

***Appendix I***

***Specification for archaeological evaluation***



**North**

**Yorkshire County Council**

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**DORMER LODGE, DUNSFORTH ROAD,  
ALDBOROUGH, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**NGR SE 4083 6494**

**Prepared for Bolton & Crosby, Harrogate  
on behalf of Mr & Mrs W Hickie**

**by**

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**31 October 2003**

# DORMER LODGE, DUNSFORTH ROAD, ALDBOROUGH, NORTH YORKSHIRE

## WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### 1. Summary

- 1.1 A new single-storey extension and detached garage are proposed at Dormer Lodge, Dunsforth Road, Aldborough North Yorkshire. The proposed development lies within the Roman town of Aldborough, an area of national archaeological importance, designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. There is felt to be a strong likelihood of archaeological remains being present within the development area, which could comprise remains of the eastern town wall and defences, as well as internal buildings, roads and associated activity.
- 1.2 Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of the site of the proposed new construction work has, therefore, been advised by the Inspector of Ancient Monuments (IoAM) at English Heritage, to support an application for Scheduled Monument Consent. The Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) has similarly advised evaluation in response to a full planning application submitted to Harrogate Borough Council.
- 1.3 The aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The results of this work will provide information about the archaeological resource of the monument and enable the archaeological impact of the development to be fully appreciated and any appropriate design mitigation and/or further archaeological work agreed to preserve archaeological deposits either *in situ*, or by record. This scheme of investigation has, therefore, been prepared by the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) in liaison with the English Heritage Yorkshire Region Inspector of Ancient Monuments (IoAM) to define the scope of this archaeological evaluation for Bolton and Crosby, Harrogate, on behalf of the applicants for planning permission, Mr and Mrs W Hickie.

### 2. Purpose

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable an assessment of the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with Policy HD4 of the Harrogate District Local Plan (February 2001) and the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990. It is also being produced in order that the commissioning body may provide detailed archaeological information in support of an application for Scheduled Monument Consent under Class 7 of *The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994* (SI 1994, no.1381).
- 2.2 This written scheme does not comprise a full specification, and the County Council makes no warranty that the archaeological works are fully or exactly described. The details of implementation must be specified in a contract between the Client and the selected archaeological contractor.

### 3. Location and Description (centred at NGR 4083 6494)

- 3.1 A full planning application (ref. 6.64.139.C.FUL) was submitted to Harrogate Borough Council by Mr and Mrs W Hickie, in May 2003. This application is for the construction of a single-storey extension to the north elevation of Dormer Lodge, new steps to the east elevation and a detached double garage adjacent to the driveway on land to the west of Dormer Lodge, north-east of Aldborough House.
- 3.2 The location of the application area and proposed site plan and elevations are indicated on drawings prepared by Bolton and Crosby, Harrogate at 1:100 and 1:50 scale, dated April and May 2003, drawing nos 2676.1 Rev A and 2676.3 respectively. The proposed new extension will

comprise a rectangular addition to the north-facing elevation of the present dwelling, measuring 5.5m by 2.4m to form a new utility room and toilet, with access steps to the west. The new detached garage, will be a square structure, measuring 6.5m by 6.5m, and will be sited along the driveway c. 70m to the west of the house.

- 3.3 Aldborough lies to the south-east of Boroughbridge, in the Borough of Harrogate, North Yorkshire. The village lies to the south of the River Ure, to the east of the present A1, which follows the course of Roman Dere Street. The extent of modern settlement lies largely within the confines of the former Roman walls of the town, and several of the present roads follow the projected course of the grid of earlier, Roman streets.
- 3.4 Dormer Lodge lies at the north-eastern corner of the present settlement, immediately to the north of Aldborough Hall. The proposed garage site lies to the west, to the north-east of Aldborough House. The site is accessed via a driveway from the main road between Hall Farm and Aldborough House. The site of the new extension is a level area, currently under grass as part of the lawned garden to the property. The site of the new garage is similarly under grass, adjacent to a mature tree. During a site meeting in August 2003, the possibility of an underground tank in this area was raised, as well as the potential for previous ground disturbance associated with this, which has resulted in an uneven ground surface, with levels falling to the east.

