ*. It was therefore not possible to determine whether the two auricular surfaces recovered belonged to Skeleton 1 or Skeleton 2, or one fragment to either of the skeletons. Both auricular surface fragments suggested the same age of 60 years or older, implying that at least one of the skeletons was elderly.

Other surviving ageing criteria included dental wear and cranial suture fusion, neither of which tends to be very accurate. The dental wear of Skeleton 1 suggested that this individual was aged between 25 and 36 years, while Skeleton 2 was aged between 33 and 45 years. This corresponded with age indicated by the cranial suture fusion in Skeleton 2, but suture fusion of Skeleton 1 suggested an age of 30 to 50 years. The survival of the pelvic age indicators, however, suggested a much greater age for one of the individuals. This, together with degenerative joint disease observed in both skeletons and arachnoid granulations (discussed below) noted on the skull of Skeleton 1 suggested that both skeletons were older than 46 years.

It was not possible to establish age in the loose femur and pelvis fragments. However, dental wear of the molars of the disarticulated skull suggested that this individual was a young to young middle adult, aged between 18 and 35 years (see Table 2).

Sex determination

Sex determination was carried out using standard osteological techniques, such as those described by Mays and Cox (2000). Assessment of sex in both males and

females relies on the preservation of the skull and the pelvis and can only be carried out once sexual characteristics have developed, during late puberty and early adulthood.

On the basis of the cranial characteristics, both skeletons were found to be male. Similarly, the prominent orbital ridges, marked muscle attachments on the back of the skull and large ear bones suggested that the disarticulated skull belonged to a male. It was not possible to determine sex in the remaining loose bones.

Metric analysis

Stature depends on two main factors, heredity and environment. However, stature can also fluctuate between chronological periods. Stature can only be established in skeletons if at least one complete and fully fused long bone is present. The bone is measured on an osteometric board, and stature is then calculated using a regression formula developed upon individuals of known stature. In this instance, the lack of complete long bones meant that it was not possible to assess stature.

Leg measurements were obtained from the femora and tibiae and used to calculate robusticity indices. The *platymeria* index is a method of calculating the shape and robusticity of the femoral shaft. The right femoral shaft of Skeleton 2 was *platymERIC* (broad and flat), while the femoral shaft of Skeleton 1 was more rounded. The *platycnemia* index of the tibiae was calculated in order to establish the degree of tibial shaft flatness (the right tibial shaft was incomplete). The tibial shafts were *eurycnemic* (of average dimensions), while the tibial shaft of Skeleton 1 was flatter.

In general, the skeletons were moderately robust and measurements suggested that they had well-developed upper arm muscles.

Non-metric traits

Non-metric traits are additional sutures, facets, bony processes, canals and foramina, which occur in a minority of skeletons and are believed to suggest hereditary affiliation between skeletons (Saunders 1989). The origins of non-metric traits have been extensively discussed in the osteological literature and it is now thought that while most non-metric traits have genetic origins, some can be produced by factors such as mechanical stress (Kennedy 1989) or environment (Trinkhaus 1978).

A total of thirty cranial (skull) and thirty post-cranial (bones of the body and limbs) non-metric traits were selected from the osteological literature (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994, Finnegan 1978, Berry and Berry 1967) and recorded. Four non-metric traits were observed in the post-cranial skeleton, while six traits were noted in the skull. These were anomalies that would not have affected the individual. Cranial traits are more likely to be genetic in origin than those noted on the remaining part of the skeleton, which can often be affected by mechanical stress. These included *hypotrochanteric fossae* observed in both skeletons, which are depressions at the back

of the femora at the attachments of the *gluteus maximus* bottom muscle. The depressions are thought to reflect strain on the muscle. Other post-cranial traits observed were of unknown origin. These included an absent anterior calcaneal facet noted in the left foot of Skeleton 1, and a *vastus notch* and *fossa* (an indentation on the side of the patella) observed in Skeleton 2.

Cranial traits observed included a metopic suture (fusion line on the forehead) in Skeleton 2, *ossicles in the lambdoid suture* of Skeleton 2 and *mastoid foramen extrasutural* (small depressions on the skull surface) on the temporal bones of both skeletons. The cranium of Skeleton 1 also exhibited a *precondylar tubercle* (small protrusion) at the base of the skull, *absent zygomaticofacial foramen* (absent small hole in one of the facial bones) and *bridging of the supraorbital notch* (a bony bridge above the eye orbit).

Non-metric traits were not observed in the disarticulated remains.

Conclusion

Osteological analysis of the skeletal remains established that the two complete skeletons were mature adult males, who were moderately robust in appearance. It is probable that they carried out habitual activities involving both walking and arm flexion and extension. The loose skull belonged to a younger adult male.

Pathological analysis

Pathological conditions (disease) can manifest themselves on the skeleton, especially when these are chronic conditions or the result of trauma to the bone. Occasionally, it is possible to infer trauma to the soft tissue on the bones, in the form of ligamentous or muscular trauma. This is expressed through the formation of bony processes (*enthesopathies*) at the site of ligament attachments. Additionally, it is possible to observe bone defects at the site of muscle insertions, which are the result of constant micro-trauma and are usually activity-related (Hawkey and Merbs 1995, 334).

Muscle trauma in the form of cortical bone defects was observed on the ulnae of Skeleton 1, at the attachment sites for *brachialis*. This muscle is responsible for flexing the forearm (Stone and Stone 1990). On the same bones were marked muscle attachments for *supinator*, a muscle which supinates the forearm and hand. Further upper limb muscle trauma was noted on the humeri, at the attachment sites of *teres major*, which medially rotates the arm, extends and adducts it (Plate 1). The evidence suggests that Skeleton 1 carried out activities which required extension, medial rotation and flexion of both arms. These actions are required for many different activities, including agricultural work, construction, crafts and fishing.

Several cases of muscular trauma were also observed in the lower limbs of Skeleton 1. They included *enthesopathies* at the patellae (kneecaps) for *rectus femoris*, a muscle that extends the leg at the knee joint and flexes the thigh at the hip. Additionally, *enthesopathies* were noted at both feet, at the attachment sites of the Achilles' tendon and *tibialis posterior*, which cause the tip of the foot to move downwards, an action required for walking, climbing and squatting. The skeleton also showed evidence for muscular strain to *gluteus maximus*, the

main muscle of the bottom. This muscle extends and laterally rotates the hip joint and extends the trunk. It is possible that Skeleton 1 sustained the leg and foot *enthesopathies* through activities, such as long-distance walking. Finally, the lower parts of both the right fibula and tibia of Skeleton 1 exhibited large *enthesopathies* for the *interosseous ligament* (the ligament that holds the two leg bones together). This muscle trauma was probably related to a fracture of the right fibula, discussed below.

Skeleton 2 displayed considerably less evidence for muscular trauma than Skeleton 1. Bone defects were noted on the right humerus at the attachment sites of *teres major*, on the right ulna at the attachment site of *brachialis* and on the right femur for *gluteus maximus*. It was interesting to note that the trauma Skeleton 2 did exhibit was also observed in Skeleton 1, suggesting that both individuals carried out similar activities.

The type and distribution of broken bones sustained can be population-specific. Fractures may be caused by acute injury (blows or falls), underlying pathology (osteoporosis or cancer which weakens the bone), or repeated stress (repeated exercise in athletes, or marching stress fractures in soldiers). Episodes of trauma cannot be accurately dated, as the nature of the injury, the health and age of the individual, and the site and type of fracture can all affect the rate of healing.

Skeleton 1 suffered from an oblique fracture of the right distal fibula (Plate 2). This type of fracture is usually attributed to an external rotation injury, pushing the talus (ankle bone) against the fibula (Dandy and Edwards 1995, 268). These fractures can be very unstable and today would be internally pinned, with the aim of restoring the joint between the tibia and fibula (*ibid*, 269). The fracture was well-healed, implying that it had occurred some time before death. Notably, the bone was well-aligned, suggesting that a splint was used to stabilise the joint.

There is little evidence for treatment of fractures from archaeological sites, probably because most splints and other types of support would have been made from organic materials and would have degraded. However, four splints have been found in medieval archaeological contexts in Europe. Bonesetters were documented in the medieval period (Roberts and Manchester 1995, 95-96) and similar specialists may also have been trained in the Roman period. They may also have administered other treatments, such as herbal remedies, including application of comfrey ('knitbone') and violet or pansy ('bonewort') (*ibid*, 96).

Although the fracture was well-healed, the muscular trauma suffered as a result of the fracture may not have resolved as quickly. The unusually large size of the *enthesopathy* on the left tibia (Plate 2) points to severe trauma to the ligament holding the fibula and tibia together. It is possible that the severity of muscular trauma meant that function of the left leg was not restored to pre-injury level.

Lesions indicative of infection may be the result of infectious diseases, such as syphilis, leprosy or tuberculosis, or may occur as a result of non-specific localised infections, such as sinusitis, leg ulcers or varicose veins. Non-specific infection in the form of slight, superficial inflammation was noted on the tibiae of Skeleton 1. The

diffuse nature of the inflammatory lesions suggested that the infection had receded prior to death. It is possible that the inflammation was caused by the same accident that had contributed to the fibula fracture.

One of the most common non-specific infections in past and modern populations is maxillary sinusitis. Sinusitis is characterised by the inflammation of the mucous membrane of the sinuses (cavities in the cheek bones). Acute sinusitis lasts between seven days and one month, but the condition is classed as chronic if it persists for more than three months (Merrett and Pfeiffer 2000, 304). Modern treatment of sinusitis includes courses of antibiotics and surgical drainage of the sinuses (*ibid*). If untreated, chronic sinusitis can persist for years, and skeletal changes occur after a number of weeks (Lewis *et al* 1995, 498). In modern groups, around 60% of patients with chronic sinusitis develop bone changes that are radiographically visible (Boocock *et al* 1995, 484). Unpleasant symptoms include pain in the forehead, cheeks and eyes, together with fever and a general unwell feeling (Youngson 1992, 551). The quality of life and productivity can be greatly reduced for sinusitis sufferers.

Sinusitis is a good indicator of endemic chronic respiratory stress, as it is the body's first defence against airborne particles and pathogens (Merrett and Pfeiffer 2000). The causes of sinusitis can be primary, through nasal infection, or secondary, through dental abscesses or cavities with a subsequent spread of the dental infection to the sinus (Wells 1977, 175). Skeleton 2 suffered from sinusitis that was active at death (Plate 3). Unlike the commonly observed characteristic sinusitis lesions, which include pitting and spicular bone formation, this individual had thick deposits of new grey, so-called 'woven' bone in the left sinus. Protrusion of the roots of the left maxillary first molar into the sinus cavity may have caused the infection by allowing bacteria to access the sinus and irritate its lining.

Iron deficiency anaemia is one of the most common metabolic conditions both today and in the past. Symptoms of iron deficiency anaemia include gastrointestinal disturbance, shortness of breath, fatigue, pallor and palpitations (Roberts and Manchester 1995, 167). In Europe, skeletal expressions of iron deficiency tend to develop in the eye orbits, in the form of pitting in the eye orbits (*cribra orbitalia*), which can vary in severity. The lesions are thought to be indicative of periods of iron deficiency during childhood, but can be observed in both children and adults.

The causes of iron deficiency anaemia are complex, as factors affecting the development of anaemia include environment, hygiene, and diet (Stuart-Macadam 1992, 160). All of these factors can affect the pathogen load (bacteria) in a population, which often contributes to a high prevalence of iron deficiency (*ibid*). In single individuals, other causes of iron deficiency include severe blood loss following injury and destruction of red blood cells (Kent 1992, 2), cancer and parasitic gut infection (Roberts and Manchester 1995, 166).

Skeleton 1 suffered from mild porosity lesions in both eye orbits. Considering the lack of infectious disease in this individual, it is possible that the disease was related to other factors.

Joint disease is commonly observed in populations of all periods, especially in those where older individuals are well-represented. Degenerative joint disease (DJD) is caused by a number of factors, including increasing age, mechanical factors, hereditary predisposition and endocrine stress (Roberts and Manchester 1995). Different factors can affect different joints; Jurmain (1991) observed that DJD in the elbow and knee was more likely to be caused by functional stress, whereas the hip and shoulder were more likely to degenerate as a result of increasing age. DJD is expressed as bony protrusions around the joint margins (osteophytes), or through pitting of the joint surface.

DJD in the form of severe pitting of the central part of the joint and osteophyte formation around the joints was observed at the bodies of the third to seventh cervical (neck) vertebrae of Skeleton 1 (Plate 4) and the third to sixth cervical vertebrae of Skeleton 2.

Evidence for mild DJD was noted in the left and right shoulder, knees and left ankle of Skeleton 1. Additional severe joint disease was noted in the hips; however, it is not known whether these joints belonged to Skeleton 1 or Skeleton 2. It is likely that the degenerative changes observed were age- rather than activity-related.

The most common tumours observed in palaeopathology are benign tumours, especially ivory or button osteomas. Osteomas are small, dense and round, protrude from the bone and form within the bone surface (periosteum) (Capasso 1997). They produce no pain and are most frequently noted on the skull, especially the frontal or parietals (sides of the skull), and can occur in single or multiple forms. The frequency of osteomas has been found to rise with increasing age.

Skeleton 1 had two small ivory button osteomas on the frontal bone (forehead). The tumours were very much incorporated into the skull bone and hardly visible.

Arachnoid granulations are small, well-defined depressions on the inner (endocranial) surface of the skull. They tend to cluster at the frontal and parietal, especially at the border between these three skull parts (Mann and Murphy 1990, 26). They are common in all populations and have a tendency to increase in number and depth with advancing age. The cause for the formation of arachnoid granulations has not yet been understood. Older females tend to be predominantly affected, especially following menopause, although males do exhibit the lesions as well. Skeleton 1 exhibited dense clusters of arachnoid granulations on the endocranial surface of the frontal bone and the centre of both parietals.

The skeletal evidence suggests that these men suffered from a variety of pathological conditions. These included degeneration of the neck joints, which could probably be

attributed to their older age. Skeleton 2 suffered from sinusitis, which may have been caused by irritation from a protruding tooth root. Iron deficiency anaemia suggested that Skeleton 1 was exposed to a high pathogen load during childhood. However, a well-healed ankle fracture indicated that these individuals had some access to medical treatment.

The disarticulated remains did not show any evidence for skeletal manifestations of pathology.

Dental health

Analysis of the teeth from archaeological populations provides vital clues about health, diet and oral hygiene, as well as information about environmental and congenital conditions. A total of 29 of a possible 32 teeth survived in the jaws of Skeleton 1. The first right maxillary molar of this individual was lost before death, and the tooth sockets had filled with bone, leaving a smooth jaw surface. Only nine of a potential 32 teeth of Skeleton 2 were recovered, because the right upper and lower jaws were missing *in situ*. Skeleton 2 had lost four mandibular teeth ante-mortem and four teeth post-mortem.

A disarticulated skull was recovered from Trench 11 together with its right maxilla (upper jaw) and five teeth, as well as two empty tooth sockets indicative of post-mortem tooth loss.

It is likely that the severity of periodontal disease (receding gums) observed in the jaws of both individuals had contributed to loss of teeth (Plate 6). The jaw bone had receded considerably, exposing the roots of the surviving teeth to the formation of dental plaque concretions (calculus), which is commonly observed in archaeological populations. Calculus mineralises and forms concretions on the tooth crowns, along the line of the gums. Calculus was observed to a moderate degree on almost all teeth in both individuals and would have irritated the gums and further aggravated the periodontal disease.

Dental wear tends to be more common and severe in archaeological populations than in modern society. In this instance, a coarser diet using the contemporary corn grinding techniques would have produced greater wear. Severity of the dental wear was assessed using a chart developed by Smith (1984). Each tooth was scored using a grading system ranging from 1 (no wear) to 8 (severe attrition of the whole tooth crown). The surviving teeth showed moderate wear, which was less severe than expected considering the age of these men. Teeth found with the loose skull exhibited slight dental wear.

The anterior dental wear was accompanied by a tooth infraction (chipping) on the maxillary left canine of Skeleton 1 on the front of the chewing surface of the tooth. The second right maxillary incisor of the loose skull also showed evidence for a similar infraction. It is possible, that these individuals carried out a task which involved the use of the front teeth as tools.

Skeleton 1 suffered from a dental abscess, which was located around the root of the right upper second premolar (Plate 7). The infection was localised, causing widening of the tooth socket, which had released pus from the bone into the mouth.

It is probable that the infection was extremely painful. Even today, with the availability of antibiotics, dental abscesses can be very persistent. In the past, however, they must have played a more significant role, debilitating and causing extreme pain, weakening of the immune system and, if the infection entered the bloodstream, fatal septicaemia

It is probable that the infection had developed as a result of moderate caries (cavities) at the right maxillary second premolar (see Plate 7). Additional caries lesions were noted in the left upper first molar, and the left lower second and third molars of Skeleton 1. In two cases the lesions were so severe that they had destroyed the tooth crowns entirely. Moderate caries lesions were also noted at the left upper first molar of Skeleton 2 and at the same tooth in the disarticulated skull.

Cavities are multifactorial in origin, but develop as a result of aggressive bacterial attack in the presence of sucrose (Hillson 1996, 282) and fermentable carbohydrates (Roberts and Manchester 1995, 47).

Dental analysis showed that all three men suffered from poor dental health, not untypical for the period, probably caused by inadequate oral hygiene, or a sucrose-rich or carbohydrate-rich diet. This had led to the formation of dental plaque concretions on the teeth, periodontal disease, large cavities and dental abscesses. Additionally, chipping of one of the upper incisors of Skeleton 1 may have been caused by a habitual activity.

Mortuary practice

Two elderly men had been interred in a grave in an unusual position. Skeleton 2 had been laid out on the base of the grave cut in an extended supine position, with unusually flexed legs. The right leg was tightly bent, while the left leg was loosely flexed and overlay the right leg. The skeleton lay with the head to the northwest and the feet to the southeast of the grave. Skeleton 1 had been placed on top of Skeleton 2, with the head beside the left foot of the other individual. Skeleton 1 was interred in a prone position, in this case with the left leg tightly bent, while the right leg was loosely flexed. The hips of the two men overlay one another.

While multiple burials are not unusual for the Roman period, the positions of skeletons in such graves tend to be more conventional, with individuals placed beside, rather than on top of one another. At Moss Street Depot in York, for example, three male skeletons were placed in a large grave in extended supine positions beside one another. However, a number of stacked double burials have been reported in the archaeological literature, such as Burials 6 and 7 from Trentholme Drive in York (Wenham 1968, 38). The lower skeleton (Burial 7) had been interred in an extended

supine position. On top of this individual was a second skeleton with the legs flexed, thus they were lying face to face. A second stacked double burial observed at Trentholme Drive included two skeletons interred in one grave, lying back to back and head to toe (*ibid*, 39). The lower skeleton had crossed legs, while the upper skeleton was loosely flexed.

Multiple burials were also found at the Eastern Roman Cemetery in London: these included nine stacked burials, six of which included children. The adults comprised males and females of all ages. Unfortunately, the positions of the skeletons were not reported in this instance. However, all but one of the four stacked adult burials was orientated in the same direction (Barber and Bowsher 2000). The western Roman cemeteries at St Bartholomew's hospital and Giltspur Street in London also contained multiple burials (Hall 1996, 59). One of these comprised a male and a female who had been interred head to toe in a stone coffin (*ibid*, 64).

While some cemeteries contained a mixture of orientations and positions, such as Trentholme Drive in York (Wenham 1968, 33), other cemeteries contained graves that were laid out uniformly, with all skeletons interred in the same position and orientation (Millett 1995, 127).

In the absence of any evidence for decapitation or amputation, it must be assumed that the complete skull and femoral shaft, which were recovered from Roman pits ended up in these features as a result of post-burial disturbance.

The presence of human cremated bone is not uncommon on Roman cemetery sites, as cremation was the favoured Roman funerary rite until the late second century, when it was replaced by inhumation. The survival of a single fragment of human cremated bone together with inhumed skeletal remains at Doncaster High Street may point to the presence of a mixed Roman cemetery.

The fact that the human remains recovered lay approximately 50m to the north of the Roman road, could indicate the presence of a cemetery site along the course of the Roman road, which was a popular location for cemeteries during the Roman period. It must be taken into account, however, that the majority of trenches did not produce any human bone, which may suggest that the double burial was an isolated grave. This option must be considered in the light of a Roman law, which forbade burial in Roman settlements (Watson 2003, 8). The human remains were, however, recovered from within the Roman *vicus*, which would have been an unusual cemetery location, unless it had developed prior to the formation of the *vicus*, or after it had ceased to exist.

Discussion and summary

Osteological analysis of the skeletal assemblage from High Street in Doncaster has provided a glimpse into the lives of the people buried there. The small group of skeletal remains included two mature adult men, as well as a younger adult male and

two bones of unidentified sex and age. The older men suffered from joint degeneration of the neck, as well as from the effects of repetitive muscular injury, which can probably be attributed to hard physical work.

It is possible that an accident causing a fracture of the left ankle of Skeleton 1 also produced muscular trauma to the leg, as well as inflammation of the shins. The broken ankle was well-healed and the inflammation had receded, suggesting that the injury had occurred some time before death. The quality of fracture healing, as well as the neat alignment of the bones points to medical intervention, such as splinting of the leg.

The same skeleton also showed evidence for iron deficiency anaemia during childhood, which may have been caused by long-standing infection. Evidence for age-related disease was noted in the form of two benign tumours on his skull, as well as pitting on the inner skull surface. Skeleton 1 additionally suffered from chronic sinusitis, which was active at the time of death. It is possible that tooth roots, which protruded into the sinus, re-activated the infection.

The skeletons are thought to date to the Roman period and, as is common with many Roman burials, their grave was in the vicinity of a Roman road. It is therefore possible that they were interred in a linear cemetery, aligned along this road. The presence of a single fragment of cremated human bone suggests that this might have been a mixed cemetery, including both cremation and inhumation burials. The scarcity of human remains across this large site may, however, suggest that either this cemetery had been extensively destroyed in the later Roman and post-Roman periods, or that we are dealing with a small number of isolated burials.

Animal bone and shell by J. Richardson

Introduction

In total, 3218 animal bone fragments and 55 marine shells were recovered during the excavations (Table 1). These are associated with Roman, medieval and post-medieval occupation, although too few bones came from post-medieval deposits to allow for any meaningful interpretations of this later material. As 64% of the faunal assemblage was assigned to the Roman period and 29% to the medieval period, however, it was possible to investigate dietary consumption and industrial practices for these phases. The shell assemblage was too small and poorly preserved to offer any interpretative value regardless of phase.

As the pottery analyses have demonstrated that many deposits contained residual/intrusive material, it is assumed that an unknown proportion of the animal bones and shells are also residual. As a result, the conclusions reached here should be treated with due caution.

Method

As the total assemblage was relatively small, all bone fragments were identified where possible to species, species group (such as sheep/goat) or a lower order category such as 'cattle-sized' (Table 1). In addition, diagnostic element zones, which by definition are easily identifiable and non-reproducible, were noted in order to eliminate the possibility of recording an anatomical zone more than once (Table 2). Age data (dental eruption and wear and epiphyseal fusion) were considered and butchery marks were noted. Metrical data were recorded (and are held with the site archive), but too few measurable bones were present to make further analysis worthwhile here. Finally, the recording of erosion, fragmentation, gnawing and burning allowed bone condition and preservation to be assessed.

To facilitate analysis, the animal bones were typically assigned to one of three phases: Roman, medieval or post-medieval. A small proportion of bone was assigned to a broader date range, was unstratified or came from deposits with no dateable artefacts. These have been included in the preliminary quantification, but are not considered further.

Results

Bone preservation and condition

Bone condition and erosion varies only slightly by period (Table 3). Dense and undamaged bones are typical, although very occasionally highly abraded fragments were noted. These are probably bones that were disturbed by subsequent activity on the site or bones left on the surface for some time before burial. Bones from all periods tend to be highly fragmented, while burnt bones are relatively rare regardless of period. In contrast, the incidence of both gnawing and butchery marks increases over time (Table 3). The former relates to greater access of dogs to the discarded bones, while the latter is a reflection of skinning activities at least during the medieval period.

The Roman assemblage

The Roman assemblage consists of 2069 bone fragments, of which only 305 are bone zones (cf. Tables 1 and 2), and twenty oyster shells. The low number of zones is a reflection of the fragmented state of the bones, but it is hoped that this assemblage offers a statistically valid body of data with which to interpret animal husbandry practices and economic processes.

Cattle bones dominate the assemblage (53%), with sheep (25%) providing a secondary meat source (Table 4). Pig bones are a more rare occurrence, while domestic birds, game such as hare, and oysters would have added some variety to the diet. With the exception of a roe deer tibia, all the deer bones are antler fragments that may have been collected once shed. The single rabbit bone is probably intrusive as

this animal is unlikely to have reached the British Isles until the Norman period (Clutton-Brock 1999, 181).

Epiphyseal fusion and dental wear data have been used to assess slaughter patterns and the targeting of secondary products from cattle and sheep. The fusion data for cattle indicate that few animals were slaughtered specifically for their meat (i.e. when sub-adult) as the majority reached (osteological) maturity (Table 5). This is confirmed by the dental wear data where an absence of young animals is apparent (Table 6). Instead the presence of aged cattle, suggests that the inhabitants of this part of Roman Doncaster were consuming some of their meat from worn-out animals that had reached the end of their productive lives. Cattle bones displaying evidence of possible age-related joint damage (lipping to a first phalanx and navicular cuboid and splaying of the lateral condyle of a metatarsal) may be a reflection of this aged population. In contrast, fusion data for sheep(/goat) indicate that by 30 to 42 months half of the population had been slaughtered, suggesting that lamb was readily available (Table 7). Unfortunately few sheep(/goat) mandibles were recovered, although they do indicate that no very young animals were brought into this part of town (Table 8).

All body parts of cattle, sheep(/goat) and pig are represented in the assemblage. These indicate that entire carcasses were processed on site with the disposal of primary butchery waste (e.g. head and foot bones) as well as the utilisation of meat-rich joints. Butchery marks, indicative of both carcass reduction and meat removal, were seen on the bones of these animals. In addition, chop marks to cattle mandibles were quite common and these suggest that all sources of meat including tongue and cheek meat may have been sought. Longitudinal chops to the long bones of cattle may also indicate the extraction of marrowfat. Finally, two butchered horse bones were noted and although the consumption of this animal is unlikely due to a Roman revulsion to eating horsemeat (Toynbee 1973, 185), it is not impossible.

The medieval assemblage

The medieval assemblage consists of 941 bone fragments, of which 333 are bone zones (cf. Tables 1 and 2), and eighteen marine shells. The number of bone zones compares favourably to the Roman assemblage and allows for comparisons between these two assemblages to be made.

Again cattle bones dominate the assemblage (38%), although sheep (37%) bones are proportionally more common from medieval than Roman deposits (Table 4). This beef and lamb/mutton diet was occasionally supplemented by pork, poultry, fish and shellfish. Interestingly, goat bones are more prevalent, although the identification of only horncores and metapodials suggests that these bones may have been carried onto the site attached to skins. It is likely that the goats' meat would also have been consumed, but there is no evidence for this from this part of Doncaster.

Epiphyseal fusion and dental wear data for cattle and sheep from medieval deposits indicate a shift in the use of both animals when compared to the Roman period

(Tables 5 to 8). Cattle tended to be slaughtered at a younger age in medieval times, while sheep were now more likely to survive to maturity. Apparently prime beef was more readily available to the medieval inhabitants of this part of Doncaster than those of the Roman period, while the increased proportion of mature sheep is probably a reflection of the importance of the fleece industry to medieval England (Grant 1988, 151). Too few ageable bones were recovered from the other domestic species to consider their slaughter patterns, although as pigs tend to be raised exclusively for their meat, they are typically killed when optimum weight gain has occurred.

As with the Roman assemblage, the medieval bones include all body parts of cattle, sheep(/goat) and pig. Again it is likely that entire carcasses were processed in the vicinity and butchery marks indicate carcass reduction, meat removal and perhaps some marrow extraction. Unlike the Roman assemblage, however, many of the butchered medieval bones were the horncores of cattle, sheep and goats. These may represent the waste from a hornworker, or a tanner (who dealt exclusively with cattle hides) and tawyer (who processed the skins of other animals, particularly sheep and goats).

In the absence of any limb extremities, accumulations of horncores would indicate the waste of hornworking rather than refuse from a tanners' or tawyers' yard. In contrast, skins would usually be supplied to the tanner/tawyer with skull and foot bones still attached (O'Connor 1984, 28-29; Serjeantson 1989, 136). Although horncores were quite commonly recorded from medieval layers, one deposit in particular, a fill (571) of pit 575 contained both horn, skull and limb extremities. This dump was almost exclusively made up of cattle, sheep and goat horncores, skull fragments and metapodials and a few cattle first phalanges. A minimum number of five cattle, ten goat and twelve sheep horncores was noted. Interestingly, this deposit represents a discrete dump of skinning waste as the other fills in pit 575 were all but devoid of bone fragments. Three sawn antler fragments were also recovered from medieval layers and may represent further industrial practices.

