



# Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2 Doncaster, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Archive Report



Planning Ref: 09/00190/OUTA

Accession Number: 2019.115

Ref: 114505.1

March 2022



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2022, all rights reserved.

Unit R6  
Sheaf Bank Business Park  
Prospect Road  
Sheffield  
S2 3EN

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)

#### Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

## Document Information

Document title	Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2, Doncaster, South Yorkshire
Document subtitle	Archaeological Archive Report
Document reference	114505.1
Client name	RPS Consulting
Address	Sherwood House, Sherwood Avenue, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG24 1QQ
Site location	Rossington
County	South Yorkshire
National grid reference (NGR)	459130 497450
Statutory designations	None
Planning authority	Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council
Planning reference	09/00190/OUTA
Museum name	Doncaster Museum Service
Museum accession code	2019.115
WA project name	Rossington Inland Port
WA project code(s)	114500–114505
Date(s) of fieldwork	19 September to 18 October 2016, 28 November 2016 to 31 March 2017, 24 April to 7 July 2017
Fieldwork directed by	Martina Tenzer and Phil Weston
Project management by	Andy Norton
Document compiled by	Patrick Daniel
Contributions from	Alex Brown, Chris Cumberpatch, Julie Dunne, Richard P. Evershed, Hugh Fiske, Toby Gillard, Erica Gittens, Lorrain Higbee, Inés López-Dóriga, Roderick Mackenzie, Katie Marsden, Jacqueline I McKinley, Gwladys Monteil, Ian Rowlandson, Megan Scantlebury, Roger Tomlin, Ed Treasure, Mariangela Vitolo and David Williams
Graphics by	Ian Atkins, Esther Escudero and Alix Sperr

## Quality Assurance

Issue & issue date	Status	Author	Approved by
1 24/03/2022	Draft submitted to client	PMRD	RF



## Contents

Summary .....	vi
Acknowledgements.....	vii
Contributors .....	vii
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project and planning background.....	1
1.2 Purpose of report.....	2
1.3 Location, topography and geology .....	2
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	2
<b>3 AIMS AND METHODS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1 Original project aims .....	4
3.2 Methods.....	5
3.3 Monitoring.....	7
<b>4 STRATIGRAPHIC RESULTS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	8
4.2 SMS1.....	8
4.3 SMS2.....	9
4.4 SMS3.....	10
4.5 SMS4.....	10
4.6 SMS5.....	11
4.7 SMS6.....	11
4.8 SMS7.....	11
4.9 SMS8–SMS11 .....	11
4.10 SMS12.....	12
4.11 SMS13.....	13
4.12 SMS14–SMS17 .....	16
4.13 SMS18.....	17
4.14 SMS19.....	18
4.15 SMS20–SMS23 .....	18
4.16 SMS24–SMS27 .....	19
4.17 SMS28.....	19
4.18 St Catherine’s Well Stream: strip, map and sample .....	24
4.19 St Catherine’s Well Stream: watching brief .....	27
4.20 SK 587972: bridleway watching brief area and trenches 39–46 .....	29
<b>5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>30</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	30
5.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British pottery.....	31
5.3 The crucible .....	61
5.4 Post-Roman pottery.....	62
5.5 Metalwork .....	63
5.6 Other finds .....	66
5.7 Animal bone.....	68
5.8 Cremated bone and aspects of the mortuary rite .....	73
<b>6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....</b>	<b>77</b>
6.1 Assessment.....	77
6.2 Analysis .....	81
6.3 Environmental summary .....	95





<b>7</b>	<b>ORGANIC RESIDUE ANALYSIS</b>	<b>96</b>
7.1	Introduction	96
7.2	Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2	97
7.3	Materials and analytical methods	97
7.4	Results	98
7.5	Discussion	101
7.6	Vessel use and specialisation	103
7.7	Conclusion	105
<b>8</b>	<b>RADIOCARBON DATING</b>	<b>106</b>
8.1	Introduction	106
8.2	Materials and methods	106
8.3	Results	107
8.4	Discussion	107
<b>9</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>STORAGE AND CURATION</b>	<b>112</b>
10.1	Museum	112
10.2	Preparation of the archive	112
10.3	Selection policy	112
10.4	Security copy	113
10.5	OASIS	113
<b>11</b>	<b>COPYRIGHT</b>	<b>113</b>
11.1	Archive and report copyright	113
11.2	Third party data copyright	114
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>115</b>
	<b>APPENDICES</b>	<b>136</b>

### List of Figures

<b>Figure 1</b>	Site location
<b>Figure 2</b>	Site showing archaeology, geophysics and cropmarks
<b>Figure 3</b>	SMS1 and 4 and trench 7
<b>Figure 4</b>	SMS2 plan
<b>Figure 5</b>	SMS2 sections
<b>Figure 6</b>	SMS3 and trench 3
<b>Figure 7</b>	SMS6 and trench 57
<b>Figure 8</b>	SMS7 and trench 62
<b>Figure 9</b>	SMS8, 9 and 10 and trench 30
<b>Figure 10</b>	SMS11
<b>Figure 11</b>	SMS12 - part 1
<b>Figure 12</b>	SMS12 - part 2
<b>Figure 13</b>	SMS13
<b>Figure 14</b>	SMS13 sections
<b>Figure 15</b>	SMS14
<b>Figure 16</b>	SMS16 and 17 and trench 50
<b>Figure 17</b>	SMS18 and 19
<b>Figure 18</b>	SMS20
<b>Figure 19</b>	SMS21, 22 and 23 and trench 81
<b>Figure 20</b>	SMS24 and 25
<b>Figure 21</b>	SMS26 and 27
<b>Figure 22</b>	SMS28 - part 1

- Figure 23** SMS28 - part 2
- Figure 24** SMS28 – plan of crop-dryer 65
- Figure 25** SMS28 sections
- Figure 26** St Catherine's Well Stream SMS area; A: Plan of subrectangular enclosures CG1080 and CG1127; B: Plan of ring gully CG1159; C: Plan of ring gully CG1160
- Figure 27** Plan of St Catherine's Well watching brief area and adjacent land to north and south
- Figure 28** St Catherine's Well Stream SMS area sections
- Figure 29** SK 587972: bridleway watching brief area, and trenches 39–46
- Figure 30** Additional sections (i)
- Figure 31** Additional sections (ii)
- Figure 32** Additional sections (iii)
- Figure 33** Additional sections (iv)
- Figure 34** The pottery (vessels 2–10)
- Figure 35** The pottery (vessels 11–17)
- Figure 36** The pottery (vessels 18–27)
- Figure 37** The pottery (vessels 28–37)
- Figure 38** The pottery (vessels 38–46)
- Figure 39** The pottery (vessels 47–55)
- Figure 40** The pottery (vessels 56–64)
- Figure 41** Metalwork: pins and brooches
- Figure 42** Metalwork: iron tools
- Figure 43** Romano-British cattle body part representation expressed as a percentage of MNI in relation to the most common element
- Figure 44** Romano-British cattle mortality pattern based on mandibles retaining 2+ teeth with recordable wear (N = 32). Mandible wear stages (or MWS) and age categories after Halstead 1985
- Figure 45** Fragmentation of cereals and grasses from Roundhouse contexts in Area 2 (n = NR). Chaff includes spelt and wheat glume bases and spikelet forks x2, to be representative, added together. Cereal grains include indeterminate cereals, barley and spelt wheat.
- Figure 46** Germinated grain from crop-dryer 65 samples, compared with the sample composition of associated ditch CG62 samples (n = MNI). Context 5288 is excluded as it contained a small quantity of plant remains. 'Wheat chaff' includes the glume bases of spelt, spelt/emmer and emmer plus the spikelet forks x 2, to be representative
- Figure 47** Pollen diagrams for the sampled sequences
- Figure 48** Partial gas chromatograms of trimethylsilylated FAMES from Rossington pottery extracts of **a.** ROS04, Medium Jar, **b.** ROS33, Black burnished medium Jar, **c.** ROS28, Iron Age Sandy ware native tradition Jar; red circles, *n*-alkanoic acids (fatty acids, FA); blue triangle, ketones; green squares, *n*-alcohols; IS, internal standard, C<sub>34</sub> *n*-tetratriacontane. Numbers denote carbon chain length
- Figure 49** Graph **a** shows  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values for the C<sub>16:0</sub> and C<sub>18:0</sub> fatty acids for archaeological fats extracted from Romano-British ceramics from Rossington. The three fields correspond to the P = 0.684 confidence ellipses for animals raised on a strict C3 diet in Britain (Copley et al. 2003). Each data point represents an individual vessel. Graph **b** shows the  $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$  ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{18:0} - \delta^{13}\text{C}_{16:0}$ ) values from the same potsherds. The ranges shown here represent the mean  $\pm$  1 s.d. of the  $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$  values for a global database comprising modern reference animal fats from Africa (Dunne et al. 2012), UK (animals raised on a pure C3 diet) (Dudd and Evershed, 1998), Kazakhstan (Outram et al. 2009), Switzerland (Spangenberg et al. 2006) and the Near East (Gregg et al. 2009), published elsewhere
- Figure 50** Combined results for measurements on roundhouses CG14 and CG15 (pass the  $\chi^2$  test at 5%) in SMS2
- Figure 51** Combined measurements for grave 2711 (fail the  $\chi^2$  test at 5%) in SMS20
- Figure 52** Combined measurements for enclosures 1127 and 1080 (pass the  $\chi^2$  test at 5%) near St Catherine's Well Stream

- Figure 53** Measurement on flax remains from a superficial ditch fill in an enclosure near St Catherine's Well Stream
- Figure 54** Depth model for the sequence in trench 78, with assumed fluctuating deposition rate (*P\_Sequence* with 10 k and 1 interpolation values, see Bronk Ramsey 2008 and Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013) and with estimated boundaries for the Pollen Zones
- Figure 55** Topography of project area with principal excavation areas
- Figure 56** Excavations in the Rossington landscape

### List of Plates

- Cover:** Crop-dryer CG65, view from the north-east
- Plate 1** Ring gully CG14, view from the east
- Plate 2** Ring gully CG15, view from the south-west
- Plate 3** Ditch CG18 exposed in trench 7, view from west
- Plate 4** Ditch CG23, section 6104 (tr 61), view from west
- Plate 5** Stripping SMS13 with ditch CG34 in the foreground, view from the south-west
- Plate 6** Ditches CG40 and CG41, gully 2275 and posthole 2504, view from the west
- Plate 7** Enclosure ditches CG40 and 41, section 2166, view from east
- Plate 8** Recording ditches CG40 and CG41, view from south-west
- Plate 9** Ditch CG62, section 5125, view from the south-west
- Plate 10** Ditch CG62, section 2630, view from north-east
- Plate 11** Crop-dryer CG65, view from the south-west
- Plate 12** Aerial view of crop-dryer CG65
- Plate 13** Intercutting kiln bases 5284, 5287, 5290 and 5300, view from the west
- Plate 14** Ditch CG62 and kiln base 2565, view from south-west
- Plate 15** Palaeochannel CG1161, section 1013, view from south-east
- Plate 16** Aerial view of enclosures CG1080 and CG1127 (north at right of page)
- Plate 17** Enclosure CG1080, posthole 1055, view from south-west
- Plate 18** Subrectangular gully 1127, section 1138, view from south
- Plate 19** Cleaning enclosures CG1080 and 1127, view from south-west
- Plate 20** Aerial view of enclosure ditch CG1128
- Plate 21** Ditch CG1128, section 1015, view from north-west
- Plate 22** Ditch CG71, view from west
- Plate 23** Ditch 4104, view from south-east
- Plate 24** Ditch 4004, view from east
- Plate 25** Ditch 5319, view from south-west
- Plate 26** The crucible
- Plate 27** Occipital inion spike, unurned burial in grave 2711

### List of Tables

- Table 1** Targets/rationale for strip, map and sample excavations and watching brief
- Table 2** Excavation strategy
- Table 3** Quantification of excavation records
- Table 4** Summary of post-built enclosure CG1080 constituent features
- Table 5** Summary of sub-rectangular enclosure CG1127
- Table 6** Summary of enclosure ditch CG1128
- Table 7** All finds assessment quantification (excluding pottery) by site subdivision
- Table 8** Samian fabrics recovered in each area (sh=sherd count, wght = weight in g, RE= rim EVE and MNV=Maximum Number of Vessels)
- Table 9** Samian fabrics and forms from SMS13 (MNV)
- Table 10** Samian fabrics and forms from SMS28 (MNV)
- Table 11** Fabric summary



<b>Table 12</b>	Forms summary
<b>Table 13</b>	Coin catalogue
<b>Table 14</b>	Breakdown of flint assemblage
<b>Table 15</b>	Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by period
<b>Table 16</b>	Provenance of animal bone by area
<b>Table 17</b>	Relative importance of Romano-British livestock species by NISP, MNE, MNI and MWE
<b>Table 18</b>	Body part representation for Romano-British cattle by MNE and MNI
<b>Table 19</b>	Summary of Romano-British butchery evidence by implement type and technique
<b>Table 20</b>	Epiphyseal fusion of post-cranial elements for Romano-British cattle. Fusion categories after O'Connor (1989). Fused and fusing epiphyses are amalgamated. Only unfused diaphyses, not epiphyses are counted
<b>Table 21</b>	Bulk sample provenance summary
<b>Table 22</b>	Radiocarbon dates

### ***Tables in appendices***

<b>Table 23</b>	Pottery dating summary
<b>Table 24</b>	Sherd archive
<b>Table 25</b>	Post-Roman pottery archive
<b>Table 26</b>	Human bone archive
<b>Table 27</b>	Assessment of the environmental data
<b>Table 28</b>	Sediment descriptions and subsamples, monolith sample 7
<b>Table 29</b>	Sediment descriptions and subsamples taken, monolith sample 582
<b>Table 30</b>	Pollen counts for monolith sample 7
<b>Table 31</b>	Pollen counts for monolith sample 582
<b>Table 32</b>	Results from the analysis of charred plant remains
<b>Table 33</b>	Results from the analysis of charred plant remains (ii)
<b>Table 34</b>	Results of the assessment of waterlogged plant remains
<b>Table 35</b>	Results of the analysis of the wood charcoal (fragment counts)
<b>Table 36</b>	Lipids analysis results
<b>Table 37</b>	Context table

### **List of Appendices**

<b>Appendix 1</b>	Pottery tables
<b>Appendix 2</b>	Human bone data
<b>Appendix 3</b>	Environmental data
<b>Appendix 4</b>	Stratigraphic summary
<b>Appendix 5</b>	OASIS summary



## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting (formerly CgMs Consulting) to carry out a programme of archaeological investigations on the site of Rossington Inland Port, South Yorkshire. The work was carried out in order to meet a planning condition relating to the Inland Port development (Planning application ref. 09/00190/OUTA; condition 13).

The total development area occupies approximately 125 hectares (centred on National Grid Reference 459130 397450) and is bounded to the north by St Catherine's Well Stream, to the east by the canalised course of the River Torne and to the south and west by open agricultural land. Its western part is bisected by a local railway line running on a north-north-east to south-south-west course.

The archaeological investigations took the form of excavation of 28 strip, map and excavation areas (occupying some 10 hectares in total), a programme of archaeological trial trenching, and a watching brief on additional areas within the development. This document presents the results of the strip, map and excavation exercise and watching briefs, with an interim report of the archaeological trial trenching appended to this document and the results incorporated into the main text. This document fulfils a recommendation in the post-excavation assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2019) that an archive report should be made available to accompany the Site physical archive. This archive report presents a full interpretative, structural and stratigraphic history of the Site in the form of a detailed summary of the excavated contexts, along with full description of artefactual and environmental data.

The earliest evidence related to peat formation within two different parts of the site, with a pair of sequences radiocarbon dated to between the Mesolithic period and the Bronze Age. Pollen preserved within the peat provides evidence for woodland development over this period, although there were no clear signs of any contemporary human impacts on the palynological record. Sparse earlier prehistoric remains were found, comprising a background scatter of residual struck flint and pottery. There is more evidence of activity in the Iron Age, with a Middle Iron Age radiocarbon date and two roundhouses dating to the pre-conquest period. The majority of the pottery, however, dates to the Romano-British period, when the site contained an extensive system of enclosures, fields and trackways, with associated evidence of settlement and agri-/industrial activity, chiefly comprising cattle butchery and crop-processing.

The pottery assemblage weighs 135 kg and is relatively large for a rural site in South Yorkshire not involved in ceramic production. The assemblage includes good groups of late Iron Age ceramics, although the majority of the material dates to the 2nd and 3rd century AD, with smaller quantities of late Roman pottery also present. Other finds include animal bone, coins, metal objects (including at least one tool), quern fragments and personal ornaments including a fine hairpin. As with the pottery assemblage, the majority of these other artefacts appear to date to the Romano-British period. Post-Roman remains were scarce and chiefly consist of ceramics and relict field boundary ditches, although features of obviously post-medieval or modern date were not targeted during the fieldwork.

The value of the site lies largely in its ability to provide detail on the archaeological character of the farming and settlement of this part of South Yorkshire during the late Iron Age and Romano-British period. Due to the palaeoenvironmental evidence recovered from the site (in the form of both waterlogged and charred plant assemblages) it has been possible to set these remains in their environmental context, with the site providing information on the nature of the settlement, the local environment, local agricultural practices and crop husbandry techniques.

This archaeological archive report describes the archaeological results and presents the results of the analysis of the artefactual and palaeoenvironmental assemblages. A summary of the site and these studies is due to be published in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal (Daniel forthcoming).



## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology extends its thanks to RPS Consulting for commissioning the archaeological investigations, in particular to Chris Harrison for his communication and assistance throughout. Wessex Archaeology is grateful for the advice of Andrew Lines of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, who monitored the project for Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful to the employees of Buckingham Group for their cooperation and help on site during the excavation.

## Contributors

*Animal bone:* Lorrain Higbee

*Charcoal:* Mariangela Vitolo

*Charred & waterlogged plant remains:* Megan Scantlebury, Ed Treasure and Inés López-Dóriga

*Coins:* Richard Henry

*Crucible:* Roderick Mackenzie

*Flint:* Erica Gittens

*Graffiti:* Roger Tomlin

*Human bone:* Jacqueline I McKinley

*Main text:* Patrick Daniel and Phil Weston

*Miscellaneous finds:* Lorraine Mephram

*Metalwork:* Katie Marsden

*Organic Residue Analysis:* Julie Dunne, Toby Gillard and Richard P. Evershed

*Pollen:* Alex Brown

*Pottery:* Ian Rowlandson and Hugh Fiske (prehistoric and Romano-British wares); Gwladys Monteil (samian); David Williams (amphorae); Chris Cumberpatch (post-Romano-British wares)

*Radiocarbon report:* Inés López-Dóriga

*Sediment (monolith) descriptions:* Liz Chambers



# Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2, Doncaster, South Yorkshire

## Archaeological Archive Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting (formerly CgMs Consulting) to undertake archaeological investigations on land to the south-west of Rossington and east of Wadworth, South Yorkshire. The development area, comprising 125 ha, is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 459130 397450 and is crossed by a local railway line running north-north-east to south-south-west, and by Carr Lane, which follows a west-south-west to east-north-east course (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 Planning permission (Planning application ref. 09/00190/OUTA) for the construction of an 'Inland Port' (a Strategic Rail Freight Interchange) was granted by Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council, following advice from South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. Condition (13) of the application states:

*Prior to development being carried out within a relevant phase, an archaeological evaluation of the land within that phase shall be undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has previously been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA. Such evaluation shall if necessary set out a mitigation strategy in relation to matters of archaeological interest, including the carrying out of any further archaeological investigation works and/or preservation in situ of matters of archaeological interest and such mitigation strategy shall be agreed in writing by the LPA and approved scheme shall thereafter be implemented.*

1.1.3 The archaeological investigations were undertaken in advance of the second phase of the development of the Inland Port. The initial phase of development also resulted in an archaeological response, which has been reported on elsewhere (Powell et al. 2020).

1.1.4 The development area has previously been the subject of a Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2009) and a geophysical survey (Headland 2016).

1.1.5 The archaeological investigations related to Phase 2 of the development of Rossington Inland Port occurred in three stages:

#### *Stage 1*

1.1.6 The phase 1 investigations comprised the strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation of an 8 ha parcel of land lying immediately south of St Catherine's Well Stream, which forms the northern limit of the development area.

#### *Stage 2*

1.1.7 Stage 2 consisted of the excavation of 105 evaluation trenches dispersed across the remainder of the development, many of which were targeted on cropmark and geophysical anomalies. A summary of the results of the trenching has previously been produced (Wessex Archaeology 2017a and 2019).



### Stage 3

- 1.1.8 Stage 3 comprised the excavation of 28 strip, map and sample areas identified through analysis of the cropmark and geophysical data and the findings of the evaluation trenches. At the time of the stage 2 evaluation, it was not possible to excavate trenches 17– 20 due to the presence of a large topsoil bund. It was agreed, therefore, to maintain a watching brief during the mechanical stripping of an almost 4 ha parcel of land immediately south of the St Catherine's Well Stream SMS area.
- 1.1.9 Two Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI) were prepared (CgMs 2016; Wessex Archaeology 2017c). These outlined strategies and methodologies to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource as the project developed. The WSIs were approved by Andy Lines (South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, SYAS) and Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council. The excavation of the SMS areas was undertaken between December 2016 and July 2017.

## 1.2 Purpose of report

- 1.1.1 This report fulfils a recommendation in the post-excavation assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2019) that an archive report should be made available to accompany the Site physical archive. This archive report presents a full interpretative, structural and stratigraphic history of the Site in the form of a detailed summary of the excavated contexts, along with full description of artefactual and environmental data. It therefore resembles what has traditionally been referred to within the context of archaeological publication as a 'Level III' report (Frere 1975).
- 1.1.2 This archive report supersedes the post-excavation assessment report, (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and will form the basis for the final publication.

## 1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The development area is located 3 km west of the centre of Rossington, 1 km to the east of Wadworth and 5 km south-east of the centre of Doncaster in South Yorkshire (Fig. 1). The development area is bounded to the north by St Catherine's Well Stream, to the east by the canalised course of the River Torne and to the south and west by open agricultural land. Its western part is bisected by a local railway line running on a north-north-east to south-south-west course
- 1.3.2 The development area is generally low-lying with its high point of 13.5 m above Ordnance Datum (OD) located at the mid-point of its western boundary. From here the ground falls away to 8.2 m OD to the south, to 3.9 m OD to the north and 4.2 m OD to the east.
- 1.3.3 The solid geology of the development area is recorded as sandstone of the Nottingham Castle Formation. Alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel), and River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel) (BGS 2017).

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Site has been the subject of a desk-based assessment (CgMs 2009). The following section is a summary of the archaeological background detailed in the initial WSI (CgMs 2016).

## 2.2 Prehistoric

- 1.1.3 Mesolithic artefacts (SYAS04926) and a Neolithic axe head (SYAS01812/01) have been found in the vicinity of the Site. Palaeochannels of the former Lake Humber (filling in prior to 9050 BC) were located north of the M18 and the area was very likely wetland and fen-carr during this period.
- 1.1.4 The Bronze Age in the area is represented by the discovery of two round barrows during the Rossington Colliery excavation 1.2 km to the east of the development area (Roberts and Weston 2016).

## 2.3 Iron Age–Roman

- 2.3.1 Evidence of Iron Age settlement activity was identified during the Rossington Colliery excavation where a large Iron Age enclosure formed the basis of an aggregated complex of enclosures that developed through the later Iron Age and Roman period (Roberts and Weston 2016).
- 1.1.5 Rossington Roman fortress was located about 2 km east of the Site. The fortress was an early foundation, established in the AD 50s. One of the most northerly military centres in Roman Britain at the time, it formed a base for the subsequent conquest of the north (Roberts 2010, 67). A pottery manufacturing complex with associated settlement lay to the south and east of Doncaster in the Romano-British period, with known kiln sites at Auckley, Blaxton, Cantley and Rossington Bridge.
- 1.1.6 Cropmarks indicating enclosures and field boundaries have been identified within the Site and across the local landscape. Several hectares of this wider cropmark landscape have been archaeologically investigated, principally during Phase 1 of the Rossington Inland Port development and in advance of the adjacent FARRRS road scheme. The remains relate to Romano-British agriculture, but an Iron Age inception for some of the field systems seems likely (Powell *et al.* in prep., Daniel in prep., Wessex Archaeology 2016a and 2017b).

## 2.4 Saxon–Medieval

- 1.1.7 St Catherine's Well Stream forms the boundary between the parishes of Loversall and Wadworth. Loversall is first mentioned in *Domesday* (1086) and is thought to derive from the Old English personal name Leofhere and *-halh*, meaning 'Leofhere's nook of land'. *Domesday* records mentions a manor at Wadworth by the name of Wad(d)a and *-word*, meaning 'Wad(d)a's enclosure'. There is, however, no physical evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity within the Site.
- 1.1.8 Rossington is first mentioned in 1183, and is thought to derive its name from the Welsh *rhos*, meaning 'a moor', and the Old English *-tun*, meaning 'a farmstead'. The name might mean 'the farmstead on the moor'.
- 1.1.9 A lack of medieval remains within the wider area indicates a marshy marginal landscape without settlement. Cornelius Vermuyden undertook a drainage project in the early 17th century.
- 1.1.10 The area was converted into arable farmland after the drainage of the area in the early 19th century. During the early 20th century the railway crossing the western part of the Site was constructed.

## 2.5 Previous investigations

### *Geophysical survey*

- 1.1.11 The development area was the subject of a geophysical survey, which identified two unenclosed sub-circular features, enclosures and field systems typical of the Iron Age and Romano-British periods as well evidence of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing and post-medieval enclosure (Headland 2016).

### *Evaluation trenching*

- 1.1.12 Subsequent to the findings of the geophysical survey and watching brief, a programme of evaluation trenching was undertaken across the remainder of the development area. This involved the excavation of 105 50 x 2 m evaluation trenches. This investigation confirmed the presence of a field system, trackways and associated enclosed areas of occupation and/or settlement. Material culture recovered during the evaluation trenching was almost entirely Romano-British in date (Wessex Archaeology 2017a). Overall, the results of the trenching largely confirmed the accuracy of the geophysical survey in identifying archaeological remains across the site. An interim report on the trenching was produced in February 2017 (Wessex Archaeology 2017a and 2019). Where relevant to the findings of the excavation areas, the results of the trenching have been incorporated into the text below.

## 3 AIMS AND METHODS

### 3.1 Original project aims

- 3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a), the research aims of the excavation, as stated in the original WSI (CgMs 2016) were to:

- to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, particularly any archaeological anomalies identified by the geophysical survey;
- to establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.

- 3.1.2 The specific aims of the archaeological excavations were:

- to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains;
- to record all archaeological remains encountered;
- to consider the site within its local, regional, and national context as appropriate;
- to deposit the site archive with an appropriate museum;
- to provide information for the local HER to ensure the long-term survival of the excavated data.

- 3.1.3 The aims of the watching brief and strip, map and sample excavations as set out in the 2017 WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017c) were to confirm the results of the geophysical survey, and characterise any unexpected deposits (nature, date, complexity and extent).

### *General objectives*

- 3.1.4 The general objectives of the project as stipulated in the 2017 WSI were:

- to record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;
- to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for additional archaeological mitigation;
- to make available the results of the work.

## 3.2 Methods

### *Introduction*

- 3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSIs (CgMs 2016; Wessex Archaeology 2017c) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.
- 3.2.2 Following analysis of the cropmark data, the results of the geophysical survey and the findings of the evaluation trenching, 28 areas were identified that were deemed to require further investigation. It was also decided to maintain a watching brief during the topsoil strip of a 3.8 ha parcel of land either side of St Catherine's Well Stream and directly to the south of the Phase 1 strip, map and sample excavation. A consideration of the topography of the site also played a role in selecting areas for further study, as following discussions between the CgMs Consulting and SYAS, it was felt that areas above the 5 m OD contour had a higher potential for settlement-related archaeological remains.
- 3.2.3 The 28 areas were located in order to examine areas of potential occupation and/or settlement and to explore the development of the associated field system and trackways. All strip, map and sample (SMS) areas were excavated in furtherance of the project's Aims and Objectives (see above), namely, determining the extent, date, character, condition and quality of the archaeological component of the areas, as well as in the hope of retrieving artefacts and environmental remains capable of elucidating the ancient environment and economy. More specifically: ditch intersections were targeted in an effort to establish the chronology of the field systems, as well as to retrieve artefacts for absolute dating; corners and entranceways of field systems were targeted to locate potential structured/ceremonial deposits (which are often found in such locations); and, trackways were investigated to test the hypothesis that these may have been the earliest and longest-lived elements of the field systems. The reasoning for excavating ring gullies and potential settlement areas is self-evident.
- 3.2.4 Table 1 below outlines the rationale for each SMS area.

**Table 1** Targets/rationale for strip, map and sample excavations and watching brief

SMS	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Target features	Height m OD
1	3090	Elements of a field system	4.4
2	560	Two ring gullies	7.4
3	115	Ditch intersection	4.4
4	105	Ditch intersection	4.5
5	100	Projected continuation of field boundary ditch	5.1
6	90	Potential ditch intersection	5.1
7	95	Field corner and ditch intersection	5.0
8	200	Potential trackway elements	5.4
9	225	Parallel ditches forming a trackway	5.1
10	40	Parallel ditches forming a trackway	5.0

SMS	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Target features	Height m OD
11	625	Confluence of a trackway and elements of a field system	4.6
12	5270	Focused on a rectangular enclosure appended to a field boundary ditch	6.3
13	2155	Focused on an area of settlement activity	6.5
14	1050	Trackway and elements of a field system	5.6
15	135	Parallel ditches forming a trackway	
16	55	Parallel ditches forming a trackway	5.6
17	55	Parallel ditches forming a trackway	5.7
18	310	Ditch potentially defining an area of settlement	11.1
19	95	Ditch intersection	9.0
20	365	Corner of a field boundary ditch	11.2
21	390	Ditch intersection	14.6
22	245	Corner of a field boundary ditch and potential entrance	15.9
23	165	Corner of a field boundary ditch	13.7
24	60	Parallel ditches forming a trackway	13.2
25	65	Parallel ditches forming a trackway	11.1
26	65	Parallel ditches forming a trackway	10.1
27	90	Parallel ditches forming a trackway	9.8
28	6055	Parallel ditches forming a trackway	11.0
SCWS SMS	c. 80000	Continuation of cropmark features/palaeochannel	3–4
SCWS WB	38355	Watching brief maintained during the mechanical stripping of land close to the northern limit of the development area, south of St Catherine's Well Stream	4–5
Bridleway WB	900	Continuation of cropmark/SMS features	11.6

### Fieldwork methods

- 3.2.5 The excavation areas were laid out using GPS, in the same position as that proposed in the relevant WSI. The topsoil/overburden was removed by a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed, whichever was encountered first. Dumpers were used to transport and stockpile the overburden.
- 3.2.6 Where necessary, archaeological features and deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. Archaeological features and deposits were sample excavated to sufficiently address the aims of the project. The excavation strategy is detailed in Table 2 below:

**Table 2** Excavation strategy

Feature/deposit type	Excavation strategy
Pre-modern linear features not associated with structural remains	20% of length to include all terminals, intersections and other relationships
Discrete features and pits	All discrete features were recorded as half-sections before being excavated 100%
Ring ditches or roundhouse gullies	50% of fill
Layers/spreads/stratified deposits	Excavation in spits using running sections, half sections or grid system as appropriate

- 3.2.7 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval, with extensive use also made of a metal detector. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. In such circumstances, sufficient artefacts were retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or deposit.

#### *Recording*

- 3.2.8 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A full drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), with reference to the overall surveyed site plan. The OD heights of all principal features and levels were calculated, and added to plans and section drawings.
- 3.2.9 The location of archaeological features was surveyed by GPS (with an accuracy of at least 0.05 m for both vertical and horizontal position), and thereby tied into the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.
- 3.2.10 A photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set. Monochrome 35mm film photography also formed part of the photographic record.

#### *Artefactual and environmental strategies*

- 3.2.11 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSIs (CgMs 2016; Wessex Archaeology 2017c). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

#### *Human remains*

- 3.2.12 Human remains were removed under the terms of a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains held by Wessex Archaeology (Ref: 17- 0128 dated 25/05/17). The excavation and post-excavation assessment of human remains was in accordance with Wessex Archaeology protocols, and undertaken in line with current guidance documents (eg, McKinley 2013) and the standards set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13 (McKinley and Roberts 1993).

### **3.3 Monitoring**

- 3.3.1 Chris Harrison of CgMs Consulting and Andy Lines of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, on behalf of Verdion Group Ltd, monitored the excavation. Any variations to the WSIs, in order to fully address the excavation aims, were agreed in advance with both CgMs representing their client and with the South Yorkshire Archaeologist.



## 4 STRATIGRAPHIC RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following is a summary of the information held in the Site archive, a context listing is presented in Appendix 4. Strip, map and sample (SMS) area locations are shown on Figure 2.
- 4.1.2 In the text below, the acronym CG ('Context Group') is used as prefix to indicated grouped features, ie, archaeological entities that were investigated with multiple interventions.
- 4.1.3 Table 3 (below) provides a quantification of the records from the excavation.

**Table 3** Quantification of excavation records

Type	Quantity
Context records	1227
Context registers	49
Graphics (A4 and A3)	173
Graphics (A1)	-
Graphics registers	22
Environmental sample registers	7
Object registers	2
Digital photographs	9327

### 4.2 SMS1

- 4.2.1 The deposit sequence in SMS1 consisted of superficial grey-yellow, sandy clay with gravel overlain either directly by a dark brown topsoil or by a patchily surviving subsoil.
- 4.2.2 Four ditches (ditches CG10-13) and four discrete features were identified in SMS1 (Fig. 3). Ditch CG10 correlated strongly with a feature evident as a cropmark and a geophysical anomaly. The width and depth of ditch CG10 varied along its length, reaching maximums of 2.6 m and 0.4 m respectively.
- 4.2.3 Ditch CG11 ran approximately parallel to ditch CG10 37.75 m to the south. Ditch CG11 was much more regular in section than ditch CG10, being generally 0.8 m wide and 0.3 m deep.
- 4.2.4 Ditch CG12 entered SMS1 close to the north-east corner of the excavation. Ditch CG12 was observed to cut ditch CG10. It was generally 1.5 m wide and attained a maximum depth of 0.3 m.
- 4.2.5 Ditch CG13 was exposed in the far north-east corner of SMS1. It was generally 1.2 m wide, 0.3 m deep and corresponded with a feature evident as a cropmark and geophysical anomaly. It was intercepted and investigated 43 m to the north of SMS1 in trench 1 (400103: 1.8 x 0.55 m)
- 4.2.6 The ditches contained one-to-three peaty fills reflecting the periodically wet conditions in this part of the development area. None of the ditches in SMS1 contained datable finds but to judge by their correlation with cropmark and geophysical anomalies, they were part of the wider Iron Age/Romano-British agricultural landscape.



4.2.7 The discrete features, 2049, 2054, 2064 and 2068, were located towards the south-eastern limit of the excavation. The features varied in diameter from 0.48 to 1.2 m and in depth from 0.07 m to 0.43 m. Whether they were of archaeological or natural origin remains unresolved.

### 4.3 SMS2

4.3.1 SMS2 sat on a poorly-defined, low east–west aligned ridge (Fig.55). The excavation area was located at 7.4 m OD, and overlooked St Catherine’s Well Stream, which lay 280 m to the north. The deposit sequence in SMS2 consisted of superficial grey-yellow sandy clay with gravel overlain either directly by a dark brown topsoil or by a patchily surviving subsoil deposit.

4.3.2 SMS2 contained a partial ring gully (CG14) with 10 internal pits/postholes, a continuous ring gully (CG15) with five internal pits/postholes and, external to the ring gullies, two short sections of linear gully (gullies CG16 and CG17), a pit and a posthole (Fig. 4). The ring gullies and associated internal features likely represent the remains of two roundhouses, with pottery from the site dating to the Late Iron Age and early Romano-British period.

4.3.3 Ring gully CG14 had an internal diameter of 7 m, enclosed an area of 37.88 m<sup>2</sup> and had a 3 m wide entrance to the north-west (Pl. 1). The ditch varied between 0.6 m and 0.82 m in width, between 0.1 m and 0.3 m in depth and contained one or two clayey fills in each of the excavated sections (Fig. 5).

4.3.4 The finds assemblage from ring gully CG14 consisted of handmade pottery of probable 1st to early 2nd-century AD date, fired clay, animal bone and an iron object.

4.3.5 The features internal to ring gully CG14 varied between 0.45 m and 0.25 m in diameter, 0.05 m and 0.24 m in depth and each contained a single sandy clay fill. Only posthole 3010 contained finds and these consisted of pottery and animal bone. The pottery dated to the Iron Age suggesting a prehistoric origin for the structure.

4.3.6 Gully 3064 and possible fire pit 3062 were located close to the centre of the roundhouse and shared an indeterminate relationship, suggesting gully 3064 may have been created by raking out the fire pit. Fire pit 3062 was oval in plan measuring 0.99 m by 1.2 m by 0.33 m deep. Burnt stone and animal bone were recovered from the pit. A charred wheat grain (*Triticum spelta*) from the feature returned a Late Iron Age–Romano-British radiocarbon date (UBA-41569, 1979±32, 50 cal. BC–cal. AD 130).

4.3.7 Ring gully CG15 was sub-circular in plan, attaining a maximum diameter of 9.9 m, a minimum of 8.44 m and enclosed an area of 67.2 m<sup>2</sup> (Pl. 2). The ditch varied between 1.0 m and 1.58 m in width, between 0.25 m and 0.5 m in depth and contained one or two clayey fills in each of the excavated sections (Fig. 5). Initial investigation of the feature identified two termini (3029 and 3051) 3.5 m apart and forming a north-west facing entrance. However, as these features were excavated, they were found to have been cut through a layer of redeposited natural clay, indicating an earlier feature had been backfilled in order to create the new north-west facing entrance. This evidence, and that derived from the excavation of section 3055 between the termini, indicated that the north-west facing entrance either superseded an earlier unidentified entrance elsewhere around the circumference or that ring gully CG15 had originally formed a complete circuit and access to the interior was gained by a piece of wood laid across the ditch. A grain of spelt wheat found in slot 3018 dug across the eastern portion of the ring gully produced a Late Iron Age–early Romano-British radiocarbon date (UBA-41570, 1994 ± 30 BP, 50 cal. BC–cal. AD 120).

- 4.3.8 The finds assemblage from ring gully CG15 consisted of pottery, fired clay, animal bone and a quernstone fragment. The pottery assemblage was dominated by 1st to 2nd-century material consistent with that recovered from ditch CG14. There was, however, a small assemblage of Iron Age pottery. This was recovered from section 3055 between the termini and the termini themselves, and suggests that the earlier incarnation of the ring gully dated to the Iron Age.
- 4.3.9 Five postholes were identified internal to ring gully CG15. Three of the postholes (3038, 3040 and 3042) were close to the centre of the ring gully and varied between 0.25 m and 0.35 m in diameter and were uniformly 0.2 m deep. The remaining two features were located close to the ring gully termini. Posthole 3058 was sub-oval in plan (0.54 m by 0.28 m by 0.13 m deep) whilst 3060 was 0.48 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep. Each of the five postholes contained a single sterile clayey fill.
- 4.3.10 Gully CG16 (4.55 m by 0.6 m by 0.23 m deep) was located immediately to the north of ring gully CG14. A single clayey fill was recorded in the two excavated sections and 1st to early 2nd-century Romano-British pottery was recovered from the feature.
- 4.3.11 Gully CG17 (8 m by 0.55 m by 0.20 m deep) was located 1.85 m to the north of gully CG16. A single sterile, clayey fill was recorded in the three excavated sections. Gully CG17 had a short section of gully (3046) on its northern side. The southern terminus of gully 3046 (1.1 m by 0.4 m by 0.25 m deep) abutted the northern limit of gully CG17 suggesting the features were contemporary. Animal bone was recovered from the basal fill of gully 3046.
- 4.3.12 Pit 3048 (1.7 m by 0.88 m by 0.39 m deep) was located directly to the north of gully CG17. It contained two clayey fills the basal on which contained 1st to early 2nd-century Romano-British pottery.
- 4.3.13 The base of a burnt-out posthole (3093) was located just to the north of pit 3046. It was 0.3 m in diameter and 0.05 m deep. No finds were recovered.

#### **4.4 SMS3**

- 4.4.1 The natural deposit sequence for SMS3 through to SMS11 was as that described for SMS1 and 2. SMS3 was located at the corner of a rectilinear field apparent as a cropmark and a geophysical anomaly (Fig. 6).
- 4.4.2 The excavation of the intersection between ditch CG18 (2.1 m wide by 0.41m deep) and ditch CG19 (1.4 m wide by 0.2 m deep) indicated that the features were contemporaries. The clayey fills of both ditches were devoid of finds.
- 4.4.3 The potential continuation of ditch CG19 was intercepted and investigated in two trenches. Within trench 3, 80 m to the north of SMS3, it appeared to be recut (400304/400307), whereas within trench 4, 16 m to the south of SMS3, a single cut was recorded (400403; 1.5 x 0.4 m; not illustrated).

#### **4.5 SMS4**

- 4.5.1 SMS4 was located at the corner of a rectilinear field and was placed in order to test the relationship between ditch CG18 and ditch CG20 (Fig. 3). Hand excavation at the intersection indicated that ditch CG20 (2.0 m wide by 0.28 m deep) was cut by ditch CG18. The clayey fills of both ditches were devoid of finds.

- 4.5.2 Ditch CG18 was also exposed in trench 7 (400706/400711/400716; Pl. 3), which lay between SMS3 and 4. Two fragments of animal bone were recovered, the only finds from the entirety of ditch CG18.
- 4.5.3 SMS4 also identified a large north–south aligned field boundary apparent on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 4.6 SMS5**
- 4.6.1 SMS5 (not illustrated, but see Fig. 2) was located in order to examine whether the ditch (5504) in trench 55 continued southward to intersect with ditch CG21 (seen in trench 57 and SMS6). In the event, only ditch CG21 was identified in SMS5.
- 4.7 SMS6**
- 4.7.1 SMS6 targeted the intersection of ditches CG21 and CG22 (both generally 1.1 m wide by 0.3 m deep), which had been exposed in trenches 56 (5603) and 57 (5703; 5706). (Fig. 7). A 65 m long section of ditch CG22 was apparent as a cropmark and a geophysical anomaly. Excavation of SMS6 identified both ditches and investigation of the intersection indicated that the ditches were contemporaries. The clayey fills of both ditches were devoid of finds.
- 4.8 SMS7**
- 4.8.1 SMS7 was located in order to investigate the corner of a rectilinear field evident as a cropmark and geophysical anomaly (Fig. 8). Excavation of SMS7 revealed two ditches; ditch CG23 and ditch CG24.
- 4.8.2 Ditch CG23 formed the right angle at the corner of the field and it was up to 1.4 m wide, 0.7 m deep (Pl. 4). Ditch CG24 (generally 1.2 m in width and 0.3 m in depth) terminated short of the corner of the field bounded by ditch CG23. The clayey fills of both ditches were devoid of finds.
- 4.8.3 Both ditches were also exposed trench 62 (6203 and 6209), which lay close to the northern side of SMS 7.
- 4.9 SMS8–SMS11**
- 4.9.1 SMS8–11, along with trenches 23 and 28, were located in order to examine the parallel ditches of a 210 m-long trackway intermittently apparent as cropmarks and geophysical anomalies (Fig. 9–10).
- 4.9.2 The excavations revealed that ditch CG26 was 1.6 m wide by 0.6 m deep (max.) and contained two clayey, sterile fills, whereas its neighbour to the south, ditch CG27, was a much more substantial feature measuring up to 2.5 m wide by 0.85 m deep. It contained two clayey, sterile fills. Some evidence of recutting was noted along ditch CG27. Within SMS8, the upper fill of ditch CG27 was cut by gully 2127, which entered the excavation area from the south before turning west and following the westward course of ditch CG27. Gully 2127 contained a single clayey, sterile fill and was 1 m wide and 0.32 m deep.
- 4.9.3 Investigations in SMS9 revealed some phasing within elements of the field system. Ditch CG28 (1.72 m wide by 0.6 m deep) projected for 7 m from the northern trench wall, where it was cut by the northern trackway ditch (ditch CG26).
- 4.9.4 Trench 23 was located 25 m west of SMS8 and over the cropmark continuation of the trackway, but no features were noted.

### SMS11

- 4.9.5 SMS11 was located where the geophysics and cropmark data suggested the trackway examined in SMS8–10 ended (Fig. 10). The excavation revealed that the trackway opened up to form the south-west corner of a field. The northern trackway ditch, CG26, entered SMS11 from the west-south-west then turned through 90° towards the north-north-west to form the western boundary of the field. The southern trackway ditch, ditch CG27, terminated at the north-west corner of a second field to the south-east of the first.
- 4.9.6 The corner of the southern field was defined by ditch CG25. Ditch CG25 was visible as a cropmark and geophysical anomaly. Excavation of ditch CG25 identified a feature generally 1.8 m wide and 0.75 m deep. Investigations at the north-west corner of the field identified the terminus of ditch CG27, which stopped 1.5 m short of ditch CG25. It is possible that the gap provided access to a further field or enclosure to the south-west. This access point, however, may have been short lived as a second terminus (2327) was identified that linked ditch CG27 to ditch CG25, thus closing the opening.
- 4.9.7 Gully CG29 (0.7 m wide by 0.2 m deep) was also identified in SMS11. It was aligned north-west to south-east and its south-east terminal fell 1 m short of ditch CG25. Its north-west terminal could not be defined as gully CG29 ran in to a highly disturbed area close to the corner of ditch CG26. It is possible that gully CG29 was placed to restrict flow of livestock in to the field at the end of the trackway or perhaps it served as a short-term measure to keep livestock contained in the field.
- 4.9.8 Several other features (2316, 2331, 2334, 2336, 2340, 2342 2347 and 2349) were identified and investigated within SMS11 but these were found to be either natural features or derived from heavy rooting and/or burrowing. Except for animal bone recovered from the intersection of ditch CG29 and disturbance 2340, none of the features contained finds in their sandy clay fills.

## 4.10 SMS12

- 4.10.1 SMS12 (Fig. 11–12) was located on a slightly raised area of land where the geophysics data and evaluation trenching (trenches 21, 24 and 25) indicated there was an enclosure. The deposit sequence differed in SMS12 from the previous areas. Here, the natural geology consisted predominantly of red silty sand with pockets of gravel overlaid by a light brown subsoil up to 0.5 m deep which in turn was sealed by 0.3 m of top/plough soil. Natural clay deposits were encountered at the far western edge of SMS12 overlaid by 0.3 m of top/plough soil. The mechanical stripping of SMS12 revealed three ditches, an enclosure, one short gully, three discrete features and a large area of modern agricultural truncation.
- 4.10.2 Ditch CG30 entered SMS12 at its south-east corner and ran on a south-south-east to north-north-west alignment for almost 70 m before exiting the excavation (Fig. 12). It varied between 2.3 m and 1 m in width, 0.63 m and 0.24 m in depth and contained between one and six silty sandy fills reflecting variable plough truncation across the Site. The same truncation may well be the reason for the apparent entrance to the enclosure in its northern corner. Here, the two opposing termini progressively shallowed out to nothing, suggesting the termini may have only existed in the particularly deep subsoil in the portion of the site and that they originally formed a narrower gap. It is possible ditch CG30 is the same feature as ditch CG28 excavated in SMS9 to the south-south-east and apparent as a cropmark.
- 4.10.3 Enclosure ditch CG31 was appended to the west side of ditch CG30 (Fig. 11). Ditch CG31 was almost 140 m long forming a 65 m by 18 m rectangular enclosure encompassing an area of almost 1200 m<sup>2</sup>. The ditch varied between 2 m and 0.55 m in width, 0.75 m and 0.3

m in depth and contained between one and five silty sand fills, again reflecting variable agricultural truncation.

- 4.10.4 Ditch CG33 was appended to the west-south-west side of enclosure CG31. It was 7.5 m in length and formed a small 13 m<sup>2</sup> enclosure open to the south. It was generally 0.8 m wide, 0.3 m deep and contained a single clayey fill in each of the excavated sections.
- 4.10.5 The final ditch, ditch CG32, entered SMS12 from the east-north-east and extended 19 m before turning through 90° to the north-north-west and extending for a further 9 m (Fig. 12). It varied between 1.4 m and 0.72 m in width, 0.64 m and 0.25 m in depth and contained either one or two sandy fills in each of the excavated sections. Ditch CG32 was observed to cut ditch CG30. The north-eastward continuation of ditch CG32 was investigated in the St Catherine's Well Stream watching brief area (see below).
- 4.10.6 The remaining features in SMS12, gully 2382 and discrete features 2364, 2366 and 2396, were investigated but found to be most likely natural in origin. None of the ditches and discrete features in SMS12 produced any finds.

#### 4.11 SMS13

- 4.11.1 SMS13 (Fig. 13) was situated 200 m east along the same low ridge that the SMS2 roundhouses had been built on, although at 6.5 m OD lay a little lower (Fig. 55). The underlying superficial natural deposits consisted of sandy clay to the south and clayey sand to the north, separated by a thin band of weathered limestone. These deposits were overlaid by a dark brown, 0.3 m deep topsoil with a 0.2 m deep sandy subsoil in the northern part of the SMS.
- 4.11.2 The archaeological potential of the area was first signalled by the geophysical survey, which identified a linear geophysical anomaly. This was found to be a ditch (1526) when investigated by trench 15 (Fig. 13). Excavation of ditch 1526 produced over 2 kg of Romano-British pottery.

##### *Main enclosure ditch CG34, CG44 and CG40/41*

- 4.11.3 Subsequent mechanical stripping of SMS13 revealed the corner of an enclosure that measured 29 m by at least 23 m internally, and had an entrance in its north-eastern corner. This entrance would have originally been around 6 m wide, but was reduced to 3.5 m when the northern boundary ditch was recut to the south.
- 4.11.4 The enclosure was defined on its eastern and southern sides by a curvilinear ditch (CG34; Pl. 5), on its northern side by an east-west ditch (CG40, later recut to the south by a parallel ditch: 41), with its presumed western side obscured by the course of the extant railway line linking Doncaster and Worksop (Fig. 2). Following machining it could be seen that ditch 1526 from evaluation trench 15 formed a part of ditch CG34.

##### CG34 and CG44

- 4.11.5 The curvilinear ditch (CG34) was generally 1.6 m wide, 0.8 m deep and had a flared 'U' shaped profile. It appeared to have filled up gradually, with little evidence of recutting, although a small pit (2240: 1.6 x 1.2 x 0.2 m deep) with a burnt clay fill, possibly a hearth lining, had been dug into its upper fill. Ditch CG34 contained a relatively large group of pottery (over 15 kg). This spanned the 1st to 4th century AD, but material of 3rd or 4th-century date dominated, with this mostly deriving from the ditch's upper fills. Other finds from ditch CG34 include a 'Celtic fan-tailed' type brooch of later 1st-century AD date (from slot 5165) and two iron objects: an axe head and a cylindrical 'collar'.



- 4.11.6 At the southern limit of SMS13, the east to west aligned portion of enclosure ditch CG34 turned through 90° and exited the limit of excavation to the south. Ditch CG44 was appended to the west of the resulting corner. Ditch CG44 was generally 0.75 m in width, 0.28 m deep and contained a sterile sandy clay fill. No relationship between ditches CG34 and CG44 was apparent, suggesting they were contemporaries.
- 4.11.7 At its northern limit, ditch CG34 terminated 3.75m short of the east–west ditch CG40 and recut CG41, creating an access point to the enclosure. The northern terminus of ditch CG34 was sealed beneath an amorphous spread of clayey sand material (2155) up to 0.24 m in depth. Deposit 2155 is thought to represent an area of trample and erosion caused by footfall at the access point to the enclosure. A small assemblage of Romano-British pottery including grey ware was retrieved from deposit 2155.
- 4.11.8 Manual removal of deposit 2155 to identify the terminus of ditch CG34 also revealed the bottom of two flat-bottomed pits or postholes (2160 and 2162). Both features were approximately 0.5 m in diameter and only 0.03 m deep. Their function is not clear due to the level of truncation but they may represent the base of postholes that once held timbers that augmented the ditch terminus.

#### CG40/41

- 4.11.9 The original northern boundary ditch, CG40, was generally 1.6 m wide, 0.7 m deep and had a similar profile to the boundary that defined the remainder of the enclosure (Pl. 7–8). Its recut to the south, ditch CG41, was a little broader if shallower – up to 2.25 m in width, 0.55 m deep. In contrast to the large amounts of ceramics recovered from curvilinear ditch CG34, the two ditches that defined the northern boundary of the enclosure produced a small pottery assemblage – less than 2 kg. This generally dated to the mid-2nd century or later, with a small group probably deposited in the recut in the second half of the 3rd century AD. Pit 2244, which cut ditch CG40, supplied a Late Iron Age to mid-Romano-British radiocarbon date, from a charred wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.) found within its fills (UBA-41571, 1922±30 BP, cal. AD 20–210). A knob head type pin of general Romano-British date was recovered from slot 5157 dug into ditch CG41 (see Marsden below).
- 4.11.10 An area of some stratigraphic complexity was uncovered at the eastern end of the northern boundary, where a gully and two postholes were exposed (2275, 2504 and 2506 respectively; Pl. 6). Ditch CG41 cut one of these features and the spread deposit that sealed the remaining pair, indicating all were earlier than the ditch; they may have accompanied its predecessor to the north.
- 4.11.11 Gully CG39 ran approximately parallel to the line of ditches CG40/41. Gully CG39 was 10.8 m long, generally 0.6 m wide by 0.18 m deep and contained a single, sandy fill in each of the excavated sections. Pottery recovered from gully CG39 consisted of a small assemblage of mid-2nd-century date.

#### Sub-enclosure CG35

- 4.11.12 Ditch CG35 demarcated a small sub-square area of 7 x 7 m on the southern edge of the main enclosure. It contained over 3 kg of pottery, with over half of this deriving from slots 2224 and 2226 dug into the eastern side of the sub-enclosure. The assemblage overall was of mid-2nd to late 3rd or earlier 4th-century AD date. The pottery found in the internal features within the sub-enclosure was also of up to late 3rd to 4th-century date. The chronology of these assemblages matches that of the pottery from curvilinear ditch CG34, and supports what the arrangement in plan suggests: that the two elements were contemporary.

- 4.11.13 Appended to the northern side of sub-enclosure CG35 was north–south ditch CG45 (7.6 x 0.6 x 0.28 m). Investigation of their junction suggested the features were contemporary. A single sandy clay fill was encountered in each of the excavated sections of CG45, and contained mid-to-late 2nd century or later Romano-British pottery. Two similar features CG46 (7.5 x 0.6 x 0.3 m) and CG47 (5.2 x 0.75 x 0.25) lay to the north, and like CG45 may have had a role in dividing the internal area of the enclosure. These also produced Romano-British pottery.
- 4.11.14 The southern side of sub-enclosure CG35 was cut by posthole 2147 (0.48 x 0.25 m), which contained a sherd of late 2nd-century or later Romano-British pottery in its single sandy clay fill.

#### Sub-enclosure CG35: internal features

- 4.11.15 Six features were identified within the sub-enclosure defined by CG35: a kiln (5162), two postholes (5151 and 5167), a pit (2149) and two short sections of gully (2217 and 2219). Kiln 5162 (2.2 x 1.1 x 0.2 m deep) was keyhole-shaped in plan, contained a basal fill of charcoal overlaid by a mixed deposit of baked clay and charcoal, with a sandy clay upper fill. No finds were recovered from the feature, although similar examples were recorded in SMS28 (see below), many of which provided pottery of second to third/fourth-century AD date.
- 4.11.16 Posthole 5151 lay immediately north-east of kiln 5162; it was sub-oval in plan, 0.25 m in length, 0.16 m in width, 0.04 m in depth and contained a single sterile fill of sandy silt.
- 4.11.17 Posthole 5167 was located at the north-western corner of the sub-enclosure. It was 0.38 m in diameter, 0.23 m deep and contained a single artefactually sterile greyish brown sandy clay fill.
- 4.11.18 Pit 2149 was sub-circular in plan attaining a maximum diameter of 0.88 m. It was 0.4 m deep and contained a single sandy clay fill, which contained a piece of Romano-British ceramic building material.
- 4.11.19 Gullies 2217 and 2219 ran side-by-side on an east-west alignment. Gully 2217 was 4.75 m long, 0.8 m wide, 0.15 m deep and contained a single sandy clay fill, which produced late 2nd to 3rd century Romano-British pottery. Gully 2219 was 4.5 m long, 0.7 m wide, 0.13 m deep and a sherd of Romano-British grey ware was recovered from its single sandy clay fill. Gully 2219 was observed to cut 2217.

#### *Other features*

- 4.11.20 A short section of gully (2503) and a possible area of trample or perhaps puddling (2501) were identified close to the centre of the exposed enclosure. Gully 2503 was 3.7 m long, 1 m wide and, 0.2 m deep and its single sandy clay fill contained a fragment of gritstone with one flat surface, probably part of a quernstone, although it is not particularly diagnostic. Gully 2503 was cut through an amorphous spread material (2501) that occupied a shallow natural hollow. The deposit covered approximately 10 m<sup>2</sup> and contained a few sherds of well-rolled Romano-British pottery. Gully 2503 and deposit 2501 are considered to be the result of trample during wet conditions.
- 4.11.21 Ditch CG36 ran from the internal south-east corner of enclosure CG34 for 8.5 m to the north-west, where it merged with sub-enclosure CG34. It was generally 0.85 m wide, 0.45 m deep and contained one or two sandy clay fills in each of the excavated sections. Ditch CG36 could be seen cutting the lower fill of enclosure ditch CG34, although the upper fills of the ditches were indistinguishable from each other suggesting their final silting was



contemporaneous. Similarly, at the other end of the ditch CG36, its relationship with sub-enclosure ditch CG35 was not clear but there was tentative evidence to suggest ditch CG36 was the later feature. The finds assemblage from ditch CG36 consisted of a mixed assemblage of Romano-British pottery (the latest element of which dated to the 3rd century or later), ceramic building material, animal bone and flint.

- 4.11.22 A pit or possible hearth base (2267) was located to the north-east of the terminus of ditch CG36. It was sub-circular in plan and reached a maximum diameter of 0.9 m. It was 0.1 m deep and contained a single sandy clay fill with common stones and occasional charcoal flecks (section 2092). A small assemblage of mid-to-late 2nd-century or later Romano-British pottery was recovered including a grey ware vessel that appeared to have been smashed in place.
- 4.11.23 Gully CG37 linked ditch CG36 and the main enclosure ditch. It was 7.9 m long, generally 0.6 m wide by 0.25 m deep, and contained a single sandy clay fill in each of the excavated sections. It was cut into the upper fill of ditch CG34 to the east and was cut by ditch CG36 to the west. It was also cut by gully 2206 close to its eastern intersection with ditch CG34. The finds assemblage from gully CG37 consisted of animal bone and Romano-British pottery.
- 4.11.24 Spur-gully CG38 (2.1 x 0.45 x 0.03) ran south from gully CG37 and contained a charcoal-rich deposit with 3rd-century or later Romano-British pottery and ceramic building material.
- 4.11.25 The base of a small pit or posthole (2189: 0.3 m diam. x 0.03 m) was the only feature identified within the area defined by gullies CG37 and CG38 and the main enclosure ditch (CG34). Its sandy clay fill produced three sherds of Romano-British pottery.
- 4.11.26 Gully CG37 was cut to the north by gully CG42 at their shared intersection with enclosure ditch CG34. Gully CG42 was also cut in to the upper fill of enclosure CG34. Gully CG42 ran for 4 m on a south-east to north-west alignment and was generally 0.9 m wide and 0.18 m deep. It contained either one or two sandy clay fills in each of the excavated sections and produced animal bone and Romano-British pottery of mid-2nd-century or later date.
- 4.11.27 Gully CG42 was cut at a right angle by gully CG43, which was 2 m long, 0.5 m wide, 0.13 m deep and contained a single sandy clay fill in each of the excavated sections. The finds assemblage from gully CG43 consisted of two sherds of 2nd-century or later Romano-British pottery.
- 4.11.28 The bases of three shallow pits or postholes (2232, 2234 and 2236) were spatially associated with gullies 42 and 43. Feature 2232 was 0.3 m in diameter, 0.08 m deep and contained a single sandy clay fill, which produced a sherd of Romano-British pottery. Feature 2234 was 0.27 m in diameter, 0.16 m deep and contained a single sandy clay fill, which produced a sherd of Romano-British pottery. Feature 2236 was 0.46 m in diameter, 0.18 m deep and contained a single, sterile sandy clay fill.
- 4.11.29 The internal features within the main enclosure provide no clear indication of what the space was used for, although this may have involved crop processing, as suggested by the charred cereal remains recovered from various places within it (see below), and the probable quernstone from gully 2503.

## **4.12 SMS14–SMS17**

- 4.12.1 The deposit sequence in SMS14 through to SMS17 consisted of superficial light–mid-grey, slightly sandy clay with gravel overlain directly by a dark brown topsoil.

4.12.2 These SMS areas investigated a 'crossroads' of boundaries broadly defining the corner of four fields. The north-east to south-west element of the 'crossroads' consisted of ditches CG48/50 and 51; the perpendicular boundary was marked by CG50, CG51 and CG54. These features were initially exposed in trenches 48, 49, 50 and 69.

#### *SMS16–17*

4.12.3 Within SMS16 and 17, and trench 50, it was apparent that the perpendicular (ie, north-west to south-east) boundary comprised two parallel ditches, representing either a double-ditched hedgerow or trackway (Fig. 16). The northern ditch was numbered CG50 (1.96 x 0.37 m max.). The southern ditch, CG54, was a little larger (2.15 x 0.48 m max). Sterile sand clay fills were encountered in each of the four excavated sections. The ditches were set 1.5 m apart.

#### *SMS14*

4.12.4 SMS14 was focused on the 'crossroads' itself. Four ditches (CG48–51), a gully (CG53) and a hedgerow (CG52) were revealed in SMS14 (Fig. 15). The features were generally between 0.8 and 1.5 m in width and attained a maximum depth of 0.4 m.

4.12.5 Ditch CG48 entered the excavation from the north-north-east and had previously been investigated in trench 48 (4803) and trench 47 (4704). Ditch CG49 was appended to the east side of ditch CG48, to form a corner between fields. After continuing for 33 m, ditch CG48 turned to the south-east to become the northern boundary of the possible trackway described above. The southern ditch of the possible trackway was formed by ditch CG50, which entered the excavation from the south-west before turning to the south-east.

4.12.6 In the southern part of SMS14, the south-west to north-east aligned portion of ditch CG50 ran parallel to ditch CG51 forming a second double-ditched boundary. At the point that ditch CG50 turned to the south-east, ditch CG51 turned to the north-west forming the western arm of the 'crossroads'.

4.12.7 Gully CG53 linked ditch CG48 to CG51 thereby closing an access point to the field to the north-west. Gully CG53 was quite an ephemeral feature, attaining a maximum width of 0.4 and depth of 0.15 m. It may, therefore, represent a single event as the field was closed perhaps to keep stock in or alternatively away from planted crops.

4.12.8 Hedgerow CG52 was a later feature and it was observed to truncate gully CG53 and ditches CG50 and CG51.

#### *SMS15*

4.12.9 SMS15 (not illustrated, but see Fig. 2) was located in order to investigate southern extent of the 'crossroads' (which in SMS14 comprised the possible trackway delineated by ditches CG50 and 51) and to test the geophysical data, which indicated ditch CG50 terminated. Only ditch CG51 was uncovered in the excavation, in support of the geophysical evidence.

4.12.10 No evidence of the continuation of either boundary is apparent in trench 51, dug 27 m to the south of SMS 15, which again corresponds with the geophysical survey – no anomalies were recorded hereabouts.

### **4.13 SMS18**

4.13.1 The deposit sequence in SMS18 through to SMS27 consisted of superficial brownish red, firm sandy clay with gravel overlain either directly by a mid-reddish-brown topsoil or by a patchily surviving silty subsoil deposit.

4.13.2 The excavation was located in order to investigate a linear feature (CG55) evident as a geophysical anomaly (Fig. 17). Based on the geophysical evidence, the feature was potentially part of a rectilinear enclosure and so the excavation also investigated its interior, but in the event only the ditch (CG55) was identified. Ditch CG55 was also investigated in SMS19 50 m to the east. The ditch was generally 1.5 m in width, 0.5 m in depth and contained a single fill in each of the excavated sections.

#### 4.14 SMS19

4.14.1 SMS19 was located at the intersection of ditches CG55 and CG56, both of which were apparent as geophysical anomalies (Fig. 17). Excavation of the intersection indicated the ditch CG55 continued to be maintained after CG56 had become infilled. Pottery recovered from ditch CG55 consisted of a shell and grog-gritted sherd dating to the 1st to early 2nd centuries AD. From its intersection with ditch CG55, ditch CG56 took a 225 m curvilinear route to the south-south-west passing through SMS areas 20, 21 and 22. Over its length, ditch CG56 had suffered plough truncation and varied between 1.55 m and 0.48 m in width and 0.52 m and 1.8 m in depth. One or two sterile sandy clay fills were identified in each of the excavated sections.

#### 4.15 SMS20–SMS23

4.15.1 SMS20–23 targeted geophysical anomalies seeming to define a subrectangular plot of land measuring approximately 120 x 110 m, and first exposed in trenches 80 and 81. The western side of the plot of land was defined by the southward continuation of ditch CG56, whose northern extent was exposed in SMS 19 (see above).

##### SMS20

4.15.2 SMS20 was located over the intersection of ditches CG56 and CG57, which entered the SMS area from the west. Both ditches were apparent as geophysical anomalies and had previously been examined in trench 80 (Fig. 18). A small pit (2711) cut in to the ditch intersection contained fragments of burnt bone. The bone proved to be human, of a subadult/adult aged more than 15 years at death, of indeterminate sex (see below). Two samples from the grave were radiocarbon dated: a fragment of femur (UBA-45056, 2061±16, 150 cal. BC–cal. AD 10) and a fragment of charcoal (*Fraxinus excelsior* sp) (UBA-45057, 1857±22, cal. AD 130–240). The dates are inconsistent, with the charcoal date thought likely to offer the most reliable date (see below).

4.15.3 Further excavation at the intersection revealed ditches CG56 and CG57 were contemporary features forming the corner of a field. Ditch CG57 was generally 1.2 m wide, 0.45 m deep and contained one or two sterile sandy clay fills in each of the excavated sections.

##### SMS21

4.15.4 SMS21 was located in order to examine the relationship between ditch CG56 and a boundary running east towards it, which had been identified in the geophysical survey (Fig. 19). The eastward boundary, ditch CG58 (7.5+ x 1 x 0.4 m), terminated 2.3 m short of ditch CG56, thereby respecting the feature, and possibly indicating ditch CG56 had a bank to the west. Ditch CG58 contained a single sterile fill in each of the excavated sections.

##### SMS22–23

4.15.5 SMS22 and 23 were placed to investigate the south-east and south-west corners of the 120 x 110 m plot of land respectively (Fig. 19). In SMS22, the corner comprised two separate features. Ditch CG56 ran for 20 m through SMS 22 and exited the limit of the excavation to the south-west. The perpendicular boundary (CG59: 1.5 x 0.5 m) marked the southern edge

of the plot of land; ditch CG59 terminated 1.2 m short of ditch CG56 and contained a single sterile fill in both of the excavated sections.

- 4.15.6 Within SMS23 ditch CG59 turned through 90° to form a seamless corner. The angle of the ditch was fully excavated but no evidence of phasing was apparent.
- 4.15.7 Trench 81 investigated the internal area of the 120 x 110 m plot of land, although no features were revealed, suggesting it had a purely agricultural function.
- 4.15.8 The absence of features in trench 96, which was located at the north-east corner of the enclosure, matched the absence of anomalies in the geophysical data hereabouts and suggests in this area the boundary ditch had petered out.

#### **4.16 SMS24–SMS27**

- 4.16.1 SMS24 through to SMS27 were placed to examine the parallel ditches of a trackway apparent as cropmarks and geophysical anomalies and previously revealed in trench 88 (Fig. 20–21). The northern ditch, ditch CG60, was generally 1.5 m wide, 0.5 m deep and contained one or two sandy clay fills in each of the excavated sections. The southern ditch, ditch CG61, was of similar dimensions and contained similar material. No finds were recovered from the SMS sections but animal bone was retrieved from the sections excavated in trench 88.

#### **4.17 SMS28**

##### *Summary*

- 1.1.1 SMS28 was the largest of the excavation areas, covering 6050 m<sup>2</sup>, and was focused on an enclosure with a flanking trackway evident as a geophysical anomaly and previously investigated by trench 92. Archaeological remains in SMS28 comprised a sub-rectangular Romano-British enclosure that contained a stone-lined crop-dryer, over 20 smaller kiln-like features and a variety of other gullies, pits, postholes etc (Fig. 22–24). SMS28 lay at 11 m OD on the edge of a lobe of higher ground overlooking the flat, low (5 m OD) expanse of Wadworth Carr, which extended to the north, east and south (Fig. 55).

##### *General stratigraphy*

- 4.17.1 The deposit sequence in SMS28 consisted of superficial grey-yellow sandy clay with gravel to the north and brownish red clayey sand to the south. Overlying these deposits were either a mid-reddish- brown topsoil or a patchily surviving subsoil deposit.

##### *The enclosure ditch*

- 4.17.2 The enclosure had maximum internal dimensions of 75 by 60 m. It was defined by ditch CG62, which was at its most substantial (up to 3.4 m wide by 1.4 m deep) along its south-eastern flank. With the entrance also located on that side, the ditch may have been so-designed in order to make an impression on those approaching the enclosure from the south, although this was also the lowest-lying part of the excavation area, and so the ditch may have been dug deeper on this side to accommodate the greater volume of water that it would have held.
- 4.17.3 The enclosure ditch produced a finds assemblage including pottery, animal bone, metal tools (an iron chisel or punch and a small, lead alloy bun-shaped spindlewhorl) and coins. The pottery relating to the use-period of the enclosure (that from the internal features and the lower deposits in the enclosure ditch) is primarily of mid-2nd to 3rd-century date, but this material is dwarfed at a ratio of approximately 10:1 (in terms of weight) by a distinct 'dump' of late 3rd to 4th-century ceramics along a 20 m portion of the north-western flank

of the enclosure, with the material deriving from the ditch's upper fills. Given its later date and tightly focussed distribution, the dump could represent a closure deposit to mark the end of use of the enclosure. This portion of the ditch also contained the spindlewhorl, along with a copper alloy *sestertius* of Julia Domna (mother of future Emperors Geta and Caracalla, and wife of Emperor Septimius Severus), dating to AD 196–211, and these objects may have formed possible additional components of the closure deposit. Two 4th-century AD coins were recovered from above the north-eastern arm of the enclosure ditch. Other coins from SMS28 (all six Romano-British coins from the project derive from SMS28) are of 3rd to 4th-century AD date.

- 4.17.4 Deposits of heat-affected clay and environmental remains within some parts of the enclosure ditch appear to relate to the disposal of material generated by the use of the crop-dryer and other kilns that the enclosure contained. These deposits were most commonly found along the south-eastern side of the enclosure. The south-west terminal of enclosure ditch CG62, defining one side of the entrance, contained a visible dump of such charred material (Fig. 46; Pl. 9; see below), the bulk soil sample from which has a composition closely matching that seen in the fills of crop-dryer CG65, with a high percentage of germinated spelt wheat grains (see below). This material is likely to reflect a dump of germinated grain accidentally charred in the crop-dryer. In comparison, charred plant remains recovered elsewhere around the enclosure ditch (slot 5292) are dominated by the remains of spelt wheat chaff and arable weeds, alongside smaller quantities of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) and rye (*Secale cereale*) chaff. This material probably reflects the discard of crop-processing debris which had been used as a fuel source, perhaps within the crop-dryer or possible kilns. Numerous fragments of quernstone were recovered from SMS28, including examples of imported lava querns as well as more local gritstone rotary querns (see below), and provide further evidence of the processing of grain in this enclosure.

#### *The crop-dryer*

- 4.17.5 The crop-dryer (CG65) was 'T'-shaped in plan, with its long axis aligned north-east to south-west (Fig. 23–24; Pl. 11–12). No trace of the drying-floor or superstructure survived *in situ*, although the almost 5 kg of fired clay fragments, some with perforations or convex surfaces, from the fills of the crop-dryer probably represent structural remnants. The stokehole, which showed signs of recutting, lay at the north-eastern end. The flue and sides of the chamber at the south-west end were lined with roughly dressed limestone rubble laid in random courses and held in place by a clay bonding. The feature had maximum dimensions of 6 m by 4 m and extended up to 0.5 m below the stripped ground surface. The stokehole contained fire-blushed sand and charcoal (2748) overlain by burnt clay (2746), possibly representing remnants of the superstructure. This was overlain by a blueish grey clay with charcoal (2632/2634), with the same deposit extending along, and filling, the flue and base of the chamber. A deposit of dark greyish brown loam (2618) completed the backfilling of the feature.

- 4.17.6 A little over 600 g of pottery was recovered from the crop-dryer, with all deriving from its upper fills. The material dates to the mid-2nd century AD or later. Although the use-period of the crop-dryer is not, therefore, well-dated, this feature may be a relatively early example, as crop-dryers became most common in the 3rd century AD (Lodwick 2017, fig. 2.46).

#### *The kiln or oven bases*

- 4.17.7 Eighteen other cut features with evidence of burning (charcoal-rich fills and/or heat-affected sides), albeit smaller and less elaborate, were recorded within the enclosure, with a further three found just outside the ditch (Fig. 22–23). The majority were found in three conspicuous



clusters close to the terminal of ditch CG63 and towards the western and northern corners of the enclosure. A further five lay near the enclosure's southern edge.

- 4.17.8 None of the features had any clear *in situ* evidence of a superstructure and so it is not certain if they represent ovens/kilns or open hearths. A small quantity of fired clay fragments (less than 1 kg) was found in the features, although none were shaped in such a way as to suggest a structural origin. However, given that three-quarters of the features were lozenge-shaped in plan, rather than the circular form that might be expected of a simple, open, fire-pit, some type of basic oven or kiln is considered likely, and the features resemble the 'long hearth' type of crop-dryer noted elsewhere (Lodwick 2017, 56 and fig. 2.42), although their original form and precise function are unknown. For ease of reference the features are referred to as 'kilns' below; certainly, none contained the parallel pedestals of baked clay noted within the kilns ascribed a potting function discovered 700 m to the east at Rossington Grange Farm (Roberts and Weston 2016).
- 4.17.9 The lozenge-shaped features measured, on average, 2.3 x 0.5 x 0.3 m deep, and a few had a stoke hole at one end. They were aligned either north-east to south-west or perpendicular to this. Their more irregular counterparts were sub-circular or keyhole-shaped in plan, and a little smaller: 1.2 x 0.8 x 0.2 m deep on average. Kilns 2565, 2591 and 5287 stood out from the rest as they were the only ones to contain structural stonework: each had flat fragments of stone (and roof tile in the case of 2591) set into their base, and the northern edge of the flue of 5287 also had stones set along it, representing either the remains of a lining or support for a superstructure.
- 4.17.10 Around 2.3 kg of pottery was recovered from the kilns, with only a minority of the features aceramic. The wares were of second to third/fourth-century AD date. A radiocarbon date of cal. AD 80–210 (UBA-45058; 1902±22) was obtained from a fragment of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) charcoal in kiln 5218. Not all of the kilns could have been contemporary, with intercutting noted within each of the two clusters (Pl. 13). Charcoal and fired clay representing the use and structural remnants of kilns 2565 and 2591 (Pl. 14) were seen in the adjacent enclosure ditch (slots 2554 and 2573). The presence of this kiln-generated material in the ditch profile would indicate the ditch (that here contained pottery of second and third-century date) was largely silted up when these kilns saw their final use.
- 4.17.11 The environmental remains from these feature do little to clarify their function. The rarity of cereal remains (and other crop-processing debris) suggests that these kilns were not crop-dryers, and their precise role remains uncertain (see below).
- 4.17.12 The relatively large number of these features and the fact that some intercut suggest they were not designed to be used for extended periods. Extemporaneous usage seems likely, in comparison to crop-dryer CG65, which appears to reflect a greater investment of material and effort. A similar feature from Rossington Grange Farm (there numbered 725) was tentatively interpreted as a pottery kiln (Roberts and Weston 2016, 17) due to its proximity to a feature with better evidence for such a function. Intriguing comparators have also been recorded in Gwynedd where 18 similar features were described as ovens (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2013). These were of Roman (1st-century AD) date and thought to be associated with the construction of the adjacent fort of *Segontium*, implying a potential military origin for that group.

#### *The clay pits*

- 4.17.13 Three shallow possible clay extraction pits (5068, 5222 and 5235) were present within the enclosed area. The recovered pottery dates the use of the features to the third century AD. A copper alloy hair pin with a head depicting a hand holding a small sphere was found in

trample layer 5071, near pit 5068. The fills of the largest possible clay pit (5235: 9.7 x 8.3 x 0.6 m deep) appeared waterlain, and the feature may have gone on to serve, or been constructed as, a watering hole for livestock. An area of trample to the east of this feature (5072) was probably caused by traffic through the nearby enclosure entrance.

#### *The long linear ditches*

- 4.17.14 Ditches CG63 and CG64 formed a funnel within the enclosure. Ditch CG63 was curvilinear in plan and measured 40 m in length. It varied between 0.44 m and 1.16 m in width and between 0.15 m and 0.5 m in depth. It had a 'U'-shaped profile and contained one or two clayey sand fills in each of the excavated sections. The finds assemblage consists of pottery, animal bone and a quernstone fragment.
- 4.17.15 Ditch CG64 formed a right angle in plan and was 58 m in length. It varied between 0.7 m and 2 m in width and between 0.1 m and 0.96 m in depth. It had a 'U'-shaped profile and contained one or two clayey sand fills in each of the excavated sections. The finds assemblage consists of pottery, animal bone, slag and two iron objects.
- 4.17.16 The pottery from ditches CG63 and CG64 was predominantly of the same 2nd–3rd-century AD date as the rest of the features linked to the use of the enclosure.

#### *The short linear features*

- 4.17.17 Four short linear features (CG66, CG67, CG68 and CG70) were identified within the enclosure. Linear feature CG68 (7.35 m x 1.6 m x 0.44 m deep) was located close to clay extraction pit 5222 towards the western limit of the enclosure. It had a shallow, 'U'-shaped profile and contained a single, mid-reddish brown clayey sand fill in each section. The finds assemblage consists of late 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery, flint and two iron objects.
- 4.17.18 The second and third linear features (CG66 and CG67) were located within the northern area defined by long ditches CG63 and CG64 (Fig. 22). Linear CG66 (5.35 m x 0.65 m x 0.5 m deep) had a steep-sided 'U'-shaped profile and contained a single, dark reddish brown clayey sand fill in each of the excavated sections. The recovered finds assemblage consists of cremated animal bone, glass, iron, a quernstone fragment and pottery. The pottery dates to the 3rd century AD. Linear feature CG66 was observed to cut linear feature CG67.
- 4.17.19 Linear feature CG67 (4.5 m+ x 1.1 m x 0.33 m deep) had a shallow, flat-based profile and contained a single mid-reddish brown clayey sand fill. The finds assemblage consists of 2nd-century AD pottery, animal bone and a metal object. Linear feature CG67 was cut by linear feature CG66.
- 4.17.20 Linear features CG70 and 5214 constituted the remains of three sides of a possible small sub-enclosure just inside the entrance to the main enclosure. Feature CG70 was 'L'-shaped in plan and was 7 m in total length. It was generally 0.5 m wide, 0.25 m deep and contained one or two sandy clay fills in each of the excavated sections. Mid-to-late 2nd-century pottery was recovered from the feature.
- 4.17.21 Linear feature 5214 (1.8 m x 0.4 m x 0.05 m deep) had a shallow, 'U'-shaped profile and contained a single sandy clay fill with charcoal and red-fired clay. It was cut by kiln 5127 and it is likely its fill was derived from the operation of that feature.
- 4.17.22 These linear features were most likely indicative of short term industrial activity or structures within the enclosure.



*The discrete features*

- 4.17.23 Linear features CG66 and CG67 were associated with two small pits or postholes (5116 and 5253: Fig. 22). Feature 5116 (0.9 m x 0.7 m x 0.38 m deep) was located at the northern end of linear feature CG67. It was sub-circular in plan, had a steep-sided 'U'-shaped section and contained a single, sterile sandy silt fill.
- 4.17.24 Feature 5253 (0.7 m x 0.46 m x 0.25 m deep) was located 1.4 m to the south-west of the south-western terminus of linear feature CG66. It had a shallow 'U'-shaped section and contained a charcoal rich, silty clay fill that produced mid-to-late 2nd-century pottery.
- 4.17.25 Two of the remaining discrete features (5208/5227 and 5210) were located close to the south-east corner of enclosure CG62 (Fig. 23). Pit 5208/5227 (2 m x 0.66 m x 0.14 m deep) was an elongated oval in plan, had a shallow 'U'-shaped profile and contained a single, sterile sandy silt fill. Pit 5210 (0.72 m x 0.65 m x 0.215 m deep) was located immediately adjacent to pit 5208/ 5227. It was sub-oval in plan, had a flat base and contained two sterile fills, the upper of which was charcoal-rich and spread out beyond the edge of the cut and partially overlaid pit 5208/5227.
- 4.17.26 Feature 5308 (2.7 m x 1.38 m x 0.4 m deep) was located some 30 m to the west, where it was appended to the western side of ditch CG64. It contained a clayey sand fill that produced pottery of mid-3rd-century or later date. No relationship between 5308 and ditch CG64 was apparent in section suggesting the features were contemporaries.
- 4.17.27 Three of the discrete features (5096, 5098 and 5100) were located close to the group of kilns in the north-west corner of enclosure CG62. As a group, it is possible they represent the remains of a votive deposit as two of the features (5098 and 5100) contained the bases of pottery vessels whilst the other (5096) contained a deposit rich in charcoal and cremated bone.
- 4.17.28 Pit 5096 (0.35 m x 0.26 m x 0.14 m deep) was sub-oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base. The pit fill was charcoal-rich and contained bone, mostly burnt, from cattle, sheep/goat and pig.
- 4.17.29 Pit 5098 (0.2 m x 0.2 m x 0.06 m deep) contained the base of a late 1st to 2nd-century grog-gritted vessel, whilst pit 5100 (0.25 m x 0.23 m x 0.1 m deep) contained the base of a Roman grey ware vessel. Although truncated, these features appeared to contain carefully placed deposits rather representing the simple disposal of rubbish.
- 4.17.30 Pit 5192 (0.47 m x 0.45 m x 0.15 m deep) was located close to the north-east corner of enclosure CG62. It was sub-circular in plan, had a shallow 'U'-shaped profile and contained a sandy fill with charcoal and burnt bone unidentifiable to species. Samples taken from the fill contain charcoal and some charred cereal remains (*Triticum* sp.).
- 4.17.31 Pit 2607 (1 m+ x 0.85 m x 0.5 m deep) was located 35 m to the east, on the south-eastern side of ditch CG63 with which it shared an indeterminate relationship. It was sub-circular in plan, had a steep-sided 'U'-shaped profile and contained a single sterile clayey sand fill.
- 4.17.32 Pit 5077 (1.46 m x 1.2 m x 0.12 m deep) was located close to the 90° bend in ditch CG65. It was sub-circular in plan, had a shallow 'U'-shaped profile and contained a single silty sand fill. The environmental sample taken from the pit produced Romano-British grey ware pottery, animal bone and fired clay.

- 4.17.33 Pit 5112 (0.86 m x 0.5 m x 0.2 m deep) was located adjacent to section 5255 in ditch CG64. It was oval in plan, had a steep-sided, 'U'-shaped profile and contained a charcoal rich, sandy silt fill.
- 4.17.34 Pit 5114 (0.76 m x 0.7 m x 0.24 m deep) was located just to the south of the crop-dryer. It was sub-circular in plan, had a steep-sided, 'U'-shaped profile and contained a charcoal rich, silty sand fill.
- 4.17.35 Pit 5146 (2.05 m x 1.3 m+ x 0.2 m deep) was appended to the eastern side of ditch CG64. It was sub-circular in plan, had a shallow, 'U'-shaped profile and contained a sterile, silty sandy fill.

#### *The hollow-way*

- 4.17.36 The hollow-way (5072) was a poorly defined spread of mid-grey, silty clay material, likely derived through footfall around the entrance of enclosure CG62. It ran adjacent to pond/pit 5235 and both features likely reflect regularly wet conditions in the immediate area. The pottery recovered from the surface of the deposit and from the excavated section dates to the late 2nd to 3rd centuries.

### **4.18 St Catherine's Well Stream: strip, map and sample**

- 4.18.1 The St Catherine's Well Stream strip, map and sample excavation area lay at the northernmost edge of the site, whose boundary here was defined by the watercourse of the same name. The area occupied approximately 8 ha and extended across four modern fields separated by substantial drainage dykes.

#### *Palaeochannel CG1161*

- 4.18.2 Palaeochannel CG1161 crossed the area on a meandering, west to east course, and may represent a precursor to St Catherine's Well stream, which follows a much straighter course just to the north (Fig. 2 and 27). The palaeochannel was up to 8 m wide and 1.2 m deep, and contained a peaty fill (Pl. 15). The upper fill 1014 of slot 1013 contained a small worked flint flake. A monolith sample taken through the fills of palaeochannel CG1161 shows fluctuations in water levels overlain by a period of more intense decomposition of vegetational infill from the surrounding area (see below).
- 4.18.3 The base of the monolith sample was radiocarbon dated to the early Mesolithic (UBA-41794, UBA-41794, 8170–7600 cal. BC). The pollen sequence from the monolith (see below) indicates open birch woodland in the early Mesolithic with development of a denser canopy of hazel and, later, mixed broad-leaved woodland.
- 4.18.4 In the north-west of the area, in between the two arms of the palaeochannel, the natural geology consisted of grey boulder clay. Across much of the remainder of the area the natural substrate presented as a very sandy alluvium. Deposits of River Terrace Gravels were present in the eastern portion of the area, although these proved to be archaeologically blank.

#### *Enclosures CG1080 and CG1127*

- 4.18.5 A post-built enclosure (CG1080) consisting of 17 individual features defined a sub-rectangular oval area (Fig. 26A; Pl. 16–17 and 19). It was located close to the palaeochannel, on a bank of dense grey clay, which differed from the sandy natural substrate encountered across the rest of the area. The feature was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and measured 7.3 m by 4.2 m externally (6.8 m by 3.8 m internally).

Cleaning of the area immediately above the features produced two amber beads of probable Bronze Age date and a small struck flint flake.

- 4.18.6 No features were apparent within the enclosed area. An amorphous spread of charcoal, numbered 1137, had an approximate diameter of 1 m, and lay adjacent to post-built enclosure CG1080 on its north-western side. There was no stratigraphic relationship between the postholes and spread 1137.

**Table 4** Summary of post-built enclosure CG1080 constituent features

Feature no.	Length x Width/m	Depth m	Upper fill	Lower fill	Finds	Description
1040	0.28 x 0.20	0.06	1064	-	No	Stakehole
1041	0.22 x 0.15	0.05	1065	-	No	Stakehole
1042	0.55 x 0.35	0.10	1072	-	No	Posthole
1043	0.60 x 0.35	0.15	1062	1063	No	Posthole
1044	0.80 x 0.35	0.20	1070	1071	No	Posthole
1045	1.02 x 0.37	0.17	1058	1057	No	Posthole
1046	0.66 x 0.34	0.14	1150	1151	Burnt bone	Posthole
1047	1.08 x 0.24	0.11	1152	-	No	Posthole
1048	0.65 x 0.28	0.10	1155	1156	No	Posthole
1049	0.50 x 0.25	0.10	1075	1076	No	Posthole
1050	0.66 x 0.26	0.14	1074	1073	No	Posthole
1051	0.63 x 0.38	0.18	1068	1069	No	Posthole
1052	1.15 x 0.25	0.15	1067	1066	No	Posthole
1053	0.90 x 0.25	0.16	1060	1061	No	Posthole
1054	0.85 x 0.35	0.15	1056	1057	No	Posthole
1055	0.73 x 0.12	0.15	1058	1059	No	Posthole
1077	0.77 x 0.29	0.13	1079	1078	No	Posthole

- 4.18.7 A sub-rectangular enclosure/gully (CG1127) was located 1.4 m to the west of post-built enclosure CG1080. It was defined by a continuous gully; the southern edge displayed truncation. The feature was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and so followed a perpendicular alignment to that of the post-built enclosure. It measured 6.3 m long and 4.1 m wide externally (5.3 m by 3.3 m internally). The shallow gully was irregular in width and depth (see table below) and filled with a peaty deposit (Pl. 18).

**Table 5** Summary of sub-rectangular enclosure CG1127

Slot no.	Fill	Width m	Depth m
1138	1139	0.43	0.10
1140	1141	0.40	0.18
1142	1143	0.35	0.20
1144	1145	0.20	0.10
1146	1147	0.30	0.15
1148	1149	0.33	0.15
1153	1154	0.25	0.11

- 4.18.8 Following the initial sample excavation and recording of the constituent features of post-built enclosure CG1080 and sub-rectangular enclosure CG1127, both enclosures were 100% hand-excavated.