#### 4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development is located within the Roman settlement of Aldborough, which was planned to act as a centre for Roman administration and government in the areas of the British tribe of the Brigantes. The town was established in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD as the *civitas* capital of *Isurium Brigantiae*, a 55-acre walled town with street grid, public buildings and town houses. An earlier fort is known to the west at Roeclyffe and may have been replaced by a fort at Aldborough. The earliest structures in the town are timber structures dated to the late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. The defences comprise a 2<sup>nd</sup> century 15ft-wide ditch and rampart which was later rebuilt with a sandstone wall in the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century. These defences were later augmented with external bastions and the ditch was re-dug in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Housing within the town was substantial, and a number of fine mosaic pavements are recorded from within the town (Keevill, 2002). There have been a number of archaeological investigations within Aldborough, as well as many reported finds of Roman and later date, including Anglian and Viking objects. A summary of the history and archaeology of the town is given in a recent volume of the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal (Snape *et al*, 2002). The draft Conservation Plan for Aldborough Roman town defines the town as being of exceptional significance for the extent and quality of its Roman remains (Keevill, 2002).
- 4.2 The present village is concentrated in the southern part of the Roman town, and a number of buildings and roads within the village seem to follow and/or respect the alignments of the Roman town. The northern half of the town is relatively undisturbed, with Roman roads visible *in situ* as parchmarks on aerial photographs. This area is largely under pasture, and the land around Aldborough Hall, including the application site, is also relatively undisturbed within parkland. The present Dormer Lodge straddles the projected course of the eastern town wall and defences. The results of excavations on the line of the eastern defences in the 1960s have recently been published. The excavations closest to the application site are those undertaken by Dorothy Charlesworth in 1965, when three sections were cut across the line of the town defences in the area south of the presumed East Gate (Snape *et al*, 2002). In the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, a mosaic pavement depicting the wolf and twins, now at Leeds Museum, was recorded at Aldborough Hall near to the site of the East Gate.
- 4.3 Archaeological information for the area is held by the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The SMR can be consulted by prior appointment by contacting the SMR Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, Heritage Unit, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH; Tel. 01609 532331, Fax. 01609 779838.

#### 5. Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation work within the proposed development area are:
- .1 to determine by means of trial trenching, the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals. Trial trenches of sufficient size and depth to provide this information will need to be excavated, and archaeological deposits will need to be explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.
  - .2 to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of proposed development,
  - .3 to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

## 6. Tenders

- 6.1 Archaeological contractors should submit their estimates or quotations to the commissioning body with reference to the County Council's *Guidance for Developers – Archaeological Work and Research Questions for Assessments, Evaluations and Small Scale Interventions in North Yorkshire*.

## 7. Variations to Work

- 7.1 An allowance of time, or a contingent sum for bad weather, should be agreed as part of any contract. Variations to work arising from the presence of structures or archaeological remains not anticipated by the written scheme of investigation or the archaeological contractor should be subject to consultation with the Archaeologist, NYCC, the IoAM at English Heritage and the commissioning body, and put into effect as appropriate with the written agreement of the parties involved.

## 8. Access, Safety and Monitoring

- 8.1 Access to the site should be arranged through the commissioning body.
- 8.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.
- 8.3 The project will be monitored by the Archaeologist, NYCC and the IoAM, English Heritage, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the trial trenching confirming: a) the date of commencement, b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and c) notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.
- 8.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire) at English Heritage will be called upon.
- 8.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that monitoring takes place by arranging monitoring points as follows:
- .1 a preliminary meeting or discussion at the commencement of the contract to agree the locations of the proposed trial trenches.
  - .2 progress meeting(s) during the fieldwork phase at appropriate points in the work schedule, to be agreed.
  - .3 a meeting during the post-fieldwork phase to discuss the draft report and archive before completion.
- 8.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, the IoAM,

English Heritage and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible. This is particularly important where there is any likelihood of the contingency arrangements being required.

