

The western end of this area sees a number of linear features cut into the natural, these being (from west to east) furrow [6057], furrow/small ditch [6055], ditch [6059], ditch [6070], ditch [6061], ditch [6087], gully [6065], and ditch [6074]. The upper fill of ditch [6074] was cut by a further furrow, [6223], this being the only stratigraphic relationship evident between any of these features.

Immediately to the east of furrow [6223] was an area of rather more complicated stratigraphy. Cut [6248] is of unknown function or form, as very little of the feature was within the trench. The fill of [6248] was cut by feature [6089], which was in close association, although with no stratigraphic relationship, to two further cut features; contexts [6199] and [6197]. Cut [6199] was also predominantly beyond the limits of the trench, and it is therefore not clear whether this was a pit or a ditch terminus. Cuts [6197] and [6089] were presumed to be associated with each other, the former being a small pit into which a single pottery vessel appeared to have been set (the upper part of this vessel had been damaged through ploughing/sub-soiling, and has been spot dated between AD 200 and AD 350).

Feature [6089] is as yet unidentified, but has been tentatively interpreted as a kiln. In plan the cut was an hourglass shape, and was filled with [6237], [6205] and [6091]. A band of burnt clay was set across the neck of the hourglass, separating the two 'bulbs', though this was not assigned a context number during excavation. The primary fill, [6237], was almost entirely charcoal, with moderate fragments of burnt clay and degraded CBM, these fragments being more common in the northern 'bulb' of the cut. This was overlain by fill [6205], a dark brownish black sandy silt with frequent charcoal, burn clay and degraded CBM flecks/fragments. This in turn was overlain by fill/layer [6091], consisting of clay with moderate charcoal flecks. This context had a 'knobbly' appearance giving the impression that it had been lain in clods, and extended beyond the limits of cut [6089] with a marked depression over the cut (see plate 1, to right, taken after [6091] had been partially excavated). The depression in [6091] was filled with [6090], a dark brownish black sandy silt, from which a clay lamp was recovered.

To the east of feature [1089] was ditch [6312], running north - south, and the clay extended to the western edge of this ditch. It was not clear during excavation whether this ditch had cut the clay, or the clay had been laid up to the edge of an extant ditch, but further analysis of the recovered artefacts may shed some light on the relative chronologies of the two features. Ditch [6312] was filled by [6311], [6310], and [6307]. The primary fill, [6311], was a mid brownish grey silty sand with charcoal and CBM flecks. Fill [6310] was a mid greyish brown sand containing frequent charcoal and CBM flecks and burnt sandstone fragments. The upper fill,

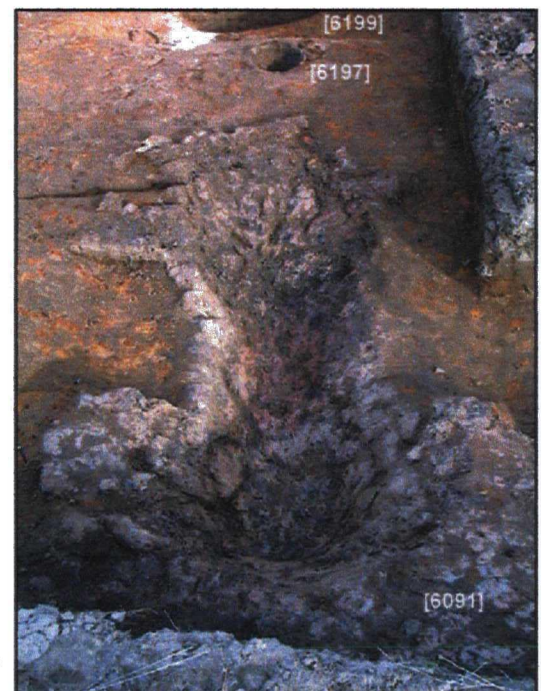


Plate 1. Clay lining [6091], looking north.

[6307], was a mid pinkish red clay. The presence of a high proportion of charcoal and CBM fragments/flecks in fill [6310] might suggest that the ditch was open during the use of adjacent feature [6089].

To the east of ditch [6312] were a group of several irregular/curvilinear cut features, though the majority of these extended beyond the limits of the trench and little can be said regarding their form or function at this stage. These cut features were overlain by a series of layers, presumably levelling dumps, the final layer being one of cobbles which probably extended over fill [6307] of ditch [6312] to the west. This layer of cobbles, [6142], however, was truncated by a furrow situated between ditch [6312] and the group of cut features mentioned above. Although presumably a continuation of [6142], the cobbles overlying ditch [6312] were assigned the number [6300].

To the east of cobble spread [6142] was a linear feature, gully [6302], aligned north - south and filled with [6301], a mid greyish brown clayey silty sand. The spot date for [6301] is between AD 200 and AD 400. This was cut by curvilinear gully [6298], filled with [6297], a dark brown sandy clayey silt, spot date between AD 150 and AD 200. Within the area enclosed by the curvilinear gully [6298] was a possible post hole, [6135], filled with a dark brown sandy silt, [6134]. These three features were truncated by a wide shallow cut feature, [6133], filled with mid greyish brown sandy silt [6132] and spot dated between AD 300 and AD 400. The full extent of this feature remains unknown, as its western edge was completely truncated by furrow [6141], which also appears to have truncated cobble spread [6142] mentioned previously.

To the east of feature [6133] were a series of linear features, all aligned north - south. These were furrow [6105], ditch/gully [6109], gully [6111], gully [6139], ditch [6113], furrow [6173], ditch [6169] and ditch [6131]. Between [6113] and [6173] were pit [6127], pit [6129] and ditch terminus [6107]. A further pit was located between furrow [6173] and ditch [6169]

5.2.1.8 Trench 6, Area C (see Figure 8)

Area C spans easting 300 to 400. This area again contained the furrows evident over the rest of the site, and a number of ditches. Many of the features encountered in Area C proved difficult to deal with in the confines of such a narrow trench, and in two locations the trench was widened in order to try and elucidate the nature of the features, though not altogether successfully.

At the western end of Area C were a group of inter-cutting ditches, [6206], [6271], [6273] and [6185]. Ditch [6206] was aligned north - south, and filled with [6309], [6184] and [6183]. The primary fill, [6309], consisted of a mid yellowish brown sand. Fill [6184] consisted of a dark brownish grey silty sand, and [6183] a mid reddish brown silty sand (spot date between AD 300 and AD 400).

Ditch [6271] was aligned east - west, and filled with a mid brownish grey silty sand, [6270]. Ditch [6273] was again aligned east - west, located immediately to the south of [6271] and filled with [6272], a mid brownish grey silty sand (spot date between AD 300 and AD 400).

These two ditches were not fully exposed during the excavation, as they lay beyond the pipe trench and were only visible when the trench was extended to the south.

While the stratigraphic relationships between ditches [6206], [6271] and [6273] were not established, as the point at which they intersected was beyond the limits of the trench, all three were cut by a further ditch, [6185]. The primary fill of [6185] was [6308], a light reddish brown silt, and the upper fill, [6182], a mid greyish brown sandy silt (spot dated between AD 360 and AD 410). This latter ditch may be a re-cut of ditch [6206].

To the east of the ditch group were three further ditches, again aligned roughly north - south, which were associated with a very wide cut feature. Ditch [6314] contained a single fill, context [6313], a mid grey silty sand spot dated to between AD 150 and AD 400. Immediately to the east, ditch [6288] was filled with a dark brownish grey sandy silt. Further to the east, ditch [6290] also contained a single fill, context [6289], comprising a dark brownish grey silty sand (spot dated to between AD 300 and AD 400). These three features are all stratigraphically beneath cut [6259]. This ran slightly obliquely to the trench and measured 25 metres in width, and 0.50 metres in depth. The cut was filled (in stratigraphic order) by light brownish grey sandy silt [6291] (spot date between AD 350 and AD 410); dark greenish grey sandy silt [6262] (spot date between AD 360 and AD 410); mid greenish grey sandy silt [6261] (spot date between AD 350 and AD 410); stone slabs and fragments [6292]; dark brownish grey sandy silt [6315]; light yellowish grey silty sand [6260] (spot date between AD 350 and AD 410); and light reddish brown very silty sand [6264].

Of these four cuts, ditch [6314] may be an earlier feature which has been truncated by [6259]. During excavation [6259] was interpreted as a road or driveway with ditches [6288] and [6290] flanking the western and eastern sides respectively. Cut [6259] might have been formed through repeated use and wear, i.e. a holloway, which was later consolidated by the laying of stone layer [6292]. Although layer [6292] appeared to form a fairly consolidated surface in plan, after its removal it did not appear as such in section and visitors to the site have queried this interpretation, which remains tentative. Correlation of air photograph and geophysical survey data with the site drawings might elucidate the function of this feature.

To the west of feature [6259] were a group of intersecting ditches, the relationships between which were difficult to ascertain due to the similarity of their fills, and fact that the majority of intersections were beyond the limits of the trench. After partial excavation the trench was widened in an attempt to try and resolve the stratigraphy of the features, but with limited success, due in part to a very high water table. The dating of finds from the ditches will therefore be crucial to their interpretation and in establishing their chronology. The discussion of these features is based on the interpretation and stratigraphy established in the field by the excavators. The group appeared to comprise three inter-cutting linear ditches, and a further ditch with a right angle bend cutting the intersection of two of the linear ditches (see Figure 8).

One of the earliest features was ditch [6160]. This was aligned roughly north - south, though very little of the feature was evident in the trench, it having been truncated by two other

ditches at its southern end. It was filled by a dark brownish grey sand [6161] (spot date between AD 300 and AD 400).

A second ditch, located to the east of [6160] was ditch [6195], running obliquely across the trench. This contained two fills, the primary fill, [6204], being a dark brownish grey sand, the upper fill, [6194], a mid brownish grey sand (spot date between AD 300 and AD 400).

Both ditches [6160] and [6195] were truncated by east - west aligned ditch [6171], containing a dark brownish grey sand primary fill, [6202], and a mid greyish brown sand upper fill, [6170] (spot date between AD 300 and AD 400). This in turn was truncated by ditch [6151], which formed a right angle at the intersection of ditches [6160] and [6171]. Ditch [6151] contained two fills, [6244] being a dark brownish grey sand primary fill, and [6150], a mid greyish brown sand (spot date between AD 280 and AD 400). This ditch completely truncated two sub-rectangular features, [6210] and [6212], both located beneath the bend of ditch [6151]. These were filled by [6209] and [6211] respectively, both of which consisted of dark grey-black humic material in a sandy matrix. Fill [6211] contained a few sherds of pottery, giving a spot date of between AD 300 and AD 400.

Two gullies were also evident in the vicinity of this ditch group, these being [6235] and [6214]. Gully [6214] was cut by ditch [6195], and contained a mid brownish grey silty sand, [6213]. Four sherds of pottery were recovered from this fill giving a spot date of between AD 200 and AD 300+. Gully [6235] was filled with [6234], a mid slightly blueish-grey sand.

A furrow [6176] cut the upper fill of feature [6259], and a further furrow cut the upper fill of ditch [6151] mentioned above.

The final three features evident, located at the eastern end of the excavation trench, were furrow [6190], and ditches [6220] and [6224]. Ditch [6220] was filled with a mid yellowish grey sand, [6219], and ditch [6224] by a mid brownish grey silty sand, [6221] (spot date between AD 300 and AD 400). Both the furrow and the ditches were aligned north - south.

5.2.2 Preliminary Results

Although much of the evidence unearthed by fieldwork has yet to be fully integrated and interpreted, several important conclusions can already be reached:

- There is evidence for a prolonged length of occupation at the site, possibly with several distinct phases of habitation present. This is indicated through the apparent reuse of some of the ceramic building material (see Garside-Neville, Appendix 4, OSA99EV02) and the re-cutting of a number of the ditches. The presence of sub-Roman/Anglian pottery also suggests prolonged occupation, though at this stage in the analysis the degree of continuity of occupation cannot be ascertained. Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was definitely recovered from five contexts, and possibly from a sixth. These were from contexts [6004] (fill of pit [6003]), [6005] (fill of pit [6006]), [6166] (fill of ditch [6169]), [6261] (fill of 'droveway' [6259] and context [6228]). A probable Anglo-Saxon sherd was found in context [6012] (fill of pit or natural hollow [6013]). Of these contexts, [6228] also

produced a medieval sherd, and [6261] produced an assemblage predominantly dating from between AD 350 and AD 410. The Anglo-Saxon sherd from [6261] may therefore be intrusive, having been moved from a later context through bioturbation or agricultural activity.

- There is strong evidence for substantial/high status buildings on the site in the form of ceramic building materials, wall foundations and surfaces, and also for less substantial buildings in the form of daub fragments.
- The environmental samples have provided evidence of agricultural activity on the site, with charred cereal grains suggesting possible arable agriculture. In addition animal husbandry might be indicated by fragments of heather, possibly imported as bedding or fodder, and by faunal remains which may be associated with animal bedding.
- The as yet unidentified structure [6089] would seem to indicate some sort of small scale industrial activity taking place on the site.

5.2.3 *The Artefactual Record*

5.2.3.1 *Roman Pottery (see Appendix 1 for full assessment)*

Barbara Precious

The Roman pottery from the excavation is very similar to that from the evaluation in terms of date, but there is a larger quantity - 630 sherds from the excavation, in comparison to 337 sherds from the evaluation. Both sites have been recorded in accordance with the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP) using sherd count as a measure, and the same pottery coding system. This is the system used for the nearby large, and predominantly, late Roman site at West Heslerton, which was developed from the codes used by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit. Thereby providing useful comparative data for the unique 'ritual' complex at West Heslerton.

As the assemblage is quite small, statistical evidence must be viewed with caution. There are few contexts with over ten sherds. However, a substantial proportion consists of large sherds suggesting that the material is comparatively fresh. The largest single context is ditch fill [6075] - 63 sherds; followed by [6242] - 58 sherds from a single smashed vessel, and the total driveway and road assemblage [6259] - [6177] accounts for a further 155 sherds.

The Roman pottery from the excavation is mainly 4th century in date with a substantial proportion dating from the mid to late 4th century, attested by the high presence of Huntcliff jars and late Roman coarse wares. Some of this very late material came from contexts containing post-Roman wares [6000], [6166], [6178], [6232], & [6261] two of which, [6166] & [6261], are early Anglo-Saxon in date. This suggests that the two cultures were occupying the same area within a short period of time.

The earliest pottery, very burnt fragments of a single white-slipped, oxidised flagon from [6165], is broadly dated to the 2nd century. There is no rim but the fabric is similar to Ebor

white-slipped ware, which is absent from York sites by the early 3rd century. As [6165] lies over [6166] which contains Roman pottery dated to 350-410 AD and an early Anglo-Saxon sherd, the flagon is likely to be residual. However, the presence of six sherds of Central Gaulish samian from several layers suggests that the site might have been occupied from the early to mid 2nd century, although fine wares of this type might have been curated. There is also a stamped handle from a Dressel 20 amphora reading ?DEF. The stamp is rather abraded but would benefit from specialist identification. Nevertheless, the fabric is certainly of 2nd century date.

Later 2nd to 3rd century pottery (180-250/300) appears to be well represented, but 58 sherds are from a single, smashed vessel from [6242] (Drawing 10). Other later 2nd to 3rd century wares occurred in the ploughsoil. 3rd century pottery is rare, and later 3rd to early 4th century pottery is, again, mainly represented by a single vessel.

There are several sequences, some of which contain pottery which may show a chronological development, for example ditch [6074] - [6098]; linear feature, a possible kiln, [6089] - [6090]; and gully [6278]/[6277]/[6243] - [6225]/[6251]/[6249]. The principal Roman structure from the site, driveway/road [6259] - [6264], produced wares dating from the mid to late 4th century, but there was also an early Anglo-Saxon sherd from [6261], which occurred within the sequence. A similar pattern occurred within ditch [6169] - [6162] which produced pottery of mixed date. The lowest layer, [6168], contained mid to late 4th century wares, but an early Anglo-Saxon sherd together with mid to late 4th century Roman pottery came from the layer above, [6166]. However, layers above [6166] produced pottery of 2nd ([6165]), and at least later 2nd century date ([6162]). It is worth emphasising that the West Lilling site has produced pottery of the latest recognisable types found in Yorkshire. Although these cannot be dated by conventional means later than c.410 AD there remains the possibility that identical pottery continued in use well into the 5th century and are therefore contemporary with the early Anglo-Saxon sherds found with them.

5.2.3.2 *Post-Roman Pottery (see Appendix 2 for full assessment)*

Alan Vince

A total of 12 sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from five or six contexts (depending on the date of the small thumb pot from context [6012]), these being contexts [6004], [6005], [6166], [6228], [6261] and possibly [6012].

The early Anglo-Saxon pottery consists of fresh, unabraded sherds, all of visually similar fabrics. Two forms occur, the jar and the bowl. Two of the jars are decorated with broad horizontal grooves and all were well finished with external burnishing. The bowl is plain and less well finished. A final coil around the inside of the rim has split off and there is evidence for sooting on the exterior. The jars are similar in form and decoration to those used in several Yorkshire cemeteries to contain cremations whereas the bowl is similar to those found accompanying inhumations, and thought to symbolise the provision of food or drink for the deceased. There is no reason to doubt that these sherds are also of the same date as the cemeteries where these pots occur, namely the 5th to the 7th centuries.

Medieval Pottery

Four sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the excavation. All were small, abraded sherds consistent with having spent some time in the plough zone (or an active soil). The sherds span the late 13th/14th to 15th/16th centuries. Three of the four were produced in the Hambleton Hills area, to the north and east of West Lilling (North Yorkshire Whiteware and Hambleton ware) and the fourth (a Humber Ware) was probably produced in the upper reaches of the Humber estuary, where numerous late medieval and post-medieval potteries were located.

Post-Medieval Pottery

Two sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the excavation. The sherds are larger and less abraded than those of the medieval pottery. This might be due to the fact that they spent less time in the plough zone, or that they were harder-fired and more resistant to erosion and breakage or that they were introduced to the site during post-medieval robbing or investigation of the site. One of the sherds is an unidentified slipware and the other a Staffordshire(?) press-moulded dish of mid/late 18th or early 19th century date.

5.2.3.3 *Ceramic Building Material (see Appendix 3 for full assessment)*

Sandra Garside-Neville

The majority of the material is of Roman date, comprising roofing tile (tegula and imbrex), material often associated with hypocausts (flue tile and brick) and daub.

The tegulae range from in thickness from 15-35mm. The example of the 35mm tegula (context [6232]) shows clear signs of the flange having been deliberately removed as the flange scar is worn. It has been reused, and the size hints that it might have been scavenged from elsewhere, or is perhaps part of an earlier or later building phase than the majority of tiles in the sample. The flange heights fall between 33-55mm. In comparison to the military base of York, both thickness and flange heights are much smaller. The majority of the flange profiles are noticeably square in profile.

Imbrice thickness measurements range from 14-23mm. Again these are smaller than the military products of York.

The flue tile have a thickness of between 13-23mm. Particular characteristics are rounded corners, the occasional sanded outer surface, and combed keying. Elsewhere, the combed keying is associated with a 2nd century or later date. There are signs of rectangular vents. In one case there is possibly a circular vent, however the identification of this fragment is uncertain. Some examples having sooting on the inner surface confirming usage in a hypocaust.

Some of the brick fragments might be pila tile which was used in the hypocaust pillars, but also might have been used in wall courses as well. Some of pieces identified might be from tegula, but the fragments are too small for certain identification, and they may have been

reused in walling subsequently. One such fragment is a piece from context [6262]. Its thickness falls easily within that of tegula, but it has a 'pie-crust' edge. Whether this was deliberate decoration, or the idle whim of the tile maker is uncertain. It only occurs on one fragment from this sample. There is a smudged dog paw print on a brick from context [6217].

Sooting on surfaces of the ceramic building material appears quite often. As with flue tile, sometimes the sooting appears on (inner) surfaces that might well be part of the tile's function. However, on several occasions the sooting occurs on broken edges in the Roman period. This implies that there was an unintentional fire at the building.

Some of the fabrics are probably from the York area, however there are others that are not so familiar. In particular, there is a fabric that fires to a pale colour

The ceramic building materials point heavily toward a substantial building with a tiled roof and a hypocaust. The building was possibly burnt down at some stage. A few of the Roman bricks are worn, and this may hint at reuse.