*Parallels for enclosures CG1080 and CG1127*

- 4.18.9 The features occupied a very slight prominence, lying at around 4 m OD, with the palaeochannel to the east lying at around 3.6 m OD. Due to their mutual spatial tolerance, enclosures CG1080 and CG1127 were seemingly set out as a pair. The best indication of their chronology comes from radiocarbon dating, with one Late Iron Age or Romano-British date from charred plant remains from posthole enclosure CG1080 (UBA-41573; 1945±34 BP; 40 cal. BC–cal. AD 210) and another from waterlogged plant remains from sub-rectangular gully CG1127 (UBA-41575; 1909±36 BP; cal AD 20–220). The measurements are statistically consistent and can be modelled as *cal AD 20–210*.
- 4.18.10 The features lack close local parallels, but resemble the so-called mortuary rings recorded at Sutton Common, 14 km to the north-north-west (Van de Noort 2007, 151–156). Twelve such features were identified at Sutton Common, where they were built on a range of alignments and shapes, and generally measured around 5 m across.
- 4.18.11 Other parallels for enclosures CG1080 and CG1127 are at East Carr, Mattersey, 14 km to the south-east, where around 70 small ditched enclosures were investigated (Knight and Howard 2004, 128; fig. 6.8). These varied between 2–4 m wide by 2–14 m long, with some containing Romano-British potsherds, and were interpreted as drains serving stacks of ‘hay, reeds, peat, wood or withies’ (Knight and Howard 2004, 128). Chadwick suggests that some of the larger examples may have been drainage gullies dug around tents or shieling-like temporary buildings of peat, earth or turf (2010, 157).
- 4.18.12 There was nothing in the environmental samples recovered from enclosures CG1080 and CG1127 to suggest settlement activity hereabouts in the past, or otherwise reveal their function, which remains unknown.

*Ring gullies CG1159, CG1160 and CG1162*

- 4.18.13 ‘C’-shaped ring gully CG1159 (Fig. 26B) was located 60 m to the south of the pair of enclosures. It had a maximum external diameter of 4.4 m and was open to the south-west. The gully was 0.4 m wide, between 0.12 m and 0.18 m deep, and was filled with sandy material (1027, 1029, 1035). No finds were recovered. No other remains were recorded nearby, although ring gully 1159 appears similar to ring gully CG1160, located some 170 m to the north-east (see below).
- 4.18.14 Ring gully CG1160 (Fig. 26C) lay 150 m east of the pair of enclosures. It had a maximum external diameter of 4.1 m and formed a complete circle in plan. The gully (slots 1030, 1032) was very irregular in shape and base with a varying width of approximately 0.6 m. The single sandy fill (1031, 1033) contained no finds.
- 4.18.15 Approximately 100 m to the south-east lay ‘U’-shaped gully CG1162 (Fig. 27). The feature measured 4.5 m north-west to south-east and 3.9 m on the perpendicular alignment. It was open on its south-western side, where it appeared to respect the position and course of enclosure ditch CG1128. Three slots were dug across ‘U’-shaped gully CG1162 (1017, 1082, 1084). These revealed it to vary in width between 0.2 m and 0.26 m and in depth between 0.08 m and 0.1 m. The single sandy fill (1018, 1083, 1085) contained no finds.
- 4.18.16 No internal features were found in any of these three small ring gullies.

### Enclosure ditch CG1128

- 4.18.17 Enclosure ditch CG1128 (Fig. 27; Pl. 20–21) was located at the southern limit of excavation, and continued beyond it to the south into the St Catherine' Well Stream Watching Brief Area, where its northern and southern arms were numbered as ditches CG75 and CG32 respectively. Within the SMS area, the exposed portion of the feature was approximately right-angled in plan, and had a total visible length of approximately 130 m. A 1.8 m-wide gap lay on its north-western side. The ditch terminals that defined the gap were reasonably well defined, indicating that the break was an original feature, rather than the product of subsequent truncation. The ditch did, however, become increasingly ephemeral at its south-western extent. Eleven slots were dug across the feature. The enclosure ditch showed signs of recutting, although the gap was apparently maintained when the ditch was recut. The initial cut had a 'V'-shaped and relatively shallow profile; the recut was in some parts deeper and flat bottomed (eg, 1129, 1131 or 1093, 1091).
- 4.18.18 The initial cut of the enclosure ditch was filled with a blueish grey to brown silty sand (eg, 1086 and 1122) very similar to the natural substrate. The fill of the recut consisted of a dark brown silty sand (eg, 1016 and 1092). Fill 1125 of the recut contained one piece of worked flint.
- 4.18.19 The northern terminal defining the 1.8 m-wide gap in the enclosure provided a large assemblage of waterlogged flax capsules associated with broken plant fibres, possibly of flax, which might indicate the use of this part of the ditch for flax retting (see below).
- 4.18.20 Enclosure ditch CG1128 matched a cropmark anomaly.

**Table 6** Summary of enclosure ditch CG1128

Cut no.	Length x width x depth	Fill	Recut no.	Depth	Fill	Finds
1015	2.0 x 1.31 x 0.37	1116	1095	0.45	1016	No
1087	2.0 x 1.30. 0.30	1088, 1089	Not identified	-	-	No
1093	2.0 x 0.95 x 0.3	1094	1091	0.22	1092	No
1097	2.0 x 0.80 x 0.46	1098	1163	0.10	1099	No
1101	2.0 x 0.4 x 0.36	1102	1103	0.30	1104	No
1107	2.0 x 0.6 x 0.2	1108	1105	0.2	1106	No
1113	2.0 x 0.75 x 0.27	1114	1115	0.32	1116	No
1121	0.90 x 0.65 x 0.5	1122	1123	0.15	1124	No
1131	1.0 x 0.55 x 0.40	1131	1129	0.25	1130	No
1134	2.0 x 1.7 x 0.3	1133	1126	0.18	1125	Worked flint

- 4.18.1 A number of amorphous features were recorded within the area enclosed by ditch CG1128, and have been interpreted as tree throws and bioturbation. No finds were recovered.

### 4.19 St Catherine's Well Stream: watching brief

- 4.19.1 The St Catherine's Well Stream watching brief area occupied approximately 3.8 ha (Fig. 27). It was situated to the immediate south of the strip, map and sample excavation area of the same name and to the immediate north of SMS12. Prior to the archaeological works, it had been occupied by a topsoil bund; the bund had prevented the excavation of evaluation trenches 17–20. The deposit sequence in the area consisted of a superficial light, pinkish clayey sand overlaid with a mid-reddish-brown topsoil or a patchily surviving mid-to-light, reddish brown subsoil. The eventual removal of the topsoil bund was followed by



mechanical stripping of the overburden, when six field boundary/enclosure ditches, a partial ring gully and two small enclosures appended to ditch CG74 were recorded.

- 4.19.2 Within the watching brief area, ditches CG32 and CG75 formed the westward extensions of the southern and northern parts of enclosure CG1128, which had been earlier exposed in the St Catherine's Well Stream strip, map and sample excavation area (see above). These boundaries along with ditches CG30 and CG71 (see below) defined a plot of land occupying some 17300m<sup>2</sup>.
- 4.19.3 Ditch CG32 was also previously investigated in SMS12, and a further 135 m of the feature was revealed within this watching brief area. It varied between 0.75 m and 1.9 m in width, between 0.18 m and 0.47 m in depth and contained one or two sterile clayey sand fills in each of the excavated sections.
- 4.19.4 Ditches CG73 and CG74 formed subdivisions of the 17300m<sup>2</sup> enclosure defined by ditches CG32/75/1128. They lay c. 47 m apart and parallel to each other on a north-west to south-east alignment. Both had been bisected by a modern dyke that crossed the watching brief area. Ditch CG73 was generally 0.8 m wide, 0.25 m deep; ditch CG74 was generally 1.4 m deep and 0.45 m deep. Both contained one or two sterile, clayey sand fills in each of the excavated sections. The environmental sample taken from ditch CG73 contained little apart from a small amount of charcoal; the environmental sample taken from ditch CG74 was much richer and showed signs of waterlogging with good preservation of plant remains, including knotweed (inc. *Persicaria* spp) and rushes. Results of the analysis of this waterlogged environmental assemblage is given below.
- 4.19.5 Two small enclosures or pens were appended to ditch CG74, one on its west side and one on its east side. Enclosure CG76 was appended to the western side of ditch CG74 with which it shared an indeterminate relationship suggesting they were contemporaries. It was sub-rectangular in plan, measured 3.8 m by 3.1 m internally and enclosed an area of 11.4 m<sup>2</sup>. The ditch was generally 0.5 m wide, 0.15 m deep and contained a dark grey, sterile silty sand in each of the excavated sections. The environmental samples from enclosure CG76 contained charcoal and the remains of aquatic snails.
- 4.19.6 Small enclosure CG77 was adjacent to the eastern side of ditch CG74, 2.8 m to the south of enclosure CG76. It was 'D'-shaped in plan and respected ditch CG74, suggesting ditch CG74 had its bank to the east. It was generally 1 m wide, 0.4 m deep and enclosed an area of 9.9 m<sup>2</sup>. A dark, reddish brown, sterile silty sand was encountered in each of the excavated sections. As small enclosures appended to field boundaries, features CG76 and CG77 strongly resemble feature CG1162 found within the St Catherine's Well Stream SMS area. It is likely that all three were contemporary and shared a similar function.
- 4.19.7 In the south-western part of the St Catherine's Well Stream watching brief area, ditch CG30 was observed to continue for another 42 m northwards from SMS12, to the point of its intersection with enclosure ditch CG71, which lay within the central western part of the watching brief area. Ditch CG30 was generally 1.1 m wide, 0.3 m deep and contained a single, sterile clay sand fill in each of the excavated sections.
- 4.19.8 Ditch CG71 (Pl. 22) formed the southern and eastern sides of an enclosure with the eastern side bisected by the same modern dyke as cut through ditches CG73 and CG74. It varied between 0.6 m and 1.4 m in width, between 0.2 m and 0.52 m in depth and contained one or two clayey sand fills in each of the excavated sections. Animal bone was recovered from two of the sections. It had a 2 m wide entrance at its south-eastern corner and its north-to-south aligned section stopped 3.25 m short of ditch CG75 to the north. Ditch CG75 was



generally 1.2 m wide, 0.4 m deep and contained one or two sterile, clayey sand fills in each of the excavated sections.

- 4.19.9 Ring gully CG72 was located within the enclosure defined by ditches CG71 and CG75. It only partially survived, with its presumed northern half destroyed by the modern dyke. It was generally 0.5 m wide, 0.3 m deep and contained a single clayey sand fill in each of the excavated sections. A single fragment of cattle animal bone was recovered from the feature. Ring gully CG72 had a projected external diameter of 11.75 m making it comparable with ring gully CG15 in SMS2. It had a south-east facing entrance, similar to enclosure ditch CG71. No internal features were identified within ring gully CG72. An Iron Age radiocarbon date (UBA-41572; 2188±31 BP; 380–150 cal. BC) was extracted from a charred barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain found within ring gully CG72, and appears to signal pre-Roman cereal cultivation was occurring somewhere in the local landscape.

#### **4.20 SK 587972: bridleway watching brief area and trenches 39–46**

- 4.20.1 At the south-western edge of the development area, at SK 587972, cropmark and geophysical survey evidence revealed the existence of a sub-square enclosure with an internal area of approximately 60 x 55 m (2860 m<sup>2</sup>) (Fig. 29). To judge from the remote-sensing evidence, a trio of ditches led eastward from the enclosure, and connected the enclosure to a north-east to south-west aligned ditch.
- 4.20.2 The features and surrounding area were investigated by trenches 39–46, although due to a scheme of preservation *in situ*, further investigation was not necessary at the mitigation stage.

##### *Trenching results*

- 4.20.3 The northern edge of the enclosure was exposed in trench 41 (ditch 4104) and was found to be 1.75 wide by 0.9 m deep (Pl. 23); no finds were recovered. The interior of the sub-square enclosure was exposed within trenches 41 and 42. Features included a north-east to south-west aligned gully (4112: 12+ x 0.65 x 0.21 m) and a group of over 35 discrete circular features, variously interpreted as pits and postholes. However, no finds were recovered and the archaeological provenance of the group as a whole remains unproven.
- 4.20.4 The trio of ditches projecting eastwards from the sub-square enclosure were intercepted by trenches 40, 43 and 44.
- 4.20.5 The northernmost ditch of the three (4004 in trench 40–Pl. 24– and 4305 in trench 43) was 1.8 m wide by 0.88 m deep (max.) and contained a varied assemblage of pottery including grey ware, samian (including a sherd decorated with an erotic scene), Black Burnished ware, a Parisian style beaker and shell-gritted Dales ware, indicating the feature dated to the 3rd century or later.
- 4.20.6 The central ditch (4303: 1.3 x 0.22 m) was artefactually sterile, although a stony hollow (4309: 6.3 x 0.3 m) possibly representing a trackway or area of trample between the two ditches supplied further Romano-British pottery.
- 4.20.7 The southernmost of the three ditches projecting eastwards from the sub-square enclosure was exposed in trench 44 (4408: 2.9 x 1.7 m); the presence of shell-gritted Dales ware jars in ditch 4408 also dated that feature to the 3rd century or later.
- 4.20.8 Trench 45 and 46 targeted the north-east to south-west aligned ditch lying to the east of the sub-square enclosure. It was exposed in both trenches but only excavated where it crossed trench 45 (4503: 2.06 x 0.75 m). Given the visual coherence the ditch has with the other

features nearby, the sole pot sherd that ditch 4503 supplied, modern brown-glazed ware, is presumed intrusive.

*Bridleway watching brief*

- 4.20.9 Several months after the evaluation, a watching brief was carried out during groundworks along the course of a bridleway that followed a north–south course through the western part of the site (Fig. 29). The monitored area, which measured 225 m by 4 m, overlapped with the footprint of trench 43 and exposed more of the features previously investigated.
- 4.20.10 Ditch 5319 (Pl. 25) was the continuation of trench 43’s ditch 4305, the northernmost of the three ditches projecting eastwards from the sub-square enclosure. No further pottery was recovered in the watching brief area, but the intervention augmented the total feature assemblage with a small amount of animal bone.
- 4.20.11 Approximately 15 m south along the monitored area lay ditch 5317 (1.6 x 0.6 m), a continuation of the north-east to south-west aligned ditch previously investigated in trench 45. Where investigated in the bridleway watching brief area, it produced a substantial quality of pottery: 580 sherds weighing almost 14 kg and representing approximately 10% of the entire project pottery assemblage (by weight). The majority of the pottery dates to the mid- to late 2nd century AD, although the latest wares indicate a deposition date in the 3rd century AD overall, and so matches that from the other features nearby.

## 5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The section considers the finds assemblage recovered from evaluation trenches, strip, map and sample (SMS) areas, and watching briefs. The assemblage is predominantly of Late Iron Age/Romano-British date, with a small number of prehistoric and post-Roman items.
- 5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the assessed quantities (excluding pottery) are summarised by site subdivision in Table 7.

**Table 7** All finds assessment quantification (excluding pottery) by site subdivision

Site subdivision	Animal Bone	CBM	Fired Clay	Flint	Metal	Stone	Other Finds
Phase 1 SMS	1/1			3			2 amber
EVALUTION TRENCHES							
TR03	11/61						
TR03A	8/23						
TR04	1/1						
TR05	527/5515						
TR07	2/122						
TR08		2/47					
TR10	2/297						
TR11					1 Fe; 1 Cu; 2 Pb		
TR15	13/25						
TR40	82/1270				1 Pb		
TR41	52/595			3			2 slag
TR42	19/227				1 coin; 1 Cu	1/152	
TR43	24/613	1/90		1			
TR44	26/408				1 coin; 1 Cu		



Site subdivision	Animal Bone	CBM	Fired Clay	Flint	Metal	Stone	Other Finds
TR48					2 Fe		
TR51					1 Fe		
TR56	2/28	2/6					
TR69	4/37						
TR88	67/1152						
TR90	9/98						
TR92	58/94	27/870					
STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE AREAS							
SMS2	522/2104		1/16	1	2 Fe	2/8219	6 slag
SMS7		7/303			1 Fe		
SMS11	1/166						
SMS13	2864/26992	30/2522	37/225	5	4 Fe; 3 Cu; 34 Pb	4/6657	2 glass; 4 slag
SMS15	7/53			1			
SMS17	1/274						
SMS20	13/39			4			
SMS21				2			
SMS22	4/16			2			
SMS23				1			
SMS26							1 glass
SMS27	2/1					2/2500	
SMS28	902/3186	15/937	219/5538	6	14 Fe; 2 Cu;	11/1350 8	1 glass; 2 slag
WATCHING BRIEFS							
Bridleway w/brief	128/3455	3/541					
St Cath's Well	24/44			1			
Unstratified	6/443			1	8 coins; 6 Cu; 4 Pb	9/187	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5382/47340</b>	<b>87/5310</b>	<b>257/5779</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10 coins; 14 Cu; 41 Pb; 25 Fe</b>	<b>29/3122 3</b>	

## 5.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British pottery

### Introduction

- 5.2.1 Seven thousand and sixty-six Roman and earlier sherds (136.184 kg, 129.60 RE) were recovered in total. The assemblage included good groups of late Iron Age pottery although the majority of the material dated to the 2nd and 3rd century AD. Smaller quantities of late Roman pottery were also present. The assemblage was broadly similar to groups from the Rossington Colliery site (Rowlandson 2013b) but with a greater proportion of material dating to the early to mid 3rd century AD. The material has been fully recorded and comparisons made with other assemblages recently excavated from this part of South Yorkshire expanding our understanding of how the inhabitants of this part of South Yorkshire consumed and disposed of their pottery. The key advance made by this project has been the application of Organic Residue Analysis (ORA, see Dunne et al. this volume). The application of this methodology has offered a greater insight into the cooking functions that the pottery was used for and informed our understanding of the functions that certain vessel types were used for in this area in contrast to assemblages studied from the East Midlands.

### *Methodology*

- 5.2.2 An archive has been produced to comply with the requirements of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004a) using the codes and system developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, augmented with a local fabric series used to record recent assemblages from Rossington Colliery and Hatfield Lane, Doncaster (Darling and Precious 2014, Rowlandson 2013b, 2015, 2016a). An attempt has been made to concord the forms used to the form series established by Buckland et al. (1980). During the recording of the pottery D\*\* numbers were attributed to significant vessels and this material was separately bagged. Reference to the D\*\* has been made in the text for some vessels when they were not selected for illustration in the final report. In this report the illustrated vessel number has been highlighted in **bold** (see Fig. 34–40 for pottery illustrations). A tabulated summary by context and a sherd archive are presented in Appendix 1.

### *The Assemblage*

#### Earlier prehistoric pottery

- 5.2.3 A single small handmade sherd with common moderate grog inclusions was retrieved from pit 5068 in SMS28. The sherd had an oxidised external surface and may have been of earlier prehistoric date. This sherd was found stratified with a Roman grey ware rusticated jar of 2nd century AD date.
- 5.2.4 A further thirteen featureless handmade quartz sand-gritted sherds (including IASA? and IASA1), a shell-gritted sherd (IASH1) from posthole 3010 and a further sherd from gully 3070 may also have been prehistoric, possibly Iron Age, in date.

#### Iron Age and earlier Roman native tradition wares

- 5.2.5 Five hundred and thirty one sherds (7.538kg, 6.32 RE) of transitional Iron Age to 2nd-century AD wares were recorded. The majority of the earlier wares were retrieved from area SMS2 notably from ring gullies CG14 and CG15. The pottery from this area contained groups that could be dated to the 1st to early 2nd century AD and was almost devoid of Roman wares, suggesting that some of the activity may have occurred during the pre- or peri-conquest period. The more developed transitional wares (IAGR types) were absent from this assemblage. The range of forms present included a shell-gritted storage jar from trench 42 (posthole 4263) (Rigby and Stead 1976, fig. 74.11), a jar with a cordoned rim from ring gully CG15 (Rowlandson 2013b, No. 1), a native tradition jar with a wedge shaped rim (Darling and Precious 2014, No. 690) and a necked jar from ring gully CG14. A sandstone-gritted sherd was retrieved from ditch CG34/35. Sand-gritted wares included a beaker with an everted rim from ring gully CG14, a jar with an upright rim (**2**, Rowlandson 2013b, No. 3) also from ring gully CG14 and a necked jar (**3**) from ring gully CG15 (as Elsdon 1996b, Type group 3). A sandstone handmade sherd was retrieved from ditch CG34/36. The range of material from this site was small but similar to other assemblages from sites in the vicinity of Doncaster (Cumberpatch 2000, 2007, 2008, Rowlandson 2013b). This group appears most similar to the Phase 2 assemblage from the Rossington Colliery site suggesting activity in the 1st century AD (2013b). The shell-gritted wares from this site appear likely to have been manufactured in Lincolnshire or Nottinghamshire utilising Jurassic fossiliferous strata for the raw materials.
- 5.2.6 The IAGR type transitional wares were recorded from areas SMS13, SMS28 and trench 15 (**10, 37–43**). Evidence from Lincoln suggests that IAGR type fabrics appeared in Lincoln in the mid to late 1st century AD but were less common by the second half of the 2nd century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 104). The greatest quantities of these wares came from ditch CG62, with smaller quantities from ditches CG34, CG40 and CG41 and gullies CG36 and CG46. The forms present included a range of native tradition jars (eg, **38**) and large

bowls with wedge shaped rims (eg, **37, 41**) including Darling and Precious 2014, No. 722), jars with everted rims (eg, **43**) and a jar with triangular rim and a cordoned rim neck (**39**, as Rowlandson 2013b, No. 1, Buckland and Magilton 1986 fig. 34.1). The vessels in the IAGR category had more mixed fabrics including grog/clay pellets, shell and quartz sand. IAGR type fabrics were common amongst the Phase 3 (1st to mid-2nd century AD) activity on the Rossington Colliery site (Rowlandson 2013b) and the material from this group appeared to be of similar date.

### Samian (By G. Monteil)

Introduction and methodology

- 5.2.7 A total of sixty-four sherds of samian ware recovered from seven areas of excavations were examined for this report. They add up to a total weight of 880g, 48 vessels and a total rim EVEs (Estimated Vessels Equivalents) figure of 1 (Table 8).
- 5.2.8 The whole assemblage was first catalogued and quantified, using fabrics and forms codes defined at Museum of London Archaeology (Symonds 1999). The fabric of each sherd was examined, after taking a small fresh break, under a x 20 binocular microscope. Each archive entry consists of a context number, fabric, form and decoration identification, condition, sherd count, rim EVES, rim diameter, weight, notes and a date range. The presence of wear, repair and graffiti was also systematically recorded. Maximum Vessel Numbers (MNV) were calculated to provide comparative evidence with other assemblages.
- 5.2.9 The decorated vessels were the subject of further analysis. Some eleven sherds of decorated samian were identified, where possible, to individual potters or groups of potters. Catalogue of the decorated ware (Cat nos. 1-5) is provided at the end of the report. Rubbings of the decorated fragments were undertaken during analysis. They were mounted, scanned and submitted as illustrations.

Condition

- 5.2.10 The samian assemblage is, on the whole, in relatively good condition and the average sherd weight is quite high at c. 19 g. Several sherds have however exoriated surfaces.

Results

**Table 8** Samian fabrics recovered in each area (sh=sherd count, wght = weight in g, RE= rim EVE and MNV=Maximum Number of Vessels)

	La Graufesenque			Lezoux				Rheinzabern				Trier				Total			
	sh	wght	MNV	sh	wght	RE	MNV	sh	wght	RE	MNV	sh	wght	RE	MNV	sh	wght	RE	MNV
SMS13	1	2	1	6	138	0.01	6	1	31		1					8	171	0.01	8
SMS28	1	5	1	35	383	0.54	25	6	48	0.21	5	1	3		1	43	439	0.75	32
TR40				6	53	0.18	2									6	53	0.18	2
TR44				1	2		1									1	2		1
TR90				1	38		1									1	38		1
TR92/ SMS28												2	106	0.03	1	2	106	0.03	1
WB				3	71		3									3	71		3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>48</b>

SMS13

5.2.11 The samian group is small with eight sherds but provides evidence for occupation in the 1st century and 2nd century AD. A South Gaulish decorated bowl form Dr.37 was recovered from context (2141) but without enough decoration to be more precisely dated than the Flavian period. The rest of the group is later, mostly from Lezoux in Central Gaul and Antonine including a decorated bowl (Cat. no.1). The latest Central Gaulish form is a mortarium recovered in slot 2226 (ditch CG35); the form is dated AD 170–210.

**Table 9** Samian fabrics and forms from SMS13 (MNV)

SMS13	La Graufesenque	Lezoux	Rheinzabern	Total
dish		1		1
DR31		1	1	2
DR37	1	2		3
DR45		1		1
unid		1		1
<b>Total</b>	1	6	1	8

5.2.12 A small fragment from East Gaul retrieved in slot 5189 (ditch CG35) completes the group, it is from a dish form Dr.31 and the fabric suggests origin in Rheinzabern and a date range of AD150-250 is likely.

SMS28

5.2.13 With forty-three sherds for a total weight of 439 g and a rim EVE figure of 0.75, this is the largest samian group recovered from the site (Table 8). The sherds add up to thirty-two vessels (Table 10). The assemblage is still relatively small but contains a varied range of fabrics and forms dating from the 1st to the 3rd century AD. The earliest material consists of a Flavian South Gaulish Dr.37 recovered from the upper fill of ditch CG62 (5304, see Cat. no.4).

**Table 10** Samian fabrics and forms from SMS28 (MNV)

SMS28	La Graufesenque	Lezoux	Rheinzabern	Trier	Total
bowl		1			1
dish		1			1
DR18/31		1			1
DR31		8			8
DR31R		2	1		3
DR33		1	2		3
DR37	1				1
DR38		3	1		4
LUDTg		1			1
unid		7	1	1	9
<b>Total</b>	1	25	5	1	32

5.2.14 The rest of the group is later, from Lezoux in Central Gaul and Rheinzabern and Trier in East Gaul and consists of plain forms more characteristic of the 2nd half of the 2nd century AD (Dr.31, 31R, 38, LUDTg).

Trench 40



- 5.2.15 The six sherds of samian ware from trench 40 add up to two decorated bowls both recovered from ditch 4004. One is a Dr.30 with links to Lezoux potter Criciro v (Cat. no.2), the other is from a Dr.37 also from Lezoux but too partial to attribute to a specific potter (Cat. no.3).

Trench 44

- 5.2.16 A footring fragment from a Lezoux dish was recovered from ditch 4409; it cannot be more precisely dated than AD120–200.

Trench 90

- 5.2.17 A single sherd of samian ware was recovered from trench 90, a bodysherd from bowl form Dr.31R in a Lezoux fabric. Found in ditch 9004, the vessel is more typical of the later Antonine period (AD 160–200).

Trench 92/SMS28

- 5.2.18 Two joining sherds making up an archaeologically complete profile from a Trier dish form Dr.31 were recovered from that area (context 9212). The dish is most likely late 2nd to mid-3rd century AD in date and had been repaired and well-used when deposited.

Watching brief

- 5.2.19 The samian group recovered from the watching brief is small with three Central Gaulish vessels, two are small un-diagnostic fragments but one is a large fragment from a decorated bowl form Dr.37 by potter Libertus ii (Cat. no.5) dated AD 105-130.

Concluding remarks

- 5.2.20 The group is too small to attempt any kind of statistical or functional analysis but it contains a range of samian vessels dating from the 1st century AD to the 3rd century AD. The quantities of South Gaulish samian that would attest to occupation on site in the 1st century AD are small but not unusually so for the region. South Gaulish samian is not unknown on rural sites in South Yorkshire but it remains rare and often chiefly consists of plain ware (Armthorpe-Ward 2008 though only area B samian is included on the CD and not junction 4 where apparently a South Gaulish Dr.37 is recorded: Leary 2008, 28; Holme Hall Quarry, Maltby-Monteil 2016a; Doncaster-Monteil 2016b). The rest of this small assemblage is later with Central and East Gaulish types pointing to continuous occupation throughout the 2nd century AD and the early 3rd century AD.

- 5.2.21 The forms represented and the emphasis on plain ware in the group generally fit with typical samian functional profiles recovered from rural sites in Britain (Willis 2005, section 8.2.6) and more generally with other assemblages recovered on rural sites in South and West Yorkshire (Darling 2004b, Evans 2004, p.18 and 32-3; Evans 2001, p. 156, 158, 160, 170; Leary 2010a and b, Monteil 2013; 2016a and b, Ward 2008). The presence of six decorated bowls, two from La Graufesenque in South Gaul and four from Lezoux is more unexpected from a small rural assemblage; this may be a distorted image brought about by the small size of the group or perhaps a reflection of good access to supply and the proximity of Doncaster.

Decorated samian catalogue

- 5.2.22 The following catalogue lists and identifies the decorated pieces recovered from the site that could be attributed to individual potters or groups of potters. The catalogue is organised by phase (as valid in October 2017) and each entry gives the excavation context number with details of the decoration.
- 5.2.23 The letter and number codes used for the non-figured types on the Central Gaulish material – such as B223, C281, etc – are the ones created by Rogers (1974). The figured-types referred to as Os. \*\*\* are the ones illustrated by Felix Oswald in his Index of figure-types on terra sigillata (1936). The Inventory Numbers (Inv. No.) quoted are taken from European intake of Roman Samian ceramics:<http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm>.

**Cat.no.1:** SMS13, (2263), Dr.37, Lezoux. The ovolo is too abraded to identify but the festoon (F56) with the little bird and the saltire suggest the work of Criciro v (Stanfield and Simpson 1990, pl.117, no.2 and Inv. No. 0011345 from Alcester for the saltire and the bird, see Inv. No. 0013256 for the festoon). AD135-170.

**Cat.no.2:** Trench 40, (4007), Dr.30, Lezoux. Five joining rim sherds. The ovolo is blurred but is perhaps the one on a bowl with an infra-decorative signature by Criciro v (Inv. No.0011361) which also has the wavy border, the beaded medallion E26 and Os.B. The sea creature, Os.48A, in the festoon (F16) were also used by Criciro v (Inv. No.0011366) but more typical of earlier potters too such as Austrus (Stanfield and Simpson 1990, pl.95, no.19). The erotic group and the medallion are however typical of Criciro v (Inv. No.0011362) though the form is not usual for him. The use of small circles is not typical of Criciro v and more akin to earlier related potters such as Attianus and Sacer but also Austrus.

**Cat.no.3:** Trench 40, (4007), Dr.37, Lezoux. The decoration is too partial to be identified. AD 120- 200

**Cat.no.4:** SMS28, (5304), Dr.37, La Graufesenque. The ovolo with the trident-ending tongue tilted to the left is perhaps the predecessor to the one found on bowls with stamps by M. Crestio (Inv. No. 0004557) and therefore earlier. AD 70-90.

**Cat.no.5:** Bridleway WB, (5318), Dr.37, Lezoux. The division of the decoration into two friezes separated by a beaded border is typical of Libertus ii (Stanfield and Simpson 1990, pl.53, nos.623 and 626). The figured types - Os.85, 91(?), 446, 862, 2127 and 2409- are known for him (Inv. Nos.0011954, 0011967. AD 105-130.



Amphora (By I.M. Rowlandson with D. Williams)

- 5.2.24 Sixty six amphora sherds (5.689 kg, 0.76 RE) were retrieved. Amphora sherds were well represented for a rural site. Dressel 20 type olive oil amphorae from southern Spain were the most common with a total of 55 sherds from a maximum of 15 vessels. However despite the high number of sherds present and their fresh condition rim sherds from only two vessels were noted. A gritty rim and neck fragment was retrieved from Ditch CG36 from a type likely to have been produced prior to AD 150 (Martin-Kilcher 1987, Beilage 1: 54 or 70). Sherds with similar gritty fabrics were retrieved from Ditch CG34, 34/36, 35, 46, 62, Kiln CG65, Kiln/oven 5135 and pit 5253. Many of the gritty Dressel 20 amphorae sherds from this site may have been from the same vessel. A rim and handle fragment from ditch CG62 was probably manufactured in the second half of the 2nd century or the early 3rd century AD (Martin-Kilcher 1987, Beilage 2:92 & 102). A further small scrap of Dressel 20 amphora was retrieved from pit 5253. A small quantity of sherds from Gallic wine amphora, probably Gauloise 4 type vessels, was recorded including a sherd from working hollow 5256, two sherds from ditch CG34 and sherds from another vessel from ditch CG62. Sherds from a probable Southern Spanish vessel came from working hollow 5256, see report by D. Williams below.
- 5.2.25 Proximity to the market centre at Doncaster may explain the presence of the fragments of amphorae amongst this assemblage, suggesting the inhabitants may have had access to imported olive oil or wine. The fresh condition of many of the sherds suggested that the vessels may have arrived on site as whole vessels. The re-use of amphorae in the ancient world has been recognised by and discussed by many authors and it may also be possible that the vessels did not arrive on site with their original contents (Peña 2007). The excavations at the Rossington Colliery site also produced a large proportion of the neck and shoulder from a single vessel suggesting another vessel that had also arrived at Rossington as a whole vessel (Rowlandson 2013b).

## Context 5258

- 5.2.26 Two large joining bodysherds in an off-white, somewhat sandy fabric, with a noticeable scatter of rounded pieces of red iron ore erupting through the surfaces (210gms). It is difficult to be sure but these two sherds are quite possibly from one of the range of Southern Spanish amphorae which were mostly used to carry the local fish-based products for export (Peacock, 1974; Peacock and Williams, 1986, classes 16-19; Lagóstena in Williams and Keay, 2006; Garcia Vargas and Saez Romero, 2019). The inclusions of iron ore in the fabric suggest that this vessel may have been made around the Bay of Cadiz (ibid.). The allocation of these sherds to a particular form is, unfortunately, not possible but in general the various types span from the late 1st century BC to the mid-2nd AD (Martin-Kilcher, 2003, fig. 1 and above).

Mortaria

- 5.2.27 Fifty-five mortaria sherds (3.509 kg, 2.38 RE) were retrieved. The majority of the mortaria were local South Yorkshire products or Mancetter-Hartshill type products.
- 5.2.28 The earliest mortarium present was a sherd from a Verulamium region hook rimmed type (54) from gully CG67 with internal use ware (as Castle 1972 No. M7; Hartley 1988, fig. 120.1012). This vessel may have been of Flavian date. Examples of similar vessels from the Doncaster area include a vessel from the Finningley and Rossington Regeneration Route Scheme dated to AD 110-150 (Rowlandson 2016a) and a number of mortaria published from the Roman civil settlement (Hartley in Buckland and Magilton 1986). A sherd from a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium with 'mixed trituration grits' likely to date to the first half of the 2nd century was retrieved from ditch CG36.
- 5.2.29 Examples of the local Rossington Bridge type white-slipped mortaria with 'mixed trituration grits' (eg, **13**) dating from the mid to late 2nd century AD were found in ditches CG35 and CG62 and gully CG36 and feature 5317 in the bridleway watching brief area. The forms present were typical hook rimmed types. Kilns producing similar types have been found at Rossington Bridge (Hartley in Buckland et al. 2001) and Cantley (Annable 1960); these vessels are commonly found at Doncaster and in the surrounding area and from forts in the north of England and on the Antonine Wall. A greater quantity of Rossington Bridge type mortaria sherds were retrieved from this investigation than from the Rossington Colliery site (Rowlandson 2013b).
- 5.2.30 Mancetter-Hartshill type mortaria with fired clay trituration grits were the most common from the site. This fabric has traditionally been dated to AD 150 or later. The forms included flanged types (MFL) from ditch CG62 and gully CG68 dating to the late 2nd to earlier 3rd century AD, along with hammer head types (MHH) from the 3rd century AD or later from ditch CG63, pit 5222 and layer 5226. This fabric was common at Lincoln and Doncaster during the 3rd century AD and from other rural sites from this area where often it was the most common type (Rowlandson 2013b).
- 5.2.31 Cantley type slag-gritted oxidised mortaria with white slip were also present, the forms included a bead and flange rimmed form (MBF, **50**) from ditch CG64, Hammer head types (MHH, 21) from ditch CG62 and Kiln/oven 5218, a reeded rim example (MRR, as Cregeen 1957, fig. 1.41) and a vessel with a triangular reeded rim (MTR, 4, eg. Rowlandson 2013b, fig. 21, 74), with quartz trituration, from ditch CG34. All the vessels from this site could be paralleled amongst the material published from the Cantley kilns (Cregeen 1957, Annable 1960, Buckland and Magilton 2005) and date to the 3rd to 4th century AD. Mortaria of this type are typically seen amongst later Roman groups from Doncaster (Hartley in Buckland and Magilton 1986) and perhaps other forts further to the north (see discussion by Evans in

Wilson 2002, 243-5). Examples of this fabric are found on rural sites in the vicinity of Doncaster with evidence for late Roman activity (eg. Rowlandson 2013b).

#### Other fine wares

- 5.2.32 Sixty three sherds of other fine wares (0.683 kg, 1.15 RE) were retrieved. Colour-coated wares are not common amongst rural assemblages in South Yorkshire with some large assemblages of 3rd-century date having no colour-coated wares present (Rowlandson 2015). The majority of the forms present were beakers with examples of cornice rimmed types from feature 5256 and gully CG68 that probably dated to the 2nd century AD, a funnel necked type dating to the 3rd or perhaps 4th century AD from ditch CG62 and folded or folded and scaled types, probably of a similar date, including examples from gullies CG66 and CG68. A single example of a possible flagon or jar was retrieved from ditch CG62 and a fragment from a copy of a samian form 36 bowl from ditch CG61. The range of forms present would suggest that a limited quantity of colour-coated ware reached the site in the 2nd and 3rd century AD with ceramic beakers the most common type. Presumably more durable local bowls and dishes sufficed for use at the table and colour-coated beakers were prized as they were not commonly produced by the local pottery industries. This bias towards beakers was also seen in the assemblage from the Rossington Colliery site (Rowlandson 2013b).
- 5.2.33 After colour-coated sherds the fine grey wares were the commonest amongst the group with the majority of sherds in a fine grey fabric broadly similar to examples of Rossington Bridge (GFIN, broadly as Tomber and Dore 1998, ROS FR). Forms present included a bag-shaped beaker with an everted rim from ditch 4004, a necked jar or beaker from ditch CG41 and a flagon or jar from ditch CG62. A further example of a black fine grey ware beaker base trimmed to a disc was retrieved from ditch CG35. The fabric for this vessel appeared similar to Market Rasen Parisian wares or was perhaps a darker fired local fine ware. A single rouletted sherd from ditch CG63 was attributed to the Rossington Bridge Parisian ware fabric (RPART). The presence of fine wares of this type was unsurprising given the proximity to a known production source however it appears that this fabric was more common at the Doncaster vicus than on rural sites in the area (Rowlandson 2013b).
- 5.2.34 A small quantity of fine oxidised wares was recorded (OXFIN), all probably table ware forms including a jar or beaker from feature 5247, a bowl from ditch CG62, a copy of a samian form 36 bowl and a beaker from gully CG46. All of the sherds in this fabric were retrieved from groups dated to the 2nd to early 3rd century AD and may have been local products. Sherds from two hemispherical flanged bowls in a colour-coated/self-slipped late Roman local oxidised fabric were noted from ditch CG64 and a vessel found in ditches CG34 and CG35 (SYOXCC, 51). This fabric is similar to the description of a fabric produced at Cantley (Buckland and Magilton 2005) small quantities have been noted from rural sites in the area including an example of a decorated bowl from the Rossington Colliery site (Rowlandson 2013b), a jar or beaker from Hatfield Lane, Doncaster (2015) and Gunhills, Armthorpe (Leary 2008). These wares can probably be dated to the 4th century AD.

#### Oxidised wares

- 5.2.35 Two hundred and seventy eight sherds (4.099 kg, 4.50 RE) of oxidised ware were retrieved. Oxidised wares were relatively rare as would be expected amongst Roman assemblages from South Yorkshire. A limited number of oxidised flagons appear in later 1st to 2nd century AD assemblages and oxidised wares appear more commonly in the late Roman period when they were manufactured at sites such as Cantley (eg. Buckland and Magilton 2005).
- 5.2.36 Light fired flagon fabric CR was found in small quantities notably from ditches CG34 and CG62, probably all from flagons or jars from a maximum of four vessels. Such light fired



'white wares' were manufactured at Lincoln and in the Mancetter-Hartshill area and small quantities have typically been found on rural sites in the area dating to the 2nd century AD (Rowlandson 2013b, 2015, 2016a). Other more unusual fabrics present were sherds of a light pink oxidised fabric including a necked jar from ditch CG34 and sherds from a flagon or a jar, also from ditch CG34. This fabric was similar to early Roman Lincoln products in appearance but may have been of 2nd century AD date.

- 5.2.37 The majority of the oxidised sherds were in the OX1 and OX8 fabric variants. The forms present included a range of samian copies and flanged bowls typical of the late Roman output of kilns such as Cantley (Buckland and Magilton 2005, fig. 15.63-83). The forms included copies of samian form 31 bowls (Ditch CG34), form 36 bowls (layer 5226) and form 37 bowls (ditches CG34, CG62 and CG64, **(24, 48)**). A late Roman straight sided bowl was retrieved from ditch CG62 and a variant flanged bowl (6) from ditch CG34 (as Buckland and Magilton 2005, fig. 15.81). Segmental flanged bowls (**22, 23**) from ditch CG62 and a necked jar or bowl from gully CG66 may perhaps date to the later 2nd to 3rd century AD. Unclassified oxidised wares (OX) included a fragment from a flagon or handled jar were retrieved from ditch CG34 and a dish with a reeded rim, possibly dating to the 2nd century AD, came from ditch CG51.
- 5.2.38 Derbyshire wares were present, with evidence for a maximum of 17 vessels notably from ditches CG34–36 and CG62. Two rim fragments from lid-seated jars were noted: one from ditch CG62 (**14**, Gillam 1970, type 152) and another from ditch CG36 (Birss 1985, table 5. no. 80). Similar small quantities of Derbyshire ware have been noted from other contemporary assemblages including from the Phase 4, 2nd to 3rd-century AD groups from Rossington Colliery (Rowlandson 2013b) and Hatfield Lane, Doncaster (Rowlandson 2015). These had a greater proportion of the activity on the site that could be dated to the 3rd century AD. Examples of the coarse oxidised OXC1 fabric were present including necked jars from ditches CG62 (**25**), a lid-seated jar from ditch CG64 (**49**) and a jar with an out-curved rim (**55**) from gully CG68. A similar fabric is described from Armthorpe and other sites in South Yorkshire by Leary (2008, OAC1). This fabric is either 'Pre-Derbyshire ware' (Brassington 1971) or a local attempt to produce a similar fabric (Buckland et al. 2001, 69). Sherds in this or a similar fabric were also present in small quantities from Rossington Colliery and Hatfield Lane.
- 5.2.39 A small number of white slipped oxidised wares (OXWS) were recorded including a segmental flanged bowl (5) from ditch CG34 and a base from a possible flagon or jar (Context 2135). The source of these vessels was not certain, although the local industry produced white slipped mortaria neither of these vessels were of that form and may represent atypical local products.

#### Reduced wares

- 5.2.40 Five thousand, three hundred and twenty-five sherds (106.354 kg, 105.16 RE) of reduced wares were retrieved.
- 5.2.41 Dorset Black Burnished ware 1 (BB1) was present in small quantities including a dish with a grooved rim, a lipped bowl and jars with out-curved rims that may date to the 2nd to 3rd century AD. The commonest forms present were jars with cavetto rims (**45, 52**) and dishes with plain rims (eg, **26**) that dated to the later 3rd to 4th century AD. The proximity to the Rossington Bridge Black Burnished ware production site which was active in the 2nd century AD probably accounted for the lack of Dorset material dating to that period. It has been noted elsewhere in South Yorkshire and at Castleford that Dorset Black Burnished ware 1 appears most commonly in the late 3rd century AD (Leary 2008, Rush 2000). Two sherds possibly of Black Burnished ware 2 from south eastern England were also recorded



from Ditch 2286 and Working hollow 5256. Examples of Black Burnished ware 2 are rare from rural sites in the area although small quantities have been recorded from Castleford, Lincoln and York (Rush 2001, Darling and Precious 2014, Monaghan 1997). Second century AD Rossington Bridge Black Burnished ware 1 was present in the standard RBB1 fabric and the grey coloured fabric variant (GBB1) in greater quantities than Dorset products. One hundred and fifteen sherds were present and the forms included the typical lipped bowls and jars with out-curved rims and burnished lattice decoration. The bias towards the local products was also evident at the Rossington Bridge Colliery and Hatfield Lane sites (Rowlandson 2013b, 2015).

- 5.2.42 Local grey wares GREY1 and GREY8 were the most common from the site making up over half of the assemblage by both count and weight. GREY1 was the typical Doncaster fabric typified by the products from the Rossington Bridge kiln. The GREY8 fabric group was more varied and may have included products from the South Yorkshire kilns, northern Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire 'Trent-side' products (see Fabric appendix and Rowlandson 2013b). A complete range of local grey ware wide-mouthed bowls was present in these fabrics (BNNK, B411 (**47**), BLD1-4 (**19, 30**), BNAT, BLBIF). The standard large conical bowl was most common (BLD1, **18, 30**) but the 'shouldered bowl' (BNNK) typically of 3rd century AD groups was more common amongst this group than the Rossington Colliery assemblage. Typical jar forms were present including everted rimmed jars, narrow necked jars (**27**), jars with out-curved rims (**16**) were common but a greater number of Blaxton type lid-seated jars (**29, 36**) and cavetto type jars were present than the Rossington Colliery assemblage suggesting a greater proportion of pottery dating to the 3rd century AD was retrieved here (Rowlandson 2013b). A number of split-rimmed jars (J170, **58**) were also present supporting a similar date range. Beaker types present were restricted to a few examples of everted rim and folded types (**33, 34**). Smaller bowl and dish forms were present, predominantly lipped bowls. The other forms included dishes with internal bead rims (D452, **61**) and groove rimmed dishes (DGR) of 2nd century AD date, grooved flange types dating to the 3rd century AD, smaller quantities of plain rimmed dishes and straight sided bead and flanged bowls dating to the late Roman period. An example of a carinated lipped bowl (B318), a bowl with a distinctive in-turned rim (B321V, **62**) and a thickly 'web rusticated' type jar provided strong evidence that an element of the pottery in the GREY1 and GREY8 groups was produced in the early Roman period (late 1st to early 2nd century AD). The range of forms present was similar to those seen on the Rossington Colliery site, heavily biased towards the 2nd century AD, but with a greater proportion of pottery that could be attributed a date in the early to mid-3rd century AD.
- 5.2.43 A small proportion of grey ware was attributed to the broad GREY group including a similar range of forms seen in GREY1 and GREY8 with the notable addition of a bowl with an expanded rim probably of 3rd-century AD date (BEX). Early Roman grey ware GREY2 was present in smaller quantities including lipped bowls with carinated lower walls, native tradition wedge-shaped rimmed jars (CPN, **32**), a jar or beaker with a bead rim, everted rimmed jars including examples with thick rustication (**31**) and a lug-handled jar. A similar range of early Roman forms was found at the Rossington Colliery site (Rowlandson 2013b) and at Doncaster (Buckland and Magilton 1986, fig. 40.300). A small number of the high fired sherds in the GREY3 fabric variant were recorded including jars with everted rims; it is likely that they were overfired products of the local kilns. A single burnished grey ware sherd attributed to GREYB was recorded from the late Roman group from layer 5226. A further group of pottery could not be securely attributed to one of the existing fabric codes. The range of forms was broadly similar with the addition of a burnished grey ware wide-mouthed bowl with a developed rim (BWM3) similar to examples from Lincolnshire from Ditch Group 63, a dish with an in-turned bead rim from ditch CG64 (D452) and a carinated lipped bowl from ditch CG34.

5.2.44 A range of coarse local grey ware was recorded (GREYC1), probably coarser variants of fabric GREY1. Forms present were broadly similar including Blaxton type lid-seated jars, jars with out-curved rims, a plain rimmed dish and a straight sided bead and flanged bowl. Grey wares with grog inclusions were also present including a lug-handled jar, a Blaxton type jar (11), a Dales type jar and split rimmed jars with rilled shoulders (J170, 20) in the GROG1 fabric suggesting production in the 3rd century AD. Examples of native tradition wedge rimmed jars were also present in the GROG2 fabric. These fabrics appear to have been used for the larger jar and bowl forms.

#### Other shell-gritted wares

5.2.45 Five hundred and ninety seven sherds (5.696 kg, 5.79 RE) of other Roman shell-gritted wares were retrieved.

5.2.46 The Roman shell-gritted wares from this site were predominantly in the Dales ware tradition (DWSHT), most probably transported to the site from north-west Lincolnshire as the fabrics from there are very similar. Forms included jars, a flanged bowl (44) and an everted rim jar (63). The jar rim forms were almost exclusively of the internally bevelled lid-seated type as illustrated by Gillam (1970, Type 157) most commonly seen in northern Lincolnshire rather than the 'flat topped' lid-seated jar variant (JDW2, 64) seen more commonly in eastern Yorkshire (Monaghan 1997). Dales ware was present within many of the features, with significant quantities from ditches CG35, CG62 and the Bridleway Watching Brief area. Dales ware is commonly found on sites in the Doncaster area dating to the 3rd to 4th century AD and the pottery from this assemblage appears similar to what might be expected of contemporary groups (Rowlandson 2013a, 2015; Leary 2008).

5.2.47 A smaller quantity of completely handmade shell-gritted pottery in the 'proto-Dales ware' tradition was also noted (SHEL2, described in Rowlandson 2013a, see Rigby and Stead 1976, 189). This fabric was very similar and almost interchangeable with the Dales ware (DWSHT) in this fabric but the manufacturing style was different. It is likely that featureless body sherds of this fabric have been recorded under the DWSHT code. The majority of the sherds were from the typical handmade jars with tall everted rims with rounded tips that have been considered to have been first produced in the second half of the 2nd century AD and to predate the development of the Dales ware jar rim type. The vessels attributed to this fabric were retrieved from ditch CG62 and pond/pit 5235.

5.2.48 Sherds of the wheel made SHEL1 fabric were present in small numbers (Rowlandson 2013a). This fabric is similar to examples of shell-gritted wheel made split rimmed jars made at Torksey (Oswald 1937, pl. I.4, Buckland et al. 1980, fig. 4.24), excavations at Rossington and Doncaster have produced examples of this form probably dating to the first half of the 3rd century AD (Rowlandson 2013a). All of the vessels in this fabric appeared to be jars with examples retrieved from ditches/gullies CG36, CG55, CG62, CG66 and feature 5256. The split rimmed jar form was the only recognisable form type (J170).

5.2.49 A small group of shell-gritted sherds, mostly small scraps, could not be securely attributed to one of the fabrics and were recorded using the SHEL code.

5.2.50 No examples of the wheel made late Roman double lid-seated jars were retrieved of the type that have been found from the latest groups of Roman pottery from northern Lincolnshire or South Yorkshire and the absence of Huntcliff or Crambeck wares suggest that pottery supply ceased in the first half of the 4th century AD, before such wares gained market share in this area.

**Table 11** Fabric summary

Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
SAMCG	Samian	Central Gaulish	51	0.72%	682	0.50%	73
SAMLG	Samian	La Graufesenque samian ware	2	0.03%	7	0.01%	0
SAMRZ	Samian	Rheinabern samian ware	7	0.10%	79	0.06%	21
SAMTR	Samian	Trier samian (Trier I and Trier II)	3	0.04%	109	0.08%	3
DR20	Amphora	Dr 20 amphorae	55	0.78%	5122	3.76%	76
GAU	Amphora	Undifferentiated Gaulish amphorae	9	0.13%	362	0.27%	0
SPAA	Amphora	Baetican- Misc Southern Spanish	2	0.03%	205	0.15%	0
MOCA	Mortaria	Cantley mortaria	12	0.17%	520	0.38%	52
MOMD	Mortaria	Midlands mortaria; precise source unknown	1	0.01%	36	0.03%	0
MOMH2	Mortaria	Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria: Meta sediment trits; Leicester fabric MO4	34	0.48%	2221	1.63%	138
MORB	Mortarium	Rossington Bridge (Buckland et al 2001)	7	0.10%	442	0.32%	35
MOVR	Mortaria	Verulamium region mortaria	1	0.01%	290	0.21%	13
GFIN	Fine	Miscellaneous fine grey wares	16	0.23%	143	0.11%	24
PART	Fine	Parisian type wares	1	0.01%	45	0.03%	0
RPART	Fine	Rossington Bridge Parisian wares	1	0.01%	15	0.01%	0
CC	Fine	Other colour-coated wares	1	0.01%	3	0.00%	0
CC1	Fine	Colour coated fabric 1	32	0.45%	177	0.13%	44
SYOXC	Fine	South Yorkshire oxidised self-slipped ware	4	0.06%	257	0.19%	36
CR	Oxidised	Roman cream wares (various)	20	0.28%	142	0.10%	0
CR?	Oxidised	Roman cream wares	8	0.11%	40	0.03%	0
DBY	Oxidised	Derbyshire ware	75	1.06%	1524	1.12%	94
OX	Oxidised	Misc. oxidized wares	47	0.67%	286	0.21%	65
OX?	Oxidised	Misc. oxidised wares	17	0.24%	119	0.09%	7
OX1	Oxidised	Oxidised fabric 1	25	0.35%	609	0.45%	53
OX8	Oxidised	Oxidised fabric 8	32	0.45%	724	0.53%	97
OXC1	Oxidised	Coarse oxidised: Site fabric 1	48	0.68%	599	0.44%	107
OXFIN	Oxidised	Fine Oxidised fabric	8	0.11%	43	0.03%	11
OXL	Oxidised	Light oxidised fabrics	5	0.07%	71	0.05%	21
OXWS	Oxidised	Oxidized with white slip	3	0.04%	53	0.04%	10
BB1	Reduced	Black burnished 1, unspecified	86	1.22%	1352	0.99%	181
BB2?	Reduced	Black burnished 2	2	0.03%	24	0.02%	0
GBB1	Reduced	Grey Black Burnished ware 1 types	39	0.55%	360	0.26%	54
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	299	4.23%	3968	2.91%	487
GREY?	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	26	0.37%	255	0.19%	13
GREY1	Reduced	Reduced fabric 1	1108	15.68%	29418	21.60%	2417
GREY2	Reduced	Reduced fabric 2	199	2.82%	2490	1.83%	261
GREY3	Reduced	Reduced fabric 3	26	0.37%	219	0.16%	97
GREY8	Reduced	Reduced fabric 8	3236	45.80%	58971	43.30%	6506
GREYB	Reduced	High fired late Roman greywares	1	0.01%	25	0.02%	0
GREYC	Reduced	Coarse Greyware	17	0.24%	262	0.19%	30
GREYC1	Reduced	Coarse Greyware: site fabric 1	105	1.49%	2016	1.48%	164
GROG	Reduced	Grog-tempered wares	1	0.01%	29	0.02%	0



Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
GROG1	Reduced	Grog-tempered wares: Site fabric 1	138	1.95%	3743	2.75%	203
GROG2	Reduced	Grog-tempered wares: Site fabric 2	64	0.91%	3514	2.58%	146
IAGR	Reduced	Native tradition/transitional gritty wares	25	0.35%	228	0.17%	0
IAGR?	Reduced	Native tradition/transitional gritty wares	1	0.01%	6	0.00%	0
IAGR1	Reduced	Iron Age tradition 'Gritty': Site fabric 1	69	0.98%	1914	1.41%	143
IAGR2	Reduced	Iron Age tradition 'Gritty': Site fabric 2	88	1.25%	1175	0.86%	96
IAGR3	Reduced	Iron Age tradition 'Gritty': Site fabric 3	55	0.78%	318	0.23%	36
IAGR4	Reduced	Iron Age tradition 'Gritty': Site fabric 4	97	1.37%	846	0.62%	130
IAGR5	Reduced	Iron Age tradition 'Gritty': Site fabric 5	66	0.93%	1602	1.18%	86
IAGR7	Reduced	Iron Age tradition 'Gritty': Site fabric 7	8	0.11%	335	0.25%	0
IASA?	Reduced	IA type sandy wares	3	0.04%	8	0.01%	0
IASA1	Reduced	Iron Age Sandy: Site Fabric 1	26	0.37%	184	0.14%	11
IASA2	Reduced	Iron Age Sandy: Site Fabric 2	21	0.30%	104	0.08%	71
IASA3	Reduced	Iron Age Sandy: Site Fabric 3	2	0.03%	6	0.00%	2
RBB1	Reduced	Rossington Bridge Black Burnished ware 1	127	1.80%	2148	1.58%	267
SHEL1	Calcareous	Shell gritted- Site fabric 1	23	0.33%	657	0.48%	43
SHEL2	Calcareous	Shell gritted- Site fabric 2	8	0.11%	71	0.05%	18
DWSHT	Calcareous	Dalesware type	452	6.40%	3944	2.90%	459
DWSHT?	Calcareous	Dalesware type	11	0.16%	81	0.06%	0
IASH1	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted: Site Fabric 1	26	0.37%	451	0.33%	16
IASH2	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted: Site Fabric 2	4	0.06%	59	0.04%	11
IASH3	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted; Site Fabric 3	1	0.01%	2	0.00%	0
IASH4	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted; Site Fabric 4	38	0.54%	270	0.20%	30
SHEL	Calcareous	Miscellaneous undifferentiated shell-tempered	34	0.48%	161	0.12%	2
IASST1	Rock tempered	Sandstone and grit tempered	1	0.01%	30	0.02%	0
GRCM	Grog	Grog common medium	1	0.01%	4	0.00%	0
MISC	Misc	Misc uncategorised	5	0.07%	9	0.01%	0

**Table 12** Forms summary

Form	Form Type	Form Description	S. Yorks Form	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
A	Amphora	Unclassified form	-	66	0.93%	5689	4.18%	76
BK	Beaker	Unclassified form	D	17	0.24%	74	0.05%	6
BKCOR	Beaker	Cornice rim	D	4	0.06%	16	0.01%	26
BKEV	Beaker	Everted rim	D	20	0.28%	170	0.12%	147
BKFN	Beaker	Funnel necked; form unknown	D	5	0.07%	11	0.01%	11
BKFO	Beaker	Folded; indeterminate type	D	6	0.08%	72	0.05%	0
BKFOF	Beaker	Folded; with funnel rim	D	4	0.06%	93	0.07%	32
BKFOS	Beaker	Folded scaled beaker	D	4	0.06%	19	0.01%	0
BKFOSC	Beaker	Folded scaled; curved rim	D	1	0.01%	8	0.01%	11
30	Bowl	Samian form- see Webster 1996	-	5	0.07%	49	0.04%	18
37	Bowl	Samian form- see Webster 1996	-	6	0.08%	150	0.11%	0



Form	Form Type	Form Description	S. Yorks Form	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
38	Bowl	Samian form- see Webster 1996	-	5	0.07%	126	0.09%	8
B	Bowl	Unclassified form	-	30	0.42%	1176	0.86%	90
B?	Bowl	Unclassified form	-	2	0.03%	102	0.07%	7
B31	Bowl	Imitation samian form 31	K	2	0.03%	37	0.03%	13
B318	Bowl	Flared rim as Petch 1962 fig. 7.23		3	0.04%	62	0.05%	21
B321V	Bowl	As Coppack 1973 fig. 5.11		2	0.03%	41	0.03%	19
B36	Bowl	Copy of Samian form 36	K	2	0.03%	84	0.06%	18
B37	Bowl	Hemispherical possibly imitating samian 37	K	11	0.16%	258	0.19%	57
B38	Bowl	Imitation samian 38	K	4	0.06%	257	0.19%	36
BEX	Bowl	Expanded rim	-	1	0.01%	43	0.03%	9
BFB	Bowl	Bead and flange bowl	C(c)	21	0.30%	1105	0.81%	234
BFBH	Bowl	Bead and flange high bead	C(c)	1	0.01%	22	0.02%	7
BFBV	Bowl	Bead and Flange variant	C(c)	2	0.03%	212	0.16%	11
BFL	Bowl	Flange rimmed (eg, Gillam 1970 Types 218-220)	C(a)	191	2.70%	6127	4.50%	1452
BGF	Bowl	Grooved flange	C(a)?	6	0.08%	136	0.10%	38
BGR	Bowl	With grooved rim	B(b)	25	0.35%	885	0.65%	242
BHEM	Bowl	Hemispherical	K	6	0.08%	192	0.14%	70
BNK	Bowl	Necked	-	10	0.14%	281	0.21%	56
BPR	Bowl	Plain rimmed	B(a)	2	0.03%	147	0.11%	31
BREED	Bowl	Reeded rim	-	3	0.04%	116	0.09%	35
BSEG	Bowl	Segmental Gillam 294-5	C(e)	18	0.25%	411	0.30%	79
BTR	Bowl	Triangular rimmed (eg. Gillam 1970 Types 222-3)	C(a)	10	0.14%	318	0.23%	111
B411	Bowl- large	Rounded rim (Darling 1999, fig. 36.370)	C(a)	14	0.20%	1464	1.08%	137
BFLL	Bowl- large	Flange rimmed	H(c)-(d)	1	0.01%	122	0.09%	16
BL	Bowl- large	Large	H(c)-(d)	72	1.02%	3078	2.26%	102
BLBIF	Bowl- large	Conical bifid rim- Buckland et al 1980 fig.4.32	H(c)-(d)	2	0.03%	59	0.04%	9
BLD1	Bowl- large	Conical flared lip- Buckland et al 2001 fig.49.277	H(c)-(d)	127	1.80%	9085	6.67%	759
BLD2	Bowl- large	Conical S-shape rim- Buckland et al 1980 fig.4.30	H(c)-(d)	31	0.44%	1133	0.83%	256
BLD3	Bowl- large	Conical club rim- Buckland et al 1980 fig.4.31	H(c)-(d)	23	0.33%	1182	0.87%	89
BLD4	Bowl- large	Conical drooping lip rim- Cregeen 1957 fig. 4. 145, 151, 152	H(c)-(d)?	23	0.33%	1538	1.13%	147
BNAT	Bowl- large	Native tradition bowl eg. D&P No.700	H(b)	92	1.30%	4016	2.95%	182
BNNK	Bowl- large	Large bowl with no neck	-	86	1.22%	2798	2.05%	603
BWM1	Bowl- large	Wide-mouthed; D&P No.1225-7	-	1	0.01%	36	0.03%	11
BWM2	Bowl- large	Wide-mouthed; D&P No. 1228	-	2	0.03%	43	0.03%	16





Form	Form Type	Form Description	S. Yorks Form	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
BWM3	Bowl- large	Wide-mouthed; D&P No. 1229-30	C	2	0.03%	266	0.20%	35
BD	Bowl/dish	-	H(c)-(d)	101	1.43%	3014	2.21%	12
CLSD	Closed	Form	-	499	7.06%	11763	8.64%	0
33	Cup	Samian form- see Webster 1996	-	3	0.04%	29	0.02%	27
C?	Cup	Form	-	1	0.01%	23	0.02%	13
18/31	Dish	Samian form- see Webster 1996	-	1	0.01%	27	0.02%	5
31	Dish	Samian form- see Webster 1996	-	12	0.17%	214	0.16%	17
31R	Dish	Samian form- see Webster 1996	-	11	0.16%	156	0.11%	11
D	Dish	Unclassified form	C	8	0.11%	125	0.09%	34
D452	Dish	as Gillam 337 GB Cam 16 copy	-	5	0.07%	123	0.09%	38
DFL	Dish	Flange rimmed (eg, Gillam 1970 Types 218-220)	C(a)	4	0.06%	89	0.07%	40
DGR	Dish	Grooved rim	B(b)	55	0.78%	1025	0.75%	341
DPR	Dish	Plain rim	B(a)	11	0.16%	200	0.15%	64
DREED	Dish	Reeded rim	-	10	0.14%	74	0.05%	42
FJ	Flagon/jar	Unclassified form	-	26	0.37%	228	0.17%	0
CPN	Jar	Native tradition	-	32	0.45%	593	0.44%	132
CPN67	Jar	Native as D & P 2014 No. 721	-	15	0.21%	203	0.15%	27
J	Jar	Unclassified form	-	204	2.89%	2597	1.91%	294
J?	Jar	Unclassified form	-	16	0.23%	170	0.12%	0
J170	Jar	Bifurcated and lid-seated- Darling 1999 fig. 32.17	E(c)	56	0.79%	1422	1.04%	153
JBIF	Jar	Bifurcated rim	E	1	0.01%	33	0.02%	23
JBR	Jar	Bead rimmed	E	1	0.01%	8	0.01%	7
JCAV	Jar	Cavetto rim	E	37	0.52%	671	0.49%	112
JCH	Jar	Channel rim- Iron Age type	E	24	0.34%	398	0.29%	85
JCYL	Jar	Cylindrical	E	7	0.10%	231	0.17%	83
JDBY1	Jar	Derbyshire lid-seated - as Gillam type 152 with grooved rim	E	9	0.13%	210	0.15%	20
JDBY2	Jar	Derbyshire lid-seated - as Birrs 1985 fig. 42.80 with un-grooved rim	E	31	0.44%	550	0.40%	74
JDW	Jar	Dales ware	E	4	0.06%	107	0.08%	18
JDW1	Jar	Dales ware, as Gillam 157	E	212	3.00%	1749	1.28%	393
JDW2	Jar	Dales ware, as Monaghan JD2 form	E	14	0.20%	243	0.18%	26
JEV	Jar	Everted rim	E	227	3.21%	2518	1.85%	833
JEVC	Jar	Everted rim- curved as Gillam type 135	E(a)	329	4.66%	4418	3.24%	1682
JL	Jar	Large	F	147	2.08%	9001	6.61%	245
JLH	Jar	Lug-handled	F	47	0.67%	1306	0.96%	227
JLS	Jar	Lid-seated	E	44	0.62%	854	0.63%	398
JLSBX	Jar	Blaxton lid-seated-Buckland et al 1980 fig.4.23	E(b)	90	1.27%	1934	1.42%	553

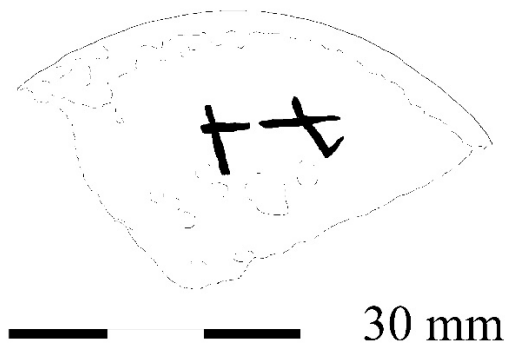




Form	Form Type	Form Description	S. Yorks Form	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
JNAT	Jar	Native tradition	E	57	0.81%	937	0.69%	90
JNK	Jar	Necked	-	73	1.03%	865	0.64%	311
JNN	Jar	Narrow-necked	-	12	0.17%	323	0.24%	197
JRUST	Jar	Rusticated	E	27	0.38%	343	0.25%	0
JS	Jar	Storage	-	11	0.16%	340	0.25%	6
JTR	Jar	Triangular rim	-	15	0.21%	606	0.44%	59
JUP	Jar	Upright rim	-	58	0.82%	214	0.16%	64
JBK	Jar/Beaker	Small jar or beaker	D/E	10	0.14%	64	0.05%	51
JBKEV	Jar/Beaker	Everted rim	D/E	14	0.20%	84	0.06%	95
JBKNK	Jar/Beaker	Necked	D/E	6	0.08%	31	0.02%	63
JB	Jar/Bowl	Unclassified form	-	68	0.96%	1444	1.06%	172
JBCAR	Jar/Bowl	Carinated	-	1	0.01%	70	0.05%	0
JBKBR	Jar/Bowl	Bead-rim	-	3	0.04%	30	0.02%	23
JBL	Jar/Bowl	Large	-	139	1.97%	7492	5.50%	38
JBNAT	Jar/Bowl	Native tradition	-	45	0.64%	1003	0.74%	79
JBNK	Jar/Bowl	Necked	-	21	0.30%	278	0.20%	27
CHP	Misc	Cheese press	H(a)	2	0.03%	196	0.14%	29
COL	Misc	Colander	H(a)	6	0.08%	108	0.08%	0
COL?	Misc	Colander	H(a)	7	0.10%	111	0.08%	26
CRUC	Misc	Crucible	-	2	0.03%	6	0.00%	2
45	Mortaria	Samian form see Webster 1996	-	1	0.01%	24	0.02%	1
M	Mortaria	Unclassified Form	A	20	0.28%	864	0.63%	10
MBF	Mortaria	Bead-and-flange rimmed	A	3	0.04%	102	0.07%	14
MFL	Mortaria	Flange-rimmed as Gillam 246	A	14	0.20%	1179	0.87%	96
MHH	Mortaria	Hammerheads as Gillam 279-84	A	11	0.16%	743	0.55%	70
MHK	Mortaria	Hook-rimmed as Gillam 237-45	A	4	0.06%	489	0.36%	31
MRR	Mortaria	Reeded rim	A	2	0.03%	93	0.07%	10
MTR	Mortaria	Triangular rim	A	1	0.01%	39	0.03%	7
OPEN	Open	Form	-	1	0.01%	44	0.03%	0
PWS	Plate	Late wall-sided type Gillam 297 etc.	K	2	0.03%	87	0.06%	11
PD	Plate/Dish	Form	-	1	0.01%	34	0.02%	0
LUDTG	Platter	Samian form see Webster 1996	-	2	0.03%	8	0.01%	7
-	Unknown	Form uncertain		3162	44.75%	28318	20.79%	9

#### Graffiti with catalogue by R. Tomlin

- 5.2.51 Two examples of inscribed characters were noted during the initial recording of the pottery from this site. These sherds have been presented to Dr Roger Tomlin of Wolfson College Oxford who provided the catalogue entries included below. One vessel from layer 5226 was a local grey ware basal sherd, probably from a jar that showed signs of pre-firing characters on the base (see below). The other was a base in a fine grey 'Parisian ware' type fabric that showed signs of being trimmed to a disc from ditch CG35, context 2227.



*Base sherd of a grey jar (5226). Incised before firing with a fine point on the underside, a horizontal line interrupted in the middle, crossed at right-angles by two shorter lines. At the foot of the second is the mark of the stylus being lifted. The graffito must be an identifying mark made by the potter, probably not a wide 'H' or the numeral XX for '20', but most likely two 'crosses'; not lettering, but an illiterate mark of identification.*



*Base sherd of a dark grey vessel comprising the whole of the shallow foot-ring. On the underside, within the circle thus formed, lines have been shallowly scratched after firing. Although three of them intersect as if 'N', they do not seem to be letters. They look more like a clumsily made square, crossed by several diagonals. It is unclear whether these diagonals are part of the design, or subsequent 'crossing-out'. The graffito, now very faint, is most likely the remains of an illiterate owner's mark of identification which served the*

same purpose as the 'crosses' and simple patterns often scratched underneath pottery vessels.

- 5.2.52 The pre-firing markings probably represent some form of stock control made by the pottery during the pottery manufacturing. More complicated tallies of this nature have been recorded from samian pottery production sites in France though range of vessels with pre-firing pottery marks such as this have been recorded from elsewhere in Britain (Frere and Tomlin (eds) 1995, 1-15). Surveys of post-fired graffiti have shown that such vessels are more typically found at fort or nucleated settlement sites (see Frere and Tomlin (eds) 1995) and Evans (1987) has suggested that this may not just be an index of greater literacy but perhaps a greater need for identifying personal possession of a vessel or item.

#### Taphonomy

- 5.2.53 The average sherd weight of Iron Age and Roman pottery from the excavation was 19.22g per sherd. For a rural assemblage the pottery is relatively fresh, with some groups in very fresh condition with large sherds present. This contrasts well with an average sherd weight of 15.9g from Rossington Colliery and 19.01g from Hatfield Lane, Doncaster (Rowlandson 2013b). The vast majority of the pottery was retrieved from ditch fills (72.32% by sherd count, 72.56% by weight, 70.42% by RE). A similar pattern was seen from the Rossington Colliery site (90.48% by sherd count, 86.59% by weight and 90.26% by RE) and Hatfield Lane, Doncaster (72.15% by sherd count, 57.89% by weight and 70.6% by RE). The remaining pottery was retrieved from gullies, layers, kiln/ovens pits/postholes and unstratified deposits. This is common with rural sites where traces of buildings, banks and discrete features have often been heavily truncated and the largest assemblages are traditionally retrieved from ditches. The majority of contexts produced only small quantities of Roman pottery with a few very large groups: 145 contexts contained between 1–20 sherds, 45 contexts with between 21–100 sherds and only 17 contexts with more than 100 sherds. The focused deposition of pottery into discrete areas of ditch systems is a common feature of sites in this area and has been extensively discussed by Chadwick 2008; 2010; 2019; Rowlandson 2013a&b). It would appear that similar patterns of pottery disposal were evident on this site.

#### The stratified sequence

- 5.2.54 A brief discussion and description of the key groups of pottery have been presented below. A full context by context date and description has been presented within Appendix 1.
- 5.2.55 One thousand, two hundred and forty-one sherds (19.889 kg, 15.95 RE) were retrieved from ungrouped features. The majority of the ungrouped features contained little pottery. A description has been provided below of some of the key features with further information available in the dating appendix.

Kiln/oven 5017

- 5.2.56 Thirty two sherds (0.202kg, 0.13 RE) were retrieved from this feature included grey ware and a shell-gritted Dales ware jar dating to the 3rd century AD or later.

Trample layer 5072

- 5.2.57 Seventy sherds (1.228kg, 1.40 RE) were retrieved from this layer which included sherds of samian, colour coated sherds from a scale and folded beaker, a grey ware lipped bowl, a narrow necked jar and a large bowl.

Kiln/oven 5129

- 5.2.58 Twenty two sherds (1.77kg, 0.24 RE) of grey ware were retrieved from this feature which included a sherd from a Blaxton type lid-seated jar.

Kiln/oven 5135

- 5.2.59 Forty seven sherds (0.707kg, 0.41 RE) were retrieved from this feature mainly consisting of grey ware including sherds from a narrow necked jar and a narrow necked jar. Also present was a sherd from a Dressel 20 amphora.

Kiln/oven 5218

- 5.2.60 A single sherd from a Crambeck ware mortarium with a hammer head rim dating to the late 3rd to 4th century AD was retrieved from this feature.

Pit 5222

- 5.2.61 One hundred and fifty sherds (2.426kg, 2.08 RE) were retrieved from Pit 5222. A fresh medium sized group including samian, sherds from a gritty Dressel 20 amphora, a lipped bowl and a dish with a grooved rim were retrieved from Context 5257 which date to the late 2nd century AD or later. Fill 5223 contained a medium sized group including sherds from a Mancetter-Hartshill type mortarium with a reeded hammerhead rim, a grey ware straight sided bead and flange bowl and shell-gritted Dales ware jars. Sherds from a colour coated beaker and samian were also present. This group dated to the late 3rd to 4th century AD.

Working hollow 5256

- 5.2.62 One hundred and eighty two sherds (2.863kg) were retrieved from this feature which could be dated to the 3rd century AD. This fresh group consisted of samian, Blaxton type lid-seated jars, sherds from a grey ware dish with a plain rim, a grey ware lipped bowl, Mancetter-Hartshill type mortaria, sherds from a colour coated scale-decorated beaker, native tradition ware and a lid-seated jar in a coarse quartz-gritted fabric.

Burnt area 5259

- 5.2.63 Ninety seven sherds (1.489, 0.50 RE) were retrieved from this feature which dated to the late 3rd to 4th century AD. The group included sherds from a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium, a grey ware straight sided bead and flange bowl, oxidised ware and sherds from shell-gritted Dales ware jars.

- 5.2.64 The pottery assemblages from the grouped features are discussed below:

Ring gully CG14

- 5.2.65 Forty-nine sherds (0.307 kg, 0.83 RE) were retrieved. This assemblage dated to the 1st century AD probably in the pre- to peri-conquest period. The fabrics consisted of quartz sand- and shell-gritted fabric types including jars with wedge-shaped rims, a jar with cordoned decoration (Rowlandson 2013b, No. 3) and a beaker with an everted rim. This group appeared similar to the Iron Age material from the Phase 2 deposits at the Rossington Colliery site (Rowlandson 2013b).

**1 IASA3 A triangular crucible (CRUC) Area SMS02, ring gully CG 14, layer 3021, D64B**



**2** IASA2 A jar with an upright rim (JUR) Area SMS02, ring gully CG 14, slot 3012, fill 3013, D63, ORA28

Ring gully CG15

- 5.2.66 Twenty six sherds (0.223 kg, 0.52 RE) were retrieved. This assemblage also dated to the 1st century AD probably in the pre- to peri-conquest period. A small scrap of grey ware from Context 3029 appears likely to have been intrusive. The fabrics consisted of quartz sand- and shell-gritted fabric types including a necked jar or beaker (broadly as Elsdon 1996b Type Group 3), jars with wedge-shaped rims (eg. Darling and Precious 2014, No. 690, and a jar with cordoned decoration and a triangular rim (**3**, Rowlandson 2013b, No. 1). This group appeared similar to the Iron Age material from ring gully CG14 and the Phase 2 deposits at the Rossington Colliery site (Rowlandson 2013b).

**3** IASA2 A handmade jar with everted rim and cordoned neck (JNK) Area SMS02, ring gully CG15, slot 3028, fill 3027, D64A, ORA29

Ditch CG34

- 5.2.67 Seven hundred and forty-two sherds (17.022 kg, 11.46 RE) were retrieved. The pottery from this ditch ranged in date from the early Roman period (Contexts 1528, 1529 and 2521) to the late 3rd to 4th century AD, the majority being from the later period. Small quantities of later 1st to 2nd century pottery within some of the later fills including Rossington Bridge Black Burnished ware 1, a small quantity of native tradition ware, grey ware rusticated jars (eg, **8**), a grey ware bowl form (B318) and a Black Burnished ware 1 jar (Gillam 1976, fig. 1.1) all of which predated the 3rd century AD. Samian present included South Gaulish samian and Central Gaulish samian sherds (Monteil this report). The sherds of Dressel 20 amphora and Gaulish wine amphora were also probably produced prior to the 3rd century AD. The presence of a number of Blaxton type lid-seated jars (eg, **11**), later Roman large bowls (BLD3-4), grey ware straight sided bead and flanged bowls, a Cantley type mortarium with a triangular rim (**4**), a range of oxidised bowls mimicking samian forms (eg. Buckland and Magilton 2005, fig. 15.63/64 and fig. 15.81) and oxidised self-slipped fabric, and an Oxfordshire white slipped segmental bowl (**5**) all suggest that the feature was open until the late 3rd to 4th century AD. The range of samian, a sherd from a colour-coated beaker (CC1) and local late Roman copies of samian bowls suggest that the inhabitants of the site had access to table ware as well as a range of local utilitarian grey wares.

**4** MOCA A Cantley-type reeded triangular rim mortarium (MTR) Area SMS13, ditch CG34, slot 2138, fill 2138, D19

**5** OXWS An Oxfordshire white-slipped segmental bowl (BSEG) Area SMS13, ditch CG34, Trackway ditch 2543, fill 2543, D36

**6** OX1 An oxidised bead and flange bowl variant (BFBV) Area SMS13, ditch CG34, slot 2138, fill 2138, D20

**8** GREY A rusticated grey ware everted rim jar (JEV) Area TR15, ditch CG34, slot 1526, fill 1528, D16, ORA06

**9** GREY1 A cheese press (CHP) Area SMS13, ditch CG34, slot 5169, fill 5170, D75, ORA09

**10** IAGR5 A native tradition bowl with a wedge-shaped rim (BNAT) Area SMS13 (trench15), ditch CG34, slot 1526, fills 1528 & 1529, D15, ORA23

**11** GROG1 A lid-seated Blaxton-type jar (JLSBX) Area SMS13, ditch CG34, slot 5169, fill 5170, D74, ORA12

Ditch CG<sub>34/36</sub>

- 5.2.68 Twelve sherds (0.442 kg, 0.16 RE) were retrieved including a Dressel 20 amphora sherd in a gritty fabric, a small quantity of grey ware including a sherd from a lipped bowl and native tradition ware sherds that date to the 2nd century AD.

## Ditch Group 35

- 5.2.69 Two hundred and ninety-four sherds (3.617 kg, 3.24 RE) were retrieved. The pottery group appeared to be more consistently of mid-2nd to late 3rd or earlier 4th century AD date. Vessels present included a fragment from a Dressel 20 amphora, a Parisian ware base trimmed to a disc, the base from a Rossington Bridge mortarium, a small quantity of local oxidised wares Derbyshire and shell-gritted Dales ware jars were also present. A sherd from the SYOXCC vessel found in ditch CG34 was also present in this group. Grey wares included a Dales type jar, bowls with no neck (BNNK, South Yorkshire form H(b)), sherds from a colander and a plain rimmed dish in a coarse grey ware fabric. A small quantity of samian from Rheinzabern and Central Gaul (Monteil this volume). This assemblage had less early Roman pottery from it than ditch CG34 but with the addition of shell-gritted Dales ware.

**7** GREY8 A straight sided bead and flange bowl (BFB) Area SMS13, Ditch CG35, slot 2226, fill 2227, D33

**12** GREY8 A large bowl (BL) Area SMS13, ditch CG35, ditch 2226, fill 2227, D32

Ditch CG<sub>36</sub>

- 5.2.70 Three hundred and ten sherds (5.70 kg, 6.64 RE) were retrieved. The majority of the pottery from this group could be dated to the later 2nd until the middle of the 3rd century AD. The group included a sherd from a Dressel 20 amphora, a possible small fragment of Black Burnished ware 2, local Rossington Burnished ware (GBB1), sherds from a lid-seated Derbyshire ware jar (**14**), a sherd of shell-gritted Dales ware, jars with split rims and rilled shoulders in grog-gritted and shell-gritted fabrics (J170, South Yorkshire form E(c)), a grey ware lid-seated jar with a rilled shoulder (**15**), a grey ware bowl with no neck (BNNK, South Yorkshire form H(b)) and large grey ware bowls (BLD1-3, eg, **18**, **19**). Many of the key indicators of a late Roman date were absent such as copies of samian table ware forms, plain rimmed dishes and straight sided bead and flanged bowls that were present in Ditch CG34. A large grey ware bowl with a club rim (BLD3) was perhaps the latest vessel present and may suggest some pottery from the 2nd half of the 3rd century AD was present.

**13** MORB A Rossington Bridge-type hook-rimmed mortarium (MHK) Area SMS13, ditch CG36, ditch terminus 2215, fill 2216, D24

**14** DBY A Derbyshire ware lid-seated jar (JDBY2) Area SMS13, ditch CG36, ditch terminus 2215, fill 2216, D22, ORA02

**15** GREY1 A channel-rimmed jar with a rilled shoulder (JCH) Area SMS13, ditch CG36, slot 2286, fill 2287, D34, ORA08

**16** GREY8 A jar with an out-curved rim (JEVC) Area SMS13, ditch CG36, ditch terminus 2215, fill 2216, D28

**17** GREY8 A necked bowl with cordon and burnished wavy line decoration (BNK) Area SMS13, ditch CG36, ditch terminus 2215, fill 2216, also slot 2286, fill 2287, D25



**18** GREY8 A large bowl with a conical flared lip (BLD1) Area SMS13, ditch CG36, ditch terminus 2215, fill 2216, D29

**19** GREY8 A large bowl with a conical S-shaped rim (BLD2) Area SMS13, ditch CG36, ditch terminus 2215, fill 2216, D27

**20** GROG1 A jar with a bifurcated and lid-seated rim (J170) Area SMS13, ditch CG36, ditch terminus 2215, fill 2216, also slot 2286, fill 2287, D23, ORA11

Gully CG37

- 5.2.71 Three sherds (0.033 kg, 0 RE) were retrieved. The grey ware present could only be broadly dated to the Roman period.

Gully/Beamslot Group 38

- 5.2.72 Ten sherds (0.239 kg, 0 RE) were retrieved. This small group including grey ware and shell-gritted Dales ware. This group could be dated to the 3rd century AD, probably to the mid to late 3rd century AD or later.

Ditch/Gully CG39

- 5.2.73 Four sherds (0.066 kg, 0.11 RE) were retrieved. This small group including sherds from a local Black Burnished ware 1 jar and a grog-gritted sherd from sample 566. This group dated to the mid to late 2nd century AD.

Ditch CG40

- 5.2.74 Four sherds (0.070 kg, 0.18 RE) were retrieved. This small group including sherds from a grey ware bowl with a grooved rim that dated to the mid-2nd century AD or later.

Ditch CG41

- 5.2.75 Forty two sherds (1.282 kg, 0.63 RE) were retrieved. This group included sherds from a fine grey ware necked jar or beaker, a Black Burnished ware 1 jar with an everted rim, shell-gritted Dales ware, a grey ware jar with an out-curved rim, a large conical bowl with a drooping lip (Cregeen 1957 fig. 4.151- 2) and another with a club rim (Buckland et al 1980 fig.4.31). The material ranged in date from the mid-2nd to the 3rd century AD. This group was probably deposited in the second half of the 3rd century AD.

Gully CG42

- 5.2.76 Thirty four sherds (0.362 kg, 0.28 RE) were retrieved. This small group included a range of grey ware including a lug-handled jar and a large bowl probably dating to the mid-2nd century AD or later.

Gully CG43

- 5.2.77 Two sherds (0.118 kg, 0.1 RE) were retrieved. This small group included a sherd from a grey ware lipped bowl that could be dated to the 2nd century AD or later.

Ditch CG45



- 5.2.78 Sixteen sherds (0.226 kg, 0.29 RE) were retrieved. This small group included sherds from a large bowl with a rounded rim (Darling 1999, fig. 36.370) and a grey ware reeded rim bowl (possibly a colander). The group could be dated to the mid to late 2nd century AD or later.

Gully CG46

- 5.2.79 Eighty nine sherds (0.991 kg, 1.62 RE) were retrieved. This group could be dated to the mid to late 2nd century AD or later and included a sherd of Derbyshire ware, fine oxidised ware, a sherd from a Dressel 20 amphora in a gritty fabric, a sherd of local Black Burnished ware 1, a native tradition ware sherd, grey ware including jars with out-curved rims and a dish with a grooved rim. The presence of the Derbyshire ware sherd may suggest a date in the 3rd century AD as although produced from AD140 onwards in Derbyshire it was more widely distributed in the 3rd century AD. A single sherd of Central Gaulish samian was retrieved from this group.

Gully CG47

- 5.2.80 Ten sherds (0.075 kg, 0.15 RE) were retrieved. This small group included a grey ware jar with an everted rim which could be broadly dated to the Roman period.

Ditch CG 49

- 5.2.81 Three sherds (0.008 kg, 0 RE) were retrieved. A small group of oxidised sherds were retrieved from this feature that could be dated to the Roman period.

Ditch CG 51

- 5.2.82 Fourteen sherds (0.196 kg, 0.49 RE) were retrieved. A small group of abraded Roman sherds and rim sherds from a dish with a reeded rim were retrieved that probably dated to the 2nd century AD. A rim sherd from a dark glazed large bowl or pancheon of modern Black glazed earthenware was also present.

Ditch CG 55

- 5.2.83 One sherd (0.016 kg, 0 RE) was retrieved. A single shell and grog-gritted sherd possibly dating to the 1st to early 2nd century AD.

Ditch CG 56

- 5.2.84 Four sherds (0.004 kg, 0 RE) were retrieved from this group. These tiny fragments of pottery or fired clay could not be closely dated

Trackway Group 61

- 5.2.85 Thirty two sherds (0.284 kg, 0 RE) from a single handmade jar with thin walls and a sagging base were retrieved, probably of medieval date.

Ditch CG62

- 5.2.86 Two thousand, two hundred and eighty-five sherds (46.532 kg, 49.07 RE) were retrieved. The pottery attributed to this group made up about one third of the total assemblage studied and represented the full range of material in use on the site both by function and by date. It

appears likely that, as a major boundary around the settlement, it was a convenient place for the disposal of domestic waste including ceramics.

- 5.2.87 The range of fresh material retrieved from this ditch system suggest that it received fresh groups of pottery throughout much of the Roman period and may have been open and maintained until the site was abandoned perhaps sometime in the 4th century AD. There was no strong evidence for material dating to the second half of the 4th century AD or later but, as has been observed for other sites in South Yorkshire, pottery of that date is rare (Rowlandson 2013b, 2015; Buckland and Magilton 2005).
- 5.2.88 Groups of early Roman material were retrieved from contexts 2625, 2626, 5123 and 5200. This pottery included a range of Dressel 20 amphora, early Roman grey ware and native traditional early Roman jars and large bowls. These contexts contained fresh fragments which would suggest it had not been disturbed and redeposited however this material was found in basal, middle and upper fills and may represent material that had been originally incorporated with upcast from the original excavation from the ditch then redeposited when the feature was filled in. Smaller quantities of native tradition ware were also found redeposited with 3rd-century pottery. Sherds from the same two large jars or bowls (**42** and **43**) were retrieved from contexts 2625 and 2626 and associated with pottery of the 3rd century AD in context 2631.
- 5.2.89 Notably contexts 5303 and 5304 contained large significant groups of late Roman pottery including a Black Burnished ware 1 jar with a cavetto rim, sherds from a colour-coated beaker and jar or flagon, a range of shell-gritted Dales ware jars, a Cantley type mortarium with a hammer head type rim (**21**), oxidised bowls (eg, **22**, **23**, **24**), a typical range of grey ware including later large bowl variants (BLD3 and BLD4), a wide-mouthed bowl (BWM3) and straight sided bead and flanged bowls.
- 5.2.90 Also present in these contexts were Central Gaulish samian, Dressel 20 amphora, local grey ware and Rossington Black burnished ware 1 type vessels dating to the 2nd century AD. Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria, Blaxton type lid-seated jars (**28**, **29**) and examples of Buckland's 'shouldered bowl' type (recorded as BNNK, South Yorkshire form H(b)) all suggested that material dating to the 3rd century AD was also deposited. Although the inclusion of pottery of a broad range of dates may represent a final clearance of the site it is likely that the feature received material throughout the life of the settlement and some earlier re-deposited material was present in the upper fills due to episodes of ditch maintenance.