## 9. Brief

- 9.1 Two areas of trial trenching should be excavated within the application site, placed to sample each of the areas to be affected by development proposals. Archaeological contractors should quote for an area of 10m<sup>2</sup> to be investigated to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits across the site. The suggested positioning and size of trenches is one at 2m x 2m, to be located over the north-eastern corner of the proposed new extension to Dormer Lodge. A second trench, measuring 3m x 2m should be placed in the area of the proposed new garage, to be aligned approximately east-west to cut across the proposed eastern wall of the new garage. This is the area with potential for previous ground disturbance, where present ground levels are uneven. The precise location and size of trenches should be agreed with the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, the IoAM, English Heritage and the commissioning body prior to excavation (see 8.5.1 above). The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 1999).
- 9.2 Archaeological investigation should be carried out over the full area of each trench, until the top of significant archaeology is encountered, or the depth to be affected by the proposed development is reached. In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, and/or the IoAM, English Heritage and the commissioning body.
- 9.3 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. Each trench area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. Normally, all four sides of a trench should be recorded in section. Fewer sections can be recorded only if there is a substantial similarity of stratification across the trench. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered should be recorded. The limits of excavation should be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 9.4 Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials should be removed by hand. No mechanical excavation equipment shall be used without the written consent of the IoAM, English Heritage. Topsoil should be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. Thereafter, hand-excavation of archaeological deposits should be carried out. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement should be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.
- 9.5 Due attention should be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone. All specialists (both those employed in-house and those sub-contracted) should be named in project documentation, their prior agreement obtained before the fieldwork commences and opportunity afforded for them to visit the fieldwork in progress.
- 9.6 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during excavation should be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council. In some cases, sampling may be most appropriate.
- 9.7 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collected by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slugs. In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage/Historical Metallurgy Society (1995) should be followed.
- 9.8 Samples should be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon dating, where dating by artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.

- 9.9 Buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site and samples for laboratory assessment collected where appropriate, in collaboration with a recognised geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti, 1996 should be followed.
- 9.10 A strategy for the sampling of deposits for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains should be devised. This should include a reasoned justification for the selection of deposits for sampling and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist. Sampling methods should follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995). Bulk samples and samples taken for coarse-sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible.
- 9.11 Should any articulated human burials be discovered, the remains should be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage, unless their removal can be justified. Any disarticulated material, and charnel may be removed. In case of query, the advice of the Archaeologist, NYCC and commissioning body should be sought and a site meeting convened where appropriate.
- 9.12 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, a full and appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the evaluation should be completed, in the event that no further excavation takes place. The post-excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991).

## 10. Archive

- 10.1 Archive deposition should be undertaken with reference to the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced.
- 10.2 The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate museum to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. In this instance the Harrogate Museums Service is suggested. The relevant museum curator should be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.

## 11. Copyright

- 11.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of an additional licence in favour of the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory educational and museum service functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

## 12. Report

- 12.1 An evaluation report should be prepared following County Council's guidance on reporting: *Reporting Check-List*. The report should set out the aims of the work and the results as achieved. Diagrams should be included to illustrate the location and depth of archaeological deposits in relation to existing ground levels, and projected depths of disturbance associated with the development proposals, where these are known. The report should identify the archaeological potential of the site, the research questions applicable to the site, and the deposits, finds or areas needing further investigation. The report should also include a listing of contexts, finds, plans and sections, and photographs.
- 12.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads.
- 12.3 At least six copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit, English Heritage Yorkshire Region, the local planning authority, the museum accepting the archive, and the National Monuments Record, Swindon.

13. Further Information

13.1 Further information or clarification of any aspects of this brief may be obtained from:

**Gail Falkingham, MIFA**  
**Archaeologist**  
**North Yorkshire County Council**  
**Heritage Unit**  
**County Hall**  
**Northallerton**  
**North Yorkshire**  
**DL7 8AH**

**e: [gail.falkingham@northyorks.gov.uk](mailto:gail.falkingham@northyorks.gov.uk)**  
**Tel: 01609 532839**  
**Fax: 01609 779838**

13.2 Any queries relating to the Scheduled Ancient Monument should be directed to:

**Kate Wilson**  
**Inspector of Ancient Monuments**  
**English Heritage Yorkshire Region**  
**37 Tanner Row**  
**York**  
**YO1 6WP**

**e: [kate.wilson@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:kate.wilson@english-heritage.org.uk)**  
**Tel: 0191 269 1221**  
**Fax: 0191 261 1130**