5.2.3.4 *Registered Finds (see Appendix 4 for full assessment)*

Alan Vince & Jenny Mann

Eighty six objects were recorded by context number during the excavation. The condition of the ironwork is very poor, with some artefacts being represented by a nodule of corrosion with a void where the iron object once was. By contrast, the glass is in good condition.

Glass

There are five pieces of glass. One is from a moulded bottle, and probably modern in date (it was found in the ploughsoil). Three are fragments of window glass, of which one is a piece of cast window glass, with one glossy and one matt surface. This feature is typical of 1st to 3rd century Roman window glass and indicates the presence of a Romanised building nearby. Two are thinner and have air bubbles within them. These are probably late Roman blown window glass. A final fragment has a slight lip to one edge and might be from a late Roman bottle.

Iron

There are sixty-eight pieces of iron or iron corrosion from the excavation. All are either nails, possible nails, slag or completely corroded lumps. There is a concentration in cobble layer [6142] but otherwise the finds appear to be evenly distributed within the Romano-British strata. Only 13 nails are complete. The presence of possible slag fragments indicates that some metalworking may have taken place on the site in the Roman period.

Stone

Nine stone objects were recorded in the excavation. One of these is an unworked fossil sponge, probably accidentally present on the site rather than being selected by man. A fragment of possible honestone is a white medium-grained sandstone pebble, of a type probably present in local boulder clay and fluvio-glacial deposits. A flake of 'greenstone' polished axe is of prehistoric date. It too may be a chance discovery although there is evidence that prehistoric axes were used as talismans in the Romano-British period. A chert core is probably of earlier prehistoric date (Mesolithic or Neolithic) and probably a chance discovery in a Romano-British context. The chert is fossiliferous and could probably be provenanced. It has some iron staining on the edges and may therefore have been (re)-used as a strike-a-light. Small fragments of Mayen lava quern were found in two deposits, [6114] and [6142]. They may all come from the same quernstone. Finally, two fragments of unworked jet were found in context [6194] and a third fragment in context [6001], and a jet bead was found in context [6236]. The bead is broken but was drilled with at least two narrow-diameter holes and is decorated with an incised cross.

Ceramic

Two counters were found. One of these was produced by hand moulding a lump of clay into an oval 'pancake' and the other produced from a sherd of Romano-British pottery (CALC). The survival of a marking-out point and the general shape of this counter shows that it was marked out with a pair of compasses.

5.2.3.5 Flint and Utilised Stone (see Appendix 5 for full assessment)

Antony Dickson

A total of six lithics were submitted for assessment. All the flakes were made on flint, which varied in colour from brown to brownish green, and bluish grey to greyish white. Of the six artefacts four were unmodified flakes, whilst one exhibited evidence for retouch and a further flake had been ground and polished. Due to the small size of the assemblage no relative date can be inferred from technological characteristics, suffice to say that they probably fall into a broad date range spanning the Neolithic.

Context [6162] contained an unmodified flake made on light greyish white flint and a broken, edge ground and polished knife made on mid greenish brown flint. The unmodified flake is probably made on chalk flint, although the texture of the crystalline make up of the body of the flake appears coarse and considerably opaque. With these considerations in mind it is possible that the flake may be made on chert. The flake was removed during the secondary phase of the reduction sequence, exhibiting a number of earlier flake removals on the dorsal face and a small amount of cortex. A narrow portion of the striking platform is present associated with a diffuse bulb of percussion.

The edge ground knife is made on till flint that is mid greenish brown in colour and in its raw state could have been derived from till deposits to the east of the Wolds. These artefacts are

often found as surface finds, but are also known from burials, pits and as elements within stone hoards. Furthermore the artefact could have been made on flakes from a specialised core inferring specialisation in tool manufacture (Edmonds 1995). Unfortunately, the artefact is broken, but nevertheless both the edges are ground and the distal face also has been ground and polished. The ventral face has the remains of a diffuse bulb of percussion, but an attempt to remove this has been undertaken through pressure flaking.

Context [6184] contained a broken unmodified blade made on mid greenish brown flint and a retouched flake: a form of blunted back knife made on dark greenish brown flint. The broken blade is made on till flint and could have been derived from tills to the east of the Wolds. The blade was removed during the tertiary phase of the reduction sequence exhibiting a number of earlier opposed flake removals on the dorsal face. A very small portion of the platform is present along with a flat bulb of percussion. There is slight evidence for the use of the blade in the form of a very fine edge gloss.

The blunted back knife is again made on till flint. The flake is roughly D shaped in outline and in section is wedge shaped with an acute angle of retouch on both faces of the flake forming the cutting edge. The ventral face of the flake exhibits well striated, conchoidal fracture scars and the bulb of percussion has been removed by pressure flaking. The left-hand edge of the ventral face has been retouched all the way around the edge. The dorsal face retained 70 % of a fine cortex covering and the distal end exhibits pressure flaking around the edge, which extends to a midpoint along the long edge of the flake. There is slight evidence of wearing on the edge on the ventral face, but other than this the artefact does not appear to have been used intensively.

Context [6274] contained a broken unmodified flake made on mid bluish grey flint. This is made on Chalk flint, presumably from the Wolds to the east. The flake was removed during the secondary phase of the reduction sequence, as a small amount of cortex remains on the dorsal face. The flake is broad and thick and displays a number of parallel flake scars on the dorsal face. Taken together this information indicates that the flake may have been removed to facilitate core rejuvenation, but could just as probably be an accident of debitage.

An unmodified flake made on mid brownish green flint was recovered, but was not from a stratified context. This is made on till flint and is mid brownish green in colour. The flake was removed during the tertiary phase of the reduction sequence, exhibiting two earlier flake removals on the dorsal face. A large portion of the platform is present along with a pronounced bulb of percussion.

5.2.4 *The Environmental Record ~ soil samples & hand collected bone (see Appendix 6 for full assessment)*

Allan Hall, Deborah Jaques, Stephen Rowland, Harry Kenward & John Carrott

Context 6091, Sample 31/BS

The residue consisted of sand, grit and ?iron pan; there was a small washover of about 25 cm³ of modern rootlets and ancient charcoal (to 5 mm) with traces of charred cereal grains and chaff, including a few ?spelt wheat, *Triticum cf. spelta*, glume-bases in reasonably good condition, and hulled barley (*Hordeum*) grains, but all at very low concentrations.

Context 615, Sample 43/BS

The moderately large residue of about 500 cm³ comprised clean quartz sand with some ?iron pan. The washover of about 100 cm³ was of charcoal (to 10 mm) with woody and herbaceous detritus. Amongst these fragments were abundant well preserved seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.) and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica* L.) and modest numbers of seeds of the goosefoots in *Chenopodium* Section *Pseudoblitum*. Other identifiable plant remains included a rather large assemblage of taxa representing waterside vegetation and stands of weeds, the latter including communities of sandy fields and neglected waste places. There was also a small component perhaps from grazed or trampled turf. Some lumps (to 5 mm) of sandy humic silt observed might be from inwashed soil or more humus. Notable in the material were rather large numbers of fragments of vegetative material with characteristic darkened epidermis and strongly sinuous cell walls. One or two ?spelt glume-bases were also noted. A small group of insects was recovered, including aquatic and waterside forms, and some terrestrial species. There were also some cladoceran resting eggs. Preservation varied, but most insect remains appeared identifiable.

Context 6161, Sample 20/BS

The moderate-sized residue of about 400 cm³ consisted of clean quartz sand and a little ?iron pan. The washover of about 120 cm³ was at least half by volume sand and ?iron pan, the rest charcoal (to 10 mm) with some reasonably well preserved ?spelt glume-bases and a few charred remains which might have originated in burnt turves or peat.

Context 6182, Sample 26/BS

The moderate-sized residue of about 500 cm³ comprised clean quartz sand and a little ?iron pan. The 40 cm³ washover was of sand and extremely strongly silt-coated charcoal with modern remains (rootlets, earthworm egg capsules and perhaps most of the few weed seeds). There were traces of insect remains, but insufficient for further analysis.

Context 6183, Sample 27/BS

The moderate-sized residue of about 500 cm³ was of clean quartz sand with a little ?iron pan and traces of very decayed bone. The small washover of about 40 cm³ contained more sand

with some charcoal (to 20 mm) and very decayed bone with a very few charred cereal grains (oats, *Avena*, and wheat, *Triticum*). Again there were traces of charred remains which might have originated in turves.

Context 6184, Sample 28/BS

The moderate-sized residue of about 500 cm³ was of clean quartz sand with a single large (65 mm) cobble fragment and a trace of bone. The washover of about 40 cm³ was of sand and charcoal (to 10 mm) with a few charred wheat grains, charred weed seeds (*Bromus*) and some very decayed bone; the few uncharred grass fruits present included modern and ?fossil material. Insect remains were restricted to a few well-decayed weevil fragments (reddened, with eroded edges).

Context 6205, Sample 41/BS

The moderate-sized residue of about 350 cm³ consisted of clean quartz sand with ?iron pan, pottery fragments (to 70 mm) and a little charcoal (to 10 mm). The washover comprised about 120 cm³ of charcoal with some sand-sized undisaggregated silt, and traces of reasonably well preserved charred cereals (one or two of each of oats (*Avena*), barley and wheat, as well as a little ?spelt chaff). There were also traces of charred plant remains which might have originated in turves.

Context 6237, Sample 39/BS

The small residue of about 200 cm³ was of clean quartz sand and ?iron pan. The large washover of 400 cm³ comprised about 100 cm³ clean quartz sand, the rest being angular charcoal (to 25 mm), probably mostly oak (*Quercus*). There were modest amounts of charred cereal remains, including ?spelt glume-bases and some other chaff which was probably also spelt wheat. The grains observed were often very puffed or eroded, and there was some iron salt deposition on both grains and charcoal. Other cereals noted were oats and ?rye (cf. *Secale cereale* L.).

Context 6289, Sample 49/T

The small to moderate-sized residue of about 500 cm³ yielded about 300 cm³ clean quartz sand, the rest being rather decayed wood debris (to 35 mm), including twigs, probably of elder, and at least one fragment which appeared to have been worked. The presence of some charred ?heather (*Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull) root/basal twig material and some ?pteridophyte roots perhaps indicates the presence of remains from turves or peat (some ?burnt peat fragments were also noted), as may some of the grassland taxa represented by uncharred seeds. Other seeds indicate disturbed habitats, though with more evidence for grassland than for arable land, for example.

The flot yielded quite large numbers of insect remains, together with some mites and abundant water flea resting eggs (ephippia of Cladocera). Aquatic beetles were numerous, too, a small *Helophorus* sp. being the most abundant taxon. Aquatic deposition is therefore

certain, but the abundant cladoceran resting eggs may indicate temporary water, probably much reduced in the summer. The water margins were sufficiently undisturbed to support a little aquatic-marginal vegetation on which plant-feeders lived, and to allow some mud-dwellers to survive.

The terrestrial component included a range of plant feeders and ground beetles able to live on or under fairly sparse vegetation, which included nettles, *Urtica* spp., on the basis of *Brachypterus* sp. and *Cidnorhinus quadrimaculatus* (Linnaeus). There were distinct hints of grassland. More significant among the terrestrial species was a distinct synanthropic component, collectively perhaps indicative of moist but open-textured rotting plant matter. The litter on a moist surface, perhaps in a stable or animal pen, might support a community of this kind. Dung beetles were present in moderate numbers. A few other taxa may also have exploited dung, such as three or more species of *Cercyon*, *Cryptopleurum minutum* (Fabricius), *Platystethus arenarius* (Fourcroy) and *Oxyomus sylvestris* (Scopoli).

Most of the invertebrates were excellently preserved, but a few of the terrestrial forms appeared more decayed, perhaps having entered indirectly as corpses via soil or other material: in view of the botanical evidence, turves might be a source.

Context 6310, Sample 53/BS

The moderate-sized residue of about 500 cm³ consisted of clean quartz sand with some fragments of flaggy micaceous sandstone and rounded clasts of ?burnt soil and ?iron pan. The small washover of about 40 cm³ was of sand and charcoal (to 20 mm) with traces of charred cereals (oats, barley, ?wheat) and modern weeds.

Context 6311, Sample 54/BS

The moderate-sized residue of about 325 cm³ consisted of clean quartz sand with a little very decayed bone and ?iron pan. The washover of about 70 cm³ was of bone fragments and sand with some very decayed elder seeds and beetles (a few tough weevils of the kind often found in deposits where most insects have decayed completely) and a trace of charred ?heather root/twig perhaps from turves.

Forty-five fragments of bone, all >30 mm in size, were recovered. As with the hand-collected material from this deposit, preservation was poor and fragments were battered and eroded in appearance.

Context 6100, Sample 9/BS

The very small residue of about 100 cm³ comprised very clean quartz sand. There was a washover of about another 40 cm³, mainly of tiny pellets of undisaggregated silt, with traces of charcoal (to 5 mm) and a little more sand as well as a few seeds, most of which were probably modern.

Many very small and extremely poorly preserved fragments of unidentifiable bone were recovered from this sample.

Context 6134, Sample 52/BS

The small residue of about 75 cm³ consisted of burnt bone (to 15 mm), charcoal (to 20 mm), sand, and gravel; the washover of about 50 cm³ contained further sand with some charred organic debris amongst which there was more burnt bone, charcoal and perhaps debris from the burning of turves (charred herbaceous detritus and charred moss stems-though the remains were extremely sparse).

This sample yielded over 100 small, very brittle and fragmented bones, all of which were burnt. Although only a single fragment was identifiable to species, most of the material represented medium-sized mammals.

Hand-collected vertebrate remains

The hand-collected vertebrate remains were recovered from 14 contexts, ten of which dated to the Roman period. The remaining deposits were of ?modern origin or undated. Of the 141 fragments recovered, 100 were from the Roman deposits. Preservation was, on the whole, so poor that few fragments could be identified to species. Eroded bone surfaces, the result of the acidic nature of the deposits, were common. Half the assemblages from contexts [6075], [6090], [6092], [6095] and [6125] (of Roman date) contained burnt or heavily calcined fragments, which again were somewhat delicate. The few bones which were identified to species represented the remains of the major domestic species, cattle, caprovid and pig.

5.3 *Assessment of Potential*

Having detailed and quantified the material retrieved during data collection it is now possible to assess its potential, particularly with regard to the academic aims set out in the initial Project Design. Firstly, the potential of each defined material category will be assessed. This will be followed by a discussion regarding the potential value of the whole body of data once each category has been integrated.

5.3.1 *The Stratigraphic Record*

The stratigraphic and structural information from the site consists of cut features (such as post holes, pits and ditches) and layers (such as spreads of material and laid stone surfaces). Even at this early stage it is clear that this material has the potential to address a number of the research aims stated in the initial Project Design.

5.3.2 *The Artefactual Record*

5.3.2.1 *Roman Pottery (see Appendix 1 for full assessment)*

This is one of the few sites known where there is the possibility of occupation extending from the late Roman to the early Anglo-Saxon periods, which in itself is sufficient to justify full

publication of the finds assemblages. In addition, it is a medium-sized collection of pottery spanning a short period of time and related closely to a probable Roman 'villa'. Study of the pottery will therefore throw light on the lifestyle of the villa's occupants and provide a contrast with material of similar date from military sites such as York and rural settlements such as West Heslerton.

Almost all of the Romano-British pottery from West Lilling was recovered from stratified contexts of late Roman date and internal analysis of the stratigraphic context of these sherds may help to refine the chronology of these wares.

Late Roman pottery from the fortress and colonia at York and rural settlements such as West Heslerton have been recorded using several methods of quantification, such as weight and EVEs. This level of recording for the West Lilling pottery is required not only to provide good comparative data, but also to emphasise the status of the material, and the taphonomic processes of the site.

Because of the stratigraphic importance of the pottery it is recommended that examples of typical wares are illustrated, together with illustrations of vessels of intrinsic interest. Twenty-four vessels have been selected for publication with a further 19 vessels which show typological variations on the standard types.

In late Roman Yorkshire some of the wares are known to be the products of single, extensive industries, such as that at Crambeck. Others, however, might be regional traditions and the product of isolated potters. In particular, the calcite tempered fabric, used at West Lilling in the 3rd and 4th centuries, might have been produced in a single industry at Knapton or at several sites. Thin-section analysis could be used to determine whether or not the Speeton Clay was used as a raw material, as it was for the CALC and BLSF vessels used at West Heslerton. Chemical analysis (ICPS) could be used to compare the chemical signatures of the West Lilling and West Heslerton wares. Similarly, analysis of the coarse quartz tempered wares is necessary to determine whether or not they were made from the same raw materials as the West Heslerton examples and whether or not they are distinguishable in fabric from the early Anglo-Saxon sherds from West Lilling.

The identification of the samian sherds and the amphora handle ought to be confirmed by specialists, given the fact that the samian ware is one of the few wares from the site which can be dated before c.180 AD, and that it might be possible to refine or confirm the 2nd century date ascribed to the stamped amphora handle.

The Roman pottery assemblage therefore presents an opportunity to not only elaborate on nature and duration of occupation/use of the West Lilling site, but also to refine the chronology of these pottery types.

5.3.2.2 *Post-Roman Pottery (see Appendix 2 for full assessment)*

The early Anglo-Saxon pottery is of considerable interest, partly in its own right, since there are so few domestic collections of Anglo-Saxon pottery known from Yorkshire (with the

notable exception of West Heslerton) and partly because this site offers the possibility of continuous occupation from the late 4th into the 5th centuries. The source of the pottery needs to be established. Comparative material has been analysed from West Heslerton and sites on the Wolds and a programme of scientific analysis could establish whether the West Lilling pottery was obtained from the same sources as the sandstone-tempered pottery found at those sites or not. The possibility of obtaining C¹⁴ dating from associated ecofacts might be able to establish the date of the Anglo-Saxon occupation.

5.3.2.3 *Ceramic Building Material (see Appendix 3 for full assessment)*

The combined assemblage from the evaluation and excavation of the site offers great potential in establishing the nature of occupation during the Roman period, and must be retained for further study.

The material should be fully recorded by a recognised ceramic building materials specialist. Most usefully the fabrics and forms should be compared with other CBM assemblages, including those from York, Heslerton and Malton. Since the site is between the two Roman towns of York and Malton, it will be useful to gauge if any of the material travelled from either of these places. The measurements of the roof tile do not fit in with the military material from York. This may be pointing to a specifically civilian tile industry, or a later date of manufacture when the tiles had become smaller. Full consideration of the stratigraphic data should be taken into consideration so that the role of CBM from the site can be more fully understood.

5.3.2.4 *Registered Finds (see Appendix 4 for full assessment)*

As a whole the registered finds assemblage provides valuable information regarding the nature of occupation/activity occurring at the West Lilling site. The possibility of industrial activity, particularly in the form of metalworking in the vicinity, should be explored. Metalworking is suggested by the presence of ?slag and iron artefacts. Given the late Roman/early Anglo-Saxon date of the site, it is important to clarify this and it is recommended that the entire iron assemblage is examined by a specialist in archaeological metalworking.

It might also be worth while examining the environmental samples, particularly those associated with feature [6089], which although currently unidentified is thought to be indicative of industrial activity such as smithing or pottery production, for metal working residues such as hammer scale.

5.3.2.5 *Flint and Utilised Stone (see Appendix 4 (13.3.3) and 5 for full assessment)*

The lithics assemblage appears to be of little direct relevance to the West Lilling site, as in all probability it is either residual or represents a discrete period of earlier occupation, for which little other evidence survives. However, despite this and the fact that the overall size of the assemblage and its distribution throughout a number of contexts implies that further detailed analytical work would reveal little information concerning the technological characteristics

employed during the manufacture of the lithic artefacts, the assemblage is of intrinsic interest. The fact that the assemblage contains two diagnostic tools, one of which was an edge ground knife, merits a standard procedure of recording and scale drawings to be undertaken for publication.

5.3.3 *The Environmental Record ~ soil samples & bone (see Appendix 6 for full assessment)*

Given the rarity of deposits with good preservation of charred and uncharred remains from rural sites of this date in the Vale of York, every effort should be made to study further at least some material from this site. Charred cereal remains should certainly be recorded in more detail from any contexts which are thought to contain more than small amounts of charred material. Plant and invertebrate remains from context [6289] should be studied in detail and those from context [6150] are also worthy of additional investigation. It would probably be worthwhile making a further selection of material on the basis of sieving 5 kg subsamples of as many well-dated deposits from primary contexts as possible and judging by eye from the volume of washover yielded.