**21** MOCA A Cantley-type mortarium with a reeded hammerhead rim (MHH) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, fill 5304, D89

**22** OX1 A segmental bowl (BSEG) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, fill 5303, D46

**23** OX8 A segmental bowl (BSEG) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, fill 5304, D90

**24** OX8 A local copy of a samian form 37 bowl (B37) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, fill 5304, D91

**25** OXC A necked jar (JNK) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, fill 5304, D88, ORA19



- 26** BB1 A Black Burnished 1 ware plain-rimmed dish (DPR) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, slot 2630, fill 2631, D60, ORA31
- 27** GREY1 A narrow necked jar (JNN) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, fill 5304, D98
- 28** GREY1 A lid-seated jar, possibly of Blaxton type (JLS) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, fill 5304, D97
- 29** GREY1 A Blaxton-type lid-seated jar (JLSBX) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, fill 5303, D43
- 30** GREY1 A large bowl with a conical flared lip (BLD1) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, fill 5304, D96
- 31** GREY2 A rusticated everted rim jar (JEV) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, slot 2620, fills 2625 & 2626, D52, ORA10
- 32** GREY2 A native tradition cooking pot (CPN) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, slot 5244, fill 5200, D82
- 33** GREY8 A cornice-rimmed beaker (BKCOR) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, fill 5304, D92
- 34** GREY8 A folded funnel-rim beaker (BKFOF) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, fill 5303, D44
- 35** GREY8 A cylindrical jar (JCYL) Area SMS28, Ditch CG62, slot 2630, fill 2631, D58
- 36** GREY8 A Blaxton-type lid-seated jar (JLSBX) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, fill 5303, D42
- 37** IAGR1 A native tradition cooking pot (CPN) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, slot 2620, fill 2625, D50, ORA21
- 38** IAGR1 A native tradition jar or bowl (JBNAT) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, slot 2620, fills 2625 & 2626, also slot 2630 fill 2631, D51, ORA22
- 39** IAGR1 A jar with a triangular rim (JTR) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, slot 2620, fills 2625 & 2626, D49, ORA20
- 40** IAGR2 A native tradition jar (JNAT) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, slot 2620, fills 2625 & 2626, also slot 2630 fill 2631, D48, ORA24
- 41** IAGR3 A native tradition cooking pot (CPN67) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, slot 5121, fill 5123, D73, ORA25
- 42** IAGR4 A necked jar (JNK) Area SMS28, Ditch CG62, slot 2620, fills 2625 & 2626, D55, ORA27
- 43** IAGR4 An everted rim jar (JEV) Area SMS28, ditch CG62, slot 2620, fills 2625 & 2626, also slot 2630 fill 2631, D54, ORA26

**44** DWSHT A flanged bowl (BFL) in Dales ware fabric Area SMS28, ditch CG62, slot 2630, fill 2631, D62, ORA05

Ditch CG63

- 5.2.91 One hundred and fifty-two sherds (5.163 kg, 4.59 RE) were retrieved. The pottery from this ditch was more consistently of 3rd and later 3rd-century date. There were no sherds of samian or amphora and a very limited quantity of the Rossington Bridge Black Burnished ware 1 that was known to have been produced in the 2nd century AD. Significant vessels present included a large proportion of a Dorset Black Burnished ware 1 jar with a cavetto rim and obtuse burnished lattice decoration (**45**), a small quantity of shell-gritted Dales ware, and a sherd from a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium with a hammer-head rim. Grey ware forms present included a large bowl with a rounded rim (**47**, form B411), another large bowl with wavy line decoration (BLD2, D81), a large bowl with a drooping flange (BLD4), small bowls with grooved flanges, and a straight sided bead and flanged bowl. A notable inclusion was a grey ware wide-mouthed bowl with burnished surfaces similar to examples seen amongst late Roman groups from Lincoln (BWM3, **46**). This range of material would suggest that the feature was probably open sometime in the later 3rd century AD and backfilled in the late Roman period.

**45** BB1 A jar with a cavetto rim (JCAV) Area SMS28, ditch CG63, slot 5197, fill 5198, D78, ORA32

**46** GREY A wide mouthed bowl (BWM3) Area SMS28, ditch CG63, slot 5197, fill 5199, D80

**47** GREY8 A large bowl with a rounded rim (B411) Area SMS28, ditch CG63, slot 5197, fills 5198 & 5199, D77

Ditch CG64

- 5.2.92 One hundred and seven sherds (2.156 kg, 1.98 RE) were retrieved. The pottery from this group predominantly dated to second half of the 2nd century AD. The material present included a Black Burnished ware 1 lipped bowl, a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium with fired clay trituration grits, large grey ware bowls, a dish with a grooved rim, a hemispherical bowl in an oxidised fabric (51) and a lid-seated jar in the coarse oxidised OXC1 fabric (49). A dish with an in-turned lip (D452), probably dating to the first half of the 2nd century AD, was also present in a fill from this feature and a potential spur on it (feature 5308; see below).
- 5.2.93 Sherds from a Dales ware shell-gritted jar, a grey ware dish with a plain rim and a shouldered bowl (BNNK) would suggest that a small amount of the pottery from this feature may have been produced in the 3rd century AD. The sherds from these three vessels may have been intrusive within the upper fills of the feature.

**48** OX8 A local copy of a samian form 37 bowl (B37) Area SMS28, ditch CG64, slot 5035, fill 5036, D66

**49** OXC1 A lid-seated jar (JLS) Area SMS28, ditch CG64, slot 5305, fill 5306, D87, ORA18



**50** MOCA A Cantley-type mortarium with a bead and flange rim (MBF) Area SMS28, ditch CG64, slot 5088, fill 5089, D69

**51** SYOXCC A local copy of a samian form 38 hemispherical flanged bowl (B38) Area SMS28, ditch CG64, slot 5088, fill 5089, D70

**52** BB1 A jar with a cavetto rim (JCAV) Area SMS28, ditch CG64, pit/spur 5308, fill 5307, D86, ORA01

**53** GREY1 A bead and flange bowl, small example (BFB) Area SMS28, ditch CG64, slot 5088, fill 5089, D72

Feature 5308: shallow pit/spur on ditch CG64

- 5.2.94 Sixty-two sherds (2.173 kg, 2.49 RE) were retrieved and was predominantly of later 3rd-century AD date with a small quantity of earlier material including a native tradition sherd, a warped grey ware bowl (B318) and a sherd from a dish also present in the fills of ditch CG64 (D452, above). The majority of the material was typical of a later 3rd-century date including a Black Burnished ware 1 jar with a cavetto rim and obtuse lattice decoration (D86), a Cantley type mortarium with a bead and flanged rim, a hemispherical flanged bowl in a local oxidised fabric (D70) and grey ware straight sided bead and flanged bowls. Examples of a 'shouldered bowl' (BNNK) and a Blaxton type lid-seated jar (JLSBX) of 3rd-century AD date were also present.

Kiln CG65

- 5.2.95 Thirty sherds (0.646 kg, 0.34 RE) were retrieved from the infilling of a crop-drying kiln. This small group including sherds from a Dressel 20 amphora, a lipped bowl or dish, a grey ware necked jar and a jar with an out-curved rim. The group could be dated to the mid-2nd century AD or later.

Gully CG66

- 5.2.96 Two hundred and thirty-five sherds (4.109 kg, 4.56 RE) were retrieved. The pottery from this group predominantly dated to the 3rd century AD with examples of grey ware Blaxton type lid-seated jars (JLSBX), and jars in the SHEL1 fabric including one with a rilled shoulder that might date to the first half of the 3rd century AD. A Black Burnished ware 1 dish with a plain rim, grey ware jars with more developed cavetto rims and a large bowl with combed wavy line decoration (BLD2, D67) suggest that some of the material present may have been manufactured in the late 3rd century AD. Sherds from two colour-coated beakers were also recorded including a folded type.

- 5.2.97 A small quantity of native tradition ware, Rossington Bridge Black Burnished ware, Central Gaulish samian and possibly the grey ware dishes with grooved rims from this group were manufactured prior to the 3rd century AD.

Gully CG67

- 5.2.98 Two hundred and thirty-six sherds (2.272 kg, 2.58 RE) were retrieved. The pottery from Gully group 67 predominantly dated to the mid to late 2nd century AD. This group mostly consisted of local grey wares including lipped bowls, dishes with grooved rims, rusticated

jars and jars with out-curved rims. A large native tradition bowl with a wedge-shaped rim in a coarse grey ware fabric was also noted. A Blaxton lid-seated jar and a 'shouldered bowl' from this feature suggest that some of the pottery may have been deposited in the early 3rd century AD.

- 5.2.99 A heavily worn Verulamium region mortarium with a hooked rim was retrieved from this group (54, Castle 1972, M7, Hartley 1988 fig. 120.1012). This vessel was produced in the Flavian to Trajanic period and was probably a well-worn heirloom by the time it was disposed of.

**54** MOVR Verulamium region hook-rimmed mortarium (MHK) Area SMS28, Gully CG 67, slot 5062, fill 5063, D68

Gully CG68

- 5.2.100 One hundred and eighty-five sherds (3.224 kg, 5.01 RE) were retrieved. The pottery from this group predominantly dated to the 3rd century AD with a small proportion that probably dated to the end of the 3rd century AD.

- 5.2.101 Fine wares present included sherds from colour-coated beakers in the CC1 fabric group including a cornice rimmed type with barbotine decoration probably produced in the Lincoln/South Carlton area in the 2nd century AD and a folded and scale decorated vessel probably produced in the 3rd century AD. A small proportion of Central Gaulish samian and East Gaulish samian from Rheinzabern were also present.

- 5.2.102 Sherds from Mancetter-Hartshill type mortaria were present dating to the late 2nd to earlier 3rd century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, No. 1628) and a small quantity of Rossington Bridge Black Burnished ware. A Black Burnished ware 1 jar with a cavetto rim dating to the late Roman period was present along with sherds from shell-gritted Dales ware jars. The majority of the vessels present were local grey wares including large bowls, a 'shouldered bowl', lug-handled jars, a jar with a split rim, dishes with grooved rims, and lipped bowls. No sherds from straight sided bead and flanged bowls or dishes with plain rims were present so it is likely that this assemblage was mostly deposited by the middle of the 3rd century AD.

**55** OXC1 A jar with a curved everted rim (JEVC) Area SMS28, Ditch/Gully Group 68, Gully 5249, fill 5250, D84, ORA17

Ditch CG6g

- 5.2.103 Twenty-three sherds (0.352 kg, 0.3 RE) were retrieved. This small group included a fragment from a large grey ware bowl and a lipped bowl. A date in the mid-2nd century AD or later would be appropriate for this group.

Bridleway watching brief area and trenches 39–46

- 5.2.104 Eight hundred and nine sherds (18.021 kg, 15.22 RE) were retrieved. This large group contained a range of pottery dating to the 2nd and 3rd century AD. A single modern sherd from this group was probably intrusive.

**56** RBB1 A jar with an everted rim (JEV) in a local black burnished fabric Area Bridleway WB, ditch 5317, fill 5318, D10, ORA15

- 57** RBB1 A large jar (JL) in a local black burnished fabric Area Bridleway WB, ditch 5317, fill 5318, D09, ORA14
- 58** GREY1 A jar with a bifurcated and lid-seated rim (J170) Area Bridleway WB, ditch 5317, fill 5318, D07, ORA07
- 59** GREY1 A local copy of a samian form 37 bowl (B37) with roller-stamped decoration Area Bridleway WB, ditch 5317, fill 5318, D06
- 60** GREY1 A segmental flanged bowl (BSEG) Area Bridleway WB, ditch 5317, fill 5318, D05
- 61** GREY8 A dish with an in-turned bead rim (D452) Area Bridleway WB, ditch 5317, fill 5318, D12
- 62** GREY8 A flanged bowl (B321V) Area Bridleway WB, ditch 5317, fill 5318, D11
- 63** DWSHT A jar with an everted rim (JEV) in Dales ware fabric Area TR44, Ditch 4408, fill 4405, D17, ORA04
- 64** DWSHT A Dales ware jar (JDW2) Area Bridleway WB, ditch 5317, fill 5318, D02, ORA03

### Vessel function

- 5.2.105 The application of the organic residue technique to vessels from this project has provided information on vessel function (Dunne et al. this volume). In contrast to some of the other cheese-press type vessels investigated from the East Midlands it would appear they were used for producing cheese on this site, perhaps with the addition of herbs or vegetables. It would appear that the local grey wares and Black Burnished ware vessels were used for cooking along with the shell-gritted wares that were brought to the site from further afield. An emphasis on processing ruminant carcass products in the medium sized jars was apparent with some evidence of dairy processing. It was noticeable that dairy processing was more prevalent amongst the Iron Age/ Iron Age tradition vessels amongst the assemblage which has been a feature of other assemblages from the East Midlands. The dishes and bowls samples also appear to have been used for cooking and may have formed 'casserole' sets as well as perhaps also being used as serving or storage vessels.
- 5.2.106 This project has provided a sample that future work in the area could be compared against. Notable questions to address would be is the pattern of pottery use noticeably different on urban sites or at other similar rural locations that might suggest a pattern of specialist processing tasks being undertaken at certain farmsteads that were not undertaken in urban or fort settings? A small number of vessels from this site showed signs of porcine lipids, something that has not been common amongst rural assemblages from the East Midlands. It may be that fort or urban assemblages may contain higher numbers of vessels with pig fats and this might be a possible subject of research in the future. It is hoped that further assemblages can be used to expand the dataset and that a more nuanced picture of how pottery was used in this part of Roman Britain can be developed in the future.

### Discussion

- 5.2.107 This assemblage is an interesting addition to the growing number of Roman pottery assemblages from the Doncaster environ. The group suggests activity on the site from the 1st century AD until the late 3rd/ earlier 4th century AD.
- 5.2.108 The roundhouse ring gullies CG14 and CG15 suggest the possibility of activity on the site prior to the Roman conquest. Although there has been little pottery of this date retrieved from South Yorkshire, a small but growing number of assemblages of Iron Age pottery from the Doncaster area has been recognised amongst recent excavations. Evidence of pottery

prior to the 1st century AD is very limited perhaps including small quantities from sites at Sutton Common and Balby Carr (Van de Noort et al. 2007, Archaeological Services WYAS 2006, 2008a, 2008b, Daniel 2016, Cumberpatch 2016). This small group provides a further example of settlement in this area during the 1st century AD, similar to those seen at the Rossington Colliery site (Rowlandson 2013b), suggesting it was inhabited at the time the Rossington Bridge vexillation fort was constructed. Smaller quantities of contemporary wares were also recognised within other later deposits elsewhere on the site. A growing number of similar later Iron Age sites with small quantities of similar fabrics are also known from the area including Adwick-le-Street (Cumberpatch 1993, 2002).

- 5.2.109 The stability of Roman rule and the stimulus of being located close to the vexillation fortress at Rossington Bridge, and subsequently the fort and vicus at Doncaster, stimulated production in the surrounding countryside (Rowlandson 2013a, 2013b, 2014, 2015, 2016a, Leary 2008). The proximity of vibrant pottery production sites in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD offered the inhabitants a readily available source of wheel made pottery which, in turn, has provided modern day archaeologists a clear indication of the sites that were occupied. A similar pattern has been seen from the environs of the Castleford and Derby forts (eg, Rowlandson 2016a, 2016b, 2018). It may be that the availability of an abundance of pottery during these periods skews our dating of the floruit of many of the rural settlements that may also have been occupied for broader periods of time in the Iron Age and the later Roman period when pottery supplies were not so readily available.
- 5.2.110 The cavetto rimmed jars, plain rimmed dishes, straight sided bowls with bead and flanged rims and Dales ware from this assemblage suggest that occupation continued into the late Roman period. It is unlikely that any Roman pottery reached this site by the late 4th century AD as the characteristic later 4th century forms, which probably arrived from Lincolnshire (eg, Darling 1977), were not present. East Yorkshire Holme on Spalding Moor grey wares and the diagnostic Huncliff or Crambeck forms that indicate 4th century activity (Evans 2001) were also absent. 'Type fossils' of the later 4th century AD have been found in South Yorkshire on other sites such as Doncaster (Buckland and Magilton 1986) and Scaftworth (Bartlett and Riley 1958), but are not represented at this site. Despite a general reduction in the quantities of Roman pottery in use on rural site in this area at the end of the 4th century AD (Buckland and Magilton 2005, 52), there were few, if any, sherds present that must suggest domestic occupation of this site at this time. It appears likely that the inhabitants had moved elsewhere during the 4th century AD with the site perhaps reverting to agricultural use rather than domestic or industrial activity. It is difficult to characterise occupation in South Yorkshire at the end of the 4th century AD as pottery use appears to have been sparse, a pattern known to have continued into the Saxon period. Occupation on the site may have continued after the middle of the 4th century AD but this could not be supported by evidence from the pottery assemblage.

### 5.3 The crucible

#### *Introduction*

- 5.3.1 Two crucible fragments were recovered from an archaeological context (3021) dating from the Late Iron Age–Romano British period. The fragments have been examined to try to identify what type of metal they were being used to produce, and assess whether instrumental analysis of any surface residues is necessary.

#### *The fragments*

- 5.3.2 The two fragments are both from the same crucible vessel and refit to form one piece (Pl. 26) that weighs 7g. The piece has a small section of rim and traces of verdigris deposits on what was the inside of the crucible. The deposits could be traces of the last metal that the

crucible was used to melt. The general profile of the piece suggests that it may have been from a beaker shaped crucible rather than shallow saucer/bowl type.

#### *Interpretation and discussion*

- 5.3.3 The small size of the fragments makes it difficult to estimate the exact shape of the crucible they came from, although it seems more likely that the crucible was of the type that Tylecote (1986, 96–97) describes as hemispherical. Hemispherical type crucibles have been found on Romano-British period sites in Britain (Bayley and Rehren 2007, 48; Tylecote *ibid*).
- 5.3.4 The traces of verdigris coloured deposits on one of the fragments suggests that the crucible had been used to produce copper or copper alloy. The chemistry of these type of deposits can be further investigated using a surface analysis technique called X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF). XRF is a non-destructive technique that is commonly used to explore the chemistry of archaeological materials, particularly metals.
- 5.3.5 However, it is important to note that XRF does have some limitations, particularly when used for analysing residues in metallurgical crucibles and moulds. In general, these limitations are due to the volatility of some metallic elements when they are heated above critical temperatures. The potential for post depositional surface contamination and/or deterioration of the residues can also give poor or misleading results. The limitations and issues that need to be considered when using XRF on archaeological crucibles are discussed by Dungworth (2000, 83–86) and Martinon-Torres and Rehren (2014, 126–129).
- 5.3.6 It is felt that analysis of the deposits on the fragments from Rossington is unlikely to provide any more information to that already mentioned above.
- 5.3.7 Based upon the fragments submitted for this report, it appears that copper production was only being carried out on a very small and/or occasional scale at the site.

## **5.4 Post-Roman pottery**

### *Introduction*

- 5.4.1 The pottery assemblage from Rossington (sites 114501 and 14502) was examined by the author on 27th and 28th July 2019. It consisted of thirty-eight sherds of pottery weighing 415 grams representing a maximum of five vessels. The data are summarised in Table 25 in Appendix 1.

### *The pottery*

- 5.4.2 The earliest pottery in the assemblage came from context 2190 (site 114502) and consisted of parts of two vessels of Staxton / Potter Brompton type. This type of pottery, manufactured in the two eponymous villages, is a relatively rare occurrence in South Yorkshire although it has a wide distribution in Yorkshire generally (Watkins 1991, 87) and has been identified on sites in Bridlington (Earnshaw and Watkins 1984), Driffield (Cumberpatch 2017) and Hull (Watkins 1987) as well as on numerous other sites across the Vale of Pickering and North Yorkshire. Investigation of the potteries has, to date, been limited to small scale excavations conducted in the 1950s which were only written up after the death of the excavator (Brewster and Hayfield 1992). Many questions still surround the industry which shows a number of unusual traits, including the continued use of hand-building, long after other potters were using the wheel, and a range of unusual vessel types such as the 'peat pot'. The date range appears to lie between the early 13th and early 14th centuries although a 12th-century origin cannot be ruled out. The two vessels identified were too fragmentary for the forms to be determined although both appeared to be jars or cooking pots of standard form rather than examples of either peat pots or shallow bowls. The fabrics differed slightly



but within the range described by Brewster and Hayfield. It is likely that further work on the production sites would clarify the range of variation in fabrics both over time and between different potteries.

- 5.4.3 The site also produced the rim of a pancheon in Brown Glazed Coarseware dating to the later 18th or 19th century (context 2684). Such wares, while very common from the mid/late 17th to mid 20th century, have yet to receive the detailed attention that they deserve and assigning dates to individual sherds or vessels presents numerous problems. Pancheons are the commonest vessel form found in this type of pottery although hollow wares also occur, particularly in 17th and 18th century contexts.
- 5.4.4 Context 4504 contained a small sherd of Brown Glazed Coarseware type, probably of 18th- or early 19th-century date. As noted above, hollow wares of this type are commoner in the 18th century than the 19th century, hence the earlier rather than later date suggested for this sherd.
- 5.4.5 Context 4804 produced a sherd of Whiteware dating to the mid to late 19th century. This was undecorated and the vessel appeared to be a shallow dish or bowl with a flat base.

#### *Discussion*

- 5.4.6 The most interesting sherds in the assemblage were undoubtedly the Staxton /Potter Brompton wares which, as mentioned above, are not common in South Yorkshire. The absence of other medieval wares (particularly local types) is unusual and unexpected.
- 5.4.7 The later wares are unexceptional but are indicative of activity on and around the sites investigated in the later early modern and recent periods.

#### *Archiving and curation*

- 5.4.8 The pottery should be deposited in the appropriate local museum or finds depository where it will be available for further work in the future. This is particularly the case regarding the medieval pottery which is of a type rare in South Yorkshire.

## **5.5 Metalwork**

### *Personal items*

- 5.5.1 Two copper alloy hair pins were recovered – object 14 from SMS28 (trample layer 5071, near pit 5068; Fig. 41.1) and object 16 from SMS13 (ditch CG41, slot 5157; Fig. 41.2). The head of object 14 depicts a human hand holding a small sphere, interpretations of which include an egg, pomegranate or apple (Cool 1990, 157). This type of pin is a Cool (ibid.) Group 7 (human hand type), sub-group A (basic fingers formed by grooving a solid block, rather than 3-dimensional formed fingers). The sphere in this case is particularly small in relation to the fingers, and it is possible that it has broken, losing the pomegranate terminal seen on other hairpins of this style, such as a silver example of second-century AD date from Walbrook, London (Brailsford 1974, 27, fig. 12; British Museum 2021) and one of copper alloy, of first to second-century date, from Silchester, Hampshire (University of Reading 2021). The fingers are long, and not particularly realistic. Cool (1990) noted that hairpins of this type are often found at sites with early Roman military activity, which would accord with the proximity to Rossington Roman fort, 2 km to the east. The date range of excavated examples of this type suggest the floruit is from the first century AD extending into the second century. The second pin, object 16, may be classified as a Cool (ibid.) Group 1, knob head type (probably of sub-group D, conical head), or a Crummy (1983, 29) Type 3, pins with a more or less spherical head. These types were in use throughout the Roman period.

- 5.5.2 There are two copper alloy brooches – object 11 from SMS28 (pit 5068; Fig. 41.3) and object 15 from SMS13 (ditch CG34, slot 5165; Fig. 41.4). Object 15 is a variant of the trumpet-head series, ‘Celtic fan-tailed’ type (Bayley and Butcher 2004, 100, no. 238) with a triangular field of decoration on the foot. The field contains a design of two spirals connected, with elongated outer edges and a central lozenge above. The field is most likely to have been filled with enamel, although none survives beyond pale discolouration in parts. Such brooches are of later first century AD date, with a distribution focussed on the East Midlands and extending north to Corbridge (ibid. 168). Object 11 (Fig. 41, 3) also belongs to the trumpet-head series, of Mackreth (2011) type TR 1 and Bayley and Butcher (2004) Group A, with spring pin mechanism housed within a trumpet-bell shaped wing and headloop extending from the top of the spring chord. The bow has a full-round waist-moulding with vertical grooving, with three half-round knob mouldings either side. The foot is knopped, also with vertical grooving. This type appears to have a northern distribution and a first to second-century AD date (ibid. 160).

*Items used in the manufacture of textiles*

- 5.5.3 A lead alloy small, bun-shaped spindlewhorl is of uncertain (probably Romano-British) date and was recovered from enclosure ditch CG62 (SMS28). Spindlewhorls were used in drop spinning from the Iron Age through to the early post-medieval period.

*Tools*

- 5.5.4 Two iron tools were recovered from Romano-British features, although neither are chronologically distinctive in themselves. A chisel or punch (object 18) was recovered from the western terminal of ditch 5121/5244 (SMS28; Fig. 42.1) and an axe head from ditch CG34 (SMS13; Fig. 42.2). A cylindrical ‘collar’ (diameter 90 mm; height 40 mm), also from ditch CG34, is of uncertain function.

*Coins*

- 5.5.5 Six Roman coins were recovered (Table 13), all from SMS28, but the quantity is too low for statistical analysis.
- 5.5.6 The earliest coin (object 23), from fill 5303 of ditch CG62, is a copper alloy sestertius of Julia Domna (MATER DEVM SC reverse type, dating to AD 196–211, RIC 859). It is a scarce coin and is unusual as a site find. Of the 668 coins of Julia Domna recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme, only 37 are sestertii, of which only four have the same reverse type.
- 5.5.7 A denarius of Severus Alexander (object 5, from deposit 5226) is a plated copy of a silver denarius of Severus Alexander (PM TR P COS reverse type), dating to AD 222. It is an obverse variant of RIC 262; RIC262v (Mattingly et. al. 1938), as the bust is laureate and draped, rather than laureate, draped and cuirassed.
- 5.5.8 Four coins are later third to fourth-century AD copper alloy issues. There is a prolific increase in the quantity of coins recorded as site finds in these centuries and this group is therefore not uncommon. Of these coins, three can be dated to the fourth century and one (object 8 from ditch CG64, slot 5088) is an uncertain radiate or nummus. Two coins are copies (objects 4 and 13, both unstratified items but located close to ditch CG62, slot 5037), which date to the period AD 353–61. In the third and fourth centuries during periods of limited supply and to provide sufficient small change, copies of official coinage was produced. Such issues are common as site finds and were in widespread circulation.

**Table 13** Coin catalogue

Object Number	Denomination	Ruler	Reverse	Mint	Exergue	Date	Ref.	Wt (g)
23	Sestertius	Julia Domna	MATER DEVM S C	Rome	-	196 – 211	RIC 859	17.46
			Cybele seated left between two lions holding branch and resting arm on drum					
5	Denarius (Irregular)	Severus Alexander	PM TR P COS	Antioch	-	222	RIC 262v	1.63
			Mars standing left holding branch and spear					
7	Nummus	House of Constantine	GLORIA EXERCITVS	Arles	Wreath // PCON ST	333 – 334	-	1.85
			Two soldiers					



			holding two standards					
4	Nummus  (Irregular)	Constanti us II	FEL TEMP REPARA TIO  Soldier spearing fallen horseman	-	Illegibl e	353 - 361	-	1.07
13	Nummus  (Irregular)	Constanti us II	FEL TEMP REPARA TIO  Soldier spearing fallen horseman	-	Illegibl e	353 - 361	-	1.05
8	Radiate or nummus	Uncertai n	Illegible  Indiscernib le	Uncerta in	-	260 - 402	-	0.46

## 5.6 Other finds

### *Ceramic building material (CBM)*

- 5.6.1 All of the CBM recovered is of Romano-British date. The small assemblage is in fragmentary and abraded condition. Where possible, fragments have been attributed to specific brick/tile type, but these fragments are in the minority (maximum 11 *tegulae*, 3 *imbrices*), and the remainder have been classified merely as 'flat fragments' or 'undiagnostic'. No detailed

fabric analysis has been undertaken; fabrics show some variation in the frequency of sandy inclusions and iron oxides, but there is nothing to suggest that this variation reflects widely differing sources for the CBM; all could have been at least relatively locally produced.

- 5.6.2 The CBM occurred in small quantities across various trenches; there are minor concentrations in trench 92, and SMS areas 13 and 28.

#### *Fired clay*

- 5.6.3 The fired clay (257 fragments recovered in total) consists entirely of material that is likely to be of structural origin (hearth/pit linings or upstanding structures) – no portable objects were identified. Fabrics vary from slightly sandy to silty, in some cases containing rare organic inclusions, but frequently exhibiting ‘marbling’ and streakiness due to incomplete mixing. These fabrics are all likely to have arisen from the ad hoc use of local clay, without any intensive preparation. The most diagnostic pieces came from Romano-British crop-dryer CG65, which accounts for all the fired clay from SMS28 (219 fragments); many of these fragments have surviving surfaces, mostly irregular but flattish, some exhibiting curvature and one piece retaining part of an opening.

#### *Flint*

- 5.6.4 Thirty-one pieces of flint were recovered (Table 14). The condition of the flint is generally good, with many pieces in close to mint condition. A few pieces show signs of plough zone and post-depositional damage. Debitage (flakes, blades, cores, etc) accounts for twenty-four pieces, and there are seven retouched pieces. There are no significant concentrations of flint, and it is likely that all the pieces are redeposited. Chronological indicators are restricted to one bladelet core from ditch CG62 (SMS28), which is probably Mesolithic. There are four broken blades (one each from Areas 13, 20 and 28, and evaluation trench 43 in the bridleway watching brief area). All indicate that activity potentially dating from the Mesolithic through to the Early Neolithic was present within the area. The only formal tool forms recovered consist of three scrapers, none of which are datable.

**Table 14** Breakdown of flint assemblage

Flint Types	No.	% of assemblage
<b><i>Retouched tools:</i></b>		
Miscellaneous retouch	4	12.9%
Scraper	3	9.7%
<b><i>Retouched tools sub-total</i></b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22.6%</b>
<b><i>Debitage:</i></b>		
Flakes (incl. broken)	15	48.4%
Blades (incl. broken)	5	16.1%
Bladelet cores	1	3.2%
Debitage	3	9.7%
<b><i>Debitage sub-total</i></b>	<b>24</b>	<b>77.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### *Stone*

- 5.6.5 The stone (twenty-nine fragments recovered in total) includes nineteen quernstone fragments, of which nine are of imported lava quern (from subsoil in SMS28), while the rest are from rotary querns, of which at least four are sufficiently diagnostic to demonstrate that they belong to beehive querns, a form originating in the Middle Iron Age and continuing in use well into the Romano-British period, while at least one other is probably from a disc



form. Most of the rotary querns are in coarse gritstone, although one is in a possible igneous rock. Seven came from SMS28 (from various features), with single examples from Areas 2 and 13. One other object was recovered: a whetstone, worn very smooth, with concave surfaces and edges (SMS13, ditch CG34). Other stone includes possible building material and two small heavily burnt fragments that may have been used as kiln lining (SMS28, kiln 5017).

#### *Amber*

- 5.6.6 Two amber beads, of probable Bronze Age date, were recovered in extremely poor condition from a cleaning layer over posthole enclosure CG1080. One of the beads subsequently disintegrated; it was originally probably of globular form. The surviving bead is also of globular form; one half survives. Together with a small flint flake, the amber beads constituted the only finds from this feature, which remains of uncertain interpretation; a radiocarbon date suggests a late Iron Age or Romano-British date for the feature (see above). Bronze Age amber beads are generally associated with funerary remains, and these two examples could therefore have originated from a disturbed grave, although no trace of this was recovered.

#### *Glass*

- 5.6.7 Four very small fragments of glass were recovered. None are clearly chronologically diagnostic, and one tiny colourless chip recovered from a soil sample taken from sub-enclosure 35 could be intrusive. One colourless vessel fragment from a subsoil layer is likely to be Romano-British, as is a pale blue/green vessel fragment from ditch CG66 (SMS28). A small vessel fragment in brown glass from a possible hearth in SMS13 is not convincingly Romano-British but is dated as such on grounds of provenance.

#### *Slag*

- 5.6.8 Only a small amount of material was collected and recorded as slag (fourteen fragments, weighing 577 g). Of this, eight fragments can be characterised as ironworking slag. These fragments came from Areas 2 and 13 (including a possible hearth bottom from ditch CG34), but in neither area are quantities anywhere near large enough to suggest on-site metalworking, instead representing redeposited waste from metalworking activity elsewhere. Other fragments represent vesicular fuel ash slag and vitrified ceramic material (Areas 13 and 28), but again redeposited from its original point of discard. This material is of uncertain date, but on grounds of provenance is likely to be Romano-British.

## **5.7 Animal bone**

### *Introduction*

- 5.7.1 The assemblage includes hand-recovered and sieved material and comprises 5733 fragments (or 47.880 kg) of animal bone. Once refits and associated bone groups (hereafter ABGs) are accounted for the total count falls to 2225 fragments, of which 695 are identifiable to species (Table 15). Bone was recovered from nine excavation areas, two watching brief areas and several trial trenches outside the main areas (Table 16). Most (91%) of the bone came from contexts of Romano-British date, with smaller amounts from Late Iron Age/early Romano-British and medieval to modern contexts.

### *Methods*

- 5.7.2 The following information was recorded where applicable; species, element, anatomical zone (after Serjeantson 1996, 195–200; Cohen and Serjeantson 1996, 110–12), anatomical position, fusion state (after O'Connor 1989; Silver 1969), tooth eruption/wear (after Grant 1982; Halstead 1985; Hambleton 1999; Payne 1973), butchery marks (after Lauwerier

1988; Sykes 2007), metrical data (after von den Driesch 1976; Payne and Bull 1988), gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology (after Vann and Thomas 2006) and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

5.7.3 The assemblage has been quantified in terms of the number of identified specimens present (or NISP). The minimum number of individuals (or MNI), minimum number of elements (or MNE) and meat weight estimates (or MWE; following Boessneck et al 1971; Bourdillon and Coy 1980; O'Connor 1991; Dobney et al 2007) are also presented for the Romano-British assemblage. The live weights used to estimate MNE are 275 kg for cattle, 37.5 kg for sheep and 85 kg for pig.

5.7.4 Caprines (sheep and goat) were differentiated based on the morphological criteria of Boessneck (1969), Payne (1985) and Halstead et al (2002). The majority of the positively differentiated caprine bones belong to sheep and this term will therefore be used throughout the report to refer to all undifferentiated caprine bones.

#### *Preservation and fragmentation*

5.7.5 Bone preservation across the development area varies from good to very poor, with most of the poorly preserved fragments from ditches in Areas 2, 13 and 28. Several secondary ditch fills include bones in different states of preservation, the more poorly preserved fragments from these contexts are likely to be residual, having been reworked and redeposited from earlier contexts.

5.7.6 Gnaw marks are apparent on c. 3% of post-cranial bones, the majority came from SMS13 and the Bridleway watching brief. This is a very low occurrence and indicates that the assemblage has not been significantly biased by the bone chewing habit of scavenging carnivores. The assemblage is highly fragmented and only c. 31% of fragments can be identified to species. Most (58%) of the identified bones came from SMS13.

#### *Late Iron Age to early Romano-British*

5.7.7 A total of 45 identified fragments came from two Late Iron Age/early Romano-British roundhouse structures in SMS2 and one in the St Catherine's watching brief area. The bone recovered from roundhouse CG14 came from slot 3012 on the south-east side of the ring gully and from posthole 3010 and pit 3062 in the interior. The bones from roundhouse CG15 came from slots in the northern half of the ring gully and from posthole 3038 in the central area. The identified bones from CG14 are all from cattle and those from CG15 are mostly from cattle but also include a few sheep/goat bones and the foot bone from a dog.

5.7.8 Cattle are represented by a range of skeletal elements and there is little difference in the composition of bones from the two structures in SMS2. At least four cattle are represented, and radii and thoracic vertebrae are common in comparison to other elements. Three complete mandibles from CG15 are from animals aged between 30–36 months and young adult (MWS E and F).

#### *Romano-British*

5.7.9 A total of 630 identified fragments of animal bone came from Romano-British contexts. The complex of ditched enclosures and boundaries recorded across the development area indicate a landscape designed to control the movement of livestock. The largest group of animal bones came from SMS13, with small amounts from several other areas, notably SMS28 and the Bridleway watching brief (Table 16). Much of the SMS13 assemblage derived from dump deposits 2187/2188 and 2155 associated with a ditched enclosure

formed by ditches CG34 and CG40/41, with further material from a few other ditches. The bones recovered from SMS28 came from enclosure ditch CG62 and a few discrete features including kiln 5017 and the bones from the Bridleway watching brief area came from the north- and east-sides of a sub-square enclosure.

- 5.7.10 Cattle bones dominate the Romano-British assemblage, they account for 82% of identified bones or 86% of livestock (Table 17). The various quantification methods (MNE, MNI and MWE) all show that cattle were of prime importance to the Romano-British farming economy, followed by sheep and then pig. The assemblage also includes bones from horse, goat, dog (or fox), red deer (antler), crow and raven.
- 5.7.11 The body part distribution for cattle is presented in Table 18 and Fig. 43. The bones are from a minimum of 15 animals and although all parts of the beef carcass are present, waste elements from primary butchery (ie, skull and feet) dominate. The composition is typical of assemblages from ditched enclosures and landscape boundaries away from settlement activity. It is in these peripheral areas that cattle were slaughtered, and carcasses processed, and the waste from primary butchery and boning out joints accumulated in middens or was deposited directly into ditches. A concentration of waste from this activity was found in ditch CG40/41 and from a deposit overlying ditch CG34 in SMS13. Butchery marks were observed on several cattle bones (Table 19), most were made with a cleaver and relate to disarticulation at major joints. The reconstructed mortality profile for cattle based is based on 36 mandibles (Fig. 44) and shows that while a range of ages are represented, most were slaughtered as adult or older animals (MWS G–I), with some slaughtered as calves (MWS B) or juveniles (MWS E). Age information based on epiphyseal fusion (Table 20) confirms this basic pattern but also indicates that a high proportion of the post-cranial bones are from immature animals.
- 5.7.12 The sheep/goat bone assemblage includes a range of different elements, the most common of which are the radius and tibia. These bones are from a minimum of at least four animals aged between 2–6 years (MWS E–G). A skull fragment with attached horn cores from ditch 4004, is from a male goat. A few pig bones came from Areas 13 and 28, and from the evaluation. Of note is a group of neonate bones from ditch 4004.
- 5.7.13 The assemblage includes a total of 26 horse bones most of which came from ditches located in Areas 13 and 28. One of the bones from SMS4 is from a juvenile but the rest are from skeletally mature animals. Evidence from SMS13 indicates that certain horse bones may have been retained as raw material for the manufacture of objects. A sawn metatarsal from ditch 5153 in SMS13 represents an off-cut from this process and a large piece of sawn red deer antler from ditch 4407 indicates that antler was also retained for this purpose.

#### *Medieval to modern*

- 5.7.14 Nineteen cattle bones came from trackside ditch CG61 located in Trench 88. Most of the bones are left-sided elements from the lower leg, particularly the ankle and foot, and these are from a minimum of at least two animals. A modern cattle burial (400508) was found in SMS4.

#### *Discussion*

- 5.7.15 The animal bones from roundhouse structures in SMS2 and the Bridleway watching brief areas provide limited information about livestock farming during the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period but afford a backdrop to our understanding of the livestock economy during the Romano-British period. The evidence indicates that the local tradition of cattle-farming, established in the Late Iron Age, persisted throughout the Romano-British period. This situation is common across much of Britain (Allen and Lodwick 2017, 177) and no

doubt reflects the suitability of local conditions for certain types of farming. Local evidence is patchy and apart from the military vicus at Doncaster (Buckland and Magilton 1986; Chadwick 2010), most of the animal bone assemblages from other Romano-British sites are small and poorly preserved (Buckland et al 2001; Roberts 2003; Samuels and Buckland 1978). They do however suggest that cattle-farming was the norm in much of South Yorkshire during the Romano-British period.

5.7.16 The mortality pattern recorded for the Rossington cattle indicates that most were long past their prime for meat production. This mortality pattern is consistent with a mixed strategy linked to arable cultivation in which adult cattle were used as draught animals and breeding stock. The slaughter of significant numbers of calves, most probably young bulls, surplus to breeding requirements, suggests that dairying played some part in the husbandry strategy. Organic residue analysis on pottery from the site found evidence for high concentrations of ruminant dairy lipids on jars and cheese presses, consistent with sustained use in processing milk into other dairy products. Butter, cheese and possibly yoghurt may have been produced to meet demand from the nearby Rossington fortress or the military vicus at Doncaster. Similarly, the veal produced as a by-product of a husbandry strategy based on dairying, would undoubtedly been more marketable than the beef from older cattle.

**Table 15** Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by period

Species	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	Romano-British	medieval to modern	Total
cattle	41	516	20	577
sheep/goat	3	60	-	63
goat	-	1	-	1
pig	-	21	-	21
horse	-	26	-	26
dog	1	-	-	1
dog/fox	-	3	-	3
red deer	-	1	-	1
crow	-	1	-	1
raven	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>695</b>

**Table 16** Provenance of animal bone by area

Location	NISP	%	Period
SMS2	45	6.5	Late Iron Age/early Romano-British
SMS4	6	0.9	Romano-British, modern
SMS11	1	0.1	Romano-British
SMS13	403	58	Romano-British
SMS15	1	0.1	Romano-British
SMS17	1	0.1	Romano-British
SMS20	1	0.1	Romano-British
SMS22	1	0.1	Romano-British



SMS28	90	13	Romano-British
Bridleway WB	53	7.6	Romano-British
St Catherine's WB	2	0.2	Late Iron Age/early Romano-British
Evaluation	93	13.3	Romano-British, medieval, undated
<b>Total</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Table 17** Relative importance of Romano-British livestock species by NISP, MNE, MNI and MWE

	<b>cattle</b>	<b>sheep</b>	<b>pig</b>
NISP	515	60	21
% NISP	86	10	4
MNE	315	47	15
% MNE	84	12.5	3.5
MNI	15	8	3
% MNI	57.7	30.8	11.5
MWE	4125	300	255
% MWE	88.2	6.4	5.4

Note that the calculation of MNE includes teeth retained in mandibles as well as loose teeth, therefore the total might be higher than the NISP count.

**Table 18** Body part representation for Romano-British cattle by MNE and MNI

	<b>Cattle</b>		
	<b>MNE</b>	<b>MNI</b>	<b>%MNI</b>
skull	9	9	60
Horn core	2	1	6.7
mandible	30	15	100
incisor	2	1	6.7
Dp4/P4	17	3	20
M1/M2	48	12	80
M3	26	13	86.7
atlas	7	7	46.7
axis	3	3	20
scapula	11	6	40
humerus	10	5	33.3
radius	8	4	26.7
ulna	9	5	33.3
metacarpal	20	10	66.7
pelvis	15	8	53.3
sacrum	4	2	13.3
femur	11	6	40
tibia	15	8	53.3
metatarsal	17	9	60
astragalus	3	2	13.3

calcaneus	9	5	33.3
1st phalanx	18	3	20
2nd phalanx	12	2	13.3
3rd phalanx	9	2	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>		

**Table 19** Summary of Romano-British butchery evidence by implement type and technique

Romano-British		
Butchery implement	N	%
cleaver	41	91
knife	1	2
saw	3	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>
Butchery type	N	%
disarticulation	44	94
filleting	1	2
working	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 20** Epiphyseal fusion of post-cranial elements for Romano-British cattle. Fusion categories after O'Connor (1989). Fused and fusing epiphyses are amalgamated. Only unfused diaphyses, not epiphyses are counted

Species	Fusion category	F	UF	%F
cattle	early - 12–18 months	39	12	76.5
	intermediate - 2–2½ years	21	26	44.7
	late - 3½–4 years	15	20	42.8
	final - 5 years+	7	90	7.2

## 5.8 Cremated bone and aspects of the mortuary rite

### *Introduction*

- 5.8.1 Cremated bone was recovered from the single fill of pit 2711, cut through the upper fill(s) of two intersecting ditches (CG56 and CG57) in SMS20 (Fig. 18). The deposit probably represents the remains of an unurned burial made in a flexible organic container and was inclusive of small quantities of fuel ash/pyre debris. The ditches through which the grave was cut represent part of a Romano-British field system, but in the absence of any direct dating evidence for the burial itself, bone and fuel ash samples from the deposit were submitted for radiocarbon analysis and returned a probable mid Romano-British date (130–240 cal AD from charcoal; see section 8 below).
- 5.8.2 A small cremation-related deposit of early-mid Romano-British date (confirmed by radiocarbon analysis) was recovered from a similar location (within a ditch fill) some 1.6 km



to the north in Phase 1 of the archaeological investigations at Rossington Inland Port (Fig. 56; Powell et al 2020).

- 5.8.3 Supplementary data on the cremated bone from the current excavations are provided in Appendix 2.

#### *Methods*

- 5.8.4 The deposit had been excavated in quadrants to enable details of the formation process to be examined in analysis, but no horizontal division was made. Osteological analysis followed the writer's standard procedure for the examination of cremated bone (McKinley 1994a, 5–21; 2004a). Age was assessed from the stage of skeletal and tooth development (Beek 1983; Scheuer and Black 2000). Insufficient diagnostic evidence survived to allow the sex of the individual to be assessed with any confidence.

#### *Results and discussion*

- 5.8.5 Although the grave had survived to a relatively substantial depth for features of this type (0.17 m), cremated bone and some fuel ash were evident at surface level, therefore, it is possible that some bone may have been lost due to horizontal truncation. The bone is eroded and of a chalky appearance, the less well oxidised bone (ie, that with a greater surviving organic content) being preferentially affected, and very little trabecular bone was observed within the assemblage. The latter is commonly subject to preferential loss in an aggressive burial environment such as the acidic sandy silt matrix at Rossington (McKinley 1997, 245; Nielsen-Marsh et al 2000). Consequently, it is probable that some loss of bone will also have occurred due to this taphonomic mechanism.
- 5.8.6 The 282.6 g of bone recovered represent the remains of an older adult (>50 yr) of indeterminate sex. The crowns of erupted teeth tend to shatter in the heat of the pyre as the hard mineral tooth enamel – rendered less flexible than other skeletal components due to the absence of organics – expands in the heat. As a result, age-related changes and pathological lesions affecting the dentition are generally limited to those seen in the supportive structure of the jaw. In this case, however, there is evidence for extensive occlusal wear to the remnants of all five of the anterior teeth recovered (mandibular and maxillary), the tooth crowns having been worn flat almost or fully to the level of the tooth roots. In two cases the pulp cavity is exposed, which would have rendered the individual susceptible to infection tracking into the supportive structures (potentially resulting in dental abscesses). A smooth, concave lesion in the occlusal surface of one premolar root indicates that the tooth crown was lost to dental caries. Tooth wear is known to increase with age, but the speed at which this occurs can be affected by diet (coarse foods causing greater wear) or, with the anterior teeth in particular, their being used as a 'third hand' to grip materials being worked. A more complete dentition (teeth and supportive structure) would have assisted in interpretation of the partial evidence present in this case, but the most likely explanation for the extensive wear seen here is that the individual was elderly, probably somewhat more so than the >50 years suggested.
- 5.8.7 The only other morphological feature of note is the small but strongly marked 'tag' at the external occipital protuberance, a variation identified as an Inion spike (Pl. 27; Mann et al. 2016, fig. 283). The feature lies at highest point in this area of the occipital bone – where the *ligamentum nuchae* (one of the strong fibrous cords in the neck) and *trapezius* muscle (responsible for moving and supporting the head and shoulders) attach to the bone. Although marked protuberances at the nuchal crest are normal and comprise one of the sexually dimorphic features of the skeleton – larger protuberances being taken as indicative of males – the size and form of this one is not readily classified in this way. Although rare in females, such tags have been observed in 4.2% of females in some clinical studies,

potentially linked to some other minor skeletal mis-alignments, and have been recorded as causing a level of discomfort (Varghese et al 2017).

- 5.8.8 Although the surviving bone is predominantly white in colour, indicating full oxidation (Holden et al 1995a and b), colour variations demonstrative of less effective levels of oxidation were observed in several bone fragments (never the entire element) from the cranium, upper and lower limb. The skull vault was predominantly affected with numerous fragments (some 25% of those identified) being charred (brown/black), blue or grey in colour. The cores of a few fragments of femur and tibia shaft were blue, and that of a humerus shaft slightly grey. Numerous factors, both intrinsic to the process and imposed by external mechanisms, may have an impact on the efficiency of oxidation (McKinley 1994a, 76–78; 2004b, 293–295; 2008). Here, the predominant involvement of the skull may suggest one or a combination of influences; it could have lain too close to the pyre's periphery, which would be cooler than a more central location (possibly poor placement on the pyre or a short pyre); the individual might have been wearing some form of head-covering (leather/fur) or had their head on a pillow of dense material, both of which would have insulated it from the heat/oxygen in at least the early stages of the process. Similar influences of location (peripheral) or insulating materials could have affected the humerus and tibia. The dense soft tissue coverage around the femora, which must burn or fall away from the bone before it can oxidise, is a common factor affecting the incomplete oxidation of this part of the skeleton (ibid.)
- 5.8.9 The weight of bone recovered represents around 18% of the average expected from a modern adult cremation (McKinley 1993); although this undoubtably represents a minimum due to the known taphonomic loss of some bone (see above), that lost proportion is unlikely to have been substantial (<60 g; on basis of observations elsewhere; McKinley 2015). The recorded weight falls within the lower range of those recovered for the period (McKinley 2004b, tables 6.5 and 6.6); although inconclusive, there could be a region variation here in that it has been observed that burials from the mid-Late Romano-British Northern Frontier Fort areas tend to average lower weights. At the nearby early Romano-British cremation cemetery of Waterdale (Caffell and Holst 2012), the maximum weight of bone recovered was 250.4 g, with a mean weight of 39.7 g from features interpreted as graves. Whilst these data seem to lend support to the aforementioned observation regarding potential regional variations, the stated mean should be treated with caution as potentially mis-representative; in particular, it included 'truncated' deposits (level of truncation unstated) and it is likely that some of the deposits have been erroneously interpreted as burial remains rather than some other form of cremation-related deposit (see McKinley 2013). NB. Full recovery of the cremated bone from the pyre site for inclusion within the burial does not appear to have been a universal requirement of the rite either in the Romano-British or at any other period in which it was practiced in the British Isles.
- 5.8.10 The majority of the bone was recovered from the 5 mm sieve fraction (53% by weight), with a maximum fragment size of 33 mm. The figures are relatively low – in most burials across the temporal range the majority fall in the 10 mm fraction (pers. obs.) – and, possibly significantly, fairly uniformly so. The absence of a protective ceramic vessel will undoubtably have had a detrimental effect, as will the nature of the burial environment (McKinley 1994b). Whilst it remains unlikely that there was any deliberate fragmentation of the bone prior to deposition, it is possible that tending of the pyre during cremation and/or 'heavy-handed' treatment of the remains post-cremation, could have resulted in the observed levels of fragmentation. Cremated bone is very brittle, and trampling of the pyre site during bone recovery and repeated manipulation of the bone inevitably increases fragmentation, breakage occurring along the dehydration fissures formed in cremation

- 5.8.11 Fragments from all four skeletal areas (skull, axial skeleton, upper and lower limb) were amongst the relatively low proportion – 34% by weight – of the bone identified to skeletal element, with the commonly observed – in this case marked – bias in favour of skull elements (readily identifiable even as very small fragments) at the expense of the more taphonomically fragile axial skeleton (predominantly trabecular bone; McKinley 1994a, 6; 2004b, 298–9).
- 5.8.12 The small bones of the hands and feet, together with tooth roots found in the absence of the supportive structures (tooth sockets), regularly feature amongst the remains of cremation burials of all periods. The frequency of occurrence of these small elements might offer an indication as to mode of recovery employed in the collection of bone from the pyre site for burial (McKinley 2004b, 299–301). Few such elements (total nine) were identified at Rossington, which may suggest hand-collection of individual bone fragments from the pyre site rather than en masse recovery and winnowing (which would favour recovery of these small bones; McKinley 2004b, 300–1). Comparative data for the period presents a variable picture; however, the potential for regional variation again presents itself in that only about one-third of the burials from the mid–late Roman cemetery at Brougham, Cumbria, contained even small numbers (<10) of these elements (McKinley 2004b).
- 5.8.13 The bone was not evenly distributed throughout the grave fill; only 14% by weight lay in the northeast quadrant of the grave, with over half (62.2%) forming a southeast – northwest block. Unfortunately the horizontal distribution throughout the 0.17 m depth cannot be confirmed, but the visual site data show a distribution indicative of the remains having been deposited in a flexible organic container (textile or possibly soft-leather bag). Although there were small amounts of fuel ash deposited with the bone, there is no evidence to indicate a secondary deposit of pyre debris was made in the grave fill; this might indicate that the burial was not made in the vicinity of the pyre and, cremated remains being highly portable, is also does not follow that the secondary part of the mortuary rite – ie, burial – was undertaken immediately after the primary act of cremation. Elements from all four areas of the skeleton were present in all four quadrants with no evidence for any form of ‘ordered’ deposition.

#### *Concluding remarks*

- 5.8.14 Although it is generally recognised that there was a shift from cremation to inhumation of the unburnt corpse throughout the Roman period, the transitional sequence was not always simple (Smith 2018). Commencing in the early/mid 2nd century AD, this move renders the number of confirmed mid Romano-British cremation burials relatively scarce in some areas including Yorkshire/northeast England (Smith 2014; 2018 (though the numbers are likely to increase with the more widespread application of radiocarbon dating, which is not without its own issues; see López-Dóriga)). The evidence from Rossington indicates the retention of the cremation rite by at least parts of the population in areas previously believed to have abandoned it in favour of the more popular (‘fashionable’?) inhumation rite, as appears to have been the case at Waterdale for example (Caffell and Holst 2012). In his 2014 survey, Smith 2014 recorded at ratio of 15% cremation to 85% inhumation burial in late 1st–early 4th century Yorkshire, the majority of the former (80%) comprising unurned burial remains (see also Smith 2018). As in previous periods in which the rite was practiced, dispersed singletons and small grave groups formed features in the rural landscape, with mortuary deposits commonly being located at or close to boundaries and other ‘liminal’ locations (ibid. 231). These ‘placements’ in the landscape may have established or marked-out ‘ownership’ of areas of land, the dead being used as claimants of the land or its guardians.



## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Assessment

#### *Introduction*

6.1.1 A total of 290 samples were taken from a range of features during the different phases (evaluation trenching, watching brief and strip, map and sample) of the project. Subsequently, 246 bulk samples were processed for the recovery of charred environmental evidence and small finds; of these 209 were assessed for the presence of environmental evidence (Appendix 3, Table 27); the sediments in two monolith samples were also described (below, and Appendix 3, Tables 28–29).

**Table 21** Bulk sample provenance summary

Phase	No. samples taken	No. of samples processed	No. samples assessed	Volume (litres)	Feature types
SMS1	3	-	-	-	Ditch
SMS2	36	26	26	705	Roundhouse postholes, gullies and pits
SMS3 & trench 4	2	1	1	18	Ditch
SMS4 & trenches 5–10	29	2	2	34	Ditches
SMS5–6	-	-	-	-	-
SMS7 & trenches 61–62	2	2	2	31	Ditches
SMS8–10	-	-	-	-	-
SMS11 & trench 28	3	3	3	80	Ditches
SMS12	4	4	4	80	Ditches
SMS13 & trench 15	29	29	29	754	Ditches, pits, layers
SMS14–19	-	-	-	-	-
SMS20	1	1	-	40	Cremation grave
SMS21–27	-	-	-	-	-
SMS28 & trench 92	64	64	64	1860.75	Crop-dryer, kilns, hearths, ditches, cremation graves
SMS29 & trench 45	-	-	-	-	-
SMS30 & trenches 40–44	42	41	41	374.5	Pits, postholes, ditches
Trench 3a	1	1	1	27	Ditch
Trenches 75–78	2	2	2	37	Layer
St Catherine's Well WB	19	19	19	625	Ditches
St Catherine's well SMS	52	50	14	739 (309)	Postholes, ditches, layers
WB (Bridleway)	2	2	2	68	Ditches

<b>Totals</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>5473.25</b> <b>(5043.25)</b>	
---------------	------------	------------	------------	------------------------------------	--

### *Aims and Methods*

- 6.1.2 The purpose of the assessment was the evaluation of the quality of plant remains preserved at the site and the potential for further analysis to address specific site archaeological issues and to provide archaeobotanical data valuable for wider research frameworks.

### Macrofossils

- 6.1.3 The size of the bulk samples varied between 0.75 and 40 litres, and on average was around 23 litres. They were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Large flots were split into subsamples when their volume was large, but the whole flot was assessed if the density of evidence in the first subsampled examined was low. A riffle box was used to split large dry flots into smaller flot subsamples. Waterlogged flots were split by the grid/spoon method (Steiner et al. 2017). The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope for the identification of environmental remains. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as molluscs, animal bone and insects (in cases of anoxic conditions for their preservation), was recorded.
- 6.1.4 Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30–99, A = >10, B = 9–5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

### Sediments

- 6.1.5 The monoliths were cleaned prior to recording and standard descriptions were used (following Hodgson 1997 and Troels-Smith 1955), including Munsell colour, texture, structure and nature of boundaries.

### *Results: macrofossils*

- 6.1.6 The flots (Appendix 3) were variable in volume and there were variable numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. The abundance and state of preservation of the environmental evidence were diverse across the site.

### SMS1

- 6.1.7 Two samples (32 and 40) taken from SMS1 were not processed, as they derived from the secondary fills of an undated ditch.

### SMS2

- 6.1.8 The samples from the two roundhouses in this area have provided some moderate to rich assemblages of charred plant remains dominated by cereal remains, mostly grains of spelt (*Triticum spelta*) but also including possible emmer (*T. dicoccum*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Chaff (glume bases) and husked grains were also recovered in a few assemblages. Seeds of wild plants were present in most of the assemblages, although in



small quantities, and included taxa such as grasses (Poaceae) and branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*).

### SMS3

- 6.1.9 The sample assessed from this area was rich in waterlogged plant macroremains such as seeds and fruits of rushes (*Juncus* spp.), Characeae oospores, *Isotes* sp. megaspores, seeds of goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae), elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.), water-plantain (*Alisma* sp.), docks (Polygonaceae), the carrot family (Apiaceae), sedges (*Carex* sp., Cyperaceae), birch (*Betula* sp.), grasses (Poaceae) spikelets and leaves of indeterminate taxa. A small amount of wood charcoal was also present. Remains of invertebrates (insects, terrestrial and fresh-water molluscs) were present in moderate quantities.

### SMS4

- 6.1.10 Rich assemblages of plant microfossils preserved by waterlogging have been identified in the samples from this area. The taxa include rushes (*Juncus* spp.), hawkweed (*Hieracium* sp.), fresh-water algae (Characeae), water-plantain (*Alisma* sp.), goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae), docks (Polygonaceae), birch (*Betula* sp.), elder (*Sambucus* sp.), heather (*Erica* sp.), grasses (Poaceae), ferns (Lycopodiaceae), quillwort (*Isoetes* sp.), umbellifers (Apiaceae) and buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.). Remains of invertebrates (insects, terrestrial and fresh-water molluscs) were present in moderate quantities.

### SMS7 and trenches 61–62

- 6.1.11 Except for a small amount of wood charcoal, the plant remains recovered from the samples in this area were preserved by waterlogging. The remains included seeds of sea club-rush (*Bolboschoenus maritimus*), hawkweed (*Hieracium* sp.), docks (Polygonaceae), birch (*Betula* sp.), catchfly (*Silene* sp.), bulrush (*Typha* sp.), elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae), water-plantain (*Alisma* sp.), violet (*Viola* sp.), moss (*Sparganium* sp.) leaves and sporangium, algae (Characeae) oospores and leaves of indeterminate taxa. The invertebrate remains included a relatively abundant number of insects, together with smaller amounts of acari and ostracods.

### SMS11 trench 28

- 6.1.12 No charred plant remains and very little wood charcoal were recovered in the samples from this area. Abundant vegetative plant material preserved by waterlogging was present. A small number of terrestrial molluscs was present in one of the samples.

### SMS12

- 6.1.13 The four samples from ditches in this area have provided very poor assemblages of charred plant remains from wild plants such as grasses (of which false-oat grass tubers could be identified) and vetches (Viciaeae) as well as uncharred (probably dried-out waterlogged) plant remains, including abundant seeds of rushes (*Juncus* sp.).

### SMS13

- 6.1.14 Although this area was heavily sampled, generally small and poorly preserved assemblages of charred plant remains were retrieved, with most of the assemblages being dominated by wood charcoal. Three moderately rich and a fourth very rich assemblage proved to be exceptions. One of the moderately rich assemblages included a few cereal remains of wheat but was dominated by a diversity of wild plants (*Sparganium erectum*, Poaceae, Cyperaceae, *Rubus* sp., Caryophyllaceae, *Ranunculus* sp., Asteraceae, Brassicaceae, *Chenopodium* sp. and *Juncus* sp.). Another assemblage was composed of cereal (including spelt wheat and barley) grains and a series of other plants, some of which may have been cultivated, such as flax (*Linum* sp.) and wild ones, such as bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), docks



(*Rumex* sp.), sedges (Cyperaceae), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), and grasses (Poaceae). Another richer sample provided a monospecific assemblage of probably common mallow (*Malva* sp. *sylvestris*). The richest assemblages in the area was dominated by the remains (seeds and capsules) of cultivated flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), but also comprised poorly preserved cereals, the mint family (Teucrioideae subfamily) and sedges (Cyperaceae). The remainder of the samples provided none or a few remains of a series of taxa, comprising wild plants and cereals, which included wheat (*Triticum* sp.), occasionally identified to species level as spelt (*T. spelta*) in both grains and chaff, and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). In addition, there was a particularly well-preserved grain of naked wheat that looked clearly intrusive. Small quantities of mollusc remains from terrestrial and fresh-water taxa were recovered in three of the samples.

#### SMS20

- 6.1.15 The sample from the cremation grave included remains such as wheat (*Triticum* cf. *spelta*) grains, false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* ssp. *bulbosum*) tubers, and seeds from fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.), field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*), cornsalad (*Valerianella* sp.), the mustard family (Brassicaceae), composites (Asteraceae), docks (Polygonaceae), and trefoil/medick/clover (Trifolieae) and a moderate assemblage of charcoal.

#### SMS28

- 6.1.16 The assemblages from kilns and dumped deposits in ditches in this site area were very rich in both roundwood and mature wood fragments. Small amounts of poorly-preserved non-woody plant remains were generally recovered. Some of the samples also provided small numbers of remains of fresh-water molluscs.
- 6.1.17 By contrast, the assemblages from the crop-dryers and some ditches were extremely rich in charred plant remains, and were dominated by cereal grains. The cereals were mostly spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), but emmer (*T. dicoccum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and rye (*Secale cereale*) were also identified in small quantities. Chaff (glume bases) was occasionally identified, as well as whole spelt spikelets, and detached embryos and coleoptiles. Some of the grains were sprouted or had holes from phytophagous insects. Remains of other economic plants present in the assemblages included plum/cherry/sloe (*Prunus* sp.) kernels, apple/rowan (*Malus/Sorbus*) pips and flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) seeds and capsules. Seeds from wild plants, which may have been crop weeds, were present in quantities varying from moderate to rich. They included taxa such as wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), vetches (Viciaeae), goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae), composites (Asteraceae), wild grasses (Poaceae among others such as *Avena* sp., *Bromus* sp., *Briza* sp., *Poa/Phleum*), docks (Polygonaceae), cornsalad (*Valerianella* sp.), violet (*Viola* sp.), rushes (*Juncus* sp.), buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), sedges (Cyperaceae), pinks (Caryophyllaceae) and corn-cockle (*Agrostemma githago*) and bur reed (*Sparganium erectum*) Tubers of false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* subsp. *bulbosum*) were also present in some assemblages, Some remains of mature wood charcoal were also identified in some of these grain-rich assemblages.

#### SMS30 and trenches 40–44

- 6.1.18 Most of the samples from this area were sterile, but a few of them provided poor and moderate assemblages of charred plant remains, including cereals such as emmer/spelt wheat and barley, and other wild plant such as false oat-grass and other grasses, docks, goosefoot, violet and bur reed. All the samples in this area provided remains of terrestrial molluscs, very abundant in one of the samples.

### Trench 3a

- 6.1.19 A small assemblage with barley grains, false oat-grass tubers and dock seeds was recovered. Remains of molluscs, mostly from terrestrial taxa but including some fresh-water species, were also present in rich quantities.

### Trench 75–78

- 6.1.20 Rich assemblages of waterlogged plant remains were recovered from trenches 75 and 78, dominated by taxa such as sedges (Cyperaceae), but also including birch (*Betula* sp.), alder (*Alnus* sp.), brambles (*Rubus* sp.), gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*), buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum* sp.) and plum/cherry/sloe (*Prunus* sp.). Invertebrate remains (insect segments and eggs) were present in the samples.

### St Catherine's Well SMS/WB

- 6.1.21 Although there is a high proportion of bioturbation (roots and uncharred seeds) affecting most of the samples from this site area, several rich and consistent charred assemblages have been retrieved. Many of the remains are heavily iron coated indicating fluctuating water table conditions, but otherwise are well preserved. The taxa include cereals (Triticeae) such as hulled barley of the dense-rowed variety (*Hordeum vulgare* subsp. *vulgare* var. *hexastichum*) and hulled wheat, either emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), other economic plants such as elder (*Sambucus* sp.) and sloe (*Prunus spinose*) stone, and seeds and roots from a variety of wild plants of grassland and wet environments, some of which might have been intentionally exploited, such as speedwell (*Veronica* sp.), grasses (Poaceae, including *Poa/Phleum*, *Avena/Bromus*, *Lolium/Festuca*), bur reed (*Sparganium erectum*), docks (*Rumex* sp., *Polygonum* sp.), buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), rushes (*Juncus* sp.), sedges (Cyperaceae), poppy (*Papaver* sp.) and false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* ssp. *bulbosum*) tubers.
- 6.1.22 Waterlogged assemblages in this area are representative of the local vegetation, similar to other areas of the site, with wetland plants and plants from disturbed nutrient-rich habitats (Chenopodiaceae, Caryophyllaceae, *Ranunculus* sp., Apiaceae, Lamiaceae, *Carex* sp., *Juncus* sp., Polygonaceae, *Alisma* sp.) in addition to hedgerow or wooded areas (*Sambucus* sp., *Betula* sp.). Four waterlogged assemblages are exceptionally rich and dominated by the remains of flax capsules (and possible stems) and pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*) seeds.
- 6.1.23 The samples also included the remains of invertebrates (terrestrial and fresh-water mollusc, and insects).

### Bridleway WB

- 6.1.24 Only one of the two samples from this area provided any environmental evidence. It consisted of a small and poorly preserved assemblage of charred plant remains including cereals (Triticeae), among which barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) could be identified, and seeds of wild plants such as grasses (Poaceae, including *Bromus* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and cornsalad (*Valerianella* sp.). A small number of terrestrial molluscs was present in the sample.

## **6.2 Analysis**

### *Introduction*

- 6.2.1 Following the post-excavation assessment stage, further analysis was undertaken on those samples with the most potential to contribute to the project aims and objectives. The

additional analysis reflected the recommendations made in the updated project design contained within the post-excavation assessment document (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The results of the analysis are presented below.

#### *Charred and waterlogged plant remains*

##### Methods

- 6.2.2 For the analysis, all identifiable charred plant remains were extracted from the flots and fine residue (<4 mm) fractions (or subsamples). Except when otherwise stated, quantifications are given as MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) and are based on anatomy (generally whole items or the highest type of anatomical fragments (based on Antolín and Buxó 2011). For waterlogged samples, plant remains are recorded on an abundance scale due to the richness of the flots (A<sup>\*\*\*</sup> = exceptional, A<sup>\*\*</sup> = 100+, A<sup>\*</sup> = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5).
- 6.2.3 Identifications of charred and waterlogged plant remains have been undertaken through comparison with Wessex Archaeology's modern reference collection and specialised literature where appropriate (eg, Cappers et al. 2006, Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild taxa and Zohary et al. (2012) for cereals and other cultivated plants (using traditional names).

##### Results: charred plant remains

- 6.2.4 The results of the analysis of charred plant remains are outlined below by phase, incorporating updated data from the assessment where applicable. The data tables are presented in Appendix 3, with the results of the charred plant remain analysis presented in Tables 32–33 and updated results from the assessment presented in Table 27.

##### **Iron Age**

- 6.2.5 Evidence for Iron Age activity was identified in St. Catherine's Well Stream, with a barley grain from ring-ditch CG72 (a probable roundhouse) dated to the Middle–Late Iron Age (see section 8 below). Two analysed samples from the fills (2938, 2942) of the ring-ditch CG72 contained poorly preserved and heavily sediment-coated plant remains, probably due to fluctuating water tables. These included occasional barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains and indeterminate hulled wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicocum*) grains. Wild plants were present in low numbers and comprised stitchworts (*Stellaria* sp.), goosefoots (Chenopodiaceae), docks (*Rumex* sp.), trefoils/medicks/clovers (Trifoliae), ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*), heath-grass (*Danthonia decumbens*) and branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*). Other assessed samples in this area contained very low densities of charcoal and charred plant remains, primarily restricted to wild plants.

##### **Late Iron Age to Romano-British period**

- 6.2.6 In SMS2, roundhouses 14 and 15, defined by circular ring ditches, are dated to the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period (see section 8 below). The assessment indicated that several samples from these features contained moderate quantities of cereal grains, chaff and wild taxa. One sample from pit 3062 in roundhouse 14 and three samples from the ring gully (3018, 3024) of roundhouse 15 were analysed. Grains of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) were dominant, with further wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains unidentifiable to species. The identification of spelt wheat was confirmed by the recovery of diagnostic glume bases and spikelet forks. Other wild plants recorded included bromes (*Bromus* sp.), pink family species (Caryophyllaceae), knotgrass family species (Polygonaceae), vetches (Viceae) and branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*). A large proportion of the cereal grains and grasses in both roundhouses are highly fragmented, possibly due to processing (eg, grinding, pounding, milling) of crops (Fig. 45, see discussion).

### Romano-British

- 6.2.7 The majority of samples taken are dated to the Romano-British period, with the bulk of the evidence deriving from SMS13 and SMS28. Features sampled included various pits, postholes, gullies, enclosure ditches, hearths, kilns and a 'T'-shaped crop-dryer. Following the results of the assessment, three samples from ditch CG34, gully CG46 and pit 2244 in SMS13 and nine samples from 'T'-shaped crop-dryer CG65 and ditch CG62 in SMS28 were analysed. One further sample was analysed from cremation burial 2711 in SMS20.
- 6.2.8 In SMS13, samples from an enclosure (eg, ditches, pits, kilns) are mainly mid-to-late in date based on the pottery recovered, with a wheat grain from pit 2244 radiocarbon dated cal. AD 20–210. Most features contained small quantities of cereal remains and wild plant taxa, reflecting background settlement 'noise'. However, samples from pit 2244, ditch CG34 (slot 1526, fill 1529) and gully CG46 (slot 5163, 5164) produced sufficient quantities of charred plant remains to merit further analysis. Cereal remains recorded comprised barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.), including some glume bases and grains identifiable as spelt wheat (*T. spelta*). Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) seeds are recorded in ditch CG34, with further probable flax (*Linum* cf. *usitatissimum*) seeds in gully CG46. Most of the wild plant taxa present are typical of arable or ruderal habitats including bromes (*Bromus* sp.), oats (*Avena* sp.), stitchworts (*Stellaria* sp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*). The arable archaeophyte, narrow-fruited cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*), is also recorded. Other wild taxa include bugles/germanders (*Ajuga/Teucrium* sp.), heath-grass (*Danthonia decumbens*) and buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), together with species typical of wet/damp conditions such as rushes (*Juncus* sp.), sedge family species (Cyperaceae) and branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*).
- 6.2.9 A further enclosure identified in SMS28, with pottery recovered suggesting occupation between the mid-2nd to 4th century AD. Features sampled include a 'T'-shaped crop-dryer, ditches and various kilns amongst others.
- 6.2.10 In 'T'-shaped crop-dryer CG65, samples from the stokehole and flue were dominated by spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) grains, with the largest quantity of remains in the basal fill (2686) of the flue (Fig. 46). Most of the spelt wheat grains had germinated and these occurred together with large numbers of detached embryos and coleoptiles (cereal sprouts). Some spelt grains were charred as complete spikelets. Several grains showed signs of insect infestation. Spelt chaff (glume bases, spikelet forks) was consistently present in small quantities. Other cereal species occur in comparatively small quantities, including hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains and rachises, together with possible rye (cf. *Secale cereale*) grains. A diverse range of wild plants were recovered, with grasses such as bromes (*Bromus* sp.), oats (*Avena* sp.) and meadow-grasses/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.) being particularly well-represented. Seeds from an unidentified daisy family species (Asteraceae) are particularly abundant in basal flue fill 2686. Other taxa recorded include wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), stitchworts (*Stellaria* sp.), red bartsia (*Odontites vernus*), knotgrasses (*Polygonum* sp.), and docks (*Rumex* sp.). Archaeophytes are also recorded, including opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*) and narrow-fruited cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*). A further possible archaeophyte is mallow (*Malva* sp.). Occasional ergot (*Claviceps purpurea*) sclerotia were identified within fills 2632 and 2686 with the relatively small size of these remains suggesting that they derive from a wild grass species.
- 6.2.11 Approximately 20 m to the south-east of crop-dryer CG65, samples from enclosure ditch CG62 (slots 5125, 5292) produced abundant cereal remains. Ditch terminus slot 5125 (fill 5127) contained a visible dump of charred material, with the sample composition closely



matching that seen in the fills of crop-dryer CG65. The ditch fill (5127) is dominated by spelt (*T. spelta*) grains (including germinated grains and coleoptiles), alongside smaller quantities of indeterminate hulled wheat grains, spelt wheat chaff and wild plant taxa. In comparison, ditch slot 5292 (fill 5293) is dominated by spelt chaff and soft-brome/rye brome grass (*Bromus* sp. *hordeaceus/secalinus*), alongside smaller quantities of indeterminate hulled wheat grains (*T. spelta/dicoccum*), emmer chaff (*T. dicoccum*), rye chaff (*Secale cereale*), knotgrasses (*Polygonum* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and possible stinking chamomile (cf. *Anthemis* sp. *cotula*). Trace quantities of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) capsules are recorded in samples from both ditch slots. A further sample from the north of enclosure ditch CG62 (slot 2630, fill 2631) produced a smaller quantity of charred plant remains, including a possible cultivated flax seed (*Linum* cf. *usitatissimum*), knotgrasses (Polygonaceae), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell.

- 6.2.12 Other features sampled in SMS28 were several kilns distributed across the Romano-British enclosure. One sample from kiln 5290 produced a moderate quantity of cereal grains, including some spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) grains, alongside wild plants. However, in most cases, these contained either no plant remains or low numbers of cereal remains and wild taxa. In comparison, the kiln fills tended to be rich in charcoal.
- 6.2.13 At grid reference SK 587972, samples were taken from another Romano-British enclosure and field boundaries. Many of the samples were effectively devoid of charred plant remains, although low concentrations of cereal grains and wild taxa were recorded in ditches (4004, 4303, 4305) and pits (4204, 4237) exposed in Trenches 40, 41 and 42, probably dating to the 2nd-3rd century AD. These included grains of indeterminate hulled wheat species (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), alongside wild taxa (eg, sedge family species (Cyperaceae), goosefoots (Chenopodiaceae), grasses (Poaceae), onion-couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*)). One sample from ditch 4408 (fill 4406), probably dating to the 3rd century AD, was analysed. It contained a single flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) seed, with the remainder of the sample dominated by wild plants including heath-grass (*Danthonia decumbens*), meadow-grasses/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.), rye-grasses/fescues (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), trefoils/medicks/clovers (Trifoliae), rushes (*Juncus* sp.), sedge family species (Cyperaceae) and branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*).
- 6.2.14 In SMS20, one sample was analysed from cremation grave 2711 at the intersection of field system ditches 2753 and 2755. The flot contained a moderate quantity of wood charcoal alongside a diverse range of charred plant remains. These included tubers/swollen culm internodes of onion-couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*), alongside wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains and seeds from fumitories (*Fumaria* sp.), field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*), violets (*Viola* sp.), sedge family species (Cyperaceae), narrow-fruited cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*), daisy family species (Asteraceae), knotgrass family species (Polygonaceae), vetches (Viciae) and trefoils/medicks/clovers (Trifolieae).

#### Results: waterlogged plant remains

- 1.1.2 Waterlogged plant remains were recovered from several areas of the site and the results are summarised in Appendix 3, Table 34.

#### **St. Catherine's Well Stream**

- 6.2.15 Two samples from subrectangular gully CG1127 (slot 1142, 1146) are similar in composition, with species characteristic of rough and wet grassland including buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), grasses (Poaceae), docks (*Rumex* sp.), cabbage family (*Brassicaceae*), mercuries (*Mercurialis* sp.), goosefoots (Chenopodiaceae) and rushes (*Juncus* sp.). Stonewort (Characeae) oospores may indicate still or slow-moving water, although some

species grow in disturbed conditions (Lambert 2009). A scrub/woodland component is suggested by seeds of birch (*Betula* sp.) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*). Elder seeds from gully CG1127 (slot 1146) returned a Late Iron Age-Early Romano-British date, cal. AD 20–220.

- 6.2.16 One sample from enclosure ditch CG74 (slot 2958) contained abundant plant remains, with evidence species typical of wet/damp and disturbed conditions such as knotweeds (*Persicaria* spp.), knotgrasses (*Polygonum* sp.), pinks (Caryophyllaceae), goosefoots (Chenopodiaceae) and rushes (*Juncus* sp.).
- 6.2.17 Ring gullies 1159, 1160 and 1162 contained abundant plant remains, again mainly consisting of species typical of wet/damp and disturbed conditions. Wood fragments are noted in the samples and scrub/woodland is confirmed by birch (*Betula* sp.) seeds.
- 6.2.18 Samples in from the upper fills of natural feature/ditch 1002 and ditch 1123 contained abundant uncharred flax capsules (and possible stems), although radiocarbon dating indicated that these were modern, post-1950.

#### Other areas

- 6.2.19 Samples taken from other areas of the site derive from the fills of field system/enclosure ditches and are likely to date between the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods. This includes ditch CG13 (slot 400103), ditch group 18 (400716) and ditch CG19 (slot 400403) and ditch 6104. The samples were broadly consistent in composition and the results are outlined together. Taxa characteristic of wet/damp and aquatic (standing/slow-moving water) are well-represented, such as rushes (*Juncus* spp.), bur-reeds (*Sparganium* sp.), water-plantains (*Alisma* sp.), bulrushes (*Typha* sp.), sea-club rush (*Bolboschoenus maritimus*) and stoneworts (Characeae). Hawkweeds (*Hieracium* sp.) tolerate a range of growing conditions, although they often grow on rocky substrates in wet areas (Preston et al. 2002). Other taxa recorded are more commonly associated with disturbed conditions and rough/wet grassy areas, including knotgrasses (Polygonaceae),ampions (*Silene* sp.), goosefoots (Chenopodiaceae), buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), violets (*Viola* sp.) and grasses (Poaceae).

#### Discussion of the charred and waterlogged plant remains

- 6.2.20 The assemblage of charred plant remains recovered is of regional significance since there are comparatively few large archaeobotanical datasets for this area of northern England (Hall and Huntley 2007; Lodwick 2017). In particular, the Romano-British evidence provides valuable evidence on the nature of the rural economy, providing insights into arable agriculture, funerary practices and the local environment.

#### Crops

- 6.2.21 A small assemblage of charred plant remains was recovered from Middle-Late Iron Age features at St. Catherine's Well Stream and from Late Iron Age to early Romano-British roundhouses 14 and 15 in SMS2. These provide slight evidence for the cultivation and processing of barley and hulled wheats, with spelt wheat recorded in the roundhouse contexts. The range of cereals recorded is typical of Iron Age sites in the north of England (Hall and Huntley 2007).
- 6.2.22 The sample compositions in roundhouses 14 and 15 could reflect the processing of cereals prior to consumption, including the final stages of crop-processing and milling of the cereal grains (Fig. 45). This is potentially indicated by the high degree of fragmentation and general lack of weed and chaff remains (cf. Antolín and Buxó 2011) A quern stone fragment in roundhouse 15 also hints at crop-processing activities. Consequently, the plant remain



assemblage may represent the accidental charring of cereals during routine daily cereal processing activities, perhaps for the preparation of gruel or porridge (van der Veen 2007, 979; Helm and Carruthers 2011; cf. Jones 1984). However, the grinding and pounding of cereals is difficult to identify from archaeobotanical remains as cereal remains can become distorted, destroyed, and fragmented through charring, burial, and recovery (flotation).

- 6.2.23 Samples from the Romano-British period clearly reflect the existence of a well-developed arable economy. Spelt wheat was the main crop cultivated and this is paralleled at other sites in the region and more broadly across England (Hall and Huntley 2007; Lodwick 2017). The predominance of spelt within the 'T'-shaped crop-dryer is striking; it constitutes between 76% to 99% of the identifiable cereals within the various samples. This reflects a wider trend seen across England, with spelt increasingly dominating archaeobotanical assemblages during the later centuries of the Romano-British period (Lodwick 2017). Spelt appears to have been cultivated on a larger scale during the Romano-British period, probably as part of a mixed agricultural economy involving the use of draught cattle (see section 5.7 above). Hulled barley was also an important crop in this period, although it forms a relatively minor component of the assemblage. In part, the rarity of barley is likely to be due to taphonomic factors since the chaff (eg, rachises) would probably have been removed at early stage of processing (Hillman 1981). In addition, barley rachises are less likely to survive charring compared to the more robust glume bases of spelt (Boardman and Jones 1990; Hillman 1981). Barley could have provided a valuable source of animal fodder for a cattle herd, although it was probably also used to produce foodstuffs such as bread (Lodwick 2017).
- 6.2.24 Emmer wheat may have been a cultivated crop and its identification as a minor inclusion in Romano-British assemblages is not uncommon (van der Veen 2014; Lodwick 2017). Emmer wheat becomes increasingly rare from the later prehistoric period onwards, appearing to be gradually replaced by spelt throughout the Romano-British period (Lodwick 2017, 31). However, in some cases it may only have existed as a contaminant of the spelt crops (cf. Jones and Halstead 1995). Emmer wheat has been identified in Late Iron Age to Romano-British assemblages from other sites in the area – including a Romano-British enclosure near Rossington (Stevens and Grant 2020), 'The Great Yorkshire Way' (Daniel 2019), Partridge Farm, Austerfield (López-Dóriga and Treasure forthcoming), and Thurnscoe, South Yorkshire (Giorgi 2004) and from sites in west Yorkshire, such as Swillington Common (Roberts et al. 2001). This evidence suggests that emmer may have remained a crop, possibly as a continuation of local traditions, particularly during the earlier centuries of the Romano-British period in the north.
- 6.2.25 Other potential crops are rye and oats, especially give their consistent presence in the samples from SMS28. However, their status as crops in this period remains unclear and difficult to establish. The occurrence of relatively large quantities of rye in the crop-dryer assemblage could indicate that it was a cultivated crop. It is interesting to note that rye occurs alongside 'new' arable archaeophytes (see 'Arable weeds and cultivation practices' below). These weeds may have been (re-)introduced alongside rye grains as weed contaminants of new spelt seedcorn (cf. Jones and Halstead 1995). Similar co-occurrences of new weed species have been noted further north in late Romano-British crop-dryers at Ingleby Barwick (Huntley 2011) and Cowpen Bewley (ASDU 2020). The oats may be from wild oat (*Avena fatua*), which can be a pernicious arable weed. No oat florets were recovered to confirm the presence of common oat (*A. sativa*). The presence of twisted grass awns may indicate that the oat grains derive from wild oat, although these also occur in bristle oat (*A. strigosa*) and some other grass species. Overall, it is likely that the oats represent arable weeds mixed in with the fuel used in the crop-dryer, although common oat does appear to have been cultivated in some areas in the Romano-British period (Lodwick 2017).

6.2.26 Low numbers of flax grains were identified in several Romano-British samples. This crop is rarely recorded in later Iron and Romano-British sites in northern England (Hall and Huntley 2007), although small quantities of flax were identified in excavations on the A638 in Doncaster near to Rossington (NAA 2010, 50). Flax is a versatile crop which can be cultivated as a source of fibre and for its oil-rich seeds (Andresen and Karg 2011). The linseed oil may have been used for cooking, burning (eg, lamps), treating medical conditions and as a preservative for ropes or wood; the oil-seed cakes produced as a by-product of oil extraction can be burnt or used as animal fodder (Bond and Hunter 1987; Ertuğ 2000). Flax seeds are likely to be underrepresented in archaeobotanical assemblages since the seeds burn up quickly when charred (Märkle and Rösch 2008). Whilst it is difficult to gauge the importance of flax as a crop during this period, its presence alongside spelt wheat, hulled barley, rye, and possibly also oats, hints at increasing crop-diversification in the Romano-British period which in later centuries defines post-Roman arable regimes (cf. Hall and Huntley 2007).

#### **Arable weeds and cultivation practices**

6.2.27 Many of the samples from the Romano-British contexts contained large numbers of wild plant remains which, given their occurrence alongside cereal grains and chaff, probably reflect arable weeds. In particular, several archaeophytes which are characteristic of arable habitats are recorded including possible stinking chamomile (cf. *Anthemis* sp. *cotula*), corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), narrow-fruited cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*), opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) and soft-brome/rye brome grass (*Bromus* sp. *hordeaceus/secalinus*). Mallows (*Malva* sp.) could probably also be added to this list since species such as dwarf mallow (*M. neglecta*) and common mallow (*M. sylvestris*) are archaeophytes (Preston et al. 2004). It is likely that these weeds were (re-)introduced as contaminants of seedcorn in later Iron Age/Romano-British period, potentially from the continent (Preston et al. 2004; Stevens and Fuller 2018). The presence of spelt which had been infested with insects also supports this interpretation, since grain-pests appear to be absent prior to the Romano-British period in Britain (Smith and Kenward 2011). Taken together, these factors are indicative of the increasing circulation and movement of grain during the Romano-British period (cf. Lodwick 2017).

6.2.28 Some of the species present provide information on cultivation conditions. Stinking chamomile is often associated with the cultivation of heavy clay soils (Lodwick 2017). The cultivation of calcareous soils is suggested by the presence of narrow-fruited cornsalad, opium poppy and mallows, together with field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*) (Preston et al. 2002; Lodwick 2018). These are unusual weeds in Romano-British sites in northern England (cf. Hall and Huntley 2007; ASDU 2020). However, to the west of Rossington, there exist freely draining, lime-rich/loamy soils where crops may have been cultivated (Farewell et al. 2011).

6.2.29 Other wild taxa represented are typical of damp/wet and acidic conditions including heath-grass (*Danthonia decumbens*), sedge family species (*Cyperaceae*), rushes (*Juncus* sp.) and branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*). Heath-grass (*Danthonia decumbens*) is typically associated with acidic grasslands (Stace 1997), although this species may have been an arable weed in the past (Hillman 1991; van der Veen 1992). It is likely that local, poorly drained fields were also being used for arable agriculture, which would be consistent with immediate area surrounding Rossington (Farewell et al. 2011). Taken together, the arable weed assemblage would suggest cultivation on a range of soils, from slightly acidic/wet to (lighter) calcareous soils, potentially indicating the provisioning of cereals from fields in the wider region around Rossington.

6.2.30 It is, however, possible that some of the charred plant remains are not arable weeds and instead reflect fuel debris from the burning of heathy vegetation, turves, or animal dung (Hall and Huntley 2007). In particular, the evidence from St. Catherine's Well Stream would be consistent with burning turf or stable manure. Comparable assemblages of plant remains (eg, heath-grass, sedges) are routinely recovered from later prehistoric and Romano-British sites in northern Britain (Hall and Huntley 2007). Turves can be used as a fuel source and within the fabric of features such as kilns, ovens, and crop-dryers (Hall 2003). Wet grasslands could have been used for grazing as branched bur-reed is palatable to livestock (Biró et al. 2020), with its seeds potentially entering the archaeobotanical record through burning dung. For example, the relatively weed-dominated sample from ditch 4408 may reflect the disposal of animal dung or stable manure through burning (cf. Spengler 2019). Overall, it is likely that some of the samples incorporate debris generated through crop-processing, together with background 'noise' generated through other activities (Hall 2003; Hall and Huntley 2007).

**Evidence for malt production: 'T'-shaped crop-dryer CG65 and related features**

6.2.31 Samples from the crop-dryer yielded exceptionally large quantities of cereal remains, especially compared to other features excavated at this site, and other sites in the local area. Nearby sites such as the Romano-British enclosure near Rossington (Powell et al. 2020), 'The Great Yorkshire Way' (Daniel 2019), and Thurnscoe, South Yorkshire (Giorgi 2004) have yielded lower densities of charred cereal remains (see also Hall and Huntley 2007; Alldrit 2016). Therefore, the recovery of an extremely abundant assemblage of plant remains from these features is significant for our understanding of the rural economy.