One atypical deposit was noted during analysis; that of a partial cat skeleton from pit 152. It was apparent that the bones had been disturbed as they were distributed across three of the pit fills, but two pelves, one femur and two tibias were clearly from the same adult animal.

The post-medieval assemblage

The post-medieval assemblage consists of only 116 bone fragments, of which just 47 were bone zones (Tables 1 and 2), and seventeen marine shells. As a result, there are too few bones and shells to undertake any meaningful analysis. Only one significant deposit of bones was noted, the articulated bones of a hare's foot from clay layer 859. This consisted of the majority of the tarsals, four metatarsals and four first, second and third phalanges. Folklore indicates that a hare's paw, when carried in a right-hand pocket, had the power to 'ward off cramp and rheumatism' (Buczacki 2002, 486).

Conclusions

The animal bones and marine shells recovered from deposits associated with the civil settlement of Roman Doncaster indicate a diet dominated by beef, predominantly obtained from animals that had reached the end of their productive lives in terms of breeding, milking or traction. High cattle percentages are indicative of 'Romanised' sites (King 1991, 16) and have already been noted from Roman Doncaster (Turner 1986, 204). Turner's study, from bones excavated in the 1960s and 70s, also identified a similar concentration on older cattle, another trend recognised from military and urban sites during the Roman period (Grant 1989, 138; King 1991, 17). Cattle, it seems, were valuable to the rural producers as breeding stock, traction animals and milch cows, and were only sold on to the urban communities when their productivity declined. Dietary variety was available, however, and was provided by lamb/mutton, pork, poultry, hare and oysters. The oysters, something of Roman delicacy, were presumably imported some distance from the Humber estuary (cf. King 1991, 17).

The medieval bone assemblage differed significantly from that associated with the Roman civil settlement. Medieval Doncaster was now fed by an increasing proportion of sheep and by a sheep population that tended to be older. This presumably reflects the burgeoning medieval wool trade and the financial advantage of rural communities maintaining their flocks for fleece production. Animals would only have been sent to market when the quality of the fleece declined. In addition, this part of medieval Doncaster was apparently occupied by tanners and tawyers as their waste products, skull fragments, horncores and limb extremities from cattle, sheep and goats, were discarded in pit 575. Craftsmen in horn and antler working may also have been resident in the area.

Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal by Diane Alldritt

Introduction

A total of 117 flots and 5 charcoal samples were subject sorting and identification of carbonised plant macrofossils. Charcoal analysis was also carried out on 11 selected flot samples. Archaeological contexts recorded at High Street, Doncaster were, in the main, pottery rich, enabling a closely dated sequence of occupation to be constructed. This sequence encompassed Early / Pre-Roman and Roman activity, through to Medieval and Post-Medieval occupation. Samples originated from a range of deposits, including Roman pits, furnaces, ditches and roadways, and Medieval period copper smelting pits and other general pit fills. Analysis of environmental material from a range of dated contexts would enable any changes in cereal crop regimes and other agricultural activities, such as expansion onto marginal land or use of fodder crops, to be detected. In particular a close examination of the ecology of the weed flora may assist in identifying the local and regional environments being exploited over time, in addition to indicating the type of arable land under cultivation. Charcoal

identification will also provide evidence for the main types of fuel resource in use for metalworking and domestic activities.

Methodology

Bulk environmental samples were processed by WYAS using an Ankara style water flotation system (French 1971). The average sample size processed was 5litres, although occasional samples were up to 10litres. The resultant flots were subsequently dried, and varied in size from <5mls to up to 50mls of charred fragments and modern roots. Flots were sorted with the aid of a low powered binocular microscope typically at magnifications of x4-45. Carbonised and other material, such as industrial waste, was counted and retained within the individual flot. Charcoal suitable for identification was separated from the required samples and examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope. Identified charcoal was subsequently bagged separately by species. Charcoal not requiring full analysis was briefly scanned under low power and notes made of the types present. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal, and the texts of Beijerinck (1947) and Schoch *et al* (1988) for seed identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000). All seeds, achenes, nutlets and so forth will be referred to as seeds for the purposes of this report.

Results

Overview

Raw data tables 1 – 6 were used to produce summary tables 9 and 10 which will be referred to throughout the following sections. Table 9 summarizes the main cereal types and other important economic plant resources recovered from the samples. From this data it was possible to generate a histogram, Fig. 1, displaying the changes in cereal recovery by period. To enable a wider economic and ecological interpretation to be reached, the recovered weed seeds were divided into habitat types (see below) and this is recorded in table 10. This data was used to produce Fig. 2. However, the large increase in the ‘non-sandy arable’ category of weeds in the Late Medieval period masked earlier results, so a further chart, Fig. 2(b) was produced with this category removed from all periods. Samples considered ?Roman and general Roman were excluded from the histograms as they produced little data and were not firmly assigned to a datable period, but they will be briefly considered below. In the following sections, the weed ecological categories will be discussed initially, before moving on to an integrated period by period discussion of all plant material recorded from the site.

Weed Ecology

The weed flora recovered from High Street, Doncaster consisted of well preserved carbonised macrofossils that could be divided into 6 habitat groups based upon Stace

(1997). A 7th, miscellaneous, category was used for those fossils not fully identifiable, or favouring multiple habitats. Plants from the following groups were recorded at this site:

1 Cultivated plants (non-cereal) / garden species:

Vicia faba (broad bean), *Brassica* sp. (cabbages).

2 Sandy arable land, damp sand, ditches:

Spergula arvensis (corn spurrey), *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (shepherd's-purse),
Myosotis arvensis (field forget-me-not).

3 Non-sandy arable / waste and disturbed ground:

Chenopodium album (fat hen), *Polygonum aviculare* sl. (knotgrass), *Galeopsis tetrahit* (common hemp-nettle), *Fallopia convolvulus* (black-bindweed),
Persicaria maculosa (redshank), *Galium aparine* (cleavers), *Chrysanthemum segetum* (corn marigold), *Chrysanthemum coronarium* (crown daisy).

4 Grassland, grassy meadows / pasture, damp pasture:

Prunella vulgaris (self-heal), *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), *Bromus* sp. (bromes), *Rumex acetosa* (common sorrel), *Rumex acetosella* (sheep's sorrel),
Chenopodium bonus-henricus (good king-henry), *Cirsium arvense* (creeping thistle).

5 Wetland: aquatic, waterside and mire (base-rich):

Scirpus (Isolepis) setaceus (bristle club-rush).

6 Moors, bogs and heath / dry heath:

Empetrum nigrum (crowberry), *Danthonia decumbens* (heathgrass).

7 Miscellaneous species:

Ranunculus sp. (buttercups), Poaceae (grass family), *Carex* sp. (sedges), *Polygonum* sp. (knotgrasses), *Rumex* sp. (docks), *Viola* sp. (violets).

Discussion by Period

Early / Pre-Roman

A total of 48 litres of sample sediment were processed from this period and produced only trace evidence for human activity. A single carbonised bread wheat and a fragment of slag hinted at early activity in the area. Occupation at this time may have been brief, and involved short periods of activity such as cooking or metalworking repairs. The largest amount of charcoal identified was from this period, and consisted entirely of *Quercus* (oak) from a possible industrial pit (393). Oak has been a favoured wood for metalworking throughout the past, producing a good hard charcoal resilient to crumbling in the furnace and producing a high and sustainable heat (Tylecote 1986). It is most likely that this fuel resource was locally available at this time, and that its main use was indeed as a metalworking fuel, readily exploited during the Roman occupation. Woodland management practices begun in Britain

during the Iron Age were most likely continued into the Roman period, and pollen records have shown parts of Northern England to still be fairly substantially wooded during the early Roman, particularly the North-west (Cowell and Innes 1994, Branch and Scaife 1995). However, comparative dated pollen evidence for the Yorkshire region remains scarce, with trace evidence suggesting a reduction in woodland and an increase in moorland grazing areas occurring during the Roman occupation (e.g. Bartley 1975). The recovery of oak charcoal from High Street, Doncaster directly indicates the presence of oak woodland in the regional environment, although to what extent is uncertain, and this was probably a manageable and sustained resource for the metalworking industry.

Roman

Samples dated generally to the Roman period produced a small amount of carbonised cereal grain, mostly bread wheat with a little barley. Weeds of cultivation suggested the use of non-sandy arable land, probably quite marginal, with grassy meadows and pasture in the area. Species of dry heathy bog were also present in low numbers, together with a little burnt heather. Heathy turves may have been cut for fuel for domestic purposes, although industrial waste was notable in these samples also suggesting perhaps both charcoal and peat were exploited as fuel stuffs. Metalworking waste in the form of small bubbles of slag was recovered from a number of pit fills, suggesting industrial origins for these deposits.

Charcoal identified from context (556), a square cut pit containing no finds, was entirely *Prunus spinosa* (blackthorn), suggesting perhaps a defensive purpose for the pit. Blackthorn is extremely spiny and would be an effective deterrent to either human or animal intruders, or may have been used to corral domesticated animals. Parallels exist on the Antonine Wall where large quantities of *Prunus* sp. have been recovered from ditch and pit deposits subsequently suggested as defensive in nature (Ramsay pers. comm.). Blackthorn is a dense spiny shrub, inhabiting woods, scrub and hedges, and was probably locally available.

Roman ?

This category will be considered briefly as the dating was uncertain. The most abundant cereal type recovered was bread wheat, with lesser amounts of oat and barley also identified. Trace quantities of heather suggested the exploitation of heathland environments, and the weed ecology indicated grassy pasture and crops grown on non-sandy arable land. Overall recovery of carbonised macrofossils was very low, with many of these samples originating in floor deposits, pits and construction slots also devoid of diagnostic finds.

Roman 1st – 2nd

A total of 161 litres of sediment were processed dating to the 1st – 2nd centuries. Carbonised grain recovered from this period indicated a mixed cereal economy,

predominantly reliant upon bread wheat as the main source of food for human consumption, as shown in Fig. 1. Lesser amounts of barley, oats and rye were also identified, with the latter two most likely grown as a fodder crop. Previous research has shown that the main crops grown during the English Iron Age, i.e. spelt wheat and barley, continued to be present during the Roman period, but with an increase in the prevalence of bread wheat, rye and oats (M. Jones 1981, Greig 1991). The overall dominance of bread wheat from High Street, Doncaster, is similar to the assemblage recovered from Barton Court Farm, Abingdon (M. Jones and Robinson 1986), and unusual for a South Yorkshire site, although this probably reflects more upon lack of excavated sites with preserved material than the actual picture.

Weed seeds of non-sandy arable and sandy arable land were recovered, together with grassy meadow / pasture species. Expansion of agriculture onto marginal land to meet the food requirements of an increased population may explain the increase in non-sandy arable and grassland weeds. Similarly a pastoral expansion and the need for larger amounts of fodder would also result in areas previously considered marginal being brought into cultivation. Bread wheat would thrive on fertilised sandy arable soil, whilst oat and rye are hardier crops and more suited to marginal areas. The data may therefore suggest that bread wheat was grown on more fertile land near the site such as in low lying sheltered valleys, or that only small areas of cultivation were available for this crop in the area, with local needs supplemented by imported grain.

Industrial waste and the presence of large amounts of oak charcoal during this period suggested the importance of this site as a location for metalworking. Almost all charcoal scanned from the Roman period samples was found to be oak, indicating that this resource probably featured strongly within the regional landscape. Oak wood made into charcoal is lightweight, resistant to crumbling and can be carted over reasonable distances without damage (Tylecote 1986). Heathy turves may also have been cut for fuel, but this was more likely for domestic purposes, with oak more specifically reserved as the main industrial fuel.

Roman 2nd – 3rd

Larger quantities of bread wheat were recovered per litre of sediment sampled from this period than previously seen. This may have been a regionally imported species by this time. The total lack of any wheat chaff may be a preservation bias or indicate the importation of a clean grain crop, although van der Veen (1989) has discussed the inherent problems with such assumptions. Oat recovery also increased in the 2nd-3rd Centuries, although barley was present in very trace amounts only. Analysis of the weed flora suggested an increased use of non-sandy arable land for cultivation and a slight rise in the presence of grassland / pasture weeds. This may suggest weedier, grassy fields, further expansion onto marginal land, and indeed a further pastoral expansion at this period. Increased cultivation of oats also pointed to a pastoral economy reliant upon the production of fodder. Industrial waste present in the

samples also rose considerably when analysed in terms of quantity recovered per litre of sediment. Overall the environmental evidence points to the 2nd – 3rd Centuries as the peak of Roman activity at the site.

Roman 3rd – 4th

Figs. 1 and 2(b) clearly indicate the rapid decrease in agricultural activity recorded at the site during this later Roman period. Traces of bread wheat and barley were still present, but these may be residual from earlier activities. Industrial waste was also recovered in trace amounts only. Four samples were assigned to this period, and originated in ditches, general layers and a pit containing pottery, all of which could be reasonably assumed to preserve carbonised material had any been present. Therefore it is highly likely that the lack of cereal and other plant material accurately reflects a decrease in Roman activity at this time.

Medieval 10th – 14th

The samples from the 10th –14th Century features produced little to suggest any substantial agricultural activity occurring at the site during this period. Small amounts of oat and barley were identified, whilst bread wheat had completely disappeared from the record. The exploitation of peat and heathland areas was beginning to form an important component of the Medieval economy, with carbonised plant material suggesting the cutting of peat. Carbonised remains characterised as ‘burnt vesicular’ were also highly prevalent, and whilst some of this may be vitrified or glassy burnt peat, it may also include other burnt organic material such as dung. The use of peat and dung for fuel has been recorded on many sites in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland and has a substantial ethnographic record (Fenton 1978), it is highly likely that moorland areas of the North of England were similarly managed, and that material such as dung was used to supplement a meager fuel supply.

Late Medieval 14th – 16th

The samples from this period were dominated by oat and barley cereal grains, with trace amounts of wheat and rye. Greig (1991) indicated that these are the four main cereals usually recovered from English sites during this period, although the relative amounts vary from site to site. At High Street, the large amount of oat grains together with non-sandy arable weeds suggested a locally grown crop originating on rough, grassy or marginal agricultural land. Grassland species suggested hay meadows or very weedy fields. The combination of cereal and weed evidence indicated a Late Medieval pastoral expansion in this area, with increased need for fodder for over-wintering of livestock. Barley may also have been fed to animals or used for human consumption, and although no sprouted grains were recovered, its use in brewing should not be overlooked. Small amounts of chaff from both barley and oat were recovered, with the presence of oat floret bases indicating that a cultivated (or common) oat crop was grown. This is important as it reinforces the theory that oat was grown as a crop in its own right rather than merely being a weed of a barley crop

or a wild species. In the immediate environs of the site, small garden plots or allotments may have been employed for the cultivation of vegetables, such as cabbages, which appeared in the fossil assemblage during this period. Broad bean seeds recovered from the Post Medieval samples may be residual species from these earlier gardens, and would have been suited to cultivation on heavy soils.

Burnt peat and vesicular remains were a prominent feature of these samples, and most likely represent organic material used as fuel. Wetland and drier heathland weed seeds were more prevalent than in previous periods, indicating greater exploitation of these landscapes. Small amounts of oak and hazel charcoal were also present together with industrial waste, and as in the Roman samples, woodland resources were probably still the most likely source of fuel used in metalworking. The presence of hazel charcoal indicates that a more open, scrub woodland was being cut.

Post Medieval 16th – 18th

This set of samples produced very few environmental remains. Traces of barley and wheat were found, but may represent residual mixing from earlier deposits. The samples from this period mostly contained burnt vesicular material, again possibly burnt peat or other organic material, and most likely originating as fuel from hearth places. No industrial waste was present in the samples from this period, therefore these hearth places were probably domestic in nature.

Summary and Conclusions

Environmental samples from High Street, Doncaster, have indicated a site largely concerned with a pastoral economy during the Roman period, with the local production of oats, barley and rye on non-sandy, probably rough or marginal arable land around the settlement. Greater recovery of oats during the 2nd-3rd Centuries probably suggests an increased need for fodder for the over-wintering of animals. Expansion of arable agriculture onto more marginal land may be a direct result of increased pressure on local resources, perhaps reflecting an increase in population or a greater need for animal products. The presence of grassy fields, perhaps meadows and pasture land, has been strongly indicated by the weed assemblage. Carbonised bread wheat dominated the Roman samples, and whilst small scale cultivation on light sandy soils in the local area may have produced some of the crop, it is highly likely that much of this grain was transported on a regional scale. The inhabitants of High Street during the 1st-2nd and 2nd-3rd Centuries were involved in a mixed cereal agricultural regime, with the greater emphasis on pastoral products. Metalworking also played an important role in the life of the settlement / farmstead with a significant number of samples containing industrial waste. By the 3rd-4th Centuries the environmental samples suggested that the site was going into decline.

Medieval period material recovered from the site lacked the large quantities of bread wheat recovered during the Roman occupation, lending weight to the theory that this grain was a transported product of the Roman agricultural machine. From the later

Medieval 14th-16th C samples the combination of cereal grain and weed seed evidence again indicated a pastoral based economy. Whilst barley grain may have been grown for human consumption equal emphasis was placed upon oat cereals, most likely for use as a fodder crop. Vegetables grown on small allotments or gardens around the settlement probably supplemented agricultural produce. Regional environmental indicators suggested a landscape consisting almost entirely of marginal arable land and rough grazing. Exploitation of heath and peatland increased during this time, perhaps due to a decline in woodland resources available for fuel, certainly by the Late Medieval the appearance of hazel in the charcoal record suggested a very open, light, scrubby woodland coverage in the area. This is in contrast to the Roman period where the regional landscape provided sufficient oak for metalworking activities.

8 Recommendations for Publication

Despite the numerous archaeological investigations undertaken in Doncaster in the past two decades, none have been published as academic archaeological reports to allow the results of these projects to be disseminated and discussed by archaeologists. The last published volume (Buckland *et al.* 1989) was actually reporting on rescue archaeological work carried out during the 1970s. Similarly, although work is now proceeding on writing up the results of 1970s investigations of contexts associated with phases of the Roman fort (P. Buckland pers. comm.; Buckland and Magilton in prep.), without any post-excavation funding this process has been delayed for decades and there is no guarantee that it will appear any time soon.

The results of the extremely important Low Fishergate excavations have only been produced as a very basic archive report with few useful illustrations (Lilley 1998), together with a short note on reused boat timbers (Allen *et al.* 2005). Work has now begun on preparing a full academic publication (J. McComish pers. comm.), but it may be several years before this appears. Despite the tremendous local interest in the history and archaeology in Doncaster, there have not even been any recent popular publications summarising the past thirty years of archaeological work in the town. The guide to Roman Doncaster (Buckland 1986) is now out of date.

The excavations at High Street recorded archaeological features of considerable local and regional significance. The excavation methodology and results were severely compromised owing to the activities of the developers, but the medieval and in particular the Romano-British deposits and artefacts were important in this wider regional context, and should be published. This publication could either be in the *Yorkshire Archaeology Journal*, or more suitably as a relatively slim and cost-effective stand-alone volume, perhaps in the occasional monograph series of ASWYAS.

Additionally, given the marked lack of public dissemination regarding excavations in Doncaster, it is also suggested that the archaeology and artefacts from High Street, Low Fishergate, Church Walk and other more recent excavations are combined with some of the results and finds from archives of the earlier 1970s excavations in a well-illustrated popular publication with many colour images and photographs. This could be an expanded and more extensively illustrated version of a brief booklet on Doncaster's archaeology currently in preparation (Pollington in prep.).

9 Discussion

The Roman road and ditch

The top of the Roman road deposits in Trench G survived at approximately 13.70m OD, a depth of only *c.* 0.30m underneath the modern makeup and tarmac of High Street. It is not clear, however, if these upper surfaces represented a later Roman period resurfacing of the *agger*, or if there was an unidentified phase of medieval resurfacing and/or reuse of the Roman road surface. The uppermost surviving layers

seemed to be makeup deposits rather than true metalled road surfaces, which implies that the road was once originally even higher. This upper metalling might have been reused in the medieval period, and was eventually replaced and truncated by more modern road surfaces. Late Saxon (9th to mid-11th-century) and medieval (13th century) pottery was found in a final cobble surface on top of Roman road *agger* at 10-14A High Street (Richardson 2008, 6).

The substantive nature of its construction indicates that this was a major north-west to south-east route. Unfortunately, the rather oblique nature of the longitudinal section across the road in Trench G means that it is difficult to present a cross-section across the *agger*, although some indication of this can be seen in section S. 296 (Fig. 12). The road and later phase ditch followed roughly the same alignment as the present High Street, confirming evidenced from excavations during the 1960s and 1970s at the Frenchgate, Woolwich Building Society and 49a High Street sites (Buckland and Magilton 1986, 44-45, 55, Sites DG Area 2C and DJ) that the principal road leading to and from the fort was on broadly the same orientation of modern High Street, Hallgate and Frenchgate. This is the same major road that continued northwards to York via Tadcaster, and south-eastwards past the vexillation fortress at Rossington Bridge and the possible fortlet and river crossing at Scaftworth near Bawtry, and on to Lincoln (Margary 1973, 410-411, Road 28a).

The same Roman road was also recorded in excavations at 10-14A Hall Gate (Richardson 2008, 5-6), where *agger* deposits sealed a layer containing mid to late 1st-century grog-tempered pottery, possibly of pre-Roman origin, in addition to a ditch and a gully containing stakeholes and imprints of a wattle fence. Here, the road lay approximately 16m north of the current course of Hall Gate. This may either suggest that the entire road was diverted south during the later medieval period, or alternatively, that the stretch of road recorded at 10-14A High Street was actually a fork off the main Hall Gate route that led directly to the south-east gate of the fort via the modern Market Place, during at least one phase of the fort's existence.

Given the extremely limited areas of excavation it is difficult to determine how far north the road edge originally extended at 8-10 High Street. It is possible that some of the metalled surfaces recorded in Trench 25 represented a north-east aligned street running off this major road, although it is probably less likely that these formed part of the main road itself, as was suggested in the interim report, as this would surely have been too wide.

The marker stones and possible alignment of posts suggest that the later phase of the road was built up before the ditch cut through it. Lines of marker stones such as those excavated in Trench G have been noted at other sites in Yorkshire, most notably at Roman Ridge during archaeological investigations prior to the construction of the M1-A1 Link Road. There, two parallel stone banks approximately 3m apart were recorded, formed of limestone, sandstone and glacial erratics (O'Neill 2001, 114-115,

fig. 89, pl.15). This formed the foundations of the Roman road from Castleford to York (Margary 1973, road 28b). Similar foundation features were also observed under the same Castleford to York Roman road at Nut Hill Farm near Aberford during excavations in 1959. At that locale though there was a larger central ridge of stones flanked by more ephemeral 'kerbs' (Thackray 1967: 10).

The majority of the pottery from roadside ditch 851 was dated from the mid to late 2nd century to the 3rd century AD, and some of the artefacts recovered from these fills may have been associated with a smithy and/or an associated shop. This might also suggest a later reduction in width of the road along its northern edge.

Building frontages

It might be considered surprising that more Roman, medieval and post-medieval features associated with buildings were not encountered near the street frontage. Only a small part of the street frontage was sampled by Trench G, however. Number 5-6 High Street is a still upstanding building with 16th-century timber framing, and also with surviving dormer windows (SMR PIN 1524). On Doncaster sites such as Low Fishergate, well-preserved medieval building frontages were uncovered (Lilley 1998; McOmish in prep.). The Low Fishergate buildings were over 4m below the modern ground level, however. This part of the High Street Site would have seen most building and rebuilding activity over the centuries. The modern gift shop that was still standing before demolition began dated to the 1960s (Cumberpatch 2003a), and immediately next door was the old entranceway to the cinema at No. 7 High Street, built in 1914. These buildings, and the early modern structures that preceded them, would have caused extensive disturbance to below-ground remains.

Romano-British buildings

The presence of Roman road deposits only *c.* 0.30m below the modern High Street tarmac level might provide a rough indication of the likely height of the adjacent contemporary ground surface, and demonstrates how shallow archaeological deposits might have been in this part of Doncaster. It is therefore possible that any preceding buildings were truncated by the floors and foundations of the most recent shop in this area, or else that they were set back further from the roadside. As noted above, the cutting of roadside ditch 851 may indicate some reorganisation of the High Street road and street frontage. Nevertheless, Trench 25 preserved traces of late 1st or 2nd-century Romano-British buildings, including possible floor and yard surfaces, a beam-slot, post-holes and remnants of stone walls. These were some distance (*c.* 0.60m) below the surviving Roman road layers, which may indicate that the road was indeed built up during the 3rd or 4th centuries, and/or that it was resurfaced and reused during the medieval period.

Some of the Romano-British buildings at High Street, Doncaster had stone walls, although these may have been footings supporting timber and wattle and daub walls. It is difficult to know from the High Street evidence if these were single or two-storey

buildings. The presence of Roman *tegulae* and *imbrices* fragments in ditch 851 and other contexts may indicate that some of the street frontage buildings had tiled roofs, and perhaps some of those behind the street too. Finds of a joiner's dog, the T-shaped clamp, many nails and a possible latch lifter may all have been derived from the construction or demolition of these buildings. Although some box-flue tile fragments were found, it seems unlikely from the excavated remains that any of the buildings on Site had hypocaust floors, and no painted plaster, Roman mortar or *opus signinum* (Roman concrete) was recovered. This suggests that although higher-status buildings might have been situated close by, they were probably not present on the Site itself. Only one possible Romano-British wall was recorded at Baxtergate, in section 300 along the north-west edge of excavation (Sydes and Barkle 1991: 5.6, fig. 8). This may have been part of the rear of a building fronting onto Market Place, however.

The Romano-British buildings at High Street may have been relatively long, thin buildings or *tabernae*, similar to examples found elsewhere in Britain and across the Roman Empire (Mac Mahon 2005: 48-49). They would have been most likely separate structures rather than sharing party walls, and were most unlikely to have been built as part of planned blocks or *insulae*. They may well have had covered walkways or temporary canopies projecting beyond the front walls and entrances of the actual buildings themselves.

The rear of the Romano-British plots at High Street might have been formed by some of the cut features recorded in Area X4 Trenches A and E, all on north-west to south-east alignments. Ditch 095 contained late 2nd to early 3rd-century pottery, whereas ditch 121 contained late 1st to early 2nd-century sherds. Features 146 and 151 may also have been part of a boundary feature, and 146 contained late 2nd to early 3rd-century pot. Ditch 143 did not produce any dateable finds, but was shown to be Romano-British in stratigraphic terms. These may all have represented one boundary that migrated back and forth slightly over time, or perhaps more likely, several different phases of boundary with a narrow alleyway between them. As in other British urban areas with long histories of inhabitation, it is remarkable how the basic north-east to south-west orientation of the Romano-British buildings and plots persisted into the medieval and post-medieval periods, and subsequently influenced the modern layout of this part of Doncaster.

Medieval and post-medieval buildings

At High Street, Doncaster, in Trench G pit 862 and post-hole 896 dating to the 16th or 17th centuries were probably related to post-medieval structures in this area, along with 'hearth' 838 in Trench 25. Nevertheless, this was surprisingly little evidence, and despite the fact that Trench G was such a small sample of the street frontage area, it may imply that there was considerable truncation of medieval or post-medieval building remains. The rear part of the interior of the former 'Gift Tree' shop at 8 High Street was elevated and reached by two steps (Cumberpatch 2003a: 10), perhaps

implying that the shop had been slightly reveted into the ground. Even two storey timber-framed buildings, however, may have been built on horizontal timber sleeper beams or on low clay sills, as with buildings excavated at Bawtry (Cumberpatch and Dunkley 1996). These would have left few above-ground remains in any case. The post-medieval pits and post-holes recorded in Trench 25 may have been dug behind a very narrow building, in a later phase with no building present, or it may be that the Site was not actually built on during this period. A 'stump' wall on a north-west to south-east alignment and coinciding with the change in height within 8 High Street (Cumberpatch 2003a: 10, fig. 2) may have represented the line taken by the rear of an earlier building.

Stone walls, cobbled surfaces and floor layers likely to be of later medieval (15th to 16th century) or early post-medieval date were recorded in trench B at Baxtergate, and of potentially earlier medieval (13th to 14th century) date in section 300 (Sydes and Barkle 1991). The walls appeared to be on a north-west to south-east axis similar to some of the as structures at High Street, and may represent buildings constructed to the rear of burgage plots fronting onto Market Place.