The evidence from selected soil samples therefore presents the opportunity to greatly elucidate the nature of occupation/land use of the immediate site environs during the Romano-British period, and has the potential to increase our understanding of the York hinterlands during this period.

Given the poor preservation of the vertebrate material, little can be gained from its further analysis. No further work on this material is therefore proposed.

5.3.4 *Synthesis*

Taken as a whole, the various strands of evidence present a unique opportunity to study the York hinterlands during the Romano-British and the transition to the Anglo-Saxon period. Despite the limited structural evidence from the evaluation and excavation, important assemblages have been collected, which, in conjunction with the stratigraphic evidence, could and should be used to elucidate the nature of occupation and/or use of the area at this time.

While the evidence from the registered finds provides a general background to activity on the site, it also gives a clear indication of the nature and status of occupation through, for example, the iron/?slag artefacts and window glass; the slag and iron objects suggesting industrial activity and the window glass indicating fairly high status occupation in the immediate vicinity. In conjunction with the evidence from the ceramic building material, it should be possible to build a scenario of the nature and status of occupation.

The environmental evidence should provide an indication as to the nature of landscape exploitation of the vicinity, animal husbandry and land use.

The information to be gained from the Roman and post-Roman pottery, associated with further analysis and refinement of the stratigraphic sequence, is key to the chronology of the

site, and will not only aid the dating of occupation phases, but also provide insights into the nature of activity/occupation, trade and communications links etc.

6.0 Research Design, Aims & Objectives

6.1 Research Design

A series of academic aims and objectives were outlined in the initial Project Design. These have largely remained pertinent, and are summarised below.

1. what was the character and extent of pre-Roman occupation of this area?
2. what was the character and extent of Romano-British occupation of this area?
3. what was the character and extent of post-Roman, pre-medieval activity?
4. what was the character and extent of the medieval exploitation of the site?
5. what is the nature, degree and value of environmental preservation on the site?

Therefore the overall aims of the excavation were to assess the *character, extent and chronology* of the archaeological deposits at the site, and to incorporate the evidence gathered into a broader research framework.

The following discussion lays the basis for the formulation of the research aims to be addressed during analysis. The revised set of research aims are also dependent upon the assessment of potential of the material recovered during data collection.

6.1.1 Introduction

The archaeological deposits so far described are at an early stage of investigation and only preliminary interpretations can be made at this time. Even at this stage, however, it is clear that the site is certainly of regional significance and is likely to contribute to the archaeological knowledge of the York hinterlands.

The excavation has revealed a complex sequence of activity at this site, which appears to date predominantly from the Romano-British period. Most of the diagnostic material present belongs to the Romano-British period, though there is also some indication of activity during the Anglian period, represented by a total assemblage of 12 pottery sherds from contexts [6004], [6005], ?[6012], [6166], [6228] and [6261]. There is also some evidence for potential earlier activity at the site in the form of a small number of flints being recovered from contexts [6162], [6184] and [6274], while a fragment of polished axe was recovered from context [6016] and a chert core from [6094].

Associated with the finds are a large number of ditches, as well as a sequence of deposits containing relatively large amounts of pottery and, from the earlier evaluation, apparent dumps of building materials such as tile, *opus signinum*, hypocaust fragments and window glass. There is also evidence that some features have been re-cut and modified over time.

The initial project design for the fieldwork recognised that the archaeological deposits had the potential to be of regional importance, given the paucity of evidence for Romano-British high

status domestic occupation sites in the Vale of York. Although no occupation structures were identified during the excavation of the site, the combined findings of the excavation and evaluation would suggest that this potential has been realised. The discovery of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery has increased this potential, partly in its own right, since there are so few domestic collections of Anglo-Saxon pottery known from Yorkshire and partly because this presents the possibility of continuous occupation from the late 4th into the 5th centuries.

6.1.2 *The Romano-British Villa*

The definition of a 'villa' is to some extent a moot point amongst archaeologists, at least in Britain where there is no direct link between textual and archaeological examples. The only textual example of a villa in Britain is the *Villa Faustini* in the *Notitia Dignitatum*, which as yet has not been located, though has been ascribed to the atypical site of Scole (see Millet, 1990). It has, however, been suggested that a villa can be defined from its ground plan by employing an Empire-wide perspective. In this respect it has been demonstrated that a restricted range of plan forms characterise those Romano-British sites considered to be villas on archaeological grounds and that a correlation in plan form is apparent with sites across the Empire classified as villas through associated textual sources (Dark & Dark, 1997). Such sites often share other attributes, such as baths, plastered walls, glazed windows, tessellated floors, and hypocausts. In addition, two frequently related landscape features are the romanised temple and 'metalled' roads.

The site at West Lilling has been interpreted as a villa by means of inference rather than direct evidence. The plan form of the settlement/habitation site has not been ascertained by the evaluation or excavation programmes, which by the nature of the project has only examined a thin transect through the site (though an indication of the settlement layout is provided by the extensive geophysical survey undertaken at the site). In the absence of such direct evidence, it is through the associated attributes mentioned above that that an interpretation has been reached, and without more extensive investigation of the site and/or the data recovered to date, such a loaded interpretation must remain tentative.

However, the recovery of material such as window glass, fragments of hypocaust and painted plaster during the evaluation phase of work would seem to indicate a settlement of some status, if not a 'villa'. The geophysical survey undertaken between the evaluation and excavation phases picked up '*... a continuation of [the excavated] features and would appear to have mapped the core of the settlement*', suggesting that the pipeline cut through a peripheral part of the site (Harvey, L, 1999). The structural evidence assimilated during the evaluation and excavation, e.g. wall foundation [4024], surface [4027], stone feature [4014], and the possible industrial feature [6089] may relate to ancillary structures to the core settlement/villa, while the ditches might relate to the associated field system.

6.1.3 *Regional and National Importance*

English Heritage use four key attributes as indicators of national and regional importance for an archaeological site, these being survival/condition, period, rarity and fragility/vulnerability

(*Exploring Our Past, 1991*). These are addressed below with reference to the West Lilling site.

- **Survival/condition**

Due to modern farming methods, in particular the practice of sub-soiling, the features which are closest to the modern ground surface have often been quite severely truncated. This was most apparent during the evaluation phase of work when, for example, it could be seen that stones had been dragged from wall foundations by the sub-soiler. Deeper features have suffered relatively little disturbance, though intensive drainage of the area has resulted in a lattice of land drains, at times penetrating to a considerable depth. While few of the environmental samples proved to contain assemblages of any great significance, those from some of the deeper cut ditches proved extremely rich in organic material.
- **Period**

The material recovered from the majority of the site has been consistently of Romano-British date, suggesting that there has been little contamination or residual deposition of artefacts. Those artefacts recovered which are not of this period, namely prehistoric, Anglian and medieval finds, are for the most part from clearly defined discrete contexts.
- **Rarity**

The evidence for high status Romano-British occupation sites is scarce at a regional level. This site therefore has the potential to add significantly to our knowledge of the York hinterlands during this period. From a bioarchaeological perspective, the recovery of organic remains of the nature found in some of the samples taken is very rare from a site of this type in the northern part of the Vale of York. In addition, evidence of continuity between the Romano-British and Anglian periods is extremely scarce at a regional level, and may be represented in this instance by the Anglo-Saxon sherds recovered from six contexts. Further analysis of the stratigraphy and phasing of the site in relation to the artefact dating would, however, be required to determine the significance of the Anglian material.
- **Fragility/vulnerability**

As has been shown above, the site was directly threatened by groundworks associated with the pipe laying process. The subsequent condition of preservation by record agreed by the Heritage Unit, North Yorkshire County Council and BP Chemicals Ltd. led to the need to fully excavate these deposits within the limits of the pipe cut trench.

6.2 *Post-excavation Aims and Objectives*

The research objectives outlined below have been established in accordance with the regional and national research frameworks outlined by the English Heritage publication, *Exploring Our Past: strategies for the Archaeology of England* (1998).

6.2.1 *Aims*

1. To reconstruct the character of the site
2. To determine the nature of occupation at the site
3. To establish the date of the site and to understand the duration of the site's occupation
4. To determine the spatial extent of the site
5. To facilitate future research and re-evaluation of the site
6. To disseminate the information from the site to a wide audience

6.2.2 *Objectives*

- 1.1 To identify and quantify evidence for structural remains
- 1.2 To reconstruct the nature of these structures
- 1.3 To identify and investigate evidence for non structural features
- 2.1 To establish the function of any structures
- 2.2 To identify and analyse deposits associated with possible structures in order to establish the ways in which these structures may have been used
- 2.3 To identify the range and character of activities relating to production and material culture at the site
- 2.4 To establish the range and character of economic activities at the site
- 2.5 To assess how the cultural activities represented at the site compare with those from other Romano-British villa sites both in North Yorkshire and more widely across the country
- 2.6 To establish the permanency of occupation at the site
- 3.1 To establish the stratigraphic sequence of the site
- 3.2 To investigate indications of re-cutting of features and evidence for different phases of construction and/or use
- 3.3 To investigate means of dating deposits through artefactual or environmental association
- 4.1 To define the extent of the archaeological deposits and thus to assess the original scale of the site
- 4.2 To explore the spatial distributions of the artefactual, stratigraphic and environmental record and to use this to investigate the zoning of activities across the site

6.2.3 *Site Questions*

The material that has been assessed has the potential to address many of the aims and objectives set out in the initial Project Design. Some of these objectives involved the identification of evidence and this has in many cases been achieved; objective 1.1 for instance was to identify the evidence for structural remains. Likewise, objective 4.1 was to determine the physical extents of the site of the site. These are straightforward objectives easily achieved during fieldwork. Others are more difficult to achieve at this stage, being more theoretical and requiring the interpretation of the data generated during fieldwork.

Although it has been possible to identify evidence for structural remains and for occupation at the site it is not yet clear as to the nature and status of this occupation. It was outlined in the research design that a prime consideration for the site interpretation was to investigate the permanency of occupation. At this stage therefore we must try and define the nature of occupation at the site by identifying the range of activities that took place here and their duration without prematurely imposing interpretative assumptions upon the evidence.

It is expected that the nature of the finds assemblage and its spatial distribution will allow us to characterise some of the activities that took place here and to help to address the question of the status and kind of occupation that is represented.

7.0 Post-excavation Methodology

7.1 *Stratigraphic Record*

Aims: 1, 2, 3, 4

Task 1.1

The evaluation and excavation survey data and digitised drawings will be combined in a single overall drawing. This will aid the correlation of features identified in the separate phases of work, and will also locate features in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

24 hours

Task 1.2

The geophysical survey data will be correlated with the evaluation and excavation drawings. This will again aid the correlation of features identified in the separate phases of work, and enhance the interpretation of features which were only viewed over a 1.80 metre width during the fieldwork. GSB Prospection will provide a digital version of their interpretative drawing of the survey results.

40 hours

Task 1.3

A concordance between features excavated in the six different trenches will be created, in order to correlate features identified during the evaluation and excavation phases of the work. This is necessary before any further analysis can be undertaken on the stratigraphic record, and will be relevant to the further analysis of the artefacts and ecofacts recovered during the archaeological work.

40 hours

Task 1.4

The stratigraphic record will be analysed in order to understand the character of the site and its phasing. Using the existing Harris Matrix as a basis, the site chronology will be divided into a series of phases, incorporating the evidence from artefact dating. This will also draw the stratigraphic data from the evaluation and excavation into a single phased matrix.

128 hours

Task 1.5

Within these phases the spatial distribution of features such as post holes, ditches and pits will be analysed. This will enable those features which are not tied directly to the stratigraphic sequence to be better understood.

48 hours

Task 1.6

The depth, width and profile of the cut features and the nature of their fills will be collated and correlated. In this way it may be possible to identify associations between features. This

will be related to the phasing of the site. Particular attention will be paid to evidence for the re-cutting of features.

48 hours

Task 1.7

Interpretative plans will be produced to illustrate the spatial character of each recognised phase of activity. This will fulfil a number of objectives but in particular those relating to the identification of structural remains and the chronology and phasing of these structures.

64 hours

Task 1.8

A written account of the stratigraphic analysis will be produced.

56 hours

7.2 Artefact

7.2.1 Romano-British Pottery

Task 2.1

Quantification of excavation pottery by weight and EVEs

Task 2.2

Stratigraphic analysis of quantified data

Task 2.3

Illustration of 24 vessels and checking of illustrations

Task 2.4

Illustration of additional 19 vessels and checking of illustrations

Task 2.5

Thin-section and ICPS analysis of CALC, BLSF and GRQZ sherds

Task 2.6

Production of report for publication

7.2.2 Post Roman Pottery

Task 3.1

Illustration of 6 Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds

Task 3.2

Thin section & chemical analysis, 10 sherds Anglo-Saxon pottery

Task 3.3

Write Anglo-Saxon pottery report

Task 3.4

Write medieval pottery report

Task 3.5

Write Post -medieval pottery report

7.2.3 *Ceramic Building Material*

Task 4.1

The ceramic building materials will be fully recorded. This will involve weighing the material, identifying the fabric types, measuring the dimensions of the materials, drawing flanges, and finally entering the data into a database.

15 hours

Task 4.2

Research (including comparison of material from York and Malton).

15 hours

Task 4.3

A written account of the ceramic building materials analysis will be produced.

10 hours

7.2.4 *Registered Finds*

Task 5.1

Catalogue of glass artefacts

Task 5.2

Write Fe slag report

Task 5.4

Write jet report

Task 5.5

Illustrate selected registered finds

Task 5.6

Catalogue of ceramic counters

Task 5.7

Catalogue of pre modern artefacts from metal detecting

Task 5.8

Write oil lamp report

Task 5.9

Illustrate oil lamp

7.2.5 *Lithics*

Task 6.1

Record and analyse flint and chert artefacts

Task 6.2

Illustrate selected lithic artefacts

Task 6.3

Petrological analysis of polished axe fragment

Task 6.4

Write lithics report

7.3 *Environmental*

7.3.1 *Samples for Biological Analysis*

Task 7.1

Processing additional material from Contexts 6150, 6237, 6289 and Contexts 5005 and 2025 (from evaluation)

Task 7.2

Allowance for processing of additional samples from those not investigated thus far

Task 7.3

Insect remains from Contexts 6150, 6237, 6289 and Contexts 5005 and 2025 (from evaluation)

Task 7.4

Plant remains from Contexts 6150, 6237, 6289 and Contexts 5005 and 2025 (from evaluation)

Task 7.5

Insect remains from additional samples (if required) - based on 2 samples

Task 7.6

Plant remains from additional samples(if required) - based on 2 samples

Task 7.7

Insect remains from Contexts 6150, 6237, 6289 and Contexts 5005 and 2025 (from evaluation)

Task 7.8

Plant remains from Contexts 6150, 6237, 6289 and Contexts 5005 and 2025 (from evaluation)

Task 7.9

Insect remains from additional samples (if required) - based on 2 samples

Task 7.10

Plant remains from additional samples(if required) - based on 2 samples

Task 7.11

Text collation and editing

7.3.2 Hand collected Bone

No further work is proposed on the hand collected bone.

7.4 Integration

Aims: 1, 2, 3, 4

Task 8.1

All specialist reports will be integrated and their findings fed into the results of the stratigraphic analysis. This will have particular importance for the phasing of the site. The spatial distribution of finds will also be integrated with evidence for structures and their phasing in order to identify associated deposits and the identification of activity areas.

88 hours

7.5 Research and Comparison

Aims: 1, 2, 3

Task 8.2

The findings from the site will be finally interpreted with reference to published results from other Romano-British sites on a local and national basis. This will require the researching of relevant publications and site archives and the comparison of the interpretation of those sites with the results of the West Lilling data.

88 hours

7.6 Written Text

Aims: 2, 5, 6

Tasks 1.8, 8.1, 8.3, 8.4

Following the analysis and interpretation of the site a final excavation report will be produced according to the provisional guidelines listed above. The writing of the report will be divided into four stages:

- The Background Text
- The Stratigraphic Text
- Editing and Integration of Specialists Reports

- The Discussion

The report will then be collated and printed.

7.7 *Publication and Presentation*

Aims: 5, 6

It is intended to fully publish and disseminate the information resulting from the fieldwork. In the first instance a report will be produced for the developer, BP Chemicals Limited, and for deposition in the SMR. A synopsis of the findings will be submitted for publication in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*.

The final format of the publication report will be decided by BP Chemicals and AC Archaeology, the appointed consultants for the TSEP Project. The following, therefore, is a proposal for the content of such a report. Given that the results will probably be presented in conjunction with the results of other archaeological work associated with the pipeline construction, this proposal may be subject to considerable revision.

The results of the excavation will be presented in a publication report to appear either as a BP in-house publication or as a monograph. The publication report should amalgamate the evidence gathered from both the evaluation and excavation of the site, and from the geophysical surveys.

This report should be broken down as follows:

- Introduction to Romano-British archaeology in the local and regional vicinity
Text: 1000 words. Drawings: 1 line drawn plan - site location
- Circumstances of Discovery and Excavation Strategies
Text: 500 words.
- Findings of the Excavation
 - Structural/stratigraphic* (Descriptive text: 1000 words)
 - Pottery* (Descriptive text: 1500 words)
 - Lithics* (Descriptive text: 200 words.)
 - Ceramic Building Material* (Descriptive text: 750)
 - Registered finds* (Descriptive text: 500 words)
 - Environmental* (Descriptive text: 750 words)
- Site discussion, the nature and sequence of occupation (Text: 1000 words)
- Wider discussion
 - Romano-British occupation sites* (Discursive text: 1000 words)
 - The surrounding Romano-British landscape* (Discursive text: 1000 words)

The text of the intended report should be supplemented by a comprehensive series of illustrations and photographs. It is anticipated that the artefact catalogues and descriptive accounts will be too long to include fully in the published report. It is therefore suggested that these are included as an appendix, either in the form of a microfiche or CD-ROM supplement. In the latter case, data would be presented in the form of tab delimited text files, which could easily be imported into a variety of spreadsheet or database software thereby facilitating future research.

Publication has not been costed as the amount of work will be dependant on the format of the final report.

7.8 Future Research & Archive Deposition

Aims: 5, 6

Tasks 8.8 and 8.11

It is acknowledged that academic research priorities and agendas are extremely fluid. Future generations of archaeologists will be concerned with different research issues and approaches to our own. Therefore it is important that the archives from the site are fully available for future research and analysis. This will be a prime motive in the compilation of an accessible and fully collated research archive.

The archive will eventually be collated and indexed in readiness for its deposition with the recipient museum. The archive will be fully catalogued so that the information it contains is accessible for future study.

The archive will include all site records and databases of site information, all artefacts from the site with associated databases, all photographs and drawings from the site with associated database catalogues, and copies of all text reports associated with the site including initial Method Statement, Evaluation Report, Project Design, Assessment Report and Updated Project Design, and Excavation Report.

Archive deposition has not been costed as it will be dependant on the final archive volume, and the agreement of the landowner to donate the artefacts.

7.9 Digital Archive

Aims: 5, 6

Tasks 8.9 and 8.12

It is intended to deposit the archive in digital form with *Archaeology Data Services* at the University of York. To this end all site information and records will have been digitised during the Assessment or Analysis phase of work. Prior to deposition the digital archive will be collated. This will ensure that all constituent files are properly presented, accessible and compatible to the *ADS* standards and guidelines.

A summary of the site findings will be produced along with summaries of each of the specialist reports. These will incorporate a key to each material or record database and will act as an introduction to the digital archive.

All preparation for the digital archive will be carried out with reference to the guidelines set out in *Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: A guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Services/Oxbow.

Digital archive deposition has not been costed, as it will be dependant on the number and size of files to be deposited, which cannot currently be established.