13.3 References

- |  |      |  |
|--|------|--|
| Association for Environmental Archaeology          | 1995 | Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, Recommendations Concerning the Environmental Archaeology Component of Archaeological Evaluations in England. <i>Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, Number 2.</i> |
| Canti, M   | 1996 | Guidelines for carrying out Assessments in Geoarchaeology, <i>Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 34/96</i> , English Heritage   |
| English Heritage                                   | 1991 | Management of Archaeological Projects  |
| English Heritage/<br>Historical Metallurgy Society | 1995 | Archaeometallurgy in Archaeological Projects   |
| Institute of Field Archaeologists                  | 1999 | Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations<br><a href="http://www.archaeologists.net/docs/codes/fldeval2.pdf">http://www.archaeologists.net/docs/codes/fldeval2.pdf</a>  |
| Keevill, G   | 2002 | Draft Conservation Statement, Aldborough Roman Site, for English Heritages (unpubl.)   |
| Snape, M <i>et al</i>                              | 2002 | Aldborough Roman Town: Excavations by Miss D. Charlesworth, 1961-73 and by RCHME, 1959-60 in Yorkshrie <i>Archæological Journal</i> , Vol 74, pp 29-111  |
| Watkinson, D & Neal, V                             | 1998 | First Aid for Finds (3 <sup>rd</sup> edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.   |



## ***Appendix II***

### ***Inventory of primary archive***

<b>File no.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
1	Context register	2
1	Sample register	1
1	Trench record sheets	4
1	Photographic film record	1
1	Photograph record sheets (Film nos. 7002 and 7003)	2
1	Colour transparencies (Film no. 7002)	1
1	Black and white contact sheets (Film no. 7003)	1
1	Black and white negatives (Film no. 7003)	1
1	Daily site recording form	6
1	Levels information	6
1	Context cards (100-114, 200-204)	20
1	Drawing register	1
1	Small Permatrace sheets	10
1	Finds and samples register	1
1	Written scheme of investigation	10
1	Risk assessment	6
1	Copies of architects drawings	5

**Appendix III****Inventory of contexts**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Description</b>
100	1	Topsoil
101	1	Fill of 102
102	1	Construction cut for drain
103	1	Reddish layer below 100
104	1	Black ashy layer
105	1	Secondary fill of 107
106	1	Primary fill of 107
107		Cut of gully
108	1	Rubble layer
109	1	Primary fill of 110
110	1	Cut of service trench
111	1	Soil layer below 108
112	1	Red/ Brown clay layer
113	1	Sandy red layer
114	1	Sandstone wall
200	2	Topsoil
201	2	Rubble demolition layer
202	2	Fill of 203
203	2	Cut of Post-hole
204	2	Medieval/Roman garden soil

**Appendix IV****Inventory of artefacts**

<b>Artefact Type</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Description</b>
Roman Pottery	1	100/103	13	
	1	101	1	
	1	111	1	
	1	112	10	Includes one sherd of Samian
	1	113	4	
	1	U/S	1	
	2	200	11	Includes 2 sherds of Samian
	2	204	79	Includes 1 sherd of Samian
<b>Total</b>			<b>120</b>	
Medieval Pottery	1	100/103	1	
	1	105	1	
	1	112	12	
	1	113	20	
	1	U/S	1	
	2	200	4	
	2	204	9	
<b>Total</b>			<b>48</b>	
Post Medieval Pottery	1	100/103	8	
	1	101	4	
	1	104	13	
	1	105	6	
	1	108	7	
	1	112	7	
	1	U/S	1	
	2	200	29	
	2	201	1	
	<b>Total</b>			<b>76</b>
Bone	1	100/103	5	
	1	104	10	
	1	105	2	
	1	108	2	
	1	111	3	
	1	112	29	
	1	113	5	

Artefact Type	Trench	Context	Quantity	Description
Bone	1	U/S	2	
	2	200	6	
	2	204	28	
<b>Total</b>			<b>92</b>	
Metal	1	100/103	2	Fe objects
	1	104	1	CuA ring (Victorian)
	2	200	1	Pb
<b>Total</b>			<b>4</b>	
CBM	1	108	1	
	1	111	1	
	1	112	3	
	2	200	7	
	2	204	6	
<b>Total</b>			<b>18</b>	
Clay Pipe	1	104	2	
	1	108	1	
	1	112	1	
	2	200	1	
<b>Total</b>			<b>5</b>	
Modern Glass	1	100/103	6	
	1	104	2	
	1	108	5	
	1	112	1	
	1	U/S	1	
	2	200	3	
	2	204	1	
<b>Total</b>			<b>19</b>	
Mortar	1	112	1	
	1	114	1	From wall
<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>	
Oyster Shell	1	1112	2	
	1	U/S	1	
	2	200	1	
<b>Total</b>			<b>4</b>	
Miscellaneous	1	104	1	Charcoal Pencil ?
	1	111	2	Fired Clay
	2	200	2	Slate
	2	204	2	Stone