6.2.32 The samples were dominated by spelt wheat grains, of which 64%-94% had germinated (Fig. 46). Grains were determined to have germinated if they retained an attached sprout (coleoptile) after having charred, regardless of if the sprout itself was broken or of varying lengths. Germination is also sometimes evident due to the presence of grooves on the dorsal surfaces of the grain. This groove may be indicative of the grains having sprouted while in the spikelet and spelt was probably germinated in the spikelet since this protects the embryo and ensures even germination (Helm and Carruthers 2011, 363). Other indicators of germination include grains which have missing embryo ends, a shiny glass-like appearance, or grains which have a 'shrunken' or 'collapsed' appearance. A further sign of a germinated crop are the abundant remains of detached coleoptiles and embryos. The sample from ditch terminus slot 5125 (fill 5127) has a composition closely matching that seen in the fills of crop-dryer CG65, with a high percentage of germinated spelt grains. This material is likely to reflect a dump of germinated grain accidentally charred in a crop-dryer.

6.2.33 The very high proportions of germinated grain in these samples strongly indicates the production of malt for brewing ale (Lodwick 2017). Spelt was potentially first germinated in spikelets, then dried using the crop-dryer (with some accidental charring of material on the drying surface). Once dried, the germinated spikelets were de-husked, with the resulting debris reused as a fuel in the crop-dryer. It is unlikely that the spelt grains reflect an accidentally germinated crop.

6.2.34 Whilst there is strong evidence for malt production, crop-dryers are thought to have been used for a range of other functions including the drying/parching of spelt wheat spikelets prior to de-husking and drying or hardening cereal grain prior to milling (van der Veen 1989). In addition, these structures may have been used to dry or 'rescue' damp and unripe crops (Hillman 1982, van der Veen 1989). In wet areas of Britain, crop-dryers were sometimes used for this function in the post-medieval period (Comeau and Burrow 2020). Taking this into account, evidence for ergot (*Claviceps purpurea*) in the crop-dryer is of interest since this fungus infects wild grasses (and cereals) in periods of cold and wet weather (Carruthers

and Hunter Dowse 2019). Ergot probably infected a wild grass growing as a weed within the spelt crop in this case, suggesting that in some years it may have been difficult to harvest dry crops due to poor weather. Consequently, most crop-dryers potentially contain a mixture of plant remains from a range of uses (Campbell 2008).

- 6.2.35 Archaeobotanical assemblages associated with, or near to, crop-dryers tend to be dominated by glume wheat chaff, particularly spelt wheat, and large-seeded weeds (Hillman 1982; Lodwick 2017). This is seen in ditch slot 5292 (fill 5293) where the sample is dominated by spelt chaff and large-seeded grasses, included soft-brome/rye brome grass. The evidence recovered is likely to be a dump of cereal processing debris, specifically the fine-sieving by-product (FSBP) from the de-husking of spelt – consistent with functions 10-12 of Hillman’s hulled wheat processing stages (1981, 132-3, fig. 5). Large-seeded grasses were probably present until the final stages of crop processing (Giorgi 2004; Stevens 2003). Spelt wheat FSBP was commonly used as a fuel source in crop-dryers since this material provides a low, steady heat which does not produce sparks, minimising the risk of accidentally charring the crop on the drying surface (van der Veen 1989; Lodwick 2017).
- 6.2.36 The crop-dryer attests to the large-scale processing and bulk-handling of cereals, particularly spelt wheat (cf. Stevens 2003). There was an increase in crop-dryers, particularly ‘T’-shaped forms, during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, such as this example, with their distribution extending further into north-east Britain (Lodwick 2017, 58-9). Pottery recovered from the backfill of the crop-dryer dates to the mid-second century AD or later, possibly indicated that this example is quite early in date.

#### **Cremation burial 2711**

- 6.2.37 Charred plant remains were analysed from 2nd-3rd century AD cremation burial 2711. The frequent occurrence of onion-couch (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) tubers perhaps reflects use of this plant as fuel (eg, kindling), or the charring turf beneath the pyre. Onion-couch grass tubers are commonly noted in cremation assemblages (Stevens 2008, Roehrs et al. 2013). The sample also appears to contain some crop-processing debris (eg, cereal remains, arable weeds). This is likely to reflect the incidental inclusion of background ‘noise’ from nearby settlement activity, providing a window into the life and death of the farmers who inhabited this landscape.

#### **The local environment**

- 6.2.38 A picture of the local environment during the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods is provided from the waterlogged and charred plant remains, as well as the charcoal. The waterlogged samples reflect the local landscape, as it is likely that many of the plant remains reflect species which were growing in-situ during the occupation of the site. However, it should be noted that some of the samples may reflect later vegetation which colonised ditch fills after the abandonment of the site.
- 6.2.39 The samples indicate an environment which was generally wet and probably liable to seasonal flooding. There may have been some areas of standing or slow-moving water, especially within ditches forming enclosures. Drainage is likely to have been a problem in arable fields. Many areas around Rossington were drained in the early 17th century AD (Powell et al. 2020). Some of plant species recorded are common components of wetland habitats in the area today (eg, rushes, sedges, branched bur-reed, heath-grass), including the Thorne and Hatfield Moors. Analyses of waterlogged plant remains from a nearby Romano-British enclosure at Rossington (Powell et al. 2020) corroborates this picture of a wetland environment during the Romano-British period. The landscape was probably relatively open, with (damp) areas colonised by birch scrub/woodland. Elder may have grown within ditch fills since this species tends to thrive on nutrient-rich/disturbed soils

linked to human activity (Rackham 1990). The charcoal analysis suggests that areas of relatively open woodland existed on drier ground (see below). The immediate local environment probably comprised a mixture of slightly acidic, wet grasslands well-suited to animal grazing alongside a patchwork of relatively poorly drained arable fields and scrub/woodland. It is, however, likely that crops were also cultivated on areas of drier ground further afield.

#### *Wood Charcoal*

- 6.2.40 Charcoal fragments from 13 samples were analysed. The relevant contexts included cremation burial 2711 in SMS20 and a crop-dryer CG65, a hearth, and a series of kilns, in SMS28.

#### Methods

- 6.2.41 Where possible, at least 100 charcoal fragments were extracted from each sample as this quantity is considered a suitable minimum number to analyse for assemblages from temperate zones (Keepax 1988, Asouti and Austin 2005). The fragments were fractured along three planes to obtain transverse, tangential longitudinal and radial longitudinal sections following standard procedures (Leney and Casteel 1975; Hather 2000). Subsequently, they were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial sorting and a metallurgical incident light microscope at up to x400 magnification for identification of the wood taxa present. Observations were made concerning the presence of roundwood and factors affecting state of preservation. Specimens were identified through comparison with reference texts (Hather 2000; Schoch et al. 2004; Schweingruber 1990). Habitat information and nomenclature used follow Stace (1997).

#### Results

- 6.2.42 The results are available in Appendix 3, Table 35.
- 6.2.43 Anatomical characters observed on the charcoal fragments are consistent with those of the following taxa:
- Fagaceae: *Quercus* sp., Oaks; *Fagus sylvatica*, Beech
  - Betulaceae: *Corylus avellana*, Hazel; *Alnus* sp., Alder
  - Rosaceae: Maloideae subfamily, including *Crataegus* sp., Hawthorn; *Malus* sp., Apples; *Pyrus* sp. Pears; *Sorbus* sp., Whitebeams. Schweingruber (1990, 123) records these taxa as anatomically indistinguishable; *Prunus* sp., Cherries; *Prunus* cf. *spinosa/domestica*, Blackthorn/Plum
  - Aceraceae: *Acer campestre*, Field maple
  - Oleaceae: *Fraxinus excelsior*, Ash
  - Fabaceae: Fabaceae (*Ulex/Cytisus* sp.), Gorse/Broom
- 6.2.44 Percolation due to fluctuating water levels was the main factor affecting preservation and causing a number of charcoal fragments to be unidentifiable. Iron and sediment concretions covered diagnostic characters and the charcoal became brittle, the small size of some fragments also hindering precise identification.



- 6.2.45 Vitrification - a glossy appearance produced by the fusion of the wood anatomy - was also commonly noted. This phenomenon is pre-depositional and often associated with the use of high temperatures and prolonged burning, although experimental work has shown that both factors are not enough to make charcoal vitrified and that other unknown co-factors might be at play (McParland et al. 2010).
- 6.2.46 Radial cracks were noted on some fragments of taxa with large rays, such as oak and blackthorn/damson. These are due to the presence of moisture in the wood and might indicate the burning of fresh, as opposed to seasoned, wood.

### Discussion

#### **Cremation burial 2711**

- 6.2.47 Early Romano-British cremation 2711 produced an assemblage dominated by mature ash wood, with alder as a minor component. A fragment of ash dated the cremation to cal. AD 130 – 240 (UBA-45057, 1857±22 BP). Ash wood is sturdy and would have worked as main material for the pyre structure, as well as for providing good fuel with a long-lasting burn. Assemblages dominated by a single taxon with occasional inclusions from other taxa are common in funerary features and are attested for example in Roman burials at Strood Hall (Challinor 2007). Here, either oak or ash dominated all burials assemblages with other species present in lower numbers. One main fuel, generally oak, accompanied by smaller inclusions of other taxa, is also documented in cremation features from Eaton Leys, in Buckinghamshire (Vitolo forthcoming). These inclusions of other taxa alongside a main fuel could represent material used for kindling or perhaps derive from objects thrown into the pyre. The fact that alder was not commonly identified from non-funerary contexts at the site might be significant, although this could partly be due to poor preservation hindering identification. In general, alder wood is not considered an excellent fuel when fresh, but it burns well when turned into charcoal (Taylor 1981).

#### **‘T’-shaped crop-dryer CG65**

- 6.2.48 Two samples were analysed from stokehole fills (2746, 2748) associated with crop-dryer CG65. The sample from fill 2746 produced an assemblage dominated by oak, with the majority of these fragments being small in size with only the latewood remaining. The rest of the assemblage was made up of hazel. The samples from the basal deposit of the stokehole (fill 2748) on the other hand was more mixed and dominated by taxa of the Maloideae group, accompanied by ash, field maple, one oak fragment, hazel and cherry/blackthorn. One common feature between the two contexts was the preference for mature wood over twigs and small branches. Many of the taxa identified from the crop-dryer, including some in the Maloideae subfamily, would provide good fuel which would certainly have been a benefit in a feature used for drying grains where burning efficiency was important.

#### **Kilns and hearth 2800**

- 6.2.49 The majority of the assemblage derived from kiln deposits. A radiocarbon date of cal. AD 80–210 was obtained on an ash fragment from kiln 5218 (see below). The charcoal fragments analysed from kilns and hearth 2800 presented similarities and are therefore discussed together. They were characterised by mixed assemblages and from near total absence of wood from large trees, such as oak, beech or ash. Where these taxa were present, they represented a minority of the charcoal assemblage and were often represented by round wood fragments. Twigs of different taxa were generally present alongside mature wood. It is likely that these small diameter pieces were used for kindling. Kiln 5017 represented an exception, as its assemblage was dominated by large pieces of

ash. Insect boring holes were noted on several charcoal fragments from two of the kilns which indicate the use of rotten wood.

#### **Vegetation, environment and fuel selection**

- 6.2.50 The most commonly represented taxa in the kilns, hearth, and crop-dryer are apple family species (Maloideae), field maple and blackthorn/damson. These are indicative of an open landscape. Such taxa could have been sourced from woodland margins, hedgerows or scrub. Hazel is also common, and can grow in hedgerows and scrub, but also in woodland. Heath (gorse/broom) and wet environments, such as riverbanks (alder), were only occasionally exploited for fuel. Such an open landscape was probably the result of progressive clearance which likely led to a growing pressure on woodland resources. This would have resulted in the sturdier woods, such as those originating from oak or ash, to be used for timber where other taxa would not have performed as well. The frequent use of twigs and small branches could also be a result of lack of woodland resources, as it indicates the use of material that was readily available from the woodland floor for fuel. In times of pressure on woodland resources, oak was indeed still used as structural wood. For example, late Romano-British beamslots excavated at Highfields Farm, in Derbyshire, produced assemblages dominated by mostly mature oak wood, with varying amounts of round wood present (Vitolo 2021).
- 6.2.51 If fuel resources were at a premium, then woodland management in order to guarantee wood supply was probably in use. Techniques such as coppicing have been used in England since the Neolithic, so the technology was certainly known. No direct evidence of coppicing is discernible from this assemblage, although some of the taxa represented are common in woodlands managed through coppicing.

#### *Pollen analysis*

- 6.2.52 Monolith samples were taken from peat deposits in palaeochannel 1161 (monolith sample 7) in the north of the site near St. Catherine's Well Stream, and a palaeochannel in trench 78 (monolith sample 582) approximately 800 m to the south-east. The samples were cleaned and recorded using standard descriptions (following Hodgson 1997 and Troels-Smith 1955), including Munsell colour, texture, structure, and nature of boundaries. For full sediment descriptions see Appendix 3, Tables 28 and 29. The deposits were interpreted to reflect the decomposition of vegetational infill from the surrounding area, with some episodes of alluvial deposition. Radiocarbon dates were obtained on humic acid fractions in peat subsamples (Fig. 54). In palaeochannel 1161 (monolith sample 7), peat formation begins in the Early Mesolithic (UBA-41794: 8769±47 BP, 8170-7600 cal. BC). In trench 78 (monolith sample 582), the bottom of the peat deposit is dated to the Early Mesolithic period (UBA-41795: 10018±55 BP, 9800-9320 cal. BC), whilst the top of the deposit is dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (UBA-41796: 3805±29 BP, 2350-2140 cal. BC).

#### Methods

- 6.2.53 Eleven subsamples of 1 ml volume were processed using standard extraction methods (Moore et al. 1991), comprising three from palaeochannel 1161 in St. Catherine's Well Stream (monolith sample 7) and eight from the palaeochannel in trench 78 (monolith sample 582). In palaeochannel 1161 (monolith sample 7), subsamples were taken for pollen analysis from peat units at 2 cm, 22 cm and 42 cm. In trench 78 (monolith sample 582), subsamples were taken for pollen analysis at 20 cm, 38 cm, 56 cm, 74 cm, 92 cm, 108 cm, 134 cm, and 150 cm.
- 6.2.54 Pollen was identified and counted using a Nikon Eclipse E400 biological research microscope. A total of 300 pollen grains was counted for each sub-sample in addition to

aquatics and fern spores, and where 300 counts were not possible, all pollen and spores were counted from a single pollen slide. One Lycopodium tablet was added at the beginning of laboratory extraction to enable calculation of pollen concentrations. Pollen and spores were identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level.

- 6.2.55 Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997) and Bennett et al. (1994). Pollen sums are based on total land pollen (TLP), excluding aquatics and fern spores which are calculated as a percentage of TLP plus the sum of the component taxa within the respective category. Identification of indeterminable grains was according to Cushing (1967). Plant taxa are assigned to one of the following groups (trees, shrubs, herbs, fern spores and aquatics) based on their most likely ecological affinity, although many plant taxa occur in a range of environmental niches (see Stace 1997 for specific plant taxa).
- 6.2.56 The pollen diagrams were constructed using the computer program Tilia v. 2.6.1 (Grimm 2019). Monolith sample 582 from the palaeochannel in trench 78 was zoned based on observable changes in the principal plant taxa. Monolith sample 7 from palaeochannel 1161 from St. Catherine's Well Stream had insufficient levels to warrant zonation.

### Results

- 1.1.3 Sediment descriptions and subsamples taken are available in Appendix 3, Tables 28 and 29. Results are illustrated in pollen diagrams on Fig. 47 and raw pollen counts are available in Appendix 3, Tables 30 and 31.

#### **Monolith sample 7, Palaeochannel 1161 in St. Catherine's Well Stream (Fig. 47a)**

- 6.2.57 The pollen is characterized by high levels for birch (*Betula* sp.) (50%) at 44 cm with lesser quantities of hazel type (*Corylus avellana*) (17%), oak (*Quercus* sp.), lime (*Tilia* sp.), and alder (~5%). Subsequent samples at 22 cm and 2 cm are dominated by large quantities of alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) (38–46%) and oak (25–18%) with lesser values for hazel type (10–6%) and other arboreal taxa.
- 6.2.58 Non-arboreal taxa occur in only small quantities at 44 cm and 22 cm (<10%), increasing to 23% at 2 cm, represented primarily by sedge family species (Cyperaceae). Fern spores occur in gradually declining quantities from 12–6%.

#### **Monolith sample 582, Palaeochannel in trench 78 (Fig. 47b)**

- *Zone 582-1 (150 – 121 cm)*
- 6.2.59 This zone is characterized by high, although declining values for herbaceous pollen of the sedge family (Cyperaceae) (max. 77%) with smaller quantities of the grass family species (Poaceae) (12%) and other herbs, including rose family (Rosaceae), meadowsweets (*Filipendula* sp.) and bedstraw family (Rubiaceae). Arboreal pollen occurs in small quantities.
- *Zone 582-2 (121 – 83 cm)*
- 6.2.60 This zone is characterized by a significant spike in the grass family values at c. 110 cm to 68% with increasing values for arboreal pollen through the zone, largely birch (*Betula* sp.) (max. 27%) hazel-type (*Corylus avellana* type) (max. 22%), Scot's pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) (max. 8%) and willow (*Salix* sp.) (max. 9%). Non-arboreal pollen values decline throughout the zone (75–28%).
- *Zone 582-3 (83 – 20 cm)*

6.2.61 This zone is characterized by high values for arboreal pollen, with high values for alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) (max. 58%) and increasing values for oak (*Quercus* sp.) (max. 17%) and lime (*Tilia* sp.) (9%) and declining values for birch, Scot's pine, and hazel type. Non-arboreal pollen and fern spores occurs in only small quantities (4-11%).

#### Discussion

6.2.62 Radiocarbon dating demonstrates that peat formation in the palaeochannels commenced during the early Mesolithic (see below) with the 1.365 m of peat in the monolith from the palaeochannel in trench 78 (monolith sample 582), this sequence from the east of the site, covers a period of between 6920–7600 years. This reflects a significant period of uninterrupted peat accumulation. Although the peat in the palaeochannel from trench 78 (monolith sample 582) is fairly homogenous and only weakly laminated, and the possibility of depositional hiatuses should be considered.

6.2.63 Nonetheless, the survival of peats of early Mesolithic date is highly significant in view of their generally rare survival across Britain, particularly from lower-lying areas, providing an important snapshot of early post-glacial environmental and landscape development.

6.2.64 The pollen signal from the palaeochannel from trench 78 (monolith sample 582) is dominated initially by sedges and grasses (the latter likely representing stands of common reed (*Phragmites australis*)), likely growing within the channel and associated low-lying wet areas during the earliest Holocene. The silty peat infill of the channel reflects a low energy depositional environment with either standing or slow-moving water. The local dominance of sedges and grasses may act to filter out pollen of plants representative of the wider environment, but some indication of the wider vegetation is provided by the later expansion of birch. High birch values are typically a component of the early Holocene woodland across Britain until around 8900 cal. BC, giving way to pine and followed by a rise in hazel from 8250 cal. BC along with increasing oak, elm, and other broadleaved trees. However, birch can also form a component of the flora on damp soils in wetlands and along watercourse and could be reflecting the local as well as extra-local/regional vegetation.

6.2.65 Comparable early Holocene records are available from Holderness to the north-east (located between the Humber Estuary and North Sea coast), though the significant palaeoenvironmental resource of the Humber Levels largely covers the mid-Holocene, forming under the influence of rising post-glacial sea-levels. However, at sites such as The Bog at Roos and Sproatley Bog (Tweedle 2000) deposits show a largely open tundra environment followed by an expansion in birch over the late glacial/early Holocene. The early Holocene sequences from Holderness include an open birch-willow woodland which persisted until the local expansion of hazel at around c. 7500 cal. BC (Tweedle 2000; 2001). A very similar vegetation succession is recorded in pollen sequences from the Vale of Pickering to the north, including Star Carr, where birch woodland is ultimately replaced by a hazel-dominated woodland (Dark 1998). Pollen from the palaeochannel from trench 78 (monolith sample 582) similarly comprises high levels of birch along with willow and a sizeable hazel component from 92 cm.

6.2.66 The pollen sequence from palaeochannel 1161 in St. Catherine's Well Stream (monolith sample 7), though much shorter and only dated at the base to 8170-7600 cal. BC appears consistent with the pollen profile in the monolith from the palaeochannel in trench 78 (equivalent to samples from 92 cm) and indicates a broadly comparable environmental sequence in the early Mesolithic dominated by open birch woodland with development of a denser canopy of hazel. This is in turn succeeded by a mixed broad-leaved woodland comprising oak, lime and hazel, with alder growing largely within wet areas typical of the mid-Holocene.

- 6.2.67 The increase in alder has been noted in several pollen sequences across central Holderness, along with lime, where it is variously dated between c. 5800 to 5200 cal. BC (Tweedle 2000), including to 5470–5050 cal. BC at Bole Ings 20 km south-east of Rossington (Dinnin and Brayshaw 1994).
- 6.2.68 The sequence from palaeochannel 1161 in St. Catherine's Well Stream (monolith sample 7) is unlikely to extend much further than the late Mesolithic, but monolith sample 582 from trench 78 is radiocarbon dated at the top to the late Neolithic (2400–2140 cal. BC). Woodland continues to dominate the vegetation during the late Mesolithic and Neolithic.
- 6.2.69 There are no clear signs of human activity in the pollen signals from either sequence, though the general pattern from the Humber Levels and Humberhead region suggests a relatively uniform vegetation pattern in the Holocene dominated by alder and mixed deciduous woodland with relatively small-scale impact by humans in low-lying wetland areas.
- 6.2.70 Some of these clearance episodes have been associated with indications for small-scale agriculture in the form of cereal-type pollen grains and herb taxa associated with anthropogenic disturbance. Fluctuations in arboreal pollen associated with increases in pollen indicative of disturbed ground were recorded from Neolithic deposits at Rossington Bridge where they were interpreted as evidence for limited clearance for pastoral activities (Mather 1991).
- 6.2.71 Marked reductions in woodland do not occur until the Bronze Age following the cessation of peat formation in the palaeochannel from trench 78 (sample 582). The important pollen sequences at Thorne and Hatfield Moors demonstrate that the Bronze Age is characterized by an increasing fragmentation of this woodland on the dryland and which extended to the alder-dominated woodlands in the wetlands, estuaries and river valleys of the Humber and Trent (eg, Mather 1991; Lillie and Neuman 1998; Smith 2002; Tweedle 2000).
- 6.2.72 Pollen from the Bog at Roos on central Holderness also demonstrates that by the Iron Age the landscape was almost entirely cleared and remained so throughout the Romano-British period (Tweedle 2000; 2001), though dated pollen sequences of Iron and later date are comparatively rare. The sequences from Thorne and Hatfield Moor represent nutrient depleted raised bog communities where woodland was locally reduced, but nonetheless reflecting the broader regional trends towards an increasingly open landscape in later prehistory and into the Romano-British period.

### **6.3 Environmental summary**

- 6.3.1 The pollen sequences from the palaeochannels extend from the early Holocene to the Late Neolithic (2400-2140 cal. BC) and illustrate that woodland vegetation dominated during the late Mesolithic and Neolithic. The Early Mesolithic was dominated by open birch woodland with a denser canopy of hazel. This was followed by a mixed woodland comprising oak, lime and hazel, with alder growing in wetter areas. While the pollen sequences from this site do not extend beyond the Late Neolithic, other sequences from the Rossington area, such as at Rossington Bridge, have revealed evidence for woodland clearance presumably for pastoral activity from the Neolithic and Bronze Age (Mather 1991). Widespread clearance by the Romano-British period gave way to an expansion of damp/wet grasslands and a reduction in alder. Consequently, the landscape became increasingly open and agricultural in character, with fragmented woodland existing in drier areas (Powell et al. 2020).
- 6.3.2 Waterlogged plant remains recovered provide a picture of the landscape during the later Iron Age and Romano-British period. These generally suggest that the surrounding area



was open, with little woodland cover. The landscape likely consisted of damp/wet grasslands, probably with some areas of standing or slow-moving water and scrub woodland. The local area would have provided rough, wet pasture for grazing, together with poorly drained arable fields. The charred plant remains suggest that some plants growing within the local environment were exploited as a source of fuel, such as branched bur-reed.

- 6.3.3 The charcoal analysis indicates that the landscape was relatively open, with only slight evidence for species characteristic of wet/damp environments (eg, alder). This suggests that wood was mainly collected from drier areas of higher ground. The open nature of the landscape is the result of local environmental conditions, combined with the widespread clearance of woodland by the Romano-British period. In particular, clearance for agriculture likely led to a growing pressure on woodland resources and resulted in the need to exploit woodland resources further afield.
- 6.3.4 The charred plant remain assemblage contributes significantly to our understanding of the rural economy, providing information on arable agriculture, funerary practices and the local environment from the Middle Iron Age to the end of the Romano-British period. The Middle Iron Age samples from St. Catherine's Well Stream contained a small assemblage of cereal remains, with evidence for the cultivation of hulled wheats and barley. Between the Late Iron Age to Romano-British period, spelt wheat and hulled barley were the main cereal crops, although emmer wheat may also have been cultivated. Possible evidence for the milling and grinding of cereals was identified in roundhouses in SMS2. Agricultural intensification during the late 2nd and into the 3rd century AD is evidenced by the construction of the crop-dryer, where spelt was processed in bulk and malted to produce ale.

## 7 ORGANIC RESIDUE ANALYSIS

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Lipids, the organic solvent soluble components of living organisms, ie, the fats, waxes and resins of the natural world, are the most frequently recovered compounds from archaeological contexts. They are resistant to decay and are likely to endure at their site of deposition, often for thousands of years, because of their inherent hydrophobicity, making them excellent candidates for use as biomarkers in archaeological research (Evershed 1993).
- 7.1.2 Pottery has become one of the most extensively studied materials for organic residue analysis (Mukherjee et al. 2005) as ceramics, once made, are virtually indestructible and thus are one of the most, if not the most, common artefacts recovered from archaeological sites from the Neolithic period onwards (Tite 2008). Survival of these residues occurs in three ways; rarely, actual contents are preserved *in situ* (eg, Charrié-Duhaut et al. 2007) or, more commonly, as surface residues (Evershed 2008b). The last, most frequent occurrence, is that of absorbed residues preserved within the vessel wall, which have been found to survive in >80% of domestic cooking pottery assemblages worldwide (Evershed 2008b).
- 7.1.3 The application of modern analytical techniques enables the identification and characterisation of these sometimes highly degraded remnants of natural commodities used in antiquity (Evershed 2008b). Often, data obtained from the organic residue analysis of pottery or other organic material provides the only evidence for the processing of animal commodities, aquatic products or plant oils and waxes, particularly at sites exhibiting a paucity of environmental evidence. To date, the use of chemical analyses in the reconstruction of vessel use at sites worldwide has enabled the identification of terrestrial

animal fats (Evershed et al. 1997a; Mottram et al. 1999), marine animal fats (Copley et al. 2004; Craig et al. 2007), plant waxes (Evershed et al. 1991), beeswax (Evershed et al. 1997b) and birch bark tar (Charters et al. 1993; Urem-Kotsou et al. 2002). This has increased our understanding of ancient diet and foodways and has provided insights into herding strategies and early agricultural practices. Organic residue analysis has also considerably enhanced our understanding of the technologies involved in the production, repair and use of ancient ceramics.

- 7.1.4 Preserved animal fats are by far the most commonly observed constituents of lipid residues recovered from archaeological ceramics. This demonstrates their considerable significance to past cultures, not just for their nutritional value but also for diverse uses such as binding media, illuminants, sealers, lubricants, varnish, adhesives and ritual, medical and cosmetic purposes (Mills and White 1977; Evershed et al. 1997a).
- 7.1.5 Today, the high sensitivities of instrumental methods such as gas chromatography and mass spectrometry allow very small amounts of compounds to be detected and identified. Furthermore, higher sensitivity can be achieved using selected ion monitoring (SIM) methods for the detection of specific marine biomarkers (Evershed et al. 2008; Cramp and Evershed 2013). The advent of gas chromatography-combustion-isotope ratio mass spectrometry in the 1990s introduced the possibility of accessing stable isotope information from individual biomarker structures, opening a range of new avenues for the application of organic residue analysis in archaeology (Evershed et al. 1994; 1997a).
- 7.1.6 This stable carbon isotope approach, using GC-C-IRMS, is employed to determine the  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values of the principal fatty acids ( $\text{C}_{16}$  and  $\text{C}_{18}$ ), ubiquitous in archaeological ceramics. Differences occur in the  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values of these major fatty acids due to the differential routing of dietary carbon and fatty acids during the synthesis of adipose and dairy fats in ruminant animals, thus allowing ruminant milk fatty acids to be distinguished from carcass fats by calculating  $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$  values ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{18:0} - \delta^{13}\text{C}_{16:0}$ ) and plotting that against the  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  value of the  $\text{C}_{16:0}$  fatty acid. Previous research has shown that by plotting  $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$  values, variations in  $\text{C}_3$  versus  $\text{C}_4$  plant consumption are removed, thereby emphasizing biosynthetic and metabolic characteristics of the fat source (Dudd and Evershed 1998; Copley et al. 2003).

## 7.2 Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2

- 7.2.1 Excavations for the Rossington Inland Port project yielded substantial Roman remains, including an extensive system of enclosures, fields and trackways, with associated evidence of settlement and agri-/industrial activity, chiefly comprising kiln bases and a crop-dryer (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The site is located around 2 km east of Rossington Roman fortress, which was established in the AD 50s and around 8 km from the fort(s) at Doncaster. Rossington was of the most northerly military centres in Roman Britain at the time, forming a base for the subsequent conquest of the north (Roberts 2010). A pottery manufacturing complex with associated settlement lay to the south and east of Doncaster in the Romano-British period, with known kiln sites at Auckley, Blaxton, Cantley and Rossington Bridge. The excavation of a substantial Romano-British pottery assemblage (mainly dating to the 2nd and 3rd century AD) from the present site meant that questions of local agricultural practice and vessel use could be addressed using organic residue analysis.

## 7.3 Materials and analytical methods

- 7.3.1 Lipid analysis and interpretations were performed using established protocols described in detail in earlier publications (Correa-Ascencio and Evershed 2014). Briefly, ~2 g of potsherd were sampled and surfaces cleaned with a modelling drill to remove exogenous lipids. The

cleaned sherd powder was crushed in a solvent-washed mortar and pestle and weighed into a furnace culture tube (I). An internal standard was added (20 µg *n*-tetratriacontane; Sigma Aldrich Company Ltd) together with 5 mL of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>/MeOH 2 - 4% ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  measured) and the culture tubes were placed on a heating block for 1 h at 70°C, mixing every 10 min. Once cooled, the methanolic acid was transferred to test tubes and centrifuged at 2500 rpm for 10 min. The supernatant was then decanted into another furnace culture tube (II) and 2 mL of DCM extracted double distilled water was added. In order to recover any lipids not fully solubilised by the methanol solution, 2 x 3 mL of *n*-hexane was added to the extracted potsherds contained in the original culture tubes, mixed well and transferred to culture tube II. The extraction was transferred to a clean, furnace 3.5 mL vial and blown down to dryness. Following this, 2 x 2 mL *n*-hexane was added directly to the H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>/ MeOH solution in culture tube II and whirlmixed to extract the remaining residues, then transferred to the 3.5 mL vials and blown down until a full vial of *n*-hexane remained. Aliquots of the TLEs were derivatised using 20 µl BSTFA, excess BSTFA was removed under nitrogen and the derivatised TLE was dissolved in *n*-hexane prior to GC, GC-MS and GC-C-IRMS. Firstly, the samples underwent high-temperature gas chromatography using a gas chromatograph (GC) fitted with a high temperature non-polar column (DB1-HT; 100% dimethylpolysiloxane, 15 m x 0.32 mm i.d., 0.1 µm film thickness). The carrier gas was helium and the temperature programme comprised a 50°C isothermal followed by an increase to 350°C at a rate of 10°C min<sup>-1</sup> followed by a 10 min isothermal. A procedural blank (no sample) was prepared and analysed alongside every batch of samples. Further compound identification was accomplished using GC-MS. FAMES were then introduced by autosampler onto a GC-MS fitted with a non-polar column (100% dimethyl polysiloxane stationary phase; 60 m x 0.25 mm i.d., 0.1 µm film thickness). The instrument was a ThermoFinnigan single quadrupole TraceMS run in EI mode (electron energy 70 eV, scan time of 0.6 s). Samples were run in full scan mode (*m/z* 50–650) and the temperature programme comprised an isothermal hold at 50°C for 2 min, ramping to 300°C at 10°C min<sup>-1</sup>, followed by an isothermal hold at 300°C (15 min). The instrument was a ThermoFinnigan single quadrupole TraceMS run in EI mode (electron energy 70 eV, scan time of 0.6 s). Samples were run in full scan mode (*m/z* 50–650) and the temperature programme comprised an isothermal hold at 50°C for 2 min, ramping to 300°C at 10°C min<sup>-1</sup>, followed by an isothermal hold at 300°C (15 min). Data acquisition and processing were carried out using the HP Chemstation software (Rev. C.01.07 (27), Agilent Technologies) and Xcalibur software (version 3.0). Peaks were identified on the basis of their mass spectra and GC retention times, by comparison with the NIST mass spectral library (version 2.0).

- 7.3.2 Carbon isotope analyses by GC-C-IRMS were also carried out using a GC Agilent Technologies 7890A coupled to an Isoprime 100 (EI, 70eV, three Faraday cup collectors *m/z* 44, 45 and 46) via an IsoprimeGC5 combustion interface with a CuO and silver wool reactor maintained at 850°C. Instrument accuracy was determined using an external FAME standard mixture (C<sub>11</sub>, C<sub>13</sub>, C<sub>16</sub>, C<sub>21</sub> and C<sub>23</sub>) of known isotopic composition. Samples were run in duplicate and an average taken. The  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values are the ratios <sup>13</sup>C/<sup>12</sup>C and expressed relative to the Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite, calibrated against a CO<sub>2</sub> reference gas of known isotopic composition. Instrument error was ±0.3‰. Data processing was carried out using Ion Vantage software (version 1.6.1.0, IsoPrime).

## 7.4 Results

- 7.4.1 Lipid analysis and interpretations were performed using established protocols described in detail in earlier publications (eg, Dudd and Evershed 1998; Correa-Ascencio and Evershed 2014). Thirty-nine potsherds were analysed with (*n*=33) yielding interpretable lipid profiles, giving an excellent lipid recovery rate of 85%. The mean lipid concentration from the sherds (Appendix 3, Table 36) was 5.4 mg g<sup>-1</sup>, with a maximum lipid concentration of 31.8 mg g<sup>-1</sup>

(ROS26). A further nine potsherds contained exceptionally high concentrations of lipids, ie, above  $5.0 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$ , including ROS10,  $6.2 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$ , ROS11,  $11.7 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$ , ROS14,  $24.2 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$ , ROS15,  $8.0 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$ , ROS16,  $19.8 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$ , ROS25,  $5.4 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$ , ROS30, ROS32,  $15.4 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$ , ROS34,  $16.3 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$  and ROS36  $6.3 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$  (Appendix 3, Table 36), demonstrating excellent preservation. This likely indicates that these vessels were subjected to sustained use in the processing of high lipid-yielding commodities. The extracts comprised lipid profiles dominated by free fatty acids, palmitic ( $\text{C}_{16}$ ) and stearic ( $\text{C}_{18}$ ), typical of a degraded animal fat (Fig. 48a–c; Evershed et al. 1997a; Berstan et al. 2008).

- 7.4.2 Significantly, in five vessels (ROS15, ROS25, ROS27, ROS30 and ROS33; Fig. 48b), odd carbon number ketones were present ( $\text{C}_{31:0}$ ,  $\text{C}_{33:0}$  and  $\text{C}_{35:0}$ , blue triangles). Experimental analysis has shown these ketones, found in a monomodal distribution, originate from the pyrolysis of acyl lipids and ketonic decarboxylation reactions which occur in unglazed ceramic vessels during cooking, when the temperature exceeds  $300^\circ\text{C}$ . These ketones are thought to accumulate gradually with repeated use (Evershed et al. 1995; Raven et al. 1997), suggesting that these vessels were used as cooking pots over a long period of time. All five vessels displayed high lipid concentrations, at  $8.0$ ,  $5.4$ ,  $2.1$ ,  $4.5$  and  $4.0 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$ , respectively, suggesting these vessels saw sustained boiling of high lipid-yielding commodities (see below for full details of which commodities were processed in these vessels).
- 7.4.3 Extracts from eleven sherds (ROS04, ROS11, ROS14, ROS15, ROS16, ROS25, ROS27, ROS30, ROS33, ROS34 and ROS36) include a series of long-chain fatty acids (in low abundance), containing  $\text{C}_{20}$  to  $\text{C}_{24}$  carbon atoms (Fig. 48a and b). It is thought these LCFAs likely originate directly from animal fats, incorporated via routing from the ruminant animal's plant diet (Halmemies-Beauchet-Filleau et al. 2013; 2014).
- 7.4.4 There is minor evidence for plant processing in three of the vessels, ROS19, ROS28 and ROS38, a necked Jar, Native tradition Jar and cheese press/colander, respectively. Vessel ROS19 was used to process ruminant carcass products and the other two vessels to process ruminant dairy products. All contain a series of even-numbered long-chain fatty acids ranging from  $\text{C}_{20}$  to  $\text{C}_{28}$  carbon atoms (Fig. 48c, ROS28). These exhibit a different profile from those discussed above. These LCFAs are strongly indicative either of an origin in leaf or stem epicuticular waxes (Kolattukudy et al. 1976; Tulloch 1976; Bianchi 1995; Kunst and Samuels 2003) or, possibly, suberin (Kolattukudy 1980; 1981; Walton 1990; Pollard et al. 2008), an aliphatic polyester found in all plants. Although primarily found on the surface of plant leaves, sheaths, stems and fruits, epicuticular waxes are also found associated with other plant organs, ie, seed oils and coats, flowers, bark and husks (Bianchi 1995). Long-chain fatty acids can also be found in plant oils, for example, groundnut oil comprises 4-7% of  $\text{C}_{20}$ ,  $\text{C}_{22}$  and  $\text{C}_{24}$  saturated and monoene acids (Gunstone 2004). However, these LCFAs are not diagnostic to families of plants and so cannot be used as anything other than a general indicator for plant processing.
- 7.4.5 Also present in vessel ROS19 (necked Jar) is the  $\text{C}_{29}$  *n*-alkane with the  $\text{C}_{20}$  to  $\text{C}_{24}$  *n*-alcohols being identified in vessel ROS38 (cheese press). The *n*-alcohols are also seen in vessel ROS28 (Native tradition Jar) in the sequence  $\text{C}_{24}$  to  $\text{C}_{28}$  (Fig. 48c), and possibly others, at low concentrations. Long-chain *n*-alkanes are common components of leaf waxes, usually occurring in low concentrations (Koch and Ensikat 2008), in the range  $\text{C}_{25}$  to  $\text{C}_{35}$  (Chibnall et al. 1934), with an odd-over-even predominance (Eglinton and Hamilton 1967). The dominant chain lengths vary across plant taxonomic groups but the  $\text{C}_{27}$ ,  $\text{C}_{29}$ ,  $\text{C}_{31}$  and  $\text{C}_{33}$  homologues usually predominate (Diefendorf et al. 2011). Aliphatic long-chain *n*-alkanols are also often major components of plant leaf waxes, in the range  $\text{C}_{20}$  to  $\text{C}_{34}$ , with even number homologues predominating (Bianchi 1995). The alcohols commonly have three or



four major homologues, although in numerous plants a single component dominates, eg, C<sub>28</sub> in several *Triticum* species, C<sub>32</sub> in maize and C<sub>26</sub> in barley, rye and oats. The presence of even-numbered long-chain fatty acids, odd-numbered *n*-alkanes and even-numbered *n*-alcohols strongly suggests the processing of leafy plants within at least three of the vessels analysed (discussed further below).

- 7.4.6 GC-C-IRMS analyses were carried out on the sherds ( $n=33$ , Appendix 3, Table 36) to determine the  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values of the major fatty acids, C<sub>16:0</sub> and C<sub>18:0</sub>, and ascertain the source of the lipids extracted, through the use of the  $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$  proxy. The  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values of the C<sub>16:0</sub> and C<sub>18:0</sub> fatty acids from the lipid profiles are plotted onto a scatter plot along with the reference animal fat ellipses (Fig. 49a). It has been established that when an extract from a vessel plots directly within an ellipse, for example, ruminant dairy, ruminant adipose or non-ruminant adipose, then it can be attributed to that particular source. If it plots just outside the ellipse then it can be described as predominantly of that particular origin. However, it should be noted that extracts commonly plot between reference animal fat ellipses and along the theoretical mixing curves, suggesting either the mixing of animal fats contemporaneously or during the lifetime of use of the vessel (Mukherjee 2004; Mukherjee et al. 2005).
- 7.4.7 Four of the lipid residues (ROS23, ROS29, ROS38 and ROS39) plot within or on the border of the dairy reference ellipse (Fig. 49a), suggesting these vessels were solely used to process dairy products. Thirteen vessels plot within the ruminant carcass products ellipse (ROS02, ROS03, ROS05, ROS10, ROS13, ROS14, ROS18, ROS19, ROS24, ROS25, ROS26, ROS31 and ROS33, Fig. 49a), suggesting these were specialised for processing ruminant products (from cattle, sheep or goat). A further three vessels (ROS04, ROS27 and ROS36) plot between the ruminant dairy and carcass ellipses and the remainder ( $n=13$ , ROS01, ROS06, ROS07, ROS08, ROS11, ROS15, ROS16, ROS17, ROS22, ROS28, ROS30, ROS32 and ROS34) plot between the ruminant and non-ruminant ellipse, suggesting the possible addition of minor amounts of pig fats (Fig. 49a), either contemporaneously or during the lifetime of use of the vessel.
- 7.4.8 Ruminant dairy fats are differentiated from ruminant adipose fats when they display  $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$  values of  $\geq -3.1$  ‰, known as the universal proxy (Dunne et al. 2012; Salque 2012). Significantly, lipid residues from 8 of the 33 (24%) lipid-yielding vessels (ROS04, ROS23, ROS27, ROS28, ROS29, ROS36, ROS38 and ROS39) plot within the ruminant dairy region (Fig. 49b) with  $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$  values of -3.5, -4.4, -3.2, -3.3, -4.0, -3.3, -3.8 and -4.0 ‰, respectively, confirming that these vessels were used to process mainly secondary products, such as milk, butter and cheese. However, it should be noted that 4 vessels (ROS04, ROS27, ROS28 and ROS36,) plot at the extent of the boundary (with  $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$  values of -3.5, -3.2, -3.3 and -3.3 ‰, respectively), suggesting some mixing with ruminant carcass fats during the lifetime use of the vessel. As an example, this could result from cooking meats in butter.
- 7.4.9 The remaining vessels (ROS01, ROS02, ROS03, ROS05, ROS06, ROS07, ROS08, ROS10, ROS11, ROS13, ROS14, ROS15, ROS16, ROS17, ROS18, ROS19, ROS22, ROS24, ROS25, ROS26, ROS30, ROS31, ROS32, ROS33 AND ROS34) with  $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$  values of -1.8, -2.6, -2.0, -2.1, -0.9, -1.1, -0.9, -2.2, -1.3, -2.0, -2.5, -1.8, -2.3, -2.3, -2.5, -2.2, -0.4, -2.7, -2.1, -2.1, -2.0, -2.6, -1.9, -2.3 and -2.1 ‰, respectively ( $n=25$ , 76%), plot within the ruminant adipose region (Fig. 49b), confirming these vessels were used to process ruminant (cattle, sheep and goat) carcass products. However, three of these plot at the extent of the range (ROS06, ROS08 and ROS22) suggesting these vessels were used to process both ruminant and non-ruminant (pig) products, whether contemporaneously or during the lifetime use of the vessel.



## 7.5 Discussion

- 7.5.1 Lipid recovery from the site was good at 85% with 33 of the 39 vessels yielding interpretable lipid profiles, and with many vessels containing extremely high concentrations of lipids, suggesting they were subjected to sustained use in the processing of high lipid-yielding commodities. Lipid recovery was comparable to that of sites at Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm Project, Lincolnshire, at 78%, at East Midlands Gateway (EMG) project (77%), which lies between Loughborough and Derby, in the Trent Valley in North Leicestershire, and higher than that at Highfields Farm, Derby (53%). Recent organic residue analysis of two Iron Age/Romano-British sites in Lincolnshire (Goxhill and Immingham) also yielded high lipid recovery rates at 86% and 85%, respectively (Dunne, unpublished data).

### *Diet and subsistence at Romano-British Rossington*

#### Meat and milk

- 7.5.2 Of the 33 lipid-yielding Rossington Romano-British vessels analysed, one quarter (24%) were used to process ruminant dairy products and three quarters to process ruminant carcass products (76%). Previous research has demonstrated the importance of dairy products at the Iron Age sites of Maiden Castle, Danebury Hillfort, Yarnton Cresswell Field and Stanwick where up to 56% of the extracts (237 vessels, equivalent to 22% of all of the sherds), contained dairy products (Copley et al. 2005). Similarly, recent analysis of pottery from the East Midlands Gateway (EMG) site, Leicestershire, showed that 71% of Iron Age vessels were used to process dairy products (unpublished data). These findings suggest a stronger preference for dairy products by native Britons, as observed by Caesar (Book 5.14).
- 7.5.3 However, of the eight vessels yielding dairy lipids, two (ROS28 and ROS29) are certainly of earlier, Iron Age, origin and do not form part of the second and third century assemblage analysed here. This means the proportion of dairy vessels analysed reduces to 18%, nearly one fifth of the lipid yielding assemblage.
- 7.5.4 Lipid residue results from recent analysis of Romano-British potsherds from the site of Highfields Farm, some 20 miles away from the EMG site (Dunne, unpublished data) found that 56% of vessels were used to process dairy products, in contrast to the 25% of Romano-British vessels at EMG, suggesting dairying was of greater importance at EMG site in the Iron Age, reducing in the Roman period. At Hornsea, Lincolnshire, one third of vessels (34%) were used to process ruminant dairy products and two thirds to process ruminant carcass products (66%). The results from Hornsea and EMG seem comparable to those from Rossington, suggesting that, whilst dairying is an important component of Roman-British farming practices, that producing ruminant animals for their carcass products was considerably more important at those sites. This may suggest that there was call for dairy products from inhabitants of the fort and civic centre (Strutts Park and Little Chester, Derby) located some 3 miles from the Highfields Farm site, and they may have been produced for market. The sites at EMG and Hornsea are not close to major settlement centres, so agricultural production there may not have been geared towards as much milk production. The Rossington site is located only 2 km from the Rossington Roman fortress, established in the AD 50s, and around 8 km from the later fort(s) at Doncaster, suggesting it may have supplied the fortress with animal carcass products, possibly in the form of tallow, and also using around one quarter of vessels to process dairy products, possibly into butter, cheese or yoghurt.
- 7.5.5 The results from Rossington stand in direct comparison to analysis of cooking vessels at the Iron Age/Romano-British rural site found during excavations at the A160/A180 Port of Immingham Improvement Scheme, Lincolnshire, where the majority of cooking vessels

(90%), across all phases, vessel and fabric types, were used to process ruminant carcass products, with little evidence for dairying (Dunne, unpublished data). Interestingly, virtually all the potsherds from Immingham contained very high concentrations of lipids, likely indicating that these vessels were subjected to sustained use in the processing of high lipid-yielding commodities. The presence of significant amounts of domesticated animal bones at the site, dominated by cattle, sheep and goat, together with possible animal pens/enclosures, may suggest some form of specialised activity at the site. The presence of strainer vessels, including cheese presses, might indicate that this activity was related to rendering fat, possibly to use in cooking, as an illuminant or to soften animal skins. It is interesting that supposed 'cheese presses' at both Hornsea and Immingham were not used to process dairy products (ie, make cheese) but were rather used to strain fats from ruminant carcass products, and in the case of one Hornsea cheese press, HRN24, both ruminant and non-ruminant fats. However, of the three Rossington cheese presses analysed, the two that yielded a lipid profile were found to have been used to process dairy products, confirming these were used as cheese presses.

- 7.5.6 As noted, there is little evidence for porcine product processing in vessels at Rossington, aside from possible mixing of ruminant and non-ruminant fats in three vessels, which correlates well with the results from EMG, where only one vessel was used to process pig products and Highfields Farm, where there was no evidence for pig product processing. This is also analogous to the low levels of absorbed pig fats found in pottery at the Iron Age sites of Maiden Castle, Danebury Hillfort, Yarnton Cresswell Field and Stanwick (Copley et al. 2005). This also compares well with the low abundances of pig bones found at Iron Age sites in general (Cunliffe 1991; Hambleton 1999).
- 7.5.7 The absence of pork fats is interesting as consumption of pork and bacon is known to be a distinctly Roman trait, both from literary sources and the bone assemblages of central Italy (King 1999). There, pig bones dominate over cattle, sheep and goat remains, from the late Republic and into the early/middle Empire. This appears in part due to the agricultural conditions of the period, but mainly due to cultural preference, and it is thought that pork, particularly young pork and suckling pig, was considered to be a desirable and high-status dietary element (King 1999). However, in Roman Britain, pig bones are found at military and urban sites, but are less common in rural assemblages. For example, at Vindolanda, pork products (pork fat, young pig and ham) are mentioned in the accounts relating to the praetorium and the household of the commanding officer (Bowman and Thomas 1994) and pig neonate bones have been found in towns such as Lincoln, Dorchester and Silchester (Woodward et al. 1993; Dobney et al. 1995; Fulford et al. 1997), suggesting they were bred in towns. The lack of pork products is somewhat surprising bearing in mind its proximity to the fort although pig could have been supplied in the form of carcasses, or prepared meat products such as bacon rather than as lard.
- 7.5.8 Overall, this inter-site (and inter-regional) comparison is interesting, suggesting that, although dairying is clearly important in rural Romano-British economies in the Midlands (Leicester and Derbyshire), North Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, its importance may vary somewhat at different sites, possibly indicating specialised animal husbandry practices.

#### Plant processing

- 7.5.9 As discussed, there is minor evidence for plant processing, comprising even-numbered long-chain fatty acids, odd-numbered *n*-alkanes and even-numbered *n*-alcohols, likely originating from plant epicuticular waxes, in three of the vessels, ROS19, ROS28 and ROS38, a necked Jar, native tradition Jar and cheese press/colander, respectively. Interestingly, the sole presence of the C<sub>29</sub> *n*-alkane has previously been shown to originate

from the epicuticular leaf wax of *Brassica oleracea* (cabbage) although this has to be seen in conjunction with the C<sub>29</sub> ketone and *n*-alcohol, not seen here (Evershed et al. 1991).

- 7.5.10 A detailed review of archaeobotanical records from Roman Britain revealed that some 50 new plants food (mostly fruits, herbs and vegetables) were introduced into the UK during the Roman period (Van der Veen et al. 2008) although the import of some of these foods likely began in the Late Iron Age, as evidenced by one record of fig from the Late Iron Age port at Hengistbury Head (Cunliffe 2000). These new plant foods include cereals (millet, einkorn), pulses (lentil, bitter vetch), fruits (eg, fig, grape, olive, peach, date, apple, pear, pomegranate, peach, plum, cherry), vegetables (eg, leaf beet, cabbage, rape, turnip, leek, cucumber, carrot, parsnip, lettuce), oil-rich seeds (eg, sesame, hemp, poppy, black mustard), nuts (eg, walnut, pine nut, almond, chestnut) and condiments (eg, black pepper, coriander, dill, celery, fennel, parsley, marjoram, mint, black cumin, lovage). The most commonly found food is fig, found in 14% of all records, followed by coriander (in 12%), poppy (in 11%) and grape (in 10%), although it should be noted there would likely be a preservation bias against leafy plants, such as lettuce and leek, which rarely survive in the archaeological record (Van der Veen et al. 2008).
- 7.5.11 It seems likely that some of the new leafy plants introduced by the Romans may have been processed in the vessels displaying plant lipid profiles, possibly making stews or pottages in the case of the vessel used to process meat products (ROS19).
- 7.5.12 The dairy and plant lipids in vessels ROS28 and ROS38 could originate from the making of cheeses flavoured with herbs and other plants. Indeed, vessel ROS38 is a cheese press. The Roman writer Columella discusses the addition of fig sap and pine nuts (crushed and mixed with the fresh milk), to both coagulate the curd and impart a pleasant flavour. Thyme and various other herbs are known to have been crushed and sieved into milk used to make cheese (Thurmond 2006).
- 7.5.13 It is noteworthy that lipid analysis of over 350 mortaria (from seven sites) showed a high frequency (60 to >90%) of plant-derived residues, suggesting that mortaria were used intensively in Britain for processing waxy plant products, such as leaves, herbs or fruits (Cramp et al. 2011). However, the mortaria were generally used to process commodities of both plant and animal origin. The animal products appeared to derive predominantly from the carcass although at one site (Stanwick), dairy products were extensively processed.
- 7.5.14 As Van der Veen et al. (2008) note, the introduction of these plants represents a major diversification of fruits, herbs and vegetables available to indigenous Britons, adding considerably to their diet both in terms of variety and providing important nutrients. Their consumption and use would likely have been a means of indicating cultural identity and expressing social status.

## 7.6 Vessel use and specialisation

### Bowls

- 7.6.1 Two flanged rimmed bowls were analysed (ROS05, Dales ware and ROS36, Rossington Black Burnished ware). These were used to process ruminant carcass (ROS05) and ruminant dairy (ROS36) products, respectively, with the bowl used to process dairy products displaying a high lipid concentration, at 6.3 mg g<sup>-1</sup>, suggesting it saw sustained use.
- 7.6.2 It is assumed that the processing of dairy products in jars implies the heating of milk, possibly to make cheese, whereas the use of more specialised vessels, such as bowls, in the Romano-British period, suggests milk/dairy products were being used or processed

differently. As an example, BBW flanged bowls were argued by Gillam (1976) to be a development from the flat-rimmed bowl, and thought to have been used as a lid as well as a dish. Flat-rimmed dishes were known to be placed on top of flat-rimmed bowls and used as 'casseroles' for placing within the fire or ovens. The addition of a flange to the dish-shaped vessel means that the lid would fit better and be less likely to fall or be pushed off. These work equally well inverted.

- 7.6.3 However, it has also been suggested that these bowls could have been used for baking bread or cakes or roasting meat or vegetables, through a process the Romans called *sub testu*, where the item to be baked is placed on the hearth, inside a bowl-shaped vessel, having a (previously heated) cover placed over it. This is then buried in hot ash, creating a miniature (portable) oven inside the fire (Hartley 1954; David 1977; Cubberley et al. 1988). The covers, known as *clibanus* and *testum*, are mentioned so frequently in the literary record that there can be little doubt that they were a fundamental element of the Roman kitchen at many levels of society (Cubberley et al. 1988). *Clibanus* or *testum* covers (bell or dome-shaped clay shapes) have been found in Britain (Williams and Evans 1991) and some of the larger bowls may have been used in this way, with the flanges useful in manipulating the hot cover at the end of cooking (Cool 2006).
- 7.6.4 This suggests that the Black Burnished ware bowl (ROS036) used to process dairy products, with a high lipid concentration, could have been the base of either a casseroles or baking 'oven'. Certainly, vessels placed directly within a fire (and subject to prolonged direct heat) provide optimal conditions for the mobilisation and transfer of animal fat lipids into the fabric of the vessel wall (Evershed 2008a). Interestingly, Cato, in his *De Agri Cultura* ('Concerning Agriculture', written in 160 BC), includes a recipe for *libum*, a kind of cheesecake. This recipe recommends macerating 2 pounds of cheese in a mortar, adding 1 pound of wheat flour, then mixing in an egg and kneading together. The dough should then be patted into a loaf shape and baked slowly on a warm hearth under a crock. Regular use of dishes/bowls for this purpose could well have resulted in concentrated dairy lipid signals. Interestingly, analysis of Black Burnished ware dishes and bowls from the sites of Hornsea, Highfields Farm, Derbyshire and EMG sites, Leicestershire, yielded very similar results, making a specialised use for these vessels very likely. Alternatively, these vessels could have been used as dishes to store or serve butter (or other dairy products) although, without hot-processing to aid in the liberation of lipids into ceramic walls, it is not clear whether this would result in such a high lipid signal.
- 7.6.5 The Dales ware bowl (ROS05) was used to process ruminant carcass products and displayed a much lower concentration of lipid at 0.2 mg g<sup>-1</sup> (Appendix 3, Table 36). This may have seen less sustained use as a cooking vessel or may have been used to serve food, although it should be noted the lipid concentration could be a feature of preservational differences. Similar bowls were seen at Hornsea site.

#### Dishes

- 7.6.6 Two dishes were analysed, both Dorset Black Burnished ware vessels with a plain rim (ROS31 and ROS37). Vessel ROS37 did not yield a lipid profile, in contrast to vessel ROS31 which was used to process ruminant carcass products with a  $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$  value of -2.6 ‰ and a lipid concentration of 3.4 mg g<sup>-1</sup>, suggesting it was used frequently.

#### Jars

- 7.6.7 Thirty-two jars were analysed (see Appendix 3, Table 36 for full details of jar types), of various types, including ten Medium Jars (ROS01, ROS04, ROS06, ROS10, ROS15, ROS17, ROS32, ROS33, ROS34 and ROS35), eleven Native tradition Jar (ROS20, ROS21, ROS22, ROS24, ROS24, ROS25, ROS26, ROS27, ROS28, ROS29 and ROS30),

seven lid-seated Jars (ROS02, ROS07, ROS08, ROS11, ROS12, ROS13 and ROS18), one large Jar (ROS14), one Dales ware Jar (ROS03), one lug-handled Jar (ROS16) and one necked Jar (ROS19).

- 7.6.8 Four of these jars (12%) did not yield lipids, ROS12, ROS20, ROS21 and ROS35, a Blaxton lid-seated Jar (JLSBX), Native tradition Jar (JTR), Native tradition Jar (CPN) and Medium Jar (JEVC), respectively. Of the remaining twenty-eight jars, twenty-three (88%) were used to process ruminant carcass products, suggesting the jars were overwhelmingly used to cook meat products from cattle, sheep and goat. Alternative uses include the extraction of marrow or the rendering of carcass fats into tallow. Of these, fourteen vessels displayed very high lipid concentrations (ROS03, ROS10, ROS11, ROS13, ROS14, ROS15, ROS16, ROS24, ROS25, ROS26, ROS30, ROS32, ROS334 and ROS34 with generally high or very high lipid concentrations of 2.9, 6.2, 11.7, 4.6, 24.2, 8.0, 19.8, 2.9, 5.4, 31.7, 4.5, 15.4, 4.0 and 16.3 mg g<sup>-1</sup>, respectively, suggesting sustained use in the cooking of ruminant carcass products, likely in the form of stews. Evidence for the processing of meat and plants can be found in vessel ROS19 which was used to process ruminant carcass products and, likely, leafy plants.
- 7.6.9 Five jars were used to process ruminant dairy products, ROS04, ROS23, ROS27, ROS28 and ROS29, a Medium Jar, Native tradition Jar, Native tradition Jar, Native tradition Jar and another Native tradition Jar, respectively. There does not appear to be any particular specialisation in jar use in terms of form, although four Native tradition Jars were used to process dairy products.
- 7.6.10 As noted, odd carbon number ketones (C<sub>31:0</sub>, C<sub>33:0</sub> and C<sub>35:0</sub>) were present in five vessels (ROS15, ROS25, ROS27, ROS30 and ROS33; Fig. 48b). These are known to originate from the pyrolysis of acyl lipids and ketonic decarboxylation reactions which occur in unglazed ceramic vessels during cooking, when the temperature exceeds 300°C. These ketones are thought to accumulate gradually with repeated use (Evershed et al. 1995; Raven et al. 1997), suggesting that these vessels were used as cooking pots, often heated to high temperatures. All five vessels displayed high lipid concentrations, at 8.0, 5.4, 2.1, 4.5 and 4.0 mg g<sup>-1</sup>, respectively, suggesting these vessels saw sustained boiling of high lipid-yielding commodities. Four of the vessels were used to process ruminant carcass products and one, dairy products (ROS27).
- 7.6.11 Cheese presses
- 7.6.12 Two 'cheese presses' (ROS38 and ROS39, both GREY8, Grey wares reduced fabric 8) were both used to process ruminant dairy products (with  $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$  values of -3.8 and -4.0 ‰, respectively). Both vessels display relatively low concentrations of lipids. Vessel ROS09, a cheese press (reduced fabric 1), only yielded trace lipids, suggesting it was not used in processing high-lipid yielding products.

## 7.7 Conclusion

- 7.7.1 Organic residue analysis was carried out on 39 Romano-British pottery vessels excavated during archaeological works at the Rossington Inland Port, South Yorkshire. The results, determined from GC, GC-MS and GC-C-IRMS analyses, demonstrate that around one fifth (18%) of vessels were used to process ruminant dairy products, four fifths to process ruminant carcass products (82%), with a small number of these including minor evidence for mixing with pig products. Evidence for plant processing was found in three vessels (9%). Overall, the results provide valuable information on farming practices and animal management in Romano-British Yorkshire, with inter-regional comparisons with sites from Leicestershire, Derbyshire and Lincolnshire suggesting that there may be some



specialisation at farms, with some focusing more on dairy production (although never to the extent of full dairy production) and others on carcass processing.

- 7.7.2 Vessel specialisation seems to be clearly indicated, with jars mainly used to cook ruminant products, likely stews, although there does not seem to be any particular specialisation between jar form and products processed, although four native tradition jars were used to process dairy products. Bowls may have been used as the bases of either casseroles or baking 'ovens' and were often used to cook dairy-based meals in this manner. Interestingly, two cheese press/colander vessels displayed dairy lipid signals suggesting they were used for making cheese. The presence of leaf wax biomarkers in one cheese press suggests cheese may have been made with the addition of herbs/vegetables.

## 8 RADIOCARBON DATING

### 8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 A programme of radiocarbon dating was undertaken on the site to address the following project aims:

- Improve the understanding of the timings of landscape change (peat formation) in the area;
- To date settlement features (roundhouses, enclosures), funerary features (cremations), crop-processing activity and industrial features (kilns).

### 8.2 Materials and methods

- 8.2.1 A total of 13 radiocarbon samples were selected, comprising human bone, plant remains (waterlogged and charred), wood charcoal and bulk sediment samples. The samples were selected taking into account stratigraphic and technical criteria, such as the nature of the available samples, their potential for carrying associated offsets and the association between the samples and the event which is aimed to be dated, following Waterbolk (1971). In the case of charred plant remains, considerations of residuality and intrusion are considered following Pelling et al. (2015).
- 8.2.2 Reporting of the radiocarbon dating results (see Table 22) follows international conventions (Bayliss 2015; Millard 2014). The samples were submitted to the 14CHRONO Centre, Queen's University, Belfast (UBA). The plant remain samples were treated with AAA (Acid-Alkali-Acid) following de Vries et al. (1958) and Fischer and Heinemeier (2003), and the bulk sediment sample using humic acid extraction, following the method of Lowe et al. (2004) with an acid-only or acid fumigation pre-treatment. Cremated bone pre-treatment follows the method of Lanting and Brindley (1998) and Lanting et al. (2001), with the CO<sub>2</sub> gas generated by hydrolysing the sample sealed under vacuum and combusted. All measurements were corrected using AMS  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values. Further detail on pre-treatment methods is given in 14Chrono (2019).
- 8.2.3 The calibrated age ranges were calculated with OxCal 4.4 (Bronk-Ramsey 2009) using the IntCal20 curve (Reimer et al. 2020) and the Bomb13NH1 (Hua et al. 2013). All radiocarbon dates are quoted as uncalibrated years before present (BP), followed by the laboratory code and the calibrated date range (cal. BC/AD) at 95.4% probability, with the end points rounded out to the nearest 10 years. The ranges in plain type in the radiocarbon tables have been calculated according to the maximum intercept method (Stuiver and Reimer 1986), modelled dates are given in italics (Bayliss 2015) and the models used are given in each figure's footnotes.

## 8.3 Results

8.3.1 All the samples were successfully measured (see Table 22), providing results from the Early Mesolithic to the modern period.

**Table 22** Radiocarbon dates

Lab. Ref	Area - Feature/deposit type	Sample reference	Material	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	graphite (mg)	Calibration (95.4%)	Posterior density estimate
UBA-41570	SMS 2 - Ring gully of roundhouse CG15	114502_[3018]_(3026) <60>	Charred plant remain: <i>Triticum spelta</i> grain	1994±30	0.933	50 cal. BC - cal. AD 120	50 cal BC – cal AD 120. <i>R_Combine: <math>\chi^2</math>-Test passes at 5% df=1 T'=0.3 T'(5%)=3.8</i>
UBA-41569	SMS 2 - Pit in roundhouse CG14	114502_[3062]_(3063) <58>	Charred plant remain: <i>Triticum spelta</i> grain	1979±32	0.993	50 cal. BC - cal. AD 130	
UBA-41571	SMS 13 - Pit	114502_[2244]_(2245) <559>	Charred plant remain: <i>Triticum</i> sp. grain	1922±30	0.99	cal. AD 20 - 210	-
UBA-45056	SMS 20 - Cremation grave	114502_[2711]_(2710) <589>	Cremated human bone: Femur fragment (4.8 g)	2061±16	1.2	150 cal. BC - cal. AD 10	50 cal BC – cal AD 80. <i>R_Combine: <math>\chi^2</math>-Test fails at 5%: df=1 T'=55.786 T'(5%)=3.8</i>
UBA-45057		114502_[2711]_(2710) <589>	Wood charcoal: <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> sp. fragment	1857±22	0.976	cal. AD 130 - 240	
UBA-45058	SMS 28 - Kiln	114502_[5218]_(5219) <629>	Wood charcoal: <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> fragment	1902±22	0.998	cal. AD 80 - 210	-
UBA-41794	St. Catherine's Well - Palaeochannel 1161	114500_0.45 m_(1014) <7> bottom of peat	Sediment: Humic fraction	8769±47	1.24	8170 - 7600 cal. BC	-
UBA-41572	St. Catherine's Well - Ring ditch CG72	114502_[2943]_(2942) <704>	Charred plant remain: <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain	2188±31	0.995	380 - 150 cal. BC	-
UBA-41573	St. Catherine's Well - Enclosure CG1080	114500_[1048]_(1156) <52>	Charred plant remains: small Poaceae 8x grains	1945±34	0.981	40 cal. BC - cal. AD 210	cal AD 20-210. <i>R_Combine: <math>\chi^2</math>-Test passes at 5% df=1, T'=0.5 (5% 3.8)</i>
UBA-41575	St. Catherine's Well - Enclosure CG1127	114500_[1146]_(1147) <33>	Waterlogged plant remain: 5 <i>Sambucus</i> sp. seeds	1909±36	1.027	cal. AD 20 - 220	
UBA-41574	St. Catherine's Well - Enclosure 1128	114500_[1124]_(1123) <18>	Waterlogged plant remain (IMS): <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> capsule	1.0292 ± 0.0032 (E <sup>14</sup> C)	0.948	cal AD 1955-1957	-
UBA-41795	Trench 78 - Palaeochannel	114502_<582> 1.515 m_(7802) bottom of peat	Sediment: Humic fraction	10018±55	1.227	9800 - 9320 cal. BC	9800-9320 cal BC
UBA-41796		114502_<582> 0.15 m_(7802) top of peat	Sediment: Humic fraction	3805±29	1.2	2350 - 2140 cal. BC	2400-2140 cal BC

## 8.4 Discussion

### SMS 2

8.4.1 Two radiocarbon measurements (UBA-41570, 1994±30 BP and UBA-41569, 1979±32 BP) were obtained on charred plant remains (spelt grains) from different features in the two roundhouses in this area (CG 15 and CG14). The two dates are statistically consistent and could be of the same actual age (Fig. 50), providing a combined result of 50 cal. BC–cal. AD 120 ( $T'=0.3$ ,  $T'(5\%)=3.8$ ,  $df=1$ ). The samples date routine cereal processing activities (see Scantlebury above/below) in the roundhouses to the Late Iron Age to the early Romano-British period. Due to small plateaus in the calibration curve for this period, the potential date ranges are large.

### SMS 13

8.4.2 Plant exploitation activities in this site area (see Scantlebury above/below) are dated to the Late Iron Age to mid-Romano-British on the basis of a direct measurement on a wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.) from pit 2244 (UBA-41571: 1922±30 BP, cal. AD 20–210).

### SMS 20

8.4.3 Two measurements from cremation grave 2711 (see McKinley below) are statistically inconsistent (*function R\_Combine:  $\chi^2$ -Test fails at 5%: df=1 T'=55.786, T'(5%)= 3.8*, see Fig. 51), with the cremated bone being much older than the wood charcoal. This difference in radiocarbon ages in samples from the same grave deposits has been noted elsewhere

and often remains inconclusively explained (eg, Annaert et al 2020; Sabaux et al. 2021) as it may be due to a series of factors to be examined on a case by case scenario:

- an old wood effect, or uptake of ‘old carbon’ (eg, Olsen et al. 2013), in the cremated bone due to the potential use of relatively long-lived taxa, such as ash (see Vitolo above), reused wood or peat (eg, Caswell and Roberts 2018) as fuel for the cremation.
- a dietary offset due to the heavy consumption of aquatic products (either freshwater or marine) by the individual. It has been assumed that diet-related reservoir offsets are not reflected in bioapatite measurements; however, recent work may cast some doubt on this but the evidence is still inconclusive (see Annaert et al. 2020).
- the redeposition of old bone; however, experimental work suggests old dry bone is not successfully cremated (McKinley pers. comm.)
- the intrusion of recent charcoal; although charred material is sometimes found to be displaced by bioturbation (eg, Pelling et al. 2015), this is often the case in material present in low densities in the sediment whilst the dated deposit contained a well-preserved macroremain assemblage with few bioturbation indicators

In the absence of more extensive radiocarbon dating, the later measurement on the ash charcoal is considered to provide the best estimate for the date of the cremation, with a result of cal. AD 130–240 (UBA-45057: 1857±22 BP).

#### SMS 28

- 8.4.4 A fragment of ash charcoal (*Fraxinus excelsior*) obtained from the fill of kiln 5128 (see Vitolo above) was radiocarbon dated to the 1st to early 3rd century AD (UBA-45058; 1902±22 BP, cal. AD 80–210). Unfortunately, the calibration curve for the period does not allow for further precision in this age range. The radiocarbon dated sample confirms the dating of industrial activity in this area, as suggested by pottery types dating to the 3rd century AD.

#### St. Catherine’s Well Stream

- 8.4.5 In palaeochannel 1161 in the area of St. Catherine’s Well stream, the subsample taken from the middle of the monolith sample sequence, at the bottom of the peat (0.45 m) returned a late 9th–early 8th millennium cal. BC date (UBA-41794; 8769±47 BP, 8170 - 7600 cal. BC). Measurements of bulk sediment fractions may be subject to unknown uncertainties due to the possible incorporation of intrusive rooty material or material with reservoir offsets. However, no other dateable material was found in the sample. The date suggests peat formation in the area starts in the Early Mesolithic and it provides a *terminus post quem* (TPQ) for the pollen analysis (see section 6.2 above). Unfortunately, it was not possible to obtain an end date for peat formation.
- 8.4.6 Several dates were obtained on material from the enclosures in the area, with the dual purpose of acquiring secure dating for plant processing activities (enclosure 1128), as well as improving understanding of the chronology of feature use (enclosures CG1080 and CG1127) which at the time of dating were of a presumed Bronze Age date and unknown function.
- 8.4.7 The measurement on waterlogged elder seeds (*Sambucus nigra*) from enclosure CG1127 provides a *terminus ante quem* (TAQ) for the construction of this shallow subrectangular ditch, which started to become infilled at some point between the 1st to 3rd century AD (UBA-41575; 1909±36 BP, cal. AD 20–220). A similar measurement was obtained on charred plant remains from post enclosure CG1080 (UBA-41573; 1945±34 BP, 40 cal. BC–

cal. AD 210). Both measurements are statistically consistent and could be of the same actual date (function *R\_Combine in OxCal* – passing with the results  $df=1$ ,  $T=0.5$  (5% 3.8), see Fig. 52). Again, the calibration curve for this period does not allow great precision but confirms the abandonment of the features in the Romano-British period.

8.4.8 In comparison, a flax rich deposit from enclosure ditch CG1128 has proven to be of modern chronology (UBA-41574,  $F^{14}C$   $1.0292\pm 0.0032$ , cal. AD 1955–1957, see Fig. 53). The nature of this deposit is highly suggestive of flax retting activities which, if dating to the Iron Age or Romano-British periods as hinted by the large body of archaeological evidence from the period in the area and other radiocarbon dates, would have constituted the earliest evidence of this practice in the British Isles. Unfortunately, this superficial deposit within the top fill of the enclosure ditch is just evidence of the modern use of the area and extends doubts over the dating of other waterlogged evidence from other relatively superficial deposits in the area.

8.4.9 A well-preserved deposit of charred plant remains (dominated by hulled six-rowed barley) from ring ditch CG72, within this enclosure, was radiocarbon dated to the Middle Iron Age (UBA-41572:  $2188\pm 31$  BP, 380–150 cal. BC).

#### *Trench 78*

8.4.10 The formation of the peat deposit represented in the monolith sample sequence from a palaeochannel in the east of the site was dated between the Early Mesolithic (UBA-41795;  $10018\pm 55$  BP, 9800–9320 cal. BC) and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (UBA-41796;  $3805\pm 29$  BP, 2350–2140 cal. BC) (Fig. 54). The pollen zonation established on the basis of the palynological analysis suggests the existence of three main periods of landscape change during this time (see section 6.2 above), occurring in the following estimated date ranges:

- Zone 582-1 (1.5 – 1.21m): between 9800–9320 cal. BC (UBA-41795:  $10018\pm 55$  BP) and 9500–6620 cal BC
- Zone 582-2 (1.21 – 0.83m): between 9500–6620 cal BC and 7780–4000 cal BC
- Zone 582-3 (0.83 – 0.20m): between 7780–4000 cal BC and 2350–2140 cal. BC (UBA-41796:  $3805\pm 29$  BP)

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1.1 The 1980 publication of Riley's Early Landscape from the Air drew attention to the potential of the cropmark field systems around Rossington, and following numerous large-scale excavations in the twenty-first century (Fig. 56), few tracts of comparable size within the Roman north have been subject to similar archaeological scrutiny. The findings from the current work reveal that the lower lying fringes of the Humberhead Levels (below approximately 5 m OD) were enclosed and used for rough grazing and cultivation in the Roman period, with evidence for arable exploitation in the Iron Age also. Small enclosures occupying higher ground overlooking these fields were occupied for much of the Roman period during which time they were used for a range of tasks including crop-processing and butchery, with human remains occasionally deposited nearby. This picture conforms comfortably with the impression from earlier investigations into the same landscape, although the results presented above add further detail, particularly with regard to animal remains (see Higbee above), and also present a number of incongruities.

- 9.1.2 Primarily, the use of and discard of Romanised material culture is more evident on the excavated sites here than others nearby, both in terms of the range and quantity of material encountered. The material comprises over 130 kg of pottery, including Continental imports, along with personal ornaments, tools and coinage. Although the finds assemblage is not remarkable compared to many similar rural settlements in the south and east of the country, it is unusual for the area around Rossington, where discussions have focussed in the past on a scarcity of Romanised material (eg, Daniel 2019, 27–28). Much of the Romanised metalwork and all of the coinage came from the same enclosure as that containing the ‘T’-shaped crop-dryer (and numerous other probable kilns), a potentially telling correlation that indicates the material opportunities that farmers could unlock by supplying nearby urban and military markets with surplus produce. Why the material goods received in such interactions did not travel far from the site of the activity that presumably generated the means to obtain them is open to question, but it seems reasonable to suggest at least some enclosures were lived in for some time, with the presence of such a diverse assemblage reflecting the duration and intensity of occupation. Admittedly, no clear structural remains, such as ring gullies, posthole settings or wall-lines, were observed in Areas 13 or 28, although it is possible that some of the short linear gullies recorded at those sites represent remains of beamslots, even if it is a challenge to detect any architectural sense within their arrangement. It may be that sub-enclosure 35 in SMS13 directly reflects a structure, although given its connection with drainage features, a setting for some now-vanished building is more likely. The archaeological elusiveness of native dwellings within the Romano-British countryside has been remarked upon by researchers elsewhere in the region (eg, Glover et al. 2016, 263) and certainly seems on current understanding to be a characteristic of the area around Rossington (O’Neill and Raybould 2007, Roberts and Weston 2016, MAP Archaeological Practice 2017, Daniel 2019, Powell et al. 2020). The adoption of a type of settlement architecture that rendered Romano-British dwellings less archaeologically visible than the roundhouses of the Iron Age seems a possibility. Interestingly, the ground plan of these ‘richer’ enclosures (cf. O’Neill and Raybould 2007) does not differ markedly from those nearby where imported or exotic goods were much scarcer (eg, Daniel 2019, Powell et al. 2020), suggesting no immediate correlation between artefact assemblages and settlement form.
- 9.1.3 There were very few finds of securely pre-Roman date, and it is open to question how much of the field system was of Iron Age origin. As indicated above, the evidence from neighbouring projects shows that the enclosure, settlement and farming of the area was underway from at least the Late Iron Age, and it may be that the fields investigated by the current project were set out prior to the Roman occupation. The enclosures within the field system were evidently in use in the Roman period, although it was more difficult to determine whether they were integral to the field system from its inception or later additions. The SMS13 enclosure was either not connected to the wider field system, or the relationship between the two has been lost beneath the railway line that traverses the site. Similarly, the articulation between the enclosures at field boundaries at SK 587972 was not resolved (as the remains were preserved *in situ*), although the available evidence indicates both elements were open at the same time. The best evidence of an enclosure representing a later addition to the field system was recorded in SMS28, where the enclosure ditch appears, in plan, to overlay one field boundary ditch and respect another, with the field system continuing to be maintained afterwards. It may be that, overall, the pre-existing field system represented a platform of landscape exploitation that could be upgraded through the adaption and addition of ‘bolt-on’ settlement enclosures used for specialist activities that included butchery and malt production on the current site – and pottery production and iron smelting on others nearby (Roberts and Weston 2016; MAP Archaeological Practice 2017). An intensification of the agricultural effort is often seen as a consequence of Roman rule, with native farmers caught up in the effort to provision the army and townsfolk and also to



meet demands for tax/tribute (eg, van der Veen and O'Connor 1998; Allen and Lodwick 2017). The enclosures may be a manifestation of this process, with an Iron Age framework of enclosure proving useful enough to be maintained and adapted by farmers operating within the new economic and political realities of the Roman province.

- 9.1.4 All the areas that formed foci of activity lay above the 5 m contour, and evidence of land division was less common at or below the 5 m contour than above it. Land below this level was not entirely avoided, however, with small enclosures excavated along St Catherine's Well Stream at 4 m OD, although these features showed no signs of habitation or other concerted activity, better resembling features interpreted elsewhere as drainage stands for hayricks or turfstacks (eg, Chadwick 2010, 151). A Romano-British enclosure superficially similar to the examples from the current site was excavated nearby ahead of the 'Great Yorkshire Way' road scheme (Daniel 2019, fig. 6) at 4 m OD, indicating that land below the 5 m contour was not beyond the pale for such use, although evidence of waterlogging was recorded there (unlike at the enclosures on the current site) and working conditions were liable to have been difficult in the past. This may account for the relative lack of finds and restricted range of evidence for activities undertaken at that low-lying site.
- 9.1.5 Evidence of placed deposits in the form of pottery caches was recorded at the current site, a practice that appears to have been widespread nearby and in the wider region (Roberts and Weston 2016, plate 2; Daniel 2019; Chadwick 2010; 2019). Although such behaviours are visible in the Iron Age record for the region (Chadwick *ibid.*), they were not evident in SMS2, where the pottery was both sparse and reasonably evenly distributed within the excavated features. Strong concentrations were noted at the three Romano-British enclosures, however, with two such deposits (fill of 5318 at enclosure SK 587972, and fill 5303 of ditch CG62 at SMS28) providing over 20% (by weight) of the pottery assemblage from the entire project. In SMS13, the pottery-rich deposits largely derive from the enclosure ditch and appear focussed on its southern corner (Fig. 13), a pattern that has been noted elsewhere (Chadwick 2019). In SMS28, pottery concentrations were more widespread, although the great majority of that site's ceramics came from the upper fills of the north-western flank of the enclosure ditch (Fig. 22). Much of that material is late third to fourth century in date, thus later than the pottery from features within the encircled area, and so interpreted above as potentially being linked to ceremonies related to the abandonment of the enclosure. A late second or early third-century AD coin found within this later material may represent a curated object deposited with similar intent. Although most of the pottery from SMS28 was found fragmented in the enclosure ditch, the pots buried upright in pits 5098 and 5100 potentially reveal a broader range of practices of structured deposition. Away from the enclosures, the boundary ditches of the wider field system proved largely devoid of finds. The recovery of the cremated remains from the north-eastern corner of the field defined by ditches 56 and 57 shows that some apparently outlying areas were nevertheless viewed as suitable locations for the deposition of remains of special significance.
- 9.1.6 The roundhouses and enclosures appear to have developed alongside a field system that can be seen in the cropmark and geophysical survey evidence to extend across much of the 125-hectare development site. Around half of the 28 excavation areas were relatively small (less than 200 m<sup>2</sup>) and targeted significant points within this field system, principally corners and ditch intersections. Unfortunately, given the discontinuous nature of the combined cropmark and geophysical evidence, and the general lack of finds from the investigated portions of ditch, it is not possible to discern an overarching narrative for the development of the field system from this exercise in 'keyhole archaeology'. Sufficient evidence was recorded, however, to indicate that the final appearance of the field system was not the result of a single episode of land division, but rather that the layout of the field

boundaries was modified over time. Pottery dating evidence indicated the ditches stood open in the Romano-British period.

- 9.1.7 The extent of individual plots of land are at their most coherent in the central-northern and western parts of the development site, with a relative absence of field boundaries in its eastern half and along the northern edge. The potential archaeological horizon in these areas lay at 4–5 m OD, and the ground may have been too wet at this low elevation in the past to repay the effort of boundary demarcation, although elsewhere in the development site, field boundaries were noted at around 5 m OD.

## 10 STORAGE AND CURATION

### 10.1 Museum

- 10.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Doncaster Museum Service. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project under the accession number DONMG:2019.115. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

### 10.2 Preparation of the archive

#### *Physical archive*

- 10.2.1 The complete physical site archive, which will include paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Roman Baths Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ClfA 2014b).
- 10.2.2 The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 30 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
  - c. 20 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

#### *Digital archive*

- 10.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which will include born-digital data (survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports) as well as selected digitised data, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance), and accompanied by full metadata.

### 10.3 Selection policy

- 10.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories, which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. The selection policy, and any discard of artefacts, will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 10.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

10.3.3 In this instance, given the size and significance of the pottery and animal bone assemblages, retention *in toto* is recommended. Other material types could be targeted for selective retention. The following selection strategy is therefore proposed:

- *Pottery*: retain all (large and significant assemblage with further research potential)
- *Animal bone*: retain all (large and significant assemblage with further research potential)
- *Ceramic Building Material*: retain none (insignificant quantities, in poor condition, all probably redeposited; no further potential)
- *Fired Clay*: retain selected pieces (more diagnostic) as sample from crop-drying kiln 65; discard remainder (no further potential)
- *Worked Flint*: retain all (small assemblage, but of likely Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date; further research potential)
- *Stone*: retain all objects (querns, whetstone, etc; further research potential); discard unworked stone (possible building material, burnt pieces, unutilised pebbles; no further potential)
- *Glass*: retain all; only four pieces, none clearly chronologically distinctive, but possibly Roman (possible further research potential)
- *Amber*: retain the two beads (very poor condition, but of significance for rarity value)
- *Slag*: retain none (insignificant quantities, only some of it related to metalworking, all probably redeposited; no further research potential)
- *Coins*: retain Roman issues only (further research potential)
- *Other metalwork*: retain all non-ferrous objects (further research potential); retain identifiable iron objects other than nails (further research potential); discard remainder

## 10.4 Security copy

10.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

## 10.5 OASIS

10.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated and key fields completed (wessexar1-269267; Appendix 5). All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission, and will include an uploaded .pdf version of this archive report. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

## 11 COPYRIGHT

### 11.1 Archive and report copyright

11.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however,



will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence.

- 11.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the HER where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.