8.0 Resources & Programming

8.1 Task List

| Task | Description | Initials | Hours |
|------|--|----------|-------|
| 1.1 | Combine site plans and surveys | GH | 24 |
| 1.2 | Correlate geophysical data | GH | 40 |
| 1.3 | Produce context concordance | GH | 40 |
| 1.4 | Phasing | GH | 128 |
| 1.5 | Spatial analysis | GH | 48 |
| 1.6 | Cut feature comparison | GH | 48 |
| 1.7 | Interpretative phase plan production | GH | 64 |
| 1.8 | Write stratigraphic account | GH | 56 |
| 8.1 | Integrate specialist reports | GH | 88 |
| 8.2 | Research & comparative studies | GH | 88 |
| 8.3 | Write background | GH | 28 |
| 8.4 | Write discussion | GH | 48 |
| 8.5 | Collate and print report | GH | 32 |
| 8.6 | Project management | NFP | 40 |
| 8.7 | Transportation of materials | - | 28 |
| 8.8 | Collate research archive | GH | 40 |
| 8.9 | Collate digital archive | GH | 40 |
| 8.10 | consumables | - | Cost |
| 2.1 | Quantification of evaluation pottery by weight and EVEs | BP | Cost |
| 2.2 | Stratigraphic analysis of quantified data (evaluation) | BP | Cost |
| 2.3 | Illustration of 14 evaluation vessels and checking of illustrations | DH | Cost |
| 2.4 | Thin-section and ICPS analysis of 6 evaluation sherds | AV | Cost |
| 2.5 | Production of report for publication (evaluation) | BP | Cost |
| 2.6 | Quantification of excavation pottery by weight and EVEs | BP | Cost |
| 2.7 | Stratigraphic analysis of quantified data (excavation) | BP | Cost |
| 2.8 | Illustration of 24 excavation vessels and checking of illustrations | DH | Cost |
| 2.9 | Illustration of additional 19 excavation vessels and checking of illustrations | DH | Cost |
| 2.10 | Thin-section and ICPS analysis of CALC, BLSF and GRQZ excavation sherds | AV | Cost |
| 2.11 | Production of report for publication (excavation) | BP | Cost |
| 3.1 | Illustration of 6 Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds | DW | Cost |
| 3.2 | Thin section & chemical analysis, 10 sherds Anglo-Saxon pottery | AV | Cost |
| 3.3 | Write Anglo-Saxon pottery report | AV | Cost |
| 3.4 | Write medieval pottery report | AV | Cost |
| 3.5 | Write Post-medieval pottery report | AV | Cost |
| 4.1 | Recording of ceramic building materials | SGN | Cost |
| 4.2 | Research & comparison of ceramic building materials | SGN | Cost |
| 4.3 | Write ceramic building materials report | SGN | Cost |
| 4.4 | Illustrate 10 flange profiles | DW | Cost |
| 5.1 | Catalogue of glass artefacts | JM | Cost |
| 5.2 | Write Fe slag report | JC | Cost |
| 5.4 | Write jet report | JM | Cost |
| 5.5 | Illustrate selected registered finds | DW | Cost |
| 5.6 | Catalogue of ceramic counters | JM | Cost |
| 5.7 | Catalogue of pre modern artefacts from metal detecting | JM | Cost |
| 5.8 | Write oil lamp report | BP | Cost |
| 5.9 | Illustration of oil lamp | DH | Cost |
| 6.1 | Record and analyse flint and chert artefacts | AD | 8 |

| Task | Description | Initials | Hours |
|------|--|----------|-------|
| 6.2 | Illustrate selected lithic artefacts | DW | Cost |
| 6.3 | Petrological analysis of polished axe fragment | RI | Cost |
| 6.4 | Write lithics report | AD | 8 |
| 7.1 | Processing additional material from Contexts 6150, 6237, 6289 and Contexts 5005 and 2025 (from evaluation) | RA | Cost |
| 7.2 | Allowance for processing of additional samples from those not investigated thus far | RA | Cost |
| 7.3 | Insect remains from Contexts 6150, 6237, 6289 and Contexts 5005 and 2025 (from evaluation) | RFi | Cost |
| 7.4 | Plant remains from Contexts 6150, 6237, 6289 and Contexts 5005 and 2025 (from evaluation) | RFp | Cost |
| 7.5 | Insect remains from additional samples (if required) - based on 2 samples | RFi | Cost |
| 7.6 | Plant remains from additional samples (if required) - based on 2 samples | RFp | Cost |
| 7.7 | Insect remains from Contexts 6150, 6237, 6289 and Contexts 5005 and 2025 (from evaluation) | RFi | Cost |
| 7.8 | Plant remains from Contexts 6150, 6237, 6289 and Contexts 5005 and 2025 (from evaluation) | RFp | Cost |
| 7.9 | Insect remains from additional samples (if required) - based on 2 samples | RFi | Cost |
| 7.10 | Plant remains from additional samples(if required) - based on 2 samples | RFp | Cost |
| 7.11 | Text collation and editing | RFi | Cost |
| 7.11 | Text collation and editing | RFp | Cost |
| 7.11 | Text collation and editing | RA | Cost |
| 7.12 | Consumables | - | Cost |
| 8.11 | Deposit archive | GH | Cost |
| 8.12 | Deposit digital archive | GH | Cost |
| 8.13 | Produce publication report | GH | tbc |

8.2 Management Structure

Overall project management will be carried out by Nick Pearson, who shall be responsible for liaison with specialists and the monitoring of progress and budget.

8.3 Project members and associated organisations.

| Name/Organisation | Initials | Role |
|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| In house staff | | |
| Antony Dickson | AD | Lithics analysis |
| Guy Hopkinson | GH | Project officer/CAD |
| Nick Pearson | NFP | Project management |
| External specialists | | |
| Barbara Precious | BP | Artefact analysis (Roman pottery) |
| Alan Vince | AV | Artefact analysis/finds co-ordinator (post-Roman pottery) |
| Jenny Mann | JM | Artefact analysis (glass & jet) |
| Environmental Archaeology Unit | EAU | Environmental analysis |
| | RA | Research Assistant |
| | RFi | Research Fellow, insects |
| | RFp | Research Fellow, plants |
| Dave Watt | DW | Artefact illustration (registered finds) |
| David Hopkins | DH | Artefact illustration (Roman pottery) |
| Sandra Garside-Neville | SGN | Artefact analysis (ceramic building material) |
| Rob Ixer | RI | Artefact analysis (petrology) |
| Jane Cowgill | JC | Artefact analysis (iron objects/slag) |

8.4 *Accommodation and Facilities*

All unit staff will be provided with access to computing facilities either at the OSA office, 25A Milton Street, York, or through the provision of laptop computers when work is to be undertaken elsewhere. Software available will include word processing, database, spreadsheet and drawing facilities. Access to a photocopier and slide and flatbed scanners will be provided at the OSA office.

No special items are required.

8.5 *Unit Staff Rates⁴*

| Position | Name | Initials | Per day |
|-------------------|----------------|----------|---------|
| Unit Staff | | | |
| Project Manager | Nick Pearson | NFP | |
| Project Officer | Guy Hopkinson | GH | |
| Lithics analysis | Antony Dickson | AD | |

⁴ Rates are provided as a separate submission. Valid until 5th April 2001, exclusive of VAT.

8.6 Costs⁵

| Task | Description | Rate | Cost |
|------|--|------|------|
| 1.1 | Combine site plans and surveys | | |
| 1.2 | Correlate geophysical data | | |
| 1.3 | Produce context concordance | | |
| 1.4 | Phasing | | |
| 1.5 | Spatial analysis | | |
| 1.6 | Cut feature comparison | | |
| 1.7 | Interpretative phase plan production | | |
| 1.8 | Write stratigraphic account | | |
| 8.1 | Integrate specialist reports | | |
| 8.2 | Research & comparative studies | | |
| 8.3 | Write background | | |
| 8.4 | Write discussion | | |
| 8.5 | Collate and print report | | |
| 8.6 | Project management | | |
| 8.7 | Transportation of materials | | |
| 8.8 | Collate research archive | | |
| 8.9 | Collate digital archive | | |
| 8.10 | consumables | | |
| | OSA staff costs | | |
| | Overheads at 25% | | |
| 2.1 | Quantification of evaluation pottery by weight and EVEs | | |
| 2.2 | Stratigraphic analysis of quantified data (evaluation) | | |
| 2.3 | Illustration of 14 evaluation vessels and checking of illustrations | | |
| 2.4 | Thin-section and ICPS analysis of 6 evaluation sherds | | |
| 2.5 | Production of report for publication (evaluation) | | |
| 2.6 | Quantification of excavation pottery by weight and EVEs | | |
| 2.7 | Stratigraphic analysis of quantified data (excavation) | | |
| 2.8 | Illustration of 24 excavation vessels and checking of illustrations | | |
| 2.9 | Illustration of additional 19 excavation vessels and checking of illustrations | | |
| 2.10 | Thin-section and ICPS analysis of CALC, BLSF and GRQZ excavation sherds | | |
| 2.11 | Production of report for publication (excavation) | | |
| | Roman pottery costs | | |
| 3.1 | Illustration of 6 Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds | | |
| 3.2 | Thin section & chemical analysis, 10 sherds Anglo-Saxon pottery | | |
| 3.3 | Write Anglo-Saxon pottery report | | |
| 3.4 | Write medieval pottery report | | |
| 3.5 | Write Post-medieval pottery report | | |
| | Post Roman pottery costs | | |
| 4.1 | Recording of ceramic building materials | | |
| 4.2 | Research & comparison of ceramic building materials | | |
| 4.3 | Write ceramic building materials report | | |
| 4.4 | Illustrate 10 flange profiles | | |
| | Ceramic Building Material costs | | |
| 5.1 | Catalogue of glass artefacts | | |
| 5.2 | Write Fe slag report | | |
| 5.4 | Write jet report | | |

⁵ Costs are provided as a separate submission. Valid until 5th April 2001, exclusive of VAT.

| Task | Description | Rate | Cost |
|------|--|------|------|
| 5.5 | Illustrate selected registered finds | | |
| 5.6 | Catalogue of ceramic counters | | |
| 5.7 | Catalogue of pre modern artefacts from metal detecting | | |
| 5.8 | Write oil lamp report | | |
| 5.9 | Illustration of oil lamp | | |
| | Registered finds costs | | |
| 6.1 | Record and analyse flint and chert artefacts | | |
| 6.2 | Illustrate selected lithic artefacts | | |
| 6.3 | Petrological analysis of polished axe fragment | | |
| 6.4 | Write lithics report | | |
| | Lithics costs | | |
| 7.1 | Processing additional material from Contexts 6150, 6237, 6289 and Contexts 5005 and 2025 (from evaluation) | | |
| 7.2 | Allowance for processing of additional samples from those not investigated thus far | | |
| 7.3 | Insect remains from Contexts 6150, 6237, 6289 and Contexts 5005 and 2025 (from evaluation) | | |
| 7.4 | Plant remains from Contexts 6150, 6237, 6289 and Contexts 5005 and 2025 (from evaluation) | | |
| 7.5 | Insect remains from additional samples (if required) - based on 2 samples | | |
| 7.6 | Plant remains from additional samples (if required) - based on 2 samples | | |
| 7.7 | Insect remains from Contexts 6150, 6237, 6289 and Contexts 5005 and 2025 (from evaluation) | | |
| 7.8 | Plant remains from Contexts 6150, 6237, 6289 and Contexts 5005 and 2025 (from evaluation) | | |
| 7.9 | Insect remains from additional samples (if required) - based on 2 samples | | |
| 7.10 | Plant remains from additional samples (if required) - based on 2 samples | | |
| 7.11 | Text collation and editing | | |
| 7.11 | Text collation and editing | | |
| 7.11 | Text collation and editing | | |
| 7.12 | Consumables | | |
| | Environmental sample costs | | |
| | Total specialist fees | | |
| | Overheads at 10% | | |
| | TOTAL COSTS | | |
| | <i>Additional tasks, not yet costed.</i> | | |
| 8.11 | Deposit archive, dependant on archive volume | | |
| 8.12 | Deposit digital archive, dependant on archive volume | | |
| 8.13 | Produce publication report, dependant on report format, length etc | | |

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A large debt of gratitude is also due to the various specialists, John Carrott, Antony Dickson, Sandra Garside-Neville, Alan Hall, Deborah Jaques, Harry Kenward, Jenny Mann, Barbara Precious, Stephen Rowland and Alan Vince, who managed to find gaps in their timetables to assess the artefacts and samples from the site.

10.0 Appendix 1 ~ Roman Pottery Assessment

Barbara Precious

10.1 Evaluation

10.1.1 Introduction

Three hundred and twenty sherds of pottery from the West Lilling evaluation (site BPTSEP 169) were submitted for assessment. Almost all are of late Roman date. The pottery includes a range of finewares and imports which are consistent with the identification of the site as a villa.

A handful of vessels are of very late or sub-Roman type, comparable with the latest types found in Roman York where they are dated to the late 4th or early 5th centuries. This pottery forms a moderate-sized assemblage which, if it can be treated as a single assemblage, is sufficiently large for detailed analysis and comparison with other late Roman assemblages in the north.

10.1.2 Aims and Objectives

The aims of the assessment were

- to identify and record all the material
- to provide a date-range for the finds
- to use these to infer previous land use
- to recommend and justify any further necessary work on the finds
- to identify any aspects of the site's archaeology recognisable from the ceramic finds which require further study or preservation

10.1.3 Description

All items were recorded to common name and form level and any significant details of manufacture, decoration or use were recorded as comments. Quantification was by sherd/fragment count alone and the data was entered into a MS Access 7 database. The ware, fabric and decoration codes used are based on those being used currently to catalogue the West Heslerton Roman pottery, a large and contemporary collection.

10.1.4 Wares

The Roman pottery could be classified into eighteen groups (Table 1). Most of the pottery could have been obtained within 30 miles of the site. The Crambeck area, for example supplied 95 sherds (29% of the total) and 149 sherds of calcite-tempered wares, all likely to have been made on the fringes of the Yorkshire Wolds in the Vale of Pickering, were present (45% of the total). Most of the remaining sherds were unsourced oxidized and reduced

wares. The only non-local wares were from the Nene Valley (5 sherds), the Eastern Gaulish samian factories (2 sherds) and a sherd of *mortaria* from an unknown source in northern Gaul.

A small number of sherds were tempered with a coarse quartzose sand, including fragments of medium-grained sandstone and sparse shell fragments. These are similar in appearance to both Iron Age and Anglian wares from Yorkshire and were probably tempered with sand derived from the glacial sands of the Vale of York. Their forms (handmade jars with flat bases) are typical of late Roman cooking vessels and it is likely that they are of late Roman date. Nevertheless, the opportunity to compare the fabric with that of earlier and later material would determine whether or not there were any differences in fabric at microscopic level and perhaps elucidate the relationship between this ware and earlier and later types.

Table 1. Roman fabric codes

| cname | full name | Sherds | Vessels |
|--------|---|--------|---------|
| CALC | Calcite-tempered | 143 | 55 |
| CALC? | Calcite-tempered? | 1 | 1 |
| CALM | Shell - calcite tempered with minimal calcite | 2 | 2 |
| CALOX | Oxidized calcite-tempered | 2 | 2 |
| CALOX? | Oxidized calcite-tempered? | 1 | 1 |
| COAR | Reduced misc. Roman coarsewares | 1 | 1 |
| CRGR | Crambeck greyware | 78 | 62 |
| CRGR? | Crambeck greyware? | 7 | 6 |
| CRGRV? | Crambeck greyware variant? | 1 | 1 |
| CRPA | Crambeck parchment ware | 4 | 4 |
| GREY | Romano-British greywares | 42 | 22 |
| GRFF | Fine greyware | 2 | 1 |
| GRQZ | Quartz-tempered greyware | 8 | 7 |
| GRQZ? | Quartz-tempered greyware? | 1 | 1 |
| GRSA | Reduced version of OXSA | 7 | 5 |
| GRSAN | Reduced sandwich fabric Middleton | 3 | 1 |
| MOCR | Crambeck mortaria | 4 | 1 |
| MOCR? | Crambeck mortaria? | 1 | 1 |
| MONG | North Gaulish mortaria | 1 | 1 |
| NVCC | Nene Valley Colour Coated | 5 | 2 |
| OX | Oxidized ware | 10 | 7 |
| OXQZ | Quartz-tempered oxidized ware | 3 | 2 |
| OXSA | Early Roman oxidized sandy ware | 1 | 1 |
| SAMEG | East Gaulish Samian ware | 1 | 1 |
| SAMEG? | East Gaulish Samian ware? | 1 | 1 |

Forms

Three hundred sherds could be assigned to a form type (Table 2).

Table 2. Roman pottery forms

| Code | Full name | Sherds |
|------|----------------|--------|
| | Unidentifiable | 30 |
| 31 | Drag 31 | 1 |
| 37 | Drag 37 | 1 |

| Code | Full name | Sherds |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| B | Bowl | 2 |
| BD | Bowl/dish | 1 |
| BFB | Flanged bowl | 9 |
| BFB? | Flanged bowl? | 4 |
| BFBL | Flanged bowl | 3 |
| BFL | Flat-rimmed bowl | 1 |
| BGR | Grooved-rim bowl | 1 |
| BK | Beaker | 3 |
| BKFN | Funnel-necked beaker | 5 |
| BTR | Triangular-rimmed bowl | 1 |
| BUCKET? | Bucket-shaped jar | |
| BWM | Wide-mouthed bowl | 2 |
| BWM? | Wide-mouthed bowl? | 1 |
| CLAD | | 1 |
| CLSD | Closed vessel | 70 |
| CLSD? | Closed vessel? | 1 |
| CP | Cooking pot | 3 |
| CP? | Cooking pot? | 3 |
| DPR | Plain-rimmed dish | 3 |
| DPRS | Plain-rimmed straight-sided dish | 1 |
| F? | Flagon? | 2 |
| FS? | Flask? | 1 |
| J | Jar | 43 |
| JBK | Jar or beaker | 6 |
| JCUR | Jar or bowl with curved rim | 4 |
| JCURS | | 12 |
| JEV | Everted rimmed jar | 5 |
| JEV? | Everted rimmed jar? | 3 |
| JFL | | 4 |
| JHUN | Huntcliffe jar | 30 |
| JHUN? | Huntcliffe jar? | 15 |
| JKNAP | Knapton jar | 2 |
| JL | Large jar | 1 |
| JLH | Large lug-handled jar | 10 |
| JLH? | Large lug-handled jar? | 4 |
| JLS | Jar with lid-seated rim | 2 |
| JNN | Narrow-necked jar | 6 |
| JS | Storage jar | 1 |
| JUP | | 4 |
| JWM | Wide-mouthed jar | 12 |
| MBF | Mortarium with bead and flanged rim | 5 |
| MWAL? | | 1 |
| OPEN | Open form | 3 |
| OPEN? | Open form? | 6 |
| PWAL | | 1 |

Trench 2

Five contexts in Trench 2 produced pottery (Table 3). All could be dated to the 4th century.

Table 3

| cname | Form | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2012 | 2018 |
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| CALC | | | | 2 | | |
| CALC | CLSD | | | | | 1 |
| CALC | J | | | 1 | 3 | |
| CALC | JHUN | 1 | 2 | 11 | | |
| CALOX | JS | | | 1 | | |
| CRGR | BD | | | | 1 | |
| CRGR | BFB? | | 1 | | | |
| CRGR | BFBL | | | 1 | | |
| CRGR | BWM | | | | 1 | |
| CRGR | BWM? | | | | | 1 |
| CRGR | CLSD | | | 4 | | |
| CRGR | JBK | | | 1 | | |
| CRGR? | BFB | | | | 2 | |
| CRGR? | CLSD | | | 1 | | |
| CRGRV? | BFB | | | 1 | | |
| CRPA | BFL | | | 1 | | |
| CRPA | BGR | | | | 1 | |
| GREY | | | | 2 | | |
| GRSA | DPR | | | | | 1 |
| GRSA | JCUR | | | 3 | | |
| OX | | | 1 | | | |
| OX | F? | | | | 2 | |

Trench 3

Nine contexts in Trench 3 produced pottery (Table 4). All contexts could be dated to the 4th century. A sherd of early 3rd century East Gaulish samian ware came from context [3018]. Very late or sub-Roman coarseware was present in context [3003] and unstratified.