**Appendix V****Inventory of samples**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	1	113	GBA	Deposit at base of excavated trench
2	2	204	GBA	Deposit at base of excavated trench

## **Appendix VI**

### ***Roman pottery fabric descriptions and catalogue***

#### Pottery fabric descriptions

The fabric of the pottery was first examined by eye and sorted into fabric groups on the basis of colour, hardness, feel, fracture, inclusions and manufacturing technique. A sample of the sherds was further examined under an x30 binocular microscope to verify these divisions. The size of the sample was as large as was felt necessary for each fabric group. Reference to the National Fabric collection is made wherever possible and full descriptions of the fabrics, including thin-section details, are given in Tomber and Dore 1998 and are not repeated here.

Colour: narrative description only

Hardness: after Peacock 1977

soft - can be scratched by finger nail

hard - can be scratched with penknife blade

very hard - cannot be scratched

Feel: tactile qualities

smooth - no irregularities

rough - irregularities can be felt

sandy - grains can be felt across the surface

leathery - smoothed surface like polished leather

soapy - smooth feel like soap

Fracture: visual texture of fresh break, after Orton 1980.

smooth - flat or slightly curved with no visible irregularities

irregular - medium, fairly widely spaced irregularities

finely irregular - small, fairly closely spaced irregularities

laminar - stepped effect

hackly - large and generally angular irregularities

Inclusions:

Type: after Peacock 1977

Frequency: indicated on a 4-point scale - abundant, moderate, sparse and rare where abundant is a break packed with an inclusion and rare is a break with only one or two of an inclusion.

- Sorting: after Orton 1980
- Shape: angular - convex shape, sharp corners  
subangular - convex shape, slightly rounded corners  
subrounded - convex shape, rounded corners  
rounded - convex shape no corners  
platey - flat
- Size: subvisible - only just visible at x30 and too small to measure  
fine - 0.1-0.25mm  
medium - 0.25-0.5  
coarse - 0.5-1mm  
very coarse - over 1mm
- BB1 black or dark grey. Hard with smooth feel and granular fracture. Abundant, well-sorted, medium-sized, subangular quartz. Black burnished ware category 1 (Williams 1977, Tomber and Dore 1998 DOR BB1).
- CC1 colour-coated ware. Brown-orange with darker brown-range colour coat, possibly NV2 but not typical. Uncertain origin.
- CTA2 OX orange. Soft with rough feel and laminar fracture. Abundant, ill-sorted, fine to coarse shell; rare, fine, rounded, reddish brown iron oxides. Dales ware. Tomber and Dore 1998 DAL SH.
- EYCT East Yorkshire calcite-gritted wares. EYCT- oxidised sherd of EYCT. Tomber and Dore 1998 HUN CG.
- GRB1: grey wares. A group of grey fabrics tempered with moderate quantities of medium-sized quartz not otherwise subdivided due to the endless variations in the attributes and impossibility of either consistently identifying subgroups or identifying their sources. Distinctive fabrics are given their own code once recognised.
- GRC grey with light grey core. Very hard with rough feel and irregular fracture. Abundant, well-sorted, subangular medium/coarse quartz. Similar to a fabric made at Little London and possibly also in the South Yorkshire kiln groups.
- NV Nene Valley colour-coated wares. Tomber and Dore 1998 LNV CC.
- NV1 Nene Valley colour-coated ware with white/cream paste and darker colour coat. Tomber and Dore 1998 LNV CC.
- NV100 Nene Valley colour-coated ware with white paste and orange coat. Tomber and Dore 1998 LNV CC.
- NV1M Nene Valley colour-coated ware with white/cream paste and darker metallic colour coat. Tomber and Dore 1998 LNV CC.

- NV2 Nene Valley colour-coated ware with pale orange/brown paste and darker colour coat. Tomber and Dore 1998 LNV CC.
- NV2M Nene Valley colour-coated ware with pale orange/brown paste and darker metallic colour coat. Tomber and Dore 1998 LNV CC.
- TS samian ware
- WW white ware.