Tenement plots

At High Street, Doncaster, sections of two relatively large limestone built walls were recorded in Trenches 18 and 24 (walls 767 and 796 respectively), on a north-east to south-west alignment. In both trenches later wall rebuilds were recorded (walls 734 and 803). The original structures were probably part of a late medieval boundary wall between two burgage plots, one rebuilt in the post-medieval period and shown on a map of 1832 (Buckland *et al.* 1989: fig. 5; Cumberpatch 2003a: 9). This boundary wall may also have existed just beyond the south-eastern limit of Trench 15.

The broadly north-east to south-west portion of wall recorded in Area X4 Trench A (wall 177) may have been the south-east boundary of a narrow yard or alleyway shown on the 1832 map (Buckland *et al.* 1989, fig. 5; Cumberpatch 2003a: 9). Also in Trench A, north-west to south-east orientated walls 185 and 188, and associated cobbled surface 189, may have been part of the tenement wall or buildings on the south-east side of this alleyway.

Industrial activity

Romano-British

Evidence for Romano-British iron working in urban contexts is well attested by finds from Exeter, York, Verulamium and London, consisting of hearths, crucibles, slag and scrap waste, metalworking tools and even the products of the smiths (Bidwell 1980: 31-34; Cool 2002: 2-4; Frere 1972: 18-19; Hall 2005: 129-132; Merrifield 1995: 27-44; Niblett 2001: 64). Tool finds from York and London have included tongs, punches, drifts, hammers and even anvils. Sometimes this activity seems to have taken place in specialist industrial workshops, but in other instances the iron working

was undertaken either in open areas, in timber-framed shelters or in adjuncts to domestic properties.

The Romano-British metalworking evidence at High Street, Doncaster suggested more than casual, occasional smithing, and indicated the activities of one or more specialised, full-time smiths. No clear structural remains associated with such a smithy were recovered, and the slags, hearth bottoms, tuyère fragments and hammerscale were all found in secondary contexts. The actual smithy itself may have been beyond the limits of excavation. Nevertheless, the limited stratigraphic and artefactual evidence does not support the existence of a purely industrial workshop, but rather that a smithy might have been constructed at the back of and/or as an addition to a shop or *taberna*, or a domestic dwelling. The close spatial relationship between apparently household and metalworking refuse might simply reflect depositional practices rather than the locations of *in situ* activities, but may be another indication that a marked distinction between domestic and industrial activities was not drawn. This is all the more interesting because of the apparently higher status nature of that domestic inhabitation. Of course, it is possible that the success and relative wealth of people living at the High Street Site may have been derived from this metalworking. The archaeological evidence may even support the notion of socially aspirant artisans.

Possible direct artefactual evidence from the Site for this metalworking activity may be the chisel or punch found in a fill of ditch 851 in Trench G, and a second example in midden deposit 467 in Trench 16, although these could also have been woodworking tools. A range of nails and fixtures including a joiner's dog and a T-shaped clamp found in Romano-British contexts on the Site might have been derived from demolished or remodelled buildings, but alternatively may have been products of the metalworking smith(s). If the two iron spearheads are an indication, then iron production at High Street might even have had potential military connections, and this association might also be reinforced by the finds of the copper-alloy cavalry horse harness mounts.

The sheer quantities of iron waste indicates smithing activity over a protracted period, the pottery evidence suggests that this was potentially from the early to mid-2nd century AD to the mid to late 3rd century. This may not reflect routine day to day clearance of iron waste and 'sweepings' from a smithy floor, but rather more episodic renewal or even rebuilding. This activity was perhaps concentrated near Trenches F, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16, towards the centre and along the north-west boundary of the Site. The disposal of this waste may not always have been influenced by purely practical considerations, and some of the material at High Street was associated with unusual deposits (see below). This may have been due to the nature of the features (the two unusually deep pits or shafts in Trenches 11 and 12), but potentially also the meanings attributed to metalworking itself, which may have retained some of its pre-Roman social and symbolic associations (e.g. Giles 2007; Hingley 1997).

This is the first such evidence for extensive metalworking from the Roman period to be excavated in recent years in South Yorkshire, certainly in Doncaster; and it is thus most unfortunate that the Site could not be investigated under more controlled archaeological conditions.

Medieval

At High Street, Doncaster, The evidence for later medieval copper alloy working and the casting of cauldrons in Trench 26 is also important, particularly given that metal vessels from the period rarely survive, as they were normally melted down and recast into other objects once they had outlived their functional usefulness. During the medieval period such work was normally organised at a household rather than a large-scale industrial level, and it would have probably taken place in the backyard of a domestic tenement or burgage plot. Unlike the secondary evidence for Romano-British iron working, feature 968 does seem to have been a furnace of some sort, as there was clear evidence for *in situ* burning. One of the backfill deposits within this feature contained 15th to 16th-century pottery, providing some indication of when this feature had gone out of use. There may have been a lightweight shelter or lean-to associated with this feature, although no evidence of this was found. It is again a pity that the limited area of excavation did not permit further investigation of this feature.

Lime kilns such as 055 in Trench 7 were common in medieval towns and have been excavated elsewhere in Doncaster, including an example at Site DCH within the garden of St George's House (also called the Clergy House) north of the church (Buckland *et al.* 1989: 205-208). Clay lined pits filled with crushed limestone were also recorded at the Church Walk site (Chadwick, Martin and Richardson 2008: 40). It is not clear if the High Street example was being used to produce lime for mortar, or for use in tanning or tawing. Pit 575 in Trench 17 contained bone waste such as horn cores that were possibly indicative of these activities, which were a major industry in Doncaster during the medieval and post-medieval periods (see Archaeological and Historical Background above, and the Discussion section in Chadwick, Martin and Richardson 2008).

Inhumations

The double inhumation found in Trench 13 (Skeletons 1 and 2) was interesting for a number of reasons. Firstly, it was the law and accepted practice during the Romano-British period for burial to take place outside settlements (Watson 2003: 8), in order to remove bodies as potential sources of ritual pollution for the living, and in order to placate the spirits of the deceased. There were rare instances from across Roman Britain, however, where this was apparently not followed, particularly in backplots in smaller urban centres during the later Roman period (Philpott 1991: 236; Smith 1987: 115-119). The remains of babies and infants seem to have been exempt from this prohibition, however, perhaps because legal status as individuals was only conferred on older children. Secondly, it is of note that this was a rare double burial, and that

both individuals were adult men aged at least 25, and probably a lot older, possibly 46+ years (see Holst above). The degenerative joint disease found in both also indicated this. Skeleton 1 may have been slightly younger than the other man though. Double or multiple Roman-period burials are known (see Holst above), but the position of these two bodies in the grave was highly unusual. It is also interesting that Skeleton 1 had evidence for muscle trauma on the arm and lower limbs, and similar though less pronounced trauma was visible on Skeleton 2, suggesting that both men might have performed similar tasks.

Skeleton 1 had also suffered from an oblique fracture of the right distal fibula but this had healed well, probably representing effective splinting of the broken ankle and other good medical attention (see Holst above). Such medical treatment was certainly well within the range of many Roman medical practitioners (Baker 2002; Cruse 2004; Jackson 1988). That this individual had access to such skilled treatment might imply that they were not of the lowest social status, although of course it is also possible that valued slaves and servants could still have been looked after by their owners or employers in this manner.

There are several possibilities concerning the identities and biographies of these two men, and it is worth speculating on these a little further here. They seem to have spent many years undertaking physically intensive tasks. Given the strong contextual and artefactual evidence for metalworking on the Site, they could have been metalworkers and blacksmiths, a physically demanding occupation that may explain some of the long-term trauma suffered by them. The sinusitis suffered by Skeleton 2 and the mild porous lesions present in Skeleton 1 could also have been related to or at least exacerbated by this work. Alternatively, they could have been retired legionaries or auxiliaries. The relationship between the two men is also intriguing. They might have been brothers or other close relatives, friends, former comrades, work colleagues or business partners, fellow slaves or servants, or even lovers. Without any obvious signs of fatal trauma or injuries, their cause of death cannot be ascertained, but may have been from infectious disease, which might also explain the fact that they had apparently died within a very short space of time from one another.

The date of the burial was probably between the early to late 2nd-century AD, and at this time the Site was supposedly well within the proposed boundaries of the Doncaster *vicus* (see Archaeological and Historical Background, above). Although depositional practices have to be taken into account (see below), the presence of other disarticulated human bone (as in Trench 12 pit 401) may also suggest disturbed burials in the area, perhaps from some isolated burials placed alongside the road. It may be that the Doncaster *vicus* was originally much smaller during the late 1st and early 2nd centuries AD than has been previously envisaged, and it was only later that it subsequently expanded to the south and east. The road was some distance away from the burial, however, and given the presence of late 1st and early 2nd-century

features across the Site, this area might always have been within the early *vicus*. This may mean that for some reason, the burial did indeed take place within its limits.

Why was this so? The two men may have been regarded as skilled and valued members of the community, and it may have been considered apposite to bury them near their place of work, regardless of whether they were free men, or older slaves or servants. Alternatively, their deaths might have been considered as unlucky or inauspicious in some way, and this may have dictated their place of burial (cf. Philpott 1991: 232). A homosexual relationship might also have had potentially negative implications for their burial. There were complex attitudes to this in the Roman world, although there was no contemporary term for homosexuality as such, and our modern conceptions of it are largely a product of 19th and 20th century developments (e.g. Foucault 1985: 3-5). Age, class and social status were important factors, in addition to whether a man was an active or a passive sexual partner, the latter often attracting considerable opprobrium. Whilst same-sex relationships were publicly disapproved of and disparaged by some Roman writers, they seem to have been tolerated and even celebrated in some of the art and poetry used by elite men (Clarke 1998: 82-84; Richlin 1992: 220-225, 1993: 525-527).

Whatever their life histories, however, the two men were quite carefully laid in the grave, and one individual at least might have been wrapped in a shroud or cloak. Someone certainly took care of their bodies, and probably mourned their passing.

Artefacts

Amphorae

The amphorae sherds from the Dressel 20 type of globular shaped storage jars were manufactured over a lengthy period beginning in the reign of Augustus and lasting until shortly after the middle of the third century AD. It was the most common amphora form imported from Spain into Roman Britain. This type of storage jar was made specifically to transport by sea the olive oil from the provinces of southern Spain, in particular *Baetica*, a rich fertile land famous for olive cultivation during Roman times (see Williams above).

There was a concentration of amphorae sherds in Trenches 8, 11, 12, 14, 21, 25 and G, with a smaller concentration focused on Trenches 10 and F. Although this pattern reflects amphorae disposal rather than the consumption of the products once held within them, this may nonetheless suggest that a property located near the centre of the Site and/or fronting onto High Street) enjoyed a higher degree of social status.

Querns

During the Iron Age and Romano-British period, beehive and flat quernstones were manufactured from Millstone Grit stone outcropping at Wharncliffe Crags near Sheffield, which was a major production site for many centuries (Pearson and Oswald 2005; Wright 1988, 74; Wright and Brown 2000, 42); and perhaps from other

outcrops along the Rivelin Valley. Additional sources that were further afield included outcrops near Moss Carr, Methley; at Woolley Edge near Normanton and at Thornhill Rock on the west bank of the River Aire near Leeds (Heslop and Gaunt 2002, 31-32, 2004, 20). These Millstone Grit querns were distributed widely across the region, often as roughouts to be finished elsewhere (Wright 1988: 74-75). The social nature of the production and exchange of querns has yet to be established. It is not known, for instance, if specialised quern making individuals or communities lived near and worked the outcrops, and exchanged their products with other groups; or if many different communities had access to the stone sources and worked these on an intermittent, perhaps seasonal basis.

Querns would have been valuable household items, and in addition to their functional attributes may have carried with them associations of food production, transformation and fecundity. They might also have been used by particular gender and social groups within society such as women and/or slaves and servants, which may have lent them further meanings, even if these were unspoken and not consciously articulated (Chadwick 2008: 406-407). The manner of their disposal on both Iron Age and Romano-British settlement sites across the region strongly suggests that they were indeed imbued with particular social meanings (see below). There is also a growing corpus of evidence from across Britain that querns formed part of placed deposits during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods (e.g. Brown 1994; Buckley 1979, 1991; Chadwick 2004; Hill 1995; Hingley 1992; Willis 1999).

In the Romano-British period, flat basalt lava quernstones were imported from the Niedermendig quarries in the Mayen region of Germany, and these may initially have been associated with the Roman military (Buckland 1986; Buckley and Major 1990; Crawford and Röder 1955). In the south and east of England they quickly became part of civilian trade, especially in areas where there was no suitable local stone for quern production, but in the north of England their distribution seems to have been much more restricted. They may have come into the Doncaster region as ballast for lighter cargoes (Buckland 1986: 22), perhaps with shipments of colour-coated wares imported from the Rhineland. As at the High Street Site, many have been found at Castleford and elsewhere in Doncaster in fort and *vicus* contexts (Buckland 1986: 22; Buckley and Major 1998: 243-245). It is likely that the import of such querns from outside of the region would have disrupted and undermined traditional stone-working practices and networks of exchange. Similarly, the social and symbolic 'meanings' of querns might have changed over time for some indigenous people, and many of those moving into the region might not have shared these ideas at all (Chadwick 2008: 363).

Tazze

The recovery of *tazze* sherds from pit 044 in Trench 9 and layer 704 in Trench 21 was also interesting, as these vessels are thought to have been incense burners associated with the altars of household gods and/or with shrine sites (Cool 1999: 302; Davies et

al. 1994: 51). This might have been associated with some of the archaeological evidence for more notable depositional practices outlined below. Of course, for many Romano-British urban people the presence of *tazze* with household shrines may not have been that unusual. It is also possible that the *tazze* fragments may have been originally derived from disturbed graves, as they have occasionally been found in association with burials (Philpott 1991: 193).

Depositional practices

There were several examples from the High Street, Doncaster Site where large fragments of beehive and flat querns were recovered from pits and post-holes such as 635 and 740 in Trench B, and the base of pit 131 in Trench 11. This may simply reflect the prosaic reuse of these artefacts as packing for upright timber posts, although in pit contexts this is less understandable. Nevertheless, on many rural sites across the region querns and quern fragments often form part of final tertiary deposits in the uppermost parts of features, rather than being part of primary or secondary fills which one would expect if they had been used as post-pads or post-packing. Even where quern fragments were utilised as packing stones in the post-holes of buildings, this may have reflected the deliberate reuse of artefacts that had associations of recreation or transformation (Downes 1997: 150).

On Iron Age and Romano-British sites excavated elsewhere in the region, it is rare to find all of the fragments of a single quern in a single location, or even across a particular site. Although Mayen lava querns are certainly much more prone to fragmentation, this is not the case for many Millstone Grit examples. Sometimes querns seem to have been very deliberately smashed and/or split down the middle, yet the other halves or large fragments rarely seem to have been deposited within features in the immediate vicinity, which one might expect if they had been simply broken up for prosaic reuse (Chadwick 2008: 407-409). This suggests that once broken up, quern fragments were then very widely dispersed, even in urban locations.

Although the High Street evidence does not suggest overtly structured or 'ritual' reasons for quern deposition, their fragmentation does indicate that these fragments were disposed of according to wider patterns of deposition found elsewhere in the region and across Britain as a whole during the Romano-British period. This supports the notion of a widespread if implicit series of cultural mores regarding the disposal of particular categories of material. Certain features on the High Street Site also seem to have had contextual evidence and associations for 'unusual' depositional practices. Although once again these were not very formal 'ritual' incidences, they nonetheless do suggest that particular cultural and social beliefs were influencing how and where particular categories of material were disposed of.

In Trench 25 for example, a group of three spatially associated post-holes contained finds that taken together may suggest placed deposits. Post-hole 941 contained a glass counter, and post-hole 949 at least two goose skulls and associated goose limb bone

fragments. The burial of such artefacts and animal remains might have marked small-scale, relatively informal rites associated with either the construction or the demolition of buildings, practices that are certainly well attested to in the ethnographic and ethnohistorical literature, and from some early Roman sources (Chadwick 2008: 383-385).

In Trench 11, although feature 131 may originally have been a quarry or extraction pit, it was filled with a relatively large pottery assemblage featuring a high proportion of rim sherds, and sherds and/or portions of pots that were large in size. As noted above, a fragment of Mayen lava quern was also recovered from the primary fill of this pit, along with the fragmented but complete skull of a young human male from another fill. In the same trench feature 166 was a very deep well or shaft, the homogenous organic fill of which produced lots of cattle bone, including fragmented but complete jaws and skulls, large sherds and/or portions of pottery vessels including the complete profile of a Black Burnished ware jar, some sherds with 'burnt matter' adhering to them, and ferruginous hearth bottoms and slag. This interesting feature was not bottomed during the excavation.

In Trench 12, feature 401 was probably another quarry or extraction pit and was largely devoid of finds, but did produce a fragment of human femoral bone from its upper fill. Feature 321 was another deep pit or shaft with a homogenous fill, and this contained animal bone, more slag and hearth bottoms, and another group of pottery featuring large sherds or large portions of vessels, including imported forms such as Nene Valley beaker and amphora. Again, this feature could not be bottomed.

Most of the artefacts and animal remains could be explained as household refuse, yet the pattern of fragmentation and deposition does seem to have been quite different from other contexts on Site. Although probably 'rubbish', this material might have been derived from particular events such as marriage or funerary feasts, calendrical rites or foundation or closure practices. The two deep shaft-like features with their homogenous fills share many similarities with a series of deep pits or shafts excavated within the *vicus* at Castleford, which also featured unusual groups of objects (Cool 1999: 301-302). The Castleford features were reinterpreted as the settings for specific rites of closure or termination.

In addition, the presence of disarticulated human remains was notable. Even if these were disturbed from earlier inhumations on the Site, it is interesting that they were incorporated into the upper fills of two features (pits 301 and 401). The presence of *tazze* sherds in Trenches 9 and 21 must also be added to this evidence.

The close spatial distribution of these features on the Site at High Street is noteworthy too. This evidence may suggest that whatever the everyday social and economic context of the Romano-British buildings and plots, and the nature of the activities carried out there, at certain times they also seem to have been the focus for more structured depositional behaviour. This might have been linked to wider social or

cosmological ideas concerning the 'right' ways to dispose of certain materials, and with ideas concerning cleanliness and pollution, but also with the nature of deep holes in the ground. Even if the metalworking waste in the deep shafts was derived from prosaic industrial functions, the context of its deposition may still have been the important factor. Hingley, for example, has proposed that iron objects were placed mostly within boundary deposits in later prehistory, but that during the Romano-British period the focus switched to wells and deep pits (Hingley 2006: 238).

It is unfortunate that these deep Romano-British features were not fully excavated, as the lowermost levels of such features were often the locations of more formal and structured placed deposits of artefacts and human and animal remains during the period (e.g. Aitchison 1987; Clarke 2000; Cool 1999; Fulford 2001; Merrifield 1987; Woodward and Woodward 2004). Detailed palaeo-environmental analysis of the unusually organic and homogenous fills may have revealed interesting plant and microfaunal remains that could have shed more light on the depositional practices. If the High Street Site is ever redeveloped, however, the full excavation and rigorous sampling of these deep features should be a priority. The identification of a possible midden deposit (layer 467 in Trench 16) is also of note. This may contain valuable artefactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence, and further data on patterns of consumption and discard. This deposit should also be a focus for any future archaeological investigation on the Site.

Many of these depositional practices may have resulted from unspoken, implicit social beliefs concerning certain categories of material and the appropriateness of particular ways of disposing of them (Chadwick 2004). Some of these practices probably had greater cosmological or ritual significance than others, and it may be that they all reflected a continuum of belief, rather than any simplistic binary division between profane and sacred (q.v. Brück 1999). Archaeological understanding of such complex depositional practices and potential patterns is only at a very preliminary stage. Urban sites need to be compared and contrasted to rural settlements, and any chronological trends also need to be identified. For example, did these patterns change at all from the time of the Roman conquest of the north through to the end of the Romano-British period? There clearly needs to be much more detailed investigation on other Romano-British sites within the region in the future.

10 Conclusions

The investigations at High Street, Doncaster, demonstrated the considerable potential this town has in terms of its surviving archaeological deposits, a fact highlighted by a recent deposit-mapping study (Pollington 2007). The High Street work also indicated the exceptional nature of the surviving archaeology, which is of considerable regional and national importance. This archaeology has the potential to contribute not only to understanding the historic development of Doncaster, but also to wider debates and research agendas concerning themes such as the nature and progress of urbanisation

during the Roman and medieval periods, production, trade and exchange (e.g. Condron and Perring 2002: 69-82), and issues concerning 'Romanisation' or acculturation and social identity, and depositional practices.

Sadly, the project also highlighted serious flaws in how developer-funded archaeological work is implemented, and the lack of effective constraints and penalties for developers and their sub-contractors when they ignore archaeological and planning conditions, and impede and harass archaeological staff. Unfortunately, Doncaster's archaeology has suffered heavily from the depredations of development, even in recent decades. The investigations at High Street also clearly demonstrated the methodological redundancy of using small-scale trenches or test pits to record and try and understand complex urban stratigraphy (also see Cumberpatch, above). In addition to the many problems this caused for the interpretation of the stratigraphy and the chronological development of the Site, it is likely that much of the archaeological evidence for activities *within* the medieval and Romano-British plots was not actually revealed. Either considerably more archaeology should have been excavated using modern stratigraphic, open-area techniques, or a much more sympathetic scheme for preservation *in situ* should have been designed, incorporating rafting and/or needle piling wherever possible. Such long-outmoded and unsuitable excavation techniques should never be employed again within Doncaster.

Although the excavation of the trenches for the piled building foundations should in theory have preserved *in situ* areas of surviving archaeological deposits on the Site, the activities of the contractors will undoubtedly have caused considerable lateral and vertical disturbance to archaeological remains. In particular, the pouring of concrete directly on top of archaeological deposits will definitely not be conducive to their continued preservation. Any future investigations will also be severely hampered by the now even more incomplete nature of the stratigraphy, and given the many restrictions placed on recording during the 8-10 High Street excavation, inevitably such findings will be very difficult to tie in with the results described in this report.

When the current building is eventually pulled down and the Site redeveloped, probably within the next 20-25 years (a typical 'lifespan' for modern urban developments), further archaeological work will undoubtedly be necessary. If the existing piles and foundations are removed, however, considerable care will have to be taken to ensure that surviving archaeological deposits are not further damaged during this process.

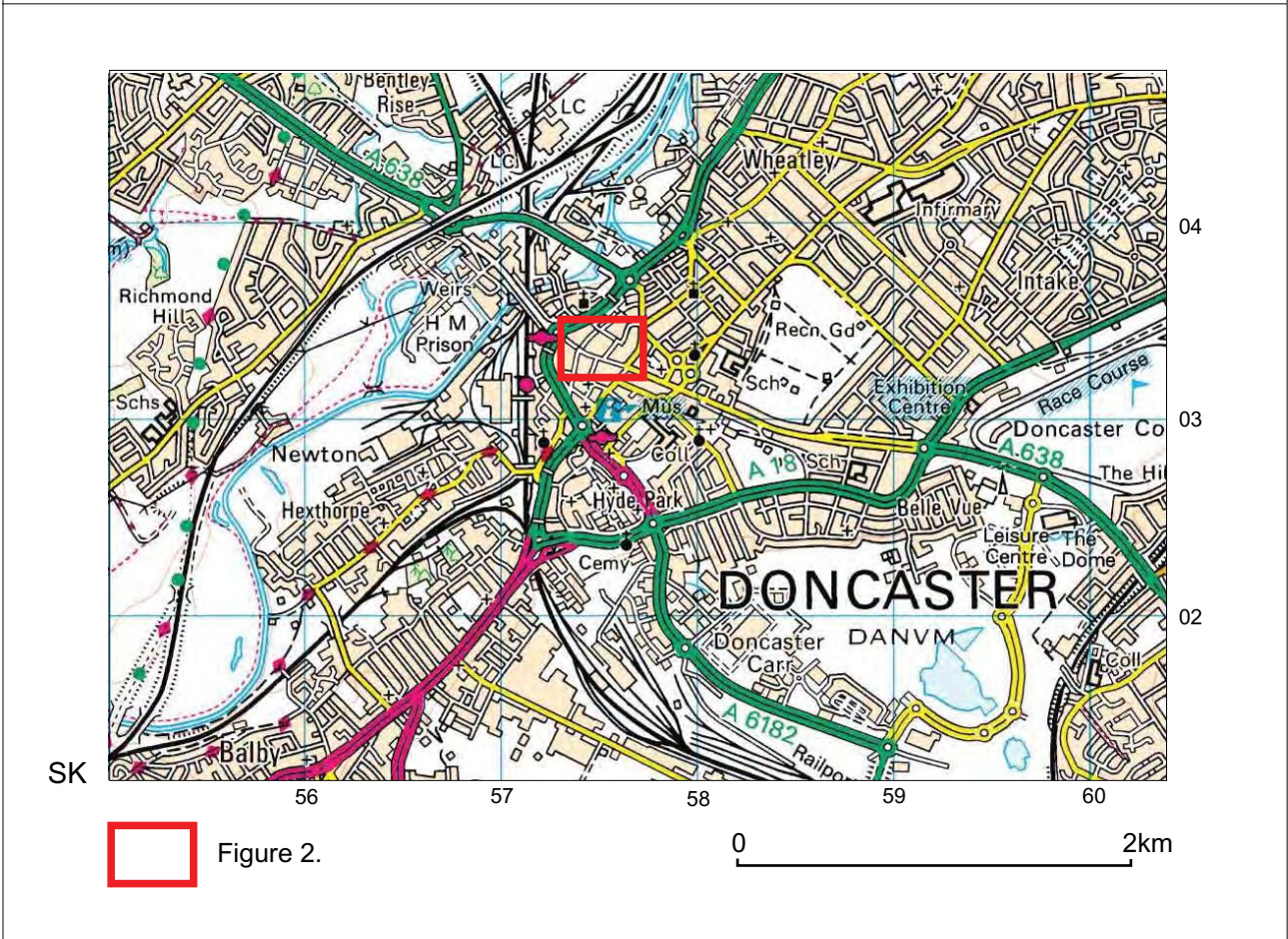
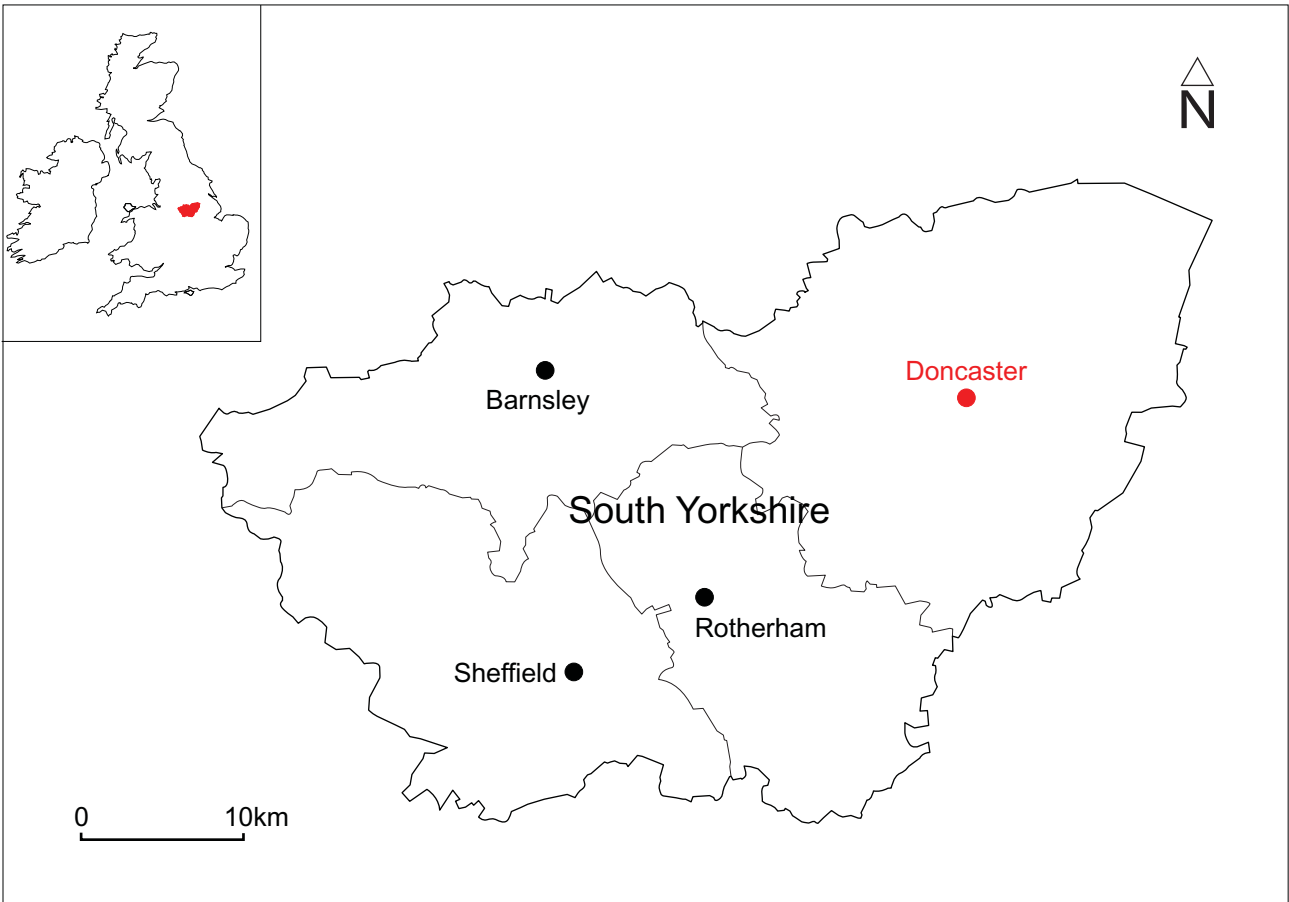