Table 4

| cname | Form | 3000 | 3001 | 3002 | 3003 | 3009 | 3011 | 3014 | 3016 | 3018 | u/s |
|-------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| CALC | CLSD | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| CALC | J | | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| COAR | CLSD | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| CRGR | BFB | | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| CRGR | BFB? | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| CRGR | BWM | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| CRGR | CLSD | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| CRGR | JBK | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| CRGR | JEV | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| CRGR | JLH | | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| CRGR | JNN | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| CRGR | OPEN | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| GREY | BTR | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| GREY | CLAD | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| GREY | CLSD | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| GREY | CLSD? | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| GREY | CP? | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| GREY | JBK | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| GRQZ | BUCKET? | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| GRQZ | CLSD | | | | 2 | | | | | | |

| cname | Form | 3000 | 3001 | 3002 | 3003 | 3009 | 3011 | 3014 | 3016 | 3018 | u/s |
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| GRSA | CLSD | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| GRSA | DPR | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| MOCR | MBF | | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| OX | J | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| OXQZ | CLSD | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| OXSA | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| SAMEG? | 31 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |

Trench 4

Roman pottery was present in eight contexts in Trench 4 (Table 5). Two contexts produced pottery which may date to the late 3rd century ([4007] and [4010]). All other assemblages were 4th century whilst contexts [4002] and [4003] produced late/sub-Roman coarseware. Context [4001] produced a residual sherd of North Gaulish *mortarium*.

Table 5

| Cname | Form | 4001 | 4002 | 4003 | 4007 | 4008 | 4009 | 4010 | 4014 | u/s |
|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| CALC | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| CALC | CLSD | 5 | | | | 2 | 7 | 4 | | 1 |
| CALC | J | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| CALC | JHUN? | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| CALM | CLSD | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| CALOX | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| CRGR | BFB | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| CRGR | BFBL | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| CRGR | BK | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| CRGR | CLSD | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 | | 1 | |
| CRGR | CP? | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| CRGR | FS? | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| CRGR | J | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | |
| CRGR | JBK | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| CRGR | JEV | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| CRGR | JEV? | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| CRGR | JL | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| CRGR | JLH | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| CRGR | JLH? | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| CRGR | JNN | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| CRGR | OPEN | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| CRGR | OPEN? | 1 | | | | | 3 | | | |
| CRGR? | BFBL | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| CRGR? | CLSD | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| CRPA | BK | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| GREY | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| GREY | BK | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| GREY | CLSD | | | | 2 | 1 | | 4 | | |
| GREY | CP? | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| GREY | DPRS | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| GREY | JEV | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| GREY | JFL | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| GREY | JHUN? | | | | | | 1 | | | |

| Cname | Form | 4001 | 4002 | 4003 | 4007 | 4008 | 4009 | 4010 | 4014 | u/s |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| GREY | JWM | | | | | | | 12 | | |
| GRQZ | CLSD | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| GRQZ? | CLSD | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| GRSAN | CP | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| MONG | MBF | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| OX | CLSD | | 1 | | | | | 3 | | |
| OX | JEV? | | 1 | | | | | | | |

Trench 5

Eleven contexts in Trench 5 produced Roman pottery (Table 6). Context [5016] produced only a sherd of East Gaulish samian ware and could date as early as the early 3rd century. Two contexts might be of 3rd or 4th century date ([5005] and [5006]). The remainder date to the 4th century, except for context [5000] which produced sherds of very late/sub-Roman coarseware.

Table 6.

| cname | Form | 5000 | 5001 | 5003 | 5005 | 5006 | 5007 | 5013 | 5014 | 5015 | 5016 | 5023 |
|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| CALC | | | | | 1 | | | 14 | | | | |
| CALC | CLSD | 5 | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| CALC | J | | | | | | | 30 | | | | |
| CALC | JCUR | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| CALC | JCURS | | 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| CALC | JHUN | 9 | | | | | | 6 | | | | |
| CALC | JHUN? | | | | | | | 13 | | | | |
| CALC | JKNAP | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CALC? | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| CALM | DPR | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| CALOX? | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| CRGR | B | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| CRGR | BFB | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| CRGR | CLSD | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| CRGR | JBK | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| CRGR | JLH? | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| CRGR | OPEN? | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| CRGR? | B | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CRGR? | JLS | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| CRPA | PWAL | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| GREY | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| GREY | CLSD | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| GREY | JLS | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRFF | CLSD | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| GRQZ | JUP | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| MOCR? | MWAL? | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| NVCC | BKFN | | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |
| OXQZ | CLSD | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| SAMEG | 37 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |

10.1.5 *Recommendations*

It seems from this assessment that the pottery from West Lilling is mainly of 4th century date and that each trench has a similar date range. It may, therefore, be possible to treat the entire assemblage as being representative of the pottery used at the site in the late Roman period and to compare this with other late Roman pottery assemblages in the north. To compare with data published by Dr J Evans the assemblage should be quantified by weight. Time would have to be spent working on the stratigraphic associations of the pottery to test the integrity of the assemblage.

The good condition of much of the pottery enables substantial parts of vessel profiles to be reconstructed and fourteen vessels have been identified for illustration.

A sample of six late/sub-Roman sherds should be scientifically characterised using thin-section analysis and ICPS (inductively-coupled plasma spectroscopy).

Finally a report should be written for publication in an archaeological journal.

10.1.6 *Acknowledgements*

The Roman pottery was identified and catalogued by Barbara Precious. The data was transferred to Access 7 and the assessment report written by Alan Vince.

10.2 *Excavation*

10.2.1 *Introduction*

OSA99EX03 is the continuation of the initial West Lilling site, BPTSEP 169, OSA99EV02, i.e. the excavation following the evaluation (see Appendix A: The Roman Pottery Database for West Lilling - OSA99EX03 [osa99.xls]). The Roman pottery from the excavation is very similar to that from the evaluation in terms of date, but there is a larger quantity - 630 sherds from the excavation, in comparison to 337 sherds from the evaluation. Both sites have been recorded in accordance with the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP) using sherd count as a measure, and the same pottery coding system. This is the system used for the nearby large, and predominantly, late Roman site at West Heslerton, which was developed from the codes used by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit. Thereby providing useful comparative data for the unique 'ritual' complex at West Heslerton.

10.2.2 *Dating*

As the assemblage is quite small, statistical evidence must be viewed with caution. There are few contexts with over ten sherds. However, a substantial proportion consists of large sherds suggesting that the material is comparatively fresh. The largest single context is ditch fill [6075] - 63 sherds; followed by [6242] - 58 sherds from a single smashed vessel, and the total driveway and road assemblage [6259] - [6177] accounts for a further 155 sherds.

Table 1, below, shows that the Roman pottery from the excavation is mainly 4th century in date with a substantial proportion dating from the mid to late 4th century, attested by the high presence of Huntcliff jars and late Roman coarse wares (the excavation Roman pottery date ranges as a percentage of sherd count [osatab1.xls]). Some of this very late material came from contexts containing post-Roman wares [6000], [6166], [6178], [6232], & [6261] two of which, [6166] & [6261], are early Anglo-Saxon in date. This suggests that the two cultures were occupying the same area within a short period of time (see Appendix B: Date ranges of the individual contexts from OSA99EX03 [osatab2.xls]).

The earliest pottery, very burnt fragments of a single white-slipped, oxidised flagon from [6165], is broadly dated to the 2nd century. There is no rim but the fabric is similar to Ebor white-slipped ware, which is absent from York sites by the early 3rd century. As [6165] lies over [6166] which contains Roman pottery dated to 350-410 AD and an early Anglo-Saxon sherd, the flagon is likely to be residual. However, the presence of six sherds of Central Gaulish samian from several layers suggests that the site might have been occupied from the early to mid 2nd century, although fine wares of this type might have been curated. There is also a stamped handle from a Dressel 20 amphora reading ?DEF ([6260] - Drawing 22). The stamp is rather abraded but would benefit from specialist identification. Nevertheless, the fabric is certainly of 2nd century date.

Later 2nd to 3rd century pottery (180-250/300) appears to be well-represented, but 58 sherds are from a single, smashed vessel from [6242] (Drawing 10). Other later 2nd to 3rd century wares occurred in the ploughsoil. 3rd century pottery is rare, and later 3rd to early 4th century pottery is, again, mainly represented by a single vessel ([6196] - 15 sherds).

Table 1 - OSA99EX03 Roman pottery date ranges as a percentage of sherd count

| Sherds | % | Date range |
|--------|---------|----------------|
| 7 | 1.11% | 100-200 |
| 1 | 0.16% | 150-200 |
| 1 | 0.16% | 150-400 |
| 3 | 0.48% | 180+ |
| 64 | 10.16% | 180-250 |
| 2 | 0.32% | 180-300 |
| 1 | 0.16% | 200+ |
| 4 | 0.63% | 200-300+ |
| 4 | 0.63% | 200-320 |
| 7 | 1.11% | 200-350 |
| 11 | 1.75% | 200-400 |
| 1 | 0.16% | 200-400/POSTRO |
| 29 | 4.60% | 280-400 |
| 212 | 33.65% | 300-400 |
| 120 | 19.04% | 350-410 |
| 83 | 13.17% | 350-410/POSTRO |
| 80 | 12.70% | 360-410 |
| 630 | 100.00% | TOTAL |

There are several sequences, some of which contain pottery which may show a chronological development, for example ditch [6074] - [6098]; linear feature, a possible kiln, [6089] -

[6090]; and gully [6278]/[6277]/[6243] - [6225]/[6251]/[6249]. The principal Roman structure from the site, driveway and road [6259] - [6264], produced wares dating from the mid to late 4th century, but there was also an early Anglo-Saxon sherd from [6261], which occurred within the sequence. A similar pattern occurred within ditch [6169] - [6162] which produced pottery of mixed date. The lowest layer, [6168], contained mid to late 4th century wares, but an early Anglo-Saxon sherd together with mid to late 4th century Roman pottery came from the layer above, [6166]. However, layers above [6166] produced pottery of 2nd ([6165]), and at least later 2nd century date ([6162]). It is worth emphasising that the West Lilling site has produced pottery of the latest recognisable types found in Yorkshire. Although these cannot be dated by conventional means later than c.410 AD there remains the possibility that identical pottery continued in use well into the 5th century and are therefore contemporary with the early Anglo-Saxon sherds found with them.

10.2.3 Condition

Table 2, below, demonstrates that almost a quarter of the entire assemblage shows some degree of abrasion (OSA99EX03 Roman pottery alteration as a percentage of sherd count [osacon.xls]). This is particularly noticeable on the Crambeck grey wares, which are in a soft fabric. Burnt or very burnt sherds account for almost 7% of the total but this is increased when similarly altered sherds from the abraded and leached categories are taken into consideration. Most of this can be attributed to cooking use, including those that are sooted and burnt on the exterior. However, some have obviously been burnt over the fractured edge suggesting burning after breakage. It is worth noting that at least 10 sherds have been burnt on the interior, a feature noted within the West Heselton assemblage. This factor is unusual on Roman pottery but a frequent observation on Iron Age and Saxon wares where it is taken to imply cooking of food in the vessels.

Although the calcite-tempered wares are generally in good condition almost all have voids in the surfaces where the calcite has leached out, either during the original firing or through cooking use.

A further feature of the Roman assemblage is the number of incidences where the pot has been stained, in some cases heavily, as a result of contact with probable iron deposits (FE), indicating that there may have been iron working in the area (as suggested by the finds of 'slag').

As noted above, much of the later Roman pottery consists of large sherds suggesting that there was little disturbance of this material. Despite the number of structural sequences from the site there are only two definite sherd joins. These occur within the driveway sequence between [6260] and [6262].

Table 2 - OSA99EX03 Roman pottery alteration as a percentage of sherd count

| ALTERATION | SHERDS | % |
|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Abraded | 67 | 17.54 |
| Abraded interior | 2 | 0.52 |
| Abraded; leached | 3 | 0.79 |
| Abraded; very burnt | 1 | 0.26 |
| Abraded; burnt | 3 | 0.79 |
| Abraded; burnt rim | 1 | 0.26 |
| Abraded; burnt; leached | 2 | 0.52 |
| Abraded; burnt; worn interior | 2 | 0.52 |
| Abraded; FE stain | 10 | 2.62 |
| Abraded; leached | 8 | 2.09 |
| Abraded; leached; worn | 1 | 0.26 |
| Abraded; soot | 1 | 0.26 |
| Abraded; very burnt | 2 | 0.52 |
| Abraded; very burnt; FE stain | 2 | 0.52 |
| Very abraded | 33 | 8.64 |
| Very abraded; burnt | 13 | 3.4 |
| Very abraded; burnt interior | 2 | 0.52 |
| Very abraded; burnt; worn | 1 | 0.26 |
| Very abraded; leached | 2 | 0.52 |
| | 156 | 40.81 |
| Burnt | 13 | 3.4 |
| Burnt edge | 9 | 2.36 |
| Burnt exterior | 1 | 0.26 |
| Burnt interior | 2 | 0.52 |
| Burnt under | 1 | 0.26 |
| Burnt; FE stain | 2 | 0.52 |
| Burnt; soot | 1 | 0.26 |
| Very burnt | 8 | 2.09 |
| Very burnt; deposit interior | 4 | 1.05 |
| Very burnt; encrusted | 1 | 0.26 |
| | 42 | 10.98 |
| FE stain | 14 | 3.66 |
| FE stain; soot exterior | 1 | 0.26 |
| | 15 | 3.92 |
| Leached | 113 | 29.58 |
| Leached; burnt | 21 | 5.5 |
| Leached; burnt interior | 6 | 1.57 |
| Leached; FE stain | 22 | 5.76 |
| Leached; FE stain; soot | 1 | 0.26 |
| Leached; scale | 1 | 0.26 |
| Leached; soot | 4 | 1.05 |
| Leached; stain | 1 | 0.26 |
| | 169 | 44.24 |

10.2.4 *The Wares*

Fabrics - see Table 3⁶

The most obvious aspect of the assemblage is the relatively low proportion of calcite-gritted ware in comparison to the high amount of Crambeck grey ware and the coarser variant (CRGRV). This factor is unusual on rural sites in North Yorkshire where calcite-tempered ware generally accounts for a much higher proportion of the assemblages. This may be due to the close proximity of the Crambeck kilns, and thus the availability of these wares. It could also be an indication of the function of the site, suggesting that cooking was not a prime function but that serving and consumption was. There is also a relatively high proportion of mortaria from the site, again mainly Crambeck products, which were used for the preparation of food. As the site is very close to a villa this assemblage may reflect the status or lifestyle of the occupants, and provides a good contrast to nearby rural sites. However, the sample size is small and the percentages must be viewed with caution. This is apparent in the grey ware category where 58 sherds are accounted for by a single vessel. Even so the proportion of grey ware is quite high.

Fine wares account for over 5% of the assemblage and includes most of the imported wares. These were transported from Central Gaul, and the Oxfordshire and Nene Valley kilns. Other imported goods include amphorae from Southern Spain, Black-burnished ware from a probable Dorset source, mortaria from Mancetter-Hartshill, the Nene Valley, and a possible Rhineland source.

In terms of individual fabrics the calcite-gritted wares are interesting because they appear to be quite high fired and generally darker grey in colour than those from West Heselton, for example. These are mainly Huntcliff jars which tend to be higher fired, and were manufactured using hand and slow-wheel techniques. Thin section and/or chemical analysis of these fabrics would help to determine their source, in particular in relation to the sources suggested for the calcite-tempered wares from West Heselton (Knapton to Filey area - Vince, 2000).

Two other fabrics worthy of further analyses are Black surfaced ware (BLSF), and coarse quartz-tempered ware (GRQZ). These were first isolated as distinct types in the latest groups at West Heselton, but are present amongst the late/sub-Roman wares identified by Monaghan on York sites (B18, G18 & G19, Monaghan 1997, 911-13). The BLSF appears to come from a similar source to the calcite-gritted wares, but GRQZ is definitely from a different source.

⁶ Osafab.xls

Table 3 - OSA99EX03 Roman pottery fabrics as a percentage of sherd count

| FABRIC | SHERDS | % |
|------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Amphora | 1 | 0.16 |
| Dressel 20 | 3 | 0.48 |
| Amphora Total | 4 | 0.64 |
| Black surfaced ware | 13 | 2.06 |
| Calcite gritted ware | 180 | 28.57 |
| Oxidised calcite gritted ware | 9 | 1.42 |
| Coarse tempered ware | 2 | 0.32 |
| Coarse quartz tempered grey ware | 19 | 3.02 |
| Coarse Total | 223 | 35.39 |
| Black burnished 1 | 1 | 0.16 |
| Crambeck grey ware | 145 | 23.02 |
| Crambeck grey ware - coarse | 15 | 2.38 |
| Dales ware? | 1 | 0.16 |
| Grey ware | 123 | 19.52 |
| Grey 'sandwich' ware | 7 | 1.11 |
| Fairly fine grey ware | 18 | 2.86 |
| Grog tempered ware | 3 | 0.48 |
| Reduced Total | 313 | 49.69 |
| Crambeck oxidised ware | 4 | 0.63 |
| Oxidised ware | 13 | 2.06 |
| Light coloured oxidised ware | 5 | 0.79 |
| White-slipped oxidised ware | 7 | 1.11 |
| Oxidised Total | 29 | 4.59 |
| Central Gaulish samian | 6 | 0.95 |
| Crambeck parchment ware | 6 | 0.95 |
| Fine grey ware | 1 | 0.16 |
| Nene Valley colour-coated ware | 18 | 2.86 |
| Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware | 3 | 0.48 |
| Fine Total | 34 | 5.4 |
| Crambeck mortaria | 22 | 3.49 |
| Mancetter Hartshill mortaria | 1 | 0.16 |
| Nene Valley mortaria | 1 | 0.16 |
| North Yorks. mortaria | 2 | 0.32 |
| Rhineland mortaria? | 1 | 0.16 |
| Mortaria Total | 27 | 4.29 |
| TOTAL | 630 | 100 |

Forms - see Table 4⁷

The form groups from West Lilling conforms with other late Roman rural assemblages from North Yorkshire in that jars form the bulk of the assemblage. Huntcliff jars are the most

⁷ osafm.xls

common type, reflecting the late Roman date for the majority of the contexts. Third century Knapton jars are present in small quantities as are the later 3rd to 4th century 'S' profile types (JCUR). Cooking pots appear to be most common but this is mainly due to a single broken vessel. Other types are rare but include folded, lug-handled and everted-rimmed types.

Bowls are well-represented with bead and flanged types being the most common. Specific Crambeck types can be distinguished as well as those imitating samian forms. Huntcliff, 'S' profile, and wide-mouthed bowls are present in small quantities. Other bowls include triangular and rounded-rimmed types. Finer vessels consist of samian bowls from Central Gaul, both decorated and undecorated, and a finely rouletted castor box, in Nene Valley colour-coated ware. Dishes are rarer than the bowls and are mainly plain-rimmed types. Two Crambeck types are present together with a calcite-tempered form similar to Malton type 452.

The most distinctive element is the relatively high amount of mortaria, including a possible Rhineland vessel. Drinking vessels are also quite well-represented, mainly Nene Valley colour-coated and Crambeck grey ware beakers. There is also a Central Gaulish samian cup and a handled beaker in grey ware similar to BB1 types.

There are very few storage vessels, but there are four sherds of Dressel 20 amphorae, probably from four different vessels. These amphorae were often reused as storage vessels. The amphorae include a comparatively rare 2nd century example with a stamped handle.