**Catalogue**

No.	Trench	Feature	Sherd group	Fabric Code	Fabric	Count	Weight	Abra sion	Part of vessel	Form	Function	Date and comparanda	Rim diam	Rim %	Minimum vessel count	Dectec 1	Dec moti f1	Decpo s1	Dectec 2	Decmotif2	Decpo s2	Dectec 3	Dec moti f3	Decpo s3	
1	1	100/103	1	NV1	Nene Valley colour coated ware (NV1)	2	6	U	bodysherd	closed vessel	BKR	Suggested introduction AD 160-200AD(Snape <i>et al.</i> 2002, 92)			1	grooved	doub le	outsid e body							
2	1	100/103	2	GRB	grey ware	1	3	M	flange	bowl with bead and flange	B/D	These are dated to the 20th mid or late third century onwards (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 98, Evans 2002 type 17)	20	5	1	burnis hed		outsid e flange							
3	1	100/103	3	GRB	grey ware	1	10	U	rim sherd	everted	J	Everted-rim jars were most common in the second and third centuries (Evans 2002 J71-4).	16	10	1	burnis hed		inside the rim							
4	1	100/103	4	GRB	grey ware	1	19	M	bodysherd																
5	1	101	1	CRA RE?	Probably Crambeck grey ware	1	19	M	bodysherd	open vessel.	B	Probably late bead and flange bowl with inside wavy line burnish, slightly coarser than usual. Evans 2002, B17.7 late fourth century.			1	burnis hed		inside body	burnis hed		outsid e body	burnis hed	linea r	inside body	









No.	Trench	Feature	Sherd group	Fabric Code	Fabric	Count	Weight	Abra sion	Part of vessel	Form	Function	Date and comparanda	Rim diam	Rim %	Minimum vessel count	Dectec 1	Dec motifs 1	Decpo 1	Dectec 2	Dec motifs 2	Decpo 2	Dectec 3	Dec motifs 3	Decpo 3
												third centuries (Evans 2002 J71-4).												
33	2	204	11	GRB	grey ware	1	23	A	rim sherd	Cupped rim, narrow-necked jar	NNJ	Late third to fourth century, Webster and Booth 1947 type C40 and Evans 200,2 365, CJ6.	16	10	1									
34	2	204	12	CRA RE	Crambek grey ware	1	4	M	body sherd	closed vessel	J				1	burnished	acute lattice	outside body						
35	2	204	13	CRA RE	Crambek grey ware	1	4	M	simple base sherd	simple base														
36	2	204	14	CRA RE	Crambek grey ware	1	8	A	rim sherd	plain rimmed dish	D	Common in third and fourth century, Evans 2002, 97	20	5	1									
37	2	204	16	EYCT	East Yorkshire calcite gritted ware	14	88	A	body sherd			third-fourth century												
38	2	204	17	EYCT	East Yorkshire calcite gritted ware	1	4	M	body sherd	closed vessel		Common in third and fourth century, Evans 2002, 97					grooved	doub le	outside body					











**Appendix VII****Medieval and later pottery catalogue**

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
1	101	Mottled ware type	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C18th	Very dark glaze on buff body
1	101	Whiteware	3	34	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Diffuse blue design externally; cf. contexts 100/103, 104, 105
1	104	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC18th - C19th	Undecorated
1	104	Creamware	1	16	1	Rim and body	Dish	LC18th - EC19th	Fine Creamware dish with underglaze hand painting
1	104	English Stoneware	1	19	1	BS	Bottle/flagon	C19th - EC20th	Buff inside and out
1	104	English Stoneware	1	54	1	Rim	Lid	C19th - EC20th	Buff lid with flange on underside
1	104	Porcelain	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C18th	Probably Chinese; blue white porcelain with a small section of a blue design
1	104	Porcelain/bone china	1	2	1	Footring base	Plate	C20th	Plain white
1	104	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	9	1	BS	Tureen/server	C19th	Willow design
1	104	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	EC20th	Overglaze gold line externally
1	104	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Diffuse blue design externally; cf. contexts 100/103 and 105
1	104	Whiteware	1	2	1	Base	U/ID	C19th	Diffuse blue design externally
1	104	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Secondarily burnt
1	105	English Stoneware	2	86	1	Shoulder	Flagon	C19th - EC20th	Brown and buff stoneware with moulded band on shoulder
1	105	English Stoneware	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	C19th - EC20th	Burnt with metallic deposit internally
1	105	Porcelain/bone china	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	C19th - EC20th	Burnt, gold overglaze line internally
1	105	Unglazed earthenware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	Post-medieval	Undecorated