Fig. 1. Site location

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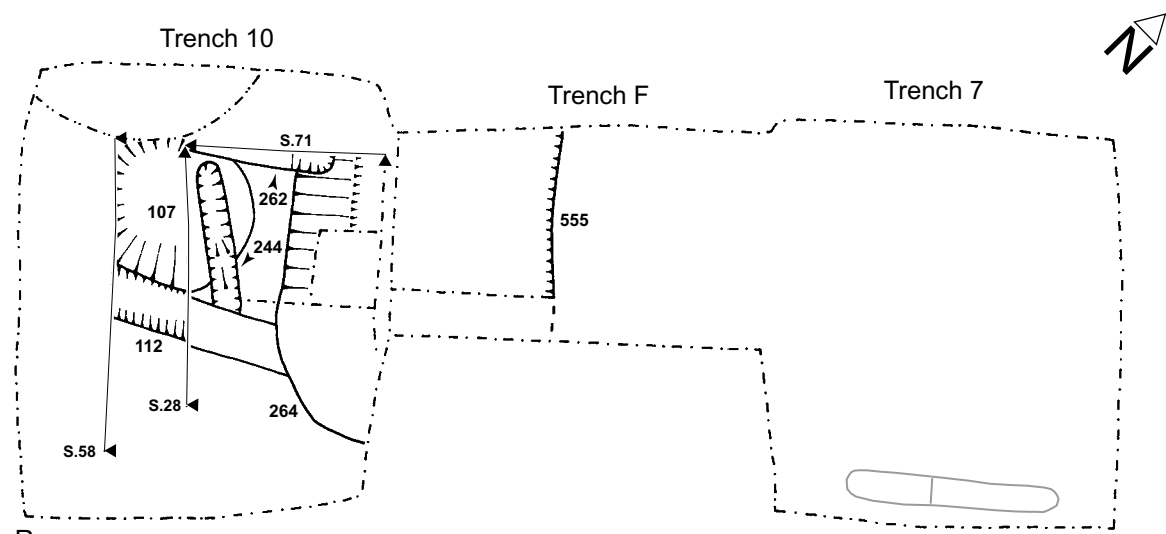


Fig. 2. Site location and excavated areas



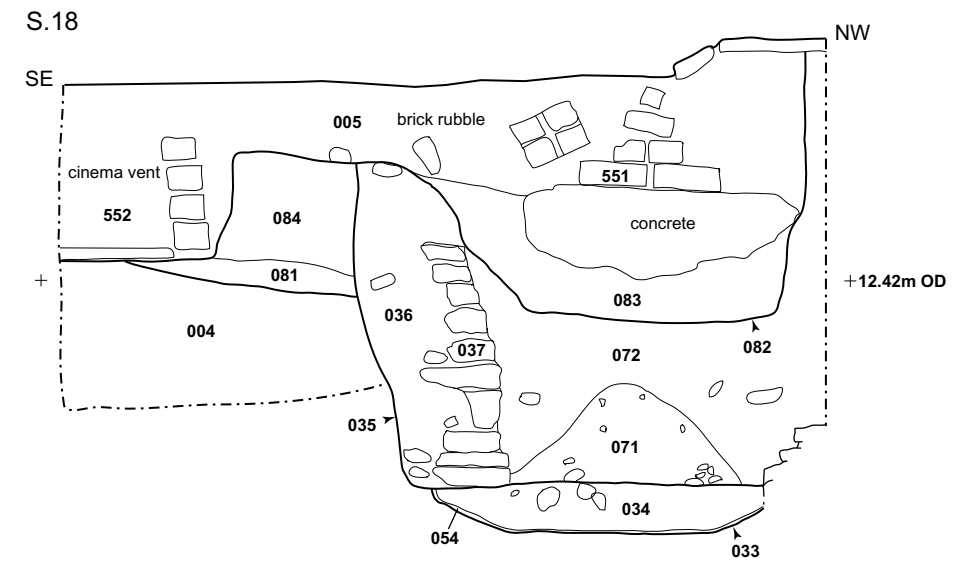
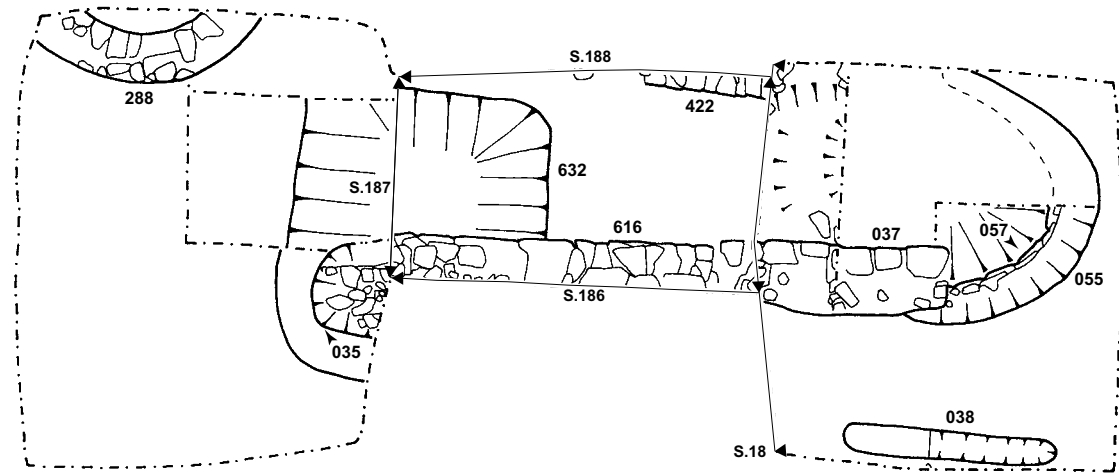
Fig. 3. Trench locations plan

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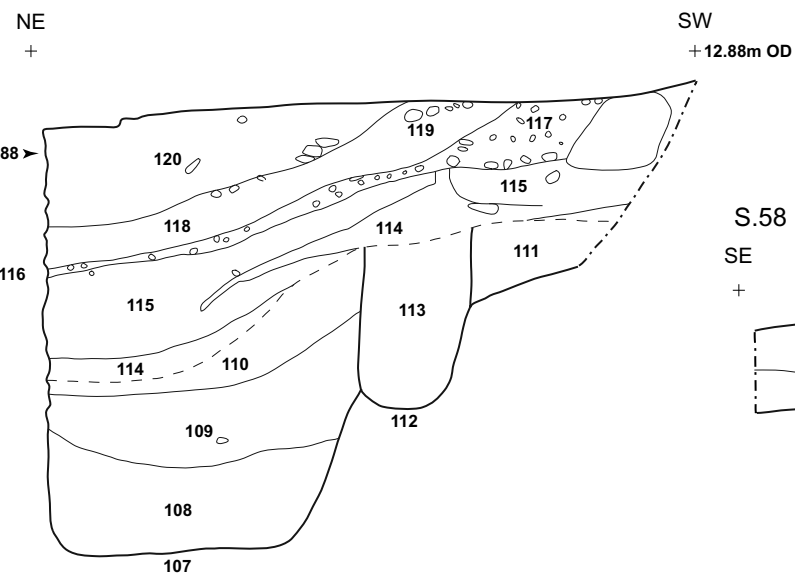


Roman

Medieval



S.28



S.58

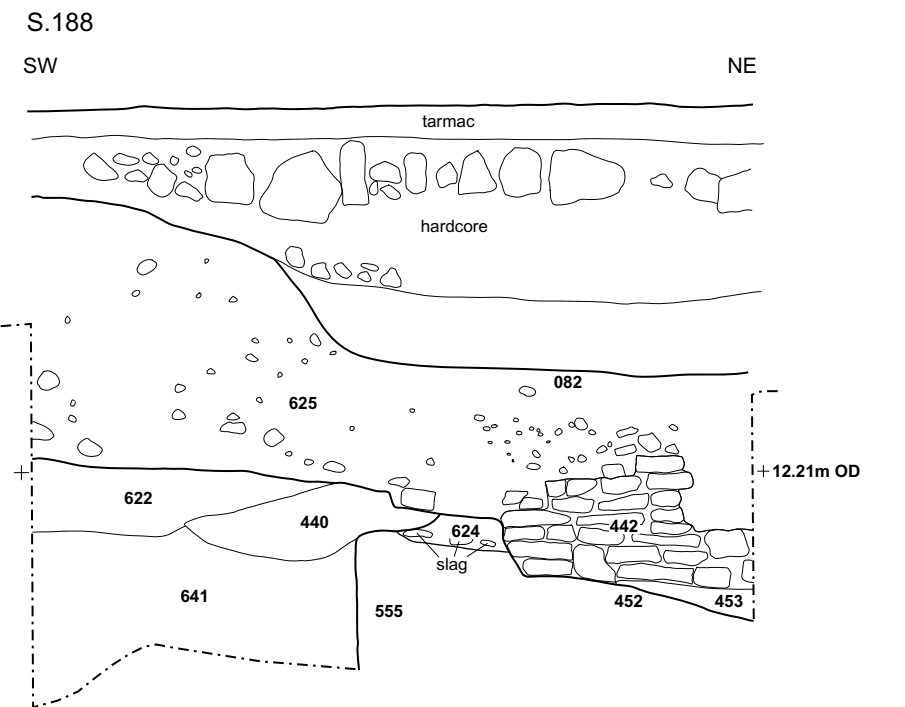
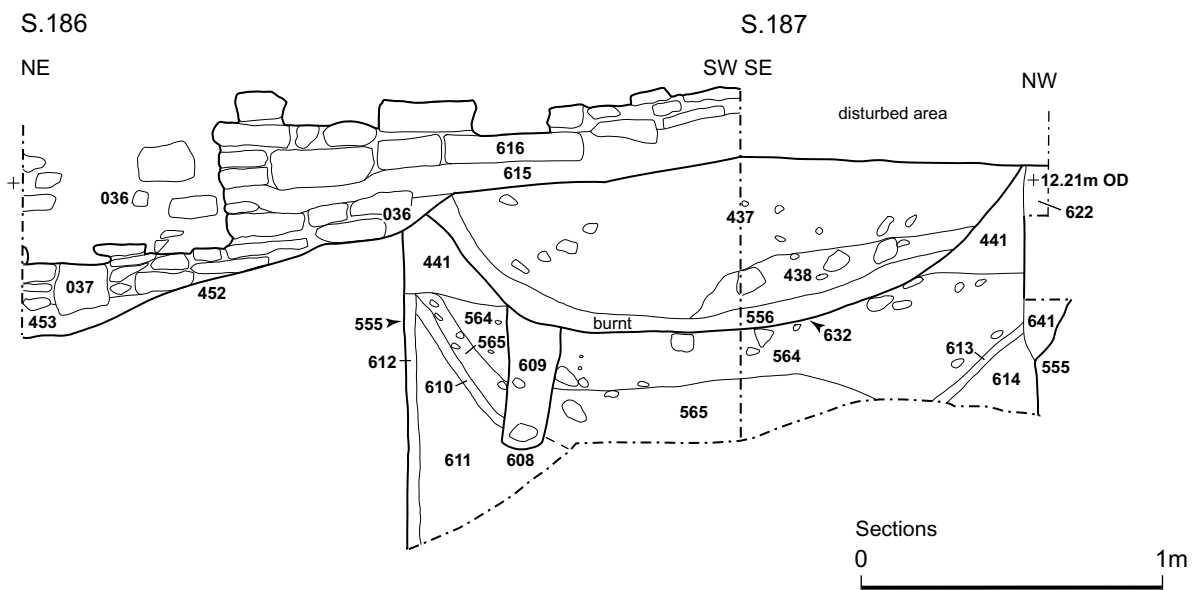
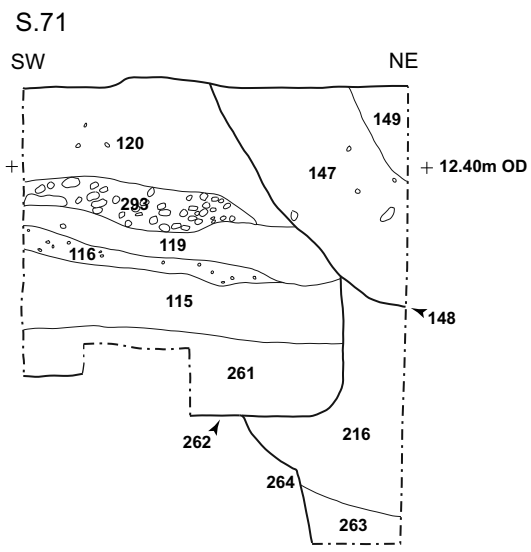
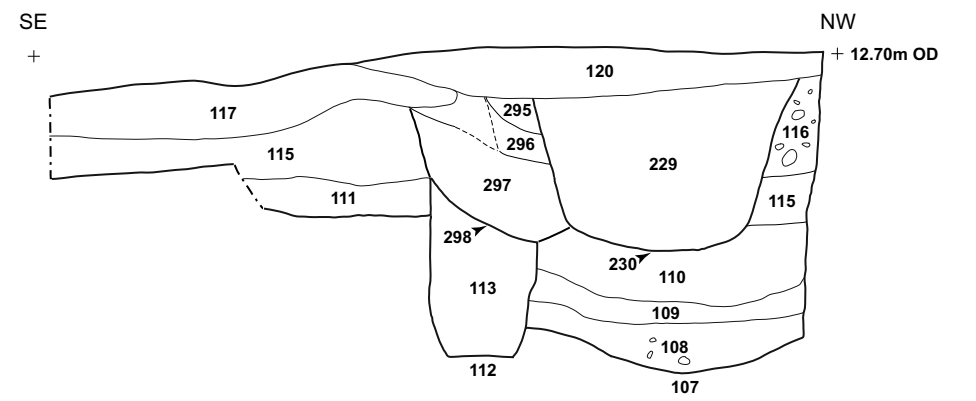


Fig. 4. Area X1. Roman and medieval plans and sections

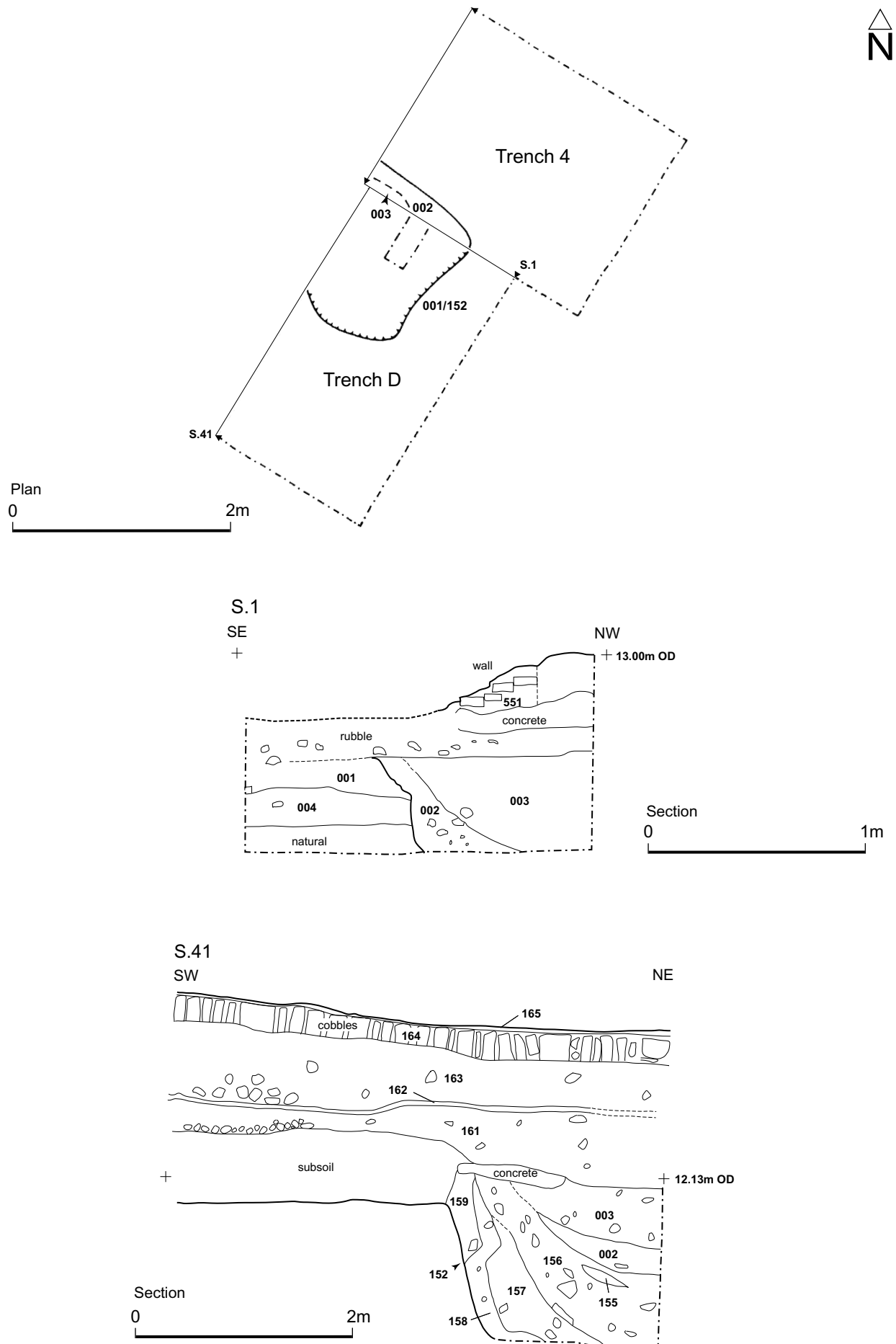


Fig. 5. Area X2, plan and sections

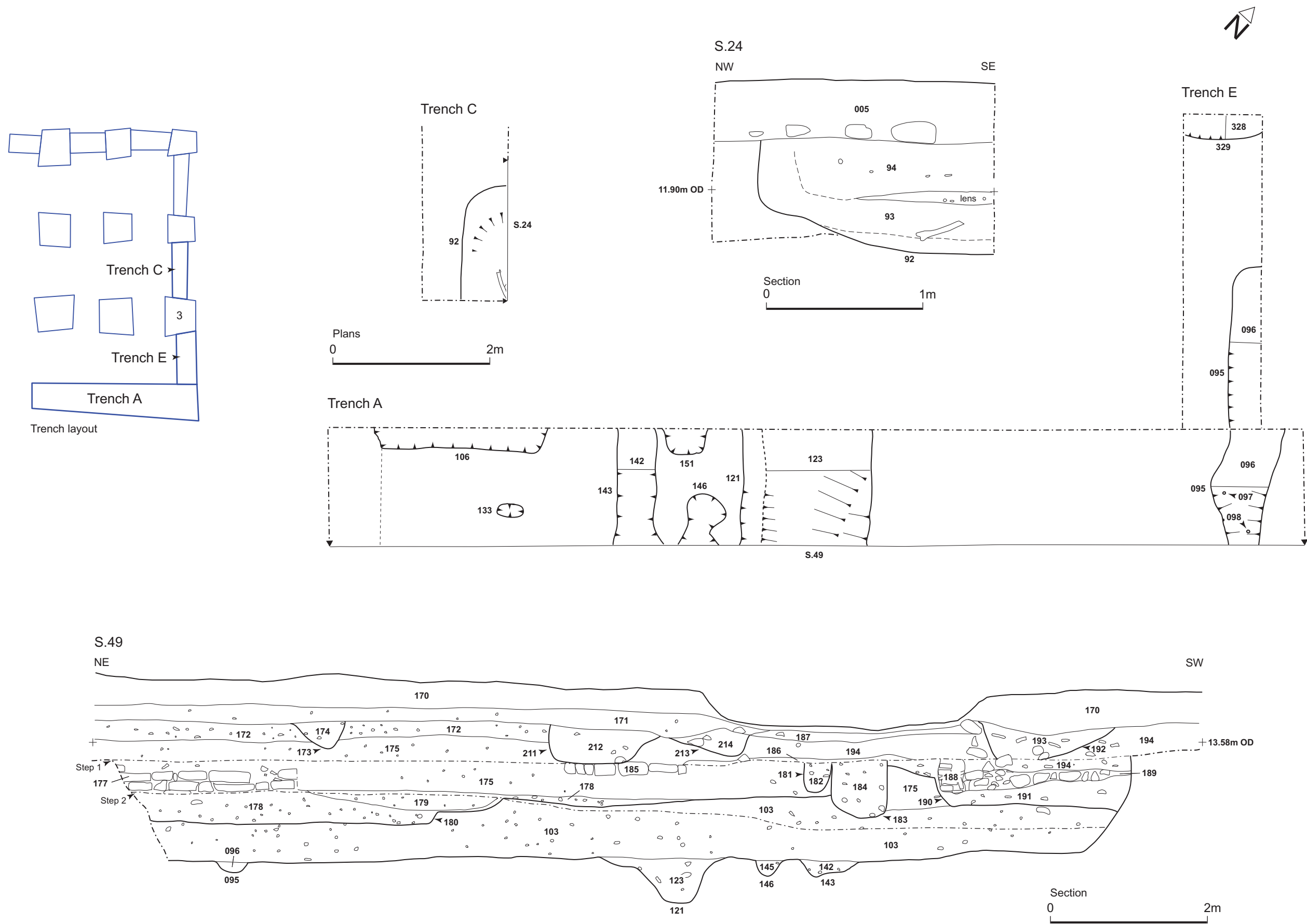


Fig. 6. Area X4, plans and sections.