Table 4 - OSA99EX03 Roman pottery forms as a percentage of sherd count

| FORM | SHERDS | % |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Unidentified | 42 | 6.67 |
| Amphorae | 4 | 0.63 |
| Flagons | 7 | 1.11 |
| Unidentified beakers | 14 | 2.22 |
| Bag-shaped beaker? | 1 | 0.16 |
| Everted-rimmed beaker | 3 | 0.48 |
| Funnel necked bead-rimmed beaker | 1 | 0.16 |
| Handled beaker | 1 | 0.16 |
| Pentice moulded beaker? | 1 | 0.16 |
| Samian cup Dr33 | 2 | 0.32 |
| Jar or beaker | 7 | 1.11 |
| Beakers & Cups Total | 30 | 4.77 |
| Closed forms | 95 | 15.08 |
| Cooking pots | 61 | 9.68 |
| Unidentified jars | 150 | 23.81 |
| Jar or bowl | 9 | 1.43 |
| Collared-rimmed jars | 1 | 0.16 |
| Curve-rimmed jars | 9 | 1.43 |
| Dales ware type jar | 1 | 0.16 |
| Everted-rimmed jar | 14 | 2.22 |
| Folded jar | 1 | 0.16 |
| Huntcliff jar | 27 | 4.28 |
| Huntcliff jar with 2 grooves | 2 | 0.32 |

| FORM | SHERDS | % |
|----------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Huntcliff jar with hooked rim | 3 | 0.48 |
| Knapton type jar | 6 | 0.95 |
| Lug-handled jar | 1 | 0.16 |
| Handled jar | 1 | 0.16 |
| Narrow-necked jar | 7 | 1.08 |
| Square-rimmed jar | 1 | 0.16 |
| Wide-mouthed jar | 1 | 0.16 |
| Jars Total | 390 | 61.88 |
| Large jar | 2 | 0.32 |
| Storage jar | 1 | 0.16 |
| Large & Storage jars | 3 | 0.48 |
| Unidentified open forms | 21 | 3.34 |
| Unidentified bowl | 2 | 0.32 |
| Samian bowl Dr31 | 1 | 0.32 |
| Samian bowl Dr 37 | 1 | 0.16 |
| Bowl imitating samian Dr31 | 1 | 0.16 |
| Bowl imitating samian Dr38 | 10 | 1.59 |
| Crambeck bowl 151 | 1 | 0.16 |
| Crambeck bowl 30 | 1 | 0.16 |
| Crambeck bowl 31 | 1 | 0.16 |
| Curve-rimmed bowl | 1 | 0.16 |
| Bead and flanged bowl | 24 | 3.81 |
| Flanged bowl | 3 | 0.48 |
| Bowl as Gillam type 225 | 1 | 0.16 |
| Huntcliff bowl | 2 | 0.32 |
| Huntcliff bowl with hooked rim | 1 | 0.16 |
| Huntcliff bowl lacking groove | 1 | 0.16 |
| Knapton type bowl | 2 | 0.32 |
| Segmental bowl | 1 | 0.16 |
| Triangular-rimmed bowl | 2 | 0.32 |
| Wide-mouthed bowl | 5 | 0.79 |
| Castor box | 4 | 0.63 |
| Bowl or dish | 11 | 1.75 |
| Bowls Total | 97 | 15.59 |
| Unidentified dishes | 1 | 0.16 |
| Crambeck dish 70 | 1 | 0.16 |
| Groove-rimmed dish | 5 | 0.79 |
| Malton dish 452 | 1 | 0.16 |
| Plain-rimmed dish | 14 | 2.22 |
| Straight-sided plain-rimmed dish | 1 | 0.16 |
| Triangular-rimmed dish | 1 | 0.16 |
| Plate? | 1 | 0.16 |
| Crambeck plate type 10 | 4 | 0.63 |
| Dishes & Plates Total | 29 | 4.6 |
| Mortaria | | |
| Un sourced mortaria | 6 | 0.95 |
| Bead & flanged type | 1 | 0.16 |
| Crambeck mortaria type 6 | 8 | 1.27 |

| FORM | SHERDS % | |
|--------------------------|----------|------|
| Crambeck mortaria type 7 | 4 | 0.63 |
| Crambeck mortaria type 8 | 8 | 1.27 |
| | 27 | 4.28 |
| TOTAL | 630 | 100 |

10.2.5 *Potential and Further Work*

The West Lilling pottery is an example of a late Roman villa assemblage from Yorkshire. It is one of the few sites known where there is the possibility of occupation extending from the late Roman to the early Anglo-Saxon periods. This in itself is enough to justify full publication of the finds assemblages. In addition, it is a medium-sized collection of pottery spanning a short period of time and related closely to a known Roman villa. Study of the pottery will therefore throw light on the lifestyle of the villa's occupants and provide a contrast with material of similar date from military sites such as York and rural settlements such as West Heslerton.

Almost all of the Romano-British pottery from West Lilling was recovered from stratified contexts of late Roman date and internal analysis of the stratigraphic context of these sherds may help to refine the chronology of these wares.

Other published collections, such as Beadlam and Rudston, are difficult to compare statistically because of the diverse terminology and quantification methods used. Late Roman pottery from the fortress and colonia at York and rural settlements such as West Heslerton have been recorded using several methods of quantification, such as weight and EVEs. This level of recording for the West Lilling pottery is required not only to provide good comparative data, but also to emphasise the status of the material, and the taphonomic processes of the site.

Because of the stratigraphic importance of the pottery it is recommended that examples of typical wares are illustrated, together with illustrations of vessels of intrinsic interest (Table 5). Twenty-four vessels have been selected for publication with a further 19 vessels which show typological variations on the standard types (Table 6). It is recommended that illustration be undertaken under the supervision of the Romano-British pottery specialist to ensure accuracy and efficient use of time and costs. David Hopkins, freelance illustrator, has considerable experience of illustrating Roman pottery from Yorkshire (e.g. the Minster Library at York) and it is recommended that he be approached to draw this pottery. If illustrations are undertaken elsewhere the additional costs of transportation and problems in communicating details of corrections must be taken into consideration.

In late Roman Yorkshire some of the wares are known to be the products of single, extensive industries, such as that at Crambeck. Others, however, might be regional traditions and the product of isolated potters. In particular, the calcite tempered fabric, used at West Lilling in the 3rd and 4th centuries, might have been produced in a single industry at Knapton or at several sites. Thin-section analysis could be used to determine whether or not the Speeton Clay was used as a raw material, as it was for the CALC and BLSF vessels used at West

Heslerton. Chemical analysis (ICPS) could be used to compare the chemical signatures of the West Lilling and West Heslerton wares. Similarly, analysis of the coarse quartz tempered wares is necessary to determine whether or not they were made from the same raw materials as the West Heslerton examples and whether or not they are distinguishable in fabric from the early Anglo-Saxon sherds from West Lilling.

The identification of the samian sherds and the amphora handle ought to be confirmed by specialists, given the fact that the samian ware is one of the few wares from the site which can be dated before c.180 AD, and that it might be possible to refine or confirm the 2nd century date ascribed to the stamped amphora handle.

All of this recommended work is in addition to that identified for the pottery from the trial excavation (BPTSEP). However, a single report, combining the two groups, should be prepared.

Table 5 List of vessels selected for illustration

| DRW.NO | CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | SHERDS |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| D 1 | 6294 | MONY | MBF | 1 |
| D2 | 6262 | CALC | DM452 | 1 |
| D3 | 6262 | CALC | BCUR | 1 |
| D4 | 6262 | CALC | JCUR | 1 |
| D5 | 6262 | CALC | JHUN2 | 1 |
| D6 | 6074 | OX | B31 | 1 |
| D7 | 6092 | CRGR | JH | 1 |
| D8 | 6226 | GREY | BK | 1 |
| D9 | 6112 | OX | BSEG | 1 |
| D10 | 6242 | GREY | CP | 58 |
| D11 | 6000 | BLSF | BHUNHV | 1 |
| D12 | 6167 | GRSAN | JNN | 5 |
| D13 | 6291 | CALC | JHUNH | 1 |
| D14 | 6291 | CALC | JHUN2 | 1 |
| D15 | 6291 | CALC | BHUN | 1 |
| D16 | 6291 | CRGR | DPRS | 1 |
| D17 | 6291 | CRGR | BC31 | 1 |
| D18 | 6291 | CRGR | PC10 | 1 |
| D19 | 6291 | CRPA | PC10 | 1 |
| D20 | 6292 | CALC | BHUN | 1 |
| D21 | 6292 | GRQZ | JEV | 10 |
| D22 | 6260 | DR20 | A | 1 |
| D23 | 6260 | CALC | DPR | 1 |
| D24 | 6075 | BLSF | DPR | 4 |

Table 6 List of additional vessels selected for illustration

| | | | |
|------|-------|-------|---|
| 6075 | CRGR | BWM | 1 |
| 6075 | CRGR | DGR | 2 |
| 6075 | CRGR | JEV | 1 |
| 6075 | CROX | B38 | 3 |
| 6075 | NVCC | BX | 4 |
| 6166 | GREY | BFL | 2 |
| 6217 | CALOX | DPR | 1 |
| 6260 | CALC | JHUN | 1 |
| 6260 | CALC | JHUNH | 1 |
| 6260 | CRPA | B38 | 1 |
| 6260 | CRPA | PC10 | 1 |
| 6260 | MOCR | MC7 | 1 |
| 6260 | MOCR | MC8 | 6 |
| 6261 | CRGR | B38 | 1 |
| 6261 | CRGR | BFB | 4 |
| 6261 | MOCR | MC7 | 2 |
| 6262 | MOCR | MC7 | 1 |
| 6262 | MOCR | MC8 | 1 |
| 6291 | BLSF | JHUN | 1 |

10.2.6 Bibliography

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10.3 Appendix A: Database of Romano-British pottery

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DEC | NO.VES S | DRW.N O | COND | COMMENTS | JOIN | SHERD S |
|---------|--------|------------|-----|-------------|------------|-------|-----------------------------|------|------------|
| 6000 | BLSF | BHUNH V | | | D11 | | RIM NO GROOVE CHAMFER | | 1 |
| 6000 | BLSF | CLSD | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6000 | BLSF | CLSD | | | | ABR | BS | | 1 |
| 6000 | BLSF | JNN? | | | | | RIM | | 1 |
| 6000 | CALC | BHUNV | | | | LEACH | RIM NO GROOVE;CHAMFER INT | | 1 |
| 6000 | CALC | J | | | | LEACH | BASE 100%;BURNT UNDER | | 1 |
| 6000 | CALC | J | | | | LEACH | BSS | | 5 |
| 6000 | CALC | JHUN | | | | LEACH | RIM | | 1 |
| 6000 | CRGR | CLSD | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6000 | CRGR | CLSD | | | | | BS POOR FAB | | 1 |
| 6000 | CRGR | DPR | | | | | RIM FRAG | | 1 |
| 6000 | CRGR | JWM | | | | | RIM | | 1 |
| 6000 | CRGR | OPEN | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6000 | CRGR | OPEN | | | | | BASE | | 1 |
| 6000 | CRGR | OPEN | | | | | BS BASAL | | 1 |
| 6000 | CRGR | OPEN | | | | | BASE; BURNT | | 1 |
| 6000 | CRGR | OPEN? | | | | ABR | BASE | | 1 |
| 6000 | CRGR | PC10 | | | | ABR | RIM GIRTH | | 1 |
| 6000 | GREY | DPR | B | | | | RIM BASE | | 1 |
| 6000 | GREY | | | | | ABR | BSS | | 5 |
| 6000 | GREY | | HM? | | | | BSS | | 2 |
| 6000 | GRQZ | | HM | 1 | | | BSS | | 2 |
| 6000 | GRSAN | OPEN | B | 1 | | | BSS | | 2 |
| 6000 | ZDATE | | | | | | 350-410/POSTRO | | |
| 6000 | ZZZ | | | | | | PRO SHS | | |
| 6004 | ZDATE | | | | | | POSTRO | | |
| 6004 | ZZZ | | | | | | PRO SHS | | |
| 6005 | ZDATE | | | | | | POSTRO | | |
| 6005 | ZZZ | | | | | | PRO SHS | | |
| 6012 | ZDATE | | | | | | POSTRO | | |
| 6012 | ZZZ | | | | | | PRO SHS | | |
| 6058 | CALC | J | | 1 | | LEACH | BASES J;SOOT EXT | | 2 |
| 6058 | CRGR | BFB | | 1? | | VABR | BSS FLAKES BASE | | 5 |
| 6058 | CRGR | BK | | | | | BASE 100%;TALL FLARING | | 1 |
| 6058 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6060 | CALC | JHUN? | LO | | | | BS PANEL OF LO IN 2 GROOVES | | 1 |
| 6060 | NVCC | BK | | | | ABR | BASE ORANGE FAB | | 1 |
| 6060 | OXL | BK | | | | | BASE | | 1 |
| 6060 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6060 | ZZZ | | | | | | FRAG CBM | | |
| 6064 | CALC | JHUN? | | | | LEACH | BS SHLDR CF JHUN; SOOT | | 1 |
| 6064 | ZDATE | | | | | | 350-410? | | |
| 6064 | ZZZ | | | | | | CALC JHUN? ONLY | | |
| 6068 | CALC | J | | | | ABR | BS LEACH | | 1 |
| 6068 | CALOX? | J | | 1 | | LEACH | BSS; BURNT INT | | 3 |
| 6068 | ZDATE | | | | | | 200-400 | | |
| 6068 | ZZZ | | | | | | CALC ONLY | | |

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DEC | NO.VES S | DRW.N O | COND | COMMENTS | JOIN | SHERD S |
|---------|--------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------|-------------------------------------|------|------------|
| 6074 | OX | B31 | | | D6 | | RIM GIRTH;ORANGE COARSE SAND FAB | | 1 |
| 6074 | CALC | J | | | | LEACH | BS | | 1 |
| 6074 | CRGR | BD | | | | | BASE | | 1 |
| 6074 | CRGR | BFB | | | | | RIM GIRTH | | 1 |
| 6074 | CRGR | BWM | | | | | RIM GIRTH; AS BC4 | | 1 |
| 6074 | CRGR | CLSD | | | | ABR | BS;PINK | | 1 |
| 6074 | CRGR | JEV | | | | | RIM FRAG | | 1 |
| 6074 | CRGR | JLH | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6074 | NVCC | BK | | | | VABR | SCRAP | | 1 |
| 6074 | OX | | | | | | BS CBM?; ORANGE | | 1 |
| 6074 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6075 | CRGR | BWM | | | D? | | RIM GIRTH | | 1 |
| 6075 | CRGR | DGR | B | 1 | D? | | RIMS GIRTH | | 2 |
| 6075 | CRGR | JEV | | | D? | | RIM GIRTH | | 1 |
| 6075 | CROX | B38 | | 1 | D? | ABR | RIM GIRTH BSS;FE STAIN | | 3 |
| 6075 | NVCC | BX | ROUZ | 1 | D? | ABR | RIM BSS BASE PROF;CR FAB | | 4 |
| 6075 | BLSF | DPR | B;HM | 1 | D24 | | RIMS BS BASE PROF | | 4 |
| 6075 | BLSF | OPEN | | | | ABR | BASE | | 1 |
| 6075 | CALC | J | | 2? | | LEACH | BSS;SOME BURNT | | 10 |
| 6075 | CALC | J | | | | LEACH | BASE 100% | | 1 |
| 6075 | CALC | J | | | | LEACH | BS | | 1 |
| 6075 | CALC | JCUR | | | | LEACH | RIM NECK SBEND | | 1 |
| 6075 | CALC | JHUN | | 1? | | LEACH | RIMS 1 ABR | | 2 |
| 6075 | CRGR | BFB | | | | | FLANGE FRAG | | 1 |
| 6075 | CRGR | CLSD | | 2 | | | BSS | | 4 |
| 6075 | CRGR | JBK | BVL | 1 | | | BSS | | 3 |
| 6075 | CRGR | JBK | BIWL | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6075 | CRGR | JBK | LA | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6075 | CRGR | OPEN | | | | | BASE | | 1 |
| 6075 | CRGRV | BKEV | | 1 | | | RIMS BS SHLDR;COARSER FAB | | 3 |
| 6075 | CRPA | BK | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6075 | CRPA | CLSD | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6075 | GREY | CLSD | | 1 | | | BSS BEIGE CORE | | 3 |
| 6075 | GREY | J | B | | | | BASE | | 1 |
| 6075 | GREY | | | | | | BSS | | 2 |
| 6075 | GRFF | CLSD | BHL | 1 | | ABR | BSS | | 2 |
| 6075 | GRFF | JB | | 1 | | | BSS HIGH SHLDR | | 5 |
| 6075 | NVCC | BK | ROUZ | | | | BS LFAB | | 1 |
| 6075 | NVCC | OPEN | | | | ABR | BASE CR FAB | | 1 |
| 6075 | OX | | | | | ABR | BS ?CBM | | 1 |
| 6075 | ZDATE | | | | | | 350-410 | | |
| 6088 | CALOX? | | | | | | SCRAP | | 1 |
| 6088 | ZDATE | | | | | | 200-400/POSTRO | | |
| 6088 | ZZZ | | | | | | PRO SH | | |
| 6090 | CALC | J | | 2 | | LEACH | BSS | | 6 |
| 6090 | CALC | J | | 1 | | LEACH | BSS THIN | | 4 |
| 6090 | CALOX | CLSD | | | | LEACH | BSS | | 2 |
| 6090 | CRGR | CLSD | BWL | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6090 | CRGR | JCUR | | | | | RIM;POSS JLH | | 1 |
| 6090 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6090 | ZZZ | | | | | | FRAG BR CBM | | |

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DEC | NO.VES S | DRW.N O | COND | COMMENTS | JOIN | SHERD S |
|---------|------------|-------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|------|------------|
| 6092 | CRGR | JH | | | D7 | | RIM NECK | | 1 |
| 6092 | CALC | CLSD | | | | LEACH | BSS | | 2 |
| 6092 | CALOX | CLSD | BHL | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6092 | CRGR | J | LO | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6092 | CRGR | OPEN | | | | | BASE | | 1 |
| 6092 | CRGRV ? | | | | | ABR | BS V BURNT;COARSE VAR | | 1 |
| 6092 | NVCC | BK | ROUZ | | | | BS WHT FAB | | 1 |
| 6092 | NVCC | BKFBR | | | | ABR | RIM FRAG LFAB | | 1 |
| 6092 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6094 | CALOX | JHUN? | | | | VABR | RIM BKN;BURNT INT | | 1 |
| 6094 | CRGR | | | | | ABR | BS PINK | | 1 |
| 6094 | OXL | BFL? | | | | | RIM FRAG ;CF PINK CRGR | | 1 |
| 6094 | ZDATE | | | | | | 350-410? | | |
| 6094 | ZZZ | | | | | | FRAG BONE | | |
| 6095 | CALC | | | | | | FRAG | | 1 |
| 6095 | CRGR | B | | | | | BS BASAL | | 1 |
| 6095 | CRGR | J | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6095 | CRGR | J | | | | | BS LGE | | 1 |
| 6095 | CROX | OPEN | | | | | BS PINK;BURNT | | 1 |
| 6095 | GREY | J | | | | FE STAIN | BS | | 1 |
| 6095 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6108 | OX | J | | | | | BASE;ORANGE CF EBOR FAB | | 1 |
| 6108 | ZDATE | | | | | | 200+ | | |
| 6108 | ZZZ | | | | | | OX ONLY | | |
| 6112 | OX | BSEG | | | D9 | | RIM GIRTH | | 1 |
| 6112 | MONY | M | | | | ABR | BS;Q TRITS | | 1 |
| 6112 | ZDATE | | | | | | L2-3 | | |
| 6114 | CALC | | | | | ABR | BS; LEACH;BURNT | | 1 |
| 6114 | CALC | | | | | ENCRU ST | BS VBURNT | | 1 |
| 6114 | CRGR | JCR | | | | | RIM | | 1 |
| 6114 | GREY | BG225 | | | | | RIM UPPER WALL | | 1 |
| 6114 | GREY | CP | LA | | | | BS BASAL | | 1 |
| 6114 | GREY | J | | | | ABR | BS LTGRY | | 1 |
| 6114 | GREY | JEV | | | | | RIM FRAG | | 1 |
| 6114 | GRFF | CP | LA | | | | BS;BUFF EXT GREY INT | | 1 |
| 6114 | OXL | | | | | | BS;CF COARSEEE CRAMBECK | | 1 |
| 6114 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6114 | ZZZ | | | | | | MIX SOME 3C | | |
| 6132 | CRGR | CLSD | | | | ABR | BS;DK PINK | | 1 |
| 6132 | CRGR | J | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6132 | CRGRV | J | | | | | BS;COARSER VAR | | 1 |
| 6132 | GREY | J | | | | | BASE | | 1 |
| 6132 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6138 | COAR | CLSD | HM | | | ABR | BS;SOME CALC | | 1 |
| 6138 | ZDATE | | | | | | 200-400 | | |
| 6138 | ZZZ | | | | | | COAR ONLY | | |
| 6142 | CALC | JHUN | | | | LEACH | BS SHLDR | | 1 |
| 6142 | CRGR | J | | | | | BSS BURNT | | 2 |
| 6142 | CRGR | J | | | | | BSS ABR INT | | 2 |