## **11.2 Third party data copyright**

- 11.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

---

## REFERENCES

- 14Chrono 2019 *14Chrono Centre laboratory 14C pre-treatment protocols*. [AAA pretreatment for Charcoal, wood, peat etc \(14chrono.org\)](http://AAA.pretreatmentforCharcoal.wood.peatetc(14chrono.org)) (accessed 29 June 2021)
- Alldritt, D 2016 Carbonised plant microfossils and charcoal, 27–28 in I Roberts and P Weston, *Excavations at Rossington Grange Farm, South Yorkshire, Yorkshire Archaeol J* 88(1), 1–37
- Allen, M and Lodwick, L 2017 Agricultural strategies in Roman Britain, in M Allen, L Lodwick, T Brindle, M Fulford and A Smith (eds) *The rural economy of Roman Britain: New Visions of the Countryside of Roman Britain* 2(30), 142–177. London: Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies
- Andresen, S and Karg, S 2011 Retting pits for textile fibre plants at Danish prehistoric sites dated between 800 and 1050, *Vegetation Hist and Archaeobotany* 20, 517–526
- Annable, F K 1960 *The Romano-British Pottery at Cantley Housing Estate, Doncaster, Kilns 1–8*, Volume 24. Doncaster, Doncaster Museum Publication 24
- Annaert, R, Boudin, M, Deforce, K, Ervynck, A, Haneca, K, Lentacker, A and Snoeck, C 2020 Anomalous radiocarbon dates from the early medieval cremation graves from Broechem (Flanders, Belgium): reservoir or old wood effects?, *Radiocarbon* 62(2), 269–288
- Antolín, F and Buxó, R 2011 Proposal for the systematic description and taphonomic study of carbonized cereal grain assemblages: a case study of an early Neolithic funerary context in the cave of Can Sadurní (Begues, Barcelona province, Spain), *Vegetation Hist and Archaeobotany* 20, 53–66
- Archaeological Services Durham University 2020 *Saltholme, Cowpen Bewley, Stockton-on-Tees: post-excavation analysis*. Durham, unpubl rep 5290
- Archaeological Services WYAS 2008a *Balby Carr: Zone D2, Phase 1, Doncaster, South Yorkshire*. Doncaster, unpubl rep 1769
- Archaeological Services WYAS 2008b *Balby Carr, Doncaster, Archaeological Investigation*. Doncaster, unpubl rep 1772
- Archaeological Services WYAS 2008c *8-10 High Street, Doncaster, South Yorkshire: archaeological post-excavation rep*. Doncaster, unpubl rep 1822
- Asouti, E and Austin, P 2005 Reconstructing woodland vegetation and its exploitation by past societies, based on the analysis of archaeological wood charcoal macro-Remains. *Enviro Archaeol* 10,1–18
- Bartlett, J E and Riley, D N 1958 The Roman Fort at Scaftworth near Bawtry, *Transactions of the Thoroton Soc* 62, 24–35
- Bayley, J and Butcher, S 2004 *Roman brooches in Britain: A technological and typological study based on the Richborough collection*. London, Society of Antiquities of London
- Bayley, J and Rehren, T 2007 Towards a functional and typological classification of crucibles, 46–55 in S La Niece, D Hook and P Craddock (eds) *Metals and Mines Studies in Archaeometallurgy*. London, Archetype
-



- Bayliss, A 2009 Rolling out revolution: using radiocarbon dating in archaeology, *Radiocarbon* 51(1), 123–147
- Bayliss, A 2015 Quality in Bayesian chronological models in archaeology, *World Archaeol* 47, 677–700
- Beek, G C van 1983 *Dental Morphology: an illustrated guide*. Bristol, Wright PSG
- Bennett, K D, Whittington G and Edwards K J 1994 Recent plant nomenclatural changes and pollen morphology in the British Isles, *Quat Newsletter* 73, 1–6
- Berstan, R, Stott, A W, Minnitt, S, Ramsey, C B, Hedges R E M and Evershed R P 2008 Direct dating of pottery from its organic residues: new precision using compound-specific carbon isotopes, *Antiq* 82(317), 702–713
- Bianchi, G 1995 Plant waxes, in R J Hamilton (ed.) *Waxes: chemistry, molecular biology and functions*, 176–222. Dundee, The Oily Press Ltd
- Biró, M, Molnár, Z, Öllerer, K, Lengyela A, Ulicsnia V, Szabadosd K, Kiš, A, Perić, R, Demeter, L, and Babai, D 2020 *Conservation and herding co-benefit from traditional extensive wetland grazing*, Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, Volume 300.
- Boardman, S and Jones, G 1990 Experiments on the effects of charring on cereal plant components, *J Archaeol Sci* 17, 1–11
- Boessneck, J 1969 Osteological differences between sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*), in D Brothwell and E S Higgs (eds) *Sci in Archaeology* (2nd edition), 331–358. London, Thames and Hudson
- Boessneck, J, von den Driesch, A, Meyer-Lempennau, U and Weschler-von Ohlen E 1971 *Das Tierknochenfunde aus dem Oppidum von Manching*. Die Ausgrabungen in Manching 6. Wiesbaden
- Bond, J and Hunter, J 1987 Flax-growing in Orkney from the Norse period to the 18th century, *Proc Soc Antiq Scot* 117, 175–181
- Bourdillon, J and Coy, J 1980 The animal bones, 79–121, in P Holdsworth (ed.) *Excavations at Melbourne Street, Southampton, 1971-76*. London, CBA res rep 33
- Bowman, A and Thomas, J 1994 *The Vindolanda Tablets*. London, British Museum Press
- Brailsford, J W 1974 *Guide to the Antiquities of Roman Britain*. London, Trustees of the British Museum
- Brassington, M 1971 A Trajanic kiln complex near Little Chester, Derby, *Antiquaries J* 51, 36–69
- Brewster, T and Hayfield, C 1992 The medieval pottery industries at Staxton and Potter Brompton, East Yorkshire, *Yorkshire Archaeol J* 64, 49–82
- British Geological Survey 2021 Geology of Britain online viewer.  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?> (accessed May 2021)
- British Museum 2021 Hair-pin: object 1934,1210.21. British Museum online catalogue.  
[https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/H\\_1934-1210-21](https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/H_1934-1210-21) (accessed April 2021)

- Bronk Ramsey, C 2008 Deposition models for chronological records, *Quat Sci Rev* 27(1–2), 42–60
- Bronk Ramsey, C 2009 Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates, *Radiocarbon* 51(1), 337–360
- Bronk Ramsey, C and Lee, S 2013 Recent and planned development of the Program OxCal, *Radiocarbon* 55(2–3), 720–730
- Buckland, P C, Magilton J R and Dolby, M J 1980 The Roman Pottery Industries of South Yorkshire: A Review, *Britannia* 11, 145–64
- Buckland, P C and Dolby, M J 1980 A Roman pottery kiln site at Blaxton Quarry, Auckley, near Doncaster. Doncaster Museum monogr 4(1)
- Buckland, P C and Magilton, J R 1986 The Archaeology of Doncaster: 1. The Roman Civil Settlement. A report upon excavations carried out in the area outside the Roman forts between 1961 and 1977. Oxford, BAR 148
- Buckland, P C, Hartley, K F and Rigby, V 2001 *The Roman Pottery Kilns at Rossington Bridge: excavations 1956-1961*, J of Roman Pottery Studies, Volume 9. Oxford, Oxbow
- Buckland, P C and Magilton J R 2005 Late Roman Pottery Kilns at Goodison Boulevard, Cantley, Doncaster: Excavations by JR Lidster in 1957 and 1962, *J of Roman Pottery Studies* 12, 36–53
- Caffell, A and Holst, M 2012 *Osteological analysis; Waterdale, Doncaster, South Yorkshire*. York Osteoarchaeology rep 2212
- Campbell, G 2008 Plant utilization in the countryside around Danebury: a Roman perspective, in B Cunliffe (ed.) *The Danebury Environs Roman Programme: a Wessex landscape during the Roman era*, 53-57. Oxford, University of Oxford School of Archaeology, monogr 71
- Cappers, R T J, Bekker, R M and Jans, J E A 2006 *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Groningen, Barkhuis Publishing
- Carruthers, W J and Hunter Dowse 2019 *A Review of Macroscopic Plant Remains from the Midland Counties*. Historic England, res rep ser 47
- Castle, S A 1972 Excavations at Brockley Hill 1970, *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeol Soc* 23(2), 148–151
- Caswell, E and Roberts, B W 2018 Reassessing Community Cemeteries: Cremation Burials in Britain during the Middle Bronze Age (c. 1600–1150 cal bc), *Proc Prehist Soc* 84, 329–357
- Chadwick, A M (ed.) 2008 *Recent Approaches to the Archaeology of Land Allotment*. Oxford, BAR Int ser 1875
- Chadwick, A M 2010 *Fields for Discourse: Landscape and Materialities of Being in South and West Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire during the Iron Age and Romano-British Periods. A Study of People and Place*. Unpubl PhD thesis, University of Wales
- Chadwick, A M 2019 *South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Research Framework: The Iron Age and Romano-British Periods*, Draft section produced for the South Yorkshire

Archaeological Research Framework on behalf of Historic England and the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (accessed 2020 via academia.edu)

- Challinor, D 2007 Wood charcoal, in J Timby, R Brown, E Biddulph, A Hardy and A Powell (eds) *A Larger Slice of Rural Essex. Archaeological Discoveries from the A120 between Stansted Airport and Braintree* (CD-ROM Chapter 39). Oxford/Salisbury, Oxford Wessex Archaeology
- Challinor, D 2019 Wood charcoal in beamslot 30403 and posthole 30174, in P Daniel (ed.) *The Great Yorkshire Way: Iron Age and Romano-British Activity, Near Rossington, South Yorkshire*, *Yorkshire Archaeol J* 91(1), 1–48
- Challinor, D 2020 Charcoal evidence from pit 605, 16–17, in A B Powell, P Daniel and C Harrison (eds) *A Romano-British enclosure near Rossington, South Yorkshire*, *Yorkshire Archaeol J* 92(1), 17–44
- Charrié-Duhaut, A, Connan, J, Rouquette, N, Adam, P, Barbotin, C, de Rozières, M F, Tchaplà, A and Albrecht P 2007 The canopic jars of Rameses II: real use revealed by molecular study of organic residues, *J Archaeological Sci* 34(6), 957–967
- Charters, S, Evershed R P, Goad, L J, Heron, C and Blinkhorn, P 1993 Identification of an adhesive used to repair a Roman jar, *Archaeometry* 35: 91–101
- Chibnall, A C, Piper, S H, Pollard, A, Williams E F and Sahai P N 1934 The constitution of the primary alcohols, fatty acids and paraffins present in plant and insect waxes. *Biochemistry J* 28(6), 2189–220
- Cohen, A and Serjeantson, D 1996 *A Manual for the Identification of Bird Bones from Archaeological Sites*. London, Archetype
- Comeau, R and Burrow, S 2021 Corn-drying kilns in Wales: a review of the evidence. *Archaeol Cambrensis* 170, 1–52
- Cool, H E M 1990 Roman Metal Hairpins from Southern Britain, *Archaeol J* 147, 148–182
- Cool, H E M 2006 *Eating and drinking in Roman Britain*, Cambridge University Press
- Copley, M S, Berstan, R, Dudd, S N, Docherty, G, Mukherjee A J, Straker, V, Payne, S and Evershed, R P 2003 Direct chemical evidence for widespread dairying in Prehistoric Britain. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 100(4), 1524–1529
- Copley, M S, Hansel, F A, Sadr, K and Evershed R P 2004 Organic residue evidence for the processing of marine animal products in pottery vessels from the pre-colonial archaeological site of Kasteelberg D east, South Africa, *South African J of Sci* 100(5-6), 279–283
- Copley, M S, Berstan, R, Dudd, S N, Straker, V, Payne, S, and Evershed R P 2005 Dairying in antiquity. Evidence from absorbed lipid residues dating to the British Iron Age, *J of Archaeol Sci* 32(4), 485–503
- Coppack, G 1973 The excavation of a Roman and medieval site at Flaxengate, Lincoln, *Lincolnshire Hist Archaeol* 8, 73–114

- Correa-Ascencio, M and Evershed R P 2014 High throughput screening of organic residues in archaeological potsherds using direct acidified methanol extraction, *Analytical Methods* 6(5), 1330–1340
- Craig, O E, Forster, M, Andersen, S H, Koch, E, Crombe, P, Milner, N J, Stern, B, Bailey, G N and Heron C P 2007 Molecular and isotopic demonstration of the processing of aquatic products in northern European prehistoric pottery, *Archaeometry* 49, 135–152
- Cramp, L and Evershed R P 2013 Reconstructing aquatic resource exploitation in human Prehistory using lipid biomarkers and stable isotopes, in Cerling T E (ed.) *Treatise on geochemistry: archaeol and anthropology*, 319-339. Oxford, Elsevier
- Cramp, L J E, Evershed R P and Eckardt H 2011 What was a mortarium used for? Organic residues and cultural change in Iron Age and Roman Britain, *Antiq* 85, 1339–1352
- Cregeen, S M 1957, The Romano-British excavations at Cantley Estate, Doncaster. The pottery from kilns 9-25, *Yorks Archaeol J* 39, 364–88
- Crummy, N 1983 *The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester*, Colchester Archaeol rep, Volume 2. Colchester, Colchester Archaeological Trust
- Cubberley, A L, Lloyd, J A and Roberts, P C 1988 Testa and clibani: the baking covers of classical Italy, *Papers of the British School at Rome*, 98–119
- Cumberpatch, C G 1993 Excavations at Pickburn Leys, Adwick-le-Street, Doncaster (SE 534 067), in C G Cumberpatch and M J Francis (eds) *Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1992-1993*, 36–42. Sheffield, South Yorkshire Archaeol Service
- Cumberpatch, C G 2016 *Pottery, in Wessex Archaeology Firstpoint, Balby Carr, Doncaster, South Yorkshire. Strip, Map and Sample Excavation*. Unpubl rep ref 105400.02
- Cumberpatch, C G 2000 *Pottery from excavations at Redhouse Farm, Adwick-le-Street, Doncaster, South Yorkshire*. Unpubl rep for Northamptonshire Archaeology
- Cumberpatch, C G 2002 *An assessment of the Iron Age and Roman pottery from Redhouse Farm, Doncaster South Yorkshire*. Unpubl developer rep for Northamptonshire Archaeology
- Cumberpatch, C G 2007 Later prehistoric pottery from Balby Carr, Doncaster (BCA04). Unpubl assessment rep for Archaeological Services WYAS
- Cumberpatch, C G 2008 Pottery in M Muldoweney and J Richardson *Balby Carr, Zone D2, Phase 1, Doncaster, South Yorkshire Archaeological Excavation*, Archaeological Services WYAS rep 1769
- Cumberpatch, C G 2016 *Hand-made pottery from Balby Carr (Site 105400)*. Unpubl rep for Wessex Archaeology
- Cumberpatch, C G 2017 Medieval pottery from excavations at Elmswell Farm, Driffield (ELM17). Unpubl assessment rep for Dig Ventures Ltd
- Cunliffe, B 1991 *Iron Age Communities in Britain*. London, Routledge

- Cunliffe, B 2000 *The Danebury Environs Programme. The Prehistory of a Wessex Landscape I: Introduction* London. English Heritage and Oxford University Committee for Archaeology, monogr 48
- Cushing, E J 1967 Evidence for differential pollen preservation in late Quaternary sediments in Minnesota, *Rev Palaeobot Palynol* 4, 87–101
- Daniel, P 2016 An Iron Age Enclosure at Balby Carr, Doncaster, South Yorkshire. *The J of Council for British Archaeol Yorkshire* 5, 1–11
- Daniel, P 2019 The Great Yorkshire Way: Iron Age and Romano-British Activity Near Rossington, South Yorkshire, *Yorkshire Archaeol J* 91, 18–48
- Daniel, P Forthcoming. Prehistoric Landscape Development and Romano-British Farming near Rossington, South Yorkshire. *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*
- Dark, P 1998 The lake-centre sequence: results, in P Mellars and P Dark (eds) *Star Carr in Context*, 163–178. Cambridge, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.
- Darling, M J 1977 *A Group of late Roman pottery from Lincoln*, The Archaeology of Lincoln, monogr 16(1)
- Darling, M J 1999 Roman Pottery, 52–135 in C Colyer, B J J Gilmour and M J Jones (eds) *The Defences of the Lower City. Excavations at The Park and West Parade 1970-2*, CBA res rep 114
- Darling, M J 2004a Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, *J of Roman Pottery Studies* 11, 67–74
- Darling, M J 2004b *Report 171 on pottery from excavations at Raymoth Lane, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, RLW04*. Unpubl rep for Pre-Construct Archaeology
- Darling, M J and Precious, B J 2014 *Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies, Volume 6. Oxbow Books, Oxford
- David, E 1977 *English Bread and Yeast Cookery*. Harmondsworth, Penguin
- de Vries, H, Barendsen, G W, Waterbolk, H T 1958 Groningen radiocarbon dates II, *Sci* 127, 129–137
- Diefendorf, A F, Freeman, K H, Wing, S L and Graham H V 2011 Production of n-alkyl lipids in living plants and implications for the geologic past. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* 75(23), 7472–7485
- Dinnin, M 1997 Introduction to the Palaeoenvironmental Survey, 31–45, in Van de Noort and S Ellis (eds) *Wetland Heritage of the Humberhead Levels: An Archaeological Survey*. Hull, Humber Wetlands Project
- Dinnin, M H and Brayshay B 1994 *Palaeoenvironmental evidence for the Holocene development of the River Trent floodplain at Bole Ings, Nottinghamshire*. Unpubl rep 161 for ARCUS, University of Sheffield



- Dobney, K Jaques, D, Barrett, J and Johnstone, C 2007 Excavations at Flixborough, *Farmers, monks and aristocrats: the environmental archaeology of Anglo-Saxon Flixborough*. Volume 3. Oxford, Oxbow Books
- Dobney, K M, Jaques, S D and Irving, B G 1995 *Of butchers and breeds: Report on vertebrate remains from various sites in the city of Lincoln*, *Lincoln Archaeology Studies*, Volume 5. Lincoln, Lincoln Archaeology
- Dobney, K M, Jaques, S D, Barrett, J and Johnstone, C 2007 *Farmers, monks and aristocrats: the environmental archaeology of Anglo-Saxon Flixborough*, Excavations at Flixborough, Volume 3. Oxford, Oxbow Books.
- Dool, J and Wheeler, H 1985 Roman Derby: Excavations 1968-1983, *Derbyshire Archaeol J* 105, 1–345
- Dudd, S N and Evershed R P 1998 Direct demonstration of milk as an element of archaeological economies, *Sci* 282(5393), 1478–1481
- Dungworth, D 2000 A note on the analysis of crucibles and moulds, *Historical Metallurgy* 34(2), 83–86
- Dunne, J, Evershed, R P, Salque, M, Cramp, L, Bruni, S, Ryan, K, Biagetti, S and di Lernia S 2012 First dairying in green Saharan Africa in the fifth millennium BC, *Nature* 486(7403), 390–394
- Dunne, J and Evershed, R P 2018 *Organic residue analysis of pottery from the A160/A180 Port of Immingham Improvement Scheme*. Unpubl rep for Network Archaeology
- Dunne, J, Gillard, T and Evershed, R P (nd)a Organic residue analysis of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, In P Daniel (ed.) *Prehistoric and Romano-British Remains at the East Midlands Gateway Logistics Park*. Wessex Archaeology Occasional Paper
- Dunne, J, Gillard, T and Evershed, R P (nd)b Organic residue analysis of Romano-British pottery in A Tuck (ed.) *The Archaeology of the Hornsea One Offshore Windfarm Cable Route: Agriculture, Settlement, Moats and Saltworking in the Lincolnshire Marshes*, Wessex Archaeology monogr ser
- Dunne, J, Gillard, T and Evershed, R P 2021 Organic residue analysis, In A Valdez-Tullett (ed.) Romano-British Settlement at Highfields Farm, Findern, Derby, *Derbyshire Archaeol J* 141
- Earnshaw, J R and Watkins, J G 1984 *An excavation at Kirkgate Bridlington 1980-1981*, Humberside Heritage Publications, Volume 6. Humberside, Humberside Leisure Services
- Eglinton, G and Hamilton, R J 1967 Leaf epicuticular waxes, *Sci* 156(3780), 1322–1335
- Elsdon, S M, 1996b Iron Age Pottery, 317–512, in J May *Dragonby, Report on Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire*. Oxford, Oxbow monogr 61
- Ertuğ, F 2000 Linseed oil and oil mills in central Turkey Flax/*Linum* and Eruca, important oil plants of Anatolia, *Anatolian Stud* 50, 171–185
- Evans, J 1987 Graffiti and the Evidence of Literacy and Pottery use in Roman Britain, *Archaeology J* 144, 191–204

- Evans, J 2001 Roman Pottery, 153–176, in Roberts, A Burgess and D Berg (eds.) *A New Link to the Past. The Archaeological Landscape of the M1-A1 Link Road*, Volume 7. Leeds, West Yorkshire Archaeology Service
- Evans, J 2004 Roman Pottery, 17–19 In A Burgess and I Roberts (eds) *Two Late Iron Age/Romano-British Settlement Sites near Whitwood, West Yorkshire*. Volume 6. Wakefield, West Yorkshire Archaeology Service
- Evershed, R P 1993 Biomolecular archaeology and lipids, *World Archaeol* 25(1), 74–93
- Evershed, R P 2008a Experimental approaches to the interpretation of absorbed organic residues in archaeological ceramics, *World Archaeology* 40(1), 26–47
- Evershed, R P 2008b Organic residue analysis in archaeology: the archaeological biomarker revolution, *Archaeometry* 50(6), 895–924
- Evershed, R P, Arnot, K I, Collister, J, Eglinton, G and Charters, S 1994 Application of isotope ratio monitoring gas chromatography–mass spectrometry to the analysis of organic residues of archaeological origin, *The Analyst* 119, 909–914
- Evershed, R P, Copley, M S, Dickson, L and Hansel, F A 2008 Experimental evidence for the processing of marine animal products and other commodities containing polyunsaturated fatty acids in pottery vessels, *Archaeometry* 50(1), 101–113
- Evershed, R P, Heron, C and Goad, L J 1991 Epicuticular wax components preserved in potsherds as chemical indicators of leafy vegetables in ancient diets, *Antiq* 65(248), 540–544
- Evershed, R P, Mottram, H R, Dudd, S N, Charters, S, Stott, A W, Lawrence, G J, Gibson, A M, Conner, A, Blinkhorn, P W and Reeves, V 1997a New criteria for the identification of animal fats preserved in archaeological pottery, *Naturwissenschaften* 84(9), 402–406
- Evershed, R P, Stott, A W, Raven, A, Dudd, S N, Charters S and Leyden, A 1995 Formation of long-chain ketones in ancient pottery vessels by pyrolysis of acyl lipids, *Tetrahedron Letters* 36(48), 8875–8878
- Evershed, R P, Vaughan, S J, Dudd, S N and Soles, J S 1997b Fuel for thought? Beeswax in lamps and conical cups from late Minoan Crete, *Antiq* 71(274), 979–985
- Farewell, T S, Truckell, I G, Keay, C A and Hallett, S H 2011 *Use and applications of the Soilscales datasets*, Cranfield University <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales> (accessed 29 September 2021)
- Field, F N and Palmer-Brown, C P H 1991 New evidence for a Romano-British greyware pottery industry in the Trent Valley, *Lincolnshire Hist Archaeol* 26, 40–56
- Fischer, A and Heinemeier, J 2003 Freshwater reservoir effect in C-14 dates of food residue on pottery, *Radiocarbon* 45(3), 449–466
- Fulford, M, Rippon, S, Ford, S, Timby, J, Williams, B, Allen, D, Allen, J, Allen, S, Boon, G and Durden, T 1997 Silchester: Excavations at the North Gate, on the North Walls, and in the Northern Suburbs 1988 and 1991-3, *Britannia* 28, 87–168
- Garcia Vargas, E and Saez Romero, A M 2019 Ovoid amphorae production in the Bay of Cadiz and the southern coast of the Ulterior/Baetica (Late Republican and Early Imperial

- periods) in E Garcia Vargas et al (eds) *The Ovoid Amphorae in the Central and Western Mediterranean Between the last two centuries of the Republic and the early days of the Roman Empire, Roman and Late Antique Mediterranean Pottery*, Volume 13. Oxford, Archaeopress
- Gillam, J P 1970 *Types of Coarse Roman Pottery Vessels Found in Northern Britain* (3rd edition). Newcastle upon Tyne, University of Newcastle upon Tyne
- Gillam, J P 1976 Coarse fumed ware in North Britain and beyond Glasgow, *Archaeol J* 4, 57–80
- Giorgi, J 2004 The charred plant remains, in P G E Neal and R Fraser, A Romano-British Enclosed Farmstead at Billingley Drive, Thurnscoe, South Yorkshire, *Yorkshire Archaeol J* 76, 63–76
- Glover, G, Flintoft, P and Moore, R 2016 *A Mersshy Contree Called Holderness: Excavations on the route of a National Grid Pipeline in Holderness, East Yorkshire*. Oxford: Archaeopress.
- Grant, A 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, 91–108, in B Wilson, C Grigson and S Payne (eds) *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. Oxford, BAR 109
- Gregg, M W, Banning, E B, Gibbs K and Slater, G F 2009 Subsistence practices and pottery use in Neolithic Jordan: molecular and isotopic evidence, *J of Archaeol Scie* 36(4) 937–946
- Grimm, E C 2011 *Tilia 1.7.16 Software*. Springfield, Illinois State Museum, Research and Collection Center
- Gunstone, F D 2004 *The chemistry of oils and fats* Oxford, Blackwell Publishing
- Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2013 *Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Caernarfon. Rep on Archaeological Excavations*. Unpubl rep 1103
- Hall, A R 2003 *Recognition and characterisation of turves in archaeological occupation deposits by means of macrofossil plant remains*. Portsmouth, English Heritage Centre for Archaeol rep 16
- Hall, A R and Huntley, J P 2007 *A Review of the Evidence for Macrofossil Plant Remains from Archaeological Deposits in Northern England*. Swindon, English Heritage Research Department rep ser 87
- Halmemies-Beauchet-Filleau, A, Vanhatalo, A, Toivonen, V, Heikkilä, T, Lee, M and Shingfield, K 2013 Effect of replacing grass silage with red clover silage on ruminal lipid metabolism in lactating cows fed diets containing a 60: 40 forage-to-concentrate ratio, *J of dairy sci* 96(9) 5882–5900
- Halmemies-Beauchet-Filleau, A, Vanhatalo, A, Toivonen, V, Heikkilä, T, Lee, M and Shingfield, K 2014 Effect of replacing grass silage with red clover silage on nutrient digestion, nitrogen metabolism, and milk fat composition in lactating cows fed diets containing a 60: 40 forage-to-concentrate ratio, *J of dairy sci* 97(6), 3761–3776
- Halstead, P 1985 A study of mandibular teeth from Romano-British contexts at Maxey, 219–24, in F Pryor and C French, *Archaeology and Environment in the Lower Welland Valley*, Volume 1. East Anglian Archaeol rep 27

- Halstead, P, Collins, P and Isaakidou, V 2002 Sorting the sheep from the goats: morphological distinctions between the mandibular teeth of adult Ovis and Capra, *J Archaeol Sci* 29(5), 545–53
- Hambleton, E 1999 *Animal Husbandry Regimes in Iron Age Britain: a comparative study of faunal assemblages from British archaeological sites*. Oxford, Archaeopress, BAR 282
- Hartley, D 1954 *Food in England*. London, Little, Brown
- Hartley, K F 1988 Mortaria, 271–275, in P Hinton (ed.) *Excavations in Southwark 1973-76 Lambeth 1973-79*. London, London & Middlesex Archaeological Society, ,
- Hather, J G 2000 *The Identification of the Northern European Woods: A Guide for archaeologists and conservators*. London, Archetype Publications Ltd
- Helm, R and Carruthers, W 2011 Early Roman evidence for intensive cultivation and malting of spelt wheat at Nonington, Kent, *Archaeol Cantiana* 131, 353–372
- Higbee, L 2020 Animal bone, 21–22, In A B Powell, P Daniel and C Harrison (eds) A Romano-British enclosure near Rossington, South Yorkshire, *Yorkshire Archaeol J* 92(1), 17–44
- Hillman, G C 1981 Reconstructing crop husbandry practices from charred remains of crops, in R Mercer (ed.) *Farming Practice in British Prehistory*, 123–162. Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press
- Hillman, G C 1982 Evidence for malting spelt, in R Leech (ed.) *Excavations at Catsgore 1970-1973 a Romano-British village*, 137–141. Bristol, Western Archaeological Trust Excavation monogr 2
- Hillman, G C 1991 Phytosociology and ancient weed floras: taking account of taphonomy and changes in cultivation methods, in D R Harris and K D Thomas (eds) *Modelling Ecological Change*, 27–40. London, University College London
- Hodgson, J M 1997 *Soil Survey Field Handbook*. Harpenden, Soil Survey Technical monogr 5
- Holden, J L, Phakley P P and Clement, J G 1995a Scanning electron microscope observations of incinerated human femoral bone: a case study, *Forensic Sci International* 74, 17–28
- Holden, J L, Phakley, P P and Clement, J G 1995b Scanning electron microscope observations of heat-treated human bone, *Forensic Sci International* 74, 29–45
- Hua, Q, Barbetti, M, and Rakowski, A J 2013 Atmospheric radiocarbon for the period 1950-2010, *Radiocarbon* 55(4), 2059–2072
- Huntley, J P 2011 The charred plant remains, 135–145, in P Carne and S Willis (eds) *A Roman Villa at the Northern edge of the Empire*. York, CBA monogr
- Jacomet, S 2006 *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites*. Archaeobotany Lab IPAS, Basel University
- Jacomet, S 2006 *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites*. Basel, Basel University

- Jones, G 1984 Interpretation of archaeological plant remains: ethnographic methods from Greece, 43–61, in W van Zeist and W A Casparie (eds) *Plants and ancient man*. Rotterdam, Balkema
- Jones, G and Halstead, P 1995 Maslins, mixtures and monocrops: on the interpretation of archaeobotanical crop samples of heterogeneous composition, *J Archaeol Sci* 22, 103–114
- Keepax, C A 1988 Charcoal analysis with particular reference to archaeological sites in Britain. Unpubl PhD thesis, University of London
- King, A 1999 Diet in the Roman world: a regional inter-site comparison of the mammal bones, *J of Roman Archaeol* 12, 168–202
- Koch, K and Ensikat, H J 2008 The hydrophobic coatings of plant surfaces: Epicuticular wax crystals and their morphologies, crystallinity and molecular self-assembly, *Micron* 39(7), 759–772
- Kolattukudy, P E 1980 Biopolyester membranes of plants: cutin and suberin, *Sci* 208(4447), 990–1000
- Kolattukudy, P E 1981 Structure, biosynthesis, and biodegradation of cutin and suberin, *Annual Review of Plant Physiology and Plant Molecular Biology* 32, 539–567
- Kolattukudy, P E, Croteau, R and Buckner, J S 1976 Biochemistry of plant waxes, 289–347, In P E Kolattukudy (ed.) *Chemistry and biochemistry of natural waxes*. Amsterdam, Elsevier
- Kunst, L and Samuels, A L 2003 Biosynthesis and secretion of plant cuticular wax, *Progress in Lipid Res* 42(1), 51–80
- Lambert, S 2009 Stoneworts: their habitats, ecological requirements and conservation. Unpubl rep for Environment Agency SCO30302
- Lanting J N and Brindley, A L 1998 Dating cremated bone: the dawn of a new era. *J Irish Archaeol* 9, 1–7
- Lanting, J N, Aerts-Bijma A T and van der Plicht, J 2001 Dating of cremated bones, *Radiocarbon* 43(2A), 249–254
- Lauwerier, R C G M 1988 *Animals in Roman Times in the Dutch Eastern River Area*. Amersfoort, Nederlandse Oudheden 12/Project Oostelijk Rivierengebied 1
- Leary, R S 2008 The Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, 25–45, in J Richardson (ed.) *In The Late Iron Age and Romano-British Rural Landscape of Gunhills, Armthorpe, South Yorkshire*. Leeds, Archaeological Services WYAS Publication 10
- Leary, R S 2010a Romano-British Pottery from Parrots Corner and York Road, 18–31, in M C Bishop (ed.) *Glimpses of a Roman Hinterland: Excavations on the A638 QBC at York Road and Parrots Corner, Doncaster, South Yorkshire*. Unpubl rep 10/104 for Northern Archaeological Associates
- Leary, R S 2010b Romano-British Pottery, 15–23, in I McIntyre and D Berg (eds) *Cudworth and West Green Bypass, Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation*. Unpubl rep 2032 for Archaeological Services WYAS



- Leney, L and Casteel, R W 1975 Simplified procedure for examining charcoal specimens for identification, *J Archaeol Sci* 2, 153–159
- Lillie, M and Neumann, H 1998 Introduction to the palaeoenvironmental survey, 21–32, in R Van de Noort and S Ellis (eds) *Wetland Heritage of the Trent and Ancholme Valleys*. Kingston upon Hull, The Humber Wetlands Project, University of Hull
- Lodwick, L 2017 Arable Farming, Plant Foods and Resources, in M Allen, L Lodwick, T Brindle, M Fulford and A Smith (eds) *New Visions of the Countryside of Roman Britain, Volume 2: The Rural Economy of Roman Britain*, 11–84. London, Britannia, The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, monogr ser 30
- Lodwick, L 2018 Arable weed seeds as indicators of regional cereal provenance: a case study from Iron Age and Roman central-southern Britain, *Vegetation Hist Archaeobot* 27, 801–815
- López-Dóriga, I and Treasure, E (nd) Environmental evidence, in A Valdez-Tullett (ed.) An Iron Age and Romano-British field system and settlement at Partridge Hill Farm, High Common Lane, Austerfield, South Yorkshire, *The J of Council for British Archaeology Yorkshire*
- Lowe J J, Walker, M J C, Scott E M, Harkness, D D, Bryant C L and Davies S M 2004 A coherent high-precision radiocarbon chronology for the Late-glacial sequence at Sluggan Bog, Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland, *J Quat Sci* 19, 147–158
- Mackreth, D H 2011 *Brooches in Late Iron Age and Roman Britain*. Oxford, Oxbow Books
- Mann, W R, Hunt, D R and Lozanoff, S 2016 Photographic regional atlas of non-metric traits and anatomical variants in the human skeleton. Springfield, Illinois, S Charles C Thomas Publishers Ltd
- MAP Archaeological Practice 2017 *Block 4, Manor Farm, Bessacarr, Doncaster*. Unpubl rep 5-19-2014
- Marchant, J, Ratcliffe, D, Lines, A and Saich, D 2008 *South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation*. South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) and English Heritage. Available online <http://sytimescapes.org.uk/files/uploads/pdfs/reports/03-Final-Report-Doncaster-Character-Zone-Descriptions.pdf>.
- Margeson, S 1993 *Norwich households: Medieval and Post-medieval finds from Norwich survey excavations 1971-78* Norwich. Dereham, East Anglian Archaeology monogr 58
- Märkle, T and Rösch, M 2008 Experiments on the effects of carbonization on some cultivated plant seeds, *Vegetation Hist Archaeobot* 17, 257–263
- Martin-Kilcher, S 1987 Die römischen amphoren aus Augst und Kaiseraugst. Ein Beitrag zur römischen Handels und Kulturgeschichte. 1: Die südhispanischen Ölamphoren, *Forschungen in Augst*, 7, Augst
- Martin-Kilcher, S 2003 Fish-sauce amphorae from the Iberian peninsula: the forms and observations on trade with the north-west provinces, *J Roman Pottery Studies* 10, 69–84

- Martinon-Torres, M and Rerhren, T 2014 Technical Ceramics, 107-132, in B W Roberts and C Thornton (eds) *Archaeometallurgy in Global Perspective: Methods and Syntheses*. London, Springer
- Mather, D 1991 *Prehistoric Clearance and Roman Industry: a Palynological Study of Fluvial Facies within the River Torne Floodplain near Rossington Bridge, South Yorkshire*. Unpubl MSc thesis, University of Sheffield
- Mattingly, H, Sydenham, E A and Sutherland, C H V 1938 *The Roman Imperial Coinage (RIC), Vol. IV Pt. 2, Macrinus to Papienus*. London, Spink
- McKinley, J I 1993 Bone Fragment Size and Weights of Bone from Modern British Cremations and Its Implications for the Interpretation of Archaeological Cremations, *International J of Osteoarchaeology* 3(4), 283–287
- McKinley, J I 1994a The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham Part VIII: The Cremations, Volume 69. Dereham, East Anglian Archaeology
- McKinley, J I 1994b Bone Fragment Size in British Cremation Burials and its Implications for Pyre Technology and Ritual, *J of Archaeol Sci* 21(3), 339–342
- McKinley, J I 1997 The cremated human bone from burial and cremation-related contexts, 55–72 in A P Fitzpatrick (ed.) *Archaeological Excavations on the Route of the A27 Westhampnett Bypass, West Sussex, 1992*, Volume 2. Wessex Archaeology rep 12
- McKinley, J I 2004a Compiling a skeletal inventory: disarticulated and co-mingled remains, 13–16, M Brickley and J I McKinley (eds) *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. Reading, Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology and Institute for Field Archaeology
- McKinley, J I 2004b The Human Remains and Aspects of Pyre Technology and Cremation Rituals, 283–309, in H E M Cool (ed.) *The Roman Cemetery at Brougham Cumbria: excavations 1966–67*. London, Britannia, Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies monogr 21
- McKinley, J I 2008 In the heat of the pyre: efficiency of oxidation in Romano-British cremations – did it really matter?, 163–184, in A Schmidt and S Sims (eds) *Beyond Recognition: the Analysis of Burned Human Remains*. Oxford, Levier
- McKinley, J I 2015 Cremated bone, 406–429, in P Andrews, P Booth, A P Fitzpatrick and K Welsh (eds) *Digging at the Gateway, Archaeology landscapes of south Thanet: the archaeology of East Kent Access Phase II. Volume 2: the finds and environmental reports*. Oxford and Salisbury, Oxford Wessex Archaeology monogr 8
- McParland L C, Collinson M E, Scott A C, Campbell G, Veal R 2010 Is vitrification in charcoal a result of high temperature burning of wood? *J Archaeol Sci* 37, 2679–2687
- Millard, A R 2014 Conventions for reporting radiocarbon determinations, *Radiocarbon* 56(2), 555–559
- Mills, J S and White, R 1977 Natural resins of art and archaeology: their sources, chemistry, and identification, *Studies in Conservation* 22(1), 12–31
- Monaghan, J 1997, Roman Pottery from York, *The Archaeology of York, The Pottery*. York, CBA monogr 16/8

- Monteil, G 2013 *Samian ware from Rossington Bridge*. Unpubl rep for West Yorkshire Archaeology Service
- Monteil, G 2016a *Samian ware from Holme Hall Quarry, Maltby*. Unpubl rep for Archaeological Research Services Ltd
- Monteil, G 2016b *Samian ware from the site of the former Belle Vue Football Ground, Doncaster*. Unpubl rep for MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd.
- Moore, P D, Webb, J A and Collinson, M E 1991 *Pollen analysis* (2nd edition). Oxford, Blackwell
- Mottram, H R, Dudd, S N, Lawrence, G, Stott, A W and Evershed, R P 1999 New chromatographic, mass spectrometric and stable isotope approaches to the classification of degraded animal fats preserved in archaeological pottery, *J of Chromatography A* 833(2), 209–221
- Mukherjee, A J 2004 *The importance of pigs in the Later British Neolithic: integrating stable isotope evidence from lipid residues in archaeological potsherds, animal bone, and modern animal tissues*. Unpubl PhD Thesis, University of Bristol
- Mukherjee, A J, Copley, M S, Berstan, R, Clark, K A and Evershed R P 2005 Interpretation of  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values of fatty acids in relation to animal husbandry, food processing and consumption in prehistory, 77–93, in J Mulville and A Outram (eds) *The zooarchaeology of milk and fats*. Oxford, Oxbow Books
- Nielsen-Marsh, C, Gernaey, A, Turner-Walker, G, Hedges, R, Pike, A and Collins, M 2000 The chemical degradation of bone, in M Cox and S Mays (eds) *Human Osteology in Archaeology and Forensic Science GMM*, 439–454. London, Cambridge University Press
- Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) 2010 *Glimpses of a Roman Hinterland: Excavations on the A638 QBC at York Road and Parrots Corner, Doncaster, South Yorkshire*. Banard Castle, unpubl client rep 10/104
- O'Connor, T P 1989 Bones from Anglo-Scandinavian Levels at 16-22 Coppergate. *The Archaeology of York* 15(3), 137–207. London, CBA
- O'Connor, T P 1991 Bones from 46–54 Fishergate, *The Archaeology of York* 15 (4), 209–298. London, CBA
- O'Neill, R and Raybould, O 2007 *Final report of archaeological excavation at Holme Hall Quarry, near Stainton, Doncaster, South Yorkshire*. Unpubl rep 121d.2(1) for ARCUS
- Olsen, J, Heinemeier, J, Hornstrup, K M, Bennike, P, and Thrane, H 2013 'Old wood' effect in radiocarbon dating of prehistoric cremated bones?, *J Archaeol Sci* 40, 30–34
- Oswald, F 1936-37 Index of figure-types on terra sigillata, *Annals Archaeol Anthropol*, 23–4. Liverpool
- Outram, A K, Stear, N A, Bendrey, R, Olsen, S, Kasparov, A, Zaibert, V, Thorpe N and Evershed, R P 2009 The earliest horse harnessing and milking, *Sci* 323(5919), 1332–1335
- Payne, S 1973 Kill-off patterns in sheep and goats: the mandibles from Asvan Kale, *Anatolian Studies* 23, 281–303

- Payne, S 1985 Morphological distinction between the mandibular teeth of young sheep *Ovis* and goats *Capra*, *J Archaeol Sci* 12, 139–47
- Payne, S and Bull, G 1988 Components of variation in measurements of pig bones and teeth, and the use of measurements to distinguish wild from domestic pig remains, *Archaeozoologia* 2, 27–65
- Peacock, D P S 1974 Amphorae and the Baetican fish industry", *Antiq J* 54 [1974], 232–43
- Peacock, D P S and Williams, D F 1986 *Amphorae and the Roman Economy*. London, Longman
- Pelling, R, Campbell, G, Carruthers, W, Hunter, K and Marshall, P 2015 Exploring contamination (intrusion and residuality) in the archaeobotanical record: case studies from central and southern England, *Vegetation Hist Archaeobot* 24, 85–99
- Peña, J T 2007 *Roman Pottery in the Archaeological Record*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press,
- Petch, D F 1962 Excavations at Lincoln, 1955-58, *Archaeol J*, 117, 40–70
- Pollard, M, Beisson, F, Li, Y and Ohlrogge J B 2008 Building lipid barriers: biosynthesis of cutin and suberin, *Trends in Plant Sci* 13(5), 236–246
- Powell, A B, Daniel, P, and Harrison, C 2020 A Romano-British enclosure near Rossington, South Yorkshire. *Yorkshire Archaeol J* 92, 17–44
- Preston, C D, Pearman, D A and Hall, A R 2004 *Archaeophytes in Britain*, *Botanical J of the Linnean Society* 145, 257–294
- Preston, C D, Pearman, D A, Dines, T D 2002 *New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora: An Atlas of the Vascular Plants of Britain, Ireland, The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands*. Oxford, Oxford University Press
- Rackham, O 1990 *Trees and Woodland in the British Landscape* (2020 edition). London, Weidenfeld and Nicolson
- Raven, A M, van Bergen, P F, Stott, A W, Dudd, S N and Evershed, R P 1997 Formation of long-chain ketones in archaeological pottery vessels by pyrolysis of acyl lipids, *J of Analytical and Applied Pyrolysis* 40–41(0), 267–285
- Reimer, P J, Austin, W E N, Bard, E, Bayliss, A, Blackwell, P G, Bronk Ramsey, C, Butzin, M, Cheng, H, Edwards, R L, Friedrich, M, Grootes, P M, Guilderson, T P, Hajdas, I, Heaton, T J, Hogg, A G, Hughen, K A, Kromer, B, Manning, S W, Muscheler, R, Palmer, J G, Pearson, C, van der Plicht, J, Reimer, R W, Richards, D A, Scott, E M, Southon, J R, Turney, C S M, Wacker, L, Adolphi, F, Büntgen, U, Capano, M, Fahrni, S M, Fogtmann-Schulz, A, Friedrich, R, Köhler, P, Kudsk, S, Miyake, F, Olsen, J, Reinig, F, Sakamoto, M, Sookdeo, A and Talamo, S 2020 The IntCal20 Northern Hemisphere Radiocarbon Age Calibration Curve (0–55 cal kBP), *Radiocarbon* 62(4), 725–57
- Reimer, P J, Austin, W E N, Bard, E, Bayliss, A, Blackwell, P G, Bronk Ramsey, C, Butzin, M et al 2020 The IntCal20 Northern Hemisphere Radiocarbon Age Calibration Curve (0–55 cal kBP), *Radiocarbon* 62(4), 725–57

- Richardson, J 2016. Animal bone, 27, in I Roberts and P Weston, Excavations at Rossington Grange Farm, South Yorkshire, *Yorkshire Archaeol J* 88(1), 1–37
- Rigby, V 1998 Where did Cen, Reditas and Sace produce pots? A summary of the range and distribution of Romano-British stamped wares, in J Bird (ed.) *Form and Fabric: Studies in Rome's material past in honour of B.R. Hartley*, 191–197. Oxbow monogr 80
- Rigby, V and Stead, I M 1976 Coarse pottery, 136–190, I M Stead (ed.) *Excavations at Winterton Roman Villa and other Roman sites in North Lincolnshire, 1958-1967*, London, Dept. of the Environment Archaeological rep 9
- Riley, D N 1980 Early Landscape from the Air: studies of crop marks in South Yorkshire and North Nottinghamshire. Sheffield: University of Sheffield, Department of Archaeology and Prehistory
- Roberts, I 2003 Excavations at Topham Farm, Sykehouse, South Yorkshire: a Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement in the Humberhead Levels. Archaeological Services WYAS Publications 3
- Roberts, I 2010 Understanding the Cropmark Landscapes of the Magnesian Limestone. Leeds, Archaeological Services WYAS
- Roberts, I Burgess, A and Berg, D 2001 *A New Link to the Past: The Archaeological Landscape of the M1–A1 Link Road*. Leeds, West Yorkshire Archaeology Service
- Roberts, I, Deegan, A and Berg, D 2010 Understanding the Cropmark Landscapes of the Magnesian Limestone. Leeds, Archaeological Services WYAS
- Roberts, I and Weston, P 2016 Excavations at Rossington Grange Farm, South Yorkshire, *Yorkshire Archaeol J* 88(1), 1–37
- Roehrs, H, Klooss S and Kirleis, W 2013 Evaluating prehistoric finds of *Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum* in north-western and central Europe with an emphasis on the first Neolithic finds in Northern Germany, *Archaeol and Anthropological Sci* 5, 1–15
- Rogers, G B 1974 *Poteries sigillées de la Gaule centrale, I, les motifs non figures*, Supplément 28. Paris, Gallia
- Rowlandson, I M 2013 *The Romano-British pottery. In Hatfield Lane, Doncaster, South Yorkshire*. Unpubl rep 2546 for Archaeological Services WYAS
- Rowlandson, I M 2014 An assessment of the Roman pottery, in C Harrison (ed.), *Finningley and Rossington Regeneration Route Scheme, Doncaster, South Yorkshire*. Unpubl developer rep 84452.01 for Wessex Archaeology
- Rowlandson, I M 2015 The Romano-British pottery, 12–29, in Hatfield Lane, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, Archaeological Excavation. Unpubl rep 2706 for Archaeological Services WYAS
- Rowlandson, I M 2016a *A report on the Roman pottery from the Finningley and Rossington Regeneration Route Scheme, Doncaster, South Yorkshire (84451)*. Unpubl rep for Wessex Archaeology



- Rowlandson, I M 2016b *An assessment of the Prehistoric and other Roman pottery from an archaeological excavation at Flass Lane, Castleford, West Yorkshire (Site code FLA16, SE47391 23531)*. Unpubl rep for Archaeological Services WYAS
- Rowlandson, I M 2018 *An assessment of the pottery from Highfield Farm, Derbyshire (115470)*. Unpubl rep for Wessex Archaeology
- Rowlandson, I M and Fiske, H G with Monteil, G and Cumberpatch, C G (nd) The Iron Age, Roman and Later Pottery in A Valdez-Tullett (ed.) *Romano-British Settlement at Highfields Farm, Findern, Derby, Derbyshire Archaeological J*
- Rowlandson, I M, with Hartley, K F 2013a *The Later Prehistoric and Romano-British pottery." In Rossington Colliery, South Yorkshire*. Unpubl rep 2725 for Archaeological Services WYAS
- Rowlandson, I M with Hartley K F 2013b *The Later Prehistoric and Romano-British Pottery*, in I Roberts and P Weston (eds) *Rossington Colliery, South Yorkshire*. Unpubl developer rep (draft) for Archaeological Services WYAS
- Rowlandson, I M, Monteil, G and Hartley, K F 2016a *Later Prehistoric and Romano-British Pottery, 21-23*, in by I Roberts and P Weston (eds.) *Excavations at Rossington Grange Farm, South Yorkshire, Yorkshire Archaeol J 88(1), 1–37*
- Rowlandson, I M and Monteil, G 2019 *Romano-British Pottery, 21–25*, in P Daniel (ed.) *The Great Yorkshire Way: Iron Age and Romano-British Activity, Near Rossington, South Yorkshire"*, *Yorkshire Archaeological J 91(1), 1–48*
- Rush, P, Dickinson, B, Hartley, B and Hartley, K F 2000 *Roman Castleford Excavations 1974–85 Vol III The pottery*, Yorkshire Archaeology 6. Exeter, Short Run Press
- Sabaux, C, Veselka, B, Capuzzo, G, Snoeck, C, Sengeløv, A, Hlad, M, Warmenbol, E, Stamataki, E, Boudin, M, Annaert, R, Dalle, S, Salesse, K, Debaille, V, Tys, D, Vercauteren, M and De Mulder, G 2021 *Multi-proxy analyses reveal regional cremation practices and social status at the Late Bronze Age site of Herstal, Belgium, J Archaeol Sci 132, 105437*
- Salque, M 2012 *Regional and chronological trends in milk use in prehistoric Europe traced through molecular and stable isotope signatures of fatty acyl lipids preserved in pottery vessels*. PhD Thesis, University of Bristol
- Samuels, J and Buckland P C 1978 *A Romano-British Settlement at Sandtoft, South Humberside, Yorkshire Archaeological J 50, 65–75*
- Scheuer, L and Black, S 2000 *Developmental Juvenile Osteology*. London: Academic Press
- Schoch, W, Heller, I, Schweingruber, F H and Kienast, F 2004 *Wood anatomy of central European Species* [www.woodanatomy.ch](http://www.woodanatomy.ch) (accessed September 2021)
- Schweingruber, F H 1990 *Microscopic Wood Anatomy* (3rd edition). Birmensdorf, Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research
- Serjeantson, D 1996 *The animal bone, 194–224*, in S Needham and T Spence (eds) *Refuse and disposal at Area 16 East Runnymede: Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations, Volume 2*. London, British Museum Press

- Silver, I A 1969 The ageing of domestic animals, 283–301, in D R Brothwell and E S Higgs (eds) *Science in Archaeology: a survey of progress and research*. London, Thames and Hudson
- Smith, A 2014 *The Roman rural settlement project. Burials, shrines and ritual practices in the countryside: initial observations from Yorkshire*. Can be accessed at [www.reading.ac.uk/web/files/archaeology/Alex\\_smith\\_Yorkshire\\_ritual1-1.pdf](http://www.reading.ac.uk/web/files/archaeology/Alex_smith_Yorkshire_ritual1-1.pdf)
- Smith, A 2018 Death in the countryside: Rural burial practices in A Smith, M Allen, T Brindle, M Fulford, L Lodwick and A Rohnbogner *Life and Death in the countryside of Roman Britain*. London, Britannia monogr ser 31
- Smith, B 1985 *A Palaeoecological Study of Raised Mires in the Humberhead Levels*. Oxford, BAR 336
- Smith, D and Kenward, H K 2011 Roman grain pests in Britain: implications for grain supply and agricultural production, *Britannia* 42, 243–262
- Spangenberg, J E, Jacomet, S and Schibler, J 2006 Chemical analyses of organic residues in archaeological pottery from Arbon Bleiche 3, Switzerland – evidence for dairying in the late Neolithic, *J of Archaeol Sci* 33(1), 1–13
- Spengler, R N 2019 Dung burning in the archaeobotanical record of West Asia: where are we now?, *Vegetation Hist Archaeobot* 28, 215–227
- Stace, C 1997 *New flora of the British Isles* (2nd edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Stanfield, J A and Simpson, G 1990 Les potiers de la Gaule Centrale, *Revue archéologique SITES, Hors-Série, 37, Recherches sur les ateliers de potiers de la Gaule Centrale, Tome V. Lezoux*
- Steiner, B L, Antolín, F, Vach, W and Jacomet, S 2017 Subsampling of large-volume samples in waterlogged sediments: a time-saving strategy or a source of error?, *Rev of Palaeobot Palynol* 245, 10–27
- Stevens, C 2003 An investigation of agricultural consumption and production models for prehistoric and Roman Britain, *Environ Archaeol* 8, 61–76
- Stevens, C 2008 Cereal agriculture and cremation activities, 296–299, in M J Allen, M Leivers and C Ellis, Neolithic causewayed enclosures and later prehistoric farming: Duality, imposition and the role of predecessors at Kingsborough, Isle of Sheppey, Kent, UK, *Proc Prehist Soc* 74, 235–322
- Stevens, C J and Fuller, D Q 2018 The fighting flora: an examination of the origins and changing composition of the weed flora of the British Isles, in X Liu, E Lightfoot and D Fuller (eds) *Far from the Hearth: essays in honour of Martin K Jones*, 23–36. Cambridge, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research
- Stevens C S and M Grant, M 2020 Environmental evidence from the waterholes, 12–16, in A B Powell, P Daniel and C Harrison, A Romano-British enclosure near Rossington, South Yorkshire, *Yorkshire Archaeol J* 92(1), 17–44
- Stuiver, M and Reimer, P J 1986 A computer program for radiocarbon age calibration, *Radiocarbon* 28(2B), 1022–30

- Sykes, N J 2007 *The Norman Conquest: a zooarchaeological perspective*. Oxford, Archaeopress, BAR Int ser 1656
- Symonds, R P 1999 Recording Roman pottery: a description of the methodology used at Museum of London. Unpubl guide for Specialist Services (MoLSS) and MoLAS
- Taylor, M 1981 *Wood in Archaeology*. Aylesbury, Shire
- Thurmond, D 2006 *A handbook of food processing in classical Rome: for her bounty no winter*. Leiden, Brill
- Tite, M S 2008 Ceramic production, provenance and use - a review, *Archaeometry* 50(2), 216–231
- Troels-Smith, J 1955 Karakterisering af løse jordarter. Characterization of unconsolidated sediments, *Geological Survey of Denmark. IV. Ser 3(10)*, 39–73
- Tulloch, A P 1976 Chemistry of waxes of higher plants, 235-287, in P E Kolattukudy (ed.) *Chemistry and biochemistry of natural waxes*. New York, Elsevier
- Tweedle, J C 2000 *A high resolution palynological study of the Holocene vegetational development of central Holderness, eastern Yorkshire, with particular emphasis on the detection of prehistoric human activity*. PhD thesis, University of Sheffield
- Tweedle, J C 2001 Regional vegetation history, 35-47, in M D Bateman, P C Buckland, C D Frederick and N J Whitehouse (eds) *The Quaternary of East Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire: field guide*. London, Quaternary Research Association
- Tylecote, R F 1986 *The prehistory of metallurgy in the British Isles*. The Institute of Metals. London
- University of Reading 2021 A small selection of some of the favourite finds from recent years <https://research.reading.ac.uk/silchester/discoveries/#hand> (accessed 9 April 2021)
- Urem-Kotsou, D, Stern, B, Heron, C and Kotsakis, K 2002 Birch-bark tar at Neolithic Makriyalos, Greece, *Antiq* 76(294), 962–967
- van Beek, G C 1983 *Dental Morphology: an illustrated guide*. Bristol: Wright PSG
- Van de Noort, R 2004 *The Humber Wetlands: The Archaeology of a Dynamic Landscape*. Macclesfield: Bollington
- Van de Noort, R and Ellis, S 1997 *Wetland Heritage of the Humberhead Levels: An Archaeological Survey*. Hull, Humber Wetlands Project
- Van de Noort, R, Chapman, H P and Collis, J 2007 *Sutton Common: The Excavation of an Iron Age 'Marsh Fort*. York, Council for British Archaeology CBA res rep 154
- Van der Veen, M 1989 Charred rain assemblages from Roman-Period corn driers in Britain, *Archaeol J* 146, 302–319
- Van der Veen, M 1992 *Crop Husbandry Regimes: an archaeobotanical study of farming in northern England 1000 BC-AD 500*. Sheffield, J R Collis Publications

- Van der Veen, M 2007 Formation processes of desiccated and carbonized plant remains: the identification of routine practice, *J Archaeol Sci* 34, 968–990
- Van der Veen, M and O'Connor, T P 1998 The expansion of agriculture in later Iron Age and Roman Britain, 127–43, in J Bayley (ed.) *Science in Archaeology: an agenda for the future*. London: English Heritage.
- Van der Veen, M, Livarda, A and Hill, A 2008 New plant foods in Roman Britain—dispersal and social access, *Environmental Archaeology* 13(1), 11–36
- Vann, S and Thomas, R 2006 Humans, other animals and disease: a comparative approach towards the development of a standardised recording protocol for animal palaeopathology, *Internet Archaeol* 20(5)
- Varghese, E, Samson, R S, Kumbargere, S N and Pothen, M 2017 Occipital spur: understanding a normal yet symptomatic variant from orthodontic diagnostic lateral cephalogram, *British Medical J*, 2017 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bcr-2017-220506>
- Vitolo, M Forthcoming Wood Charcoal in H Dabill (ed.) Eaton Leys (Milton Keynes): An Early Anglo-Saxon Cremation Cemetery and Romano-British Field System with Contemporary Cremation Burials on the Southern Edge of Magiovinium, *Records of Buckinghamshire*
- Vitolo, M 2021 Wood charcoal, in A Valdez-Tullett and P Whittaker, Romano-British Settlement at Highfields Farm, Findern, Derby, *Derbyshire Archaeol J* 141
- Von den Driesch, A 1976 *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. Peabody Museum Bulletin 1. Cambridge Massachusetts, Harvard University
- Walton, T J 1990 Waxes, cutin and suberin, 105–158, in L Harwood and J R Bowyer (eds) *Methods Plant Biochemistry*, Volume 4. London, Academic Press
- Ward, M 2008 The Samian Ware from area A, in J Richardson (ed.) *The Late Iron Age and Romano-British Rural Landscape of Gunhills, Armthorpe, South Yorkshire* (CD ROM). Leeds, Archaeological Services WYAS Publication 10
- Waterbolk, H T 1971 Working with radiocarbon dates, *Proc Prehist Soc* 37, 15–33
- Watkins, J G 1987 The pottery, 53-181, in P Armstrong and B Ayers (eds) *Excavations in High Street and Blackfriargate Hull Old Town Report Series No. 5*. East Riding Archaeologist
- Watkins, J G 1991 The pottery, 61-103, in P Armstrong, D Tomlinson and D H Evans (eds) *Excavations at Lurk Lane, Beverley 1979-82 Sheffield Excavation Report 1*. Department of Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield
- Webster, P 1996 *Roman Samian Pottery in Britain*, *Practical Handbook in Archaeology* 13, York, CBA
- Wessex Archaeology 2016 *Rossington Inland Port Borrow Pit 2, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Watching Brief*. Sheffield, unpubl rep 84759.03
- Wessex Archaeology 2019 *Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2, Doncaster, South Yorkshire. Post-excavation assessment and updated project design*. Salisbury, unpubl client rep 114503.1



- Weston, P 2019 Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2 Doncaster, South Yorkshire. Post-excavation assessment and updated project design, Wessex Archaeology
- Williams, D and Evans, J 1991 A fragment from a probable Roman clibanus from Catterick, North Yorkshire, *J of Roman Pottery Studies* 4, 51–55
- Williams, D F and Keay, S J 2006 *Roman Amphorae: a digital resource*, [http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/archive/amphora\\_ahrb\\_2005/index.cfm](http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/archive/amphora_ahrb_2005/index.cfm) (accessed August 2021)
- Willis, S H 2005, Samian pottery, a resource for the study of Roman Britain and beyond: The results of the English Heritage funded Samian Project. An E-monogr, *Internet Archaeology*, 17
- Wilson, P R 2002 *Caracotnium: Roman Catterick and its Hinterland Excavations and research 1958-1997*. York, CBA res rep 129
- Woodward, P J, Davies, S M and Graham A H 1993 *Excavations at the Old Methodist Chapel and Greyhound Yard, Dorchester, 1981-1984*. Dorchester, Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society
- Zohary, D, Hopf, M and Weiss, E 2012 *Domestication of Plants in the Old World: the origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe and the Nile Valley*. Oxford, Oxford University Press





## APPENDICES



## Appendix 1: Pottery tables

Table 23 Pottery dating summary

Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2 Dating Summary										
Site code	F No	F Type	Context	Area	Group	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
114501	1526	Ditch	1528	TR15	34	L1-2	A small group including a rusticated grey ware jar with an everted rim and a native tradition jar with a wedge shaped rim.	16	287	32
114501	1526	Ditch	1529	TR15	34	L1-2	A fresh medium sized group including white ware sherds from a jar or flagon, a rusticated grey ware jar with an everted rim and a large proportion of a native tradition bowl with a wedge-shaped rim.	92	1751	99
114502	2135	Natural	2135	Surface		L3+	A medium sized group including a sherd from a local mortarium, shell-gritted Dales ware and large grey ware bowls.	85	1110	72
114502	2138	Ditch	2138	SMS13	34	L3-4	A fresh medium sized group including sherds from a colour coated hemispherical flanged bowl, an oxidised bead and flange bowl, a large grey ware bowl and a bowl with a reeded rim. A Cantley type reeded hammerhead mortarium was also present.	50	2642	107
114502	2139	Ditch	2141	SMS13	34	L2+	A small group including samian, a sherd from an oxidised jar, a large grey ware bowl and a lipped bowl.	18	623	58
114502	2147	Post hole	2148	SMS13		L2+?	A sherd from a jar or large bowl.	1	14	11
114502	2151	Shallow depression	2152	SMS13		L3-4	A sherd from a straight sided bead and flange bowl.	1	125	17
114502	2155	Trample	2155	SMS13		Roman	A small group including grey ware.	5	155	0
114502	2156	Ditch terminus	2157	SMS13	34	2C?	A small group including Dressel 20 amphora sherds.	2	198	0
114502	2156	Ditch terminus	2159	SMS13	34	Roman	A small group of grey ware.	4	26	0
114502	2164	Ditch	2165	SMS13	35	3C+?	A small fresh group including a sherd from a local mortarium, a shell-gritted Dales ware sherd and a bowl with a triangular rim.	15	342	24
114502	2166	Ditch	2170	SMS13	41	Roman	A single grey ware sherd.	1	1	6
114502	2175	Ditch/Gully	2176	SMS13	39	ML2	A small group including sherds from a local Black Burnished ware 1 jar and a grog-gritted sherd from sample 566.	4	66	11
114502	2179	Ditch	2180	SMS13	41	Roman	A small group including grey ware.	9	74	8
114502	2181	Ditch	2181	SMS13	34	3C+	A small group including sherds from a Black Burnished ware 1 jar with burnished lattice decoration, grey ware and a basal shell-gritted Dales ware sherd.	17	260	38
114502	2183	Ditch	2184	SMS13	34	M2+	A medium sized group including sherds from a local Black Burnished ware 1 jar and grey ware.	27	407	15
114502	2185	Ditch	2186	SMS13	41	3C?	A small group including sherds from a large grey ware bowl and shell-gritted Dales ware.	16	514	4
114502	2185	Ditch	2510	SMS13	41	Roman	A small group of grey ware from sample 564.	3	3	0



Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2 Dating Summary										
Site code	F No	F Type	Context	Area	Group	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
114502	2185	Ditch	2511	SMS13	41	M2+	A small group including sherds from a Black Burnished ware 1 type jar and a large grey ware bowl.	12	478	34
114502	2188	Deposit	2188	SMS13		3C+	A small group including a shell-gritted Dales ware sherd and sherds from a grey ware jar with an everted rim.	8	54	14
114502	2191	Gully	2192	SMS13	37	Roman	A single grey ware sherd from a jar.	1	27	0
114502	2193	Gully/beamslot	2194	SMS13	38	3C+	A small group including grey ware and shell-gritted Dales ware.	10	239	0
114502	2199	Gully	2199	SMS13	42	M2+	A small group including a fragment from a large grey ware bowl.	2	63	8
114502	2206	Gully	2200	SMS13	42	L1-E2	A small group including sherds from a necked bowl and an oxidised vessel.	28	275	20
114502	2208	Gully	2207	SMS13	37	Roman	A single grey ware sherd.	2	6	0
114502	2212	Ditch	2211	SMS13	34	Roman	A small group of grey ware.	2	27	0
114502	2215	Ditch terminus	2216	SMS13	36	E3	A large fresh group including sherds from a cup-rimmed Derbyshire ware type jar, a shell-gritted jar with a rilled shoulder and split rim. Grey ware jars with outcurved rims and large bowls were also present. Mortaria included a hook-rimmed South Yorkshire vessel and a white ware vessel of Midlands origin.	138	2302	305
114502	2217	Shallow feature	2218	SMS13		L2?-3	Sherds from a large grey ware bowl or jar.	4	115	35
114502	2219	Shallow feature	2220	SMS13		Roman	A single grey ware sherd.	1	8	0
114502	2221	Ditch	2222	SMS13	36	L2+	A small group including sherds from a large grey ware bowl, a grey ware jar with an everted rim and Derbyshire type ware.	17	477	51
114502	2221	Ditch	2223	SMS13	36	L3+	A small group including sherds from a large grey ware jar, large grey ware bowls and shell-gritted Dales ware.	15	384	47
114502	2224	Ditch	2225	SMS13	35	3C+	A medium sized group including sherds from a grey ware jar and shell-gritted Dales ware jars.	77	856	89
114502	2226	Ditch	2227	SMS13	35	L3-4	A fresh medium sized group including samian, shell-gritted Dales ware and a straight sided bead and flange bowl. Fragments from the base of a colander and the base from a fine Parisian ware vessel trimmed to a disc were also present.	112	1233	156
114502	2228	Gully	2229	SMS13	42	Roman	A small group of grey ware.	4	24	0
114502	2230	Gully	2231	SMS13	43	2C+	A small group including a sherd from a grey ware lipped bowl.	2	118	10
114502	2232	Pit base	2233	SMS13		Roman	A single grey ware sherd.	1	7	0
114502	2234	Pit base	2235	SMS13		Roman	A single grey ware sherd.	1	4	0
114502	2240	Pit	2238	SMS13		Roman	A small group of grey ware from sample 557.	2	11	0
114502	2240	Pit	2239	SMS13		Roman	A single grey ware sherd.	1	6	0
114502	2243	Ditch	2242	SMS13	34	3C+	A small group including a Black Burnished ware 1 sherd with obtuse lattice and grey ware from sample 573.	5	51	0
114502	2247	Ditch	2248	SMS13	34	M1-2	Sherds from a single native tradition ware jar.	8	78	0
114502	2247	Ditch	2249	SMS13	34	3C+	A small group including sherds of Derbyshire type ware, shell-gritted Dales ware, a lipped bowl and a large bowl.	9	179	22
114502	2247	Ditch	2250	SMS13	34	L1-2	Sherds from a grey ware carinated bowl (B318).	2	25	9



Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2 Dating Summary											
Site code	F No	F Type	Context	Area	Group	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %	
114502	2247/2251	Ditches	2260	SMS13	34/36	2C	A small group including a sherd from a Dressel 20 amphora and a grey ware lipped bowl.	12	442	16	
114502	2251	Ditch	2252	SMS13	36	L1-2	A small group including a rim sherd from a Dressel 20 amphora and a grey ware jar with an everted rim.	16	189	31	
114502	2251	Ditch	2258	SMS13	36	L1-2	A small group including sherds from a grey ware rusticated jar.	4	93	14	
114502	2261	Ditch	2262	SMS13	34	Roman	A small group of grey ware.	2	35	0	
114502	2261	Ditch	2263	SMS13	34	L3-4	A fresh medum sized group including sherds from a Dressel 20 amphora, a grey ware lipped bowl, a straight sided bead and flange bowl, shell-gritted Dales ware and a sherd of samian with evidence for a cleat repair.	69	1940	127	
114502	2267	Possible hearth	2266	SMS13		ML2+	A medium sized group including grey ware and fragments from a Black Burnished ware 1 type jar.	40	707	24	
114502	2273	Ditch	2246	SMS13	40	M2+	A small group including sherds from a grey ware bowl with a grooved rim.	4	70	18	
114502	2275	Gully	2276	SMS13		ML2	A small group of grey ware including a jar with an everted rim and a Black Burnished ware jar rim from sample 574.	11	109	20	
114502	2283	Ditch	2284	SMS13	35	3-4C	A small group including grey ware, Derbyshire type ware and a fragment from a colour coated hemispherical flanged bowl.	12	102	18	
114502	2286	Ditch	2287	SMS13	36	E3	A large group including sherds from a grey ware channel-rimmed jar with a rilled shoulder, a grey ware lipped bowl and a jar with an outcurved rim. Also present was the base from a Derbyshire type jar, a Black Burnished ware 1 jar with burnished lattice and a shell-gritted jar with a rilled shoulder and split rim.	120	2255	216	
114502	2501	Trample	2501	SMS13		Roman	Sherds from a grey ware jar or large bowl.	3	43	7	
114502	2504	Post hole	2505	SMS13		Roman	A single grey ware sherd.	1	6	0	
114502	2518	Ditch	2519	SMS13	34	L3-4	A small group including a grey ware straight sided bead and flange bowl. A shell-gritted lid-seated jar from this context in the Dales ware or double lid-seated tradition may suggest a 4th-century date.	6	295	24	
114502	2520	Ditch	2522	SMS13	34	L3-4	A large fresh group including samian, white wares, and grey wares including a rusticated jar, a large bowl, a straight sided bead and flange bowl, a sherd from a colour coated beaker with rouletted decoration and a white slipped bowl. A large proportion of a large bowl with a split rim and a groggy grey ware fabric was also retrieved from this context. This mixed group contained a significant proportion of pottery dating to the 2nd century AD but was dated by the straight sided bead and flange bowl.	90	3267	215	
114502	2521	Ditch	2521	SMS13	34	L1-2?	A small group including a sherd from a Gaulish wine amphora, a grey ware sherd and a shell-gritted sherd from sample 575.	3	105	0	
114502	2554	Ditch	2559	SMS28	62	Roman	Sherds from an oxidised bowl or dish.	2	8	7	
114502	2554	Ditch	2570	SMS28	62	2C?	Sherds from a shell-gritted jar with an upright everted rim and a shell and grog-gritted native tradition ware vessel.	2	31	6	
114502	2554	Ditch	2572	SMS28	62	L1+	Sherds from an oxidised vessel and a shell-gritted jar or bowl.	7	35	14	
114502	2573	Ditch	2583	SMS28	62	LIA-Rom	A single shell-gritted sherd.	1	3	0	



Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2 Dating Summary										
Site code	F No	F Type	Context	Area	Group	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
114502	2587	Ditch	2589	SMS28	62	E3	A small group including sherds from a bowl or dish in an oxidised fabric and a shell-gritted jar with a rilled shoulder and split rim.	10	254	16
114502	2587	Ditch	2590	SMS28	62	E3	A small group including sherds from a grey ware jar with an outcurved rim and a shell-gritted jar with a rilled shoulder and split rim.	27	705	99
114502	2594	Ditch	2597	SMS28	62	Roman	A small group of grey ware.	3	113	0
114502	2605	Curvilinear feature	2606	SMS28	63	M2+	A small group including Black Burnished ware 1 sherds and grey ware.	9	343	6
114502	2612	Ditch	2613	SMS28	69	Roman	A small group including sherds from a large jar and a grey ware lipped bowl.	19	226	24
114502	2618	Kiln	2618	SMS28	65	M2+	A small group including sherds from a Dressel 20 amphora, a lipped bowl or dish, a grey ware necked jar and a jar with an outcurved rim.	12	146	27
114502	2620	Ditch	2625	SMS28	62	L1-E2	A fresh large group dating to the early Roman period. The group included large jars and bowls in native tradition ware fabrics, a rusticated jar with an everted rim and a sherd from a closed vessel in a pale grey ware fabric. A grey ware basal sherd from this context in a similar fabric to the products of the South Yorkshire industry may suggest the presence of material dating to the mid 2nd century AD. A number of cross-joins with context 2626 were noted.	232	3175	363
114502	2620	Ditch	2626	SMS28	62	L1-E2/M2	A fresh medium sized group mostly dating to the early Roman period. The group included large jars and bowls in native tradition ware fabrics, a rusticated jar with an everted rim and a handle sherd from a Dressel 20 amphora. A large grey ware bowl from the South Yorkshire industries suggests the group contained some material deposited in the middle of the 2nd century AD. A number of cross-joins with context 2625 were noted.	41	1651	150
114502	2628	Ditch	2629	SMS28	62	ML2+*	A medium sized group including fragments from a large grey ware bowl, a grey ware lipped bowl and a single scrap of samian.	29	968	59
114502	2630	Ditch	2631	SMS28	62	3C	A large fresh mixed group including sherds from a stamped samian bowl, a colour coated beaker, a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium with fired clay trituration grits, a native tradition ware large bowl, shell-gritted Dales ware jars, a grey ware rusticated jar, a Blaxton type lid-seated jar, a bowl with a grooved flange, a Black Burnished ware 1 dish with a plain rim, large grey ware bowls, a jar with an outcurved rim and shell-gritted sherds. The absence of straight sided bead and flange bowls suggests the majority of the pottery was deposited before the late 3rd century AD.	442	8713	1032
114502	2632	Kiln	2632	SMS28	65	M2+	A small fresh group including sherds from a large grey ware jar or bowl and a Black Burnished ware 1 dish with a grooved rim.	17	429	7
114502	2634	Kiln	2634	SMS28	65	2C	A small group including the base from a small bowl or dish.	1	71	0
114502	2643	Ditch	2644	SMS14	49	Roman	A small group of oxidised sherds.	3	8	0
114502	2659	Ditch	2660	SMS14	51	2C+?	Sherds from an oxidised bowl with a reeded rim.	10	74	42
114502	2682	Ditch	2684	SMS15	51	Modern/Roman	A small group of abraded Roman sherds and a rim sherd from a dark glazed large bowl or panchion.	3	33	0





Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2 Dating Summary										
Site code	F No	F Type	Context	Area	Group	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
114502	2733	Ditch	2734	SMS19	55	1-E2	A shell and grog-gritted sherd.	1	16	0
114502	2744	Ditch	2744	SMS22	56	?	Tiny fragments of pottery or fired clay.	4	4	0
114502	2782	Ditch	2794	SMS28	62	AD120+	A fresh medium sized group including fragments from a fired clay gritted Mancetter-Hartshill type mortarium, a large grey ware bowl, a grey ware beaker and a large proportion of a gritty Dressel 20 amphora.	40	1999	34
114502	2796	Ditch	2798	SMS28	62	3C/E3?	A large fresh group including sherds from a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium with fired clay trituration grits, a Nene Valley type slag-gritted mortarium with a reeded rim, Derbyshire type ware, grey ware jars with outcurved rims and large grey ware bowls and jars. The majority of the pottery can be dated to the mid to late 2nd century AD; the Nene Valley mortarium was the latest vessel present. The absence of shell-gritted Dales ware and grey ware straight sided bead and flange bowls may suggest a date in the earlier 3rd century AD.	132	3615	389
114502	3006	Ring gully	3007	SMS02	14	1-E2	Sherds from a handmade jar or large bowl.	3	36	2
114502	3008	Ring gully	3009	SMS02	14	1-E2	Shell-gritted sherds.	2	12	0
114502	3010	Post hole	3011	SMS02		Prehistoric-IA	A small group of handmade poorly fired sherds. No diagnostic decoration seen.	14	134	0
114502	3012	Ring gully	3013	SMS02	14	1-E2	A small group including sherds from native tradition shell-gritted jars and a handmade native tradition jar with a split rim.	37	194	60
114502	3014	Ring gully	3015	SMS02	14	1-E2	A single shell-gritted sherd.	1	5	0
114502	3021	Cleaning layer	3021	SMS02	14	1-E2	A small group including fragments from a crucible and a native tradition shell-gritted jar.	5	27	12
114502	3028	Ring gully	3027	SMS02	15	1-E2	A small group including sherds from a fine handmade jar with an everted rim and cordon neck and a coarse shell-gritted vessel.	9	70	22
114502	3029	Ring gully	3029	SMS02	15	Roman	A small group of grey ware.	1	1	0
114502	3029	Ring gully terminus	3030	SMS02	15	IA?	A small group of handmade shell-gritted sherds.	9	49	0
114502	3031	Ring gully	3032	SMS02	15	1-E2	A rim fragment from a handmade shell-gritted jar with a split rim.	1	21	10
114502	3033	Ring gully	3034	SMS02	15	1-E2	A sherd from a large handmade shell-gritted bowl.	1	30	6
114502	3035	Ring gully	3036	SMS02	15	IA?	A single handmade sherd.	1	3	0
114502	3048	Pit	3049	SMS02		1-E2	Shell-gritted sherds.	4	21	0
114502	3055	Ring gullies	3056	SMS02	15	LIA	A small group of handmade sherds including sherds from a jar with a bead rim and cordon decoration.	4	49	14
114502	3070	Gully	3071	SMS02		Prehistoric-IA	Small handmade sherds.	2	6	0
114502	3087	Gully	3088	SMS02		1-E2	Shell-gritted sherds.	16	54	0
114502	3089	Ring gully terminus	3089	SMS02	14	1-E2	A sherd from a large shell-gritted jar with a bead rim.	1	33	9



Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2 Dating Summary										
Site code	F No	F Type	Context	Area	Group	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
114501	4004	Ditch	4006	TR40	Cropmark Enclosure	AD120+	Sherds from a grey ware lipped bowl and a local Black Burnished ware 1 jar with burnished lattice decoration.	7	85	16
114501	4004	Ditch	4007	TR40	Cropmark Enclosure	Ant+*/E3	A large fresh group including a Black Burnished ware 1 jar, a large grey ware bowl, a bowl with no neck, a jar with an outcurved rim, a straight-sided bead and flange bowl and a dish with a grooved rim. Also present were decorated samian bowls including sherds from an Antonine form 37 decorated bowl and a Parisian ware beaker. The majority of vessels dated to the 2nd century but the straight sided bead and flange bowl suggests a later date.	176	3036	307
114501	4263	Post hole	4264	TR42	Cropmark Enclosure	LIA-Erom	Sherds from a large handmade shell-gritted bowl.	11	340	6
114501	4305	Ditch	4306	TR43	Cropmark Enclosure	3C+	A small group including grey ware and shell-gritted Dales ware sherds.	10	313	0
114501	4310	Trample or hollow way	4310	TR43	Cropmark Enclosure	2C+	A small group including a sherd from a grey ware bowl.	2	29	8
114501	4408	Ditch	4405	TR44	Cropmark Enclosure	3C+	A small group including an oxidised sherd and sherds from shell-gritted Dales ware jars.	11	210	43
114501	4409	Ditch	4403	TR44	Cropmark Enclosure	3C+	A small group including a sherd of samian, grey ware and a shell-gritted Dales ware sherd.	12	96	12
114502	5014	Ditch	5015	SMS28	62	L3-4	A fresh medium sized group including grey ware lipped bowls, large bowls, Black Burnished ware 1, shell-gritted Dales ware jars, a straight sided bead and flange bowl and samian.	62	2050	211
114502	5017	Kiln/oven base	5018	SMS28		3C+	A medium sized group including grey ware and shell-gritted Dales ware jars.	32	202	13
114502	5021	Kiln/oven base	5022	SMS28		Roman	Sherds from a grey ware jar.	2	34	7
114502	5031	Kiln/oven base	5026	SMS28		AD150+	Burnt sherds from a Mancetter-Hartshill type mortarium with fired clay trituration grits.	4	251	0
114502	5031	Kiln/oven base	5028	SMS28		Roman	A small group of grey ware.	3	71	0
114502	5035	Ditch	5036	SMS28	64	L2-E3?	A small group including sherds from a grey ware lipped bowl, a large bowl with no neck and an oxidised bowl mimicking samian form 37.	52	935	93
114502	5037	Ditch	5038	SMS28	62	ML2	A large group including grey ware jars with outcurved rims, lipped bowls and large bowls.	133	1803	197
114502	5040	Ditch	5039	SMS28	66	E3	A medium sized group including samian, sherds from a colour coated beaker, grey ware lipped bowls and sherds from a Blaxton type lid-seated jar.	103	1323	86
114502	5041	Ditch	5042	SMS28	62	Roman	A small group of grey ware including the base from a bowl or dish and a fragment of ironstone.	7	286	0
114502	5041	Ditch	5045	SMS28	62	M2+	A small group of grey ware including a fragment from a lug-handled jar.	6	73	0
114502	5051	Ditch	5052	SMS28	66	M2+	A small group including sherds from a lipped bowl and a large grey ware bowl.	21	437	35
114502	5051	Ditch	5053	SMS28	66	3C+	A small group including sherds from a Blaxton type lid-seated jar, a large grey ware bowl, a grey ware jar with combed wavy line decoration and a Black Burnished ware 1 plain rimmed dish.	14	360	81



Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2 Dating Summary										
Site code	F No	F Type	Context	Area	Group	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
114502	5056	Kiln/oven base	5064	SMS28		Roman	A small group of grey ware.	2	24	0
114502	5060	Ditch	5061	SMS28	66	E3	A fresh medium sized group including samian, sherds from Blaxton type grey ware lid-seated jars, a dish with a grooved rim, jars with outcurved rims, a necked jar in an oxidised fabric, a Black Burnished ware 1 lipped bowl and a colour coated beaker.	97	1989	254
114502	5062	Gully	5063	SMS28	67	ML2	A medium sized group including sherds from a Verulamium region white ware mortarium, a lipped bowl, a dish with a grooved rim, a rusticated jar, a jar with an outcurved rim and a large grog-gritted native tradition bowl.	76	1143	116
114502	5068	Pit	5069	SMS28		ML2	A small group including sherds from a grey ware rusticated jar and an abraded earlier prehistoric sherd.	11	163	2
114502	5068	Pit	5070	SMS28		Roman	A small group of grey ware.	2	26	6
114502	5068	Pit	5071	SMS28		L2*	A small group including sherds from a samian cup and a large grey ware bowl.	6	177	25
114502	5072	Trample	5072	SMS28		L2-3	A medium sized group including sherds of samian, colour coated sherds from a scale and folded beaker, a grey ware lipped bowl, a narrow necked jar and a large bowl.	70	1228	140
114502	5074	Furrow	5075	SMS28		ML2+	A small group including large bowls and sherds from a lug-handled jar.	8	317	71
114502	5077	Pit	5078	SMS28		Roman	A small group of grey ware.	2	84	0
114502	5079	Pit	5081	SMS28		ML2+	An abraded grey ware sherd with burnished lattice decoration.	1	17	0
114502	5082	Ditch	5083	SMS28	64	M2+	A sherd from a Black Burnished ware 1 lipped bowl with burnished lattice decoration.	1	24	6
114502	5084	Ditch	5085	SMS28	64	AD150+	Sherds from a fired clay gritted Mancetter-Hartshill type mortarium.	2	16	0
114502	5086	Gully	5087	SMS28	67	ML2+	A large abraded group of grey ware and grog-gritted sherds including sherds from jars with everted rims.	160	1129	142
114502	5088	Shallow feature	5089	SMS28	64?	L3-4	A medium sized group including a sherd from a hemispherical flanged bowl in an oxidised fabric, a straight sided bead and flange bowl and a colour coated bowl.	38	1043	137
114502	5090	Kiln/oven base	5093	SMS28		ML2+	A small group including fragments from a lipped grey ware bowl.	13	60	13
114502	5098	Pit	5099	SMS28		L1-2	A small group of abraded grog-gritted sherds.	15	87	0
114502	5100	Pit	5107	SMS28		Roman	A small group of grey ware including a large proportion of a grey ware jar.	20	797	11
114502	5110	Linear	5111	SMS28		M2+	A small group including sherds from a jar with an outcurved rim.	10	57	10
114502	5119	Ditch	5120	SMS28	62	L2+	A small group of grey ware including sherds from a large bowl.	23	344	6
114502	5121	Ditch	5123	SMS28	62	L1-E2	Sherds from a handmade jar with an everted rim.	15	203	27
114502	5125	Ditch	5126	SMS28	62	M2+	Sherds from a large bowl and a grog-gritted jar.	5	235	40
114502	5125	Ditch	5127	SMS28	62	Roman	A small group of grey ware from sample 641.	4	21	0
114502	5125	Ditch	5128	SMS28	62	2C?	Grey ware and grog-gritted sherds.	7	65	0
114502	5129	Kiln/oven base	5131	SMS28		Roman	A small group of grey ware.	2	36	0
114502	5129	Kiln/oven base	5134	SMS28		3C	A small group of grey ware including a sherd from a Blaxton type lid-seated jar.	20	141	24



Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2 Dating Summary										
Site code	F No	F Type	Context	Area	Group	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
114502	5135	Kiln/oven base	5136	SMS28		3C	A medium sized group of grey ware including sherds from a narrow necked jar and a wide mouthed bowl.	47	707	41
114502	5151	Pit	5150	SMS13		IA-Roman	A medium sized group of small shell-gritted sherds.	39	105	2
114502	5152	Ditch	5153	SMS13	35	Roman	Small scraps of grey ware.	6	6	0
114502	5152	Ditch	5154	SMS13	35	ML2	A small group including sherds from a gritty Dressel 20 amphora, a grey ware rusticated jar and a lipped bowl.	63	848	24
114502	5157	Ditch	5158	SMS13	41	M2+	A sherd from a large grey ware bowl.	1	212	11
114502	5163	Ditch	5164	SMS13	46	ML2+	A medium sized group including samian, a Dressel 20 amphora sherd, Derbyshire ware and grey ware.	45	678	29
114502	5165	Ditch	5166	SMS13	34	ML2+	A small group including Derbyshire ware and grey ware.	2	18	0
114502	5165	Ditch	5177	SMS13	34	3C+	A small abraded group including a shell-gritted Dales ware jar, a white ware sherd and a very abraded samian sherd.	17	139	6
114502	5169	Ditch	5170	SMS13	34	E3	A large group including samian, a grey ware cheese press, a lug-handled jar, lid-seated jars, large grey ware bowls, lipped bowls, Blaxton type lid-seated jars, a single oxidised sherd and a native tradition grog-gritted sherd. No shell-gritted Dales ware sherds were noted.	301	4669	394
114502	5171	Ditch	5172	SMS13	35	Roman	A single grey ware sherd.	2	11	3
114502	5180	Ditch	5181	SMS13	46	ML2+	A small group including sherds from a jar with an outcurved rim and an everted rim jar.	44	313	133
114502	5182	Ditch	5183	SMS13	45	ML2+	A small group including sherds from a large bowl and a grey ware reeded rim bowl (possibly a colander).	16	226	29
114502	5186	Gully	5186	SMS13	47	Roman	A small group of grey ware including a grey ware jar with an everted rim.	10	75	15
114502	5189	Ditch	5188	SMS13	35	ML2*	A small group including samian, a lipped bowl and a large bowl.	7	219	10
114502	5191	Linear	5190	SMS28		ML2	Sherds from a Black Burnished ware 1 jar with burnished lattice decoration.	20	161	7
114502	5194	Ditch	5195	SMS28	62	Roman	A small group including grey ware.	8	22	0
114502	5197	Ditch	5198	SMS28	63	L3-4	A fresh medium sized group including fine grey ware, an oxidised sherd, a lipped bowl, a large bowl, a straight sided bead and flange bowl and a Black Burnished ware 1 jar with a cavetto rim and burnished obtuse lattice.	48	1350	95
114502	5197	Ditch	5199	SMS28	63	3C	A fresh medium sized group including samian, a Mancetter-Hartshill type mortarium with fired clay trituration grits, Derbyshire ware, oxidised ware, large bowls and wide mouthed bowls, a bowl with a grooved flange and shell-gritted Dales ware jars.	83	3147	318
114502	5218	Kiln/oven base	5219	SMS28		3-4C	An abraded sherd from an oxidised mortarium with a reeded hammerhead rim.	1	28	2
114502	5222	Pit	5223	SMS28		L3-4	A medium sized group including sherds from a Mancetter-Hartshill type mortarium with a reeded hammerhead rim, a grey ware straight sided bead and flange bowl and shell-gritted Dales ware jars. Sherds from a colour coated beaker and samian were also present.	104	1140	142
114502	5222	Pit	5257	SMS28		M2+	A fresh medium sized group including samian, sherds from a gritty Dressel 20 amphora, a lipped bowl and a dish with a grooved rim.	46	1286	66
114502	5224	Gully	5225	SMS28		L3-4	A small group including a grey ware straight sided bead and flange bowl and a shell-gritted Dales ware jar.	21	225	38



Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2 Dating Summary											
Site code	F No	F Type	Context	Area	Group	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %	
114502	5226	Layer	5226	SMS28		L3-4	A fresh medium sized group including a sherd from a bowl mimicking samian form 36 in an oxidised fabric, large grey ware bowls, a Black Burnished ware 1 plain-rimmed dish, a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium with a reeded hammerhead rim and shell-gritted Dales ware jars.	54	1641	130	
114502	5229	Ditch	5230	SMS28	62	Roman	A medium sized group of grey ware.	34	264	6	
114502	5231	Kiln/oven base	5233	SMS28		Roman	A single grey ware sherd. Two shell-gritted sherds from sample 631 were also recorded.	3	21	0	
114502	5235	Large feature	5237	SMS28		3C+	A medium sized group including fragments from a white ware mortarium, a local slag-gritted Cantley type mortarium, a large grog-gritted lug-handled jar and shell-gritted sherds.	26	773	53	
114502	5240	Ditch terminus	5241	SMS28	64	M2+	A small group[ including a fragment from a large grey ware bowl.	9	245	16	
114502	5244	Enclosure ditch	5200	SMS28	62	L1-E2	Sherds from a native tradition cooking pot.	5	61	7	
114502	5247	Trample	5248	SMS28		2C?	A medium sized group including grey ware and native tradition wares.	36	515	37	
114502	5249	Gully	5250	SMS28	68	3C	A large group including samian, a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium with fired clay trituration grits, large bowls and wide mouthed bowls, a jar in a coarse oxidised fabric, a Blaxton lid-seated jar and shell-gritted Dalesware.	150	2100	341	
114502	5251	Trackway ditch	5252	SMS28	69	M2+	A small group[ including a fragment from a large grey ware bowl.	4	126	6	
114502	5253	Pit	5254	SMS28		ML2?	A small group including samian, oxidised sherds, a grey ware wide mouthed bowl and a rim sherd from a South Yorkshire white slipped mortarium.	18	402	49	
114502	5255	Ditch	5256	SMS28	64	Roman	A small group of grey ware.	2	21	0	
114502	5256	Working hollow	5258	SMS28		3C/L3	A large fresh group including samian, a Blaxton type lid-seated jar, sherds from a grey ware dish with a plain rim, a grey ware lipped bowl, Mancetter-Hartshill type mortaria, sherds from a colour coated scale-decorated beaker, native tradition ware and a lid-seated jar in a coarse quartz-gritted fabric.	182	2863	326	
114502	5259	Burnt area	5259	SMS28		L3-4	A medium sized group including sherds from a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium, a grey ware straight sided bead and flange bowl, oxidised ware and sherds from shell-gritted Dales ware jars.	97	1489	50	
114502	5261	Spread	5260	SMS28		2C?	A medium sized group including grey ware and native tradition ware from sample 642.	30	234	0	
114502	5265	Kiln/oven base	5267	SMS28		Roman	A small group of grey ware.	6	89	8	
114502	5268	Ditch	5269	SMS28	68	L3-4	A small fresh group including sherds from a large grey ware bowl, a jar with an everted rim and a Black Burnished ware 1 jar with a cavetto rim.	13	646	47	
114502	5270	Ditch	5271	SMS28	68	L2-3	A small group including sherds from a colour coated beaker with a cornice rim, a scale decorated folded beaker, a Mancetter-Hartshill type mortarium, a grey ware lug-handled jar and a jar with an outcurved rim.	22	478	113	
114502	5276	Ditch	5278	SMS28	62	M2+	A small group including sherds from a native tradition ware vessel, a grey ware jar and a dish with a grooved rim.	13	408	6	
114502	5276	Ditch	5280	SMS28	62	M2+	A small group including fragments from a large grey ware jar, a lipped bowl and native tradition ware.	21	659	51	
114502	5287	Kiln/oven base	5285	SMS28		Roman	A small group of grey ware.	6	120	0	
114502	5287	Kiln/oven base	5286	SMS28		3C+	A small group including sherds from a grey ware lipped bowl and a shell-gritted Dales ware jar.	28	510	78	





Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2 Dating Summary										
Site code	F No	F Type	Context	Area	Group	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
114502	5290	Kiln/oven base	5289	SMS28		Roman	Sherds from a grey ware bowl or dish.	2	37	0
114502	5292	Ditch	5293	SMS28	62	L1-2	A small group including grey ware and a gritty sherd from a Dressel 20 amphora were retrieved from sample 645.	4	124	0
114502	5292	Ditch	5294	SMS28	62	2C?	A single sherd from a local white slipped mortarium with a hooked rim.	1	54	7
114502	5292	Ditch	5296	SMS28	62	3C+?	A small group including sherds from a large bowl, a dish and a dish with a grooved rim.	11	237	25
114502	5292	Ditch	5297	SMS28	62	Roman	Sherds from a large grey ware jar.	13	439	7
114502	5300	Kiln/oven base	5298	SMS28		M2+	Sherds from a single Black Burnished ware 1 vessel.	4	9	0
114502	5300	Kiln/oven base	5299	SMS28		Roman	A small group of grey ware from sample 649.	3	6	0
114502	5303?	Ditch	5303	SMS28	62	L3-4	A very large group including Dressel 20 and Gaulish amphora sherds, a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium with fired clay trituration grits, a Derbyshire ware hook-rimmed jar, samian, shell-gritted Dales ware jars. Grey ware forms included a folded jar, a large bowl with wavy comb decoration, a Black Burnished ware 1 lipped bowl, Blaxton type lid-seated jars, lid-seated jars, jars with outcurved rims, large bowls, bowls with everted rims, a straight sided bead and flange bowl and an oxidised bead and flange bowl. The group consisted of later 2nd and 3rd century pottery, the straight sided bead and flange bowls suggested a late Roman date.	705	13198	1499
114502	5304?	Ditch	5304	SMS28	62	L3-4	A large group including samian, sherds from a Cantley type mortarium with a reeded rim, an oxidised flanged bowl, a coarse quartz-gritted necked jar in an oxidised fabric, an oxidised copy of samian form 37 bowl, a colour coated sherd, a sherd of shell-gritted Dales ware and a native tradition ware cooking pot. Grey ware forms present included a dish with a grooved rim, a bowl with a grooved flange, a straight sided bead and flange bowl, a warped Blaxton type lid-seated jar, large bowls and a narrow necked jar with a warped rim.	229	4591	642
114502	5306	Ditch	5305	SMS28	64	M2+	A medium sized group including sherds from a coarse quartz gritted lid-seated jar, a grey ware dish with a grooved rim, a grey ware jar with an everted rim, a dish (D452) and a large bowl.	41	915	83
114502	5308	Pit/spur	5307	SMS28	64?	M3+	A fresh medium sized group including native tradition ware, a large Black Burnished ware 1 jar with obtuse lattice (Gillam 1976 fig. 1.8.), a large grey ware bowl, a bowl with no neck and a sherd of samian.	24	1130	112
114502	5309?	Ditch	5309	SMS28	62	Roman	A small group of grey ware.	5	71	0
114504	5317?	Bridleway	5318	WB	Cropmark Enclosure	L2/M3	A large group including a fresh fragment from a samian form 37 bowl, a Rossington Bridge mortarium, a large Black Burnished ware jar, black burnished ware jars with outcurved rims and a bowl with a chamfered base. The majority of the group consisted of local grey wares with forms including dishes with inturned bead rims (D452), a copy of a samian form 37 bowl with roller stamped decoration (Buckland et al 2001 fig. 44, 5-6), dishes with grooved rims, a flanged bowl (B321V), a segmental flanged bowl, lipped bowls, jars with outcurved rims and large bowl types (B411, BLD1). Although the majority of the pottery dated to the mid to late 2nd century AD sherds from a shell-gritted Dales ware jar with a flat topped rim, a large bowl with incised wavy line decoration (Buckland 1976 rim as fig. 6.86, decoration as fig. 6.79) and a jar with a split rim (J170, Buckland et al 1980 fig. 4.24, form E (C)) probably date the group to the 3rd century AD.	579	13903	1130
114501	9004	Ditch	9005	TR90		AD150+*	A basal sherd from a samian bowl.	1	38	0



Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2 Dating Summary										
Site code	F No	F Type	Context	Area	Group	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
114501	9207	Ditch	9208	TR92/ SMS28	63	L3+	A small group including sherds from a grey ware plain rimmed bowl, a grey ware jar and shell-gritted Dales ware.	12	323	40
114501	9212	Layer	9212	TR92/ SMS28		3C+	A medium sized group including a large proportion of a samian bowl, a large grey ware bowl and a shell-gritted Dales ware jar.	38	848	32
114501	9217	Ditch	9218	TR92/ SMS28	62	AD120+	A small group including a sherd from a necked jar or beaker and a grey ware jar with burnished lattice decoration.	6	54	7
114501	9904	Ditch	9906	TR99		M2+	A sherd from a large grey ware bowl.	1	144	12



**Table 24** Sherd archive

Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114501	TR15	1528	GREY	JEV	-	-	-	RLIN	1		D16; ORA06	08	RIM	1529	3	48	17	16	ORA06		DRAW1
114501	TR15	1528	IAGR5	BNAT	-	-	-	WF	1		D15; ORA23	10	RIM GIRTH	1529	13	239	28	16	ORA23		DRAW1
114501	TR15	1529	IAGR2	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		3	7	0	0			1
114501	TR15	1529	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	20	0	0			1
114501	TR15	1529	CR	FJ	-	-	-		1				BS; PROBABLY A FLAGON; SIMILAR TO LINCOLN/SOUTH CARLTON		10	83	0	0			1
114501	TR15	1529	IAGR5	BNAT	-	-	-	WF	1		D15; ORA23	10	RIM BODY BASE	1528	52	1335	28	70	ORA23		DRAW1
114501	TR15	1529	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	8	0	0	505		1
114501	TR15	1529	GREY	JEV	-	-	-	RLIN	1		D16; ORA06		RIM SHLDR	1528	14	193	17	29	ORA06		DRAW1
114501	TR15	1529	IAGR	-	-	-	-		11				BS		11	105	0	0	505		1
114502	Surface	2135	GREY8	BREED	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM; ?REEDED AS BREED OR COL FORM		1	17	19	11			2
114502	Surface	2135	CC	BK	-	-	-	ROU	1	ABR			BS		1	3	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	OX	-	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS		2	6	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY8	BL	-	-	-		1				RIM AS BUCKLAND 1976 FIG. 7.100 (BRANTON)		1	34	26	9			2
114502	Surface	2135	OXWS	FJ	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE FTG		1	14	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	DWSHT	J	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		4	30	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		3	ABR			BS		3	27	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY1	-	-	-	-		13	VAB			BS		13	61	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	10	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY8	JRUST	-	-	-	RLIN	1	VAB			BS		1	17	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	34	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY8	BFBH	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	22	20	7			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY8	B	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM; ?REEDED AS BREED OR COL FORM		1	17	19	6			2



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	Surface	2135	MORB	M	-	-	-		1				BASE; MIXED TRITS		2	38	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM SCRAP		1	4	20	6			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY8	JBKNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	6	11	12			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY8	BK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	8	11	6			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	13	20	8			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY1	-	-	-	-		4	VAB			BS		4	39	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY	-	-	-	-		36	VAB			BS; ?GREY8 OR GREY1		36	479	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY	BD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE; ?GREY8 OR GREY1		1	23	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE; ?GREY8 OR GREY1		2	75	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE; ?GREY8 OR GREY1		1	20	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY	BD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	29	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY	BD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	33	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	4	0	0			2
114502	Surface	2135	GREY8	PWS	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM; BROADLY AS GILLAM 1970 NO. 298 OR GREY WARE COPY OF MTRB FORM	2138	1	47	26	7			2
114502	SMS13	2138	OX	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		2	8	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-	SWL	1	ABR			RIM; DOUBLE BAND OF SCORED WAVY LINES		1	76	40	6			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY8	-	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS		2	36	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY?	CLSD	-	-	-		1	BURNT			BS		2	45	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY1	JBL	-	-	-	STRING	1	PIERCED POST-FIRING			BASE; HOLE AT EDGE OF BASE 25MM MAX		5	556	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY1	JBL	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		1	195	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	10	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		2	6	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		2	7	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY8	-	-	-	-		10				BS		10	129	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2138	BB1	JCAV	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	19	16	8			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY1	BLD3	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	54	24	8			2



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY8	BLD3	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM; INTERNAL PROJECTION		1	38	28	8			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	81	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY8	B411	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	33	32	4			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		2	VAB			BS		2	248	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY8	BLD4	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	63	30	11			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	135	25	14			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY8	BREED	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM; PROBABLY A COLANDER		1	47	22	13			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY8	PWS	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM; BROADLY AS GILLAM 1970 NO. 298 OR GREY WARE COPY OF MTRB FORM	2135	1	40	0	4			2
114502	SMS13	2138	OX1	B31	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM; AS BUCKLAND & MAGILTON 2005 FIG. 15.63/64		1	17	18	7			2
114502	SMS13	2138	MOCA	MTR	-	-	-		1	WORN INT	D19	04	RIM; WHITE SLIP MIXED TRITS		1	39	24	7			DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY	OPEN	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	44	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2138	SYOXCC	B38	-	-	-		1	VAB	D31		BS FLANGE; NB SHERD IN BOX 2	2284	1	45	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	31	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		2	268	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	122	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2138	GREY8	BLD4	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	38	32	6			2
114502	SMS13	2138	OX1	BFBV	-	-	-		1	ABR	D20	06	RIM BASE; AS BUCKLAND & MAGILTON 2005 FIG. 15.81		2	212	26	11			DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2141	DWSHT	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	5	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2141	GREY8	BLD2	-	-	-		1	VAB	D21		RIM GIRTH BASE; SMALL EXAMPLE		3	155	14	30			DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2141	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM CHAMFER BASE		2	144	19	14			2
114502	SMS13	2141	GREY8	BLD3	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	90	40	7			2
114502	SMS13	2141	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	153	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2141	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BASE		5	38	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2141	CR?	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	3	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2141	DWSHT	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	12	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2141	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	10	0	0			2





Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS13	2141	SAMLG	37	-	-	-	MOULD	1				BS; AD70-100; GM WRITES "not enough for ID"		1	2	0	0			*
114502	SMS13	2141	OX1	B?	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	11	20	7			2
114502	SMS13	2148	GREY8	BLD2	-	-	-		1	BURNT; ABR			RIM		1	14	20	11			2
114502	SMS13	2152	GREY1	BFB	-	-	-		1		D30		RIM; VEG MARKS INT SURFACE		1	125	23	17			DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2155	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	19	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2155	GREY2	JL	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	87	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2155	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	7	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2155	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	37	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2155	OX1	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	5	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2157	DR20	A	-	-	-		1	ABR			HANDLE FRAGMENT; ROUNDED; SANDY FABRIC WITH PALE BUFF SURFACE		1	126	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2157	GAU	A	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS; PALE BUFF FABRIC AS GAU4 TYPES		1	72	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2159	GREY1	-	-	-	-		2				BS		2	9	0	0	567		2
114502	SMS13	2159	GREY	-	-	-	-		2				BS		2	17	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2165	OX8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		4	37	0	0	572		2
114502	SMS13	2165	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	3	0	0	572		2
114502	SMS13	2165	GREY8	-	-	-	-		2	VAB			BS		2	5	0	0	572		2
114502	SMS13	2165	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		2	4	0	0	572		2
114502	SMS13	2165	OX1	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	5	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2165	GREY8	J	-	-	-	CORD	1	ABR			BS SHLDR		2	107	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2165	GREY	BTR	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	99	19	24			2
114502	SMS13	2165	DWSHT	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	22	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2165	MORB	M	-	-	-		1	WORN INT			BASE; MIXED TRITS; TRACE OF WHITE SLIP		1	60	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2170	GFIN	JBKNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	1	10	6			2
114502	SMS13	2176	GROG1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	13	0	0	566		2
114502	SMS13	2176	RBB1	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SHLDR		2	50	18	11	566		2
114502	SMS13	2176	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	3	0	0	566		2
114502	SMS13	2180	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1				BS		2	49	0	0			2



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS13	2180	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1				BS		5	8	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2180	GREY	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	5	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2180	GREY2	JBKBR	-	-	-	WF	1				RIM; ?TRANSITIONAL		1	12	11	8			2
114502	SMS13	2181	BB1	JEVC	-	-	-	BWL UNDER RIM; LA	1	CARBON DEP EXT	ORA33		RIM	2184	14	199	16	38	ORA33		2
114502	SMS13	2181	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	7	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2181	DWSHT	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	26	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2181	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	28	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2184	GREY8	-	-	-	-		3	ABR			BS		3	12	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2184	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		2	3	0	0	570		2
114502	SMS13	2184	BB1	JEVC	-	-	-		1	CARBON DEP EXT	ORA33		RIM SHLDR; AS GILLAM 1976 FIG. 1.1	2181	18	236	16	15			2
114502	SMS13	2184	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1				BASE		2	129	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2184	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		2	ABR			BASE		2	27	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2186	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	3	0	0	558		2
114502	SMS13	2186	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1	DISC?			BASE; ?TRIMMED TO DISC DIA 101MM		1	127	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2186	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		3	60	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2186	GREY1	-	-	-	-		3	ABR			BS		3	26	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2186	GREY	BLD1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	16	0	2			2
114502	SMS13	2186	GROG2	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	40	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2186	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		3	ABR			BS		4	29	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2186	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	63	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2186	GREY8	BLD3	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	150	0	2			2
114502	SMS13	2188	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		4	23	18	14			2
114502	SMS13	2188	GREY	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	11	0	0	565		2
114502	SMS13	2188	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	6	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2188	GREY	-	-	-	-		2				BS		2	14	0	0	565		2
114502	SMS13	2192	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	27	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2194	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		6	35	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2194	GREY8	B?	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	91	0	0			2



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114502	SMS13	2194	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	92	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2194	DWSHT	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	14	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2194	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	7	0	0	554		2
114502	SMS13	2199	GREY8	BL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	54	31	8			2
114502	SMS13	2199	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	9	0	0			2
114502	SMS13	2200	GREY2	JLH	-	-	-	LA	1	ABR			BS		12	66	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2200	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	8	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2200	GREYC1	JBNK	-	-	-	BWL	1	ABR			RIM		15	201	19	20			3
114502	SMS13	2207	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	6	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2211	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	18	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2211	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1	OVERFIRED			BS		1	9	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2216	RBB1	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	6	16	7			3
114502	SMS13	2216	GROG1	J170	-	-	-	CORD; RILL	1		D23; ORA11	20	RIM; PATCHY SURFACES	2287	4	108	20	11	ORA11		DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2216	MORB	MHK	-	-	-		1	VAB	D24	13	RIM		1	83	25	11			DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2216	GREY8	BNK	-	-	-	CORD; BWL	1		D25	17	RIM	2287	4	180	19	40			DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2216	GREY8	JCH	-	-	-		1		D26		RIM		1	33	13	22			DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2216	GREY8	BLD2	-	-	-	SHG	1		D27	19	RIM GIRTH		1	58	23	18			DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2216	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	VAB	D29	18	RIM GIRTH		1	181	30	16			DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2216	DBY	JDBY2	-	-	-	CORD	1		D22; ORA02	14	RIM; CORDON AT NECK; REDUCED EXT WITH ORANGE CORE		31	550	17	74	ORA02		DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2216	SHEL1	J170	-	-	-	CORD; RILL	1				BS SHLDR		1	30	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2216	GROG1	-	-	-	-	RILL	1				BS		1	10	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2216	GROG1	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	4	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2216	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	11	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2216	GREY8	BL	-	-	-	STRING	1	ABR			BASE		1	31	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2216	GREYC1	JBL	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	41	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2216	GREY8	-	-	-	-		3	ABR			BS		3	24	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2216	DBY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		2	11	0	0	556		3



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS13	2216	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-	LA	1	CARBON DEP EXT			RIM SHLDR		12	64	15	8			3
114502	SMS13	2216	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		2	15	13	13			3
114502	SMS13	2216	GROG1	JBL	-	-	-		1				BS		2	135	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2216	GREY8	-	-	-	-		7	ABR			BS		7	130	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2216	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	38	14	15			3
114502	SMS13	2216	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SHLDR		1	63	14	32			3
114502	SMS13	2216	MOMD	M	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE; EARLY MANCETTER, LITTLECHESTER OR LINCOLN SANDY WHITE WARE		1	36	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2216	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1		D28	16	RIM SHLDR		3	83	14	38			DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2216	OX	-	-	-	-		2	VAB			BS		2	20	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2216	GREY8	-	-	-	-		47	ABR			BS		47	349	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2216	DBY	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	2	0	0	556		3
114502	SMS13	2216	GREY	-	-	-	-		3	VAB			BS		3	6	0	0	556		3
114502	SMS13	2218	GREY	BNNK	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR; FINE FABRIC		4	115	17	35			3
114502	SMS13	2220	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	8	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2222	DBY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		3	86	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2222	GREY8	BKEV	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		1	23	11	18			3
114502	SMS13	2222	GREY8	-	-	-	-		4				BS		4	18	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2222	GREY1	JL	-	-	-		1				RIM; UPRIGHT EVERTED TYPE		4	61	16	19			3
114502	SMS13	2222	GROG1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE FTG		4	207	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2222	GREY	BL	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM GIRTH; FINE FABRIC; AS BRANTON BUCKLAND 1976 FIG. 7.100; POSS LATE ROMAN		1	82	24	14			3
114502	SMS13	2223	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		5	15	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2223	SHEL	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS; SMALL SCRAP		1	2	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2223	GREY8	-	-	-	-		4	ABR			BS		4	34	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2223	GREY	BL	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM; AS BRANTON BUCKLAND 1976 FIG. 7.100; POSS LATE ROMAN		1	56	24	12			3



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS13	2223	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	25	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2223	GREY8	BLD3	-	-	-	SHG	1	ABR			RIM		1	152	36	12			3
114502	SMS13	2223	GREY8	COL?	-	-	-		1	ABR	ORA40		RIM; GROOVED; ?COLANDER	2225?; 2227?	1	16	22	7	ORA40		3
114502	SMS13	2223	GREY1	JL	-	-	-		1				RIM; JEV TYPE RIM		1	84	20	16			3
114502	SMS13	2225	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM; LARGE EXAMPLE		60	630	28	55			3
114502	SMS13	2225	GREY	JBL	-	-	-		1				BS		1	98	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2225	OX	JBKBR	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	10	16	7			3
114502	SMS13	2225	GREY	BL	-	-	-		1				RIM; AS BRANTON BUCKLAND 1976 FIG. 5.67		14	104	18	21			3
114502	SMS13	2225	GREY8	COL?	-	-	-		1		ORA40		RIM; GROOVED; ?COLANDER	2223?; 2227?	1	14	21	6	ORA40		3
114502	SMS13	2227	GREY8	BL	-	-	-		1	ABR	D32	12	RIM; AS BUCKLAND 1976 FIG. 5.70		4	134	18	23			DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2227	GREY	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM; BLACK FIRING DALES TYPE JAR		1	12	16	5			3
114502	SMS13	2227	GREY8	-	-	-	-		4	VAB			BS		4	13	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2227	GREY1	-	-	-	-		2				BS		2	19	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2227	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	60	23	19			3
114502	SMS13	2227	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	48	24	11			3
114502	SMS13	2227	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS		2	167	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2227	DBY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	13	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2227	GREY8	BFB	-	-	-		1	ABR	D33	07	RIM		5	230	22	36			DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2227	GREY8	COL?	-	-	-		1		ORA40		RIM; ?JOINS COLANDER BASE IN SAME CONTEXT; AS BUCKLAND ET AL 1980 FIG. 4.28; SINGLE GROOVE NEAR RIM	2223?; 2225?	5	81	22	13	ORA40		3
114502	SMS13	2227	GREY8	COL	-	-	-	PIERCED MULTIPLE HOLES	1		ORA39		BASE; HOLES 3MM DIA		5	85	0	0	ORA39		3
114502	SMS13	2227	PART	CLSD	-	-	-		1	DISC; GRAF?	P1; TO RT	TO RT	BASE FTG; TRIMMED TO DISC 58MM DIA USED AS COUNTER?; BLACK FABRIC ROSSINGTON OR MARKET RASEN?		1	45	0	0	TO RT	45	DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2227	OX?	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	5	0	0			3



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114502	SMS13	2227	OX?	-	-	-	-		1				BS; ?POT OR TILE		3	26	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2227	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		15				BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		15	30	0	0	555		3
114502	SMS13	2227	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM		45	192	18	37			3
114502	SMS13	2227	SAMCG	45	-	-	-		1				RIM; AD170-210		1	24	0	1			*
114502	SMS13	2227	GREY	BKEV	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	9	10	11	555		3
114502	SMS13	2227	GREY?	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	6	0	0	555		3
114502	SMS13	2227	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	2	0	0	555		3
114502	SMS13	2227	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		7	16	0	0	555		3
114502	SMS13	2227	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1				BS		4	11	0	0	555		3
114502	SMS13	2227	RBB1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	5	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2229	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		2	20	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2229	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1				BS		2	4	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2231	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	22	18	10			3
114502	SMS13	2231	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	96	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2233	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	7	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2235	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	4	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2238	GREY	-	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS		2	11	0	0	557		3
114502	SMS13	2239	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	6	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2242	GROG1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		2	37	0	0	573		3
114502	SMS13	2242	BB1	CLSD	-	-	-	LO	1				BS		1	6	0	0	573		3
114502	SMS13	2242	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	8	0	0	573		3
114502	SMS13	2246	IAGR	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	3	0	0	563		3
114502	SMS13	2246	GREY	DGR	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM; CURVED WALL		1	61	17	18			3
114502	SMS13	2246	GREY	-	-	-	-		1				BS		2	6	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2248	IAGR2	CLSD	-	-	-	HM	1	VAB			BS; IRF		8	78	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2249	SHEL	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS; ?DATE		1	8	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2249	GREY1	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	64	23	16			3
114502	SMS13	2249	GREY	-	-	-	-		2	VAB			BS		2	16	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2249	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	4	0	0			3





Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS13	2249	GREY8	BLD3	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	58	34	6			3
114502	SMS13	2249	DBY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	7	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2249	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	22	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2250	GREY	B318	-	-	-		1				RIM CARINATION		2	25	20	9			3
114502	SMS13	2252	GREY	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	6	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2252	DR20	A	-	-	-		1				RIM; GRITTY FABRIC; MARTIN-KILCHER AUGST 1 BEILAGE 1: 54/70 EARLY ROMAN PRE-AD150		1	117	18	13			3
114502	SMS13	2252	GREY	JBKEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		6	22	11	18			3
114502	SMS13	2252	GREY3	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		3	10	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2252	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		3	10	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2252	GREY	J	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS SHLDR		1	6	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2252	OXL	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS; PINK FABRIC		1	18	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2258	GREY	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	28	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2258	GREY	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	51	17	14			3
114502	SMS13	2258	GREY	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	8	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2258	GREY1	JRUST	-	-	-	RLIN	1				BS		1	6	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2260	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		3	14	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2260	DR20	A	-	-	-		1				BS; GRITTY	2263	1	317	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2260	IAGR2	CPN	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	7	16	6			3
114502	SMS13	2260	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	24	19	10			3
114502	SMS13	2260	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		2	17	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2260	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	9	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2260	GREY8	-	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS		2	24	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2260	IASST1	CLSD	-	-	-	WM	1	ABR			BS; IRF; COMMON COARSE SANDSTONE INCLUSIONS; ?OXC1		1	30	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2262	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	7	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2262	GREY1	JB	-	-	-		1				BS		1	28	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		2	241	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	164	0	0			3



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS13	2263	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	9	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	DWSHT	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	9	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		3	47	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	DR20	A	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS; GRITTY	2260	3	291	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	-	-	-	-		2				BS		2	30	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	-	-	-	-		8	ABR			BS		8	94	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	J	-	-	-	LA	1	ABR			BS		2	25	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	18	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	61	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1	HIGH FIRED			BS		1	27	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		6				BS		6	85	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		3	85	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	92	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	21	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-	LA	1	VAB			RIM BASE		8	279	22	43			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	BFB	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	36	24	7			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	45	20	9			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	69	22	15			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	7	12	8			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	8	11	14			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	JBKEV	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	16	12	22			3
114502	SMS13	2263	OX8	B37	-	-	-	ROUZ	1	ABR			BS		2	28	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	OX8	-	-	-	-	CORD	1	ABR			BS		1	5	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	OX8	JB	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	4	10	5			3
114502	SMS13	2263	OX8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	4	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	80	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	-	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		1	28	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	-	-	-	-		3	ABR			BS		3	7	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	2	12	4			3



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS13	2263	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		4	12	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2263	SAMCG	37	-	-	-	MOULD	1				BS; AD135-170; GM WRITES "festoon F56 with little bird, saltire-see S&S pl.117, no.2 for saltire and bird and 0011345 from Alcester, see 0013256 for the festoon"		1	11	0	0			*
114502	SMS13	2266	GREY1	JL	-	-	-		1				BASE		13	484	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2266	GBB1	JEVC	-	-	-	LA	1	ABR; CARBON DEP EXT			RIM GIRTH BASE		26	214	16	24			3
114502	SMS13	2266	DBY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	9	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2276	RBB1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	12	9	574		3
114502	SMS13	2276	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	WHITE DEP INT			BS		1	4	0	0	574		3
114502	SMS13	2276	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		6	46	14	5	574		3
114502	SMS13	2276	GROG1	JB	-	-	-		1				BS		1	36	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2276	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	11	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2276	GREY1	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	3	16	6			3
114502	SMS13	2284	SYOXCC	B38	-	-	-		1	VAB	D31		RIM FLANGE; DRAWING BOX 1	2138	1	36	22	4			DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2284	DBY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		5	22	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2284	RBB1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		4	12	12	14			3
114502	SMS13	2284	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS; SANDY		1	19	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2284	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS; ?GREY5		1	13	0	0			3
114502	SMS13	2287	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	3	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2287	GREY1	JCH	-	-	-	RILL; CORD	1		D34; ORA08	15	RIM SHLDR; LARGE OVOID JAR DERIVATIVE OF J170?; CLOSE PARALLEL NOT FOUND		23	365	20	63	ORA08		DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2287	BB2?	BD	-	-	-	LA	1				BS; ?FABRIC ID; TINY SCRAP		1	1	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2287	GREY1	BFL	-	-	-	STRING	1				RIM BASE		4	206	22	37			4
114502	SMS13	2287	GREY8	-	-	-	-		2	VAB			BS		2	4	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2287	GROG1	-	-	-	-		1				BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2287	GBB1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS SHLDR		1	17	0	0			4



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114502	SMS13	2287	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		2	49	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2287	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		5	53	14	16			4
114502	SMS13	2287	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		4	17	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2287	GREY8	-	-	-	-		11	ABR			BS		11	119	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2287	RBB1	JEVC	-	-	-	LA	1	ABR	ORA35		RIM		12	197	13	17	ORA35		4
114502	SMS13	2287	DBY	CLSD	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE; OXIDISED SURFACE		10	478	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2287	GROG1	J170	-	-	-	RILL	1		D23; ORA11	20	RIM	2216	37	647	20	59	ORA11		DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2287	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		2	30	12	18			4
114502	SMS13	2287	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	16	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2287	GREY8	BNK	-	-	-	BWL; SHG	1		D25	17	RIM GIRTH	2216	3	52	19	6			DRAW1
114502	SMS13	2501	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		3	43	30	7			4
114502	SMS13	2505	GREY1	J	-	-	-	LA	1				BS		1	6	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2510	GREY	-	-	-	-		3	ABR			BS		3	3	0	0	564		4
114502	SMS13	2511	GREY1	JBL	-	-	-		1				BS		1	29	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2511	BB1	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	13	0	2			4
114502	SMS13	2511	IAGR	-	-	-	-		1				BS SCRAP		1	2	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2511	GREY1	BL	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	42	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2511	GREY1	JBL	-	-	-		1				BS		1	67	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2511	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	16	14	8			4
114502	SMS13	2511	GREY8	BLD4	-	-	-	SHG	1	ABR			RIM		1	94	38	7			4
114502	SMS13	2511	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	54	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2511	GREY8	-	-	-	-		2	VAB			BS		2	28	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2511	GREY1	BTR	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	15	18	9			4
114502	SMS13	2511	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	118	36	8			4
114502	SMS13	2519	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS SHLDR		1	45	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2519	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	81	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2519	GREY1	JBL	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	41	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2519	GREY8	BFB	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	81	21	16			4



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS13	2519	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM; JDW1 OR ?JDLS		1	7	0	2			4
114502	SMS13	2519	GREY8	BLD4	-	-	-		1	BURNT; ABR			RIM		1	40	36	6			4
114502	SMS13	2521	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	2	0	0	575		4
114502	SMS13	2521	GAU	A	-	-	-		1				BS; PALE FIRED WHITE/BUFF GAU4 TYPE FABRIC		1	101	0	0	575		4
114502	SMS13	2521	SHEL	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS SCRAP; ?IASH		1	2	0	0	575		4
114502	SMS13	2522	GROG2	BNAT	-	-	-	SHG	1		D35		RIM BASE		16	1789	35	32			DRAW2
114502	SMS13	2522	GREY3	CPN	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		6	55	14	14			4
114502	SMS13	2522	OX	FJ	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS HANDLE SCAR		3	18	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2522	GREY8	B	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	41	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2522	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	6	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2522	GROG1	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	14	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2522	GROG2	-	-	-	-		2				BS		2	35	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2522	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	17	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2522	GREY8	-	-	-	-		14	ABR			BS		14	118	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2522	GREY1	JBL	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		1	95	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2522	OXL	FJ	-	-	-		1				BS; PINK FABRIC		2	34	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2522	GREY3	JEV	-	-	-	RLIN	1	ABR			RIM		14	119	12	67			4
114502	SMS13	2522	OX?	BK	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS; ?CC		1	1	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2522	GREY8	JRUST	-	-	-	RLIN	1	ABR			BS		2	16	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2522	CR	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		2	12	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2522	GREY8	BKEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	11	12	12			4
114502	SMS13	2522	GREY8	BFB	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	81	21	16			4
114502	SMS13	2522	GROG2	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	26	0	0			4
114502	SMS13	2522	GROG2	CPN	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	80	19	30			4
114502	SMS13	2522	OXWS	BSEG	-	-	-		1	ABR	D36	05	RIM; NO TRACE OF TRITS		1	36	16	10			DRAW2
114502	SMS13	2522	GREY3	JEV	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	27	16	16			4
114502	SMS13	2522	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		8	375	36	18			4
114502	SMS13	2522	CC1	BK	-	-	-	ROUZ	1	VAB			BS		1	2	0	0			4



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS13	2522	SAMCG	37	-	-	-	MOULD	1				BASE; AD120-200		1	64	0	0			*
114502	SMS13	2522	GROG2	J	-	-	-		1				BASE		5	195	0	0			4
114502	SMS28	2559	OX	BD	-	-	-		1				RIM; ?COPY OF FORM 18/31-31		2	8	22	7			4
114502	SMS28	2570	SHEL2	JUP	-	-	-	HM	1				RIM; PROTO-DALES WARE	2572	1	14	16	6			4
114502	SMS28	2570	SHEL2	-	-	-	-	HM	1	ABR			BS		1	17	0	0			4
114502	SMS28	2572	SHEL2	JUP	-	-	-	HM	1				RIM; PROTO-DALES WARE	2570	3	16	20	7			4
114502	SMS28	2572	OX?	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		4	19	12	7			4
114502	SMS28	2583	SHEL	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	3	0	0			4
114502	SMS28	2589	GREY2	JRUST	-	-	-	RLIN	1	ABR			BS		1	11	0	0			4
114502	SMS28	2589	SHEL1	J170	-	-	-	RILL; SHG	1				RIM SHLDR		5	221	22	16			4
114502	SMS28	2589	OXFIN	B	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE FTR		4	22	0	0			4
114502	SMS28	2590	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	41	0	0			4
114502	SMS28	2590	SHEL1	J170	-	-	-	RILL; CORD	1	CARBON DEP EXT			RIM BASE		7	297	20	27			4
114502	SMS28	2590	GREY8	-	-	-	-		11	ABR			BS		11	204	0	0			4
114502	SMS28	2590	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	26	20	9			4
114502	SMS28	2590	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	29	18	16			4
114502	SMS28	2590	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	15	0	0			4
114502	SMS28	2590	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	20	12	21			4
114502	SMS28	2590	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	20	20	11			4
114502	SMS28	2590	GREY1	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	22	4			4
114502	SMS28	2590	GREY1	BTR	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	28	22	11			4
114502	SMS28	2590	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		1	16	0	0			4
114502	SMS28	2597	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	96	0	0			4
114502	SMS28	2597	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-	ROU	1	ABR			BS		2	17	0	0			4
114502	SMS28	2606	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	80	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2606	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS		2	52	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2606	GREY8	JL	-	-	-	STRING	1	ABR			BASE		2	172	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2606	GREY1	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	19	16	6			5





Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	2606	RBB1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		2	20	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2613	GREY8	-	-	-	-		15	ABR			BS		15	138	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2613	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	18	22	7			5
114502	SMS28	2613	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1				RIM; JEVC TYPE		2	63	22	17			5
114502	SMS28	2613	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	7	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2618	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	16	18	8			5
114502	SMS28	2618	DR20	A	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS; GRITTY		2	39	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2618	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1				BS		1	37	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2618	GREY8	JNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		5	24	8	7			5
114502	SMS28	2618	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	15	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2618	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	15	13	12			5
114502	SMS28	2625	IAGR1	JTR	-	-	-	CORD; WF	1		D49; ORA20	39	RIM; FORM AS BUCKLAND & MAGILTON 1986 FIG. 34.1 AND ROS12 NO. 1 BUT GROG-GRITTED	2626	4	260	22	21	ORA20		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2625	IAGR1	CPN	-	-	-	SHG; WF	1		D50; ORA21	37	RIM SHLDR		4	118	19	12	ORA21		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2625	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	9	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2625	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	8	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2625	IAGR1	JBNAT	-	-	-		1	ABR	D51; ORA22	38	RIM BODY BASE; ORANGE CORE	2626	41	916	19	70	ORA22		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2625	IAGR1	-	-	-	-		2				BS		2	20	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2625	GREY2	JEV	-	-	-	RWEB	1		D52; ORA10	31	RIM BODY BASE	2626	35	325	11	59	ORA10		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2625	IAGR2	JNAT	-	-	-	WF	1	VAB	D48; ORA24	40	RIM	2626; 2631	49	612	22	55	ORA24		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2625	IAGR4	JEV	-	-	-	SHG; WF	1		D54; ORA26	43	RIM	2626	74	356	16	41	ORA26		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2625	IAGR4	JNK	-	-	-	CORD; SHG; WF	1		D55; ORA27	42	RIM GIRTH	2626	4	98	12	44	ORA27		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2625	GREY2	JEV	-	-	-	SHG; WF	1		D53		RIM SHLDR BASE; FULL PROFILE	2626	14	375	12	61			DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2625	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS GLOBULAR		1	29	0	0			5



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	2625	GREY	JB	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	49	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2626	IAGR1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	27	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2626	GREY2	JEV	-	-	-	RWEB	1		D52; ORA10	31	RIM SHLDR	2625	6	87	11	27	ORA10		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2626	DR20	A	-	-	-		1				HANDLE; GRITTY		1	427	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2626	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1		D53		BS LOWER WALL	2625	1	18	0	0			DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2626	IAGR4	JNK	-	-	-	CORD; SHG; WF	1		D55; ORA27	42	RIM	2625	1	11	12	15	ORA27		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2626	IAGR1	CPN	-	-	-	WF; SHG	1				RIM SHLDR; FORM BROADLY AS D50		5	119	20	17			5
114502	SMS28	2626	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-	SHG	1		D56		RIM GIRTH		1	133	24	21			DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2626	IAGR1	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	70	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2626	IAGR4	JEV	-	-	-	SHG; WF	1		D54; ORA26	43	RIM BASE	2625	10	165	16	26	ORA26		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2626	IAGR2	JNAT	-	-	-	WF	1	VAB	D48; ORA24	40	RIM	2625; 2631	5	265	22	28	ORA24		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2626	IAGR1	JTR	-	-	-		1		D49; ORA20	39	RIM	2625	8	286	22	16	ORA20		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2626	IAGR1	JBNAT	-	-	-		1		D51; ORA22	38	BASE	2625	1	43	0	0	ORA22		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2629	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	164	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2629	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	27	13	21			5
114502	SMS28	2629	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		3	243	0	0			5
114502	SMS28	2629	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM BASE		20	506	30	13			5
114502	SMS28	2629	GREY8	JNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	14	14	14			5
114502	SMS28	2629	SAMCG	-	-	-	-		1				BS FLAKE; AD120-200		1	1	0	0			*
114502	SMS28	2629	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	13	18	11			5
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		2	93	22	17			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY	-	-	-	-		5	ABR			BS		5	74	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SHLDR		1	55	14	31			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM SCRAP		2	6	0	2			6



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	-	-	-	-		6	ABR			BS		6	23	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	13	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		1	34	26	7			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-	SHG	1	VAB			RIM		1	38	14	21			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	22	28	4			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		1	11	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM SCRAP		1	22	0	2			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	7	18	5			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		3	181	31	26			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	33	26	4			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-	SHG	1	VAB			RIM		1	39	21	12			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	19	13	16			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JBK	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM SCRAP		1	2	0	2			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY1	JLSBX	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		4	94	14	49			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY1	JBK	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	5	14	6			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	19	15	16			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	BURNT			RIM		1	11	16	10			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	5	18	7			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	14	14	12			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	66	32	7			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SHLDR		1	35	15	15			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY	JLS	-	-	-		1	BURNT			RIM		1	17	16	12			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	97	32	16			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	6	16	7			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	15	22	4			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JBK	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SCRAP		1	3	0	2			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	11	15	11			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY1	-	-	-	-		8				BS		8	69	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	71	28	11			6



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	35	21	10			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY1	JLS	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	22	15	10			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY1	BKEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	13	12			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY1	JB	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	0	2			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY1	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	24	22	6			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		2	188	20	19			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		2	58	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	86	23	14			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	-	-	-	-		20	VAB			BS		20	90	0	0	607		6
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		5	VAB			BS		5	8	0	0	607		6
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	5	20	4	607		6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	10	17	8	607		6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREYC	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		3	16	0	0	607		6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY	-	-	-	-		5	VAB			BS		5	17	0	0	607		6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY1	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	0	2			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM; DEEP EXAMPLE		2	52	19	21			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JLS	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	13	18	7			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	28	0	2			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	9	10	4			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		2	115	23	24			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	127	22	34			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1	HIGH FIRED	D61		RIM		3	76	20	34			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		1	72	28	12			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM; DEEP EXAMPLE		2	78	21	31			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		2	148	30	22			6
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	BFL	-	-	-	HB/WF?	1		D62; ORA05	44	RIM; PATCHY SURFACES		1	69	23	14	ORA05		DRAW3
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE; COARSE		1	3	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		2	216	0	0			6



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	2631	BB1	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		3	49	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	9	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		1	89	36	12			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM; DEEP EXAMPLE		2	88	20	8			6
114502	SMS28	2631	IAGR2	JNAT	-	-	-		1	VAB	D48; ORA24	40	RIM	2625; 2626	3	60	22	7	ORA24		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	13	18	8			6
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	14	14	10			6
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	13	15	7			6
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	8	16	7			6
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	11	18	7			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY2	-	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS		2	7	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	CLSD	-	-	-		2	CARBON DEP EXT			BS		2	43	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	17	22	7			6
114502	SMS28	2631	IAGR1	JBNAT	-	-	-		1	ABR	D51; ORA22	38	RIM; ORANGE CORE	2625; 2626	1	22	19	7	ORA22		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY2	JRUST	-	-	-	RWEB	1		?D52		BS; ?SAME VESSEL AS D52	2625; 2626	2	22	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	IAGR4	JEV	-	-	-		1	ABR	D54; ORA26	43	RIM	2625; 2626	1	12	16	4	ORA26		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2631	CC1	BKFN	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		5	11	8	11			6
114502	SMS28	2631	MOMH2	M	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM SCRAPS; FORM EITHER MTRB OR MHH		2	19	0	2			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-	LA	1	ABR			RIM		1	23	20	4			6
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	10	18	7			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS; COARSE		8	108	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GROG1	JLS	-	-	-	CORD	1	BURNT			RIM; AS J170 WITH ROUNDED RIM TIP		1	24	12	20	607		6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	2	0	0	607		6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	-	-	-	-		106	ABR			BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		106	1021	0	0			6



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		16	ABR			BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		16	62	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	-	-	-	-		9	ABR			BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		9	111	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		6	127	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	CARBON DEP EXT			RIM		1	17	17	10			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	21	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	9	13	9			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	BURNT			BS; COARSE		1	5	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	14	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		46				BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		46	395	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	CLSD	-	-	-		3				BASE		3	88	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	J	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	12	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY2	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	21	22	7			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1				BS		2	10	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BLD2	-	-	-	COWL	1		D57		RIM		3	107	20	30			DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		5	ABR			BASE		5	222	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-	STRING	1	ABR			BASE		1	133	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		2	25	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	19	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		4	ABR			BASE		4	162	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS; COARSE		5	86	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	BKFOF	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM; FORM BROADLY AS D44		1	27	12	17			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-	STRING	1	VAB			BASE		1	134	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JCYL	-	-	-		1	ABR	D58	35	RIM		7	231	18	83			DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-	BWL	1		D59		RIM		6	589	43	21			DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2631	BB1	DPR	-	-	-	BIA; BSC EXT	1	WORN BASE?	D60; ORA31	26	RIM BASE; FULL PROFILE		2	115	21	20	ORA31		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JLS	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	23	12	35			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM CHAMFER BASE		1	18	0	2			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	29	15	25			6





Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE FTG		1	31	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		2	60	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY2	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	8	20	4			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JRUST	-	-	-	RWEB	1	ABR			BS		2	7	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	J	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	12	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	J	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	18	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GFIN	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	18	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	-	-	-	-		3				BS		3	27	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	32	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY2	B	-	-	-		1				BASE CHAMFER		1	77	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE FTG		1	74	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GFIN	FJ	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE FTG		1	23	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	B	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE FTR		1	172	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	SPALL			BASE; SPALLED BASE		1	468	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	B	-	-	-		1	WORN INT			BASE		2	111	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	49	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	21	19	8			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREY2	JRUST	-	-	-	RWEB	2	ABR			BS		2	22	0	0			6
114502	SMS28	2631	GREYC	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	9	0	0	607		6
114502	SMS28	2631	SAMCG	-	-	-	-		1				BS FLAKE; AD120-200		1	1	0	0			*
114502	SMS28	2631	SAMCG	38	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE; AD140-200; GM WRITES "2=1 complete base but with an excoriated surface so the stamp is not visible"		2	88	0	0			*
114502	SMS28	2631	SAMCG	31R	-	-	-	ROU	1				BS; AD 160-200; GM WRITES "2=1 and 6 flakes"		8	49	0	0			*
114502	SMS28	2631	SAMCG	31	-	-	-		1				BS FLAKE; AD 140-200		1	4	0	0			*
114502	SMS28	2631	SAMCG	31	-	-	-		1				RIM; AD140-200		1	4	19	3			*
114502	SMS28	2631	SAMCG	31	-	-	-		1				RIM; AD140-200		1	19	22	4			*
114502	SMS28	2632	BB1	DGR	-	-	-	LA	1		ORA37		RIM CHAMFER BASE		5	36	22	7	ORA37		6
114502	SMS28	2632	GREYC1	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		12	393	0	0			6



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	2634	GREY?	BD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE CHAMFER		1	71	0	0			6
114502	SMS14	2644	OX?	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS; LIGHT FIRED OXIDISED FABRIC; VESSEL?		3	8	0	0			6
114502	SMS14	2660	OX	DREED	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM; SHORT FLANGE WITH SINGLE GROOVE NEAR TIP		10	74	17	42			6
114502	SMS15	2684	GROG2	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		2	19	0	0			6
114502	SMS15	2684	SHEL	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	14	0	0			6
114502	SMS19	2734	SHEL1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	16	0	0			7
114502	SMS22	2744	MISC	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS TINY SCRAPS OF UNCERTAIN DATE		4	4	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2794	GREY8	BK	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	28	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2794	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0	592		7
114502	SMS28	2794	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		2	128	31	21			7
114502	SMS28	2794	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	130	38	13			7
114502	SMS28	2794	GAU	A	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS SCRAP; SAME VESSEL AS IN 5303?		1	9	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2794	GREY?	J	-	-	-		1	BURNT			BS		1	56	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2794	GREY8	-	-	-	-		2				BS		2	23	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2794	DR20	A	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS; GRITTY		27	1486	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2794	MOMH2	M	-	-	-		1	WORN INT			BASE		3	129	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2794	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	9	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	OX?	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	6	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	5	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1	BURNT			RIM CHAMFER BASE		1	27	17	10			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREYC1	JCAV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	17	14	8			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY2	CPN	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	19	20	7			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	-	-	-	-		3				BS		3	65	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	DBY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	42	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	11	12	6			7
114502	SMS28	2798	OX	-	-	-	-		4	ABR			BS		4	13	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	MOMH2	M	-	-	-		1	WORN INT; USE WEAR?			BASE; WORN EDGE ?USED AS RUBBER		1	146	0	0			7



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY2	-	-	-	-		2				BS		2	22	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	J	-	-	-	LA	1				BS; 90 DEGREE LATTICE		1	15	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	MOCA	MRR	-	-	-		1	WORN INT; ABR	D65		RIM; SLAG TRITS;NO SLIP SURVIVES; FORM AS CREGEEN 1957, FIG. 1.41		2	93	28	10			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR; AS ROXBY TYPE B		1	43	13	20			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	JNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	4	12	4			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	5	16	6			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		1	12	16	6			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	JBK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	19	13	17			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	14	14	16			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		2	18	14	17			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY1	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	10	18	9			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	BL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	72	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	42	29	17			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY	JNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	25	14	12			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	-	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS		2	38	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	-	-	-	-		26				BS		26	474	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY1	-	-	-	-		5				BS		5	137	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY1	JL	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		1	188	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		4	ABR			BASE		4	85	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	86	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	BL	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		3	204	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE; FINE		3	77	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	37	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE FTG		1	56	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	19	0	0			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR; JEV TYPE		1	132	17	25			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		1	70	23	14			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		2	9	24	7			7



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		2	59	18	17			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	76	19	24			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY	BEX	-	-	-		1				RIM; FINE FABRIC		1	43	20	9			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	BLD3	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		3	132	27	21			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	BLD2	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	51	28	9			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	28	24	11			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	BLD4	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	54	24	11			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	BLD4	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	62	26	8			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	28	24	9			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	47	19	14			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	37	17	22			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-	SHG	1	ABR			RIM		1	237	29	23			7
114502	SMS28	2798	GREY8	-	-	-	-		32	ABR			BS		32	404	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3007	IASH1	CLSD	-	-	FLT	HM	1				BASE FLT		1	14	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3007	IASH2	JBNAT	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR			RIM; R		2	22	0	2			7
114502	SMS02	3009	IASH2	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; R		1	4	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3009	IASH1	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; OX/R		1	8	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3011	IASA1	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; BUFF SURFACE WITH ORANGE CORE; ABUNDANT FINE SAND; RARE FE RICH INCLUSIONS; ?VESSEL	3013	5	52	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3011	IASH1	-	-	-	FLT	HM	1				BASE FLT; IRF		1	4	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3011	IASA1	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; IRF; FABRIC AS DESCRIBED PLUS RARE VOIDS; 13MM THICK		1	12	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3011	IASA1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	CARBON DEP INT			BS; IRF; FABRIC AS DESCRIBED PLUS RARE VOIDS; 13MM THICK		4	58	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3011	IASA?	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB			BS? OR FIRED CLAY		3	8	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3013	IASA1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB			BS; BUFF SURFACE WITH ORANGE CORE; ABUNDANT FINE SAND; RARE FE RICH INCLUSIONS; ?VESSEL	3011	11	36	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3013	IASA1	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; ?VESSEL; R		1	10	0	0			7



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS02	3013	IASH1	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; R; 7MM THICK		3	17	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3013	IASH1	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; OX/R; 9MM THICK		2	10	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3013	IASH1	-	-	-	FLT	HM	1				BASE FLT; IRF; BASE 9MM WALL 13MM THICK		1	26	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3013	IASA2	JUP	FPI	OV	-	HM; CORD	1		D63; ORA28	02	RIM SHLDR; UPRIGHT RIM FPI TIP WITH CORDON BENEATH; OVOID BODY; SEE ROWLANDSON ROS12 REPORT NO. 3 FOR BROADLY SIMILAR VESSEL		15	79	11	49	ORA28		DRAW3
114502	SMS02	3013	IASA1	BKEV	EVR	OV	-	HM	1				RIM SHLDR; R; COMMON VOIDS; ?LEACHED SHELL SMOOTH FABRIC		4	16	14	11			7
114502	SMS02	3015	IASH1	JBNK	-	NJ/NB	-	HM; CORD	1				BS SHLDR; R; SMOOTHED EXT SURFACE SLIGHT CARINATION; LIA?		1	5	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3021	IASH1	CPN	RRE	OV	-	HM	1	ABR			RIM; IRF		3	21	19	10			7
114502	SMS02	3021	IASA3	CRUC	RD	OPEN	-	HM	1	OVERFIRED; GREEN CU ALLOY RESIDUE	D64B; ARCMET	01	RIM; FRAGMENT OF TRIANGULAR CRUCIBLE VESSEL; GREEN CU RICH RESIDUE INT; FABRIC SANDY MID-GREY ALMOST AS ROMAN GREY1 FABRIC BUT SINTERED AND HANDMADE		2	6	0	2	ARCHMET		DRAW3
114502	SMS02	3027	IASH4	CLSD	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; IRF; WALL THICKNESS 9MM		1	39	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3027	IASH1	-	-	-	FLT	HM	1	ABR			BASE; R		2	6	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3027	IASA2	JNK	EVR	NJ	-	HM; CORD	1		D64A; ORA29	03	RIM; R/OX/R; THIN WALLED 4MM; JAR OR ?BUTT BEAKER BROADLY AS DRAGONBY TYPE GROUP 3 WITH CORDON AT BASE OF NARROW NECK		6	25	12	22	ORA29		DRAW3
114502	SMS02	3029	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0	44		7
114502	SMS02	3030	IASH4	CLSD	-	-	FTR	HM	1	ABR			BASE FTR		9	49	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3032	IASH4	JTR	TRIR	NJ	-	CORD	1				RIM; IRF; AS ROWLANDSON ROS12 NO. 1		1	21	16	10			7
114502	SMS02	3034	IASH4	CPN	SS	OV	-	CORD	1				RIM; IRF; AS D&P NO. 690 WITH CORDON ABOVE SHOULDER		1	30	26	6			7
114502	SMS02	3036	IASH4	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; IRF; SCRAP		1	3	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3049	IASH4	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; IRF; 6MM THICK		1	4	0	0			7



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS02	3049	IASH4	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; IRF; 7MM THICK	3056	3	17	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3056	IASH4	CPN	RRE	-	-	HM	1				RIM; R		1	8	0	2			7
114502	SMS02	3056	IASH3	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; IRF; THIN WALLED		1	2	0	0	54		7
114502	SMS02	3056	IASH4	JTR	TRIR	NJ	-	HM; CORD	1	ABR			RIM; IRF; WALL 8MM THICK; FORM AS ROWLANDSON ROS12 NO. 1	3049	2	39	18	12			7
114502	SMS02	3071	IASH4	-	-	U	-	HM	2	ABR			BS; IRF		2	6	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3088	IASH4	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR			BS; IRF		16	54	0	0			7
114502	SMS02	3089	IASH2	CPN	RRE	GLOB/OV	-	HM	1	CARBON DEP EXT	C14?: ORA30		RIM; R; SUITABLE FOR C14 DATING		1	33	20	9	ORA30		DRAW3
114501	TR40	4006	GREY1	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	35	16	16			1
114501	TR40	4006	BB1	J	-	-	-	LA	1				BS SHLDR		1	14	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4006	GREY1	J	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		1	12	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4006	GREY1	J	-	-	-	LA	1				BS		4	24	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		1	121	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		3	57	18	24			1
114501	TR40	4007	SAMCG	37	-	-	-	MOULD	1	ABR			BS; AD120-200; GM WRITES "partial medallion, ID unlikely"		1	4	0	0			*
114501	TR40	4007	GREY8	-	-	-	-		6	ABR			BS		6	25	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY	JEVC	-	-	-	LA	1				RIM SHLDR; FINER FABRIC		37	214	14	40			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		2	44	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	BNNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		4	125	22	49			1
114501	TR40	4007	RBB1	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	13	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	DGR	-	-	-	LA	1	ABR			RIM		1	19	20	6			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	DGR	-	-	-	LA	1				RIM		1	21	18	12			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	DGR	-	-	-	LA	1				RIM		1	19	20	7			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	DGR	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	14	0	2			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY8	JLH	-	-	-		1				BASE HANDLE; APPLIED EXTERNAL		4	51	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	-	-	-	-		31	ABR			BS		31	319	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		2				BASE		2	35	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	BGR	-	-	-		1				RIM BASE		1	34	22	7			1





Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114501	TR40	4007	RBB1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	11	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	J	-	-	-	LA	1				BASE SHLDR		21	182	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	RBB1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	20	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	J	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		2	12	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY	JBKEV	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	4	14	6			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	40	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	13	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		2	26	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	SAMCG	30	-	-	-	MOULD	1				RIM; AD120-170; GM WRITES "5=1, blurred ovolo (check B185) and wavy border?, sea creature (Os.48A) in festoon F16, Os.B in beaded medallion E26 - prob Criciro though the form is not usual for him, see also Austrus (S&S 90, pl.95, no.19 for F16, sea c		5	49	15	18			*
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	77	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	JBL	-	-	-		1				BS		2	252	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY8	BGF	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	28	18	16			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	40	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GFIN	-	-	-	-		1				BS; PALE GREY		2	12	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GFIN	BKEV	-	-	-	SHG	1	ABR			RIM; BAG SHAPED; PALE GREY		3	34	12	18			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		3	24	0	2			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	130	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	RBB1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		2	38	15	11			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	192	42	11			1
114501	TR40	4007	GFIN	-	-	-	-		1				BS; PALE GREY		1	9	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	-	-	-	-		10				BS		10	204	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	JL	-	-	-		1				RIM; LARGE JEVC TYPE		4	97	17	44			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	JL	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		1	152	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	17	0	0			1



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	31	0	0			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	BNAT	-	-	-		1				RIM		4	137	24	27			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	BNAT	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	56	28	7			1
114501	TR40	4007	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE FTG		1	34	0	0			1
114501	TR42	4264	IASH1	JS	-	-	-	HM	1				RIM; AS R&S FIG. 74.11		11	340	26	6			1
114501	TR43	4306	OX	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	12	0	0			1
114501	TR43	4306	GREY1	JL	-	-	-		1				BASE		2	134	0	0			1
114501	TR43	4306	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	26	0	0			1
114501	TR43	4306	GROG2	JBL	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	101	0	0			1
114501	TR43	4306	OX	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	2	0	0	545		1
114501	TR43	4306	OXL	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	2	0	0	545		1
114501	TR43	4306	DWSHT	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		3	36	0	0			1
114501	TR43	4310	GREY2	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	20	0	0			1
114501	TR43	4310	GREY	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	9	14	8			1
114501	TR44	4403	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		5	35	21	4			1
114501	TR44	4403	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	18	0	0			1
114501	TR44	4403	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		2	21	18	8			1
114501	TR44	4403	GREY	-	-	-	-		2				BS		2	20	0	0			1
114501	TR44	4403	SAMCG	D	-	-	-		1				BASE; AD120-200		1	2	0	0			*
114501	TR44	4405	OX	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS; ?ROMAN		1	22	0	0			1
114501	TR44	4405	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	2	0	0			1
114501	TR44	4405	DWSHT	J	-	-	-		2				BS SHLDR		2	18	0	0			1
114501	TR44	4405	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	8	0	2			1
114501	TR44	4405	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	CARBON DEP INT			RIM		1	12	16	7			1
114501	TR44	4405	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	17	21	7			1
114501	TR44	4405	DWSHT	JEV	-	-	-	HB; WF	1		D17; ORA04	63	RIM GIRTH; FORM AS DARLING 2009 FIG. 43.8 BUT MORE A CLEARLY WHEEL FINISHED RIM		4	131	13	27	ORA04		DRAW1
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY1	JL	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	83	0	0			8



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	6	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5015	OX	-	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS		2	3	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	3	0	2			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	27	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	13	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE FTG		1	63	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	92	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY1	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	37	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY1	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	44	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5015	IAGR	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	13	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	25	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	7	18	8			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	JB	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		1	128	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY	B	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	19	14	12			8
114502	SMS28	5015	BB1	JCAV	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		1	41	16	17			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	65	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	BGR	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	15	21	7			8
114502	SMS28	5015	SAMCG	31	-	-	-		1				BS; AD140-200		1	13	0	0			*
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	99	19	26			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	60	20	13			8
114502	SMS28SMS28	5015	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	18	20	12			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		3	84	20	29			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	32	18	7			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		2	230	32	17			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	DPR	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	7	18	7			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	-	-	-	-		17	ABR			BS		17	189	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	B411	-	-	-	SHG	1	ABR			RIM		1	94	30	9			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	BFB	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	69	19	21			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	43	0	0			8



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	12	21	8			8
114502	SMS28	5015	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM		9	95	20	21			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-	SHG	1				BS		1	28	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	26	24	7			8
114502	SMS28	5015	GREY8	JL	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		1	285	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5018	IAGR?	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	6	0	0	597		8
114502	SMS28	5018	GREY8	-	-	-	-		4	ABR			BS		4	25	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5018	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	5	16	6			8
114502	SMS28	5018	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	6	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5018	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM		3	14	16	7			8
114502	SMS28	5018	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		15	ABR			BS		15	82	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5018	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS		2	3	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5018	IAGR	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		5	61	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5022	GREY8	JNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	34	14	7			8
114502	SMS28	5026	MOMH2	M	-	-	-		1	WORN INT; BURNT			BASE; INCLUDES LARGE FIRED CLAY TRITS UP TO 13MM		3	227	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5026	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	24	0	0	594		8
114502	SMS28	5028	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		3	71	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5036	OX8	B	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE FTG		1	96	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5036	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-	SHG	1	VAB			RIM BODY BASE		29	434	22	52			8
114502	SMS28	5036	GREY8	-	-	-	-		6	ABR			BS		6	26	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5036	OX8	B37	-	-	-		1	VAB	D66	48	RIM		2	52	26	12			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5036	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	2	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5036	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS		2	15	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5036	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SCRAP		1	2	0	2			8
114502	SMS28	5036	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM CHAMFER BASE		9	308	21	27			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY1	-	-	-	-		2				BS		2	13	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	BLD2	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	33	20	6			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY1	J	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	27	0	0			8



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE FTG		1	37	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1	CARBON DEP			RIM		1	10	20	6			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	16	15	12			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	BLD4	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	38	0	2			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY1	JBK	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		1	9	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	11	20	6			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		1	45	13	25			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	16	18	8			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	10	12	14			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		9	173	14	32			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	BLD2	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	23	20	4			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE CHAMFER		1	11	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	20	20	7			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		1	15	12	13			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	36	30	7			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	38	22	8			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY1	-	-	-	-		5	ABR			BS		5	27	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5038	IAGR4	CLSD	-	-	-		1	WHITE DEP INT			BS		6	178	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1				BASE		8	300	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	-	-	-	-		82	ABR			BS		82	547	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	71	19	18			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	27	17	11			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	63	18	18			8
114502	SMS28	5038	GREY8	J	-	-	-	LA	1				BS		1	9	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5039	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		2	9	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5039	GREY8	-	-	-	-		4	ABR			BS		4	28	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5039	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	14	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5039	IAGR4	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	26	0	0			8



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5039	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	10	22	8			8
114502	SMS28	5039	GREY8	JLS	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	15	18	9			8
114502	SMS28	5039	GBB1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	13	17	8			8
114502	SMS28	5039	GREY	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	2	0	0	599		8
114502	SMS28	5039	SAMRZ	31R	-	-	-	ROU	1				RIM; AD160-250		1	8	28	3			*
114502	SMS28	5039	IAGR5	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	28	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5039	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		16	184	18	28			8
114502	SMS28	5039	OX	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	12	7	599		8
114502	SMS28	5039	GREY8	B	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	10	16	5			8
114502	SMS28	5039	CC1	BKFO	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE PEDESTAL		6	72	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5039	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	8	14	11			8
114502	SMS28	5039	GREY1	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	19	22	7			8
114502	SMS28	5039	DBY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		5	42	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5039	GREY8	-	-	-	-		48	ABR			BS		48	691	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5039	GFIN	BK	-	-	-	ROUZ	1				BS		1	2	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5039	GREY1	BK	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		1	5	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5039	GREY1	J	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		1	12	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5039	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	8	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5039	GBB1	J	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		1	32	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5039	GREY1	BL	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	59	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5039	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		4	17	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5042	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	97	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5042	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		6	189	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5045	GREY8	JLH	-	-	-		1	VAB			HANDLE		5	48	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5045	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	25	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5052	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	5	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5052	GREY8	-	-	-	-		11				BS		11	95	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5052	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	22	19	8			8
114502	SMS28	5052	GREY	BD	-	-	-		1	BURNT			BASE		1	29	0	0			8





Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5052	OX	-	-	-	-		1	BURNT			BS		1	10	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5052	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE CHAMFER		1	86	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5052	GREY	J	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		1	21	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5052	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	135	34	13			8
114502	SMS28	5052	GREY	-	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS		2	15	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5052	GREY	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	19	20	14			8
114502	SMS28	5053	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	2	0	0	600		8
114502	SMS28	5053	BB1	DPR	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	16	20	7			8
114502	SMS28	5053	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	130	18	12			8
114502	SMS28	5053	GREY8	BLD2	-	-	-	COWL; SHG	1		D67		RIM		9	133	18	35			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5053	GREY1	JLSBX	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	79	13	27			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	-	-	-	-		44	ABR			BS		44	552	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY1	JBL	-	-	-		1				BS		2	158	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1				BS		2	22	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GROG2	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	64	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	19	22	7			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	13	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		2	ABR			BASE		2	68	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	B	-	-	-		1				BASE		2	165	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	SAMCG	D	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE; AD120-200; GM WRITES "the int surface is completely excoriated"		1	25	0	0			*
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	JLSBX	-	-	-		1				RIM		3	33	20	21			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY1	JCAV	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	9	15	5			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	19	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	34	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	BGR	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	24	16	11			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	1	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY2	-	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS		2	25	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY2	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	11	0	0			8



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	29	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	RBB1	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	50	26	8			8
114502	SMS28	5061	OX?	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS SCRAP		1	2	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	SHEL1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	6	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GFIN	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		2	13	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	CC1	BK	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	4	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	OX1	JBKNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	8	17			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	D	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	8	0	2			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	JBKEV	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	9	12	10			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	12	20	8			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	JLSBX	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	17	7			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		1	42	15	21			8
114502	SMS28	5061	SHEL1	J	-	-	-	CORD; RILL	1				BS		1	25	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		1	46	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	JLSBX	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		1	90	18	19			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	JLSBX	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		1	95	18	23			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	JLSBX	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	32	16	13			8
114502	SMS28	5061	IAGR	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS SCRAP		1	2	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY1	JCAV	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	8	18	6			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY	C?	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	23	12	13			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		1	58	15	30			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1				RIM CHAMFER BASE		1	88	21	10			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	19	24	7			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	8	0	2			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	17	19	6			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		1	17	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	JCAV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	15	15	8			8
114502	SMS28	5061	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1				BS		2	11	0	0			8
114502	SMS28	5063	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	10	0	0			9



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5063	GREY8	JRUST	-	-	-	RUST	1	VAB			BS		1	8	0	0	603		9
114502	SMS28	5063	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	2	0	0	603		9
114502	SMS28	5063	GREYC1	BNAT	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		3	157	42	7			9
114502	SMS28	5063	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		1	60	13	28			9
114502	SMS28	5063	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	11	12	10			9
114502	SMS28	5063	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	10	15	9			9
114502	SMS28	5063	GREY1	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	39	19	14			9
114502	SMS28	5063	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	10	14	7			9
114502	SMS28	5063	GREY8	JLSBX	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	13	15	11			9
114502	SMS28	5063	GREY1	JRUST	-	-	-	RLIN	1	VAB			BS		1	14	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5063	GREY1	JRUST	-	-	-	RLIN	1				BS		3	15	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5063	GROG2	JL	-	-	-		2				BS		2	122	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5063	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	3	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5063	MOVR	MHK	-	-	-		1	WORN INT	D68	54	RIM; FLAV/TRAJ AS CASTLE 1972 NO. M7; HARTLEY IN HINTON (ED) 1988 SOUTHWARK EXCAVATIONS VOLUME FIG. 120.1012		1	290	32	13			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5063	GREY8	-	-	-	-		53	ABR			BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		53	246	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5063	GREY1	JL	-	-	-		1				BS		2	118	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5063	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	15	18	17			9
114502	SMS28	5064	GREY8	-	-	-	-		2	VAB			BS		2	24	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5069	GREY8	JRUST	-	-	-	RLIN	1	ABR			BS		2	88	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5069	GREY1	J	-	-	-	LA	1	ABR			BS		3	11	0	0	651		9
114502	SMS28	5069	GRCM	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB			BS; OX/R; BA?		1	4	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5069	GREY8	-	-	-	-		2				BS		2	22	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5069	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		3	38	0	2			9
114502	SMS28	5070	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	19	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5070	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	7	16	6			9
114502	SMS28	5071	SAMCG	LUDTG	-	-	-		1				RIM; AD170-200		2	8	22	7			*
114502	SMS28	5071	GREY1	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	6	14	4			9



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5071	GREY8	BLD4	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		3	163	22	14			9
114502	SMS28	5072	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	87	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5072	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	14	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5072	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	6	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5072	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	20	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5072	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	6	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5072	GREY8	-	-	-	-		38	ABR			BS		38	410	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5072	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	12	18	6			9
114502	SMS28	5072	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		11	138	18	18			9
114502	SMS28	5072	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	18	20	6			9
114502	SMS28	5072	GREY1	-	-	-	-		4				BS		4	60	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5072	GREY8	JNN	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	90	12	42			9
114502	SMS28	5072	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		3	63	18	24			9
114502	SMS28	5072	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM BASE		1	261	21	39			9
114502	SMS28	5072	CC1	BKFOS	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	11	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5072	SAMCG	18/31	-	-	-		1				RIM; AD120-200		1	27	20	5			*
114502	SMS28	5072	SAMRZ	33	-	-	-		1				BS; AD150-250		1	5	0	0			*
114502	SMS28	5075	GREY8	JLH	-	-	-		1				RIM HANDLE SHLDR; JEVC TYPE RIM		2	107	11	48			9
114502	SMS28	5075	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	23	0	2			9
114502	SMS28	5075	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-	SHG	1	ABR			RIM		1	61	20	12			9
114502	SMS28	5075	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		3	24	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5075	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		1	102	30	9			9
114502	SMS28	5078	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1				BASE		2	84	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5081	GREY8	J	-	-	-	LA	1	ABR			BS		1	17	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5083	BB1	BFL	-	-	-	LA	1				RIM		1	24	26	6			9
114502	SMS28	5085	MOMH2	M	-	-	-		1	WORN INT			BS; RED FIRED CLAY TRITS		2	16	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	7	0	2			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	J	-	-	-	LA	1	ABR			BS		1	11	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	10	0	2			9



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5087	GROG2	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	29	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GROG2	BL	-	-	-		1				BASE		4	123	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		2	22	14	16			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY1	-	-	-	-		6				BS		6	53	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	12	14	8			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY1	JRUST	-	-	-	RLIN	1				BS		1	12	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	JBKEV	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	7	0	2			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	JBKEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	7	12	11			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	3	0	2			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	7	14	6			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	-	-	-	-		6	ABR			BS		6	20	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	3	0	2			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	2	0	2			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GROG2	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	14	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY2	-	-	-	-		8	ABR			BS		8	30	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY2	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	2	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY2	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	10	12	9			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	7	20	7			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	10	14	11			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	19	20	11			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		1	31	12	26			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	-	-	-	-		109	ABR			BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		109	523	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	73	28	18			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE FTG		1	20	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	25	20	7			9
114502	SMS28	5087	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		2	37	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5089	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	6	0	2			9
114502	SMS28	5089	SYOXCC	B38	-	-	-		1		D70	51	RIM FLANGE BASE		2	176	19	32			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5089	GREY8	BFB	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM BASE		1	72	20	12			9



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5089	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	13	22	6			9
114502	SMS28	5089	GREY1	B318	-	-	-		1	WARPED			RIM; GROOVED RIM TOP		1	37	20	12			9
114502	SMS28	5089	GREY1	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	30	20	7			9
114502	SMS28	5089	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		2	23	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5089	OX?	-	-	-	-	PA?	1	VAB			BS		1	5	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5089	CC1	B31	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	20	28	6			9
114502	SMS28	5089	GREY8	-	-	-	-		8				BS		8	105	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5089	GREY1	BFB	-	-	-		1	ABR	D71		RIM		1	43	26	12			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5089	GREY1	BFB	-	-	-		1	ABR	D72	53	RIM; SMALL EXAMPLE		1	32	12	16			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5089	MOCA	MBF	-	-	-		1	ABR	D69	50	RIM		3	102	30	14			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5089	GREY8	JBK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	13	14	11			9
114502	SMS28	5089	GREYC1	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		5	188	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5089	GREYC1	JL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	29	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5089	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	21	25	7			9
114502	SMS28	5089	GROG2	JBL	-	-	-		1				BASE		2	90	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5089	IAGR2	JBL	-	-	-		1				BS		2	29	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5089	IAGR2	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	6	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5089	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	3	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5093	GREY1	BFL	-	-	-	BDL	1				RIM		12	55	20	13			9
114502	SMS28	5093	MISC	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS; ?FABRIC		1	5	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5099	IAGR2	JBL	-	-	-	HM	1	VAB			BS		15	87	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5107	GREY1	J	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		4	17	0	0	611		9
114502	SMS28	5107	GREY1	JL	-	-	-		1				RIM BASE		15	774	13	11			9
114502	SMS28	5107	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	6	0	0	611		9
114502	SMS28	5111	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SCRAP		2	17	0	2			9
114502	SMS28	5111	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS FLAKES		6	11	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5111	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	4	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5111	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	25	14	8			9
114502	SMS28	5120	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	91	0	0			9





Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5120	GREY8	BLD3	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	107	22	6			9
114502	SMS28	5120	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	11	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5120	GFIN	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS; PALE GREY FABRIC		1	10	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5120	GREY8	-	-	-	-		18	ABR			BS		18	125	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5123	IAGR3	CPN67	-	-	-	HM	1		D73; ORA25	41	RIM; IRF; RIM BROADLY AS D&P NO. 722		15	203	16	27	ORA25		DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5126	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	30	28	7			9
114502	SMS28	5126	GROG2	JL	-	-	-		1				RIM; THICK EVERTED TYPE		3	74	16	27			9
114502	SMS28	5126	OX8	BLD3	-	-	-	SHG	1	VAB			RIM; ?MISFIRED		1	131	22	6			9
114502	SMS28	5127	GREY	-	-	-	-		2	ABR			BASE		2	11	0	0	641		9
114502	SMS28	5127	GREY	-	-	-	-		1				BASE		2	10	0	0	641		9
114502	SMS28	5128	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	17	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5128	GROG2	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		6	48	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5131	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	32	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5131	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	4	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5134	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	5	0	0	621		9
114502	SMS28	5134	GREY8	-	-	-	-		11	ABR			BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		11	23	0	0	621		9
114502	SMS28	5134	GREY8	-	-	-	-		4	ABR			BS		5	37	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5134	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE CHAMFER		2	41	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5134	GREY8	JLSBX	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	35	12	24			9
114502	SMS28	5136	DR20	A	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS; GRITTY		2	14	0	0	622		9
114502	SMS28	5136	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	5	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5136	GREY8	-	-	-	-		5	ABR			BS		5	22	0	0	622		9
114502	SMS28	5136	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	11	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5136	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SHLDR		1	37	16	18			9
114502	SMS28	5136	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SHLDR		1	45	22	10			9
114502	SMS28	5136	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM SCRAP		1	5	0	2			9
114502	SMS28	5136	GREY8	JNK	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		3	22	20	11			9
114502	SMS28	5136	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-	COWL	1				BS		2	14	0	0			9



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5136	GREY1	JL	-	-	-	SHG; STRING	1	ABR			BASE		2	323	0	0			9
114502	SMS28	5136	GREY8	-	-	-	-		28	ABR			BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		28	209	0	0			9
114502	SMS13	5150	IAGR3	JUP	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM; FLATTENED TOP; SMALL RIM SCRAP		39	105	0	2			9
114502	SMS13	5153	OX	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS SCRAP		1	2	0	0			9
114502	SMS13	5153	GREY8	-	-	-	-		5	VAB			BS SCRAPS		5	4	0	0			9
114502	SMS13	5154	SHEL	-	-	-	-		3	VAB			BS SCRAPS; ?DATE		5	8	0	0	627		9
114502	SMS13	5154	RBB1	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE CHAMFER		4	49	0	0			9
114502	SMS13	5154	DR20	A	-	-	-		1				BS NECK HANDLE SCAR; GRITTY		1	174	0	0			9
114502	SMS13	5154	GROG2	JBL	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		4	189	0	0	627		9
114502	SMS13	5154	GREY8	-	-	-	-		4	ABR			BS		4	51	0	0			9
114502	SMS13	5154	GREYC1	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	52	23	12			9
114502	SMS13	5154	SHEL	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	11	0	0			9
114502	SMS13	5154	GREY	-	-	-	-		1				BS SCRAP		1	2	0	0	627		9
114502	SMS13	5154	SHEL	-	-	-	-		9	VAB			BS SCRAPS		9	9	0	0	627		9
114502	SMS13	5154	GROG1	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	26	0	0	627		9
114502	SMS13	5154	GREY1	JRUST	-	-	-	RLIN	1				BS		3	77	0	0			9
114502	SMS13	5154	GREY8	-	-	-	-		17	VAB			BS		17	99	0	0	627		9
114502	SMS13	5154	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	41	0	0	627		9
114502	SMS13	5154	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	18	0	0	627		9
114502	SMS13	5154	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM SCRAP		1	1	0	2	627		9
114502	SMS13	5154	GREY8	JNK	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	8	13	8	627		9
114502	SMS13	5154	OX?	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	13	0	0	627		9
114502	SMS13	5154	SHEL	-	-	-	-		5	VAB			BS		5	17	0	0	627		9
114502	SMS13	5154	SHEL	J	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM SCRAP		1	3	0	2	627		9
114502	SMS13	5158	GREY1	BLD4	-	-	-	SHG	1	ABR			RIM		1	212	42	11			9
114502	SMS13	5164	DR20	A	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS; GRITTY		1	265	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5164	OXFIN	BK	-	-	-		1				BS		1	1	0	0			*
114502	SMS13	5164	SAMCG	D	-	-	-		1				BASE; AD120-200		1	6	0	0			*



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS13	5164	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	37	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5164	OXFIN	B36	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	16	22	5			*
114502	SMS13	5164	DBY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	25	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5164	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		2	10	16	9			10
114502	SMS13	5164	IAGR	JB	-	-	-	HM	1	ABR			BS; COMMON GROG AND SAND		2	18	0	0	623		10
114502	SMS13	5164	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	3	16	5			10
114502	SMS13	5164	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	27	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5164	GREY1	-	-	-	-		3				BS		3	16	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5164	GREY8	-	-	-	-		4				BS		4	16	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5164	RBB1	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		2	22	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5164	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	7	13	8			10
114502	SMS13	5164	GREY8	-	-	-	-		18	ABR			BS		18	114	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5164	GREY8	-	-	-	-		2	VAB			BS		2	11	0	0	623		10
114502	SMS13	5164	OX	JB	-	-	-		1				RIM; ?DATE		1	10	0	2	623		10
114502	SMS13	5164	GREY1	JBL	-	-	-	SWL	1				BS		2	74	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5166	DBY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	12	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5166	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	6	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-	SHG	1	VAB			BS		1	60	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-	SHG	1	VAB			RIM SCRAP		1	126	0	2			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GROG2	JBL	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	38	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	JLSBX	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	69	16	27			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	BHEM	-	-	-	SHG	1	VAB			RIM		6	192	20	70			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	JLH	-	-	-	SHG	1		D76		RIM SHLDR HANDLES		4	181	13	58			DRAW3
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	JLSBX	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	21	14	14			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	JLSBX	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		2	55	16	39			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	137	42	9			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREYC1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	28	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	SAMCG	31	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE; AD140-200		1	29	0	0			*
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	6	0	0			10



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE FTG		1	15	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	OX?	BD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	34	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREYC1	JBL	-	-	-		1				BS		1	31	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GROG2	BNAT	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	120	40	11			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREYC1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	13	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM SHLDR		2	13	18	10			10
114502	SMS13	5170	OX	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		2	14	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY1	J	-	-	-	LA	1				BS		32	283	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY1	JL	-	-	-		1				BS		2	446	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	RBB1	BFL	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		7	114	22	38			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE FTG		2	20	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	7	14	4			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	J	-	-	-	LA	1	ABR			BS		2	20	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	79	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		3	175	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	121	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		2	ABR			BASE		2	34	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SCRAPS		3	14	0	2			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SCRAPS		4	46	0	2			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	-	-	-	-		25	VAB			BS		25	239	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GROG1	JLSBX	-	-	-		1	ABR	D74; ORA12	11	RIM SHLDR BASE		52	806	19	77	ORA12		DRAW3
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY1	CHP	-	-	-	PIERCED PRE-FIRING	1		D75; ORA09	09	RIM BASE; PIERCED BASE AND SIDE WALL; HOLES DIA 8-9MM		2	196	17	29	ORA09		DRAW3
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	1	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	5	0	2			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	-	-	-	-		128				BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		128	849	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5170	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	32	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5172	GREYC1	DPR	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	11	22	3			10
114502	SMS13	5177	CR?	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		2	10	0	0			10



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114502	SMS13	5177	GREYC1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	13	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5177	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	3	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5177	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	BURNT			BASE		1	8	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5177	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	27	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5177	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE FTG		1	23	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5177	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM		9	51	22	6			10
114502	SMS13	5177	SAMCG	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS; AD120-200		1	4	0	0			*
114502	SMS13	5181	GREY2	JEV	-	-	-	CORD	1				RIM; HIGH SHLDR		5	84	12	56			10
114502	SMS13	5181	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	11	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5181	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		21	162	14	68			10
114502	SMS13	5181	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	1	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5181	GREY?	JEVC	-	-	-		1	BURNT; MISFIRED			RIM SHLDR; BLACK/ORANGE FIRING		15	52	14	7			10
114502	SMS13	5181	GREYC1	DGR	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SCRAP		1	3	0	2			10
114502	SMS13	5183	GREY8	BL	-	-	-		1				BS		8	29	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5183	GREYC1	-	-	-	-		3	VAB			BS		3	19	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5183	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VITRIFIED			BS		1	20	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5183	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	19	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5183	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	13	22	6			10
114502	SMS13	5183	GREY8	BREED	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	52	19	11			10
114502	SMS13	5183	GREY1	B411	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		1	74	26	12			10
114502	SMS13	5186	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	31	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5186	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS SHLDR		1	7	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5186	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	7	16	8			10
114502	SMS13	5186	GREY2	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	10	16	7			10
114502	SMS13	5186	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		4	19	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5186	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	1	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5188	OX	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	9	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5188	GREYC1	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	14	0	0			10



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS13	5188	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	17	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5188	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	57	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5188	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	23	24	6			10
114502	SMS13	5188	SAMRZ	31	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE; AD150-250		1	31	0	0			*
114502	SMS13	5188	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	68	36	4			10
114502	SMS28	5190	RBB1	JEVC	-	-	-	LA	1	ABR	ORA34		RIM		20	161	16	7	ORA34		10
114502	SMS28	5195	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		8	22	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5198	DWSHT?	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	4	0	0	?		10
114502	SMS28	5198	GREY8	-	-	-	-		3	ABR			BS		3	16	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5198	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		3	42	18	16			10
114502	SMS28	5198	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	114	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5198	BB1	JCAV	-	-	-	LO	1		D78; ORA32	45	RIM SHLDR BASE; WHOLE PROFILE		27	358	20	19	ORA32		DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5198	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		2				BS		2	21	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5198	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	DISC?			BASE; DISC? DIA 93MM		1	113	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5198	GREY8	BFB	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	39	19	10			10
114502	SMS28	5198	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	DUNTING			BASE		1	82	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5198	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM BASE CHAMFER		2	242	19	26			10
114502	SMS28	5198	GREY8	B411	-	-	-	SHG	1		D77	47	RIM	5199	4	247	31	24			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5198	RPART	CLSD	-	-	-	ROU	1				BS		1	15	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5198	OX1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS	5199	1	57	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	OX1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE	5198	9	176	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY2	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	7	0	2			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	242	32	31			10
114502	SMS28	5199	DBY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	5	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	B411	-	-	-	SHG	1		D77	47	RIM	5198	3	550	31	44			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	BLD4	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		2	220	34	22			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	BLD4	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		3	158	34	4			10
114502	SMS28	5199	RBB1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	28	0	0			10





Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY2	B	-	-	-		1				BASE		2	21	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		4	35	16	9			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		4				BS		4	110	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	2	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	BGF	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	7	0	2			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY1	-	-	-	-		2	VAB			BS		2	20	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	19	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE CHAMFER		1	23	0	0			10
114502	SMS13	5199	SAMCG	38	-	-	-		1				BASE; AD140-200		1	22	0	0			*
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	21	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	26	18	19			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY1	-	-	-	-		4	ABR			BS		4	64	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY1	BL	-	-	-	SHG	1				BS NEAR RIM		3	120	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	8	0	2			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	-	-	-	-		11				BS		11	78	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		1	43	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY1	JB	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	19	8			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	JBNK	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		1	12	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY1	BL	-	-	-		1	WARPED			RIM		1	39	0	2			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	-	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS		2	9	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREYC1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	25	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	9	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	WHITE DEP INT			BS		1	21	0	0			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	88	24	18			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM SHLDR		1	94	15	37			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GROG2	BNAT	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		1	119	20	6			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY	B37	-	-	-		1	ABR	D79		RIM; SOME CLAY PELLETS		1	52	18	18			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	BGF	-	-	-		1	WARPED			RIM		1	29	24	8			10



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY	BWM3	-	-	-		1		D80	46	RIM GIRTH; BURNISHED; LOCAL OR LINCS		1	120	26	18			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY1	BLD2	-	-	-	SHG; SWL	1		D81		RIM GIRTH; DOUBLE WAVY LINES ENCLOSED BY AND SEPARATED BY HORIZONTAL SCORED LINES		2	169	26	19			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5199	MOMH2	MHH	-	-	-		1	WORN INT			RIM BASE		4	267	28	22			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	31	16	18			10
114502	SMS28	5199	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		1	71	25	9			10
114502	SMS28	5200	GREY2	CPN	-	-	-	BWL; CORD	1		D82	32	RIM; UNUSUAL VARIANT		5	61	20	7			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5219	MOCA	MHH	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM; NO TRITS SURVIVE		1	28	0	2			11
114502	SMS28	5223	SAMCG	31	-	-	-		1				RIM; AD140-200		1	1	0	1			*
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	DPR	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	19	10			11
114502	SMS28	5223	SAMTR	-	-	-	-		1				BS; AD150-250		1	3	0	0	644		*
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	BKEV	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	5	12	8			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		2	17	15	24			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	17	0	0	644		11
114502	SMS28	5223	OX	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		2	9	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5223	DBY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	4	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	21	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	17	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	BFB	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	18	7			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	13	20	9			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	13	18	7			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	COL	-	-	-	PIERCED PRE-FIRING	1	ABR	ORA38		BASE; MULTIPLE 3MM HOLES		1	23	0	0	ORA38		11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS NEAR RIM		1	10	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREYC1	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	11	15	8			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREYC1	J	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS SHLDR		2	28	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5223	BB1	DPR	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		2	12	20	7			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY1	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	9	0	0			11



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5223	DWSHT	CLSD	-	-	-		7	ABR			BS		7	58	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5223	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM	5225	2	14	14	7			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	JBK	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	2	12	7			11
114502	SMS28	5223	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	24	20	9	644		11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	28	0	0	644		11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	2	0	0	644		11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	-	-	-	-		4	ABR			BS		4	10	0	0	644		11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	-	-	-	-		10	VAB			BS		10	52	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5223	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS		2	8	0	0	644		11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREYC1	BFB	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	25	20	7			11
114502	SMS28	5223	CC1	BK	-	-	-	ROU	1				BS		1	2	0	0	644		11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	-	-	-	-		13	ABR			BS		13	94	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	114	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	45	22	11			11
114502	SMS28	5223	CR?	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS; ?MANCETTER; ?MORTARIUM		3	18	0	0	644		11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	43	15	8			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE FTG		2	45	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5223	MOMH2	IM	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SCRAP		1	10	0	2			11
114502	SMS28	5223	MOMH2	MHH	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	30	31	4			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY1	BLD4	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	43	34	6			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY1	BL	-	-	-		1				BS		1	97	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	-	-	-	-		24	VAB			BS		24	135	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	-	-	-	-	BWL	1	ABR			BS		1	10	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5225	OXWS	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	3	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5225	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	12	16	8			11
114502	SMS28	5225	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM	5223	1	7	14	7			11
114502	SMS28	5225	GREY8	BFB	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	5	22	4			11
114502	SMS28	5225	GREY8	BFB	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	48	22	13			11
114502	SMS28	5225	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	36	34	6			11



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5225	GREY8	-	-	-	-		15	VAB			BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		15	114	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GBB1	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	21	24	3			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY1	J	-	-	-	LA	1	ABR			BS		1	12	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY1	BKEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	1	0	2			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY1	BTR	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	22	18	12			11
114502	SMS28	5226	MOMH2	MHH	-	-	-		1	WORN INT			RIM; AS D&P NO. 1722		1	279	28	23			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1				BS		4	20	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY1	BL	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		2	111	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY1	BL	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		1	265	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	62	36	6			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY8	JNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	11	16	12			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY1	JBL	-	-	-		2				BS		2	146	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	56	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY8	-	-	-	-		9	ABR			BS		9	67	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREYB	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	25	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GROG1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		2	8	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY1	-	-	-	-	BL	1				BS		1	4	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY1	-	-	-	-		4				BS		4	13	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY1	BK	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		1	3	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY1	JBL	-	-	-	BWL	1	ABR			BS		1	13	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY8	BL	-	-	-	STRING	1	ABR			BASE		1	60	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5226	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		5	56	13	13			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1				BS		1	66	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		1	57	27	13			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	BATCH MARK	P2; TO RT	TO RT	BASE		1	50	0	0	TO RT		DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5226	OX8	B36	-	-	-	PA	1	ABR	D83		RIM		1	68	27	13			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5226	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	9	0	2			11
114502	SMS28	5226	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	7	0	2			11



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY1	BGR	-	-	-		1				RIM CHAMFER BASE		2	86	20	21			11
114502	SMS28	5226	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	29	20	8			11
114502	SMS28	5226	OX	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	8	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5226	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	6	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5230	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		2				BS		2	13	0	0	630		11
114502	SMS28	5230	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	10	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5230	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1				BS		3	11	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5230	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1				BS		2	18	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5230	DWSHT?	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	2	0	0	630		11
114502	SMS28	5230	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	43	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5230	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		17	127	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5230	BB1	DPR	-	-	-	LA	1				RIM		1	18	25	6			11
114502	SMS28	5230	GREY8	-	-	-	-		6				BS		6	22	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5233	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	14	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5233	SHEL	-	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS		2	7	0	0	631		11
114502	SMS28	5237	MOCA	M	-	-	-		1	WORN INT			BASE FTG; TRACES OF WHITE SLIP; HEAVILY WORN AND 'PLUCKED' SLAG TRITURATION		1	119	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5237	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	13	15	9			11
114502	SMS28	5237	GROG1	JLH	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SHLDR HANDLE; BROAD HANDLE		2	151	19	16			11
114502	SMS28	5237	SHEL2	JEV	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		3	24	18	5			11
114502	SMS28	5237	DBY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	6	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5237	GREYC1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	23	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5237	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	39	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5237	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	90	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5237	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	101	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5237	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		1	48	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5237	GREY8	-	-	-	-		10	VAB			BS		10	42	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5237	MOMH2	MFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		2	89	36	6			11
114502	SMS28	5237	GREY8	BTR	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	28	22	17			11



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5241	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE; FINE FABRIC		7	147	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5241	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	54	30	4			11
114502	SMS28	5241	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	44	24	12			11
114502	SMS28	5248	SHEL	J	-	-	-	HM	1	ABR			BASE; ?DALES WARE		3	35	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5248	DWSHT	JLS	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	8	20	4			11
114502	SMS28	5248	IAGR3	JEV	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	10	16	7			11
114502	SMS28	5248	OX	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE CHAMFER		1	7	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5248	GREY2	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		8	189	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5248	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	30	15	16			11
114502	SMS28	5248	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS; ?HANDLE SCAR		1	19	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5248	GREY8	-	-	-	-		7	ABR			BS		7	80	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5248	GREY1	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	42	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5248	GREY1	JLS	-	-	-		1				RIM BASE		2	26	18	4			11
114502	SMS28	5248	OXFIN	JBK	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	4	15	6			11
114502	SMS28	5248	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	37	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5248	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		7	28	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	8	20	3			11
114502	SMS28	5250	MOMH2	MFL	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		2	160	26	17			11
114502	SMS28	5250	CC1	BK	-	-	-		1				BS		1	2	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM GIRTH		2	88	19	42			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	20	22	9			11
114502	SMS28	5250	SAMCG	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS; AD120-200		1	4	0	0			*
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	105	27	17			11
114502	SMS28	5250	OXC1	JEVC	-	-	-		1	VAB	D84; ORA17	55	RIM SHLDR		3	47	11	28	ORA17		DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	BGR	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		2	20	17	12			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	26	14	16			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	JNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	18	18	12			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	JBIF	-	-	-	CORD	1	ABR			RIM; NECKED VARIANT OF J170		1	33	13	23			11





Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5250	RBB1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	BGR	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	10	0	2			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	BKEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	3	11	5			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	JBK	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		1	7	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	16	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	4	16	4			11
114502	SMS28	5250	DWSHT	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	14	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	JLH	-	-	-		1				HANDLE		1	23	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	RBB1	J	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM SCRAP		4	10	0	2			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	JBKNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	10	11	22			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	-	-	-	-		5	VAB			BS		5	7	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	85	17	28			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	JLS	-	-	-		1				RIM		5	54	17	35			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	43	19	13			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREYC1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		2	11	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM SCRAP		1	3	0	2			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	32	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	JLS	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	18	15	6			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		2	157	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	9	18	6			11
114502	SMS28	5250	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	19	21	8			11
114502	SMS28	5250	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM		3	30	18	11			11
114502	SMS28	5250	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	16	17	10			11
114502	SMS28	5250	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		4	VAB			BS		4	20	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	SAMCG	31R	-	-	-	ROU	1				RIM; AD160-200		1	61	30	8			*
114502	SMS28	5250	SAMRZ	-	-	-	-		1				BS; AD150-250		2	12	0	0			*
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		1	17	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	4	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE FTG		1	81	0	0			11



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		2	47	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	20	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		2	18	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREYC1	J	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS SHLDR		1	18	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY1	-	-	-	-		4				BS		4	19	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5250	GREY8	-	-	-	-		74	ABR			BS		74	670	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5252	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	75	36	6			11
114502	SMS28	5252	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	7	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5252	GREYC1	JB	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		2	44	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5254	DR20	A	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS SCRAP		1	3	0	0	635		11
114502	SMS28	5254	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	3	0	0	635		11
114502	SMS28	5254	OX8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		2	8	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5254	MORB	MFL	-	-	-		1	WORN INT	D85		RIM SPOUT; WHITE SLIP; MIXED TRITS		1	145	27	17			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5254	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		1	84	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5254	RBB1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	4	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5254	GREY8	BWM2	-	-	-		1				RIM GIRTH		2	43	19	16			11
114502	SMS28	5254	GREY8	JLS	-	-	-		1				BS		1	17	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5254	GREY8	-	-	-	-		3	VAB			BS		3	29	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5254	GREY8	B	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	21	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5254	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE CHAMFER		1	18	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5254	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE FTG		1	10	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5254	SAMRZ	33	-	-	-		1				RIM; AD150-250		1	9	14	10			*
114502	SMS28	5254	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	8	20	6	635		11
114502	SMS28	5256	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	21	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5257	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	17	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5257	GREY8	BGR	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		3	63	16	34			11
114502	SMS28	5257	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1				BS		7	83	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5257	GREY8	-	-	-	-		18	ABR			BS		18	162	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5257	SHEL	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	13	0	0			11



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5257	GREY8	BFB	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	15	19	9			11
114502	SMS28	5257	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	122	27	16			11
114502	SMS28	5257	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	70	23	7			11
114502	SMS28	5257	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-	BWL	1				BS		1	79	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5257	DR20	A	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS; GRITTY		9	612	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5257	SAMCG	-	-	-	-		1				BS; AD120-200		1	2	0	0			*
114502	SMS28	5257	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	48	0	0			11
114502	SMS28	5258	GREYC1	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	60	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	16	20	6			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	BGR	-	-	-		1				RIM CHAMFER BASE		1	182	26	23			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM BASE		1	69	22	6			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREYC1	JLSBX	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	20	12	19			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREYC1	JLSBX	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	17	13	15			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	JLSBX	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	18	16	6			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	JLSBX	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	26	16	14			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	16	23	8			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	15	26	7			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	12	16	5			12
114502	SMS28	5258	CC1	BKFOSC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	8	10	11			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	JNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	6	11	11			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	JNN	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	28	14	10			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	10	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	25	12	16			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	19	0	2			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREYC1	JLS	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	6	18	6			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	BL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	19	30	5			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	BLD4	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	104	36	7			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	BGR	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	38	22	9			12



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5258	SPAA	A	-	-	-		1		TO DW		BS; LARGE GLOBULAR VESSEL; RED SHALE; SLIGHTLY SANDY FABRIC AND SOME MICA?; BROADLY SIMILAR TO LINCOLN FABRICS? OR ?GAULISH AMPHORA		2	205	0	0			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5258	SAMCG	31	-	-	-		1				RIM; AD140-200		1	2	0	1			*
114502	SMS28	5258	SAMCG	38	-	-	-		1				BS FLANGE; AD140-200		1	2	0	0			*
114502	SMS28	5258	SAMRZ	38	-	-	-		1				RIM; AD170-250; GM WRITES "plain rim"		1	14	16	8			*
114502	SMS28	5258	SAMCG	-	-	-	-		1	BURNT			BS; AD120-200		2	17	0	0			*
114502	SMS28	5258	SAMCG	-	-	-	-		2				BS; AD120-200		2	10	0	0			*
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	-	-	-	-		90	ABR			BS		90	825	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREYC1	JLSBX	-	-	-		1				RIM		4	61	12	14			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1				BS		17	143	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	CC1	BK	-	-	-	BA	1				BS		1	2	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GAU	A	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	35	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	CC1	BKCOR	-	-	-	BAD	1				RIM	5271	1	2	10	6			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY1	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	16	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY1	BL	-	-	-	SWL	1				BS		2	76	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	18	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	BB2?	B	-	-	-	LA	1				BASE CHAMFER; DEEP BOWL		1	23	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	CARBON DEP EXT			RIM		1	23	18	11			12
114502	SMS28	5258	OX8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE FTG		2	14	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	MOMH2	M	-	-	-		1				RIM; ?MHK		3	64	34	6			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	JNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	25	14	17			12
114502	SMS28	5258	SHEL1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		5	34	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREYC1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	1	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	31	22	11			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	1	0	0			12



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5258	IAGR2	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	24	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	JNN	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	34	13	16			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	28	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	10	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREYC1	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	3	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE FTG		1	38	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY1	JL	-	-	-		1				RIM; JEVC TYPE		1	23	18	11			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		2	ABR			BASE		2	82	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	34	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY1	BNNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	22	24	6			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	117	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	JNN	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		2	56	14	33			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	13	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5258	GFIN	CLSD	-	-	-		2	VAB			BS		3	21	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREY2	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		2	30	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREY2	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE FTG		5	80	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5259	OXC1	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	9	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREY8	BGF	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	8	20	3			12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREYC	JLS	-	-	-		1	MISFIRED?			RIM		2	21	15	8			12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	10	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	3	0	0	643		12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREYC1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	12	0	0	643		12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREY1	BL	-	-	-		1				BS		1	39	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREY8	-	-	-	-		8				BS		8	29	0	0	643		12
114502	SMS28	5259	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM		14	71	15	10			12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREY1	JL	-	-	-	SL	1				BS		3	114	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		3	156	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREY8	-	-	-	-		32	ABR			BS		32	216	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	40	0	0			12



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5259	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	90	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	87	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		14	205	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1				BS		2	6	0	0	643		12
114502	SMS28	5259	MOMH2	MFL	-	-	-		1	WORN INT			RIM SPOUT; AS D&P NO. 1625; RED FIRED CLAY TRITS; AD170/180 TO AD210		1	224	30	18			12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	8	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5259	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	31	13	11			12
114502	SMS28	5260	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		4	6	0	0	642		12
114502	SMS28	5260	IAGR	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS; SHELL & GROG		2	11	0	0	642		12
114502	SMS28	5260	GREYC1	CLSD	-	-	-		5				BS		5	27	0	0	642		12
114502	SMS28	5260	GREY8	-	-	-	-		3				BS		3	8	0	0	642		12
114502	SMS28	5260	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	4	0	0	642		12
114502	SMS28	5260	GREY	-	-	-	-		8				BS		8	34	0	0	642		12
114502	SMS28	5260	GREY2	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE FTG		3	127	0	0	642		12
114502	SMS28	5260	GREY2	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		4	17	0	0	642		12
114502	SMS28	5267	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	4	0	0	640		12
114502	SMS28	5267	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	4	0	0	640B		12
114502	SMS28	5267	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	20	0	0	640B		12
114502	SMS28	5267	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	24	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5267	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	36	24	8			12
114502	SMS28	5267	GREY?	-	-	-	-		1	VITRIFIED SURFACE			BS		1	1	0	0	640		12
114502	SMS28	5269	GREY8	JL	-	-	-	LA	1	ABR			BS		3	209	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5269	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	18	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5269	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	81	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5269	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	41	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5269	GREY8	B	-	-	-	SHG	1	ABR			RIM		2	56	15	29			12
114502	SMS28	5269	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	150	26	12			12





Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5269	BB1	JCAV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	25	20	6			12
114502	SMS28	5269	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	66	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5271	MOMH2	MFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM; AS D&P NO. 1628 AD150-210?		3	206	28	24			12
114502	SMS28	5271	GREY8	-	-	-	-		7	ABR			BS		7	25	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5271	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	13	17	12			12
114502	SMS28	5271	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	45	19	18			12
114502	SMS28	5271	GREY8	JLH	-	-	-		1	ABR			HANDLE		1	79	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5271	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-	BWL	1				RIM		2	78	12	42			12
114502	SMS28	5271	GREYC1	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	6	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5271	CC1	BKCOR	-	-	-	BAD; BA	1				RIM; SOUTH CARLTON/LINCOLN?	5258	2	6	8	10			12
114502	SMS28	5271	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	7	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5271	CC1	BKFOS	-	-	-		1				BS		2	8	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5271	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	5	15	7			12
114502	SMS28	5278	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1	OVERFIRED; DISC?			BASE; ?TRIMMED TO DISC DIA 83MM		3	91	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5278	IAGR7	JL	-	-	-	WF	1				BS		6	263	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5278	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1				RIM CHAMFER BASE		3	16	16	6			12
114502	SMS28	5278	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	38	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5280	GREY	JB	-	-	-		1				BS		1	12	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5280	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	18	24	7			12
114502	SMS28	5280	GREY1	BFL	-	-	-	LA	1				RIM CHAMFER		2	89	26	16			12
114502	SMS28	5280	GREY8	BNAT	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	64	36	6			12
114502	SMS28	5280	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM SHLDR		9	134	20	22			12
114502	SMS28	5280	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		2	24	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5280	GREY1	JL	-	-	-		1				BASE		4	289	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5280	IAGR7	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	29	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5285	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		2	VAB			BS		2	99	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5285	GREY1	-	-	-	-		2				BS		2	13	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5285	GREYC1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		2	8	0	0			12



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5286	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM CHAMFER BASE		11	258	20	48			12
114502	SMS28	5286	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM CHAMFER BASE		3	116	26	16			12
114502	SMS28	5286	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		9	84	20	8			12
114502	SMS28	5286	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	24	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5286	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1				BS		3	26	0	0	647		12
114502	SMS28	5286	GREY8	JBKEV	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	2	14	6	647		12
114502	SMS28	5289	GREY	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		2	37	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5293	DR20	A	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	96	0	0	645		12
114502	SMS28	5293	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		3	28	0	0	645		12
114502	SMS28	5294	MORB	MHK	-	-	-		1	WORN INT			RIM; FORM BROADLY AS BUCKLAND ET AL 2001 FIG. 35.6 ; WHITE SLIP NO TRITS SURVIVE		1	54	28	7			12
114502	SMS28	5296	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1				RIM CHAMFER BASE		9	129	24	14			12
114502	SMS28	5296	GREY1	BL	-	-	-		1				BS NEAR RIM		1	93	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5296	GREY1	D	-	-	-		1				RIM; ?DPR		1	15	17	11			12
114502	SMS28	5297	CC1	-	-	-	-		1	BURNT			BS FLAKE		1	1	0	0	646		12
114502	SMS28	5297	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1				BS FLAKE		3	4	0	0	646		12
114502	SMS28	5297	GREY3	-	-	-	-		2	VAB			BS		2	8	0	0	646		12
114502	SMS28	5297	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1				RIM BASE FTG; FORM BROADLY AS BUCKLAND ET AL 1976 FIG. 5.67		7	426	24	7			12
114502	SMS28	5298	BB1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		4	9	0	0			12
114502	SMS28	5299	GREY	-	-	-	-		3	ABR			BS		3	6	0	0	649		12
114502	SMS28	5303	SAMCG	31	-	-	-		1	BURNT			RIM; AD140-200		1	3	20	5			*
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BL	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		4	266	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		2	76	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	B	-	-	-		3	ABR			BASE		3	178	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	J	-	-	-	LA	1	ABR			BS		4	109	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		7				BASE		7	128	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	-	-	-	-		124				BS		124	1234	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JLSBX	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	14	15	11			13



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		8				BASE		8	255	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	11	0	0	650		13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	2	0	0	650		13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	2	0	0	650		13
114502	SMS28	5303	SHEL	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS; ?DATE		1	2	0	0	650		13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	-	-	-	-		170				BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		170	1744	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	JLSBX	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	38	15	23			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM SCRAP		1	3	0	2			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SHLDR; JEV TYPE		1	86	17	23			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-	LA	1	ABR			RIM SHLDR		1	42	14	15			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SHLDR		1	40	12	22			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	31	19	16			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1		D38		RIM GIRTH		1	56	22	14			DRAW2
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BLD2	-	-	-	COWL	1	ABR	D39		RIM GIRTH		2	75	18	23			DRAW2
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	BLD2	-	-	-		1	ABR	D40		RIM GIRTH		2	88	27	21			DRAW2
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BLD2	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	23	20	13			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JLS	-	-	-	SHG	1		D41		RIM		3	251	21	39			DRAW2
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JLSBX	-	-	-		1		D42	36	RIM GIRTH		1	48	16	16			DRAW2
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	JLSBX	-	-	-		1		D43	29	RIM		2	113	17	29			DRAW2
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	JLS	-	-	-		1				RIM		6	40	16	44			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREYC1	-	-	-	-		16				BS		16	184	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	12	20	11			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BKEV	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SHLDR		3	46	12	35			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREYC1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	3	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BLD2	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM GIRTH		1	79	18	17			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	11	18	6			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	31	18	10			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JLS	-	-	-		1				RIM		3	77	12	66			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM SCRAP		1	13	0	2			13



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	JLSBX	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		1	78	14	22			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	15	17	16			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	13	18	13			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	16	18	8			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	32	18	32			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BKFOF	-	-	-		1		D44	34	RIM BODY		3	66	11	15			DRAW2
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	11	16	6			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	30	16	12			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM GIRTH		4	60	18	28			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	JB	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM SCRAP		1	2	0	2			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	-	-	-	-		7	ABR			BS		7	77	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		2	18	15	22			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		2	25	16	9			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	17	25	8			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	26	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BLD2	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	49	32	8			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GROG1	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		3	60	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	22	18	7			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR; FINE FABRIC WITH MICA		3	34	18	29			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	67	13	39			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREYC1	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	8	0	2			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREYC1	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	9	18	6			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREYC1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	31	18	4			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	12	16	14			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	8	20	13			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BTR	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	16	20	9			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREYC1	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	13	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	33	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JLSBX	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	7	14	5			13



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	11	0	2			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	BL	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	67	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS SHLDR		1	27	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	6	16	7			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	10	15	8			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	8	14	8			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	11	18	7			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	16	6			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	23	22	7			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		2	33	18	19			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	5	16	7			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	31	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BFB	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM; BROKEN FLANGE		1	29	0	7			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	J	-	-	-		1				BS		1	12	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	-	-	-	-		6	ABR			BASE		6	137	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JBNK	-	-	-		1				BS		2	47	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	-	-	-	-	SWL	1				BS		1	5	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY	JB	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS SHLDR		1	7	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	-	-	-	-		4	ABR			BS		4	52	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY	BLD3	-	-	-		1				RIM; FINE FABRIC		11	204	30	13			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BASE FTG		1	11	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE FTG		1	91	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	132	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE FTG		1	17	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		1	46	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	199	28	5			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		1	22	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		1	36	14	11	650		13
114502	SMS28	5303	DR20	A	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS SCRAP		1	3	0	0	650		13



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	4	16	7	650		13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		3	ABR			BS		3	66	0	0	650		13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	9	0	0	650		13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	-	-	-	-		35	VAB			BS		35	108	0	0	650		13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	10	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		2	77	23	24	650		13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	JLS	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	19	0	2			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BGR	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM CHAMFER BASE		2	107	17	16	650		13
114502	SMS28	5303	CC1	BK	-	-	-	ROUZ	1	VAB			BS		4	11	0	0	650		13
114502	SMS28	5303	CR?	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS; ?CC1		2	9	0	0	650		13
114502	SMS28	5303	OX	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		5	12	0	0	650		13
114502	SMS28	5303	DWSHT?	-	-	-	-		6				BS		6	29	0	0	650		13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS; FINE FABRIC		2	8	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	19	22	12	650		13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1	BURNT			RIM		1	15	19	12			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	-	-	-	-		16				BS		16	117	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	59	24	16			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	BL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	26	24	8			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	43	27	13			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	54	26	8			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BTR	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		2	46	25	14			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	71	20	22			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	31	24	11			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY	BTR	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM; FINE FABRIC		2	64	20	15			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	25	28	6			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY1	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	50	19	15			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	36	18	13			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	16	18	10			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	19	20	6			13





Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	46	22	8			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GAU	A	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS; ORANGE FABRIC WITH LIMESTONE AS 'GAL AM 1' VARIANT		5	145	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GROG2	JLS	-	-	-	CORD	1		D47		RIM SHLDR; AS J170 WITH ROUNDED RIM; 2 SHERDS FROM SAMPLE 650; BULK FIND: 2 SHERDS 19G DIA 14 RE 10		4	59	14	30	650		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	5303	GROG	-	-	-	-	HM	1	BURNT			BS; ROMAN ?DATE		1	29	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	4	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GROG1	J	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		2	29	0	2			13
114502	SMS28	5303	CC1	FJ	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS; TRACE OF COLOUR COAT		1	9	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	25	18	11			13
114502	SMS28	5303	OX1	BSEG	-	-	-		1	VAB	D46	22	RIM BASE		8	117	24	11			DRAW2
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	8	20	4			13
114502	SMS28	5303	MOMH2	MFL	-	-	-		1		D45	V	RIM BASE		5	355	25	14			DRAW2
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM CHAMFER		3	134	24	27			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM CHAMFER		2	150	27	16			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	72	30	12			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	87	24	11			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	25	25	7			13
114502	SMS28	5303	CR	FJ	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS; ?COLOUR COAT		8	47	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	DBY	JDBY1	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		9	210	16	20			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	BL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		4	217	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		4	ABR			BS		4	427	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		4	234	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		2	54	18	21			13
114502	SMS28	5303	DR20	A	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM HANDLE; TWO SHERDS FROM BULK FINDS COLLECTION DIA 16CM WEIGHING 495G 36 RE; ANOTHER RIM FRAG FROM SAMPLE 650 WEIGHTS 657G 27 RE; MARTIN-KILCHER AUGST 1 BEILAGE 2 GROUPS F-G - 92 & 102		3	1152	16	63	650		13



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5303	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		27	ABR			BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		27	178	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	DWSHT	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		2	122	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SCRAP		1	8	0	2			13
114502	SMS28	5303	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	11	16	8			13
114502	SMS28	5303	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	10	16	7			13
114502	SMS28	5303	RBB1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	2	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GREYC1	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		3	149	17	31			13
114502	SMS28	5303	GROG1	JDW	-	-	-		1		D37; ORA13		RIM		4	107	21	18	ORA13		DRAW2
114502	SMS28	5303	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	8	16	4			13
114502	SMS28	5303	RBB1	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	30	22	11			13
114502	SMS28	5303	RBB1	J	-	-	-	LA	2	ABR			BS		2	22	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	RBB1	J	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS SHLDR		2	29	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	RBB1	-	-	-	-		5	ABR			BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		5	31	0	0			13
114502	SMS28	5303	RBB1	BFL	-	-	-		1		ORA36		RIM		2	119	25	21	ORA36		13
114502	SMS28	5303	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	12	18	7			13
114502	SMS28	5303	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	5	20	4			13
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	-	-	-	-		2				BS SCRAPS		2	2	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GROG2	CPN	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	35	18	10			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GBB1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	11	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY2	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE CHAMFER		1	6	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GBB1	JEVC	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	11	14	6			14
114502	SMS28	5304	RBB1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		3	46	15	12			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	JB	-	-	-	SHG	1				BS		3	42	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	J	-	-	-	SHG	1				BS SHLDR		1	13	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	OXC1	JNK	-	-	-		1		D88; ORA19	25	RIM SHLDR		29	405	14	63	ORA19		DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5304	GREYC	BD	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE		1	12	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	18	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	MOCA	MHH	-	-	-		1	ABR	D89	21	RIM SPOUT; WHITE SLIP; SLAG TRITS		4	139	28	19			DRAW3



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5304	OX8	BSEG	-	-	-		1	ABR	D90	23	RIM		6	142	23	41			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5304	GBB1	J	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR BASE		5	36	18	13			14
114502	SMS28	5304	IAGR	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	13	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	43	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	SAMLG	37	-	-	-	MOULD	1				BS; AD70-100; GM WRITES "ovolo with trident ending tongue"		1	5	0	0			*
114502	SMS28	5304	SAMCG	33	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM; AD120-200		1	15	9	17			*
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	BL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	79	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	JL	-	-	-	LA	1	ABR			BS		1	36	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	OX8	B37	-	-	-		1	VAB	D91	24	RIM		4	65	0	16			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	JL	-	-	-	BWL	1				BS		1	30	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	JBL	-	-	-		3	ABR			BASE		3	377	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	29	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	6	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		3	79	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	3	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1				BS		5	30	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		3	VAB			BS		3	22	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	SHEL	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BASE?		1	27	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	-	-	-	-		16				BS		16	134	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	JNN	-	-	-		1	OVERFIRED; WARPED	D98	27	RIM; POSSIBLY FIRED ON SITE		4	87	10	64			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	BGR	-	-	-		1				RIM CHAMFER		7	245	17	84			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	52	20	16			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	BLD4	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		4	136	28	22			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	BLD3	-	-	-	SHG	1	ABR			BS NEAR RIM		1	66	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	10	24	5			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	JCAV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	17	16	12			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	32	24	12			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE PEDESTAL		2	58	0	0			14



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	61	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		1	78	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	BFB	-	-	-		1	VAB	D94		RIM		1	166	23	24			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	JLS	-	-	-		1	OVERFIRED; WARPED	D97	28	RIM; ?BLAXTON TYPE		2	71	14	50			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM CHAMFER		1	94	24	14			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	BGF	-	-	-		1		D99		RIM BASE		1	64	20	9			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-	SHG; SDL	1	VAB			BS		2	30	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	-	-	-	-		7				BS		7	50	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-	BWL	1				BS		2	33	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	BNNK	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		1	52	20	16			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	14	22	6			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	38	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	OX8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE FTG		2	2	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	JBKEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	8	14	11			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	JBKEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	10	9			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-		1	OVERFIRED	D96	30	RIM BASE		5	114	20	7			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	-	-	-	-		52	ABR			BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		52	732	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	BKCOR	-	-	-		1	ABR	D92	33	RIM SHLDR		1	8	9	10			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5304	RBB1	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	18	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	OXC1	JNK	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM SHLDR BASE FTG; FORM AS D88		9	65	18	5			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	JB	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	5	20	7			14
114502	SMS28	5304	CC1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	6	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5304	SAMCG	B	-	-	-		1				RIM; AD120-200		1	3	16	3			*
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	JNK	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		1	21	0	2			14
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	BWM3	-	-	-		1	VAB	D93		RIM		1	146	30	17			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5304	GREY8	DFL	-	-	-		1		D95		RIM BASE; SMALL EXAMPLE		4	89	14	40			DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5305	GREY2	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	14	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5305	GREY8	BGR	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	20	20	7			14



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5305	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		3	90	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5305	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	26	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5305	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		1	28	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5305	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	72	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5305	IAGR1	CLSD	-	-	-	HM	1	VAB			BASE		1	33	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5305	OXC1	JLS	-	-	-	SWL	1		D87; ORA18	49	RIM		6	73	20	11	ORA18		DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5305	GREY2	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE FTR		5	107	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5305	GREY1	DPR	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	12	18	4			14
114502	SMS28	5305	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM CHAMFER BASE		1	38	16	19			14
114502	SMS28	5305	GREY8	BLD4	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	113	38	10			14
114502	SMS28	5305	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	24	14	11			14
114502	SMS28	5305	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR		1	45	18	11			14
114502	SMS28	5305	GREY	D452	-	-	-		1				RIM	5307	2	38	22	10			14
114502	SMS28	5305	GREY	J	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		1	57	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5305	GREY8	-	-	-	-		13				BS		13	125	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5307	GREY8	BNNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	28	26	7			14
114502	SMS28	5307	IAGR7	JBL	-	-	-		1				BS		1	43	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5307	SAMCG	31	-	-	-		1				BASE; AD140-200		1	2	0	0			*
114502	SMS28	5307	GREY	PD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	34	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5307	GREY1	BNNK	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		1	43	19	12			14
114502	SMS28	5307	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-	ROUZ	1				BS		1	12	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5307	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-	SHG	1	WARPED?			RIM		1	307	34	17			14
114502	SMS28	5307	BB1	JCAV	-	-	-	LO	1	CARBON DEP EXT	D86; ORA01	52	RIM SHLDR		2	162	19	23	ORA01		DRAW3
114502	SMS28	5307	GREY	D452	-	-	-		1				RIM	5305	1	12	22	4			14
114502	SMS28	5307	GREY1	JLSBX	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	63	15	28			14
114502	SMS28	5307	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		1	310	46	11			14
114502	SMS28	5307	GREYC	BNK	-	-	-		1				RIM BASE FTR		3	49	14	10			14
114502	SMS28	5307	GREY8	-	-	-	-		2				BS		2	9	0	0			14



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502	SMS28	5307	GREY1	-	-	-	-		6				BS		6	56	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5309	GREYC	JB	-	-	-		1				BASE		4	66	0	0			14
114502	SMS28	5309	GREY2	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	5	0	0			14
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	BD	-	-	-		5				BS		5	114	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	BD	-	-	-		2				BS		2	84	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JBCAR	-	-	-		1				BS		1	70	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	78	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	65	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE; OMPHALOS		1	79	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		3				BASE		3	71	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JNN	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	18	10	19			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		2	198	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	BFL	-	-	-	BIA	1				RIM		1	16	19	8			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JBR	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	8	16	7			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	BWM1	-	-	-		1				RIM GIRTH; WIDE MOUTHED VERSION OF JEVC?		1	36	21	11			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	11	15	11			15
114504	WB	5318	MORB	MHK	-	-	-		1				BS NEAR RIM; SHARP BEAD AS BUCKLAND ET AL 2001 FIG. 35.14; FABRIC 1		1	62	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	12	12	14			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	-	-	-	-	SHG	13				BS		13	221	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JNN	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	10	10	13			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	J	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	5	10	5			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	J	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		3	23	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	18	7			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	-	-	-	-		3				BS		3	75	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JRUST	-	-	-	RUST	1	ABR			BS		5	28	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	J	-	-	-		4				BS SHLDR		4	54	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	-	-	-	-		5				BS		5	70	0	0			15





Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JL	-	-	-	LA	1				BS		1	41	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1	OVERFIRED			RIM		1	17	19	7			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	B	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	23	19	16			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1	CARBON DEP EXT			RIM		1	23	12	19			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JBL	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		2	138	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JBL	-	-	-	STRING	1	DISC?			BASE; COMPLETE; ?TRIMMED TO DISC DIA 137MM		1	308	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		2	208	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	5	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	10	13	10			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1	CARBON DEP; WARPED; OVERFIRED			RIM		2	61	17	28			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	37	14	21			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS; FINER FABRIC		2	20	0	0	719		15
114504	WB	5318	GREY?	-	-	-	-		3	ABR			BS		4	19	0	0	719		15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	BNNK	-	-	-	BWL	1		D03		RIM GIRTH		2	208	26	20			DRAW1
114504	WB	5318	DWSHT	JDW2	-	-	-		1		D02; ORA03	64	RIM SHLDR		14	243	17	26	ORA03		DRAW1
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-	STRING; SWL	1		D01		RIM BASE		18	1709	44	85			DRAW1
114504	WB	5318	GREY	BGR	-	-	-		1				RIM CHAMFER BASE		2	41	18	9	719		15
114504	WB	5318	DWSHT?	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		2	42	0	0	719		15
114504	WB	5318	DWSHT?	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	4	0	0	719		15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	-	-	-	-		11				BS		11	47	0	0	719		15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	41	0	0	719		15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	B411	-	-	-	SHG	1	ABR			RIM		1	80	31	11			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	BKEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	1	12	6	719		15
114504	WB	5318	GREY	-	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	2	18	5	719		15



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114504	WB	5318	GREY?	JBKNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	5	14	6	719		15
114504	WB	5318	GREY	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	28	0	0	719		15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	-	-	-	-	BWL	2				BS		2	26	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	29	16	10			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	BKEV	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SHLDR		1	12	10	9	719		15
114504	WB	5318	GREY	-	-	-	-		11				BS		11	44	0	0	719		15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	DGR	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	29	16	15			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1	CARBON DEP			RIM		1	21	14	22			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	13	13	14			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	14	17	11			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	BFL	-	-	-		1	CARBON DEP			RIM		1	37	22	12			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	21	14	12			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		2	86	24	22			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	63	14	34			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	BNNK	-	-	-	SHG	1				RIM		1	60	20	16			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	DGR	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	27	18	7			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	B411	-	-	-	SHG	1		D04		RIM GIRTH		3	386	33	33			DRAW1
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	J170	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	38	16	21			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	J170	-	-	-	RILL	1		D07; ORA07	58	RIM SHLDR		1	81	17	19	ORA07		DRAW1
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	B37	-	-	-	ROST	1	ABR	D06	59	RIM; ROLLER STAMPED SEE BUCKLAND ET AL 2001 FIG. 44		2	61	22	11			DRAW1
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	BSEG	-	-	-		1		D05	60	RIM		1	48	20	13			DRAW1
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM; LARGE EXAMPLE		1	147	36	9			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	LBIF	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		2	59	22	9			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	6	14	8			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	DGR	-	-	-		1		D08		RIM CHAMFER BASE		1	55	15	13			DRAW1
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	CPN	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	7	0	2			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	D	-	-	-		1		D14		RIM BASE; FULL PROFILE		3	69	14	21			DRAW1
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1		D13		RIM		1	38	20	13			DRAW1



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	29	19	15			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	21	24	7			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	BL	-	-	-	STRING	1				BASE		5	459	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	7	14	4			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	B	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM; B30 OR B37 COPY		2	40	14	19			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	14	17	14			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	D452	-	-	-		1		D12	61	RIM		1	58	18	17			DRAW1
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	8	15	4			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR; BURNT			RIM		1	14	15	12			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	17	8			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	7	0	2			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	15	7			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	18	14	8			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	18	14	6			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	11	12	12			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JLH	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR HANDLE SCAR		1	43	16	6			15
114504	WB	5318	SAMCG	37	-	-	-	MOULD	1				BS; AD105-130; GM WRITES "Libertus, Os.85, 91 (?), 446, 862 and 2409"		1	64	0	0			*
114502	WB	5318	SAMCG	-	-	-	-		1				BS FLAKE; AD120-200		1	4	0	0			*
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	D452	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	15	22	7			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	JEVC	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	13	14	14			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	12	20	8			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JBKBR	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	8	12	8			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	BFL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	6	18	4			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	J?	-	-	-	LA	16				BS		16	170	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	16	14	15			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1	BURNT			RIM		1	19	12	11			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	11	13	12			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	11	11	13			15



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	37	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	JLH	-	-	-		1				RIM SHLDR HANDLE SCAR		3	158	14	58			15
114504	WB	5318	GBB1	BD	-	-	-	DL	1				BASE CHAMFER; FIRED TO GREY		1	5	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	DGR	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	0	2			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	-	-	-	-		8	ABR			BS		8	91	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	9	12	13			15
114504	WB	5318	GROG1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	99	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	JEV	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	3	16	6			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	15	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		1	26	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	BD	-	-	-		2	ABR			BASE		2	32	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	-	-	-	-		30				BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		30	414	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	-	-	-	-		39				BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		39	389	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	B321V	-	-	-		1		D11	62	RIM		2	41	20	19			DRAW1
114504	WB	5318	GREYC1	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	3	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	OXL	JNK	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM; LIGHT OXIDISED POOR CONDITION; LOOKS SIMILAR TO LINCOLN PINK FABRIC OR OXL 2C VARIANTS		1	17	12	21			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	-	-	-	-		100				BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		100	1278	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	14	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	-	-	-	-	BWL	1				BS		1	43	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GROG1	JL	-	-	-		1				BASE		6	590	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GROG1	JL	-	-	-		1	ATTRITION INT?			BASE		8	631	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	-	-	-	-	BIA	1	ABR			BS		1	8	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-	BWL; COWL	1				BS		2	16	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	JL	-	-	-		1				BS		1	36	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY1	-	-	-	-		100				BS; ?NO OF VESSELS		100	1677	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		2				BS		2	39	0	0			15



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Find ref	Box no
114504	WB	5318	RBB1	JL	-	-	-	LA	1		D09; ORA14	57	RIM SHLDR		1	126	22	13	ORA14		DRAW1
114504	WB	5318	RBB1	JEVC	-	-	-	BWL	1				RIM		1	21	22	4			15
114504	WB	5318	RBB1	JEV	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	20	14	8			15
114504	WB	5318	RBB1	-	-	-	-		6				BS		6	38	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	RBB1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	10	14	6			15
114504	WB	5318	RBB1	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR			BASE		1	8	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	RBB1	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		1	31	19	10			15
114504	WB	5318	RBB1	JEV	-	-	-	LA	1		D10; ORA15	56	RIM SHLDR		1	29	12	8	ORA15		DRAW1
114504	WB	5318	RBB1	BD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	17	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	J	-	-	-	LA	3				BS		3	42	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	GREY8	JL	-	-	-		1				BS		1	156	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	SHEL1	-	-	-	-		2	ABR			BS		2	28	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	RBB1	J	-	-	-	LA	9				BS		9	142	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	RBB1	CLSD	-	-	-		2				BASE		2	43	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	RBB1	B	-	-	-	LA	1				BASE		1	19	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	RBB1	JEVC	-	-	-		1	MISFIRED; OXIDISED			RIM		1	21	12	9			15
114504	WB	5318	RBB1	J	-	-	-	LA	1				BASE		1	45	0	0			15
114504	WB	5318	RBB1	B	-	-	-	BSC EXT	1				BASE CHAMFER		1	62	0	0			15
114501	TR90	9005	SAMCG	31R	-	-	-	ROU	1				BASE; AD160-200		1	38	0	0			*
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9208	GREY2	-	-	-	-		1				BS		1	8	0	0			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9208	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		2	28	0	0			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9208	GREY8	-	-	-	-		2	VAB			BS		2	14	0	0			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9208	GREY8	JBL	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	21	26	7			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9208	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	37	0	2			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9208	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-	BWL	1	ABR			BS		2	32	0	0			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9208	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-	LA	1	OVERFIRED			BS		1	36	0	0			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9208	GREY1	BPR	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM BASE		2	147	19	31			1



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9212	GREY1	BLD1	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM		1	94	30	14			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9212	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-	SWL	1				BS		1	15	0	0			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9212	GREY1	JB	-	-	-		1				BS		1	39	0	0			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9212	GREY1	-	-	-	-		3				BS		3	22	0	0			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9212	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	31	0	0			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9212	GREY8	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BS		4	101	0	0			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9212	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	45	0	0			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9212	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-		1				BASE		1	104	0	0			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9212	GREY1	-	-	-	-		10	ABR			BS; ?VESSEL NUMBER		10	158	0	0			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9212	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS		1	6	0	0	507		1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9212	GREY1	JL	-	-	-		1				BS SHLDR		1	36	0	0			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9212	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM		10	78	16	5			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9212	SAMTR	31	-	-	-		1	REPAIR			RIM; AD150-250; GM WRITES "edge of repair slot"		2	106	20	3			*
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9212	GREY1	JEVC	-	-	-		1				RIM		1	13	15	10			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9218	GREY1	CLSD	-	-	-	LA	1				BS		4	41	0	0			1
114501	TR92/ SMS28	9218	GREY2	JBNK	-	-	-		1				RIM		2	13	16	7			1
114501	TR99	9906	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM; LARGE EXAMPLE		1	144	44	12			1
114502		U/S	GROG2	CLSD	-	-	-		1	DUNTING; WHITE DEP INT			BASE; MISFIRED VESSEL?; BAG MARKED 5326		2	105	0	0			14
114502		U/S	RBB1	JLH	-	-	-	LA	1		D18; ORA16		RIM HANDLE SHLDR; LARGE EXAMPLE OF JEVC RIM TYPE; [CONTEXT 1568 AWAITING SITE INFO]		12	399	19	41	ORA16		DRAW1
114502		U/S	GREYC	-	-	-	-		2	VAB			BS; BAG MARKED 5326		2	13	0	0			14
114502		U/S	GREYC	BLD2	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM; BAG MARKED 5326		1	76	24	12			14
114502		U/S	GREY8	J	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM; BAG MARKED 5326		1	5	14	6			14
114502		U/S	OX8	BSEG	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM; SMS28		2	68	22	4			14
114502		U/S	GREY8	BLD1	-	-	-		1	ABR			RIM SCRAPS		4	26	0	2			14
114502		U/S	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		4	12	0	0			14



Sherd Archive																					
Site code	Area	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Finds ref	Box no
114502		U/S	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		1	1	0	0			14
114502		U/S	GREY8	-	-	-	-		1	VAB			BS		2	3	0	0			14
114502		U/S	GREY8	BFL	-	-	-		1	VAB			RIM; BAG MARKED 5326		2	28	24	11			14
114502		U/S	GREY8	-	-	-	-		2	VAB			BS; BAG MARKED 5326		2	5	0	0			14

**Table 25** ChrisCTable1Post-Roman pottery archive

Site code	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
114501	4504	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18 <sup>th</sup> – C19 <sup>th</sup>	Dark orange fabric w/ occasional quartz & red grit inclusions
114501	4804	Whiteware	1	1	1	Base	Dish/bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	
114502	2190	Staxton / Potter Compton type ware	3	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	A grey to brown sandy fabric w/ abundant fine sub-rounded quartz grains up to 0.5mm w/ sparse soft, fine red grains & occasional ?grog
114502	2190	Staxton / Potter Compton type ware	3	22	1	Base & lower walls	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	A grey to brown fabric w/ abundant, densely packed sub-rounded quartz grains up to 0.5mm but mainly finer
114502	2684	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	89	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int & over rim only	LC18 <sup>th</sup> – C19 <sup>th</sup>	Dull orange fabric w/ sparse fine black inclusions
		Total	3	41	5					





## Appendix 2: Human bone data

### Cremated bone archive report

By Jacqueline I. McKinley

See table below for weights and distribution by sieve fraction and identifiable skeletal areas, and maximum fragment size.

#### Context 2710

Single fill cut 2711 (0.18 m ... no spits);

Image shows bone evident at surface levels, dispersed, very rare fuel ash. Cut through upper fill intersecting ditches.

Quadranted.

Q SE: 1.1g femur shaft taken for C14

SKULL: mandibular C/P root & tooth dentine – worn flat through much of crown with only

c. 3 mm remaining; flat wear with exposed pulp cavity. ?Maxillary P2 root fragment, worn flat occlusal surface? exposed pulp cavity.

Occipital fragment with small but marked 'tag' protuberance – Inion spike (fig 283, Mann *et al* 2016)

Vault; 45 fragments (1/3 slightly grey diploe). 1a = 3.5mm

UPPER LIMB: Radius, 3 fragments shaft.

Ulna; proximal articular surface fragment. Shaft fragment.

3 fragments MtC shaft. Distal phalanx b&s fragment.

LOWER LIMB: Fragments femur (3, 1 centre blue) & tibia (3, 1 slightly blue centre) shaft.

SW Q: 1.8 g femur shaft for C14

SKULL: Small fragment tooth crown – P/M? – with flat occlusal wear. Mandibular I root

fragment. P root fragment with smooth concave occlusal surface – crown lost to caries.

Mandible – lingual body fragment.

Stapes. Joining fragments left supra-orbital, medium margin, slight ridge (2-3) & foramen. Small fragment right malar process.

Vault; 18 fragments (6 brown surfaces, black diploe i.e.. charred – ?parietal).

Right distal temporal – mastoid portion, with open sutures. Very small fragment right petrous temporal.



AXIAL SKELETON: Rib shaft fragment.  
UPPER LIMB: Clavicle shaft fragment.  
Fragments humerus (1), radius (2) & MtC shaft.  
LOWER LIMB: Fragments femur (5) & fibula (1) shaft.  
*NW Q: 1.8g long bone shaft for C14*  
SKULL: C/P root, flat occlusal wear through crown base. man I/P root fragment.  
Mandible – right anterior ramus border fragment.  
Sphenoid base fragments.  
Vault; 13 fragments, sutures not fused but fusing (few slightly grey/blue).  
UPPER LIMB: Clavicle – shaft fragment?  
Fragments radius & humerus shaft  
Middle phalanx h&s fragment.  
LOWER LIMB: Fragments femur (1 blue, moderate Linea aspera) & tibia shaft.  
*NE Q:*  
SKULL: Mandibular I root fragment  
Left malar process fragment, relatively long & narrow.  
Vault; 3 fragments.  
AXIAL SKELETON: Rib shaft fragment.  
UPPER LIMB: Humerus shaft fragment – slight grey core.  
LOWER LIMB: Fragments femur (2) & tibia (3) shaft.  
AGE: adult >50 yr  
SEX: ?  
COMMENT: bone eroded & chalky, esp. poorly oxidised.



**Table 26** Human bone archive

context	cut	deposit	total	10mm	%	5mm	%	2mm	%	1mm	max.	id.	%	skull	% id.	axial	% id.	u.limb	% id.	l.limb	% id.
		type	wt. (g)	wt. (g)	wt.	wt. (g)	wt.	wt. (g)	wt.	res	frag.	(g)	wt.	wt.	wt.	wt.	wt.	wt.	wt.	wt.	wt.
2710																					
SE			93.7	30.3	32.34	52.1	55.60	11.3	12.06	> & FA	30	37.2	39.70	24.4	65.59		0.00	4	10.75	8.8	23.66
SW			67.1	23.5	35.02	36.1	53.80	7.5	11.18	++ & FA	28	27.5	40.98	13.9	50.55	2	7.27	6.8	24.73	4.8	17.45
Nw			82.2	32.6	39.66	42.5	51.70	7.1	8.64	++	23	18.3	22.26	11.1	60.66		0.00	4.2	22.95	3	16.39
NE			39.6	16.2	40.91	19.1	48.23	4.3	10.86	+	33	13.6	34.34	3.4	25.00	0.2	1.47	1.5	11.03	8.5	62.50
total	2711	un. burial	282.6	102.6	36.31	149.8	53.01	30.2	10.69			96.6	34.18	52.8	54.66	2.2	2.28	16.5	17.08	25.1	25.98



### Appendix 3: Environmental data

**Table 27** Assessment of the environmental data

Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sampling	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analysis
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm			Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts		
<b>SMS2</b>																		
<b>Roundhouse 1 [3020]</b>																		
<b>Ring gully 14 and short gully 17</b>																		
3064	3065	114502_59	RH1 CG1 4	17		50%, B, E	A	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ), Triticaceae	C	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	10 ml	Mature	-	Poor			
3003	3005	114502_33	RH1 CG1 4	30		80%, B	B	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticaceae	C	Poaceae, Cyperaceae, <i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Trace	Mature	-	Poor			
3006	3007	114502_37	RH1 CG1 4	35		80%, B, E	C	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. grain and spikelet fork fragment	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	Poor			
3008	3009	114502_34	RH1 CG1 4	40		80%, B, E, I	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ), Triticaceae	C	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	1 ml	Mature	-	Poor			
3010	3011	114502_35	RH1 CG1 4	20		80%, B, I	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticaceae	C	Poaceae, Cyperaceae	Trace	Mature	-	Poor			
3012	3013	114502_36	RH1 CG1 4	38		80%, C	-	-	-	C	Poaceae, Polygonaceae, Cyperaceae	Trace	Mature	-	Poor			
3014	3015	114502_38	RH1 CG1 4	37		80%, B, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , Triticaceae	C	Poaceae	Trace	Mature	-	Poor			
3022	3023	114502_42	RH1 CG1 4	-														
3066	3067	114502_61	RH1 CG1 7	40		80%, C, F	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticaceae	C	Cyperaceae	Trace	Mature	-	Poor			
<b>Pits and postholes</b>																		
		114502_52	RH1 3020	20		80%, B, E	C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	C	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	<1 ml	Mature	-	Poor			
3048	3049	114502_53	RH1 3020	20		80%, B, E	-	-	-	B	<i>Urtica</i> sp., Cyperaceae, indet seeds	Trace	Mature	-	Fair			



Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analysis
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm			Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts		
3062	3063	114502_58	RH1 3020	40		80%, A, E	A*	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ), Triticaceae, cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	C	Poaceae, Fruit endocarp	Trace	Mature	-	Heterogeneous			P, C14
3076	3077	114502_64	RH1 3020	16		80%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature + roundwood	-	-			
3074	3075	114502_63	RH1 3020	10		80%, C	-	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. glume base and rachis segment	C	Poaceae	Trace in <1mm	Mature + roundwood	-	-			
3079	3080	114502_65	RH1 3020	8		80%	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-			
3081	3082	114502_66	RH1 3020	10		80%, C	-	-	-	C	Poaceae ( <i>Poa/Phleum</i> ), <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	<1 ml	Mature	-	-			
3083	3084	114502_67	RH1 3020	10		80%, C, I	-	-	-	C	Poaceae	1 ml	Mature	-	Poor			
Roundhouse 2 [3021]																		
Ring Gully 15																		
3055	3056	114502_54	RH2 CG1 5	33		80%, A	C		<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ), Triticaceae	C	Poaceae ( <i>Poa/Phleum</i> , <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> , <i>Bromus</i> sp.), <i>Persicaria</i> sp.	Trace	Mature + roundwood	-	Poor			
	3019	114502_43	RH2 CG1 5	39		80%, A, E	A*	-	<i>Triticum spelta</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (husked)	B	Fruit mesocarp, Poaceae ( <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> ), Cyperaceae, <i>Sparganium erectum</i>	2 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	Heterogeneous			P
3018	3026	114502_60	RH2 CG1 5	40		80%, A	A**	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (some husked), Triticaceae	A	Poaceae ( <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> , <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Bromus</i> sp.)	<1 ml	Mature	-	Heterogeneous			P, C14
3024	3025	114502_41	RH2 CG1 5	42		80%, A, E, F	A		<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	A	<i>Corrigiola litoralis</i> , Poaceae (inc. <i>Bromus</i> sp.), Polygonaceae, <i>Sparganium erectum</i> , indet tubers	2 ml	Mature	-	Poor			P



Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred							Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analyses
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal			Vegetative plant parts	Other		
3028	3027	114502_44	RH2 CG1 5	40		80%, A, E	A	-	<i>cf. Hordeum vulgare</i>	C	<i>Rubus</i> sp., Cyperaceae	Trace	Mature	-	Poor				
3029	3030	114502_46	RH2 CG1 5	40		80%, A, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	C	Polygonaceae	Trace	Mature	-	Poor				
3031	3032	114502_48	RH2 CG1 5	40		80%, B, E, I	B	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	A	<i>Sparganium erectum</i> , Poaceae, Polygonaceae, Caryophyllaceae, <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> subsp. <i>bulbosum</i>	Trace	Mature	-	Heterogeneous				
3033	3034	114502_45	RH2 CG1 5	40		80%, B	A*	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	C	Cyperaceae, indet.	Trace	Mature	-	Poor				
3035	3036	114502_47	RH2 CG1 5	40		80%, B, E	A	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ) grains and glume base	C	<i>Sparganium erectum</i> , Poaceae	2 ml	Mature	-	Poor				
<b>Postholes</b>																			
3038	3039	114502_49	RH2 CG1 5	10		80%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-				
3040	3041	114502_50	RH2 CG1 5	10		80%, C	B	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> & <i>dicoccum</i> ), Triticeae	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	Poor				
3042	3043	114502_51	RH2 CG1 5	10		80%, C, E, I	B	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	Poor				
3060	3061	114502_56	RH2 CG1 5	10		80%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-				
<b>SMS3 Ditches</b>																			
40040 3	40040 4	114501_4	CG1 9	18		E, F						C	Mature		Good	A***	<i>Juncus</i> spp. (inc. fruit), Characeae oospores, Chenopodiaceae, <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Alisma</i> sp., Polygonaceae, Apiaceae, <i>Carex</i> sp.,	Insects (B), Moll-f (A*) moll-t (B)	



Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analyses		
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm			Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts			Other	
																	Betula sp, Poaceae spikelets, indet leaves, Cyperaceae, Isoetes sp. megaspores			
SMS4																				
400103	400107	114501_14	CG13	14		F, E											A* - Juncus spp. (inc fruit), Hieracium sp. Triticum aestivum/turgidum rachis, Characeae oospores, Alisma sp., Chenopodiaceae, Polygonaceae, Betula sp., Sambucus sp., Erica sp (stem with fruit), indet bract scales, Poaceae spikelets	Insects (B), Moll-t (C), Moll-f (A)		
400716	400714	114501_23	CG18	20		90%, E							C	culm fragment, Indets			A*** (inc. roundwood)	A* - Juncus spp. (inc. fruit), Betula sp. (fruits and catkin scale), Characeae oospores, Sambucus sp., Lycopodiaceae leaves, Chenopodiaceae, Isoetes sp. megaspores, Apiaceae, Alisma sp., Polygonaceae, Ranunculus sp., Poaceae spikelets,	Insects (B), Moll-f (A**), Moll-t (C)	





Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analysis	
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm			Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts			Other
<b>SMS7 + Trench 61</b>																			
6203	6204	114501_503	CG23	13		90%, A, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-				
6104	6105	114501_502		18		10%, F, E	-	-	-	-	-	1 ml	Mature + roundwood	-		A**	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i> , <i>Hieracium</i> sp., Polygonaceae, <i>Betula</i> sp., <i>Silene</i> sp., <i>Typha</i> sp., <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Juncus</i> spp., <i>Sparganium</i> sp. leaves and sporangium, Chenopodiaceae, <i>Alisma</i> sp., <i>Viola</i> sp., Characeae oospore, indet. leaves	Insects (A*), Acari, Ostracods	
<b>SMS11 Trench 28 ditches</b>																			
2803	2804	114501_500	CG25	40		2%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-	A***		Moll-t	
2803	2805	114501_504	CG25	20		80%, A	-	-	-	-	-	1 ml	Mature	-	-				
2809	2810	114501_501	CG26	20		90%, A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
<b>SMS12 ditches</b>																			
2376	2449	114502_576	CG30	20		80%, A, I	-	-	-	C	Poaceae culm, Viciaeae	Trace	Mature	-	-				
2410	2409	114502_579	CG31	20		80%, A*, E, I	-	-	-	C	Poaceae stems	<1 ml	Mature	-	Fair				
2424	2425	114502_578	CG31	20		80%, A*, I, F	-	-	-	C	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i> tuber	<1 ml	Mature	-	Good				
2436	2435	114502_577	CG31	20		90%, A	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-				
<b>SMS13</b>																			
<b>Kilns and hearth</b>																			



Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analysis	
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm			Charcoal < 1mm	Charcoal			Vegetative plant parts
2240	2238	114502_557	-	10		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <1mm	Mature	-	-				
5162	5159	114502_624		15		90%, B, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-				
5162	5160	114502_625		20		70%, B, E	-	-	-	C	Viciae	10 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	-				
2267	2266	114502_561	-	5		90%, B, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-				
<b>Pit and posthole</b>																			
2245	2244	114502_559	-	20		30%, B	C	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. glume base and grain, Triticeae grain	A	<i>Sparganium erectum</i> , Poaceae (inc. <i>Bromus</i> sp.), Cyperaceae, <i>Rubus</i> sp., Caryophyllaceae, <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., Asteraceae, Brassicaceae, <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Juncus</i> sp.	80 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	-			P, C14	
5167	5168	114502_626		20		90%, C	-	-	-	C	<i>Malva</i> sp., indet.	Trace	Mature	-	-				
<b>Layer</b>																			
-	2188	114502_565	-	40		80%, B, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	C	Poaceae	3 ml	Mature	-	Poor				
<b>Ditches</b>																			
2275	2276	114502_574	-	40		90%, A*, E, I	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , Triticeae	C	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Potentilla</i> sp., Poaceae ( <i>Bromus</i> sp.)	Trace		-	Poor				
<b>Enclosure group 34</b>																			
1526	1529	114501_505	CG34	29		5%, A	C	-	Triticeae	A*	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> , Teucricioideae, Cyperaceae, indet. seeds and tuber	30 ml	Mature + roundwood		Poor			Moll-t	P, C14
2158	2159	114502_567	CG34	18		90%, A, I	C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	C	<i>Rubus</i> sp.	Trace	Mature	-	Poor				
2181	2182	114502_569	CG34	14		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-				
	2184	114502_570	CG34	20		80%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	1 ml	Mature	-	-				



Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred							Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analysis
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal			Vegetative plant parts	Other		
2243	2242	114502_573	CG34	40		80%, C, E, I	C	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. grain and glume	-	-	10 ml	Mature	-	Poor				
2520	2521	114502_575	CG34	40		80%, A, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp., indet.	Trace	Mature + roundwood	-	-			Moll-f	
Enclosure group 35																			
2164	2165	114502_572	CG35	16		80%, B	-	-	-	C	Rosaceae	1 ml	Mature	-	-				
2226	2227	114502_555	CG35	40		40%, C, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	C	<i>Rubus</i> sp.	10 ml	Mature	-	Poor				
5152	5154	114502_627	CG35	40		40%, B, E	C	-	Triticeae	C	Vicieae, <i>Potentilla</i> sp.	20 ml	Mature	-	-			Moll-f	
Enclosure groups 36, 37, 38																			
2215	2216	114502_556	CG36	21		25%, A, I	-	-	-	A	<i>Malva</i> tp. <i>sylvestris</i> (A), Polygonaceae (C)	40 ml	Mature	-	Fair				
2191	2192	114502_571	CG37	20		90%, A	-	-	-	C	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp., Cyperaceae, Poaceae	Trace	Mature	-	-				
2193	2194	114502_554	CG38	10		80%, A	-	-	-	-	-	1 ml	Mature	-	-				
Enclosure group 39																			
2175	2176	114502_566	CG39	34		80%, A	-	-	-	C	Poaceae, Cyperaceae	15 ml	Mature	-	Poor				
2213	2214	114502_568	CG39	18		80%, A, I	C	-	<i>Triticum spelta</i>	-	-	2 ml	Mature	-	Poor				
Enclosure group 40																			
	2246	114502_563	CG40	36		80%, B, I, F	C	C	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base and spikelet fork	B	Poaceae ( <i>Poa/Phleum</i> , <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> ), Cyperaceae, <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., indet.	<1 ml	Mature	-	Poor				
2273	2274	114502_562	CG40	38		80%, B, I, F		C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. spikelet fork, culm nodes	C	Poaceae ( <i>Poa/Phleum</i> , <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> ), Asteraceae, Cyperaceae, <i>Rumex</i> sp., indet.	2 ml	Mature	-	Poor				
Enclosure group 41																			



Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred							Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analyses	
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal			Vegetative plant parts	Other			
2185	2186	114502_558	CG4 1	37		40%, A, I	A	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	-	-	60 ml	Mature	-	Poor					
	2510	114502_564	CG4 1	40		80%, A	C	C	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain, <i>Triticum</i> sp. glume bases	C	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	5 ml	Mature	-	Poor					
5163	5164	114502_623	CG4 6	24		90%, B, E, I	B	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ), cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , Triticeae	A	<i>Linum</i> sp., <i>Galium</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp., Cyperaceae, <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> seed capsule, Poaceae ( <i>Avena/Bromus</i> )	5 ml	Mature	-	Heterogeneous				P, C14	
<b>SMS20</b>																				
2711	2710	114502_589		40		10%, C, E, I	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i>	A	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i> tubers, <i>Fumaria</i> sp., <i>Sherardia arvensis</i> , <i>Valerianella</i> sp., Brassicaceae, Asteraceae, Polygonaceae, Trifolieae, indets	45 ml	Mature	-	Poor					P, C, C14
<b>SMS28</b>																				
<b>Ditches</b>																				
<b>Enclosure group 62</b>																				
2554	2570	114502_583	CG6 2	8		<1%	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	C	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp., Poaceae	120 ml	Mature + roundwood		Poor					
	2560	114502_592	CG6 2	8		<1%	-	-	-	-	-	370 ml	Mature + roundwood	-						
2573	2582	114502_641	CG6 2	10		<1%	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	C	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	70 ml	Mature + roundwood		Poor					
2792	2794	114502_585	CG6 2	40		60%, C, I	C	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. glume base, Triticeae grain	C	Caryophyllaceae, Poaceae, <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Viola</i> sp., <i>Sparganium erectum</i>	30 ml	Mature + roundwood	-						



Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred							Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analyses
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal			Vegetative plant parts	Other		
5041	5042	114502_607	CG62	32		10%, B	-	-	-	-	-	15 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	-				
	5053	114502_598	CG62	20		90%, B, E, I	C	-	cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	C	Poaceae ( <i>Poa/Phleum</i> )	<1 ml	Mature	-	Poor				
5125	5127	114502_616	CG62	40		40%, A*, E, I	A***	A*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ) grains, some sprouted, glume bases, rachis segments, Triticeae coleoptiles and detached embryos	A*	Chenopodiaceae, <i>Polygonum</i> sp., indet. Poaceae (inc. <i>Bromus</i> sp.)	5 ml	Mature	-	Fair			P	
5229	5230	114502_630	CG62	40		80%, B, E, I	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	<1 ml	Mature	-	Poor				
5292	5293	114502_645	CG62	40		30%, C, I	A***	A**	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ) grains and glume bases, Triticeae detached embryos	A***	Poaceae ( <i>Bromus</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Polygonum</i> sp., <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> seed capsule frag, Asteraceae	Trace	Mature	-	Fair			P	
	5297	114502_646	CG62	40	50%	1%, B, E	C	-	<i>Triticum spelta</i>	C	<i>Galium</i> sp., cf. <i>Bromus</i> sp.	250 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	Poor				
<b>Enclosure group 64</b>																			
5148	5149	114502_620	CG64	40		80%, A**, E	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	Poor (one grain looks intrusive)				
5240	5241	114502_632	CG64	33		1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	155 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	-				
<b>Enclosure group 66</b>																			
5040	5039	114502_599	CG66	40		70%, A, E, I	B	C	<i>Triticum spelta</i> grains and glume base	A	Poaceae ( <i>Poa/Phleum</i> , <i>Bromus</i> sp.), <i>Sparganium erectum</i> , Cyperaceae	10 ml	Mature	Sab	Poor				
<b>Enclosure group 67</b>																			
2630	2631	114502_584	CG67	40		40%, C, I	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	C	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> seed capsule, <i>Polygonum</i> sp.,	30 ml	Mature	-	Heterogenous			P	



Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analysis
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm			Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts		
5062	5063	114502_600	CG67	40		80%, B, E, I	A	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>dicoccum</i> ) and <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains, <i>Triticum</i> sp. spikelet forks	A	<i>Malus/Sorbus</i> , <i>Linum</i> sp., Poaceae (inc. <i>Bromus</i> sp.), <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Linum</i> sp., indet. <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> subsp. <i>bulbosum</i>	2 ml	Mature	-	Poor (one grain looks intrusive)			
5108	5109	114502_603	CG70	40		80%, A, I	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	C	Poaceae ( <i>Bromus</i> sp.), <i>Linum</i> sp.	1 ml	Mature		Poor		Moll-f	
<b>Cremation graves</b>																		
5192	5193	114502_628		16		80%, B, I	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	C	indet.	1 ml	Mature	-	Poor			
5096	5097	114502_612		4.5		30%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	30 ml	Mature	-	-			
<b>Crop-dryers group 65</b>																		
2618		114502_580	-	40		75%, B	A*	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (including sprouted <i>spelta</i> ) grains and glume base	A	Poaceae ( <i>Bromus</i> sp., <i>Poa/Phleum</i> ), Chenopodiaceae, Cyperaceae, Caryophyllaceae, <i>Agrostemma githago</i>	10 ml	Mature	-	Poor			P
2632		114502_581	-	40		80%, A, E, I	A**	C	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (C), <i>Triticum</i> sp. (including sprouted <i>spelta</i> and within spikelet) A*	A	Poaceae ( <i>Bromus</i> sp., <i>Poa/Phleum</i> ), <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., Asteraceae, Polygonaceae, <i>Agrostemma githago</i>	Trace	Mature		Poor			P
2611	2686	114502_587		44	25%	5%	A***	C	<i>Triticum spelta</i> grains (A***) some sprouted or predated, glume base (C), spikelet (C), <i>Secale cereale</i> (C), detached embryos	A	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> capsule, Viciae, Chenopodiaceae, Asteraceae, Poaceae (inc. <i>Bromus</i> sp., <i>Poa/Phleum</i> ), Polygonaceae,	1 ml	Mature		Fair			P



Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analyses
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm			Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts		
	2747	114502_591		40		75%, A, E	A	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> , some germinated), Triticeae	-	-	1 ml	Mature		Poor			
	2748	114502_590		40	50%	30%, A	A**	C	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> and <i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>dicoccum</i> and <i>spelta</i> , sprouted), Triticeae	A	Poaceae ( <i>Bromus</i> sp., <i>Poa/Phleum</i> ), Asteraceae, <i>Juncus</i> sp., Indet	20 ml	Mature		Fair			P, C, C14
2633	2746	114502_588		39	25%	5%	A*	C	<i>Triticum spelta</i> grains (A), some sprouted, spikelets (C), glume bases (C), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (C), detached embryos	A	Chenopodiaceae, Viciae, Poaceae (inc. <i>Briza</i> sp., <i>Avena</i> sp.), indet	20 ml	Mature		Poor			P, C
<b>Hearths</b>																		
2800	5023	114502_593		0.5		<1%	A		<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	-	-	20 ml	Mature	-	Poor			C
	5259	114502_643		36		10%, A*, I, E	C		<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	C	Poaceae ( <i>Bromus</i> sp.), Polygonaceae	50 ml	Mature	-	Poor			C
5261	5260	114502_642		38		50%, B, E	A	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> and <i>dicoccum</i> ), some sprouted	C	Poaceae ( <i>Bromus</i> sp.)	20 ml	Mature	-	Poor			C
<b>Kilns</b>																		
2565	2696	114502_586		5		50%, F	-	-	-	-	-	5 ml	Mature + roundwood	-				C
	5018	114502_597		40		5%, E	C	-	<i>Triticum spelta</i>	-	-	300 ml	Mature + roundwood		Poor		Moll-f	C
5017	5032	114502_596		10		<1%, E	-	-	-	-	-	250 ml	Mature	-				C
	5022	114502_604		20		20%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	200 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	-			C
5021	5067	114502_605		20		10%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	175 ml	Mature	-	-			C





Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred							Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analyses
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal			Vegetative plant parts	Other		
5031	5026	114502_594		40		50%, B, E, I	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ), Triticeae	C	Viciae, Poaceae ( <i>Bromus</i> sp.)	120 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	Poor				C
	5029	114502_595		40	50%	<1%, B	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	C	Viciae	350 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	Poor				C
5049	5050	114502_601		40		60%, B, E, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Prunus</i> sp. endocarp, <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	5 ml	Mature		Poor				C
	5054	114502_602		9		50%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	25 ml	Mature		-			Moll-f	C
5056	5057	114502_610		13		10%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	200 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	-				C
	5058	114502_615		15		60%, B	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (some sprouted), Triticeae	C	Poaceae	25 ml	Mature		Poor				C
5090	5092	114502_614		10		50%, B	-	-	-	-	-	5 ml	Mature	-	-				C
	5093	114502_613		38		75%, A, E	-	-	-	B	Poaceae, Cyperaceae, <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., indet. tubers	5 ml	Mature	-	Fair				C
5129	5130	114502_618		10		20%, C	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	30 ml	Mature	-	Poor				C
	5131	114502_619		40		50%, B, E	-	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. glume base	-	-	30 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	Poor				C, C14
5133	5134	114502_621		18		40%, B	-	-	-	-	-	20 ml	Mature	-	-				C
5135	5136	114502_622		40		20%, A, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	40 ml	Mature	-	-				C
5143	5140	114502_617		38		10%, B	-	-	-	-	-	300 ml	Mature + roundwood, some large pieces	-	-				C
5217	5216	114502_633		40	25% <1 cm	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	4200 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	-				C
	5234	114502_634		40	50%	1%, C	-	-	-	C	Indet.	350 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	Poor				C
5218	5219	114502_629		40		75%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	5 ml	Mature	-	-				C



Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred							Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analyses
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal			Vegetative plant parts	Other		
5231	5233	114502_631		35		80%, B	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae detached embryo	B	Poaceae ( <i>Bromus</i> sp.), Polygonaceae, Viciae, Cyperaceae, indet.	Trace	Mature	-	Poor				
5265	5267	114502_640A		38		50%, C, I	C	-	<i>Triticum spelta</i>	-	-	60 ml	Mature	-	Poor			C	
		114502_640B		40		<1%, C, I	-	-	-	C	Indet., buds, Viciae	550 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	Fair			C	
5287	5286	114502_647		10		20%, B, I	C	-	<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>	C	<i>Rumex</i> sp., Poaceae, <i>Juncus</i> sp., indet.	30 ml	Mature	-	-			C	
5290	5288	114502_648		30		50%, A, E	A	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> and <i>dicoccum</i> , mostly sprouted), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (C)	C	<i>Juncus</i> sp., Cyperaceae, Asteraceae	25 ml	Mature	-	Fair			P	
5300	5299	114502_649		40		60%, A, I	B	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	-	-	15 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	Poor			C	
<b>Pits</b>																			
5068	5069	114502_644		38		30%, A, I	C	-	<i>Triticum spelta</i>	C	Trifoliae, Poaceae	25 ml	Mature	-	-				
5077	5078	114502_651		40		80%, A, E, I	A	A	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> , some sprouted) and cf. <i>Secale cereale</i> (C) grains, <i>Triticum</i> sp. glume bases and rachis frags, and Triticeae detached embryo	A	Poaceae ( <i>Bromus</i> sp.), Asteraceae	Trace	Mature	-	Poor (one grain looks intrusive)				
5100	5107	114502_606		0.75		80%, C	-	-	-	-	-	<1 ml	Mature	-	-				
5112	5113	114502_611		28		20%, B, I	-	-	-	-	-	35 ml	Mature	-	-				
5114	5115	114502_608		16		80%, A, E	-	-	-	C	Poaceae	2 ml	Mature	-	Poor				
5222	5223	114502_609		40		40%, C, I, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	C	Poaceae ( <i>Bromus</i> sp.)	20 ml	Mature	-	Poor				
5253	5254	114502_635		10		20%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-				



Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analysis	
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm			Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts			Other
9209	9212	114501_507		19		75%, A	-	-	-	C	Poaceae, Asteraceae	2 ml	Mature + roundwood		Fair			Moll-t	
<b>Layer</b>																			
-	5303	114502_650		40		50%, A	-	-	-	C	Indet., Poaceae ( <i>Poa/Phleum</i> ), <i>Sparganium erectum</i>	60 ml	Mature		Fair			-	
-	5309	114502_652		40		90%, B, I, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <1mm	Mature		Poor			-	
<b>SMS30 Tr40-44</b>																			
<b>Ditches</b>																			
4004	4005	114501_547	-	24		80%, B, E, I	C	-	<i>Triticum cf. monococcum/dicoccum</i> , Triticeae	C	Chenopodiaceae	Trace	Mature		Poor			Moll-t	
4104	4105	114501_546	-	28		80%, A, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	<1 ml	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4112	4113	114501_540	-	5		80%, C	C	-	Triticeae	C	Indet. tuber	Trace	Mature		Poor			Moll-t	
4303	4304	114501_544	-	21		90%, A, E, I, F	C	-	Triticeae (inc. cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> )	C	Poaceae ( <i>Poa/Phleum</i> ), Polygonaceae	Trace	Mature		Poor			Moll-t	
4305	4306	114501_545	-	27		80%, B, I	C	-	Triticeae	C	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i> tuber, Poaceae	Trace	Mature		Poor			Moll-t	
4408	4406	114501_518		22		60%, C, I	-	-	-	A**	Poaceae, Cyperaceae, Polygonaceae, <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i> tuber, <i>Sparganium erectum</i> stones	4 ml	Mature	Sab	Fair			Moll-t (A***)	P, C14
<b>Pits</b>																			
4114	4115	114501_541		8		90%, B	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <0.5mm	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4116	4117	114501_539		8		80%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <1mm	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4204	4206	114501_551		28		80%, B, E, I	C	-	Triticeae	B	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ssp. <i>bulbosum</i> tubers, <i>Viola</i> sp., Poaceae	Trace	Mature		Fair			Moll-t	



Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analysis	
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm			Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts			Other
4217	4218	114501_512		5		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <1mm	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4219	4220	114501_513		3		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <1mm	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4237	4238	114501_550		15		90%, B, E, I, F	-	-	-	C	Cyperaceae, Polygonaceae, indet.	Trace	Mature		Poor			Moll-t	
4265	4266	114501_535		6		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <1mm	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4267	4268	114501_536		4		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4269	4270	114501_537		2		80%, B, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4271	4272	114501_538		3		80%, C	-	-	-	-	-	<1 ml	Mature		Good			Moll-t	
<b>Postholes</b>																			
4209	4210	114501_508		3		90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4211	4212	114501_509		11		90%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature + roundwood		-			Moll-t	
4213	4214	114501_510		12		90%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4215	4216	114501_511		5		90%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4221	4222	114501_514		20		90%, A, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4223	4224	114501_515		1.5		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <1mm	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4225	4226	114501_516		2		90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4227	4228	114501_519		15		90%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4229	4230	114501_520		3		90%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4231	4232	114501_521		3		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4233	4234	114501_522		5		90%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <1mm	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4235	4236	114501_523		20		90%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4241	4242	114501_549		8		90%, C	-	-	-	C	Polygonaceae	Trace in <1 ml	Mature		Fair			Moll-t	
4243	4244	114501_524		10		90%, B, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	



Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analysis	
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm			Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts			Other
4245	4246	114501_525		2		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <1mm	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4247	4248	114501_526		2		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4249	4250	114501_527		10		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4251	4252	114501_528		3		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4253	4254	114501_529		2		90%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4255	4256	114501_530		2		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4257	4258	114501_531		5		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <1mm	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4259	4260	114501_532		2		80%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	<1 ml	Mature		-			Moll-t	
4261	4262	114501_533		4		90%, C	-	-	-	C	Poaceae	Trace in <1mm	Mature		Poor			Moll-t	
4263	4264	114501_534		15		80%, B, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-t	
<b>Trench 3A</b>																			
3A04	3A05	114501_506		27		5%, C	C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	C	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> subsp. <i>bulbosum</i> , <i>Polygonum</i> sp.	Trace in <1mm	Mature		Poor			Moll-t (A****), Moll-f	
<b>Trenches 75-78</b>																			
-	7503	114501_552		17	250 ml		-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature			A*** (inc. leaves and stems)	A** (Cyperaceae, <i>Betula</i> sp., <i>Alnus</i> sp., <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Lycopus europaeus</i> , <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Urtica</i> sp.)	Insects, Eggs	
-	7802	114501_517		20	250 ml		-	-	-	-	-	5 ml in <1mm	Mature		-	A* (inc. roundwood)	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , Cyperaceae, <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Myriophyllum</i> sp., <i>Betula</i> sp., <i>Prunus</i> sp.	Insects	
<b>St. Catherine's well SMS/WB Trench 11</b>																			
<b>Posthole group [1080]</b>																			



Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analyses	
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm			Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts			Other
1048	1155	114500_51	1080	3		90%, C, F	-	-	-	A*	Poaceae, Cyperaceae, <i>Sambucus</i> sp., Lamiaceae, Asteraceae	Trace	Mature	-	Iron coating, vivianite staining. Poor	A***	C - Chenopodiaceae	Moll-t, Moll-f	P
	1156	114500_52		9		F	-	-	-	A**	Poaceae (seeds, stems, roots), tuber, Cyperaceae, <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Papaver</i> sp., <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., Lamiaceae, indet.	1 ml	Mature	-	Fair	A (inc. wood)	C - Chenopodiaceae	Moll-t, Moll-f	P, C14
1055	1058	114500_11		10		E, F	-	-	-	A*	Cyperaceae, Poaceae (stems, seeds), indet bud and seeds	1 ml	Mature		Poor, iron coating	A*	B - Chenopodiaceae, Cardueae	Moll-t, Moll-f	P
1055	1059	114500_12		10		E, F	-	-	-	A*	Cyperaceae, Poaceae (seeds, roots, stems), Lamiaceae, indet.	1 ml	Mature		Poor	A***	A - Chenopodiaceae, Asteraceae, Polygonaceae, Apiaceae, Caryophyllaceae, <i>Betula</i> sp.,	Moll-f, Moll-t	P
<b>Enclosure group [1127]</b>																			
1142	1143	114500_32		10		F, E	-	-	-	B	<i>Poa/Phleum</i> , Poaceae stems + root	1 ml	Mature	Sab		A**	A* - Characeae oospores, Chenopodiaceae, <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Betula</i> sp., <i>Poa/Phleum</i> , Lycopsideae, <i>Juncus</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp., Brassicaceae, Lamiaceae	Insects (pupa cases), Moll-f, Moll-t	
1146	1147	114500_33		10		F, E	-	-	-	A	Poaceae stems and roots, <i>Poa/Phleum</i>	Trace	Mature	-	Fair	A*** (inc. wood)	A* - <i>Sambucus</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae, Poaceae spikelet, <i>Betula</i> sp., Characeae oospores,	Moll-f, Moll-t	C14



Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analysis	
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm			Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts			Other
Enclosure group [1128]																			
1091	1092	114500_22	1128	20		E, F	-	-	-		B	Poaceae (seeds and stems)	<1 ml	Mature	-	Fair	A*** (inc. wood)	A** - <i>Juncus</i> sp. (A**), Polygonaceae, Characeae oospores, <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Alisma</i> sp., Poaceae ( <i>Poa/Phleum</i> )	Insects (C)
1094	1093	114500_23	1128	20		F, E	-	-	-		-		Trace	Mature			A** (inc. wood)	A** - <i>Juncus</i> sp. (A**), Chenopodiaceae, Polygonaceae, Characeae oospores, <i>Alisma</i> sp., <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	Insects (C)
1123	1124	114500_18	1128	40	25%	-	-	-	-		-						A	A*** - <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> seeds and capsules (A***), <i>Persicaria</i> sp., Polygonaceae, Caryophyllaceae	P, C14
		114500_19	1128	37	20%												A	A*** - <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> seeds and capsules (A***), <i>Persicaria</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp.	-
Enclosure group 71																			
2923	2922	114502_700	CG7 1	40		80%, B, F	-	-	-		B	<i>Veronica</i> sp., <i>Poa/Phleum</i> , indet	3 ml	Mature	-	Fair (possibly intrusive)			
2931	2932	114502_701	CG7 1	40		60%, A, F	-	-	-		-		15 ml	Mature	-	-			





Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analyses	
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm			Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts			Other
2936	2935	114502_702	CG71	40		70%, A*, F	C	-	Triticeae	C	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> stone, <i>Poa/Phleum</i>	20 ml	Mature	-	Fair				
Enclosure group 72																			
2939	2938	114502_703	CG72	40		60%, A*, F	A	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (var. <i>vulgare</i> , <i>hexastichum</i> ), <i>Triticum spelta/dicoccum</i> , Triticeae	C	Poaceae	2 ml	Mature	-	Poor (iron coated)			P	
2943	2942	114502_704	CG72	40		70%, A*, F	A*		<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (var. <i>vulgare</i> , <i>hexastichum</i> ), <i>Triticum spelta/dicoccum</i> , Triticeae	C	<i>Sparganium erectum</i> , Poaceae ( <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> ), <i>Rumex</i> sp.	2 ml	Mature	-	Heterogeneous (iron coated)			P, C14	
2949	2948	114502_705	CG72	40		80%, A, E, F	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. ( <i>spelta/dicoccum</i> ), Triticeae	C	Poaceae ( <i>Bromus</i> sp.)	1 ml	Mature	-	Poor				
2951	2950	114502_706	CG72	20		50%, A, F	-	-	-	-	-	60 ml	Mature	-	-			Moll-t	
Enclosure groups 73, 74, 75																			
2960	2961	114502_708	CG73	38		80%, A*, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	1 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	-				
2958	2959	114502_718	CG74	30	30%	E						C			Good	A	A*** - <i>Persicaria</i> spp., Chenopodiaceae, <i>Polygonum</i> sp., Caryophyllaceae, Lamiaceae, <i>Juncus</i> sp. (C)	Moll-f ( <i>Bithynia</i> sp.)	P
2956	2957	114502_707	CG75	30		60%, A*, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	10 ml	Mature		Fair			Moll-f (A***), Moll-t	
Enclosure group 76																			
2829	2830	114502_712	CG76	30		80%, A, E, F	-	-	-	A	<i>Potentilla</i> sp., Poaceae ( <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> , <i>Poa/Phleum</i> , stems and roots), <i>Galium</i> sp.	1 ml	Mature		Fair			Moll-f (A**), Moll-t	



Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analyses
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm			Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts		
2997	2998	114502_709	CG76	26		90%, A**, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	1 ml	Mature	-	-	-	Moll-f	
2999	2820	114502_710	CG76	28		80%, A**, E	-	-	-	-	-	20 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	-	-	Moll-f, Moll-t	
	2826	114502_711	CG76	30		90%, A*, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-	-	Moll-f	
<b>Enclosure group 77</b>																		
2822	2821	114502_714	CG77	30		50%, A**, E, F	-	-	-	B		1 ml	Mature	Poor	-	-	Moll-f (A**)	
2832	2831	114502_717	CG77	40		75%, A**, E, F (A**)	-	-	-	-		2 ml	Mature	-	-	-	Moll-f	
2994	2993	114502_716	CG77	28		80%, A**, E, F	-	-	-	B		2 ml	Mature	Fair	-	-	Moll-f	
2996	2995	114502_713	CG77	30		80%, A**, F	-	-	-	A		Trace	Mature	Fair	-	-	Moll-f	
<b>Gullies</b>																		
1026	1027	114500_2	1159	40		80%, A, E, F (A**)	-	-	-	C		5 ml	Mature	Fair	A*** (inc. wood)	A* - Chenopodiaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Characeae oospores, <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Betula</i> sp., Apiaceae, Poaceae (seed and spikelet), Lamiaceae, <i>Carex</i> sp., Brassicaceae, Indet	Insects, Moll-f, Moll-t	



Feature	Context	Sample Code	Group	Vol (L)	Sub-samples	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Other	Preservation	Waterlogged		Invertebrates (Insect, Molluscs, Crustaceans)	Analysis		
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm			Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts			Other	
1032	1033	114500_3	1160	40		90%, B, F, E,	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		Poor	A*** (mainly roots)	C - Indet. seed, Caryophyllaceae, <i>Solanum</i> sp., <i>Betula</i> sp., Lycopodiaceae	Moll-f		
1082	1083	114500_5	1162	40		90%, A*, E, F	-	-	-	B	<i>Poa/Phleum</i> , <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> subsp. <i>bulbosum</i> , <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	<1 ml	Mature	-	Fair	A***	A* - Chenopodiaceae, <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Betula</i> sp., Caryophyllaceae, Lamiaceae	-		
2992	2991	114502_715		25		90%, A**, F	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		-			Moll-f, Moll-t		
<b>Bridleway ditches</b>																				
5317	5318	114504_719		36		75%, B	C	-	Triticeae, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	B	Poaceae ( <i>Bromus</i> sp.), <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Valerianella</i> sp.	2 ml	Mature + roundwood		Poor				Moll-t	
5319	5321	114504_720		32		50%, C, I	-	-	-	C	Indet.	-	-	-	-					

Key: A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab = small animal bones, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = aquatic molluscs; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant, C14 = radiocarbon.



**Table 28** Sediment descriptions and subsamples, monolith sample 7

Location: [1013]		Palaeochannel		Monolith sample: 7		Drawing: 1004		Site code: 114500	
Depth	Context	Subsamples	Sediment description	Interpretation					
0-045cm	1014	3 pollen	5YR 2.5/1 black silt loam. A homogenous, fairly humified, fibrous sediment with frequent plant remains. Clear lower boundary. Troels Smith classification: Th4 As+ Nig.4 Str.0 Elas.1 Sicc.3 Lim.1	Peat.	Peat formed in natural channel from accumulation of surrounding vegetation				
45-53cm	1021	-	5YR 2.5/2 dark reddish brown sandy silt loam. Fairly homogenous and weakly banded with moderate plant remains. Sharp wavy lower boundary. Troels Smith classification: Gmin2 Ag2 Th+ Dlig+ Nig.3 Str.1 Elas.0 Sicc.3 Lim.2	Low energy environment leading to partial decomposition of plant material.	Low energy deposition of sediment from surrounding area				
53-95cm	1002	-	Mottled loamy sand with sparse patches of clay. Fairly homogenous with patches of iron staining increasing down profile and patches of organics/ peat/humified material (2%), including a large wedge-shaped area at 0.67-0.77m and a large wood fragment at 0.90-0.95m. Weakly laminated at 0.79m. Troels Smith classification: Gmin3 Gmaj+ Ag1 As+ Nig.1 Str.2 Elas.0 Sicc.0	Geology. Mottles and iron staining are indicative of redoximorphic activity. Presence of organic inclusions demonstrates varying levels of water activity over friable parent material.	Geology				



**Table 29** Sediment descriptions and subsamples taken, monolith sample 582

Location: Palaeochannel		Monolith sample: 582	Drawing		Site Code: 114502
Depth	Context	Subsamples	Sediment description	Interpretation	
15- 151.5cm	7802	8 pollen	10YR 2/1 black silty clay loam. A dark, humic and fairly homogenous deposit containing frequent organic remains including large fragments of wood, with sparse iron staining. Patches of sandier sediment appear throughout the profile generally well mixed but with a weakly laminated band at 0.64-0.74m. Increasing in compaction down profile to a smooth abrupt lower boundary.  Troels Smith classification: Th3 Tlig+ Gmin1 Ag+ Nig.4 Str.1 Elas.0 Sicc.3 Lim.2	Peat. The intercalated layers demonstrate the energy of events, with patches of laminated sand from surrounding areas showing lower energy and large fragments of organic material suggesting higher energy. This shows periods of varying turbidity – episodes of water movement and longer periods of torpidity, also indicated by the redoxymorphic concentrations of iron.	Peat formed from deposits of surrounding vegetation and fluctuating water levels within natural channel
151.5- 157.5cm	7803	-	10YR 3/1 very dark grey silty clay. Darker at top of unit/context with 0.5% very fine pores, no laminations visible and moderate organic inclusions.  Troels Smith classification: Ag1 As3 Nig.1 Str.0 Elas.0 Sicc.3	Natural alluvial deposit.	Fill of palaeochannel

Key to sediment description tables: Troels-Smith (1955) classification: Argilla steatodes (As), Argilla granosa (Ag), Grana minora (Gmin), Grana majora (Gmaj) - 0=absence of, 4=maximum; Nigror (Nig.), Stratificatio (Str.), Elasticitas (Elas.), Siccitas (Sicc.), Limes superior (Lim.); Nig. 0=white, 4=black; Str. 0=homogeneous, 4=strong laminations; Elas. 0=clay, 4=peat, Sicc. 0=water, 4=dry; Lim. 0=>1cm, 1=<1cm and >2mm, 2=<2mm and >1mm, 3=<1mm and >0.5mm, 4=<0.5mm



**Table 30** Pollen counts for monolith sample 7

<b>Monolith Sample 114500_7</b>				
	<b>Depth (cm)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Common name</b>			
<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	4	3	153
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Pine	9	14	14
<i>Corylus avellana</i> type	Hazel-type	19	31	52
<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	-	-	3
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	59	71	20
<i>Tilia</i> sp.	Lime	4	26	16
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	147	110	14
<i>Salix</i> sp.	Willow	2	1	10
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	-	1	-
Poaceae	Grasses	4	8	-
Cyperaceae	Sedges	60	12	7
Ranunculaceae	Buttercups	1	1	-
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common sorrel	-	-	1
Rosaceae	Rose family	3	3	12
<i>Trifolium</i> type	Clover-type	1	-	-
<i>Apium</i> type	Marshwort-type	-	-	1
Apiaceae	Carrot family	-	-	1
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain	2	-	-
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw family	-	1	-
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	Thistles	-	1	-
Lactuceae	Dandelion-tribe	1	2	1
<i>Pteropsida</i> undiff.	Undifferentiated fern spore	16	29	42
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	5	1	-
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common polypody	2	4	-
<i>Potamogeton natans</i> type	Pondweed-type	3	-	2
<i>Sparganium emersum</i> type	Bur reed -type	-	-	1
<i>Sphagnum</i> sp.	Bog moss	2	-	-
<b>Indeterminable</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>TLP</b>		<b>316</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>305</b>



**Table 31** Pollen counts for monolith sample 582

Monolith sample 114502_582		20	38	56	74	92	108	134	150
Scientific name	Depth (cm) Common name								
<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	3	8	12	9	110	49	17	6
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Pine	20	14	9	7	32	9	-	3
<i>Corylus avellana</i> type	Hazel-type	41	25	28	42	88	6	-	2
<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	-	-	4	-	10	-	-	-
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	24	41	24	51	3	-	-	3
<i>Tilia</i> sp.	Lime	17	4	20	9	-	-	-	-
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	106	180	112	155	6	-	-	6
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Whitebeam	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Salix</i> sp.	Willow	3	0	5	5	37	12	3	3
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Roses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae	Grass family	3	15	-	3	71	212	26	11
Cyperaceae	Sedge family	10	8	-	10	19	13	108	151
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup family	1	1	-	2	-	-	3	-
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common sorrel	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot family	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rosaceae	Rose family	3	5	-	1	3	3	12	6
<i>Filipendula</i> sp.	Meadowsweets	-	-	-	-	1	2	1-	-
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	Cinquefoil s	1	1	6	-	-	-	4	1
<i>Trifolium</i> type	Clover-type	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Apium</i> type	Marshwort-type	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-
Apiaceae	Carrot family	1	-	-	-	2	-	7	-
Lamiaceae	Mint family	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw family	-	2	-	-	3	3	17	-
Lactuceae	Dandelion-tribe	-	3	3	3	1	-	-	3
<i>Aster</i> type	Daisy-type	-	1	1	-	6	-	-	-
<i>Anthemis</i> sp.	Mugworts	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Pteropsida</i> undiff.	Undifferentiated fern spore	29	8	6	-	16	13	7	9
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common polypody	16	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Potamogeton natans</i> type	Pondweed-type	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	-	-	-	-	19	-	3	1
<i>Sphagnum</i> sp.	Bog moss	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Indeterminable</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>TLP</b>		<b>235</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>196</b>





**Table 32** Results from the analysis of charred plant remains

Area	2	2	2	2	13	13	13	20	28	28
Phase	LIA/RB	LIA/RB	LIA/RB	LIA/RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
Group Number	14	15	15	15	-	34	46	-	62	62
Feature Type	P	RG	RG	RG	P	D	G	CG	D	D
Feature	3062	3018	3018	3024	2245	1526	5163	2711	5292	5125
Context	3063	3019	3026	3025	2244	1529	5164	2710	5293	5127
Sample	114502	114502	114502	114502	114502	114501	114502	114502	114502	114502
Sample size Vol (l.)	_58	_43	_60	_41	_559	_505	_623	_589	_645	_641
Flot size (ml.)	40	39	40	42	20	29	24	40	40	40
Bioturbation (Roots %, etc)	20	30	30	60	170	35	60	50	20	60
Preservation	80%	80%	80%	80%	30%	5%	90%	10%	30%	40%
Fragmentation index (NMI/NR)	A, E	A, E	A	A, E, F	B	A	B, E, I	C, E, I	C, I	A*, E, I
Density (NMI/l)	h	h	h	h	p	p	-	-	h	f
Scientific name (common name)	0.86	0.6	0.93	0.75	0.78	1	0.61	1	0.78	0.97
Plant part	12	8	13	3	3	1	2	1	199	43
<b>Cereals</b>										
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Barley)	-	13	30	4	-	-	4	-	8	4
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Barley)	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>vulgare</i> (6-row Hulled barley)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Secale cereale</i> (cf. Rye)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Secale cereale</i> (Rye)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Secale cereale</i> (Rye)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Triticeae (Indet. Cereal)	63	17	28	-	2	-	2	-	52	-
Triticeae (Indet. Cereal)	66	132	17	32	-	-	3	-	-	***
Triticeae (Indet. Cereal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
Triticeae (Indet. Cereal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> (Emmer wheat)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> (Emmer wheat)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (Wheat)	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	48	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (Wheat)	4	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3942	73
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (Wheat)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (Wheat)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (Wheat)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (Wheat)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i> (cf. Spelt wheat)	172	238	389	47	-	-	4	-	-	-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt wheat)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	522



<i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt wheat)	infested grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt wheat)	germinated grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	907
<b>Feature</b>		<b>3062</b>	<b>3018</b>	<b>3018</b>	<b>3024</b>	<b>2245</b>	<b>1526</b>	<b>5163</b>	<b>2711</b>	<b>5292</b>	<b>5125</b>
<b>Context</b>		<b>3063</b>	<b>3019</b>	<b>3026</b>	<b>3025</b>	<b>2244</b>	<b>1529</b>	<b>5164</b>	<b>2710</b>	<b>5293</b>	<b>5127</b>
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt wheat)	Infested germinated grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt wheat)	glume base	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	2774	131
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt wheat)	spikelet fork	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	144	24
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt wheat)	complete spikelet	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum spelta/dicoccum</i> (Spelt/Emmer wheat)	grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-
<b>Other crops</b>											
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> (Flax)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
<i>Linum</i> cf. <i>usitatissimum</i> (cf. Flax)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> (Flax)	capsule frag.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4
<b>Wild taxa</b>											
Apiaceae (Carrot family)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asteraceae (Daisy family)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Anthemis</i> tp. <i>cotula</i> (Stinking chamomile)	seed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazelnut)	pericarp MNI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Lepideae (Mustards)	seed	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (Wild radish)	capsule	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Caryophyllaceae (Pink family)	seed	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> (Corncockle)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
<i>Stellaria</i> sp. (Campions)	seed	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoots)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (Goosefoots)	seed	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex</i> sp. (Sedges)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Cyperaceae (Sedge family)	seed	-	-	-	10	8	31	-	1	-	-
Cyperaceae (Sedge family)	seed coat frag.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cyperaceae (Sedge family)	tuber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trifoliae (Trefoils/medicks/clovers)	seed	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Vicieae (Vetches)	seed	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Juncus</i> sp. (Rushes)	seed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lamiaceae (Mint family)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Ajuga/Teucrium</i> sp. (Bugles/Germanders)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Malva</i> sp. (Mallows)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fumaria</i> sp. (Fumitories)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Papaver somniferum</i> (Opium poppy)	Seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae (Grasses)	grain	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	315	0
Poaceae (Grasses)	grain frag.	212	-	21	1	9	-	-	-	1706	*
Poaceae (Grasses)	culm frags	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-



<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> var. <i>bulbosum</i> (Onion-couch grass)	tuber/culm internode	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
<i>Avena</i> sp. (Oats)	grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
<i>Avena</i> sp. tp. (Oats)	awns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp. (Oats/Bromes)	grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	76	-
<b>Feature</b>		<b>3062</b>	<b>3018</b>	<b>3018</b>	<b>3024</b>	<b>2245</b>	<b>1526</b>	<b>5163</b>	<b>2711</b>	<b>5292</b>	<b>5125</b>
<b>Context</b>		<b>3063</b>	<b>3019</b>	<b>3026</b>	<b>3025</b>	<b>2244</b>	<b>1529</b>	<b>5164</b>	<b>2710</b>	<b>5293</b>	<b>5127</b>
<i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp. (Oats/Bromes)	grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus</i> sp. (Bromes)	grain	-	3	21	10	2	-	2	-	3	31
<i>Bromus</i> tp. <i>hordeaceua/secalinus</i> (Soft-brome/Rye brome)	grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	378	-
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i> (Heath-grass)	grain	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lolium/Festuca</i> sp. (Rye-grasses/Fescues)	grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Poa/Phleum</i> sp. (Meadow-grasses/Cat's-tails)	grain	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Polygonaceae (Knotgrass family)	seed	-	1	1	-	3	-	9	3	-	-
<i>Polygonum</i> sp. (Knotgrasses)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
<i>Rumex</i> sp. (Docks)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Primulaceae (Primrose family)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp. (Buttercups)	seed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i> sp. (Apples/Pears)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosaceae (Rose family)	seed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Rubus</i> sp. (Brambles)	seed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Galium</i> sp. (Cleavers)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Galium</i> sp. (Cleavers)	seed frag.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> (Field madder)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
<i>Odontites vernus</i> (Red bartsia)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> (Ivy-leaved speedwell)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> (Black nightshade)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Sparganium erectum</i> (Branched bur-reed)	fruit	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Urtica</i> cf. <i>urens</i> (cf. Small nettle)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Valerianella dentata</i> (Narrow-fruited cornsalad)	seed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
<i>Viola</i> sp. (Violets)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
<i>Claviceps purpurea</i> (Ergot)	sclerotium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminata	bud	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminata	fruit	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminata	root	-	27	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminata	seed	2	1	-	10	11	4	-	-	-	2
Indeterminata	stem	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminata	tuber	-	-	-	5	-	-	24	-	-	-
Indeterminata	frag.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>NR</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10144</b>	<b>1790</b>
	<b>MNI</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7955</b>	<b>1735</b>



Key:

Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects.