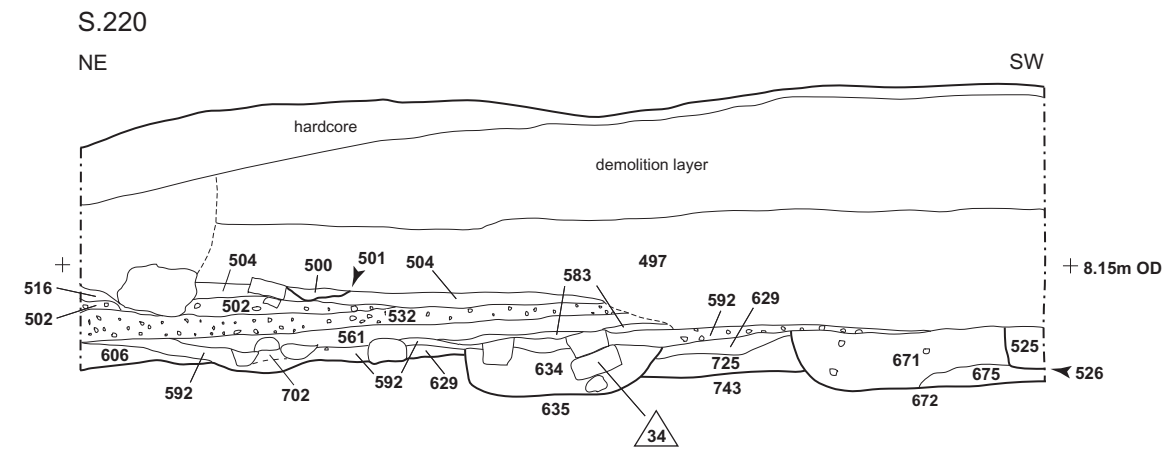
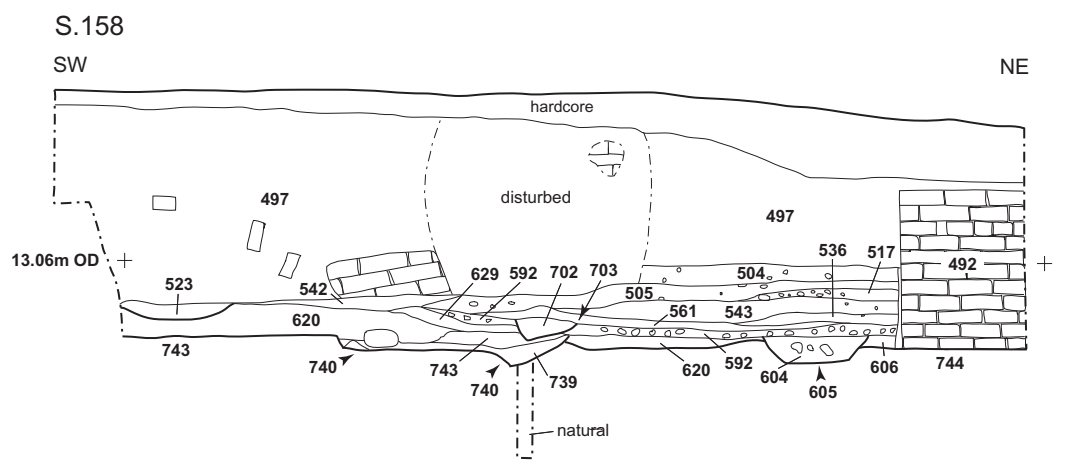
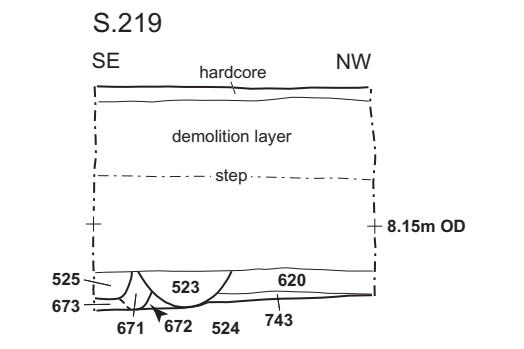
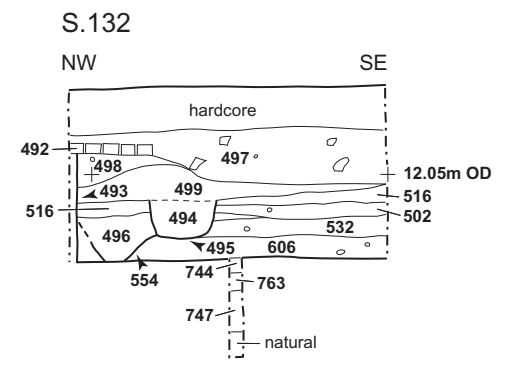
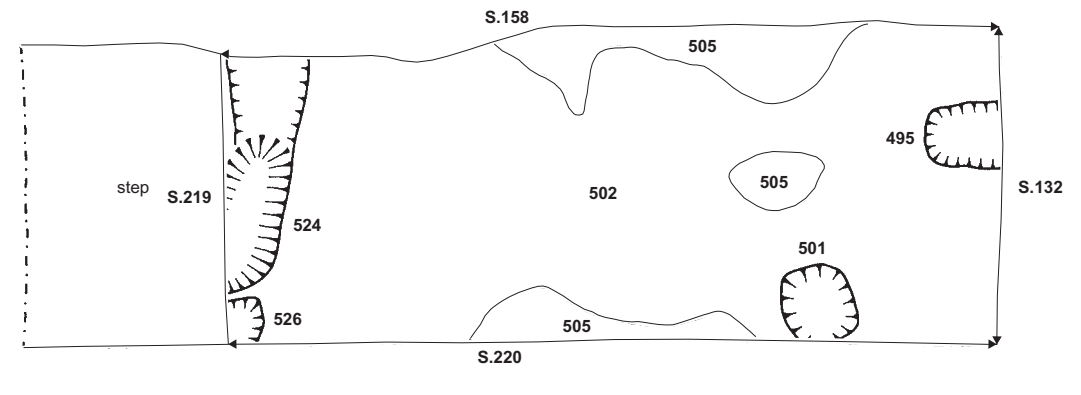
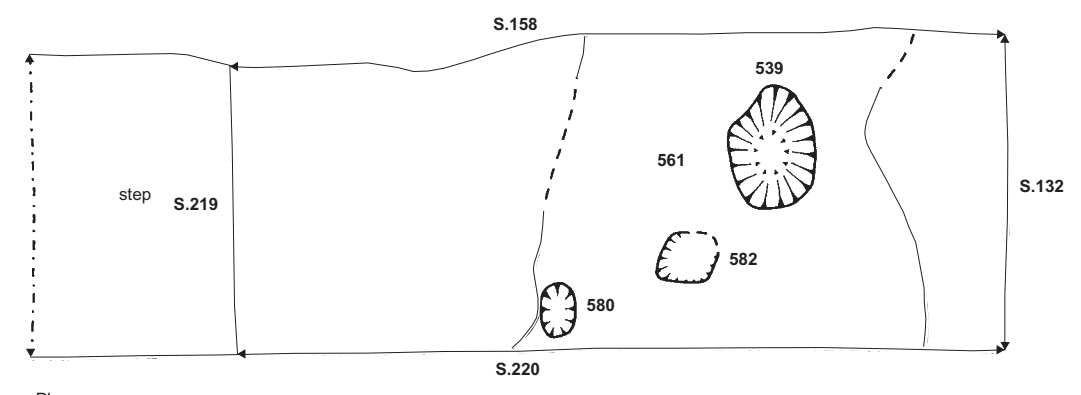
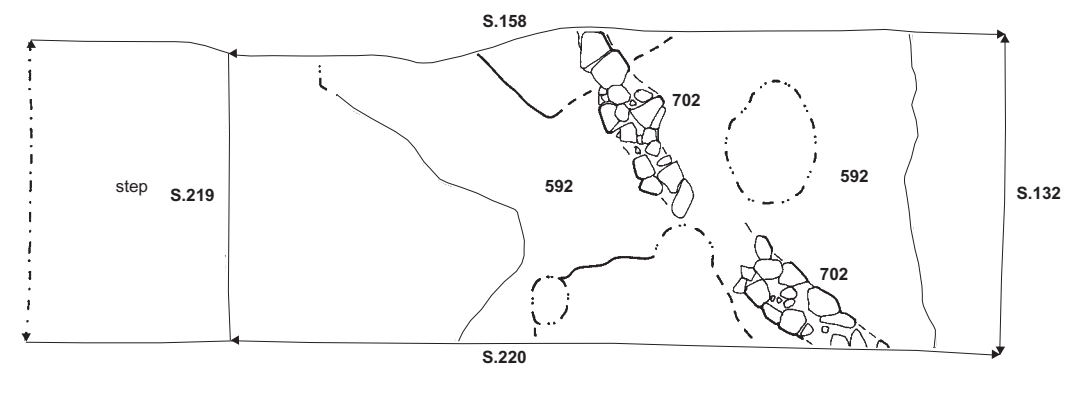
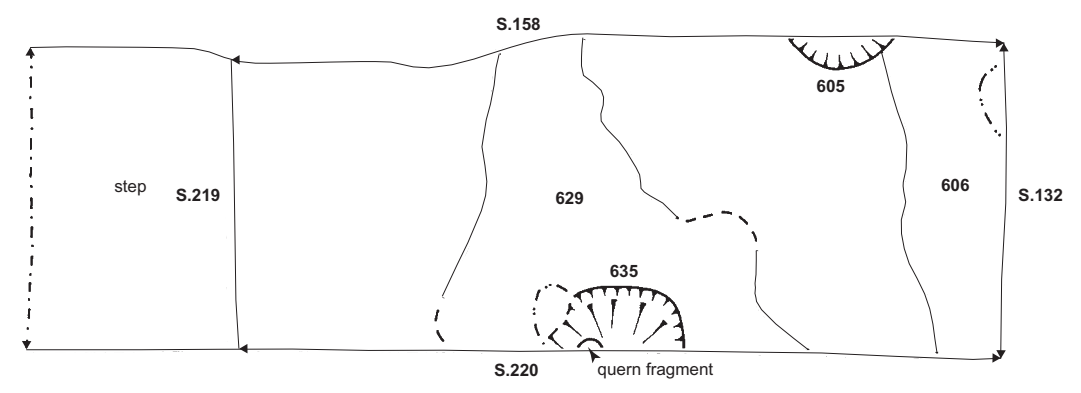
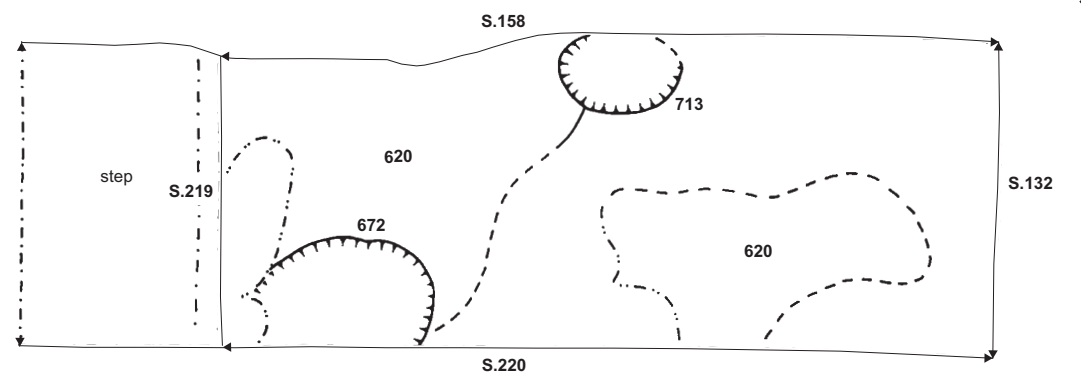
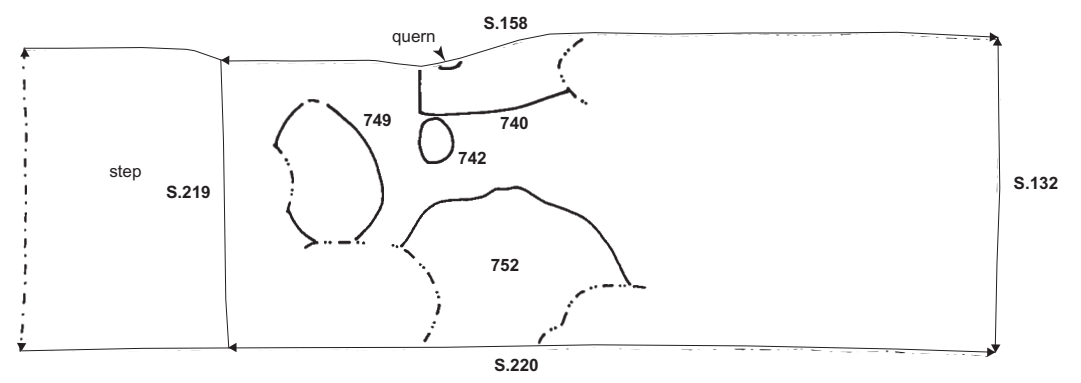


Fig. 7. Trench B, plans and sections

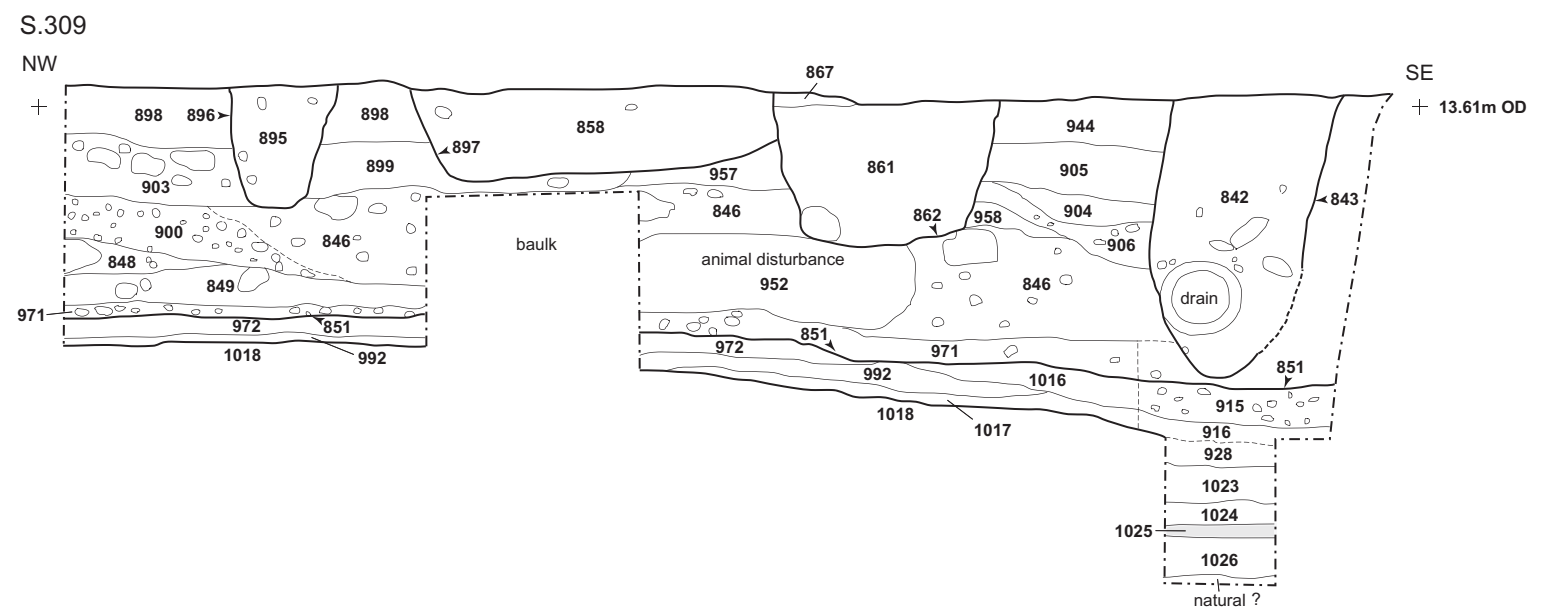
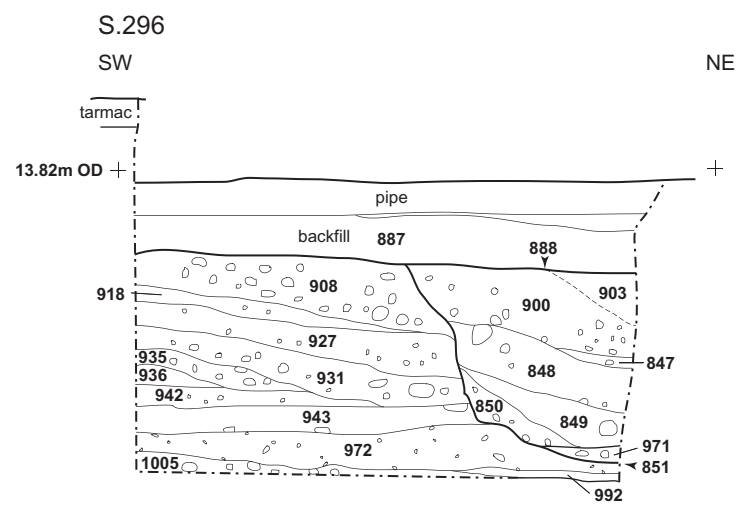
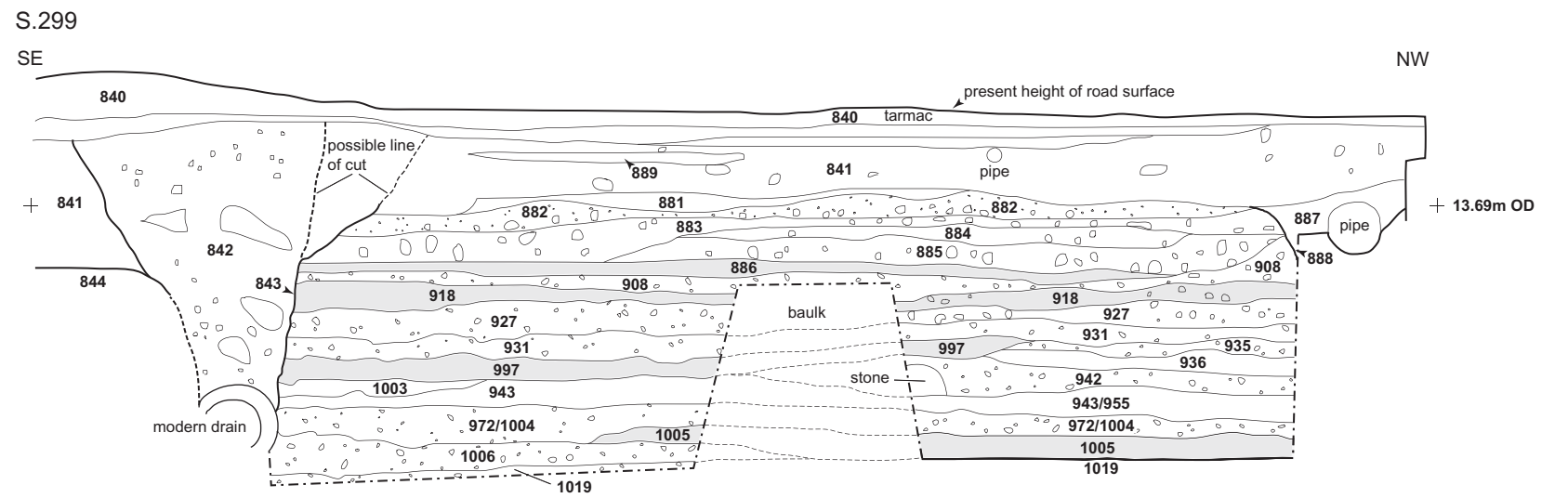
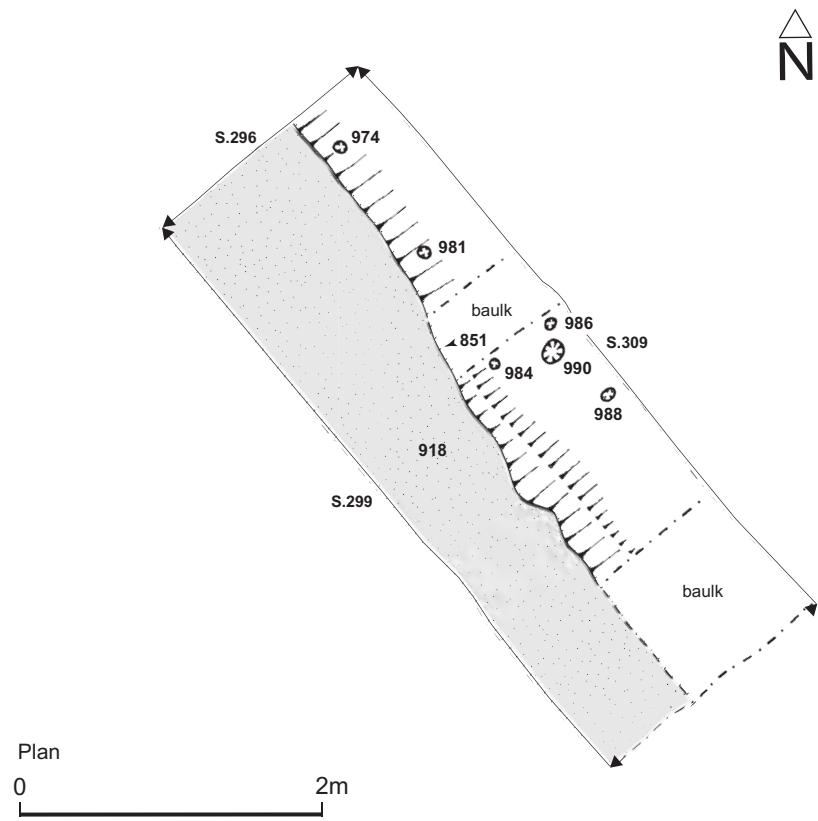


Fig. 8. Trench G, plan and sections

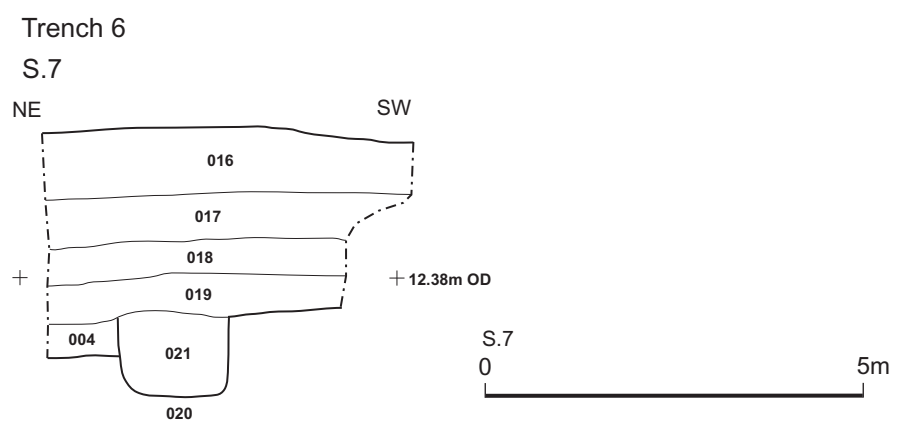
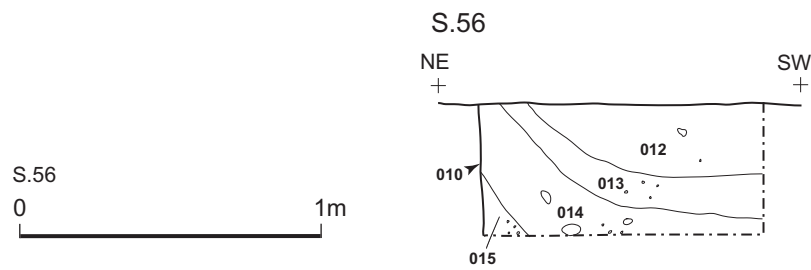
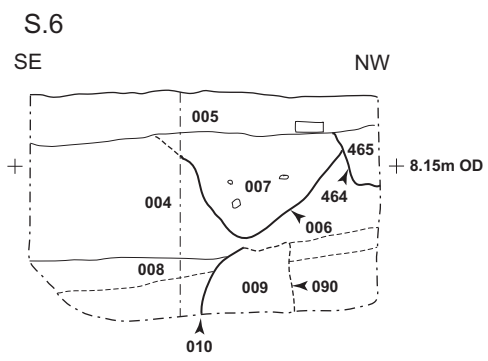
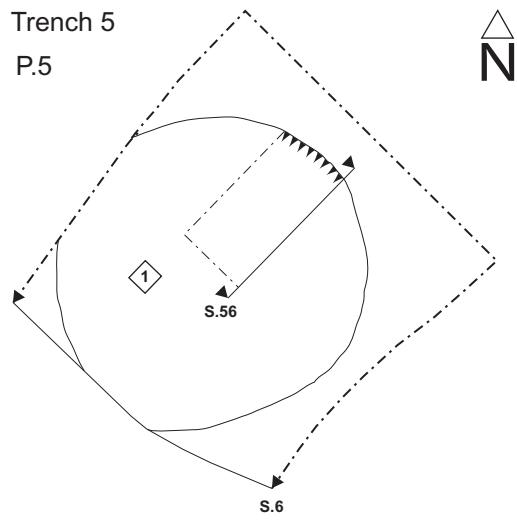


Fig. 9. Trenches 5 and 6. Plans and sections of Trench 5. Section of Trench 6

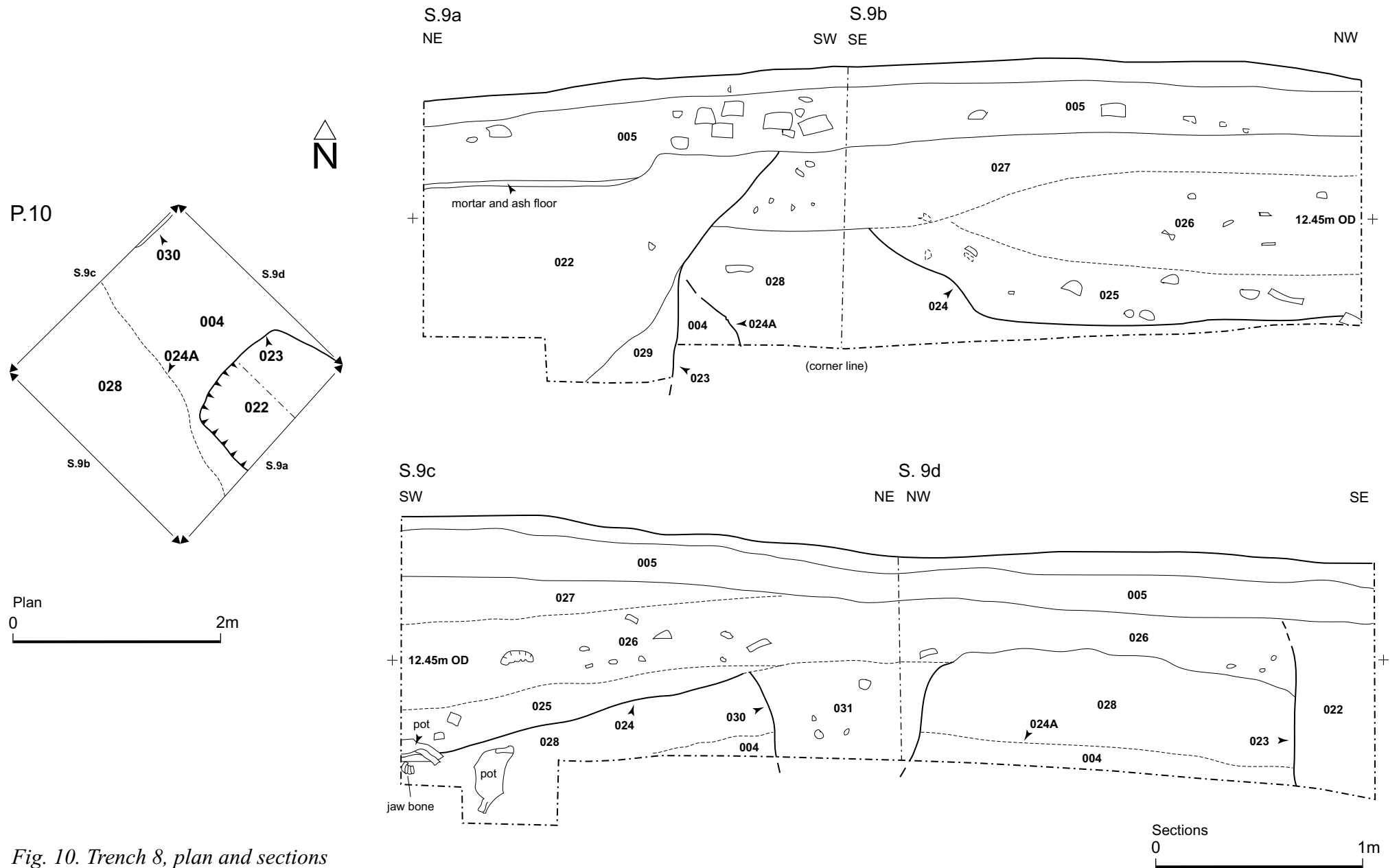


Fig. 10. Trench 8, plan and sections

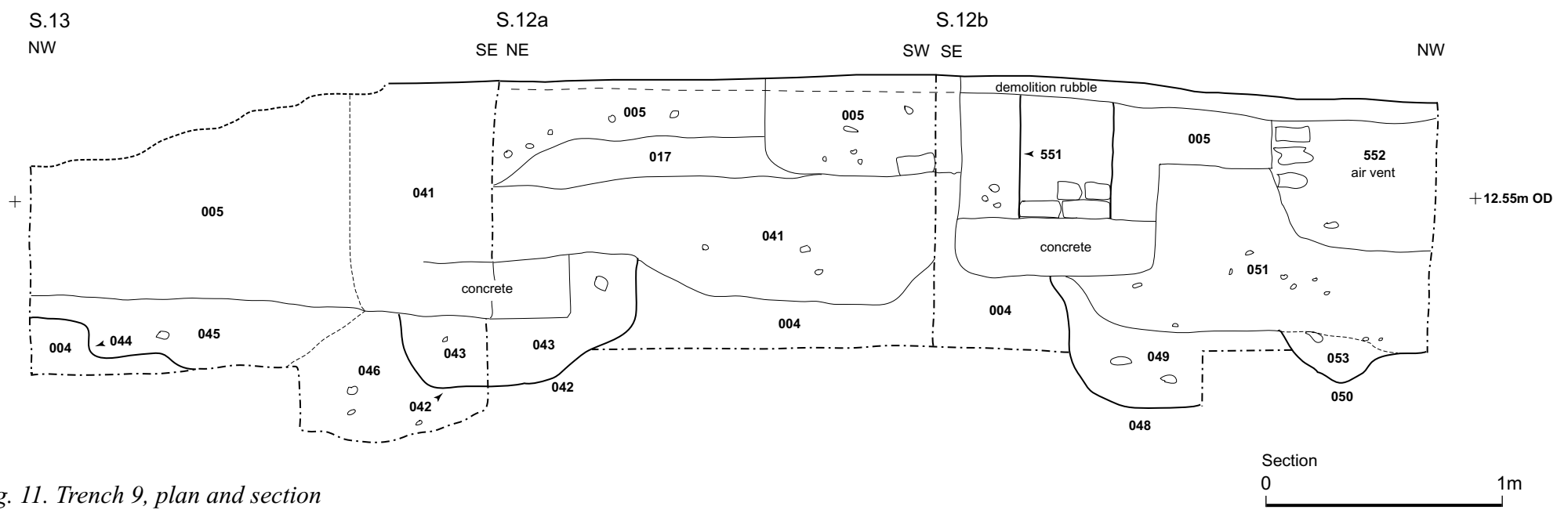
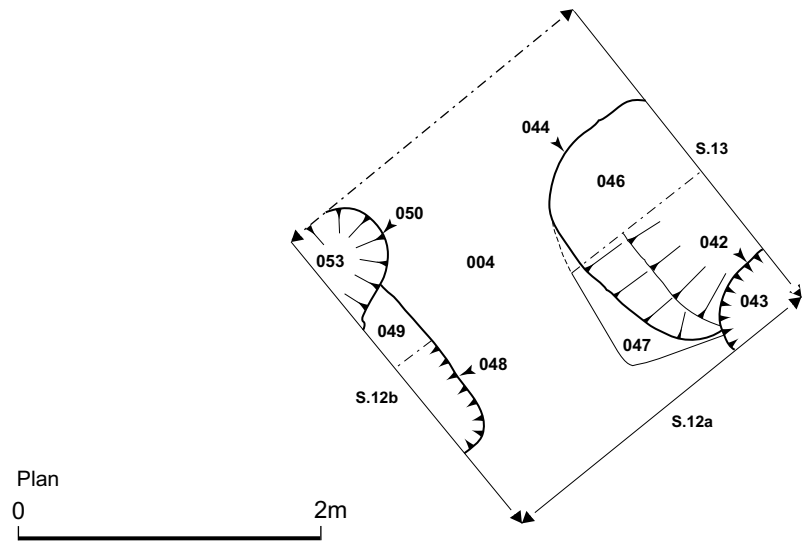
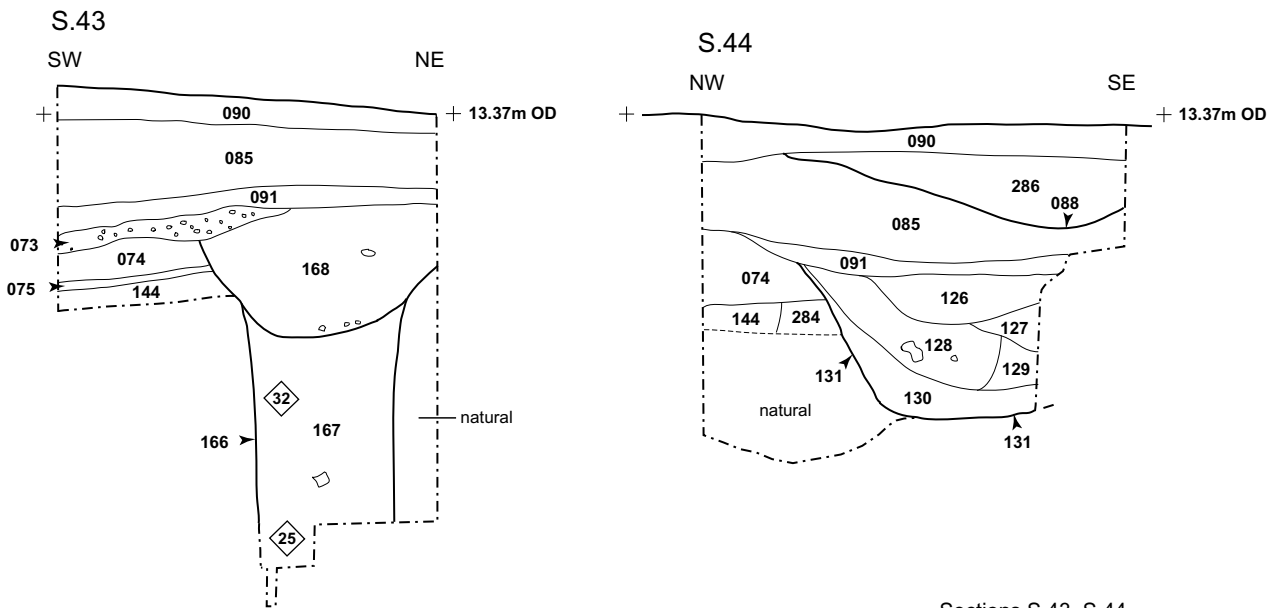
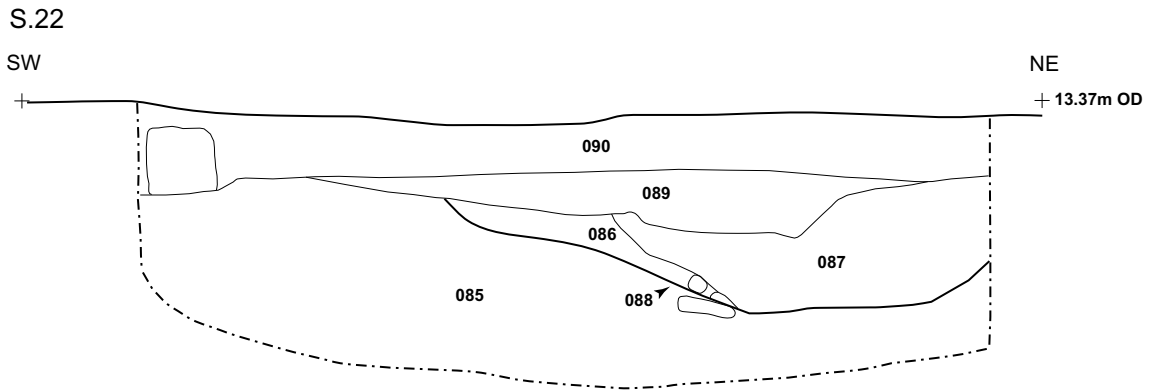
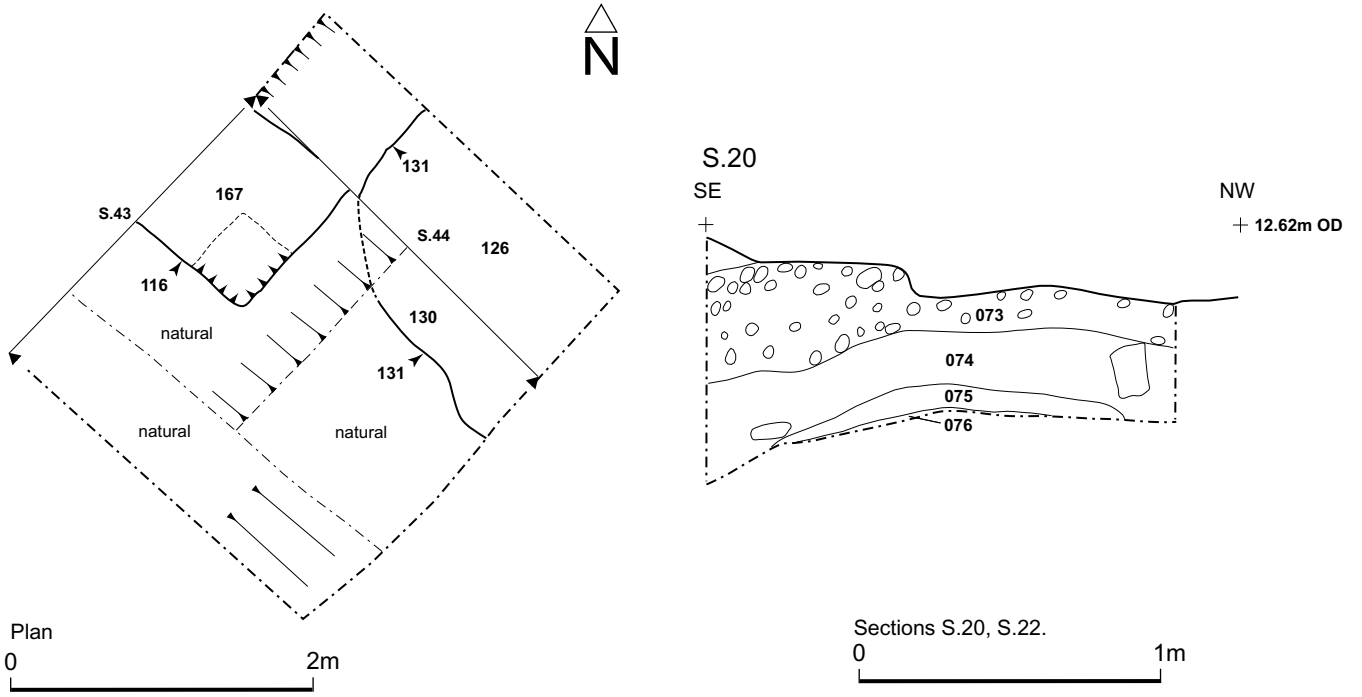