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DEC | NO.VES S | DRW.N O | COND | COMMENTS | JOIN | SHERD S |
|---------|--------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|------|------------|
| 6142 | GREY | BFB | B | | | | RIM LWR WALL B INT | | 1 |
| 6142 | GREY | J | | | | ABR | BS | | 1 |
| 6142 | NVCC | BK | | | | | BS;BUFF FAB | | 1 |
| 6142 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6143 | CALC | JKNAP? | | 1 | | LEACH | BS NECK BS | | 2 |
| 6143 | GREY | JNN | | | | | RIM FRAG | | 1 |
| 6143 | GREY | | | | | VABR | BS | | 1 |
| 6143 | MONV | M | | | | | BS FE TRITS;BURNT INT | | 1 |
| 6143 | MORH? | M | | | | | BS Q TRITS; V WORN INT;GROOVES EXT | | 1 |
| 6143 | NVCC | BKBAG ? | | | | | BASE 100%;LTBN FAB | | 1 |
| 6143 | ZDATE | | | | | | 200-350 | | |
| 6147 | CRGR | BWM | | | | VABR | RIM FRAG | | 1 |
| 6147 | GRFF | J | | | | | BS 2 GROOVES | | 1 |
| 6147 | NVCC? | B38 | | | | VABR | RIM FRAG FLANGE;CC LOST | | 1 |
| 6147 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6150 | CALC | J | | | | LEACH | BS SHLDR; PROB JCUR | | 1 |
| 6150 | GREY | CLSD | HM | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6150 | OXL | JS | | | | VABR | RIM BKN V FLAT;?DOLIUM;?PRO;INT EVE | | 1 |
| 6150 | ZDATE | | | | | | 280-400 | | |
| 6151 | CRGR | J | BHL | 1 | | | BSS | | 4 |
| 6151 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6151 | ZZZ | | | | | | CRGR SINGLE VESS ONLY | | |
| 6161 | CALC | J | | 1 | | | BASE 75% | | 10 |
| 6161 | CRGR | BD | | 1 | | | BASES FLAKE;VBURNT;DEPOSIT INT | | 4 |
| 6161 | CRGR | CLSD | | 2 | | ABR | BSS | | 2 |
| 6161 | CRGR | JBK | | | | ABR | BASE TALL NARROW | | 1 |
| 6161 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6161 | ZZZ | | | | | | 2 SMASH VESS | | |
| 6162 | OX | JFO | | | | ENCRU ST | BS V HIGH FIRED | | 1 |
| 6162 | ZDATE | | | | | | L2+ | | |
| 6162 | ZZZ | | | | | | OX ONLY | | |
| 6165 | OXWS | F | | 1 | | | BSS HANDLE SCAR;VBURNT | | 7 |
| 6165 | ZDATE | | | | | | 100-200 | | |
| 6165 | ZZZ | | | | | | OXWS SMASH ONLY | | |
| 6166 | GREY | BFL | LA/LO | 1 | D? | | RIM BS J -LWR WALL;BB1 TYPE | | 2 |
| 6166 | CALC | J | | | | | BS BURNT OX EXT | | 1 |
| 6166 | GREY | BKHA | | | | | BS HANDLE BURNT;CF BB1 BEAKER | | 1 |
| 6166 | GREY | J | | | | | BASE | | 1 |
| 6166 | GREY | J | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6166 | GREY | J | | | | | BS LGE FRAG | | 1 |
| 6166 | GREY | OPEN | LA | | | | BS BASAL ANGLE;BBT | | 1 |
| 6166 | GRQZ | J | | | | | BASE V COARSE;BURNT EXT;TS | | 1 |
| 6166 | ZDATE | | | | | | 350-410/POSTRO | | |
| 6166 | ZZZ | | | | | | MIX SOME ML2/E3 BB TYPES;PRO SHS | | |
| 6167 | GRSAN | JNN | BHL;BW L | 1 | D12 | | RIMS BSS GIRTH;CF3819;FAIRLY FINE | | 5 |
| 6167 | GREY | | | | | | BS;CF CRGRV | | 1 |

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DEC | NO.VES S | DRW.N O | COND | COMMENTS | JOIN | SHERD S |
|---------|--------|------------|-----|-------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|------|------------|
| 6167 | ZDATE | | | | | | L2-E3 | | |
| 6168 | GRQZ | J | HM | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6168 | ZDATE | | | | | | 350-410 | | |
| 6168 | ZZZ | | | | | | GRQZ ONLY | | |
| 6170 | CALC | CLSD | | | | LEACH | BSS | | 8 |
| 6170 | CALC | J | | | | | BS;GOOD | | 1 |
| 6170 | CALC | JCUR | | 1 | | LEACH | RIMS NECK;SBEND | | 3 |
| 6170 | CRGR | BFB | | | | ABR | RIM UPPER WALL | | 1 |
| 6170 | CRGR | BFB | | | | | RIM UPPER WALL | | 1 |
| 6170 | CRGR | BK | | | | | BBS THIN | | 2 |
| 6170 | CRGR | BKPEN ? | | | | | RIM NECK | | 1 |
| 6170 | CRGR | BWM | | | | VABR | BS SHLDR | | 1 |
| 6170 | CRGR | CLSD | | | | ABR | BSS | | 2 |
| 6170 | CRGR | DGR | | | | ABR | RIM LWR WALL;FE STAIN | | 1 |
| 6170 | CRGR | J | | 2 | | | BSS 1 ABR | | 3 |
| 6170 | CRGR | J | BHL | 1 | | | BSS | | 3 |
| 6170 | CRGR | JL | BL | | | FE STAIN | BS THICK;HEAVY STAIN | | 1 |
| 6170 | CRGR | OPEN | B | | | | BASE WORN INT | | 1 |
| 6170 | CRGR | | | | | VABR | BS | | 1 |
| 6170 | CRGRV | CLSD | | | | | BSS COARSE VAR | | 3 |
| 6170 | CRGRV | OPEN | | 1 | | | BSS SMOOTH INT | | 2 |
| 6170 | DR20 | A | | | | | BS LFAB | | 1 |
| 6170 | GFIN | JBK | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6170 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6174 | CALC | J | | | | LEACH | BSS 1 BASAL | | 5 |
| 6174 | CRGR | BD | | | | | BASE | | 1 |
| 6174 | GREY | J | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6174 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6175 | ZDATE | | | | | | POSTRO | | |
| 6175 | ZZZ | | | | | | 1 SH PRO | | |
| 6177 | BLSF | DPR | | | | | RIM BASE; MIN CALC LEACHED | | 1 |
| 6177 | CALC | J | | | | LEACH | BS | | 1 |
| 6177 | CRGR | J | | | | | BS BASAL | | 1 |
| 6177 | CRGRV | BFB | | | | | RIM GIRTH;COARSE VAR;SMALL | | 1 |
| 6177 | CRGRV | BFB | | | | ABR | RIM UPPER WALL; COARSE VAR | | 1 |
| 6177 | GREY | BWM | | | | | RIM GIRTH;FE? STAIN | | 1 |
| 6177 | GREY | CLSD | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6177 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6178 | CALC | JHUN? | HL | 1 | | LEACH | BSS;FE? STAIN | | 2 |
| 6178 | CRGR | DC70 | | | | ABR | RIM LWR WALL | | 1 |
| 6178 | GREY | OPEN? | | | | ABR | BASE | | 1 |
| 6178 | ZDATE | | | | | | 350-410/POSTRO | | |
| 6178 | ZZZ | | | | | | 1 SH POSTRO | | |
| 6182 | CALC | CLSD | | | | LEACH | BS | | 1 |
| 6182 | CRGR? | JCUR | | | | VBURN T | RIM | | 1 |
| 6182 | CRGRV | BD | | 1 | | | BASES J;COARSE VAR | | 2 |
| 6182 | DWSH? | JDW | | | | LEACH | RIM; FE? STAIN; OR CALC;SOOT | | 1 |
| 6182 | GREY | J | | | | | BASE | | 1 |
| 6182 | GREY | | | | | | FRAG | | 1 |

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DEC | NO.VES S | DRW.N O | COND | COMMENTS | JOIN | SHERD S |
|---------|--------|-------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|------|------------|
| 6182 | MOCR | MC8 | | | | ABR | FLANGE FRAG | | 1 |
| 6182 | ZDATE | | | | | | 360-410 | | |
| 6183 | CALC | J | | | | STAIN | BS;LEACH HIGH FIRED | | 1 |
| 6183 | CRGR | CLSD | | 1 | | ABR | BSS | | 2 |
| 6183 | SAMCG | BD | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6183 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6183 | ZZZ | | | | | | MIX 2C SAM | | |
| 6194 | CALC | J | | 1 | | | BSS HIGH FIRED; RED FE INC | | 2 |
| 6194 | CALC | JKNAP | | | | FE STAIN | RIM SHLDR;SOOT EXT; HIGH FIRE;TS? | | 1 |
| 6194 | CRGR | CLSD | | 2 | | ABR | BSS | | 2 |
| 6194 | GREY | J | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6194 | GREY | JL? | | | | ABR | BS HANDLE? | | 1 |
| 6194 | GROG | JB | | 1 | | | BSS HIGH FIRED; UNUS FAB | | 2 |
| 6194 | GRQZ? | | HM | | | ABR | BS BURNT;THICK | | 1 |
| 6194 | OX | BK | | | | | BS V THIN; ORANGE CF EBOR; SANDY | | 1 |
| 6194 | OXL | CLSD | | | | ABR | BS | | 1 |
| 6194 | SAMCG | 37 | | | | ABR | BS OVOLO | | 1 |
| 6194 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6194 | ZZZ | | | | | | MIX 2C SAM | | |
| 6196 | CALC | BCUR | | 1 | | LEACH | RIMS BEAD + CURVE; BSS | | 15 |
| 6196 | ZDATE | | | | | | 280-350 | | |
| 6196 | ZZZ | | | | | | SMASH SINGLE VESS ONLY; + DAUB | | |
| 6205 | CRGR | CLSD | | | | | BS LGE SH | | 1 |
| 6205 | GRFF | J | | 2 | | | BASE 100% BS; FINE SILTY CF CRGR | | 2 |
| 6205 | MOCR | MC6 | | 1 | | | RIMS BSS BASE PROF;BURNT EDGE | | 7 |
| 6205 | ZDATE | | | | | | 280-400 | | |
| 6211 | CALC | J | | | | | BS THINNISH | | 1 |
| 6211 | CALC | J | BL? | | | | BS THIN;SOOT EXT | | 1 |
| 6211 | CRGR | BFB | | | | ABR | RIM UPPER WALL | | 1 |
| 6211 | CRGR | J | BVL | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6211 | OX | BK | ROUZ | | | | BS BURNT EDGE | | 1 |
| 6211 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6213 | AMPH | A | | | | | BS FLAT;QZITE;GRANITE? | | 1 |
| 6213 | CALC | CLSD | | | | LEACH | BS | | 1 |
| 6213 | GROG? | CLSD | | | | | BS LEACHED | | 1 |
| 6213 | MOMH | M | | | | | BASE | | 1 |
| 6213 | ZDATE | | | | | | 200-300+ | | |
| 6217 | CALOX | DPR | | | D? | | RIM BASE PROF | | 1 |
| 6217 | CALC | | | | | ABR | BSS LEACH | | 3 |
| 6217 | CRGR | OPEN | | | | | BASE | | 1 |
| 6217 | CRGR | | | | | ABR | BS | | 1 |
| 6217 | GREY | | | | | | BS FRAG | | 1 |
| 6217 | OX | | | | | | BS FRAG ORANGE | | 1 |
| 6217 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6218 | CALC | CLSD | | | | LEACH | BS | | 1 |
| 6218 | MOCR | M | | | | | BS;NOT EXTR | | 1 |
| 6218 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6221 | CRGR | J | | | | | BS | | 1 |

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DEC | NO.VES S | DRW.N O | COND | COMMENTS | JOIN | SHERD S |
|---------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|------------|------|------------------------------------|------|------------|
| 6221 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6221 | ZZZ | | | | | | CRGR ON;Y | | |
| 6224 | CRGR | BFB | | | | | RIM LWR WALL;FLANGE BKN;INT EVE | | 1 |
| 6224 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6224 | ZZZ | | | | | | CRGR BFB ONLY;GOOD SLIP | | |
| 6225 | COAR | | HM | | | | BS THICK; JL?;BURNT | | 1 |
| 6225 | SAMCG | 31 | | | | ABR | RIM GIRTH | | 1 |
| 6225 | ZDATE | | | | | | 180-400 | | |
| 6225 | ZZZ | | | | | | 2C SAM; COAR POSS 4C | | |
| 6226 | GREY | BK | B;BHL | | | D8 | RIM SHLDR;CF CRGR COARSE | | 1 |
| 6226 | CALC | BNAPG | | 1 | | | LEACH RIMS J | | 2 |
| 6226 | CRGR | | | | | ABR | BS | | 1 |
| 6226 | GREY | CLSD | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6226 | GREY | OPEN | | | | | BASE;BURNT UNDER | | 1 |
| 6226 | GRFF | CLSD | | | | | BS BURNT | | 1 |
| 6226 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6227 | ZDATE | | | | | | POSTRO | | |
| 6227 | ZZZ | | | | | | PRO SHS | | |
| 6228 | ZDATE | | | | | | POSTRO | | |
| 6228 | ZZZ | | | | | | PRO SHS | | |
| 6232 | CALC | JHUN | | | | | VABR RIM LEACH | | 1 |
| 6232 | CRGR | CLSD | | | | | ABR BS | | 1 |
| 6232 | CRGR | CLSD | | | | | ABR BASE | | 1 |
| 6232 | GREY | CLSD | | | | | VABR BSS | | 4 |
| 6232 | GREY | JSQ | | | | | RIM NECK | | 1 |
| 6232 | ZDATE | | | | | | 350-410/POSTRO | | |
| 6232 | ZZZ | | | | | | PRO SHS | | |
| 6236 | CRGR | DPR | | | | | RIM BASE | | 1 |
| 6236 | CRGR | JCUR | | | | | RIM NRCK | | 1 |
| 6236 | CRGR | | | | | VABR | BS | | 1 |
| 6236 | CRGRV | CLSD | | | | | BS BASAL;COARSE VAR | | 1 |
| 6236 | GRFF | J | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6236 | OX | | | | | VABR | BS | | 1 |
| 6236 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6237 | MOCR | MC6 | | | | | ABR RIM GIRTH SMALL;BURNT RIM | | 1 |
| 6237 | ZDATE | | | | | | 280-400 | | |
| 6237 | ZZZ | | | | | | VAR FAB PINK BN;HARTLEY;M ONLY | | |
| 6242 | GREY | CP | LA | 1 | | D10 | RIMS BSS BASE PROF;SOOT EXT;BBT | | 58 |
| 6242 | ZDATE | | | | | | 180-250 | | |
| 6242 | ZZZ | | | | | | SINGLE SMASH VESS | | |
| 6250 | ZZZ | | | | | | CBM ONLY | | |
| 6252 | CALC | JKNAP? | | 1 | | | BSS V SOOT EXT | | 3 |
| 6252 | SAMCG | 33 | | | | | ABR RIM | | 1 |
| 6252 | ZDATE | | | | | | 200-320 | | |
| 6252 | ZZZ | | | | | | MIX 2C SAM | | |
| 6253 | GREY | CLSD | | | | | BS BURNT | | 1 |
| 6253 | ZDATE | | | | | | 200-400 | | |
| 6253 | ZZZ | | | | | | FIRED CLAY COUNTER?; GREY ONLY | | |
| 6258 | CALC | JHUN | HL | 1 | | | RIMS GIRTH | | 8 |

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DEC | NO.VES S | DRW.N O | COND | COMMENTS | JOIN | SHERD S |
|---------|--------|-------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------|------------|
| 6258 | CRGR | J | | | | FE STAIN | BASE UPPER WALL HEAVY STAIN | | 1 |
| 6258 | ZDATE | | | | | | 350-410 | | |
| 6260 | CALC | JHUN | | | D? | LEACH | RIM NECK FE STAIN | | 1 |
| 6260 | CALC | JHUNH | | | D? | LEACH | RIM NECK | | 1 |
| 6260 | CRPA | B38 | | | D? | VABR | RIM GIRTH | | 1 |
| 6260 | CRPA | PC10 | | | D? | | RIM GIRTH | | 1 |
| 6260 | MOCR | MC7 | | | D? | | RIM GIRTH BURNT SOOT | 6262? | 1 |
| 6260 | MOCR | MC8 | | 1 | D? | VABR | RIM BASE PROF BSS;BURNT | 6262 | 6 |
| 6260 | DR20 | A | NAME | | D22 | ABR | HANDLE STAMP DEF?; 2C FAB | | 1 |
| 6260 | CALC | DPR | | | D23 | LEACH | RIM BASE PROF;SOOT EXT | | 1 |
| 6260 | CALC | CLSD | | | | LEACH | BSS BASES | | 9 |
| 6260 | CALC | JCUR | | | | LEACH | RIM S BEND | | 1 |
| 6260 | CALC | | | | | LEACH | BS TRIMMED COUNTER <^> | | 1 |
| 6260 | CRGR | B38 | B | | | ABR | RIM GIRTH;FE STAIN;VBURNT | | 1 |
| 6260 | CRGR | BD | | | | VABR | BASE | | 1 |
| 6260 | CRGR | BD? | | | | VABR | RIM FRAG | | 1 |
| 6260 | CRGR | BFB | | | | FE STAIN | RIM GIRTH | | 1 |
| 6260 | CRGR | BFB | | | | FE STAIN | RIM FRAG | | 1 |
| 6260 | CRGR | BFB | | | | ABR | FLANGE GIRTH | | 1 |
| 6260 | CRGR | CLSD | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6260 | CRGR | DGR | | | | | RIM LWR WALL | | 1 |
| 6260 | CRGR | DGR | | | | ABR | RIM GIRTH | | 1 |
| 6260 | CRGR | J | | | | ABR | BASE NR COMP | | 1 |
| 6260 | CRGR | J | BVL | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6260 | CRGR | J | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6260 | CRGR | | | | | VABR | BS | | 1 |
| 6260 | GREY | DTR | | | | | RIM LWR WALL | | 1 |
| 6260 | GREY | J | | 1 | | | BSS; FAB CF CRGR | | 2 |
| 6260 | GREY | | | | | VABR | BSS | | 2 |
| 6260 | GRFF | CLSD | | | | | BSS; FAB CF CRGR | | 3 |
| 6260 | NVCC | CLSD | | | | | BS LEACH WHT FAB | | 1 |
| 6260 | OX | | | 2 | | VABR | BSS ORANGE FAB | | 2 |
| 6260 | SAMCG | 33 | | | | ABR | FTRG UPPER WALL | | 1 |
| 6260 | ZDATE | | | | | | 360-410 | | |
| 6260 | ZZZ | | | | | | MIX SOME 2C POT SAM;FRAG CBM | | |
| 6261 | CRGR | B38 | | | D? | ABR | RIM LWR WALL; BURNT;WORN INT | | 1 |
| 6261 | CRGR | BFB | | 1 | D? | | RIMS BASE PROF | | 4 |
| 6261 | MOCR | MC7 | | 1 | D? | | RIM BS LWR WALL | | 2 |
| 6261 | BLSF | CLSD | | | | | BS MIN CALC | | 1 |
| 6261 | BLSF | JHUN | | | | | BS SHLDR;FE STAIN;MIN CALC | | 1 |
| 6261 | CALC | CLSD | | | | LEACH | BSS | | 8 |
| 6261 | CALC | CLSD | | 2 | | LEACH | BSS MULT GROOVES | | 2 |
| 6261 | CALC | JHUN | | 1 | | LEACH | RIMS NECK; FE STAIN | | 2 |
| 6261 | CALC | JHUN | | | | LEACH | RIM NECK | | 1 |
| 6261 | CALC | JHUN | | | | LEACH | RIM;FE STAIN | | 1 |
| 6261 | CALC | JHUN | BWL | | | LEACH | BS | | 1 |
| 6261 | CALC | JHUN | | | | LEACH | BS SHLDR | | 1 |
| 6261 | CALC | JHUNH | | | | LEACH | RIM NECK;FE STAIN | | 1 |
| 6261 | CRGR | J | | | | ABR | BASE 50%;SOOT UNDER | | 1 |