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
1	105	Whiteware	1	38	1	Handle	U/ID	LC19th - EC20th	Loop handle, moulded with gold overglaze detailing
1	105	Whiteware	1	37	1	Rim	U/ID	C19th	Diffuse blue design externally; cf. contexts 100/103 and 104
1	108	Black Glazed Coarseware	1	38	1	BS	Open vessel	C18th - EC19th	Glazed internally only
1	108	Black Glazed Coarseware	1	10	1	Handle	Handled vessel	C18th - EC19th	Black glazed
1	108	Blue Banded ware	1	1	1	Rim	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	White body with thin blue lines below rim
1	108	Cane Coloured ware	1	5	1	Rim	Bowl	C19th	Cane coloured body with blue band below rim and white slip lines on body; cf contexts 108+112
1	108	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC18th - EC19th	Undecorated
1	108	English Stoneware	1	21	1	Rim	Bowl	LC18th - EC19th	Shiny brown glaze internally and externally, incised lines externally
1	112	Brandsby type ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	MC13th - MC14th	Fine buff sandy ware with bright green glaze externally
1	112	Ceramic Building Material	1	4	1	Fragment	Brick (?)	Undated	Soft red fabric
1	112	Later Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware	2	20	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th	Unglazed later medieval type
1	112	Later Medieval Sandy ware	1	39	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C15th	Possibly a local counterpart of Humberware / Green Glazed Reduced ware
1	112	Micaceous Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Unidentified, non-local ware with a distinctive rilled profile; unglazed
1	112	Porcelain	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C18th	Possibly Chinese; blue hand painted decoration
1	112	Porcelain	1	1	1	Rim	Cup	C18th - C19th	Red over-glaze paint internally on rim
1	112	Reduced Coarse Sandy ware	2	9	2	BS	U/ID	C12th - C14th	Green glazed externally
1	112	Reduced Sandy ware	1	20	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th	Unglazed later medieval type

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
1	112	Reduced Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th	Fine sandy ware, reduced with a thin grey external margin under green glaze
1	112	White Slipped Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A fine oxidised sandy ware with a distinctive coat of white slip externally; unglazed
1	112	White slipped sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A fine oxidised sandy ware with a distinctive coat of white slip externally; unglazed, abraded
1	112	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C14th	Fine sandy textured whiteware with mottled green glaze externally
1	112	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	25	2	Base	Pancheon	LC17th - EC19th	Yellow glaze over white slip internally
1	112	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	6	1	BS	Pancheon	LC17th - EC19th	Yellow glaze over white slip internally
1	113	Brandsby type ware	5	24	5	BS	U/ID	MC13th - MC14th	Pale grey reduced fabric with mottled light green glaze externally
1	113	Brandsby type ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	MC13th - MC14th	Cream internally, pale grey core, bright green glaze externally over a triangular rouletted pattern
1	113	Brandsby type ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	MC13th - MC14th	A very thin sherd with mottled glaze externally and a pale grey colour
1	113	Coarse Sandy ware	5	17	5	BS	U/ID	C12th - LC14th	Reduced internally, oxidised externally, patchy glaze containing moderate to abundant quartz sand
1	113	Coarse Sandy ware	1	20	1	Rim/spout	Jug	C12th - LC14th	Reduced internally, oxidised externally, unglazed containing moderate to abundant quartz sand
1	113	Reduced Gritty ware	5	25	5	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th	A hard, reduced fabric, green glazed externally
1	113	Reduced Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Fine, reduced sandy ware with bright green glaze externally
1	113	Unidentified Oxidised Sandy ware	3	4	3	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Four small thin walled sherds with yellow-green mottled glaze externally