Fig. 11. Trench 9, plan and section



Sections S.43, S.44.

0 2m

Fig. 12. Trench 11, plan and sections

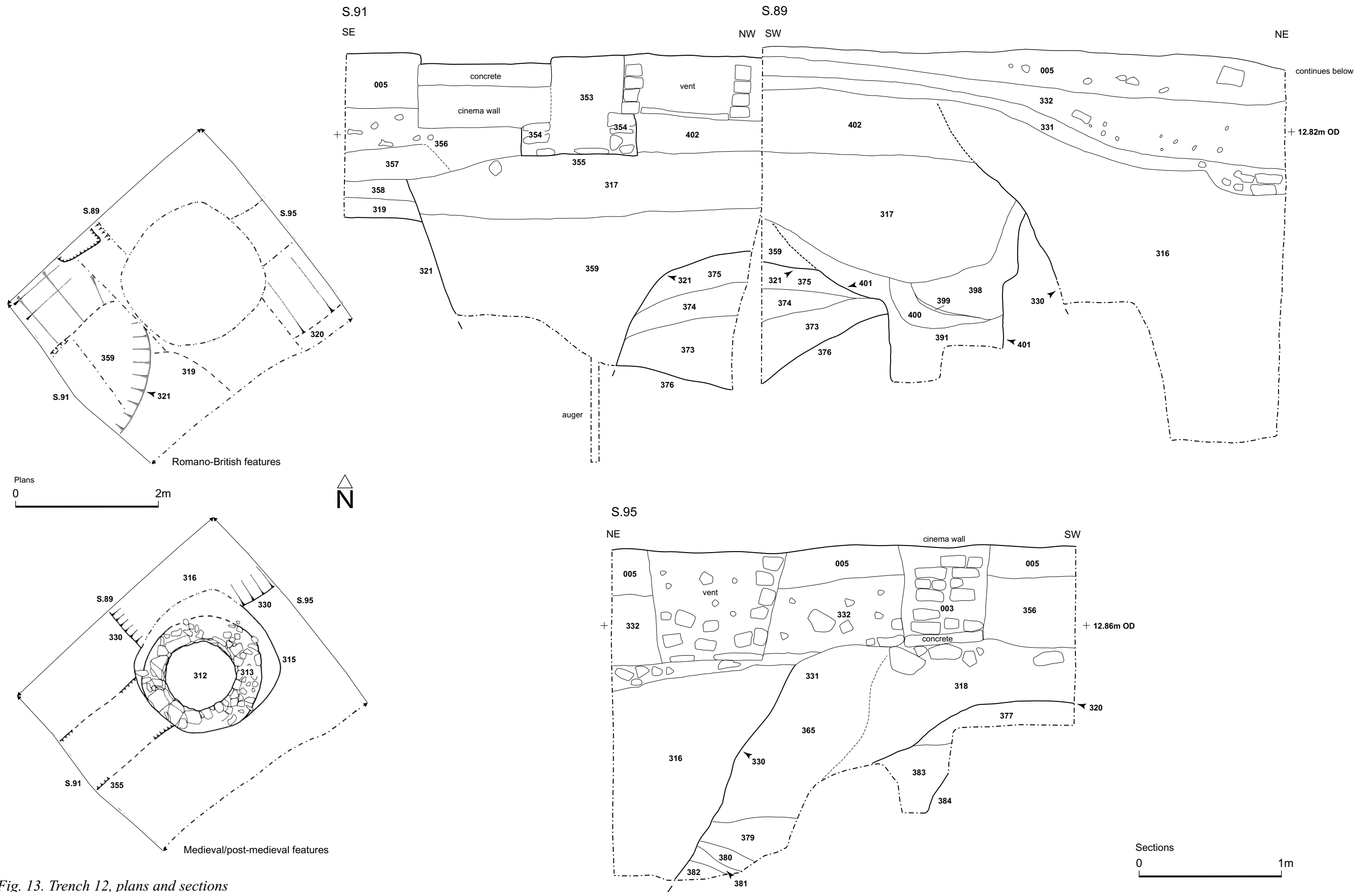


Fig. 13. Trench 12, plans and sections

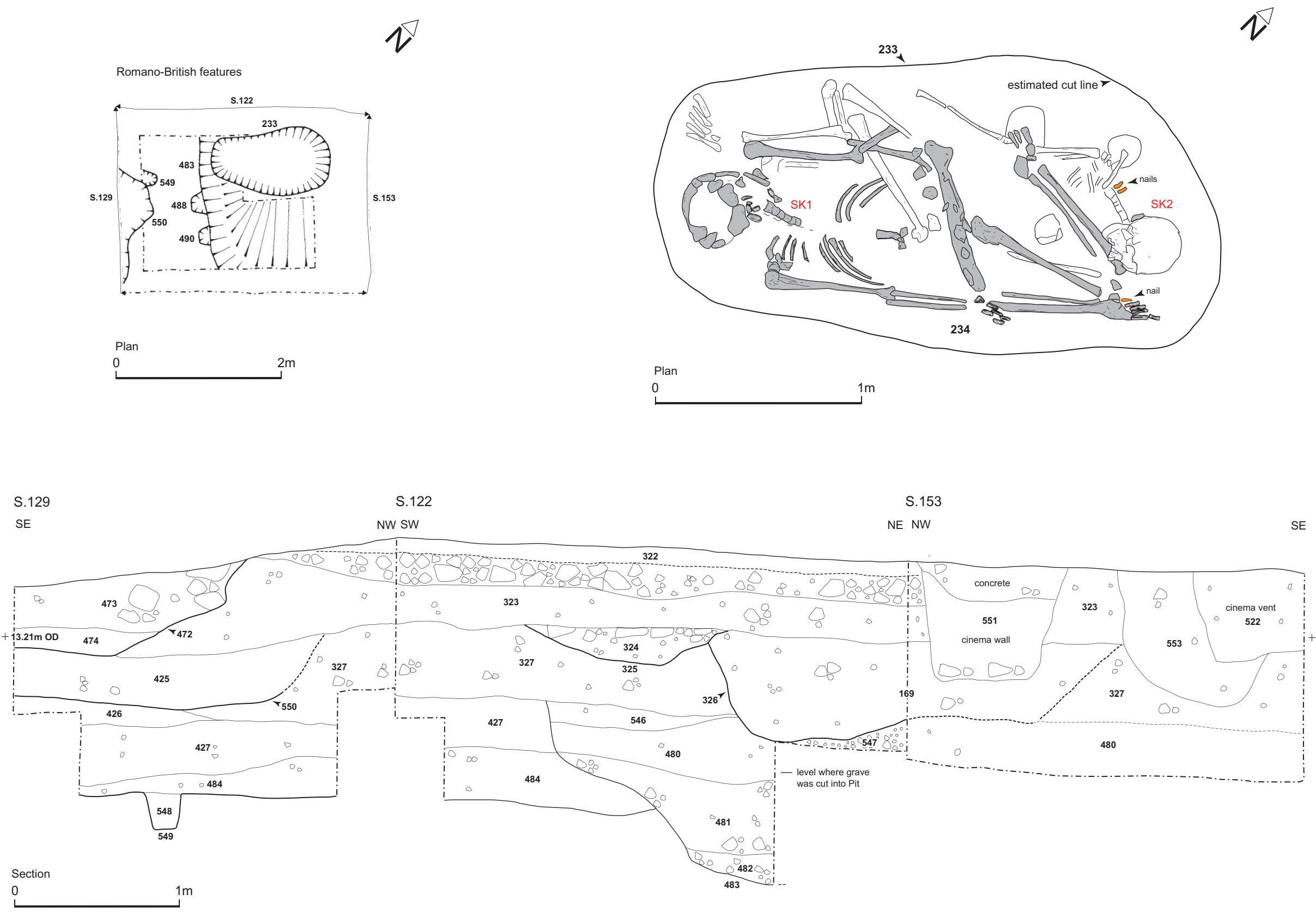


Fig. 14. Trench 13, plan and section

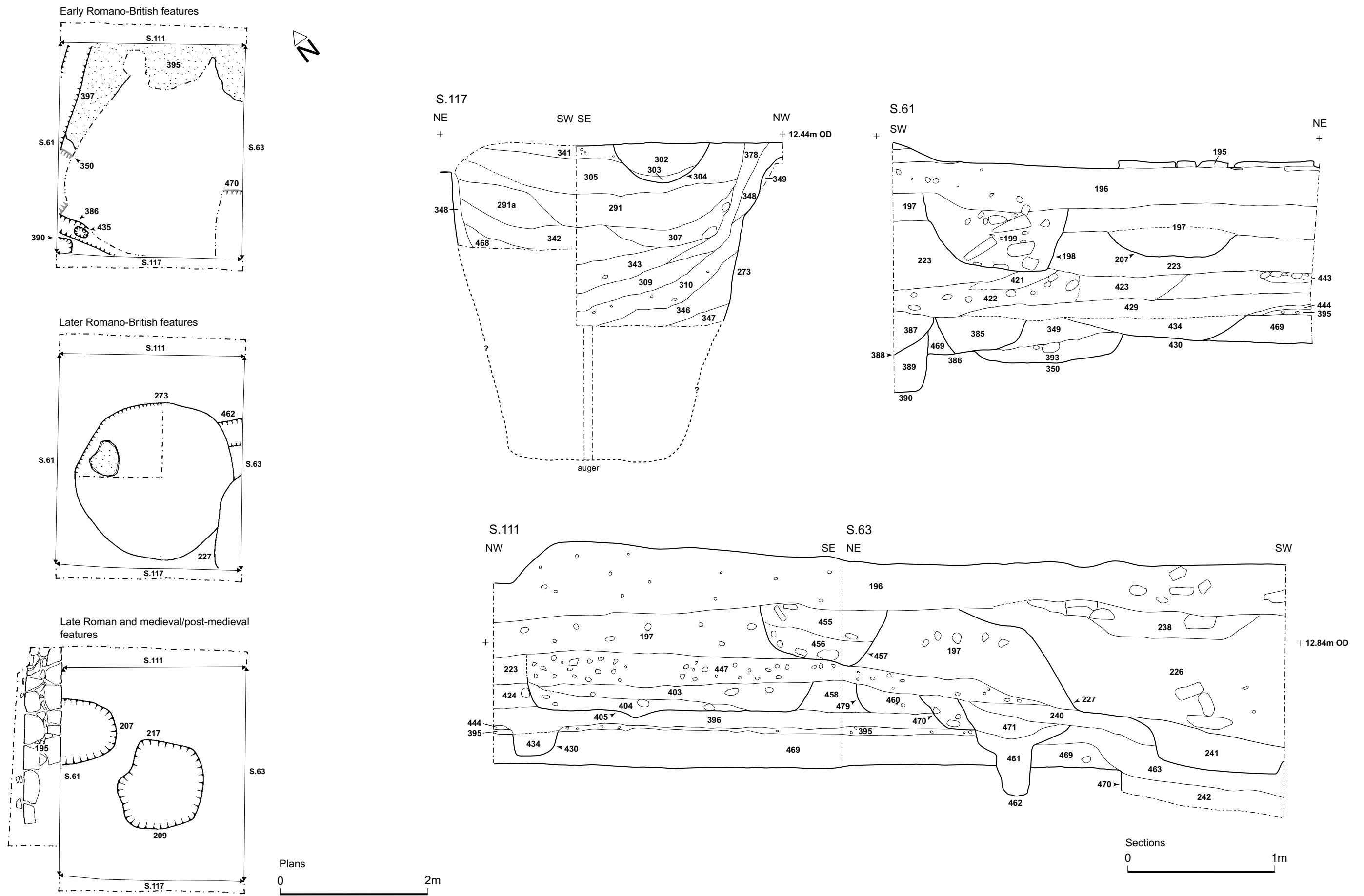
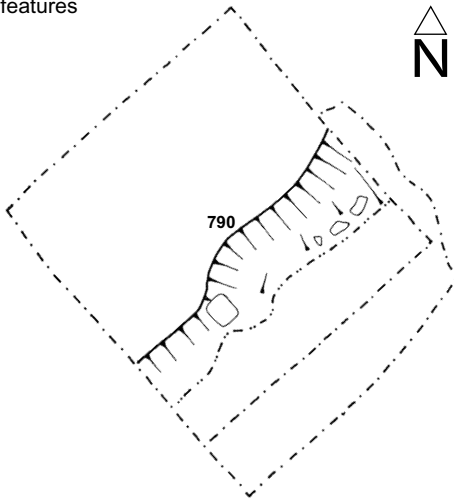
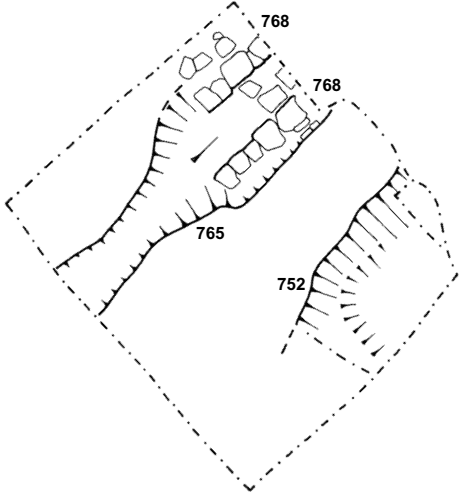


Fig. 15. Trench 14, plans and sections

Late medieval/post-medieval features

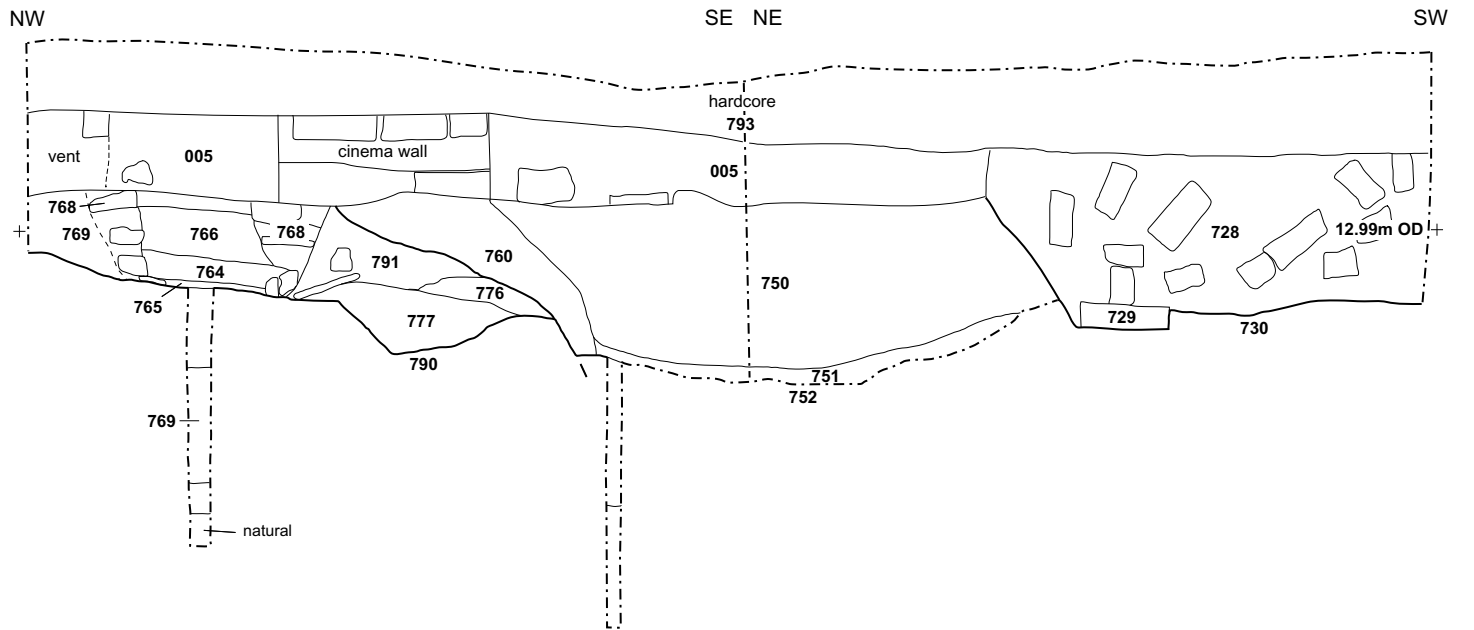


Post-medieval features

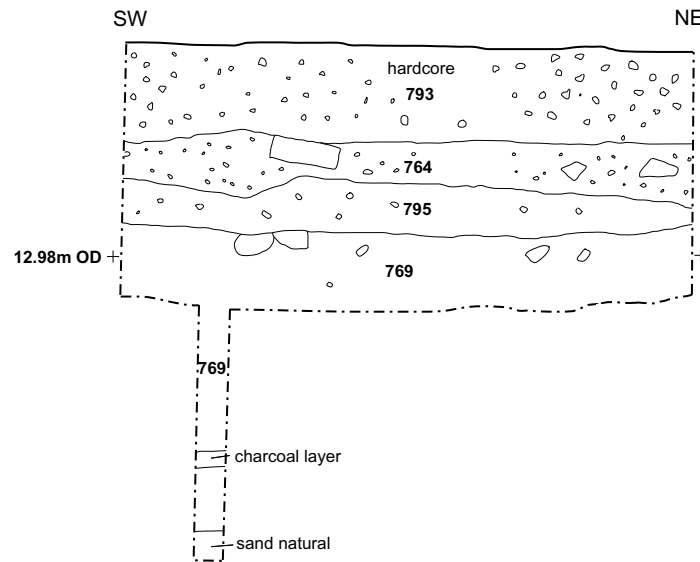


S.278

S.282



S.279



Sections



Fig. 16. Trench 15, plans and sections

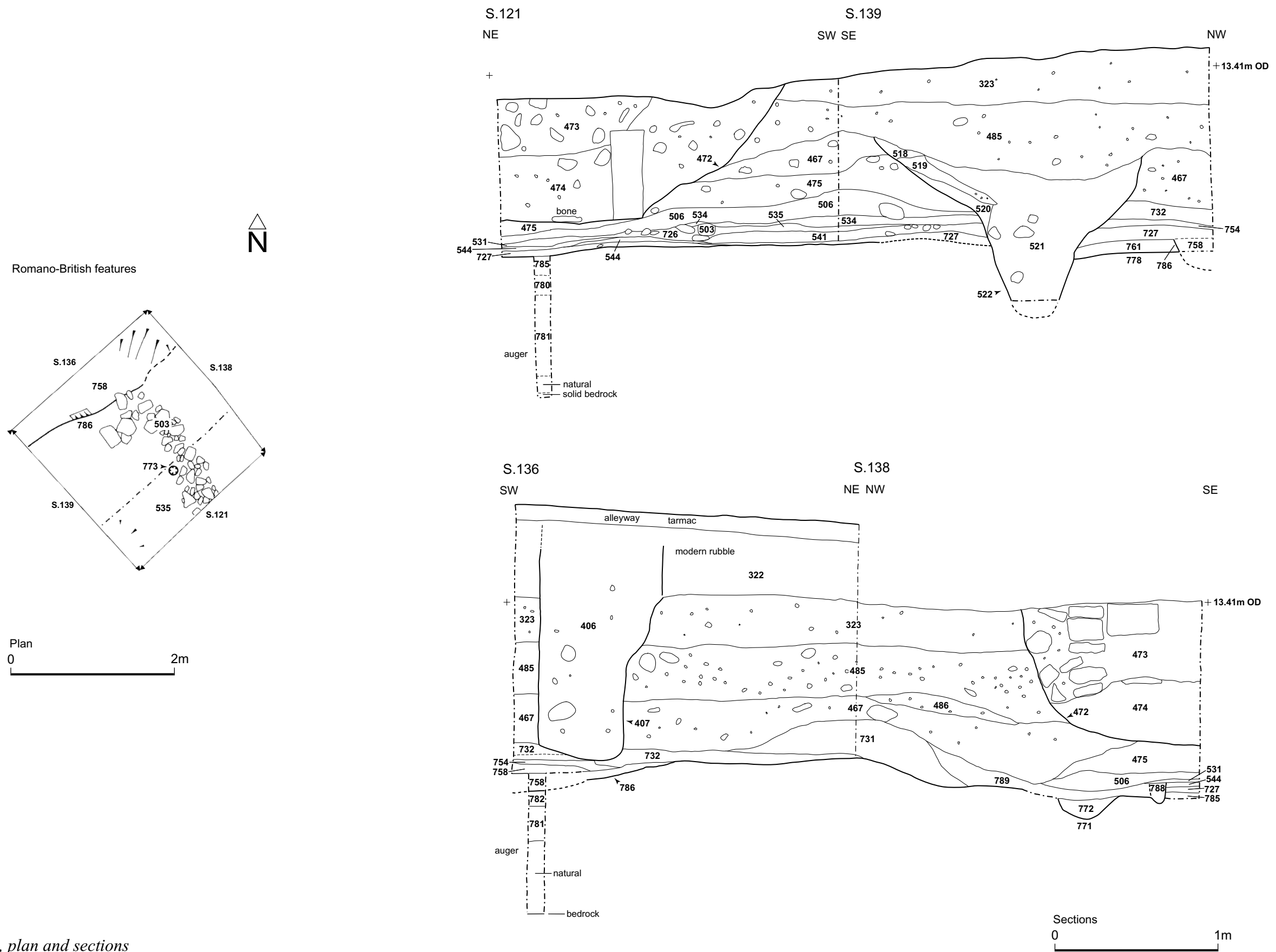


Fig. 17. Trench 16, plan and sections

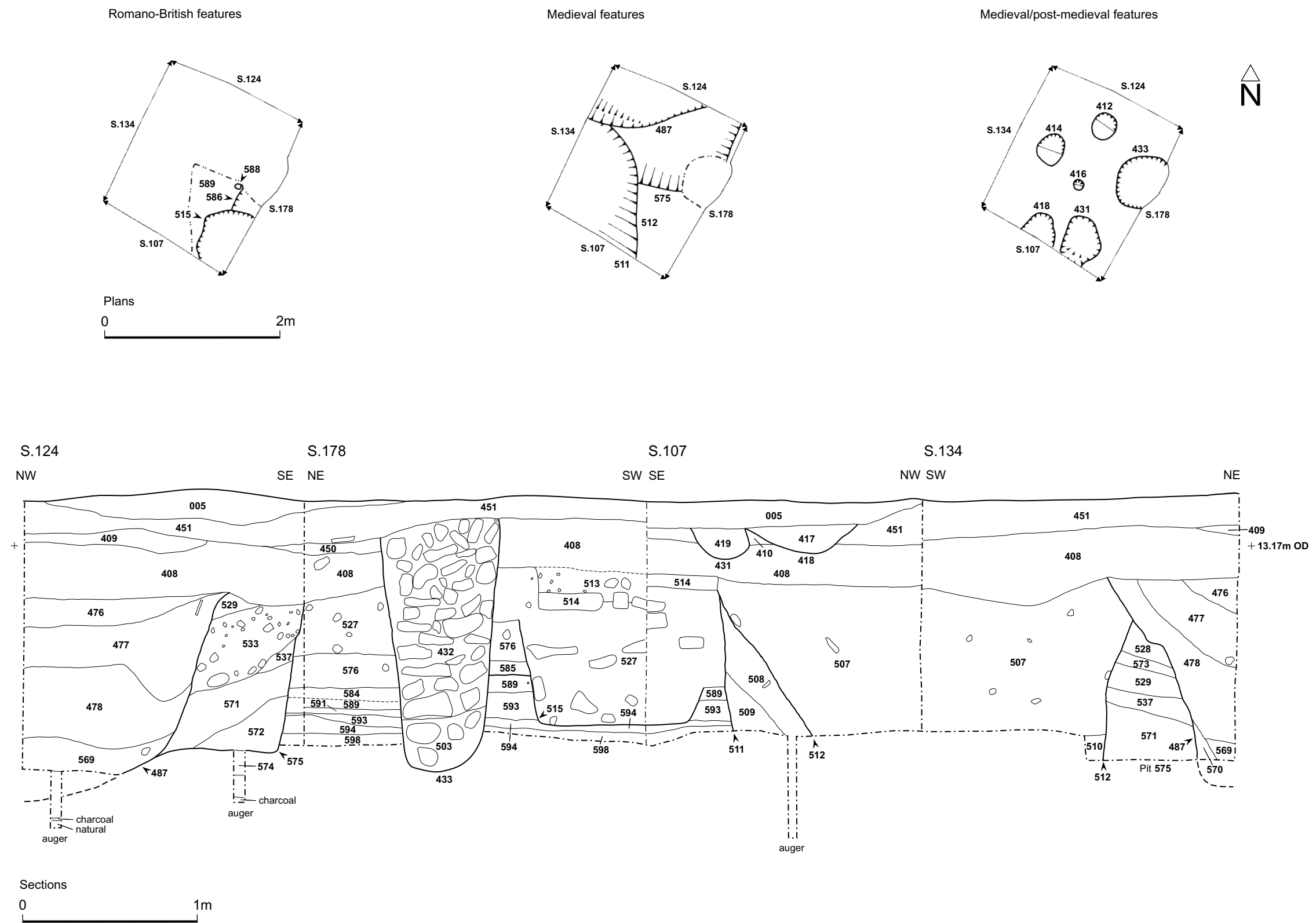
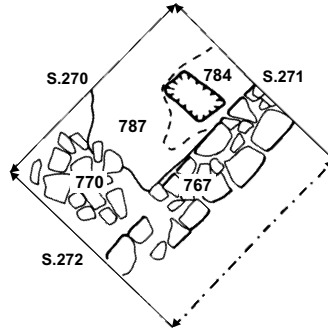
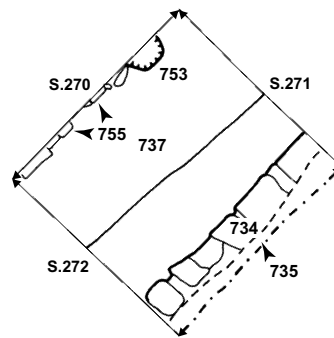