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DEC | NO.VES S | DRW.N O | COND | COMMENTS | JOIN | SHERD S |
|---------|--------|-------|--------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| 6261 | NVCC | DPR | | | | | RIM GIRTH;CR FAB | | 1 |
| 6261 | ZDATE | | | | | | 350-410/POSTRO | | |
| 6261 | ZZZ | | | | | | 1 SH SAX POT | | |
| 6262 | MOCR | MC7 | | | D? | VABR | RIM GIRTH;BURNT;WORN NO TRIT | 6260? | 1 |
| 6262 | MOCR | MC8 | | | D? | | RIM GIRTH;SOOT RIM;HEAVY WEAR | 6260 | 1 |
| 6262 | CALC | DM452 | | | D2 | LEACH | RIM BASE PROF;GOOD FAB FOR TS | | 1 |
| 6262 | CALC | BCUR | | | D3 | ABR | RIM GIRTH;CHAMFER INT | | 1 |
| 6262 | CALC | JCUR | | | D4 | FE STAIN | RIM SHLDR;SOOT EXT | | 1 |
| 6262 | CALC | JHUN2 | | | D5 | FE STAIN | RIM SHLDR; UNUS NO PARA WHES | | 1 |
| 6262 | CALC | BFB | | | | | RIM FRAG UPPER WALL | | 1 |
| 6262 | CALC | J | | 1 | | LEACH | BSS BASE | | 3 |
| 6262 | CALC | J | | 2 | | | BSS | | 2 |
| 6262 | CALC | J | | | | | BS THIN SMALL VESS | | 1 |
| 6262 | CALC | JB | | | | FE STAIN | BS;STAIN HEAVY | | 1 |
| 6262 | CRGR | BC151 | | | | ABR | RIM GIRTH;PINK | | 1 |
| 6262 | CRGR | DPR | BDL | | | | RIM GIRTH | | 1 |
| 6262 | CRGR | J | | | | ABR | BS FE? STAIN | | 1 |
| 6262 | CRGR | J | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6262 | CRGR | J | | | | VABR | BS BURNT | | 1 |
| 6262 | NVCC | BK | ROUL | | | | BS; CR FAB | | 1 |
| 6262 | OXRC | B38 | | 1 | | VABR | RIMS GIRTH VABR | | 3 |
| 6262 | ZDATE | | | | | | 360-410 | | |
| 6262 | ZZZ | | | | | | GOOD GROUP CF 6260 | | |
| 6272 | CRGR | CLSD | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6272 | CRGR | J | | | | | BS CARIN | | 1 |
| 6272 | DR20 | A | | | | VABR | BS LFAB | | 1 |
| 6272 | GREY | BFB | BHL | 1 | | STAIN | RIM FRAG BS;FE | | 2 |
| 6272 | GREY | CLSD | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6272 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6274 | CALC | J | | | | LEACH | BASE 50%; SCALE | | 1 |
| 6274 | GREY | BTR | LA | 1 | | ABR | RIM-LWR WALL;WELL SOR ABUN Q 0.2-3 | | 2 |
| 6274 | ZDATE | | | | | | 200-400 | | |
| 6289 | CRGR | CLSD | | | | BURNT | BS CARIN | | 1 |
| 6289 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6289 | ZZZ | | | | | | CRGR ONLY | | |
| 6291 | BLSF | JHUN | | | D? | FE STAIN | RIM | | 1 |
| 6291 | CALC | JHUNH | | | D13 | LEACH | RIM SHLDR; FE STAIN | | 1 |
| 6291 | CALC | JHUN2 | | | D14 | LEACH | RIM NECK | | 1 |
| 6291 | CALC | BHUN | | | D15 | LEACH | RIM SHLDR | | 1 |
| 6291 | CRGR | DPRS | B | | D16 | | RIM BASE PROF;BURNT | | 1 |
| 6291 | CRGR | BC31 | | | D17 | | RIM GIRTH | | 1 |
| 6291 | CRGR | PC10 | | | D18 | | RIM GIRTH BURNT EDGE | | 1 |
| 6291 | CRPA | PC10 | PA? | | D19 | | RIM UPPER WALL;BURNT EDGE | | 1 |
| 6291 | CALC | J | | | | LEACH | BSS | | 5 |
| 6291 | CRGR | CLSD | | | | ABR | BASE; 100%; STRING | | 1 |
| 6291 | CRGR | J | | 1 | | ABR | BSS FLAKE | | 2 |
| 6291 | CRGR | J | BHL;LA | | | | BS | | 1 |

| CONTEXT | FABRIC | FORM | DEC | NO.VES S | DRW.N O | COND | COMMENTS | JOIN | SHERD S |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|------------|-------------|---|------|------------|
| 6291 | CRGR | J | BHL | | | | BS BURNT | | 1 |
| 6291 | CRPA | P? | | | | | BS BURNT | | 1 |
| 6291 | MOCR | M | | | | FE STAIN | BASE; 100% | | 1 |
| 6291 | NVCC | DPR | | | | | BASE CR FAB | | 1 |
| 6291 | OX | | | | | VABR | BS FIRED CLAY?/CBM? | | 1 |
| 6291 | ZDATE | | | | | | 350-410 | | |
| 6291 | ZZZ | | | | | | GOOD GROUP | | |
| 6292 | CALC | BHUN | | | D20 | LEACH | RIM LWR WALL;GROOVED LWR WALL | | 1 |
| 6292 | GRQZ | JEV | HM | 1 | D21 | | RIM LWR WALL BASE;SOOT EXT | | 10 |
| 6292 | CALC | CLSD | | | | LEACH | BASE 65% | | 1 |
| 6292 | CRGR | J | | | | ABR | BS | | 1 |
| 6292 | CRGR | OPEN | B | | | | BASE BURNISH INT | | 1 |
| 6292 | GRFF | CLSD | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6292 | ZDATE | | | | | | 350-410 | | |
| 6293 | CRGR | CLSD | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6293 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6293 | ZZZ | | | | | | CRGR ONLY | | |
| 6294 | MONY | MBF | RIV X2 | | D 1 | | RIM GIRTH;MIX TG INC FLINT;K HARTLEY | | 1 |
| 6294 | BB1 | B | LA | | | SOOT INT | BS | | 1 |
| 6294 | CALC | J | B;HM | | | LEACH | BS | | 1 |
| 6294 | CRGR | BC30 | | | | | RIM | | 1 |
| 6294 | CRGR | CLSD | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6294 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| 6297 | SAMCG | 31 ETC | | | | ABR | RIM GIRTH | | 1 |
| 6297 | ZDATE | | | | | | 150-200 | | |
| 6297 | ZZZ | | | | | | SAM ONLY | | |
| 6301 | CALC | CLSD | HM | 1 | | LEACH | BSS | | 2 |
| 6301 | ZDATE | | | | | | 200-400 | | |
| 6301 | ZZZ | | | | | | CALC ONLY | | |
| 6310 | GREY | DPR | | | | SOOT EXT | RIM LWR WALL | | 1 |
| 6310 | GRQZ | JEV | HM | | | STAIN | RIM NECK;BURNT EXT;FE? | | 1 |
| 6310 | ZDATE | | | | | | 350-410 | | |
| 6311 | GREY | J | | | | | BS | | 1 |
| 6311 | GRQZ | J | HM | 1 | | SOOT INT | BSS + SCRAP | | 3 |
| 6311 | ZDATE | | | | | | 350-410 | | |
| 6313 | GRFF | CP | | | | | RIM | | 1 |
| 6313 | ZDATE | | | | | | 150-400 | | |
| 6313 | ZZZ | | | | | | GRFF ONLY | | |
| TRENCH2 | CALC | J | | 1 | | FE STAIN | BSS; LEACH | | 3 |
| TRENCH2 | GREY | JB | | | | ABR | RIM FRAG | | 1 |
| TRENCH2 | GREY | OPEN | | | | | BS BASAL | | 1 |
| TRENCH2 | NVCC | D | | | | | RIM UPPER WALL;CR FAB;CF RPNV88 | | 1 |
| TRENCH2 | ZDATE | | | | | | 300-400 | | |
| TRENCH2 | ZZZ | | | | | | CLEANING FINDS | | |

10.4 Appendix B: Date ranges of the individual contexts from OSA99EX03

| Context | Sherds | Date Range |
|----------|--------|----------------|
| Trench 2 | 6 | 300-400 |
| 6000 | 34 | 350-410/Postro |
| 6004 | 0 | Postro |
| 6005 | 0 | Postro |
| 6012 | 0 | Postro |
| 6058 | 8 | 300-400 |
| 6060 | 3 | 300-400 |
| 6064 | 1 | 350-410? |
| 6068 | 4 | 200-400 |
| 6074 | 10 | 300-400 |
| 6075 | 63 | 350-410 |
| 6088 | 1 | 200-400/Postro |
| 6090 | 14 | 300-400 |
| 6092 | 9 | 300-400 |
| 6094 | 3 | 350-410? |
| 6095 | 6 | 300-400 |
| 6108 | 1 | 200+ |
| 6112 | 2 | 180-300 |
| 6114 | 9 | 300-400 |
| 6132 | 4 | 300-400 |
| 6138 | 1 | 200-400 |
| 6142 | 8 | 300-400 |
| 6143 | 7 | 200-350 |
| 6147 | 3 | 300-400 |
| 6150 | 3 | 280-400 |
| 6151 | 4 | 300-400 |
| 6161 | 17 | 300-400 |
| 6162 | 1 | 180+ |
| 6165 | 7 | 100-200 |
| 6166 | 9 | 350-410/Postro |
| 6167 | 6 | 180-250 |
| 6168 | 1 | 350-410 |
| 6170 | 37 | 300-400 |
| 6174 | 7 | 300-400 |
| 6175 | 0 | Postro |
| 6177 | 7 | 300-400 |
| 6178 | 4 | 350-410/Postro |
| 6182 | 8 | 360-410 |
| 6183 | 4 | 300-400 |
| 6194 | 13 | 300-400 |
| 6196 | 15 | 200-350 |
| 6205 | 10 | 280-400 |
| 6211 | 5 | 300-400 |
| 6213 | 4 | 200-300+ |
| 6217 | 8 | 300-400 |
| 6218 | 2 | 300-400 |
| 6221 | 1 | 300-400 |
| 6224 | 1 | 300-400 |
| 6225 | 2 | 180+ |

| Context | Sherds | Date Range |
|---------|--------|----------------|
| 6226 | 7 | 300-400 |
| 6227 | 0 | Postro |
| 6228 | 0 | Postro |
| 6232 | 8 | 350-410/Postro |
| 6236 | 6 | 300-400 |
| 6237 | 1 | 280-400 |
| 6242 | 58 | 180-250 |
| 6252 | 4 | 200-320 |
| 6253 | 1 | 200-400 |
| 6258 | 9 | 350-410 |
| 6260 | 49 | 360-410 |
| 6261 | 28 | 350-410/Postro |
| 6262 | 23 | 360-410 |
| 6272 | 6 | 300-400 |
| 6274 | 3 | 200-400 |
| 6289 | 1 | 300-400 |
| 6291 | 22 | 350-410 |
| 6292 | 15 | 350-410 |
| 6293 | 1 | 300-400 |
| 6294 | 5 | 300-400 |
| 6297 | 1 | 150-200 |
| 6301 | 2 | 200-400 |
| 6310 | 2 | 350-410 |
| 6311 | 4 | 350-410 |
| 6313 | 1 | 150-400 |
| | 630 | TOTAL |

11.0 Appendix 2 ~ Post-Roman Pottery Assessment

Alan Vince

11.1 Anglo-Saxon Pottery

11.1.1 Introduction

Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from five or six contexts (depending on the date of the small thumb pot from context [6013]). Context [6004] is a fill of pit [6003], context [6005] is the fill of pit [6006], context [6166] is a fill of fairly large ditch [6169] and context [6261] is a fill of driveway [6259]. A single sherd comes from context [6228], which also produced a medieval sherd. Finally, context [6012] is the fill of pit or natural hollow [6013].

11.1.2 Description

The early Anglo-Saxon pottery consists of fresh, unabraded sherds, all of visually similar fabrics. Two forms occur, the jar and the bowl. Two of the jars are decorated with broad horizontal grooves and all were well-finished with external burnishing. The bowl is plain and less well finished. A final coil around the inside of the rim has split off and there is evidence for sooting on the exterior. The jars are similar in form and decoration to those used in several Yorkshire cemeteries to contain cremations whereas the bowl is similar to those found accompanying inhumations, and thought to symbolise the provision of food or drink for the deceased. There is no reason to doubt that these sherds are also of the same date as the cemeteries where these pots occur, namely the 5th to the 7th centuries. Whereabouts within this bracket the West Lilling finds is difficult to say. Conventionally, following Myres, horizontally grooved jars are thought to belong to the earlier part of the period, being replaced by stamped vessels and ultimately plain, poorly-made baggy jars. Considerable doubts have been expressed over this typology and therefore if it were possible to provide other evidence, such as C¹⁴ dating, this opportunity should be taken, especially since the relationship of the Anglo-Saxon to the earlier Romano-British occupation is of obvious academic interest.

| Context | Cname | Form | Part | Action |
|---------|-------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 6004 | SST | JAR | 2BS | PTS;ICPS |
| 6004 | SST | JAR | RIM | *DR;PTS;ICPS |
| 6004 | SST | JAR | BASE | *DR;PTS;ICPS |
| 6004 | SST | JAR | BS | PTS;ICPS |
| 6004 | SST | JAR | BS | PTS;ICPS |
| 6005 | SST | JAR | RIM | *DR;PTS;ICPS |
| 6005 | SST | JAR | BS | PTS;ICPS |
| 6005 | SST | JAR | 3BS | PTS;ICPS |
| 6012 | MISC | THUMB POT | COMPLETE | PHOTO;DR |
| 6166 | SST | BOWL | RIM | *DR;PTS;ICPS |
| 6228 | SST | JAR | BS | - |
| 6261 | SST | JAR | RIM | *DR;PTS;ICPS |

11.2 Medieval Pottery

Four sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the excavation. All were small, abraded sherds consistent with having spent some time in the plough zone (or an active soil). The sherds span the late 13th/14th to 15th/16th centuries. Three of the four were produced in the Hambleton Hills area, to the north and east of West Lilling (North Yorkshire Whiteware - NYWW and Hambleton ware - HAMBLETON) and the fourth, a Humber Ware (HUM) was probably produced in the upper reaches of the Humber estuary, where numerous late medieval and post-medieval potteries were located.

| Context: | Cname: | Form: | Nosh: | NoV: | PART: | Description: |
|----------|-----------|-------|-------|------|-------|--|
| 6232 | HAMBLETON | - | 1 | 1 | BS | INT CUGL;ABRADED;SPALLED GLAZE |
| 6008 | HUM | JUG | 1 | 1 | BS | ABRADED |
| 6175 | NYWW | JAR | 1 | 1 | R | EVERTED RIM ABRADED;TRACES OF CLEAR GLAZE |
| 6228 | NYWW | JAR | 1 | 1 | BS | SOOTED EXT;CLEAR GLAZE RUNNELS INT AND SPOTS EXT |

11.3 Post-Medieval Pottery

Two sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the excavation. The sherds are larger and less abraded than those of the medieval pottery. This might be due to the fact that they have spent less time in the plough zone, that they were harder-fired and more resistant to erosion and breakage, or that they were introduced to the site during post-medieval robbing or investigation of the site. One of the sherds is an unidentified slipware (SL) and the other a Staffordshire(?) press-moulded dish of mid/late 18th or early 19th century date.

| Context | Cname: | Form: | Nosh: | NoV: | PART: | Description: |
|---------|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|--|
| 6178 | SL | BOWL | 1 | 1 | B | HARD FIRED, OXIDIZED WITH INT OVERALL WHITE SLIP;GLAZE FLAKED OFF;KT EXT |
| 6227 | STCO | DISH | 1 | 1 | R | TRAILED WHITE AND LIGHT BROWN SLIPS;PICE CRUST RIM |

11.4 Assessment

The early Anglo-Saxon pottery is of considerable interest, partly in its own right, since there are so few domestic collections of Anglo-Saxon pottery known from Yorkshire (with the notable exception of West Heslerton) and partly because this site offers the possibility of continuous occupation from the late 4th into the 5th centuries. The source of the pottery needs to be established. Comparative material has been analysed from West Heslerton and sites on the Wolds and a programme of scientific analysis could establish whether the West Lilling pottery was obtained from the same sources as the sandstone-tempered pottery found at those sites or not. The possibility of obtaining C¹⁴ dating from associated ecofacts might be able to establish the date of the Anglo-Saxon occupation.

The medieval and post-medieval pottery from the excavation requires no further analysis although if the site were published then a fully-referenced report will be required for both.

11.5 Appendix ~ List of Post-medieval Pottery finds

| Context | cname | Form | Nosh | NoV | Action | xdescription | Part |
|---------|-----------|-----------|------|-----|-------------|--|----------|
| us | NYWW | - | 1 | 1 | | plain glaze | BS |
| us | RYEDALE | BOWL | 1 | 1 | | cugl | B |
| 6000 | LONS | SJ | 2 | 1 | | large flat base;form cf frec bot | B |
| 6175 | NYWW | JAR | 1 | 1 | | everted rim abraded;traces of clear glaze | R |
| 6008 | HUM | JUG | 1 | 1 | | abraded | BS |
| 6227 | NOTS | JAR | 1 | 1 | | rsd dec on shoulder | R |
| 6227 | STCO | DISH | 1 | 1 | | trailed white and light brown slips;pice crust rim | R |
| 6178 | SL | BOWL | 1 | 1 | | hard fired, oxidized with int overall white slip;glaze flaked off;kt ext | B |
| 6232 | HAMBLETON | - | 1 | 1 | | int cugl;abraded;spalled glaze | BS |
| 6228 | NYWWF | JAR | 1 | 1 | | sooted ext;clear glaze runnels int and spots ext | BS |
| 6228 | SST | JAR | 1 | 1 | | abraded | BS |
| 6261 | SST | JAR | 1 | 1 | DR;PTS;ICPS | | RIM |
| 6166 | SST | BOWL | 1 | 1 | DR;PTS;ICPS | | RIM |
| 6012 | MISC | THUMB POT | 1 | 1 | PH;DR | | COMPLETE |
| 6005 | SST | JAR | 3 | 1 | PTS;ICPS | | BS |
| 6005 | SST | JAR | 1 | 1 | PTS;ICPS | | BS |
| 6005 | SST | JAR | 1 | 1 | DR;PTS;ICPS | | RIM |
| 6004 | SST | JAR | 1 | 1 | PTS;ICPS | | BS |
| 6004 | SST | JAR | 1 | 1 | PTS;ICPS | | BS |
| 6004 | SST | JAR | 1 | 1 | DR;PTS;ICPS | | BASE |
| 6004 | SST | JAR | 1 | 1 | DR;PTS;ICPS | | RIM |
| 6004 | SST | JAR | 2 | 1 | PTS;ICPS | | BS |

12.0 Appendix 3 ~ Ceramic Building Material Assessment

Sandra Garside-Neville

12.1 Evaluation

12.1.1 Roman Material

The bulk of the material is Roman. The ceramic forms present include brick (used in wall bonds and in hypocausts), roof tile (tegula and imbrex) and box flue tile. The material is often abraded, and some fragments show signs of reuse, probably during the Roman period. The bulk of the CBM fabrics are familiar to the York area, though there are one or two unusual fabrics, including a light coloured flue tile, which may point to a variety of sources used for CBM building materials.

The presence of flue tile means that there was probably a hypocaust (Roman under-floor heating) in the area. Hypocausts are associated with bath houses, though not exclusively. A good amount of material shows signs of burning. This may not point to the deliberate burning of a building (hypocaust systems would be prone to catching fire anyway), but rather that the pieces were close to the stoking flue of the hypocaust, or in a section where smoke was likely to accumulate.

Painted plaster on mortar was found in context [4001]. It was very fragmentary, but shows signs of red, brown, pink and grey colours. A pattern can't be discerned, though one piece may have been part of a stripe or border, a typical decorative scheme. One plain white fragment has a curved surface which may have been the facing for a pillar. There is one fragment of material which is opus signinum, and has been painted red.

There are a few fragments of daub which will have been associated with less substantial buildings. Some fragments of limestone and sandstone were present, and may have been used as building materials.

12.1.2 Post medieval Material

The post medieval material consists of a few fragments of drain pipe.

12.1.3 Conclusion

The Roman material is a good assemblage that must be associated with a substantial building. The presence of combed box flue tile suggests a second century or later date. There is evidence for the reuse of material, so that the occupation continued over some time, with alterations to the building taking place.

This sample should be retained for further study. Most usefully, it could be compared to other Roman assemblages from the area, including the Heselton and Malton material. Evidently, it is also drawing some of its tile supply from York. Should further work take