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
1	100 / 103	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC18th - EC19th	Undecorated
1	100 / 103	English Stoneware	1	10	1	Shoulder	Bottle	C19th	Undecorated
1	100 / 103	English Stoneware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	LC18th - EC19th	Undecorated
1	100 / 103	English Stoneware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	LC18th - C19th	Rouletted band decoration
1	100 / 103	Green Glazed Reduced ware	1	30	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C15th	Part of combed wavy decoration externally
1	100 / 103	Manganese Mottled ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C18th	Buff fabric, dark mottled glaze
1	100 / 103	Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Bowl	C19th - EC20th	Round rim with fluted body
1	100 / 103	Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	U/ID	C19th	Undecorated
1	100 / 103	Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Diffuse blue design externally; cf. contexts 104 and 105
1	100/103 + 104	Transfer Printed Whiteware	3	26	1	Rim	U/ID	C19th	Sepia geometric frieze around rim, tree and leaf design on body
1	108 + 112	Cane Coloured ware	3	9	1	Rim & BS	Bowl	C19th	Cane coloured body with blue band below rim and white slip lines on body; cf context 108
1	U/S	English Stoneware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	LC18th - C19th	Shiny brown glaze internally and externally
1	U/S	Splash Glazed Buff Sandy ware	1	13	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - EC13th	Buff sandy ware containing abundant fine rounded quartz grit; patchy splashed glaze externally
2	200	Brandsby type ware	1	10	1	Rim	Jar/cooking pot	MC13th - MC14th	cf. Brooks 1987:Fig 64:675
2	200	Brandsby type ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	MC13th - MC14th	Bright green glaze over a regular triangular rouletted pattern; cf. Brooks 1987:Fig. 64:673

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
2	200	Buff Gritty ware	1	4	1	Base	Jar	LC11th - C14th	Local gritty ware containing abundant quartz grit
2	200	Ceramic Building Material	1	11	1	Fragment	Tile	C19th - C20th	Flaked fragment
2	200	English Stoneware	2	46	1	Rim	Bottle	C19th	Brown salt glaze
2	200	English Stoneware	2	12	2	BS	U/ID	C19th	Brown salt glaze
2	200	English Stoneware	1	26	1	BS/Shoulder	Flagon	C19th	Buff body with brown shoulder
2	200	Floor tile	1	78	1	Fragment	Floor tile	Later medieval	Unglazed tile
2	200	Horticultural vessel	2	18	1	Rim	Flowerpot	C19th - C20th	Simple thickened rim
2	200	Horticultural vessel	1	15	1	Rim	Flowerpot	C19th - C20th	Simple thickened rim
2	200	Horticultural vessel	3	28	1	Base	Flowerpot	C19th - C20th	Normal perforated base
2	200	Horticultural vessel	3	21	3	Rim	Flowerpot	C19th - C20th	Simple rounded rim, no thickening
2	200	Horticultural vessel	10	79	10	BS	Flowerpot	C19th - C20th	Plain body sherds
2	200	Horticultural vessel	1	32	1	BS	Flowerpot	C19th - C20th	Impressed line around rim
2	200	Horticultural vessel	1	10	1	Rim (?)	Flowerpot	C19th - C20th	Large vessel
2	200	Later Medieval Sandy ware	1	14	1	BS	U/ID	LC15th - C16th	Green glaze internally, unglazed externally
2	200	Unidentified Oxidised Sandy ware	1	27	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A large sherd, flaked internally and externally; contains quartz and non-crystalline red grit
2	200	Whiteware	1	7	1	Footring base	Flatware	C19th	Flow blue style decoration
2	201	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	LC19th	Floral design internally
2	204	Buff Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Fine off-white unglazed sherd
2	204	Buff Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	

Trench	Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
2	204	Ceramic Building Material	1	5	1	Fragment	Brick	Undated	
2	204	Coarse Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Buff to pale grey fabric with yellow-green mottled glaze externally
2	204	Coarse Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	LC11th - LC13th	Sooted externally
2	204	Coarse White Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	LC11th - LC13th	White gritty textured ware, unglazed
2	204	Later medieval sandy ware	1	23	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Hard, even sandy ware with steaks and patches of glaze externally
2	204	Later Medieval Sandy ware	1	59	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Possible pot disc
2	204	Oxidised Coarse Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Soft oxidised sandy ware
2	204	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Buff unglazed sherd
2	204	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Unglazed sandy ware
2	204	Post-medieval sandy ware	1	15	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Hard, dense, fine sandy ware, unglazed
2	204	Reduced Gritty ware	2	12	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th	A coarse reduced gritty ware with patchy glaze externally
2	204	Roman (?)	4	21	4	BS	U/ID	Roman (?)	
2	204	White slipped sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Appears to have a thick coat of white slip on an oxidised sandy ware body; green mottled clear glaze externally
		<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>1388</b>	<b>128</b>				