Fig. 18. Trench 17, plans and sections

Late medieval



Post-medieval



Plans

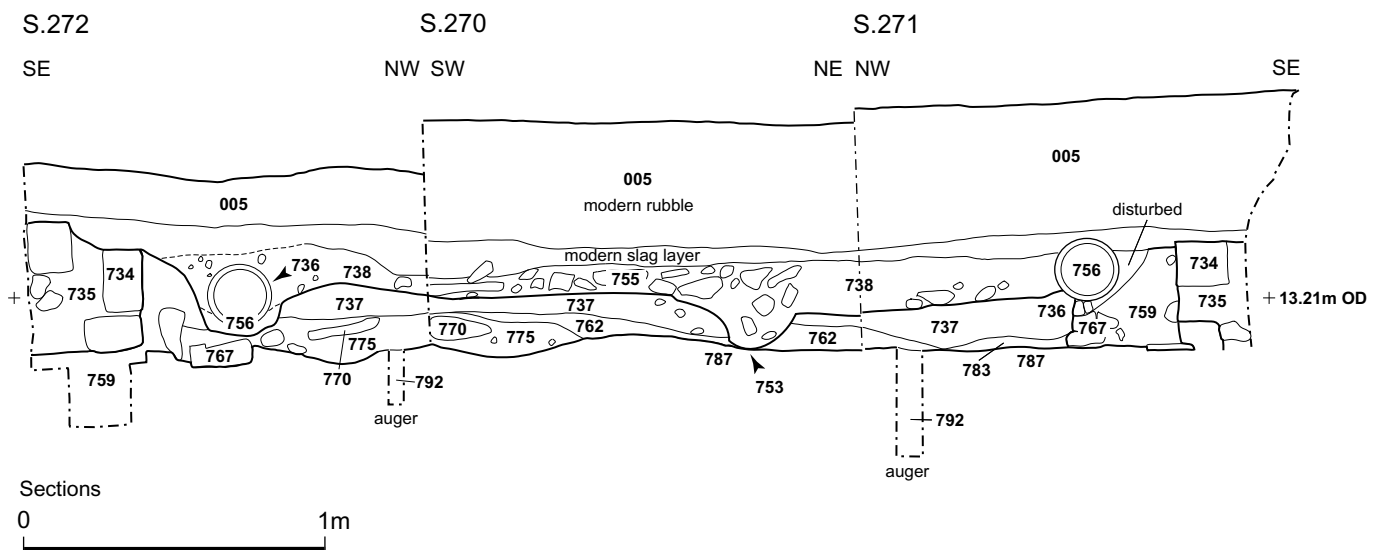


Fig. 19. Trench 18, plans and sections

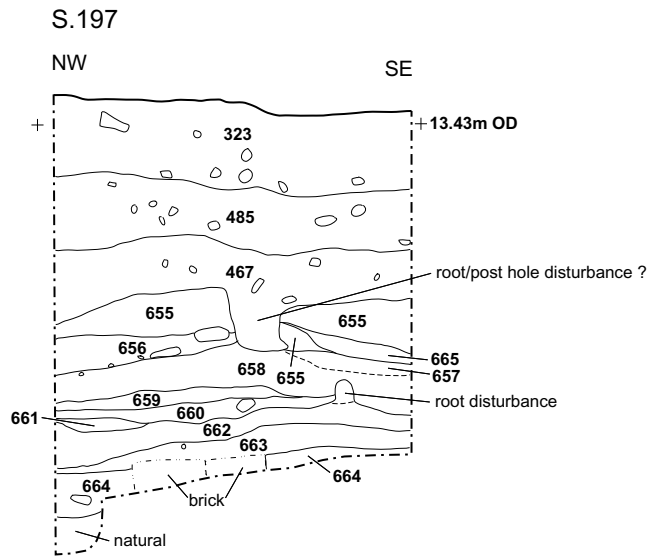


Fig. 20. Trench 19, section

Medieval and post-medieval features

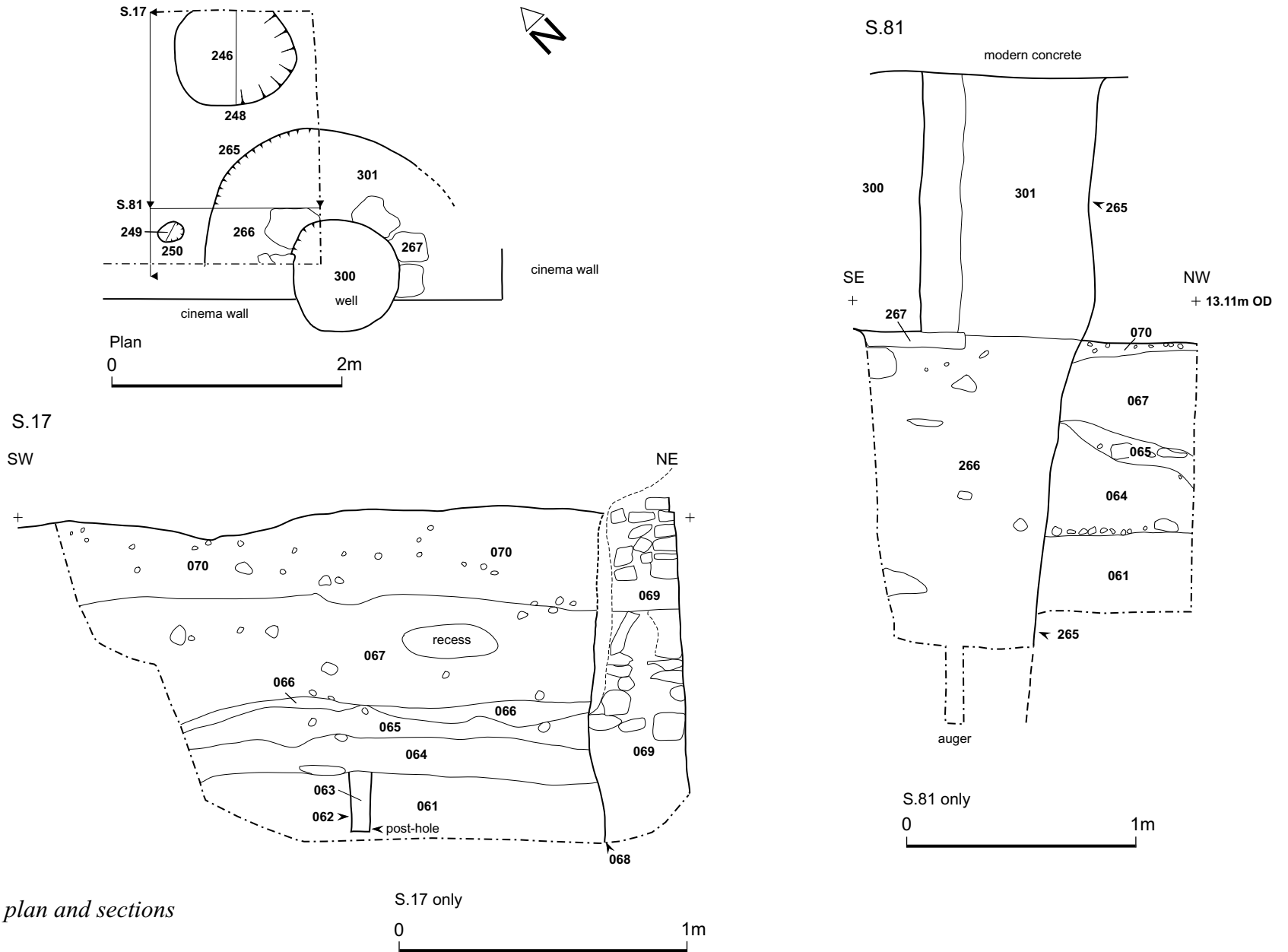


Fig. 21. Trench 20, plan and sections

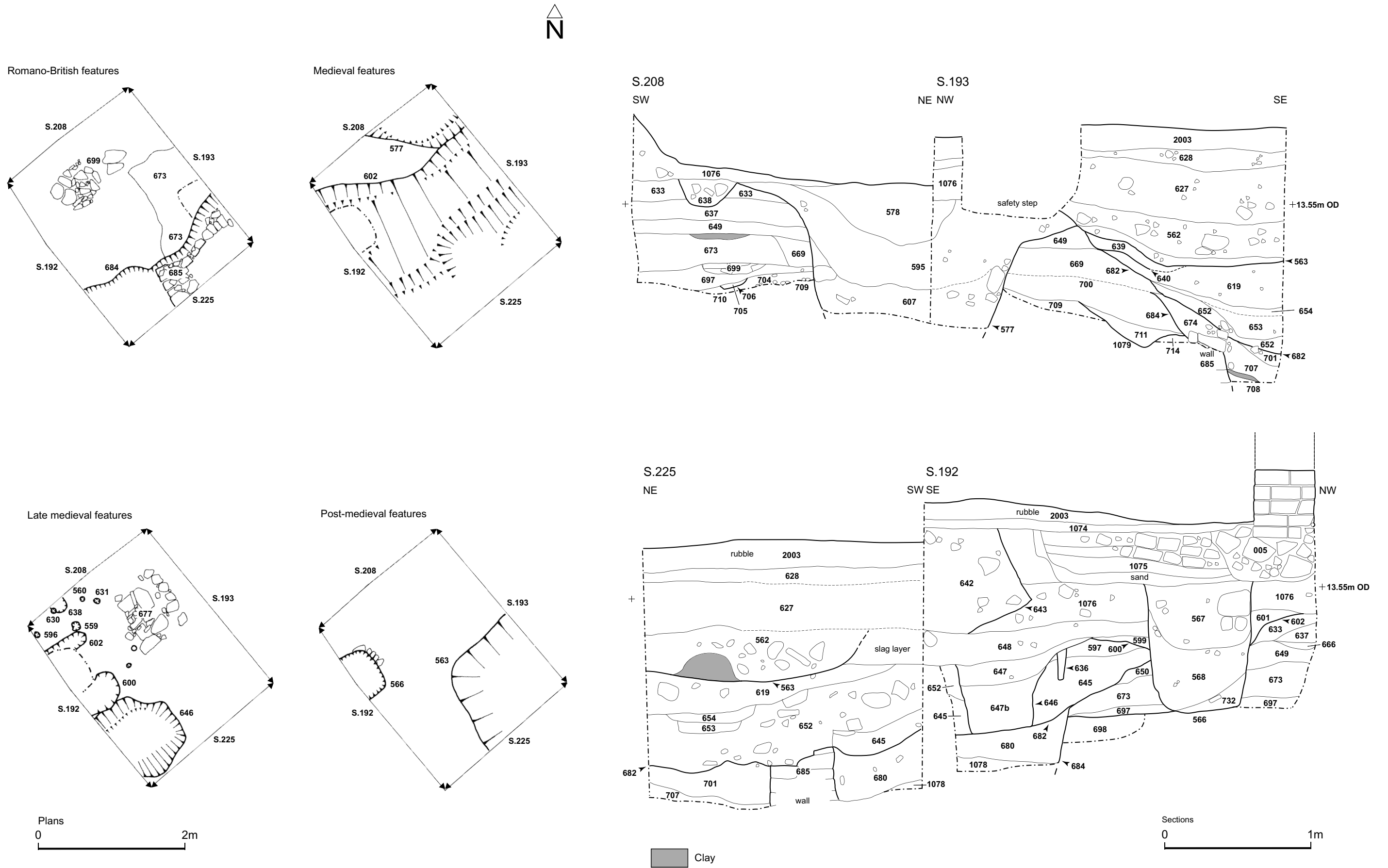
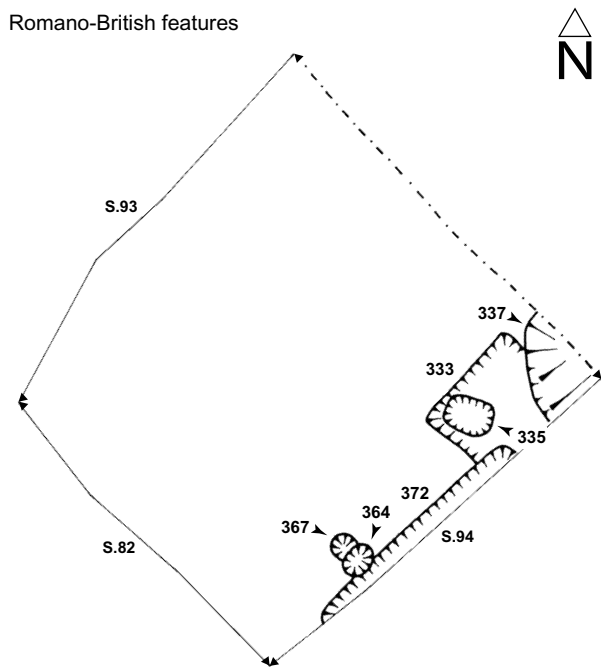


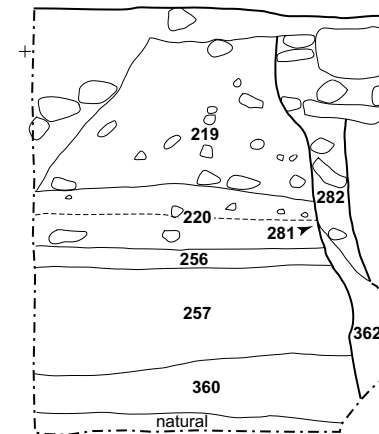
Fig. 22. Trench 21, plans and sections

Romano-British features



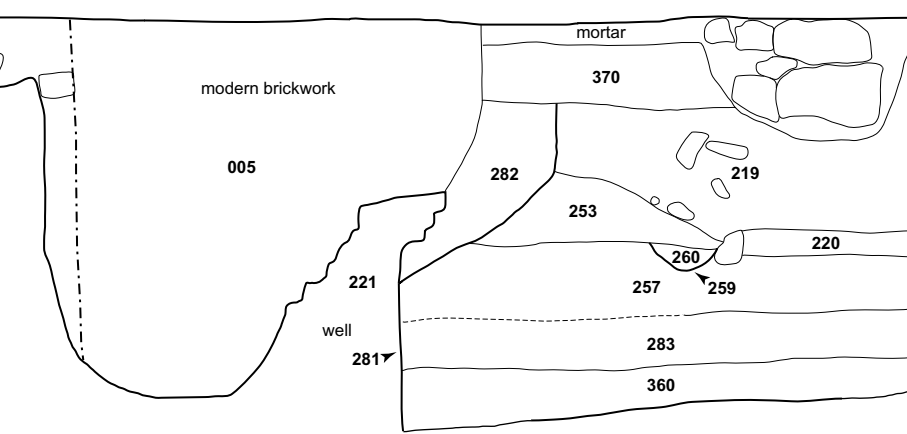
S.82

SE



S.93

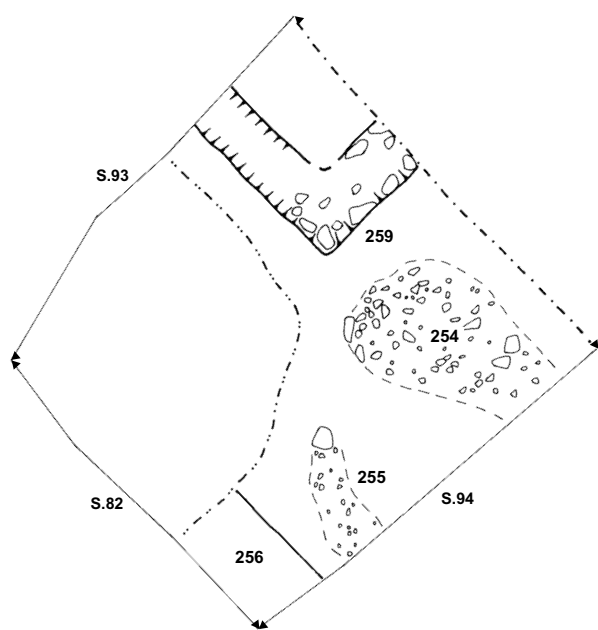
NW SW



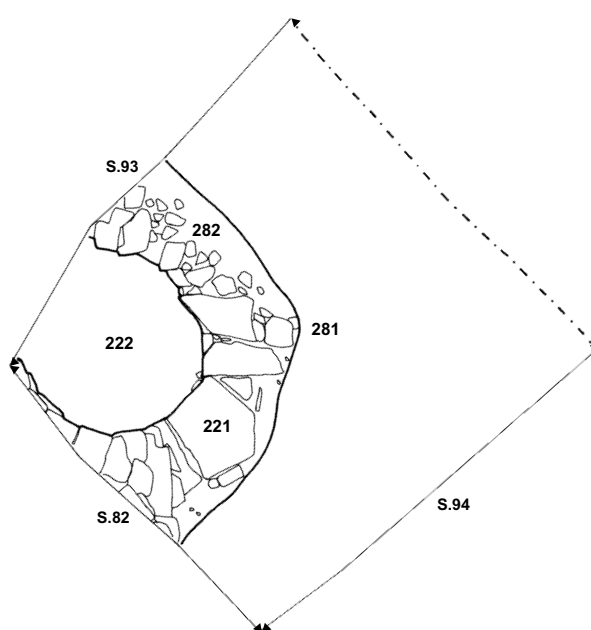
NE

+13.21m OD

Medieval features

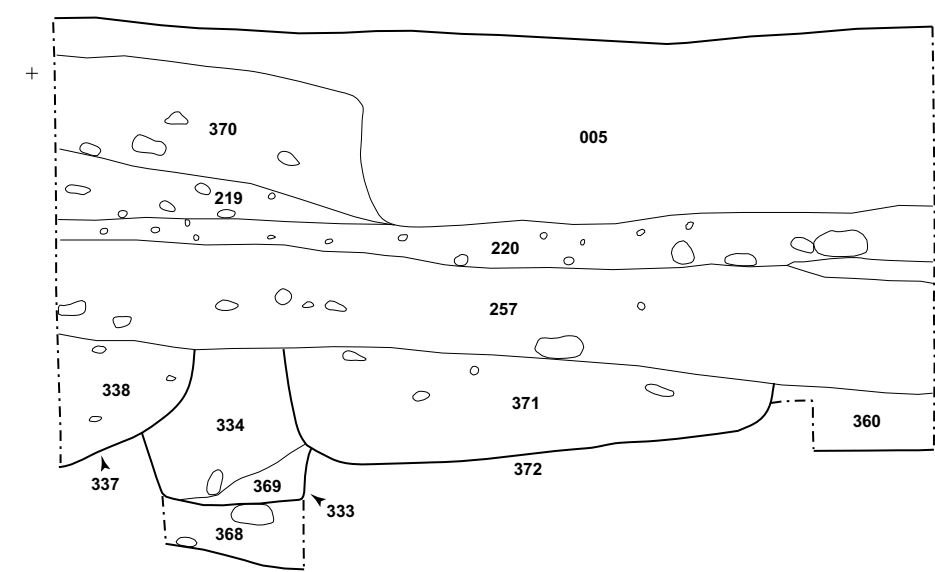


Post medieval features



S.94

NE



SW

+13.21m OD



Fig. 23. Trench 22, plans and sections

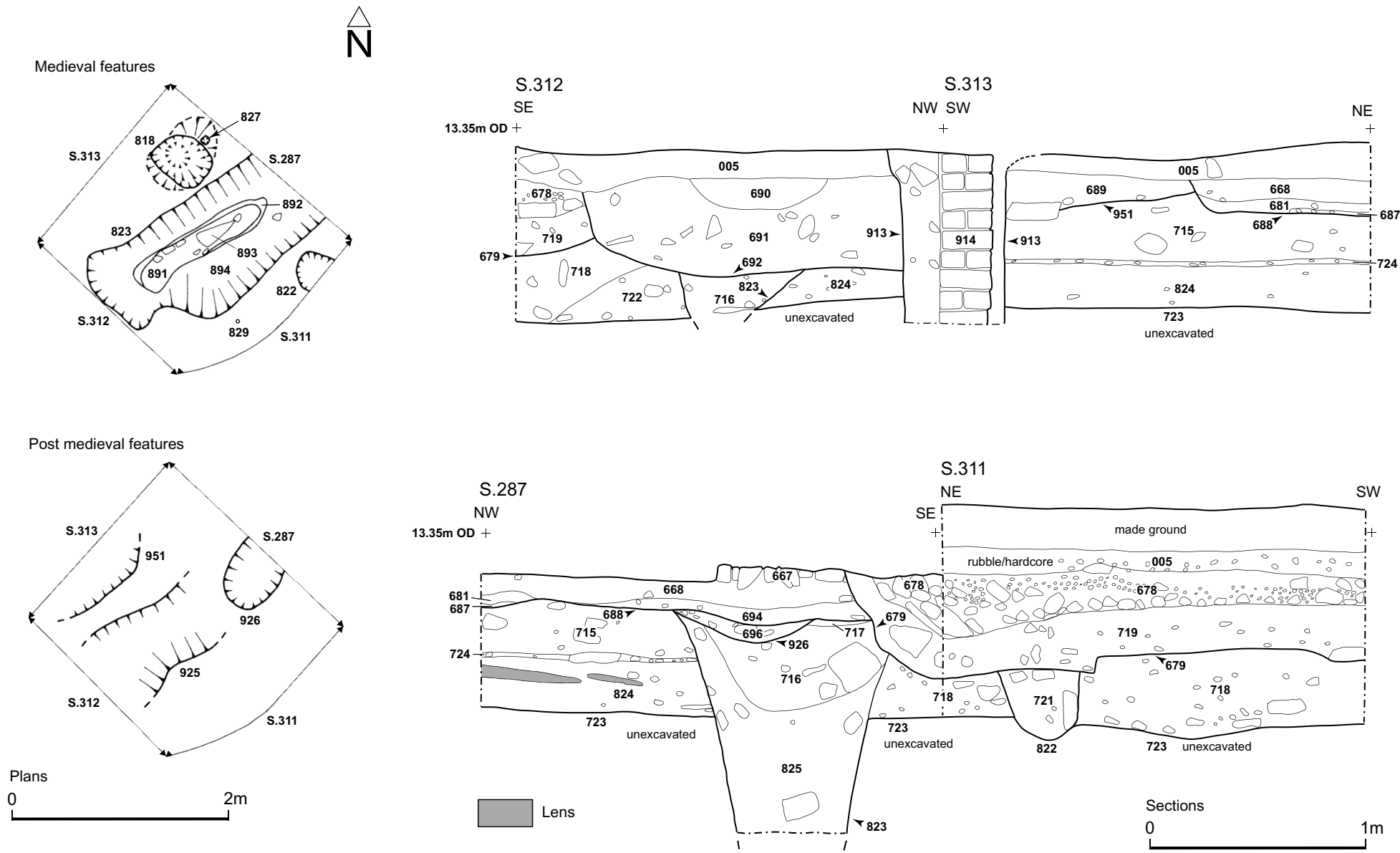


Fig. 24. Trench 23, plan and sections

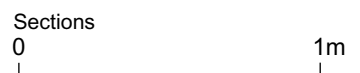
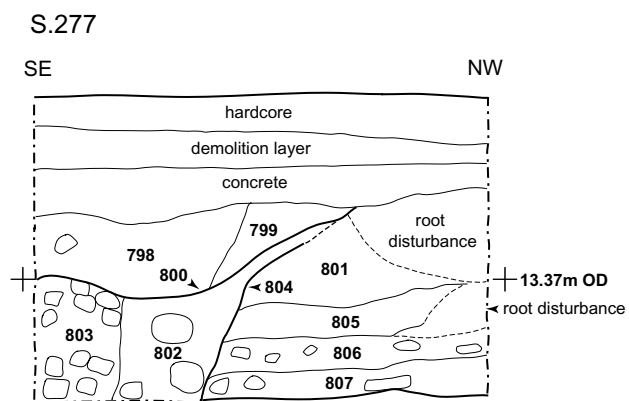
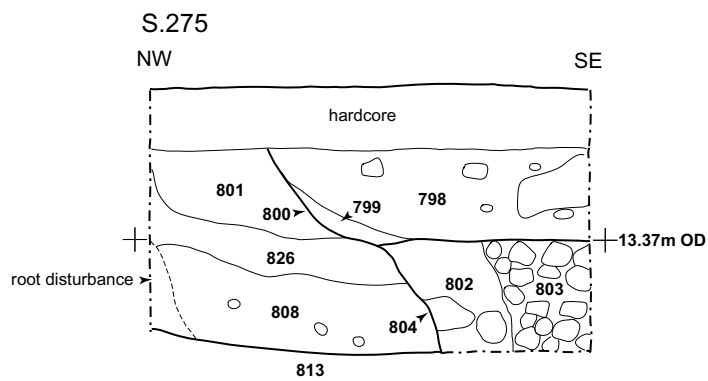
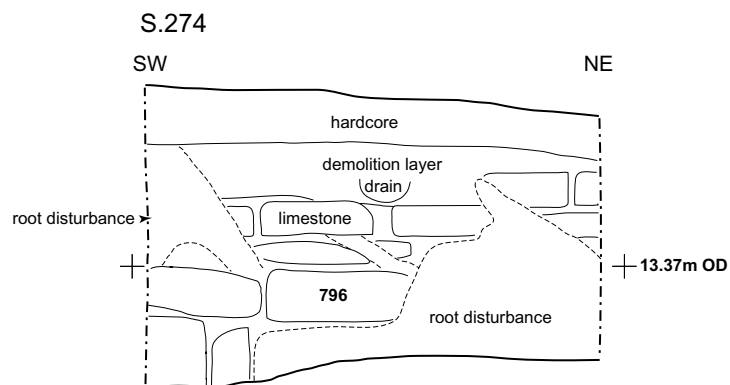
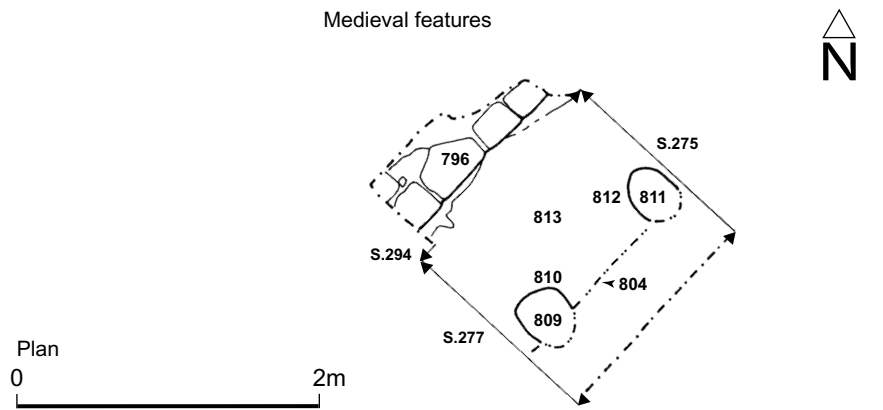


Fig. 25. Trench 24, plan and sections

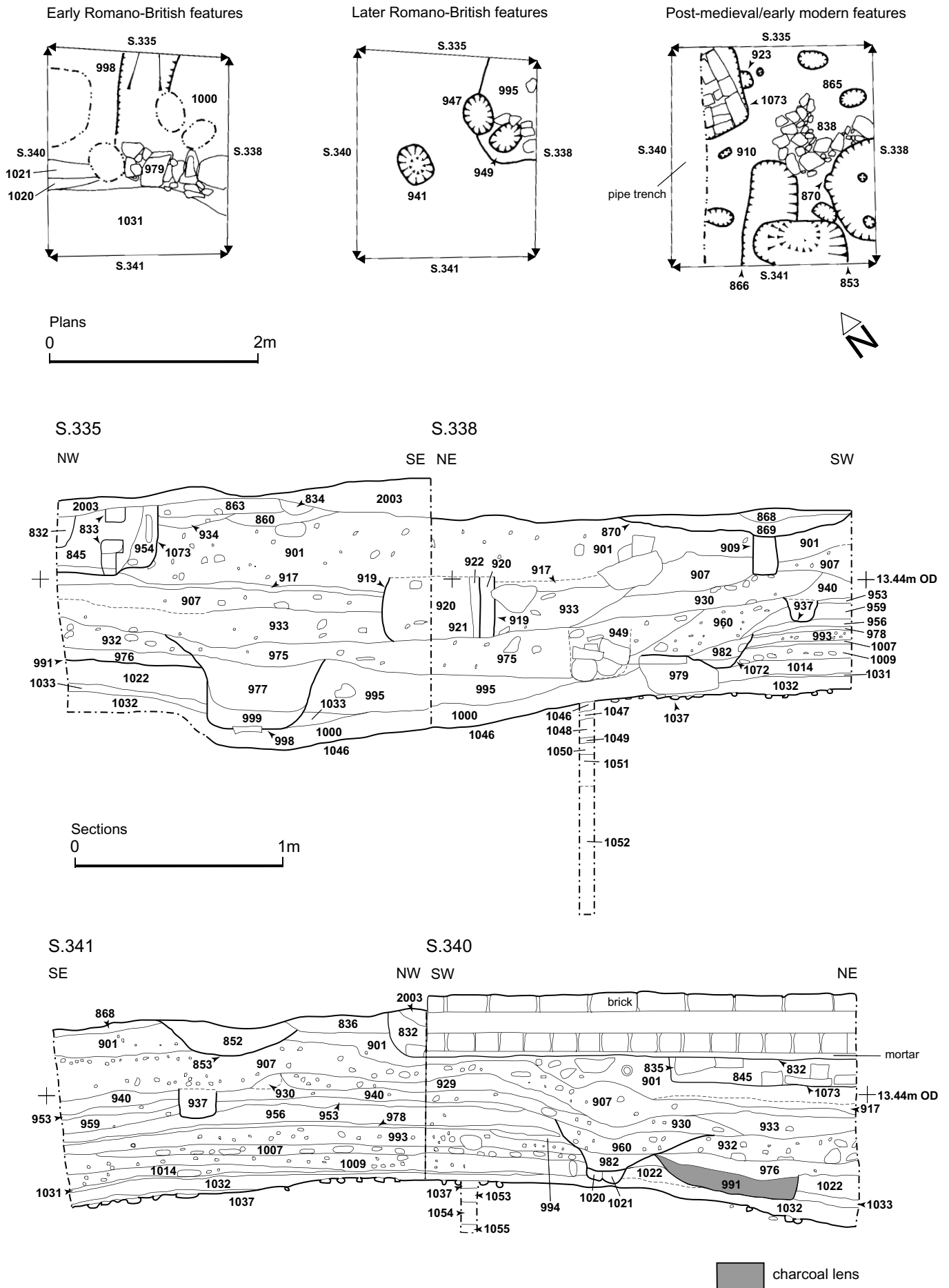


Fig. 26. Trench 25, plans and sections

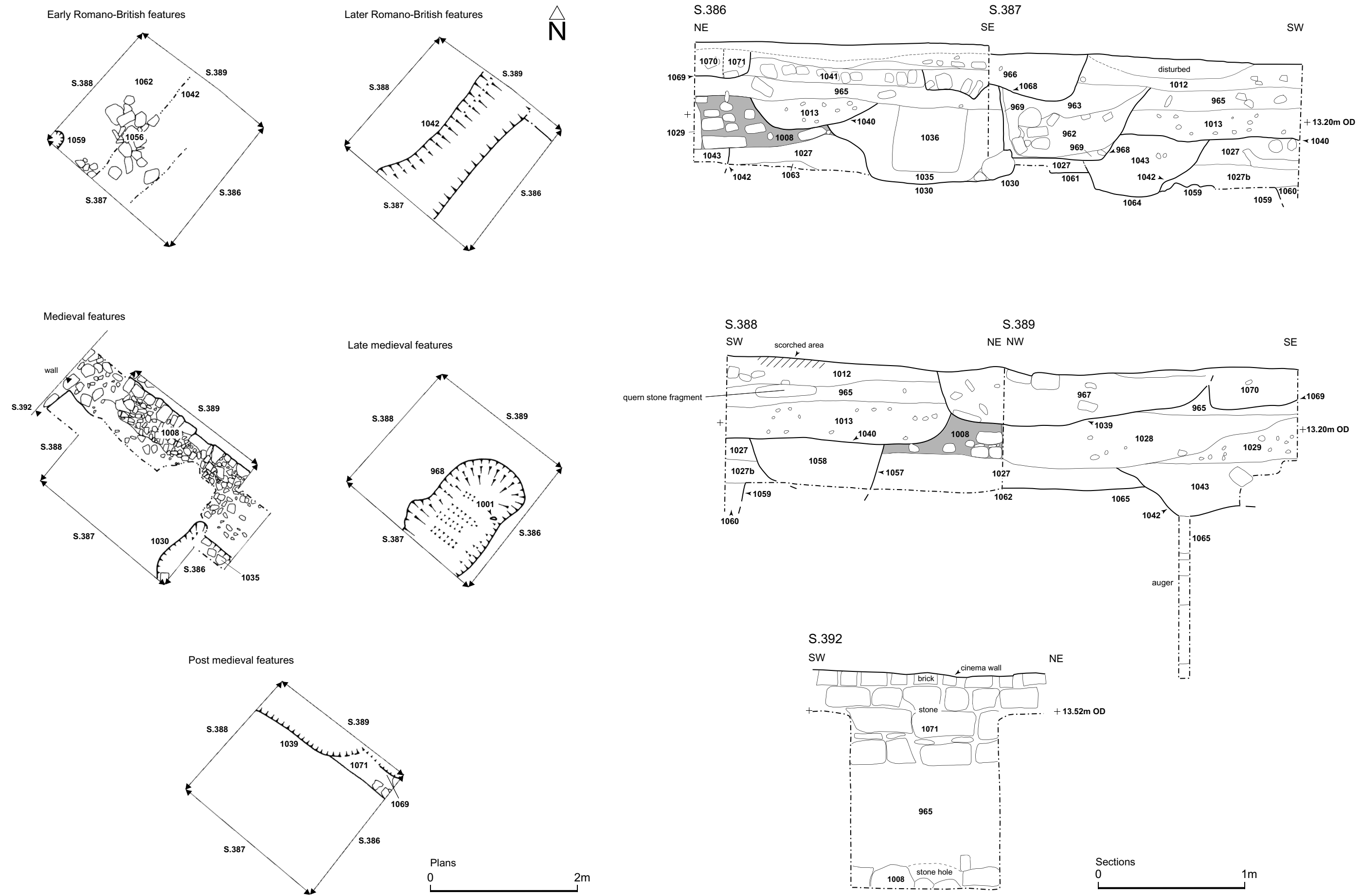


Fig. 27. Trench 26, plans and sections

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Appendix 1

Principal Romano-British ceramic fabric types by R. Leary

Roman pottery fabric descriptions

The fabric of the pottery was first examined by eye and sorted into fabric groups on the basis of colour, hardness, feel, fracture, inclusions and manufacturing technique. Samples of the sherds were further examined under an x30 binocular microscope to verify these divisions. The size of the sample was as large as was felt necessary for each fabric group. National fabric collection codes are given wherever possible (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Colour: narrative description only

Hardness: after Peacock 1977

soft - can be scratched by finger nail

hard - can be scratched with penknife blade

very hard - cannot be scratched

Feel: tactile qualities

smooth - no irregularities

rough - irregularities can be felt

sandy - grains can be felt across the surface

leathery - smoothed surface like polished leather

soapy - smooth feel like soap

Fracture: visual texture of fresh break, after Orton 1980.

smooth - flat or slightly curved with no visible irregularities

irregular - medium, fairly widely spaced irregularities

finely irregular - small, fairly closely spaced irregularities

laminar - stepped effect

hackly - large and generally angular irregularities

Inclusions:

Type: after Peacock 1977

Frequency: indicated on a 4-point scale - abundant, moderate, sparse and rare where abundant is a break packed with an inclusion and rare is a break with only one or two of an inclusion.

Sorting: after Orton 1980

Shape: angular - convex shape, sharp corners
 subangular - convex shape, rounded corners
 rounded - convex shape no corners
 platey - flat

Size: subvisible - only just visible at x30 and too small to measure
 fine - 0.1-0.25mm
 medium - 0.25-0.5
 coarse - 0.5-1mm
 very coarse - over 1mm

Code	Description	National fabric collection Code, Tomber and Dore 1998	Forms
AS	Anglo-Saxon		
BB1	Black burnished ware category one, probably all from Rossington Bridge	ROS BB1	Bowls/dishes with flat rims, dishes with plain and grooved rims, neckless jars with everted rims and jars with upright or slightly everted necks and with curved and cavetto rims, lids and jug handle.
BB1/G RB4	BB1 or GRB4		Lid
CC7	white ware with red-brown coat. Fabric is as FLA1.		

Code	Description	National fabric collection Code, Tomber and Dore 1998	Forms
CC8	orange with brown coat and roughcast surface with clay pellets. Hard, smooth fabric with fairly smooth fracture. Sparse, ill-sorted fine quartz and ill sorted, medium to fine red brown inclusions. Probably locally made though some examples may be Central Gaulish or Argonne imports.		Roughcast ware beakers with cornice rims
CC10	black colour coated white ware. Hard and smooth with moderate fine/subvisible quartz and rare ill-sorted medium/fine red/brown inclusions. Cologne roughcast ware	KOL CC	Roughcast ware beakers with everted rims
CTA1	orange to buff, often with grey core. Hard with sandy feel and laminar fracture. Abundant, ill-sorted, fairly coarse irregular and platey vesicles and sparse, ill-sorted, medium to fine iron oxides. Present at Derby Racecourse kilns but probably not made there. Used for storage jars and rebated-rim jars. It is not clear if the similar oxidised shell-tempered fabric at native sites in the Trent Valley such as Holme Pierrepont and also at Margidunum is the same fabric or not.		Rebated-rim jar
CTA2	Dales ware (Loughlin 1977).	DAL SH	Dales ware lid-seated jar
CTB1	orange, brown or buff. Hard with rough feel and laminar fracture. Abundant, ill-sorted, medium to coarse platey, white inclusions, shell; rare, well-sorted, medium-sized, subrounded quartz. Often difficult to distinguish from CTA2.		Undiagnostic
CTB2	brown, dark brown, sometimes with buff surface. Hard with smooth feel and irregular fracture.		Short, everted-rim jar of 'native' type

Code	Description	National fabric collection Code, Tomber and Dore 1998	Forms
	Moderate, well-sorted, medium-sized, subangular quartz; moderate, ill-sorted, medium to fine, platy white inclusions, shell. A sandier version of CTB1.		
CTC1	brown/grey/buff vesicular ware. Some bodysherds are buff all over. Moderate, ill-sorted, medium-coarse, rhomboidal/irregular vesicles. Rare, fine quartz.		Undiagnostic bodysherds. Known from North Nottinghamshire in 'native' jar forms
DBY	Derbyshire ware.	DER CO	Undiagnostic
FLA1	off white/cream. Hard with smooth feel and fairly smooth fracture. sparse, fine quartz, fine round brown and coarse, round white inclusions.		Flagons and a necked jar/beaker with bead rim
FLA2	pale yellow, cream or sometimes pink sometimes with grey core. Slipped, sometimes firing to darker yellow or greyish hue. Often hard and smooth but sometimes softer with powdery feel and very finely irregular fracture. Moderate, well-sorted, very fine, subangular quartz; moderate fine, ill-sorted, rounded, red, brown and black inclusions (possibly clay pellets and some oxides; occasional, well-sorted, fine, rounded, calcareous inclusions; sparse, well-sorted, fine, flakes of mica..		Ring-necked flagons, carinated bowls, pinch-necked flagon, reeded-rim jar, and lids.
FLA3	off-white with pinkish tinge. Smooth, hard with smooth fracture Rare, very fine quartz, moderate, fine mica and rare rounded medium red/brown inclusions.		Wide-mouthed flagon.
FLA4	dirty white Hard and smooth with irregular fracture. Moderate, well-sorted medium, subangular quartz and sparse ill-sorted rounded		Plain-rim lid

Code	Description	National fabric collection Code, Tomber and Dore 1998	Forms
	red/brown inclusions		
FLA5	buff fairly hard slightly sandy feel with fairly smooth fracture. Rare subvisible quartz and sparse fine rounded black inclusions.		Bodysherds
FLA6	white/cream. Hard, rough with irregular fracture. Abundant, medium-sized, well-sorted, subangular, white translucent and rose quartz; sparse, medium-sized, well-sorted, rounded, black/brown iron oxides. Possibly Brockley Hill product.	VER WH	Bodysherds
FLA7	yellow-white, hard, smooth, very fine smooth fracture. Rather finer than OBA1. Sparse, fine or subvisible quartz and ill-sorted medium to very fine red/brown round inclusions		Beaker with orange/brown painted stripes.
FLB1	orange with buff inside surface and grey inside margin. White slip. Hard, smooth with smooth fracture. sparse, fine, subrounded, well-sorted quartz and fine, rounded brown inclusions		Flagon and tazze
FLB2	orange with white slip. Hard and sandy with irregular fracture. Moderate, well-sorted, medium, subangular quartz and rare, ill-sorted orange-brown rounded argillaceous inclusions. Very like SYOAB1.		Ring-necked flagon
GBB1	grey BB1, probably Rossington Bridge BB1	ROB BB1	Flat-rim dish/bowl.
GRA1	grey, often with dark grey core, hard, smooth feel and smooth fracture. Moderate, fine, well-sorted, subangular quartz and sparse, medium-sized, rounded,		Short, everted-rim burnished beaker/small jar

Code	Description	National fabric collection Code, Tomber and Dore 1998	Forms
	grey/brown inclusions. Sometimes micaceous.		
GRA2	grey. Soft with smooth feel and finely irregular fracture. Moderate, well-sorted fine, subangular quartz; rare, ill-sorted, medium-sized, white inclusions; rare, fine, rounded black or brown iron oxides. General group of fine grey wares.		Flat-rim bowl, carinated and cordoned bowl, carinated beaker with long neck, indented beaker, rusticated jar, wide-mouthed jar, beakers with panels of barbotine dots, narrow-necked jars and beakers with tall, everted rims
GRA7	grey with darker grey/black exterior surface. Soft with sandy feel and finely irregular fracture. Moderate, fine, subangular quartz; moderate, moderate, well-sorted, fine mica. Rossington Bridge Parisian ware, originally with burnished black surfaces.	Cf. ROS FR	Parisian stamped beaker
GRA12	very pale grey with darker grey outside surface. Hard with smooth feel and fracture. Sparse subangular quartz and rounded brown inclusions.		Short, everted rim jar and rusticated sherds
GRA13	light grey to buff. Hard with smooth feel and fracture. Moderate, well-sorted fine/medium subangular quartz and sparse medium-coarse black/brown inclusions. Moderate ill-sorted fine to coarse plates of silver mica. Surface quite micaceous.		Rusticated sherds
GRB1	grey wares. South Yorkshire grey ware with common-abundant coarse sand c0.3-0.5mm		Dishes/bowls with flat rims, grooved rims and incipient flanged rim, dishes with inturned rim and internal burnished decorations, carinated bowls, carinated bowl with large flat rim, reeded-rim bowl, bifid rim bowl, carinated, long-necked beaker, wide-mouthed jars with bead rims, S-profile, wide-mouthed jars with everted rims, indented jars, rusticated jars, short,

Code	Description	National fabric collection Code, Tomber and Dore 1998	Forms
			everted-rim jars with shoulder groove, BB1 type jars with lipped and everted rims, lids, lugged jars, narrow-mouthed jars with sharply everted rims, rebated-rim flask, narrow-necked jar with squared everted rim and rebated, bead rim, funnel
GRB2	grey. Hard with slightly rough feel and finely irregular fracture. Moderate well-sorted, medium-sized, subangular quartz; sparse, ill-sorted, coarse to fine calcareous inclusions or vesicles– shell?; sparse, fine, rounded brown inclusions		Everted-rim jar of ‘native’ type and rusticated ware
GRB4	dark grey. Hard with rough feel and hackly fracture. Abundant, well-sorted, medium-sized, subangular quartz. Very similar to BB1 in fabric but not form.		Dish with inturned rim and bowl with inturned, beaded rim and traces of flange
GRB6	grey. Very hard with granular feel and granular fracture. Abundant, well-sorted, subangular medium quartz. Finer version of GRC6		Short, everted-rim jar, rusticated jars, bead-rim, deep, wide-mouthed jar and narrow-necked sharply everted rim jar
GRB10	grey with pale grey core like Crambeck. Hard and smooth with fairly smooth fracture. Moderate, well-sorted fine, subangular quartz, sparse, fine round black inclusions.		Flat-rim dish/bowl, ?narrow-necked jar and reeded-rim bowl
GRB11	black, hard with smooth feel. Irregular fracture. Moderate, well sorted, fine to medium, subangular quartz. Very similar to BB1 but finer than other examples.		Flange of bowl or dish
GRB12	dark grey with grey core and brown margins. Hard and leathery. Irregular fracture. Moderate, well-sorted medium subrounded quartz A bit like BB1 but finer		Large jar with zone of rouletting between cordons and grooves

Code	Description	National fabric collection Code, Tomber and Dore 1998	Forms
GRB13	dark grey with brown margins and grey core. Abundant medium, well-sorted subangular quartz and sparse ill-sorted black/brown inclusions similar to GRB/C6		Rusticated ware
GRB14	medium to light grey, hard with bumpy surfaces like GTA range and irregular fracture. Sparse, ill-sorted fine to medium subangular quartz. Moderate, ill-sorted platy fine to coarse shell and sparse, ill-sorted, fine to coarse rounded grey argillaceous inclusions, cognates and ill-sorted rounded fine to coarse brown inclusions. Similar to GRB2, GTA10 and CTC range		Jar with everted rim internally grooved, as Roxby type A, Stead 1976.
GRC1	medium to light grey. Hard with rough feel and hackly fracture. Abundant, ill-sorted, medium to coarse subangular quartz; sparse, medium-sized, rounded, black iron oxides.		Deep, bead-rim bowl/wide-mouthed jar and indented jars
GRC6	grey with light grey core. Very hard with rough feel and irregular fracture. Abundant, well-sorted, subangular medium/coarse quartz. Rather like fine Derbyshire ware in feel and hardness		BB1 type jars with everted rims, neckless jars with short, turned out rim, often rilled and/or indented
GRC8	dark grey with lighter grey core. Very hard. Rough and hackly fracture Moderate, ill-sorted coarse to medium, subangular quartz, sparse, coarse, rounded grey argillaceous inclusions. ? GTA variant		Jar with chunky everted rim, 'native' jar form
GTA	grey/brown fabric with characteristic bumpy surface and argillaceous inclusions. One of the group to which GTA8 and GTA17-18 belong but not diagnostic		

Code	Description	National fabric collection Code, Tomber and Dore 1998	Forms
	enough to subdivide into sub fabrics		
GTA8	grey with brown margins. Fairly soft with bumpy feel and irregular fracture. Sparse, well-sorted, medium, subangular quartz and sparse-medium, ill-sorted coarse angular grey and brown argillaceous inclusions		'native' jars with everted and bead rims
GTA17	dark grey often with brown margins. Hard with bumpy feel and irregular fracture. Sparse, subrounded, medium quartz and rare, very coarse (3mm) grey subrounded argillaceous inclusion.		'native' jars with everted rims, triangular rims with distinct internal flattening and thickened, out-turned rims, deep, wide-mouthed jars with bead and club rims and everted-rim jar with internal rebate as Roxby type A (Stead 1976)
GTA18	medium to dark grey. Hard with sandy feel and irregular fracture Moderate to common well-sorted subangular quartz and sparser fine to very coarse rounded grey of buff argillaceous inclusions. a group rather than an individual fabric. Like GTA17 but sandier.		'native' jars with everted rims, triangular rims with distinct internal flattening and thickened, out-turned rims
Lyons CC	Lyons ware	LYO CC	Roughcast beaker
M10	fine grained smooth off white fabric, hard with smooth fracture. Sparse to moderate fine subangular quartz and red/brown inclusions Micaceous. Trituration grits very worn - sparse quartz and ?buff/brown argillaceous trituration grits. Similar to M8. ?Lincoln area.		See catalogue no. 0
M11	off white hard gritty fabric with hackly fracture. Abundant well-sorted medium subangular quartz. No trituration grits on sherds present. ? Brockley Hill	VER WH	See catalogue nos 0 and 0

Code	Description	National fabric collection Code, Tomber and Dore 1998	Forms
M12	hard, off white with dark yellow-orange self slip, smooth feel and irregular fracture. Moderate, well-sorted fine subangular quartz and moderate, ill-sorted medium-coarse rounded red brown inclusions. No bodysherd with trituration grits. Possibly South Carlton. Similar to M8.		See catalogue no. 0
M13	Greyish white with thick well-defined black core. Very hard, slightly granular feel with hackly fracture. Abundant, moderately well-sorted, medium, subrounded quartz with possibly rare orange-brown and flint inclusions. Abundant small flint triturations grits, 1-2mm, with rare quartz. Similar to M11 in appearance but not colour or trituration grits.	VER WH	See catalogue nos 0 and 0
M14	Orange. Hard, granular fabric with irregular fracture. Abundant, well-sorted medium-sized quartz and moderate, ill-sorted, fine to medium rounded brown/red inclusions and rare, coarse, rounded, white inclusions. Trituration grits: 2-3mm quartz and red/brown. Midlands.		Bodysherd only
M15	Biscuit brown with white slip. Hard with smooth feel and finely irregular fracture. Moderate, well-sorted, fine, subangular quartz and moderate, ill-sorted, fine to medium soft, subrounded, brown inclusions (clay pellets?). Black trituration grits 3-6mm, slag. South Yorkshire, Cantley	CAN WS	See catalogue no. 0
M4	gritty orange with grey core and traces of white slip. Abundant well sorted subrounded medium/fine		See catalogue nos 678, 684 and 691

Code	Description	National fabric collection Code, Tomber and Dore 1998	Forms
	quartz and rare rounded black inclusions. South Yorkshire white slipped.		
M5	dark orange sometimes with grey margins. very hard with slightly rough feel. hackly fracture. Abundant ill-sorted coarse to fine subangular quartz; sparse coarse rounded black inclusions and coarse quartzite. rather like Derbyshire ware		Bodysherds only
M6	orange with grey core and orange/brown surfaces. Very hard and quite smooth. Fairly smooth fracture. Moderate to sparse, fine well sorted subrounded, quartz and red brown inclusions. Abundant trituration, 2-4mm quartz and one red/brown grit.		See catalogue nos 0, 326, 687 and 0
M7	orange with grey core and white slip. Hard and smooth with irregular fracture. Moderate well-sorted medium subangular quartz and sparse ill-sorted rounded red/brown inclusions. Slightly finer than M4, Triturations grits 1-4mm rounded quartz and black/brown grits.		See catalogue nos 0, 397 and 420
M8	creamy white fabric with pink core and yellowish cream slip. Hard with slightly sandy feel and gritty fracture. Common, well-sorted, small to tiny, subrounded quartz and red/brown inclusions. Trituration grits are well mixed quartz, quartz sandstone, flint, opaque, orange, red-brown and black material, 3-4mm. Lincoln area.		See catalogue nos 0, 0, 0, 0, 316, 557 and 756
M9	cream/off white. Smooth, hard with finely irregular fracture. Sparse-	LNV WH	See catalogue no. 0

Code	Description	National fabric collection Code, Tomber and Dore 1998	Forms
	moderate, well-sorted subangular/angular fine quartz. sparse rounded medium, grey inclusions, sparse rounded fine brown and shiny black inclusions. Trituration black slag 1-4mm.		
MG2	off white with pinkish outer surface. Hard with smooth feel and fracture. Moderate subvisible quartz, rare fine round red inclusions. Surface scatter of ?mica (silver). Is this mica dusted ware?		Indented beaker, ring-necked flagon, tazze, unguent pot,
MG3	orange/brown with grey core. Hard and smooth with fabric as SYOBB1. Traces of mica rich slip (silver)		Platter
MG4	hard with orange surfaces and grey core. Mica coating. (gold) Moderate well-sorted subvisible quartz and sparse fine black inclusions. Rather like OBA1		Beaker
MG5	orange, hard, smooth with smooth fracture and feel. OAA1 with gold mica slip		Indented beaker
MV	Moselle Valley colour-coated ware	MOS BS	Indented beaker with slit indentations and rouletting
NGGW	North Gaulish grey ware	NOG RE	North Gaulish beaker with burnished bands
NSP	as GRB1 but brown/buff		Bodysherds
NV1	Nene Valley colour coated ware, white with dark grey/brown colour coat.	LVN CC	Bag beaker with plain rim, rouletted beaker, flanged bowl, indented beaker with short necked and everted rim, bag beaker with cornice rim
NV1M	as NV1 but with metallic tinge to colour coat.	LVN CC	Rouletted beaker
NV2	Nene Valley colour coated ware,	LVN CC	Beaker with underslip scrolls

Code	Description	National fabric collection Code, Tomber and Dore 1998	Forms
	orange/brown with dark grey/brown or red/orange colour.		
NV2M	as NV2 but with metallic tinge to colour coat.	LNV CC	Folded beakers and flanged bowl
OAA1	pale orange. Hard with smooth feel and fracture. Rare, fine to medium subrounded quartz and rounded red/brown inclusions		Lamp, everted-rim rouletted beaker, folded roughcast beaker and jug
OAB1	as GRB1 but orange		Moulded-rim bowls, Dr37 copies, pinch-necked flagon, jar with lipped rim, roughcast beaker and base of open vessel with concentric grooves inside base.
OAB2	pale pinkish orange. Hard. smooth with irregular fracture. Moderate, well-sorted, fine to medium, subrounded quartz, sparse, fine rounded brown inclusions.		Flagon bodysherd and bowl sherd with rouletting outside lower body
OBA1	pale orange/buff with grey core. Hard with smooth feel and fracture. Micaceous with rare fine quartz and brown and grey inclusions		Carinated and cordoned bowl, Dr37 copies, rebated-rim beaker, everted-rim roughcast beaker, rouletted beaker, folded beaker and rebated-rim ring-necked flagon
OBB1	as GRB1 but orange		Dr 37 copies, platter/dish base, bead-rim, deep, wide-mouthed jar, short, everted-rim jar, rusticated ware and lid.
OBB3	buff, hard with slightly granular feel and appearance. Moderate, subangular, well-sorted medium quartz and sparse medium, rounded brown inclusions. Very like SYGRB1 in texture. OAB3 = same on orange		Rusticated sherds
OBB4	greyish buff with grey core and brown inside. Hard with slightly granular feel. Irregular fracture. Moderate, fairly well sorted,		Jar with obtuse lattice decoration – oxidised BB1

Code	Description	National fabric collection Code, Tomber and Dore 1998	Forms
	subrounded, medium quartz and moderate, ill-sorted, rounded, fine to medium shiny black inclusions.		
OBB1 CC	as OBB1 with darker slip, probably colour coat.		Beaker sherd with groove
OBC1	brown-buff. Hard, rough with irregular fracture. Moderate, coarse, ill-sorted, subangular quartz, often crystalline appearance suggesting quartzite; moderate, coarse, ill-sorted, rounded, black or brown inclusions, probably iron oxides. Similar to "pre-Derbyshire" ware.		Undiagnostic
OBC4	buff. Hard with rough feel and hackly fracture. Abundant, ill-sorted, medium to very coarse, subangular quartz. Sparse, ill-sorted black/brown incl. ? Like Derbyshire ware		Undiagnostic
TS	Samian. SG: South Gaulish, CG: Central gaulish and EG: East Gaulish.		See samian report