Preservation: h= Heterogenous, p=Poor, f=Fair.

Feature type: P= Pit, D=Ditch, RG=Ring Gully, CG=Cremation Grave, CD=Crop-dryer, G=Gully

NR=number of remains; MNI=Minimum Number of Individuals



**Table 33** Results from the analysis of charred plant remains (part ii)

Area	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	30	St CW	St CW	
Phase	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	LIA/RB	MIA/LIA	MIA/LIA	
Group Number	65	65	65	65	65	65	62	-	72	72	
Feature Type	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	K	D	D	G	G	
Feature	2611	2611	2611	2611	2633	5290	2630	4408	2939	2943	
Context	2618	2632	2686	2748	2746	5288	2631	4406	2938	2942	
Sample	114502 _580	114502 _581	114502 587	114502 _590	114502 _588	114502 _648	114502 _607	114501 _518	114502 _703	114502 _704	
Sample size Vol (l.)	40	40	44	40	39	30	40	22	40	40	
Flot size (ml.)	25	30	125	110	175	35	50	30	20	25	
Bioturbation (Roots %, etc)	75% B	80% A, E, I	5%	30% A	5%	50% A, E	40% C, I	60% C, I	60% A*, F	70% A*, F	
Preservation	h	h	h	h	h	p	h	h	h	h	
Fragmentation index (NMI/NR)	0.49	0.5	0.62	0.75	0.74	0.24	0.95	0.99	0.56	0.57	
Density (NMI/l)	4	11	84	26	12	2	0	9	0	1	
Scientific name (common name)	Plant part										
Cereals											
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Barley)	grain	1	1	44	8	20	5	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Barley)	rachis segment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>vulgare</i> (6-row Hulled barley)	grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16	
cf. <i>Secale cereale</i> (cf. Rye)	grain	-	-	172	-	4	-	-	-	-	
<i>Secale cereale</i> (Rye)	grain	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	
<i>Secale cereale</i> (Rye)	rachis segment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Triticeae (Indet. Cereal)	grain	-	4	460	38	-	16	7	-	-	
Triticeae (Indet. Cereal)	grain frag.	148	430	2200	-	-	169	-	5	26	
Triticeae (Indet. Cereal)	detached embryo	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Triticeae (Indet. Cereal)	coleoptile	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> (Emmer wheat)	glume base	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> (Emmer wheat)	spikelet fork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (Wheat)	grain	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (Wheat)	glume base	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (Wheat)	spikelet fork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (Wheat)	glume frag.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (Wheat)	rachis segment	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (Wheat)	rachis segment frag.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i> (cf. Spelt wheat)	grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt wheat)	grain	7	35	572	162	40	17	-	-	-	



<i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt wheat)	infested grain	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt wheat)	germinated grain	118	326	1064	544	364	3	-	-	-	-
<b>Feature</b>		<b>2611</b>	<b>2611</b>	<b>2611</b>	<b>2611</b>	<b>2633</b>	<b>5290</b>	<b>2630</b>	<b>4408</b>	<b>2939</b>	<b>2943</b>
<b>Context</b>		<b>2618</b>	<b>2632</b>	<b>2686</b>	<b>2748</b>	<b>2746</b>	<b>5288</b>	<b>2631</b>	<b>4406</b>	<b>2938</b>	<b>2942</b>
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt wheat)	Infested germinated grain	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt wheat)	glume base	9	25	52	52	8	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt wheat)	spikelet fork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt wheat)	complete spikelet	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum spelta/dicoccum</i> (Spelt/Emmer wheat)	grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14
<b>Other crops</b>											
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> (Flax)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Linum</i> cf. <i>usitatissimum</i> (cf. Flax)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> (Flax)	capsule frag.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Wild taxa</b>											
Apiaceae (Carrot family)	seed	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Asteraceae (Daisy family)	seed	-	1	748	40	-	2	-	1	-	-
<i>Anthemis</i> tp. <i>cotula</i> (Stinking chamomile)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazelnut)	whole pericarp MNI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Lepideae (Mustards)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (Wild radish)	capsule	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Caryophyllaceae (Pink family)	seed	-	-	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> (Corncockle)	seed	1	2	24	6	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Stellaria</i> sp. (Campions)	seed	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoots)	seed	5	-	72	10	8	4	-	2	1	-
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (Goosefoots)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex</i> sp. (Sedges)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyperaceae (Sedge family)	seed	3	-	8	-	4	1	-	121	-	-
Cyperaceae (Sedge family)	seed coat frag.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyperaceae (Sedge family)	tuber	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trifoliae (Trefoils/medicks/clovers)	seed	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1
Vicieae (Vetches)	seed	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Juncus</i> sp. (Rushes)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Lamiaceae (Mint family)	seed	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
<i>Ajuga/Teucrium</i> sp. (Bugles/Germanders)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Malva</i> sp. (Mallows)	seed	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fumaria</i> sp. (Fumitories)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Papaver somniferum</i> (Opium poppy)	Seed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae (Grasses)	grain	0	0	64	149	98	-	-	-	-	1
Poaceae (Grasses)	grain frag.	-	-	***	186	68	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae (Grasses)	culm frags	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> var. <i>bulbosum</i> (Onion-couch grass)	tuber/culm internode	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Avena</i> sp. (Oats)	grain	-	-	48	8	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Avena</i> sp. tp. (Oats)	awns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp. (Oats/Bromes)	grain	-	-	4	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Feature</b>		<b>2611</b>	<b>2611</b>	<b>2611</b>	<b>2611</b>	<b>2633</b>	<b>5290</b>	<b>2630</b>	<b>4408</b>	<b>2939</b>	<b>2943</b>
<b>Context</b>		<b>2618</b>	<b>2632</b>	<b>2686</b>	<b>2748</b>	<b>2746</b>	<b>5288</b>	<b>2631</b>	<b>4406</b>	<b>2938</b>	<b>2942</b>
<i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp. (Oats/Bromes)	grain	7	6	***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus</i> sp. (Bromes)	grain	1	13	160	8	24	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus</i> tp. <i>hordeaceus</i> / <i>secalinus</i> (Soft-brome/Rye brome)	grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i> (Heath-grass)	grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
<i>Lolium/Festuca</i> sp. (Rye-grasses/Fescues)	grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Poa/Phleum</i> sp. (Meadow-grasses/Cat's-tails)	grain	2	20	100	2	-	2	-	10	-	-
Polygonaceae (Knotgrass family)	seed	1	1	24	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum</i> sp. (Knotgrasses)	seed	-	6	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-
<i>Rumex</i> sp. (Docks)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Primulaceae (Primrose family)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp. (Buttercups)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i> sp. (Apples/Pears)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rosaceae (Rose family)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rubus</i> sp. (Brambles)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Galium</i> sp. (Cleavers)	seed	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Galium</i> sp. (Cleavers)	seed frag.	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> (Field madder)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Odontites vernus</i> (Red bartsia)	seed	-	1	-	26	-	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> (Ivy-leaved speedwell)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> (Black nightshade)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sparganium erectum</i> (Branched bur-reed)	fruit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1
<i>Urtica</i> cf. <i>urens</i> (cf. Small nettle)	seed	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Valerianella dentata</i> (Narrow-fruited cornsalad)	seed	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Viola</i> sp. (Violets)	seed	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Claviceps purpurea</i> (Ergot)	sclerotium	-	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminata	bud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminata	fruit	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Indeterminata	root	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Indeterminata	seed	-	3	48	2	-	2	2	18	-	-
Indeterminata	stem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Indeterminata	tuber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Indeterminata	frag.	-	1	12	4	-	-	-	-	4	-
	<b>NR</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>5972</b>	<b>1390</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>61</b>
	<b>MNI</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>3676</b>	<b>1043</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>35</b>





Key:  
Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects.  
Preservation: h= Heterogenous, p=Poor, f=Fair.  
Feature type: P= Pit, D=Ditch, RG=Ring Gully, CG=Cremation Grave, CD=Crop-dryer, G=Gully, K=Kiln  
NR=number of remains; MNI=Minimum Number of Individuals

**Table 34** Results of the assessment of waterlogged plant remains

Feature	Context	Sample Number	Sample vol. (L.)	Bioturbation Proxies	Abundance of charred remains	Charred Plant Remains	Preservation	Abundance	Waterlogged Plant Remains
<b>Trench 61, Ditch</b>									
6104	6105	114501_502	18	10%, F, E	-	-	-	A**	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i> , <i>Hieracium</i> sp., Polygonaceae, <i>Betula</i> sp., <i>Silene</i> sp., <i>Typha</i> sp., <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Juncus</i> spp., <i>Sparganium</i> sp. leaves and sporangium, Chenopodiaceae, <i>Alisma</i> sp., <i>Viola</i> sp., Characeae oospore, indet. leaves
<b>Area 3, Ditches</b>									
400403	400404	114501_4	18	E, F	-	-	Good	A***	A** - <i>Juncus</i> spp. (inc. fruit), Characeae oospores, Chenopodiaceae, <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Alisma</i> sp., Polygonaceae, Apiaceae, <i>Carex</i> sp., <i>Betula</i> sp, Poaceae spikelets, indet leaves, Cyperaceae, <i>Isoetes</i> sp. megaspores
<b>Trench 1, Ditch</b>									
400103	400107	114501_14	14	F, E	-	-	Good	A***	A* - <i>Juncus</i> spp. (inc fruit), <i>Hieracium</i> sp. <i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> rachis, Characeae oospores, <i>Alisma</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae, Polygonaceae, <i>Betula</i> sp., <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Erica</i> sp. (stem with fruit), indet bract scales, Poaceae spikelets
<b>Area 4, Ditch</b>									
400716	400714	114501_23	20	90%, E	C	culm fragment, Indets	Good	A*** (inc. wood)	A* - <i>Juncus</i> spp. (inc. fruit), <i>Betula</i> sp. (fruits and catkin scale), Characeae oospores, <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Lycopsideae</i> leaves, Chenopodiaceae, <i>Isoetes</i> sp. megaspores, Apiaceae, <i>Alisma</i> sp., Polygonaceae, <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., Poaceae spikelets, <i>Poa/Phleum</i> sp., <i>Hieracium</i> sp., indet. bract scales
<b>St. Catherine's Well Stream</b>									
<b>Enclosure group 1127</b>									



Feature	Context	Sample Number	Sample vol. (L.)	Bioturbation Proxies	Abundance of charred remains	Charred Plant Remains	Preservation	Abundance	Waterlogged Plant Remains
1142	1143	114500_32	10	F, E	B	<i>Poa/Phleum</i> sp., Poaceae stems + root		A**	A* - Characeae oospores, Chenopodiaceae, <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Betula</i> sp., <i>Poa/Phleum</i> sp., Lycopsideae, <i>Juncus</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp., Brassicaceae, Lamiaceae
1146	1147	114500_33	10	F, E	A	Poaceae stems and roots, <i>Poa/Phleum</i> sp.	Fair	A*** (inc. wood)	A* - <i>Sambucus</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae, Poaceae spikelet, <i>Betula</i> sp., Characeae oospores, <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Mercurialis</i> sp., Lamiaceae
<b>Enclosure groups 73, 74, 75</b>									
2958	2959	114502_718	30	E	-	-	Good	A***	A*** - <i>Persicaria</i> spp., Chenopodiaceae, <i>Polygonum</i> sp., Caryophyllaceae, Lamiaceae, <i>Juncus</i> sp. (C)
<b>Gullies 1159, 1160, 1162</b>									
1026	1027	114500_2	40	80%, A, E, F (A**)	C	<i>Rumex</i> sp, <i>Poa/Phleum</i> sp., Poaceae stems + roots	Fair	A*** (inc. wood)	A* - Chenopodiaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Characeae oospores, <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Betula</i> sp., Apiaceae, Poaceae (seed and spikelet), Lamiaceae, <i>Carex</i> sp., Brassicaceae, Indet
1032	1033	114500_3	40	90%, B, F, E,	-	-	Poor	A*** (mainly roots)	C - Indet. seed, Caryophyllaceae, <i>Solanum</i> sp., <i>Betula</i> sp., Lycopsideae
1082	1083	114500_5	40	90%, A*, E, F	B	<i>Poa/Phleum</i> sp., <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> var. <i>bulbosum</i> , <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	Fair	A***	A* - Chenopodiaceae, <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Betula</i> sp, Caryophyllaceae, Lamiaceae

Scale of abundance: A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5



**Table 35** Results of the analysis of the wood charcoal (fragment counts)

Sample	114502_589	114502_590	114502_588	114502_593	114502_586	114502_596	114502_604
Feature	2711	2611	2633	2800	2565	5017	5021
Context	2710	2748	2746	5023	2696	5032	5022
Context Type	Cremation	Crop-dryer	Crop-dryer	Hearth	Kiln	Kiln	Kiln
	Sediment encrustations and vitrification, esp on alder fragments	Heavy sediment encrustations, vitrification. Distorted and small fragments	Small fragment size, sediment encrustations	Vitrified	Vitrification, sediment encrustations	Fairly chunky pieces	Sediment encrustations, distortions common
<b>Scientific name (common name)</b>							
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (Oak)	-	1	40	-	-	-	7 (RC 2)
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (Beech)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field maple)	-	7	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	70	13	-	-	-	120 (rw 2, knot 4, RC 1)	-
Maloideae (Hawthorn group)	-	46	-	-	16 (rw 1)	-	85 (rw 31)
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (Cherries)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>spinosa/domestica</i> (Plum/Blackthorn)	-	-	-	89	-	-	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)	-	5	15	12	-	-	-2
<i>Alnus</i> sp. (Alder)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Corylus/Alnus/Carpinus</i> sp. (Hazel/Alder/Hornbeam)	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. (Hazel/Alder)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leguminosae (Gorse/Broom)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 rw
Indet/knot	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Indet bark	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Indet vitrified	-	8	-	-	1 (rw)	-	-
Indet distorted	3	11	7	-	1	-	-
<b>Total fragments</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

Key: rw = roundwood, RC = radial cracks



**Table 36** Results of the analysis of the wood charcoal (fragment counts) - continued

Sample	114502_594	114502_602	114502_610	114502_614	114502_617	114502_618
Feature	5031	5049	5056	5090	5143	5129
Context	5026	5054	5057	5092	5140	5130
Context Type	Kiln	Kiln	Kiln	Kiln	Kiln	Kiln
	Poor preservation, vitrification common in hazel/alder	Vitrification common, particularly on Maloideae and hazel	Sediment encrustations. Slight distortion of anatomy	Vitrified, sediment encrustations	Vitrification common in oak and insect boring holes in hazel and maple	Vitrification, sediment encrustations
<b>Scientific name (common name)</b>						
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (Oak)	1 RC	-	-	-	18 (12 rw)	1
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (Beech)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field maple)	21 (rw 2)	-	-	-	48 (10)	-
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	-	-	-	7 (4 rw)	3	-
Maloideae (Hawthorn group)	68 (rw 25)	62	85 (rw 67)	15	31 (15 rw)	56 (11 rw, 4bh)
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (Cherries)	2	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>spinosa/domestica</i> (Plum/Blackthorn)	15 (rw)	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)	3	4	-	-	16 (10 rw)	-
<i>Alnus</i> sp. (Alder)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Corylus/Alnus/Carpinus</i> sp. (Hazel/Alder/Hornbeam)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. (Hazel/Alder)	9	-	-	-	-	-
Leguminosae (Gorse/Broom)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indet/knot	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indet bark	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indet vitrified	-	1	-	-	-	2
Indet distorted	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total fragments</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>63</b>



**Table 37** Lipids analysis results

Sample number	Site code	Area	Context	Fabric code	Fabric details	Form	Form description	Sherd type	Lipid concentration	Total lipid in extract	$\delta^{13}C_{16:0}$	$\delta^{13}C_{18:0}$	$\Delta^{13}C$	Attribution
									( $\mu g g^{-1}$ )	( $\mu g$ )				
ROS01	114502	SMS28	5307	BB1	Black burnished 1	JCAV	Medium Jar	Rim	51.4	93.8	-28.1	-29.9	-1.8	Ruminant adipose
ROS02	114502	SMS13	2216	DBY	Derbyshire ware	JDBY2	Derbyshire lid-seated jar (as BIRSS 1985)	Rim	215.8	369.9	-29.8	-32.4	-2.6	Ruminant adipose
ROS03	114504	WB	5318	DWSHT	Dales ware calcareous type	JDW2	Monaghan	Rim	2885.4	4327.8	-28.7	-30.7	-2.0	Ruminant adipose
ROS04	114501	TR44	4405	DWSHT	Dales ware calcareous type	JEV	Medium Jar	Rim	2593.7	5760.3	-29.0	-32.5	-3.5	Ruminant dairy
ROS05	114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	Dales ware calcareous type	BFL	Small bowl	Rim	202.3	202.6	-29.3	-31.5	-2.1	Ruminant adipose
ROS06	114501	TR15	1529	GREY	Misc grey wares	JEV	Medium Jar	Rim	173.2	244.0	-28.1	-29.0	-0.9	Ruminant adipose
ROS07	114504	WB	5318	GREY1	Grey ware reduced fabric 1	J170	Bifurcated and lid-seated Jar (Darling 1999)	Rim	113.1	186.0	-27.3	-28.4	-1.1	Ruminant adipose
ROS08	114502	SMS13	2287	GREY1	Grey ware reduced fabric 1	JCH	Lid-seated Jar	Rim	329.0	501.0	-29.7	-30.5	-0.9	Ruminant adipose
ROS10	114502	SMS28	2625	GREY2	Grey ware reduced fabric 2	JEV	Medium Jar	Rim	6194.4	11675.9	-29.2	-31.4	-2.2	Ruminant adipose
ROS11	114502	SMS13	2216	GROG1	IA grog gritted wares	J170	Bifurcated and lid-seated Jar (Darling 1999)	Rim	11719.6	15483.9	-26.6	-27.9	-1.3	Ruminant adipose
ROS13	114502	SMS28	5303	GROG1	IA grog gritted wares	JDW	Lid-seated Jar	Rim	4591.8	9239.3	-28.7	-30.7	-2.0	Ruminant adipose
ROS14	114504	WB	5318	RBB1	Rossington Bridge Black Burnished Ware	JL	Jar - large	Rim	24202.9	44424.4	-29.1	-31.6	-2.5	Ruminant adipose
ROS15	114504	WB	5318	RBB1	Rossington Bridge Black Burnished Ware	JEV	Medium Jar	Rim	8057.0	15364.6	-27.4	-29.2	-1.8	Ruminant adipose
ROS16	114502	U/5		RBB1	Rossington Bridge Black Burnished Ware	JLH	Jar - Lug-handled	Rim handle	19804.4	29391.8	-28.1	-30.4	-2.3	Ruminant adipose
ROS17	114502	SMS28	5250	OXC1	Coarse oxidised, site fabric 1	JEVC	Medium Jar	Rim	167.6	311.6	-28.2	-30.5	-2.3	Ruminant adipose
ROS18	114502	SMS28	5305	OXC1	Coarse oxidised, site fabric 1	JLS	Jar Lid-seated	Rim	631.1	1484.9	-28.9	-31.4	-2.5	Ruminant adipose
ROS19	114502	SMS28	5304	OXC1	Coarse oxidised, site fabric 1	JNK	Jar Necked	Rim	178.2	229.4	-29.5	-31.7	-2.2	Ruminant adipose
ROS22	114502	SMS28	2625	IAGR1	Iron Age tradition 'gritty' 1	JBNAT	Jar native tradition	Rim	480.2	718.3	-27.5	-27.9	-0.4	Ruminant adipose
ROS23	114502	SMS28	2626	IAGR1	Iron Age tradition 'gritty' 1	BNAT	Native tradition Jar	Rim	668.7	1365.0	-29.2	-33.6	-4.4	Ruminant dairy
ROS24	114502	SMS28	2626	IAGR2	Iron Age tradition 'gritty' 2	JNAT	Native tradition Jar	Rim	2884.3	5134.6	-29.5	-32.2	-2.7	Ruminant adipose
ROS25	114502	SMS28	5123	IAGR3	Iron Age tradition 'gritty' 3	CPN67	Native tradition Jar	Rim	5384.7	7498.8	-28.7	-30.8	-2.1	Ruminant adipose
ROS26	114502	SMS28	2625	IAGR4	Iron Age tradition 'gritty' 4	JEV	Native tradition Jar	Rim	31754.4	44424.4	-28.8	-30.9	-2.1	Ruminant adipose
ROS27	114502	SMS28	2625	IAGR4	Iron Age tradition 'gritty' 4	JNK	Native tradition Jar	Rim	2145.1	3616.4	-28.8	-32.0	-3.2	Ruminant dairy
ROS28	114502	SMS02	3013	IASA2	Iron Age sandy	JUP	Native tradition Jar	Rim	2485.3	2527.8	-27.9	-31.2	-3.3	Ruminant dairy
ROS29	114502	SMS02	3027	IASA2	Iron Age sandy	JNK	Native tradition Jar	Rim	677.3	1277.9	-29.6	-33.6	-4.0	Ruminant dairy
ROS30	114502	SMS02	3089	IASH2	Iron Age shell gritted 2	CPN	Jar native tradition	Rim	4490.2	6022.3	-27.9	-29.9	-2.0	Ruminant adipose
ROS31	114502	SMS28	2631	BB1	Dorset Black burnished 1	DPR	Dish - plain rim	Rim	3409.4	3917.0	-28.7	-31.4	-2.6	Ruminant adipose
ROS32	114502	SMS28	5198	BB1	Black burnished 1	JCAV	Medium Jar	Rim	15440.3	20182.0	-27.7	-29.5	-1.9	Ruminant adipose
ROS33	114502	SMS13	2184	BB1	Dorset Black burnished 1	JEVC	Medium Jar	Rim	3959.2	10236.4	-28.6	-30.9	-2.3	Ruminant adipose
ROS34	114502	SMS28	5190	RBB1	Rossington Bridge Black Burnished Ware	JEVC	Medium Jar	Rim	16271.6	17998.0	-27.7	-29.7	-2.1	Ruminant adipose
ROS36	114502	SMS28	5303	RBB1	Rossington Bridge Black Burnished Ware	BFL	Small bowl	Rim	6276.8	11956.0	-29.5	-32.8	-3.3	Ruminant dairy
ROS38	114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	Grey ware reduced fabric 8	COL?	Colander/Cheese press	Base	50.3	98.3	-29.1	-32.9	-3.8	Ruminant dairy
ROS39	114502	SMS13	2227	GREY8	Grey ware reduced fabric 8	COL?	Colander/Cheese press	Rim	287.6	567.4	-29.3	-33.4	-4.0	Ruminant dairy



Sample number	Site code	Area	Context	Fabric code	Fabric details	Form	Form description	Sherd type	Lipid concentration ( $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ )	Total lipid in extract ( $\mu\text{g}$ )	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{16:0}$	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{18:0}$	$\Delta^{13}\text{C}$	Attribution
ROS01	114502	SMS28	5307	BB1	Black burnished 1	JCAV	Medium Jar	Rim	51.4	93.8	-28.1	-29.9	-1.8	Ruminant adipose
ROS02	114502	SMS13	2216	DBY	Derbyshire ware	JDBY2	Derbyshire lid-seated jar (as BIRSS 1985)	Rim	215.8	369.9	-29.8	-32.4	-2.6	Ruminant adipose
ROS03	114504	WB	5318	DWSHT	Dales ware calcareous type	JDW2	Monaghan)	Rim	2885.4	4327.8	-28.7	-30.7	-2.0	Ruminant adipose
ROS04	114501	TR44	4405	DWSHT	Dales ware calcareous type	JEV	Medium Jar	Rim	2593.7	5760.3	-29.0	-32.5	-3.5	Ruminant dairy
ROS05	114502	SMS28	2631	DWSHT	Dales ware calcareous type	BFL	Small bowl	Rim	202.3	202.6	-29.3	-31.5	-2.1	Ruminant adipose
ROS06	114501	TR15	1529	GREY	Misc grey wares	JEV	Medium Jar	Rim	173.2	244.0	-28.1	-29.0	-0.9	Ruminant adipose
ROS07	114504	WB	5318	GREY1	Grey ware reduced fabric 1	J170	Bifurcated and lid-seated Jar (Darling 1999)	Rim	113.1	186.0	-27.3	-28.4	-1.1	Ruminant adipose
ROS08	114502	SMS13	2287	GREY1	Grey ware reduced fabric 1	JCH	Lid-seated Jar	Rim	329.0	501.0	-29.7	-30.5	-0.9	Ruminant adipose
ROS10	114502	SMS28	2625	GREY2	Grey ware reduced fabric 2	JEV	Medium Jar	Rim	6194.4	11675.9	-29.2	-31.4	-2.2	Ruminant adipose
ROS11	114502	SMS13	2216	GROG1	IA grog gritted wares	J170	Bifurcated and lid-seated Jar (Darling 1999)	Rim	11719.6	15483.9	-26.6	-27.9	-1.3	Ruminant adipose
ROS13	114502	SMS28	5303	GROG1	IA grog gritted wares	JDW	Lid-seated Jar	Rim	4591.8	9239.3	-28.7	-30.7	-2.0	Ruminant adipose
ROS14	114504	WB	5318	RBB1	Rossington Bridge Black Burnished Ware	JL	Jar - large	Rim	24202.9	44424.4	-29.1	-31.6	-2.5	Ruminant adipose
ROS15	114504	WB	5318	RBB1	Rossington Bridge Black Burnished Ware	JEV	Medium Jar	Rim	8057.0	15364.6	-27.4	-29.2	-1.8	Ruminant adipose
ROS16	114502	U/S		RBB1	Burnished Ware	JLH	Jar - Lug-handled	Rim handle	19804.4	29391.8	-28.1	-30.4	-2.3	Ruminant adipose
ROS17	114502	SMS28	5250	OXC1	Coarse oxidised, site fabric 1	JEVC	Medium Jar	Rim	167.6	311.6	-28.2	-30.5	-2.3	Ruminant adipose
ROS18	114502	SMS28	5305	OXC1	Coarse oxidised, site fabric 1	JLS	Jar Lid-seated	Rim	631.1	1484.9	-28.9	-31.4	-2.5	Ruminant adipose
ROS19	114502	SMS28	5304	OXC1	Coarse oxidised, site fabric 1	JNK	Jar Necked	Rim	178.2	229.4	-29.5	-31.7	-2.2	Ruminant adipose
ROS22	114502	SMS28	2625	IAGR1	Iron Age tradition 'gritty' 1	JBNAT	Jar native tradition	Rim	480.2	718.3	-27.5	-27.9	-0.4	Ruminant adipose
ROS23	114502	SMS28	2626	IAGR1	Iron Age tradition 'gritty' 1	BNAT	Native tradition Jar	Rim	668.7	1365.0	-29.2	-33.6	-4.4	Ruminant dairy
ROS24	114502	SMS28	2626	IAGR2	Iron Age tradition 'gritty' 2	JNAT	Native tradition Jar	Rim	2884.3	5134.6	-29.5	-32.2	-2.7	Ruminant adipose
ROS25	114502	SMS28	5123	IAGR3	Iron Age tradition 'gritty' 3	CPN67	Native tradition Jar	Rim	5384.7	7498.8	-28.7	-30.8	-2.1	Ruminant adipose
ROS26	114502	SMS28	2625	IAGR4	Iron Age tradition 'gritty' 4	JEV	Native tradition Jar	Rim	31754.4	44424.4	-28.8	-30.9	-2.1	Ruminant adipose
ROS27	114502	SMS28	2625	IAGR4	Iron Age tradition 'gritty' 4	JNK	Native tradition Jar	Rim	2145.1	3616.4	-28.8	-32.0	-3.2	Ruminant dairy
ROS28	114502	SMS02	3013	IASA2	Iron Age sandy	JUP	Native tradition Jar	Rim	2485.3	2527.8	-27.9	-31.2	-3.3	Ruminant dairy
ROS29	114502	SMS02	3027	IASA2	Iron Age sandy	JNK	Native tradition Jar	Rim	677.3	1277.9	-29.6	-33.6	-4.0	Ruminant dairy
ROS30	114502	SMS02	3089	IASH2	Iron Age shell gritted 2	CPN	Jar native tradition	Rim	4490.2	6022.3	-27.9	-29.9	-2.0	Ruminant adipose
ROS31	114502	SMS28	2631	BB1	Dorset Black burnished 1	DPR	Dish - plain rim	Rim	3409.4	3917.0	-28.7	-31.4	-2.6	Ruminant adipose
ROS32	114502	SMS28	5198	BB1	Black burnished 1	JCAV	Medium Jar	Rim	15440.3	20182.0	-27.7	-29.5	-1.9	Ruminant adipose
ROS33	114502	SMS13	2184	BB1	Dorset Black burnished 1	JEVC	Medium Jar	Rim	3959.2	10236.4	-28.6	-30.9	-2.3	Ruminant adipose
ROS34	114502	SMS28	5190	RBB1	Rossington Bridge Black Burnished Ware	JEVC	Medium Jar	Rim	16271.6	17998.0	-27.7	-29.7	-2.1	Ruminant adipose
ROS36	114502	SMS28	5303	RBB1	Burnished Ware	BFL	Small bowl	Rim	6276.8	11956.0	-29.5	-32.8	-3.3	Ruminant dairy
ROS38	114502	SMS28	5223	GREY8	Grey ware reduced fabric 8	COL?	Colander/Cheese press	Base	50.3	98.3	-29.1	-32.9	-3.8	Ruminant dairy
ROS39	114502	SMS13	2227	GREY8	Grey ware reduced fabric 8	COL?	Colander/Cheese press	Rim	287.6	567.4	-29.3	-33.4	-4.0	Ruminant dairy

## Appendix 4: Stratigraphic summary

**Table 38** Context table

Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
CG10	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Large linear ditch in SMS1. Runs E-W to the north of and parallel to CG11
CG11	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Linear ditch in SMS1. Runs E-W to the south of and parallel to CG10
CG12	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch in SMS1
CG13	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch, part of rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS1 and T1
CG14	Group	N/A	N/A	Ring gully	Context Group 14 ring gully around Roundhouse 1. SMS2
CG15	Group	N/A	N/A	Ring gully	ring gully around roundhouse 2. SMS2
CG16	Group	N/A	N/A	Gully	Short gully in SMS2. Directly to N of CG14, S of CG17
CG17	Group	N/A	N/A	Gully	Short gully in SMS2. Directly to N of CG14
CG18	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch. Part of rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS3 and 4, and T7
CG19	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch, part of rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS3 and T4
CG20	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch. Part of rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS4 and T8
CG21	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch, part of wider field system. Seen in SMS5 and 6 and T56 and 57
CG22	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Linear ditch, part of wider field system. Seen in SMS6 and T57
CG23	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch. Part of rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS7 and Ts 30, 61 and 62
CG24	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch. Part of rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS7 and T62
CG25	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch. Part of rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS11 and T28
CG26	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Northern ditch of E-W aligned trackway. Seen in SMS8,9,10 and 11
CG27	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Southern ditch of E-W aligned trackway. Seen in SMS8,9,10 and 11
CG28	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch. Part of rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS9
CG29	Group	N/A	N/A	Gully	Short section of gully. Seen in SMS11
CG30	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch, part of rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS12, T25 and St Caths WB
CG31	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch defining a large enclosure appending to the western side of linear CG30
CG32	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch, part of rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS12 and WB
CG33	Group	N/A	N/A	Enclosure	Small enclosure appended to western side of enclosure CG31
CG34	Group	N/A	N/A	Enclosure	Large, curvilinear enclosure ditch identified in SMS13. R-B finds
CG35	Group	N/A	N/A	Enclosure	Small squarish enclosure within larger enclosure defined by CG34. SMS15. R-B finds





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
CG36	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Short NW-SE ditch within enclosure defined by CG34. R-B finds
CG37	Group	N/A	N/A	Gully	Short E-W gully within enclosure defined by CG34
CG38	Group	N/A	N/A	Gully	Short N-S gully within enclosure defined by CG34
CG39	Group	N/A	N/A	Gully	Short section of gully. Possible precursor of northern enclosure ditch CG40/41
CG40	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch defining northern limit of enclosure also defined by CG34. R-B finds
CG41	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Recut of ditch defining northern limit of enclosure also defined by CG34. SMS13 R-B finds
CG42	Group	N/A	N/A	Gully	Short NW-SE gully within enclosure defined by CG34
CG43	Group	N/A	N/A	Gully	Short SW-NE gully within enclosure defined by CG34
CG44	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Short section of ditch within enclosure defined by CG34. SMS13
CG45	Group	N/A	N/A	Gully	Short section of gully within enclosure defined by CG34. SMS13. R-B finds
CG46	Group	N/A	N/A	Gully	Short section of gully within enclosure defined by CG34. SMS13. R-B finds
CG47	Group	N/A	N/A	Gully	Short section of gully within enclosure defined by CG34. SMS15
CG48	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch, part of trackway and rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS14 & T48
CG49	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch, part of trackway and rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS14 & T49
CG50	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch, part of trackway and rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS14, 16, 17 & T49, 17
CG51	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch, part of trackway and rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS14, 15 & T49
CG52	Group	N/A	N/A	Hedgerow	Hedgerow seen in SMS14
CG53	Group	N/A	N/A	Gully	Short section of gully seen in SMS14
CG54	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Southern ditch of double ditch boundary parallel to CG50 to the N. Seen in SMS16-17 & T50
CG55	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch, part of rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS18 & 19
CG56	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Long field boundary ditch seen in SMS19-22 and T80
CG57	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch, part of rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS20
CG58	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch, part of rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS21
CG59	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch, part of rectilinear field system. Seen in SMS22 & 23 & T81
CG60	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Northern ditch of E-W trackway. Seen in SMS24-27 and T88
CG61	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Southern ditch of E-W trackway. Seen in SMS24-27 and T88
CG62	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Large ditch defining subrectangular enclosure in SMS28. R-B finds
CG63	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch within enclosure CG62. SMS28. R-B finds



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
CG64	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch within enclosure CG62. SMS28. R-B finds
CG65	Group	N/A	N/A	Crop drying kiln	T-shaped crop dryer with stone lining
CG66	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Short section of ditch within enclosure defined by CG62
CG67	Group	N/A	N/A	Gully	Short, shallow gully within enclosure defined by CG62
CG68	Group	N/A	N/A	Gully	Short section of gully within enclosure defined by CG62. SMS28. R-B finds
CG69	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch, runs parallel to N-E side of enclosure CG62. R-B finds
CG70	Group	N/A	N/A	Enclosure	Partial, curvilinear enclosure within enclosure defined by CG62. SMS28
CG71	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch, part of rectilinear field system. Seen in St Caths WB
CG72	Group	N/A	N/A	Ring gully	S half of penannular ditch, northern half gone, internal diameter 13m. Within enclosure CG71
CG73	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch, part of rectilinear field system. Seen in St Caths WB
CG74	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch, part of rectilinear field system. Seen in St Caths WB
CG75	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Ditch, part of rectilinear field system. Seen in St Caths WB
CG76	Group	N/A	N/A	Enclosure	Subrectangular enclosure on west side of CG74. St Caths WB
CG77	Group	N/A	N/A	Enclosure	Small, moon-shaped enclosure on east side of CG74. St Caths WB
403	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch. Profile of concave side slope and flattish base.
404	Fill	403	N/A	Primary fill	Dark brown with a greyish hue silty loam. Coarse components of 20% medium sized subrounded cobbles and 10% large cobbles. Deliberate fill of ditch, so primary fill.
1001	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Clayey sand, dark brownish grey, frequent rooting.
1002	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Mid brownish yellow clayey sand, well rounded gravel inclusions.
1003	Cut	N/A	CG1164	Ditch	NE-SW curvilinear, moderate sloping with concave sides and base. Possible natural gully
1004	Fill	1003	CG1164	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty sand.
1005	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S running V shaped linear ditch.
1006	Fill	1005	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy clay.
1007	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Cut of pit, sub-circular with irregular depth and shape.
1008	Fill	1007	N/A	Secondary fill	Blackish grey sand, some small angular stones included. Moderate charcoal inclusions.
1009	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Subcircular pit with concave slope and U shaped base.
1010	Fill	1009	N/A	Secondary fill	Light grey with yellow hue sand, secondary fill of a small pit.
1011	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Possible pit cut but has later been interpreted as a tree-throw.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
1012	Fill	1011	N/A	Fill	Fill of a tree- throw. No information on sheet.
1013	Cut	N/A	CG1161	Palaeochannel	Linear interpreted as a paleochannel.
1014	Fill	1013	CG1161	Secondary fill	Secondary fill. Peat? Some flint collected though worked or unworked unknown.
1015	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch. Undated possible enclosure ditch.
1016	Fill	1095	CG1128	Secondary fill	Dark brown with a blackish hue silty sand. Secondary fill of an enclosure ditch.
1017	Cut	N/A	CG1162	Gully	Rectilinear gully, concave sides and base. Steep sides. Adjacent to large enclosure. On slightly raised ground overlooking paleochannel.
1018	Fill	1017	CG1162	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand.
1019	Cut	N/A	N/A	Tree throw	Tree throw located inside nearby enclosure ditch.
1020	Fill	1019	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty sand with sparse small stone inclusions. Probable natural fill of tree-throw.
1021	Fill	1013	CG1161	Secondary fill	Blueish grey sandy clay. Very small gravel inclusions.
1022	Cut	N/A	N/A	Gully	Irregular linear gully, concave sides with a moderate slope, possibly a natural feature.
1023	Fill	1022	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid grey with a dark orange hue sand. Small sparse rounded stones.
1024	Cut	N/A	CG1164	Linear	NE-SW Linear gully running and intersecting with 1013 paleochannel. Concave sides and base.
1025	Fill	1024	CG1164	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt.
1026	Cut	N/A	CG1159	Gully	Curvilinear gully with concave sides and U shaped base.
1027	Fill	1026	CG1159	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Sparse rounded cobble inclusions.
1028	Cut	N/A	CG1159	Gully	Terminus of a small gully. Gully is curvilinear with concave sides and U shaped base. Possibly natural or drainage feature
1029	Fill	1028	CG1159	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Some sparse cobble inclusions.
1030	Cut	N/A	CG1160	Gully	Possibly natural. Paleochannel?
1031	Fill	1030	CG1160	Secondary fill	Dark brown with a blackish hue sandy clay.
1032	Cut	N/A	CG1160	Gully	Curvilinear/ Circular Gully. Concave with steep slopes and irregular base. Same gully as investigated in slot 1030.
1033	Fill	1032	CG1160	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy clay.
1034	Cut	N/A	CG1159	Gully	Curvilinear gully with concave sides and base.
1035	Fill	1034	CG1159	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt.
1036	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Cleaning of area immediately above the post hole group 1080 Two amber beads recovered.
1037	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Remains of a dead tree? Sheet notes cleaning of this layer was abandoned.
1038	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Half section of a small pit. Semi-circular pit. Irregular base shape and side shape. Outside of ditch enclosure.
1039	Fill	1038	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Sparse inclusions of very small cobbles.
1040	Cut	N/A	CG1080	Stakehole	Possible entrance to structure formed by the posthole group 1080. Sub-Oval V shaped pit with moderate side slope.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
1041	Cut	N/A	CG1080	Stakehole	One of two stakeholes in possible entrance of posthole group. Sub-Oval V shaped pit with moderate slope.
1042	Cut	N/A	CG1080	Posthole	Small posthole in the NW area of posthole circle.
1043	Cut	N/A	CG1080	Posthole	Posthole in NW part of palisade feature. Oval shaped, and concave base with steep sides.
1044	Cut	N/A	CG1080	Posthole	Posthole on the west side of posthole circle. Described as rectangular and symmetrical.
1045	Cut	N/A	CG1080	Posthole	N-S aligned posthole. Profile of concave sides and base with steep slope.
1046	Cut	N/A	CG1080	Ditch	N-S running ditch. Irregular roughly rectangular shape? Profile of concave sides and base.
1047	Cut	N/A	CG1080	Posthole	Small pit, probable posthole.
1048	Cut	N/A	CG1080	Posthole	Posthole part of group 1080. Profile of concave sides and base with steep slope.
1049	Cut	N/A	CG1080	Posthole	Posthole at the south end of posthole circle. Oval shaped with concave sides and shape. Adjacent to 1049.
1050	Cut	N/A	CG1080	Posthole	Posthole forming part of ring feature. Oval shaped with moderate sloping sides and flat base.
1051	Cut	N/A	CG1080	Posthole	Posthole forming part of a palisade feature. Oval shaped with steep sides and flat base.
1052	Cut	N/A	CG1080	Posthole	Posthole of circular feature. Suboval in shape with steep slope and a flat base.
1053	Cut	N/A	CG1080	Posthole	Contains two fills similar to rest of postholes in 1080 group.
1054	Cut	N/A	CG1080	Posthole	Posthole or part of a wooden palisade. Oval shaped in plan with an irregular base shape and steep sides.
1055	Cut	N/A	CG1080	Posthole	NW-SE aligned posthole, part of oval feature 1080.
1056	Fill	1054	CG1080	Secondary fill	Yellowish brown silty sand. Upper fill of posthole above charcoal layer. Possible amber bead found above posthole during cleaning of surface.
1057	Fill	1054	CG1080	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Contained charcoal inclusions. Lower fill of posthole. Possible burning layer of posthole.
1058	Fill	1055	CG1080	Secondary fill	Yellowish brown silty sand. Part of a set of 15 postholes that comprise a possible palisade. Upper fill.
1059	Fill	1055	CG1080	Secondary fill	Yellowish brown silty sand Lower fill of posthole. Burning layer of post.
1060	Fill	1053	CG1080	Secondary fill	Yellowish brown silty sand. Organic rich fill of posthole.
1061	Fill	1053	CG1080	Secondary fill	Blackish to brown burned silty sand. Interpreted as burning layer of post.
1062	Fill	1043	CG1080	Secondary fill	Reddish brown with orange hue sandy silt.
1063	Fill	1043	CG1080	Secondary fill	Dark blackish brown sandy silt, contains charcoal.
1064	Fill	1040	CG1080	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty sand. Single fill of stakehole.
1065	Fill	1041	CG1080	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty sand, stakehole fill.
1066	Fill	1052	CG1080	Secondary fill	Blackish silty sand, contains charcoal deposits.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
1067	Fill	1052	CG1080	Secondary fill	Yellowish brown silty sand. Fill of posthole. Organic material in layer is likely degraded wood.
1068	Fill	1051	CG1080	Secondary fill	Orangish hue with grey mottling silty clay. Fill of posthole
1069	Fill	1051	CG1080	Secondary fill	Blackish silt with around 50% charcoal inclusions. Posthole fill.
1070	Fill	1044	CG1080	Secondary fill	Reddish brown with orangeish tone. Sandy silt. Upper fill of posthole.
1071	Fill	1044	CG1080	Secondary fill	Dark blackish brown sandy silt. Small coarse component of charcoal. Lower fill of posthole.
1072	Fill	1042	CG1080	Secondary fill	Dark brown with grey hue sandy silt. Posthole fill.
1073	Fill	1050	CG1080	Secondary fill	Greyish black silty clay. Up to 80% charcoal inclusions. Posthole feature.
1074	Fill	1050	CG1080	Secondary fill	Orangey brown clay. Upper fill of posthole.
1075	Fill	1049	CG1080	Secondary fill	Reddish brown loose sandy silt.
1076	Fill	1049	CG1080	Secondary fill	Dark blackish brown sandy silt. Contains coarse components of charcoal. Posthole fill. Lower fill of 1049
1077	Cut	N/A	CG1080	Posthole	Post hole in group 1080. One of 17 similar features. Subrectangular in shape with concave sides and slope. Slope is steep at 80 degrees from horizontal.
1078	Fill	1077	CG1080	Secondary fill	Dark grey with blackish hue. Soft clay with possible organic component. Basal fill of pit/posthole.
1079	Fill	1077	CG1080	Secondary fill	Upper fill of 1077 posthole cut.
1080	Group	N/A	N/A	Enclosure	Group of postholes/pits defining a subrectangular enclosure. Appears to form a pair with CG1127.
1081	Fill		CG1161	Fill	Sample of peat. Fill of paleochannel. One of three areas where bulk samples of peat were found. This was the centre north of site.
1082	Cut	N/A	CG1162	Gully	Linear gully aligned E-W curving to N-S in 1084. Concave sides and base with a moderate slope. Possible drainage ditch.
1083	Fill	1082	CG1162	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. The secondary fill of 1082
1084	Cut	N/A	CG1162	Gully	Slot of eastern terminus of a possible drainage ditch or gully. Gully is linear with a concave base shape and side shape with moderate slope.
1085	Fill	1084	CG1162	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Sparse inclusions of cobbles.
1086	Fill	1015	CG1128	Secondary fill	Mid grey with a blue? hue sandy clay. Later secondary fill of ditch.
1087	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	Enclosure ditch of unknown date and provenance. Curvilinear in plan with straight sides, 45 degree slope and a flat base.
1088	Fill	1087	CG1128	Secondary fill	Mid grey with a blue hue sandy clay. Layer later cut by 1096?
1089	Fill	1096	CG1128	Secondary fill	Dark brown with a blackish hue silty sand. Unsorted small stones as part of a constituent layer.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
1090	Layer	N/A	CG1161	Layer	Sample of natural peat from riverbed?/paleochannel?. Sheet notes wood inclusions in sample.
1091	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	NE-SW enclosure ditch surrounding the structure. Recut by 1093. Curvilinear with concave base, straight sides and a moderate slope.
1092	Fill	1091	CG1128	Secondary fill	Brownish grey silty sand with very sparse pebble inclusions.
1093	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	Enclosure ditch. Cut into 1091 ditch. Linear with flat base and moderate slope.
1094	Fill	1093	CG1128	Secondary fill	Greyish brown sandy silt. Sparse coarse inclusions.
1095	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	recut of ditch 1015 following periods of silting 1016. Curvilinear shaped ditch with concave base and steep concave sides.
1096	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	Curvilinear? Cutting 1088. Concave sides with moderate slope and concave base. Interpreted as the recut of prior ditch.
1097	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	SE-NW aligned linear ditch. Concave sides with a moderate slope and flat base. Interpreted as an enclosure ditch for settlement or field boundary.
1098	Fill	1097	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown clay loam. Contains rare small subangular stones.
1099	Fill	1163	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Whitish grey sand. Possibly deliberate backfill.
1100	Layer	N/A	CG1161	Layer	Peat sample, noted as 1 of 7 across site. Taken from paleochannel.
1101	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	Enclosure ditch. Fill noted as siltation related. Curvilinear with concave base and sides and steep slope.
1102	Fill	1101	CG1128	Fill	Mid brown with a grey hue silty sand. Noted that the fill bears some relation to siltation.
1103	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	Recut of an enclosure ditch of unknown date and function. Curvilinear with concave base and sides and a moderate slope.
1104	Fill	1103	CG1128	Secondary fill	Grey with a blue hue silty clay.
1105	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	NW-SE curvilinear. Enclosure ditch, filled and later recut slightly north of original cut
1106	Fill	1105	CG1128	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand. Sparse inclusions.
1107	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	SE-NW aligned enclosure ditch. Linear with a concave base and moderate side slope.
1108	Fill	1107	CG1128	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt
1109	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch. Concave shaped with a steep side slope.
1110	Fill	1109	N/A	Secondary fill	Very dark blackish brown clayey silt.
1111	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	SE-NW aligned linear. Concave sides, flat base and steep/moderate slope.
1112	Fill	1111	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy loam.
1113	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch feature, concave sides and base, and moderately sloping. Interpreted as the cut of an enclosure ditch.
1114	Fill	1113	CG1128	Secondary fill	Brown with a grey hue sandy silt. Possible siltation of ditch.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
1115	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch feature. Concave sides and base with a moderate slope. Recut of an enclosure ditch, date unknown.
1116	Fill	1115	CG1128	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty clay, contains dispersed cobbles unsorted and rounded.
1117	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	Half section of E-W aligned enclosure ditch. Rectilinear with moderate side slope and flat base of feature.
1118	Fill	1117	CG1128	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loose. Sparse coarse inclusions of very fine gravel.
1119	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S Linear ditch. Interpreted as a land drain and cuts 1117. Linear with concave base and a steep side slope.
1120	Fill	1119	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark blackish brown clayey silt. Sparse inclusions of small stones.
1121	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	NE-SW Curvilinear with moderate side slope and a flat base shape. Enclosure ditch terminus.
1122	Fill	1121	CG1128	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Sparse inclusions of small stones.
1123	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	NE-SW curvilinear with flat base and a steep slope. Possible recut of an enclosure ditch.
1124	Fill	1123	CG1128	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Mix of rounded and subrounded small stone inclusions.
1125	Fill	1126	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Contains 10% small subrounded stone inclusions. 1125 also contained one flake of worked flint.
1126	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Linear ditch with concave base and shallow sloping sides.
1127	Group	N/A	N/A	Enclosure	Gully forming an oval/subrectangular enclosure. Likely associated with group 1080
1128	Group	N/A	N/A	Enclosure	Enclosure ditch feature. Same as CG 32 or 75 (Phase 2)
1129	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch cut. Cut of an enclosure ditch. Concave with a flat base and a side slope of 30-45 degrees.
1130	Fill	1129	CG1128	Secondary fill	Dark brown clayey sand. Small pebble inclusions. Similar to the fill in 1131.
1131	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	NE-SW cut of early enclosure ditch. Flat base of feature with a shallow 30 slope. Similar to 1129 and at points difficult to recognise.
1132	Fill	1131	CG1128	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy clay. Closely related to the fill in 1131 but more friable fill.
1133	Fill	1134	CG1128	Secondary fill	Light grey brown silty sand. 50% small subrounded stone inclusions.
1134	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	NE-SW Linear ditch cut. Concave base with shallow side slope. Original cut of ditch which is later recut.
1135	Cut	N/A	CG1128	Ditch	Ditch terminus of enclosure. South facing? Profile of flattish base and moderate side slope of 45 degrees.
1136	Fill	1135	CG1128	Secondary fill	Mid brown clayey sand. Occasional pebbles towards top of the fill. Possibly these have been moved from 1002) the natural layer.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
1137	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Mid brown with blueish brown hue sandy clay. Sparse charcoal inclusions. Possible occupational layer, may relate to other features (Posthole circle)
1138	Cut	N/A	CG1127	Ditch	N-S orientated linear ditch. Profile of straight sides, moderate slope of 40 degrees and a flattish base shape. Component of 1127.
1139	Fill	1138	CG1127	Secondary fill	Mid to dark grey clayey silt. Coarse components of charcoal also included.
1140	Cut	N/A	CG1127	Ditch	NE-SW aligned curvilinear ditch. Profile of irregular sides sloping at a steep 80/90 degree angle and a flat though irregular base. Related to 1128 fill.
1141	Fill	1140	CG1127	Secondary fill	Mid to dark grey clayey silt. Occasional fragments of unworked flint also recovered.
1142	Cut	N/A	CG1127	Ditch	E-W aligned linear feature, component of 1127 Profile of straight sides, stepped base and slope of 70-80 degrees.
1143	Fill	1142	CG1127	Secondary fill	Mid to dark grey clayey silt. Occasional unworked flint. Substantial charcoal inclusions 25%.
1144	Cut	N/A	CG1127	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch with concave sides and an irregular base.
1145	Fill	1144	CG1127	Fill	Mid to dark grey clayey silt.
1146	Cut	N/A	CG1127	Ditch	E-W aligned linear. Part of group 1127
1147	Fill	1146	CG1127	Fill	Mid to dark brown clayey silt. Occasional subangular flint stones.
1148	Cut	N/A	CG1127	Ditch	NNE-SSW curvilinear. Profile of concave sides and relatively flat base.
1149	Fill	1148	CG1127	Fill	Mid to dark grey clayey silt. Occasional pebbles, of a 5-7 cm diameter.
1150	Fill	1046	CG1080	Fill	Dark reddish brown silty clay.
1151	Fill	1046	CG1080	Fill	Very dark grey to black silty clay. Small piece of cremated bone.
1152	Fill	1047	CG1080	Fill	Mid to dark reddish brown silty soft clay.
1153	Cut	N/A	CG1127	Posthole	SSW-NNE. Profile of concave sides to a flattish base.
1154	Fill	1153	CG1127	Fill	Mid grey clayey silt. Fill of posthole. Occasional flint pebbles.
1155	Fill	1048	CG1080	Fill	Dark reddish brown sandy loam. Fill of posthole. Occasional small pebbles.
1156	Fill	1048	CG1080	Fill	Dark brown sandy loam. Fill of posthole
1157	Fill	1045	CG1080	Fill	Dark reddish brown sandy silty loam. Upper fill of posthole.
1158	Fill	1045	CG1080	Fill	Dark brown silty sandy loam. Fill of posthole.
1159	Group	N/A	N/A	Ring gully	Part of ring-gully
1160	Group	N/A	N/A	Ring gully	Ring gully
1161	Group	N/A	N/A	Paleochannel.	Paleochannel.
1162	Group	N/A	N/A	Gully	Gully
1163	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	recut of enclosure ditch. Flat base, linear feature.
1164	Group	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Drainage ditch
1201	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil- Dark greyish-Brown clayey loam
1202	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil-Mid/light orange-brown silty clay
1203	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural-Yellowish clay



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
1301	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil- Dark greyish-brown clayey loam
1302	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil-mid yellowish-brown silty clay
1303	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural- Yellowish Clay
1501	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark brown clay silt with 3% inclusions of subrounded stones (30mm). Moderate compaction.
1502	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Mid yellow brown silty clay with grey patches of moderate compaction with 1% subrounded stones (50mm).
1503	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	mid grey brown clayey silt found on the surface while GPSing
1504	Cut	N/A	N/A	Gully	N-S linear gully. Profile of irregular base shape, and convex sides??. Noted that all these features are ephemeral and may not be a archaeological feature.
1505	Fill	1504	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid orangey brown silty sand. Siltation layer?
1506	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Pit. Described as sub-circular with a profile of U shaped base, moderate side slope and concave side shape. Cut has one secondary fill. Very close to the terminus 1504.
1507	Fill	1506	N/A	Secondary fill	Light orangey brown silty sand. Orange mottling. Also siltation layer.
1508	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S aligned linear. Profile of a flat base shape convex sides? And steep side slope. Located near 1504 and 1506. Possible interpretation as a drainage system.
1509	Fill	1508	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid orangey brown silty sand. Rare subangular and subrounded stones.
1510	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S sub-linear contains one secondary fill. Terminus slot of gully 1508 very close to gully 1504 and pit 1506
1511	Fill	1510	N/A	Fill	Mid orangey brown silty sand. Rare subrounded and subangular stones.
1512	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Circular pit. Profile of concave base, concave side shape and moderate slope. Consult 1504 feature east of.
1513	Fill	1512	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with sparse 5% subrounded inclusions. Loose compaction.
1514	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Circular to irregular pit. Profile of convex sides?, concave base and steep side slope. Consult 1504. Interpreted as a pit.
1515	Fill	1514	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse coarse components. 5% or so small stones.
1516	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Circular pit with concave base, and concave shape with moderate side slope. True extent unknown under bulk. Again consult 1504.
1517	Fill	1516	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Sparse subrounded components. Loose compaction
1518	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch. Profile of concave sides a flat base shape and shallow side slope. Interpreted as a ditch.
1519	Fill	1518	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Sparse 5% inclusions of small stones.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
1520	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S aligned linear. Concave sides and a concave base shape, shallow side slope in this feature. Interpreted as a ditch.
1521	Fill	1520	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown silty sand, sparse subrounded gravel inclusions.
1522	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NE-SW linear. Profile of U shaped base, concave sides and a shallow slope. Interpreted as cut by post-medieval ditch 1524 west of gullies and pit.
1523	Fill	1522	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, small gravel unsorted inclusions.
1525	Fill	1524	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Rare small unsorted inclusions. A probable siltation layer.
1526	Cut	N/A	CG34	Ditch	SW-NE linear ditch. Profile of stepped/concave base, stepped/straight side slope and stepped, steep side shape. See 1526 context sheet for detailed description.
1527	Fill	1526	CG34	Primary fill	Yellowish to greyish brown silty clay, occasional mottled charcoal components.
1528	Fill	1526	CG34	Secondary fill	Orangish brown to grey silty clay, occasional pieces of charcoal and small stones.
1529	Fill	1526	CG34	Deliberate backfill	Black to darkish grey silty clay, large amount so 25% charcoal inclusions.
1601	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	moderately compact mid black, brown clayey silt with 3% rare subrounded stones
1602	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	variable silty clay. Yellowish brown in the North with 50% subrounded gravel. Light yellowish grey silty clay in the south with 1% rare subrounded stones and some grey clay patches.
1603	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	E-W linear ditch. Profile of concave side shape with concave base and moderate side slope. May not exist and be upper fill horizon (Consult sheet)
1604	Fill	1603	N/A	Fill	Mid blackish dark grey silty sand. Occasional pebbles. Some CBM in the section. Interpreted as a deliberate backfill of ditch. Possible upper fill of 1605 rather than 1603
1605	Cut	N/A	N/A	Drain	Cut of land drain. Runs E-W in alignment.
1606	Fill	1605	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Deliberate backfill of land drain.
2001	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Dark black brown silty clay, moderate compaction with small 3% subrounded sone inclusions. Topsoil.
2002	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay. Moderately compact. Interpreted as subsoil.
2003	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Mid grey yellow patchy sandy gravel and silty clay. 60% sandy gravel and subrounded pebbles. Interpreted as natural.
2004	Cut	N/A	CG10	Ditch	E-W running linear feature. Features a concave base and sides, with a shallow side slope.
2005	Fill	2004	CG10	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. 50% sparse rounded and subrounded stones. 3% sparse shells. 3% sparse charcoal.
2006	Cut	N/A	CG10	Ditch	E-W running linear. Concave with flat base shape and steep side slope.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2007	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay loam, Abundant small to medium sized pebbles. Interpreted as the interface layer between natural and the cut of feature. Not part of ditch as layer runs underneath the natural on the northern side of intervention.
2008	Fill	2006	CG10	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay loam, small rounded pebbles, concentrated on the northern and southern sides. Interpreted as the lower fill of the ditch 2006.
2009	Fill	2006	CG10	Fill	Dark brown sandy clay loam, Occasional small rounded pebbles. Inclusions of tiny shells of around 15%.
2010	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Possible contemporary ditch with ditch cut 2006 to the north.
2011	Fill	2010	N/A	Secondary fill	Possible contemporary fill of a ditch. Greyish dark brown sandy clay loam. Sparse small rounded pebbles.
2012	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Subcircular pit with irregular side shape and side slope that is best described as undercut. Half sectioned cut of pit.
2013	Fill	2012	N/A	Fill	Greyish brown silty clay, subangular stones small to medium size, average length is 2cm and width 3cm. Interpreted as a pit fill.
2014	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch. Profile of concave base and side shape and a shallow side slope.
2015	Fill	2014	CG10	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay, sparse 3% small rounded and subrounded stones.
2016	Fill	2014	CG10	Fill	Dark brown silty clay. Includes small subrounded stones as inclusions.
2017	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch. Flat to irregular base shape. Unknown details for the rest of the ditch profile.
2018	Fill	2017	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Frequent inclusions of subrounded coarse gravel and natural wood fragments. Interpreted as the fill of a shallow ditch. Cut on NE and SW edges by 2021 and 2024
2019	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Circular to irregular small pit like feature, extent unknown but features a concave side shape a flat base and a shallow side slope.
2020	Fill	2019	N/A	Fill	Dark black brown silty clay. Moderate to sparse rounded inclusions. Interpreted as the secondary fill of a pit.
2021	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch. Linear ditch in plan with a profile of concave sides a moderate side slope and concave base shape. Ditch, possibly a land drain.
2022	Fill	2021	CG12	Secondary fill	Mid orangey brown clayey silt. Sparse subrounded coarse gravel inclusions. Interpreted as a secondary fill.
2023	Fill	2014	CG10	Fill	Light yellowish brown clayey silt. Rare subrounded stones, moderate 15% to 20% shell inclusions.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2024	Cut	N/A	N/A	Cut	NW-SE linear. Steep sides and v shaped base. Later interpreted as a land drain.
2025	Fill	2024	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Sparse coarse gravel, subrounded in nature.
2026	Fill	2028	N/A	Fill	Very dark brown silty clay. Rare sub-rounded, well sorted pebbles.
2027	Fill	2028	CG13	Secondary fill	Dark yellowish brown silty clay. 15% common subrounded well sorted 30mm inclusions.
2028	Cut	N/A	CG13	Ditch	N-S linear ditch. Profile of a concave side shape with a concave base and moderate side slope. Interpreted as a probable field or drainage boundary.
2029	Cut	N/A	CG13	Ditch	N-S linear ditch. Profile of concave side shape, flat base shape and moderate to shallow side slope on the east side.
2030	Fill	2029	CG13	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty clay, rare rounded stones and the only fill of a ditch. Possibly associated to a ditch to the north.
2031	Cut	N/A	CG13	Ditch	N-S ditch, possible continuation of 2029 as no terminus identified for 2029.
2032	Fill	2031	CG13	Secondary fill	Greyish mid brown silty clay. One or two rounded pebbles. Flecks of charcoal. Fill is cut across the top by stony layer (2035)
2033	Cut	N/A	N/A	Gully	N-S linear with flat base and straight sides and a steep side slope. Interpreted as a modern land drain.
2034	Fill	2033	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Dark brown sandy clay. Coarse components of small rounded stones at 2%. Fill of modern land drain.
2035	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Mark of soil, that covers over modern land drain and ditch. Unaware of actual purpose. Described as dark greyish dark brown sandy silty clay. Inclusions of abundant small to medium sized pebbles.
2036	Cut	N/A	CG10	Ditch	E-W linear ditch. Cut of ditch with a profile best described as a concave base and sides with a steep side slope.
2037	Fill	2036	CG10	Primary fill	Mid grey to light brown silty clay. Noted as a primary fill.
2038	Fill	2036	CG10	Secondary fill	Mid grey clay, occasional pebble inclusions. Secondary fill of ditch of 2036
2039	Fill	2036	CG10	Secondary fill	Mid grey with cream-brown and white flecks. Silty clay.
2040	Cut	N/A	CG12	Ditch	Linear, irregular ditch. Stepped with a flat base.
2041	Fill	2040	CG12	Secondary fill	Light yellowish brown clayey peat. Coarse components of shell and subangular gravel.
2042	Cut	N/A	CG10	Ditch	E-W linear ditch, profile of a concave side shape, flat base shape and moderate side slope.
2043	Fill	2042	CG10	Secondary fill	Dark brown clayey peat. Rare subrounded and subangular gravel.
2044	Cut	N/A	CG11	Ditch	E-W linear ditch with concave side shape flat base and moderate side slope.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2045	Fill	2044	CG11	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Moderate subrounded coarse pebbles and gravel. Described as a secondary fill of a narrow ditch.
2046	Cut	N/A	CG11	Ditch	E-W aligned linear featuring a concave base shape, concave side shape and a steep side slope.
2047	Fill	2046	CG11	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown silty clay loam, moderate subrounded coarse gravel.
2048	Fill	2046	CG11	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Interpreted as an upper secondary fill.
2049	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Oval shaped pit, profile of concave side shape, moderate side slope an irregular base and has no real relationship with other surrounding features.
2050	Fill	2049	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark blueish grey sandy clay. 2% small rounded stones.
2051	Cut	N/A	CG11	Ditch	E-W linear feature, flat base shape with concave sides and a steep side slope. Noted as a narrow linear ditch of indeterminate age.
2052	Fill	2051	CG11	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional subangular medium to small sized stones. Interpreted as the primary fill of a ditch. No relation to other features.
2053	Fill	2051	CG11	Fill	Mid brown friable clayey silt, occasional inclusion of snail shells and very small rounded pebbles. Interpreted as the fill of a ditch with no finds and no relationships to other features.
2054	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Oval shaped pit, profile of concave sides a flat base and shallow side slopes.
2055	Fill	2054	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark greyish black sandy clay. 1% small rounded stone inclusions. Interpreted as the secondary fill of a pit.
2060	Cut	N/A	CG10	Ditch	E-W linear ditch. Contains a concave side shape, a stepped base and stepped side slope.
2061	Fill	2060	CG10	Primary fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional subrounded stones of small to medium size.
2062	Fill	2060	CG10	Secondary fill	Mid brown silt, frequent inclusions of snail shell fragments. Interpreted as the secondary fill of a ditch.
2063	Fill	2060	CG10	Secondary fill	Mid orangey brown clayey silt. Ditch fill with no dating relationships with other features.
2064	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Circular pit with a concave base shape, steep side slope and concave side shape.
2065	Fill	2064	N/A	Primary fill	Greyish brown sandy clay. 5% small rounded stones. Compact soil. Lower fill of pit 2064 Noted as an interface between (2066) and natural (2003)
2066	Fill	2064	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty sand clay, 5% small rounded stones, occasional charcoal inclusions. Noted as a compact fill.
2067	Fill	2064	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay, 50% small rounded stones. Interpreted as the top fill of a pit with sticky soft compaction.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2068	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	SW-NE subcircular pit. Side shape best described as concave with a concave base, the side slope is best described as moderate. This is a potential natural feature.
2069	Fill	2068	N/A	Secondary fill	Mottled darkish grey with orange patches sandy clay. Inclusions of 10% small rounded stones. Fill is darker than the natural and has a harder compaction.
2072	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silty loam, small stone inclusions. Noted as a layer of cultivated soil.
2073	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy clayey loam, occasional small gravel inclusions.
2074	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Dirty yellow clay loam and sand. Area SMS 3+4
2075	Cut	N/A	CG19	Ditch	N-S linear ditch, few details but it forms part of a Romano-British field system.
2076	Fill	2075	CG19	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy clay. Sparse coarse components at less than 1%. Small stones also at 1%.
2077	Cut	N/A	CG18	Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch. Profile of concave base with a concave side shape and moderate side slope. Forms part of wider Romano-British field system.
2078	Cut	N/A	CG18	Ditch	E-W linear ditch, concave base with a concave side shape and a moderate side slope. Cut of a ditch part of Romano-British landscape.
2079	Fill	2078	CG18	Primary fill	Mid yellowish light brown with greenish patches, silty clay. Some coarse components of pebbles.
2080	Fill	2078	CG18	Deliberate backfill	Mid greyish silty clay, coarse components of pebbles.
2081	Fill	2078	CG18	Deliberate backfill	Blackish silty clay, rare charcoal inclusions.
2082	Fill	2078	CG18	Primary fill	Blackish silty clay, small pebble inclusions. Noted as a probable dump of material subsumed into (2083)
2083	Fill	2078	CG18	Primary fill	Mid yellowish brownish grey silty clay, small pebble inclusions.
2084	Cut	N/A	CG20	Ditch	N-S linear ditch, base shape is concave with a concave side shape and a moderate side slope. Interpreted as part of a Romano-British landscape.
2085	Fill	2084	CG20	Secondary fill	Secondary fill of ditch? No details.
2086	Cut	N/A	CG18	Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, concave base shape with a concave side shape and shallow side slope. Noted as a ditch cut.
2087	Fill	2086	CG18	Primary fill	Greyish mid yellow silty clay.
2088	Fill	2086	CG18	Secondary fill	Blackish dark brown silty clay.
2089	Fill	2077	CG18	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy clay, few sparse stone inclusions.
2090	Cut	N/A	CG18	Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch. Concave side shape with a concave base and shallow side slope. Forms part of a wider Romano-British landscape.
2091	Fill	2090	CG18	Primary fill	Mid grey yellow silty clay, primary fill of a ditch. Some small stone inclusions.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2092	Fill	2090	CG18	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy clay.
2093	Cut	N/A	CG19	Ditch	N-S linear ditch. Profile of concave side shape and concave base shape with a moderate side slope.
2094	Fill	2093	CG19	Primary fill	Mid grey yellow silty clay, occasional small pebbles.
2095	Fill	2093	CG19	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy clay.
2096	Cut	N/A	CG20	Ditch	N-S running linear, profile of an irregular base with a concave side shape and 45 degree slope. Part of a wider Romano-British agricultural landscape.
2097	Fill	2096	CG20	Secondary fill	Grey hue dark brown silty sand. 2% small unsorted subrounded gravel components.
2098	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil, SMS 6, dark greyish brown silty clay loam with 3% sparse subrounded pebbles 60mm moderately compact.
2099	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Dark grey sandy loam, small at 20% common coarse components, 5% large components.
2101	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	dark orangey brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions
2102	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Friable mid brownish orange silty sand with occasional light orange patches. Contains medium stone inclusions.
2103	Fill	2104	CG31	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. 3% rare coarse components.
2104	Cut	N/A	CG31	Ditch	E-W running linear ditch. Profile of concave base, concave sides, and a moderate to steep side slope. Interpreted as a probable Iron Age Romano-British ditch related to the agricultural function of the area. No finds in (2103)
2105	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural (SMS 6) Mid yellowish grey sandy clay. Compact with 20% common subrounded pebbles.
2106	Cut	N/A	CG21	Ditch	E-W linear ditch with an irregular base shape, stepped side shape and an irregular side slope. Most likely part of Romano-British agricultural system.
2107	Fill	2106	CG21	Secondary fill	Light grey loamy sand, small 10% components and some large at 3% stones.
2108	Cut	N/A	CG22	Ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch, profile of concave base shape flat side shape and moderate side slope. Part of a wider Iron Age to Romano-British field system.
2109	Fill	2108	CG22	Secondary fill	Light grey loamy sand, coarse components of 10% small stones and 3% sparse large stones.
2110	Cut	N/A	CG22	Ditch	N-S linear ditch, concave base with a straightish sides and moderate close to 45 degree side slope. LIA to Romano-British ditch, part of a wider agricultural landscape.
2111	Fill	2110	CG22	Secondary fill	Dark grey sandy clay, small 25% common coarse components and 10% large components. Interpreted as a secondary fill.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2112	Cut	N/A	CG21	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch, concave base shape with straight side shape and moderate side slope. Interpreted as part of the LIA/Romano-British agricultural landscape.
2113	Fill	2112	CG21	Secondary fill	Dark grey sandy clay loam.
2121	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silty loam, some clay also. Noted as moderately compact with occasional small pebbles very occasional inclusions of fragmented sandstone.
2122	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural: Light brownish orange sandy clay, very compact with occasional small rounded pebbles.
2123	Cut	N/A	CG27	Ditch	E-W linear ditch, concave base shape with an irregular side shape and a steep side slope. Interpreted as a Iron Age/ Romano-British ditch.
2124	Fill	2123	CG27	Secondary fill	Reddish brown clay loam, high amount of rounded and subrounded stones.
2126	Fill	2123	CG27	Secondary fill	Mid brown sandy loam, high amount of rounded and subrounded stones.
2127	Cut	N/A	CG27	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch. Concave base with concave side shape steep. Possible Romano-British in date.
2128	Fill	2127	CG27	Secondary fill	Light grey brown sandy loam, high amounts of rounded and subrounded stones.
2129	Cut	N/A	CG26	Ditch	E-W aligned linear. Profile of a concave base shape, a concave side shape and a steep side slope.
2130	Fill	2129	CG26	Secondary fill	Light brown silty sand. Small amount of rounded and subrounded stones.
2131	Fill	2129	CG26	Secondary fill	Blueish grey clay, moderate amount of rounded and subrounded stones.
2132	Fill	2133	CG23	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, 1% rare sandstone flecks 1% rare subrounded stones.
2133	Cut	N/A	CG23	Ditch	Curving SW-NE to SE-NW linear ditch. Concave sides and side shape, steep side slope. NW part of former field boundary.
2134	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil, dark greyish brown silty clay, moderately compact with 5% sparse subrounded pebbles at 100mm. SMS 7
2135	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural, light greyish yellow clay highly compacted with 5% sparse subrounded pebbles at 50mm. SMS 7
2136	Fill	2137	CG24	Fill	NW-SE linear ditch, concave base with concave side shape and steep side slope.
2137	Cut	N/A	CG24	Cut	
2138	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Cleaning layer of enclosure ditch. Mid greyish brown clayey loam. Many pottery inclusion sin cleaning layer.
2139	Cut	N/A	CG34	Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch. Profile of a concave base with an irregular side shape and a steep 45 degree slope. Ditch forms the SE corner of an enclosure. Abundant pottery was recovered from upper fill.
2140	Fill	2139	CG34	Fill	



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2141	Fill	2139	CG34	Secondary fill	Dark brown with greyish black hue silty clay loam. 10% charcoal flecks. Interpreted as a secondary ditch fill.
2142	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil (SMS 13)
2143	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil (SMS 13)
2144	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural (SMS 13)
2145	Cut	N/A	CG35	Ditch	Cut of small linear with posthole feature 2145, possible that this may have formed a wall footing.
2146	Fill	2145	CG35	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay, coarse components of 3% charcoal 10% small stones, 25% large stones and larger cobbles.
2147	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Sub-circular with irregular base shape and concave side shape and a steep slope over 45 degrees. Posthole possibly associated with a wall footing, ditch 2145.
2148	Fill	2147	N/A	Fill	Dark brown with greyish hue silty loamy clay, 10% small charcoal inclusions. Fill of small posthole, one fill with no finds.
2149	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Cut of small pit, no finds recorded. Single fill pit within enclosure defined ditch.
2150	Fill	2149	N/A	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay. 5% small unsorted stones, subangular, subrounded and mixed.
2151	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	E-W running linear. Profile of an irregular base shape, concave side shape, with a shallow 35 degree slope.
2152	Fill	2151	N/A	Fill	Mid brown with reddish hue silty clay loam, 5% small charcoal flecks. 1 piece of greyware pottery. Single fill of shallow ditch.
2153	Cut	N/A	CG35	Ditch	E-W running linear, irregular base shape with concave side shape and steep side slope of 45 degrees.
2154	Fill	2153	CG35	Fill	Dark grey with reddish hue silty clay loam. 10% small stones not packed, unsorted and subrounded.
2155	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Interpreted as a trample layer. Dark grey brown sandy silt. Also contains archaeological components of pottery and bone.
2156	Cut	N/A	CG34	Ditch	N/S linear ditch with a concave base shape, irregular side shape and a moderate slope of 45 degrees. Interpreted as a Roman enclosure ditch.
2157	Fill	2156	CG34	Fill	Greyish yellow sandy silt. 30% subangular stones which are poorly sorted charcoal flecks, chalk flecks, burned stone. Roman pottery and animal bone also recovered.
2158	Cut	N/A	CG34	Ditch	N-S linear enclosure ditch. Features a concave base shape with a concave side shape and a steep to moderate side slope. Interpreted as the terminus of a Roman enclosure ditch.
2159	Fill	2158	CG34	Fill	Yellowish grey sandy silt, 20% small angular stones poorly sorted charcoal flecks, chalk and burned stone.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2160	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Circular to oval pit, flat base shape with concave side shape gradual to shallow side slope. Interpreted as a potential pit.
2161	Fill	2160	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Greyish brown sandy silt, 10%-20% subangular stones, poorly sorted in backfill.
2162	Cut	N/A	N/A	Cut	Circular pit with flat base shape, a concave side shape and a gradual to shallow side slope.
2163	Fill	2162	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Greyish brown sandy silt, 15% subangular stones that are poorly sorted.
2164	Cut	N/A	CG35	Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, features an irregular base shape, a concave side shape and a shallow 35 degree slope. Interpreted as the cut of a possible wall, later reinterpreted as an enclosure ditch.
2165	Fill	2164	CG35	Fill	Dark brown silty clay, 20% small stone inclusions, with 10 large stone inclusions. 2% small charcoal flecks. Interpreted as the secondary fill of a narrow linear ditch. Possibly Roman in date.
2166	Cut	N/A	CG40	Ditch	E-W linear ditch. Profile of U shaped base with concave side shape and shallow side slope. Possible boundary ditch of Romano-British settlement. Cuts a smaller gully and is recut by 2168
2167	Cut	N/A	N/A	Gully	E-W aligned small gully, profile of a concave base and side shape, with a shallow side slope. Interpreted as a shallow gully, which is cut by 2168.
2168	Cut	N/A	CG41	Ditch	W-E linear ditch, U shaped base with concave sides and a shallow side slope. Noted as a recut of boundary ditch 2166. Interpreted as a ditch, cutting gully 2167.
2169	Fill	2166	CG40	Primary fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand, archaeological components of charcoal with manganese flecks. Noted as possible fill of the W-E boundary ditch 2160
2170	Fill	2166	CG40	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand, coarse components of sandstone, some archaeological components of animal bone and charcoal flecks.
2171	Fill	2166	CG40	Secondary fill	Light greyish brownish yellow sand. Described as the southern side of a bank collapse of enclosure. Deposit is almost identical to the natural except with some mottling noted. Above (2169) initial primary fill.
2172	Fill	2166	CG40	Fill	This is also noted as evidence of a bank collapse on the north side of 2166. Deposit is slightly discoloured natural with no finds. Bank collapse on the N edge of 2166.
2173	Fill	2167	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, inclusions of sandstone flecks and charcoal and manganese flecks. Interpreted as a secondary deposit fill of 2167



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2174	Fill	2168	CG41	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, coarse sandstone fleck inclusions. Archaeological components of charcoal and manganese flecks.
2175	Cut	N/A	CG39	Ditch	E-W aligned linear. Profile of a V shaped base with concave sides and a moderate 45 degree slope. Interpreted as a likely IA/RB ditch.
2176	Fill	2175	CG39	Secondary fill	Mid brown with a reddish hue, silty clay. Inclusions of 2-5% charcoal 20% small stones and 2-3% large stones.
2177	Cut	N/A	CG39	Gully	E-W aligned linear ditch. Profile of an irregular base shape, concave side shape and a shallow 30 degree slope. Possibly linked to gully 2167 this is noted on sheet 2043 to the west.
2178	Fill	2177	CG39	Secondary fill	Dark brown with reddish hue silty clay, silty clay. 20% very small stones and unsorted gravel.
2179	Cut	N/A	CG41	Ditch	E-W aligned linear. Profile of a U shaped base with concave side shape and an irregular side slope.
2180	Fill	2179	CG41	Secondary fill	Dark brown with reddish hue, with charcoal staining to reach an almost black layer.
2181	Cut	N/A	CG34	Ditch	N-S Linear, U shaped base shape with an irregular side shape and an irregular side slope. Part of context group O1 in IA/RB enclosure.
2182	Fill	2181	CG34	Primary fill	Mid brown silt loam, sparse amount of subrounded stones. Some archaeological components of pottery.
2183	Cut	N/A	CG34	Ditch	N-S linear with irregular base shape, steep side shape, irregular side slope. Recut of IA/RB enclosure ditch.
2184	Fill	2183	CG34	Secondary fill	Greyish brown clay, sparse amount of subrounded stones. Archaeological components of pottery in (2184)
2185	Cut	N/A	CG41	Ditch	E-W running linear with flattish base shape, slightly concave side shape and a moderate slope of 45 degrees. Interpreted as the last phase of a settlement ditch, forms the northern boundary of a settlement enclosure of R-B date.
2186	Layer	2185	CG41	Layer	Burned soil spread. Described as dark grey with black charcoal, silty sand with charcoal. M
2187	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Red grey spread. Reddish brown with grey mottling clayey sand. Archaeological components of animal bone and pottery. Interpreted as a material dump layer. Samples 565, 2187, 553 will contain samples of this layer.
2188	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Bone deposit. Roughly east-west aligned amorphous feature. Mid reddish grey brown silty sand, features occasional small stones and abundant animal bone deposits. Interpreted as the dump of food waste.
2189	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Pit. Profile of irregular base shape, concave side shape and a shallow side slope. Cut of a very small pit, shallow but rich with pottery.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2190	Fill	2189	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark blackish brown silty clay, silty fill of possible tiny pit 2189. Pottery scattered in the deposit but very shallow depth. Some charcoal flecks are also included.
2191	Cut	N/A	CG37	Ditch	E-W linear ditch, U shaped base with concave side shape and moderate side slope.
2192	Fill	2191	CG37	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, some small 10-15% pottery inclusions. Silty sand fill of E-W gully.
2193	Cut	N/A	CG38	Beamslot	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Possible S-N aligned burned out beam slot. Also appears in relationship slot with E-W gully as 2270
2194	Fill	2193	CG38	Secondary fill	Dark blackish grey silty sand, some small pebble inclusions of 5% roughly 20mm. Archaeological components of charcoal pot and CBM.
2195	Fill	2196	CG34	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Romano-British pot, burned stone and animal bone.
2196	Cut	N/A	CG34	Ditch	N-S linear ditch. Profile of a V shaped base with straight sides and a steep side slope. Possible agricultural use.
2197	Fill	2199	CG42	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam, coarse components of 1% rare subrounded stones, 15mm in diameter.
2198	Fill	2199	CG42	Primary fill	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay, primary fill at the base of the curving ditch 2199 is very thin in nature with no archaeological components present.
2199	Cut	N/A	CG42	Ditch	E-W curving to N-S linear ditch. Concave base shape and concave side shape with a moderate side slope.
2200	Fill	2206	CG42	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam, 1% rare subrounded stones, roughly 15mm in diameter.
2205	Fill	2206	CG42	Primary fill	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay loam. Baal fill of 2206 possible slumping of the natural sandy clay. Primary fill of curvilinear 2206
2206	Cut	N/A	CG42	Ditch	E-W linear which is gradually curving to N-S. Profile of a concave base shape, concave side shape and a moderate side slope. Described as a small linear ditch. Interpreted as a small Romano-British ditch with two fills.
2207	Fill	2208	CG37	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with slight yellowish tinge. Coarse components of frequent sandstone flecks with charcoal flecks of 3mm in size.
2208	Cut	N/A	CG37	Ditch	E-W curving to N-S linear, concave base shape concave side shape with a moderate side slope.
2209	Fill	2210	CG37	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown with slight yellowish tinge, sandy silt loam. Frequent sandstone inclusions around 3mm in size.
2210	Cut	N/A	CG37	Ditch	SW-NE linear, features a concave base shape, concave side shape and a moderate side slope. Noted as cutting 2212



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2211	Fill	2212	CG34	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Frequent sandstone deposits and charcoal like inclusions. Roughly 4mm in diameter. Interpreted as the secondary fill of a N-S running ditch. Romano-British pot present.
2212	Cut	N/A	CG34	Ditch	N-S linear. V shaped base with a straight side shape and steep side slope. Noted as a substantial Romano-British V shaped ditch. Part of CG01.
2213	Cut	N/A	CG39	Ditch	SE-NW irregular linear. Profile of a concave side shape with a concave base and a shallow side slope.
2214	Fill	2213	CG39	Secondary fill	Fill of terminus ditch associated with Romano-British activity. Greyish brown sandy silt.
2215	Cut	N/A	CG36	Ditch	S-N aligned ditch terminus. Incomplete information of side shape and side slope. Interpreted as an Iron Age to Roman ditch terminus filled with significant amounts of animal bone and pottery. Interpreted as a ditch terminus.
2216	Fill	2215	CG36	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty clay, a few large subangular stones, archaeological components of pottery and animal bone. Romano- British in date.
2217	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	W-E linear, U shaped base with a concave side shape and shallow side slope. Interpreted as a Romano-British ditch, cut by other ditch, 2219
2218	Fill	2217	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, stones pebbles and manganese, also pottery and charcoal.
2219	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	W-E aligned linear ditch, directly south of cutting ditch 2217 Younger than the ditch it cuts, however smaller still and shallower. Possibly a drainage solution. Interpretation of Romano-British ditch.
2220	Fill	2219	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Features coarse components of pebbles and archaeological components of charcoal and a fragment of pottery.
2221	Cut	N/A	CG36	Ditch	NNW-SSE linear ditch. Concave base shape with concave side shape and a moderate side slope. Interpreted as a subdivision of the enclosure IA/RB that is defined by CG01. Most likely a later subdivision as the relationship to the north showed 2221 cut.
2222	Layer	2221	CG36	Layer	Mid brownish grey clayey sandy silt, occasional inclusions of small stones. Archaeological components of pottery and bone. Lower fill of ditch 2221
2223	Fill	2221	CG36	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Occasional stone inclusions of 30mm. Archaeological components of pot, animal bone and charcoal. Interpreted as a ditch fill. Noted as the upper fill of a Romano-British ditch.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2224	Cut	N/A	CG35	Gully	NNW-SSE curvilinear. Interpreted as a shallow gully possibly representing a small enclosure within that is determined by CG01. The relationship is unclear in this slot and the one to the north.
2225	Fill	2224	CG35	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Occasional stones at 30mm in size. Archaeological components of pottery and bone as inclusions.
2226	Cut	N/A	CG35	Linear	NE-SW linear, features an irregular base shape, an irregular base shape. With a concave side shape, with a moderate side slope, varying to shallow in sections.
2227	Fill	2226	CG35	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Archaeological components of pottery bone and charcoal. Interpreted as the fill of a gully. Contained small find with possible pottery graffiti.
2228	Cut	N/A	CG42	Ditch	E-W linear, concave, with a flat base and moderate side slope.
2229	Fill	2228	CG42	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand, coarse components of charcoal and some archaeological components of pottery. Ditch fill of 2228
2230	Cut	N/A	CG43	Ditch	S-N linear with a U shaped base, a concave side shape and moderate side slope.
2231	Fill	2230	CG43	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand, coarse components of small pebbles and charcoal. Some pottery recovered. Fill of 2230
2232	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Pit, pit described as U shaped base with a concave side shape and moderate side slope.
2233	Fill	2232	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sand, coarse components of pebbles and archaeological components of charcoal flecks and pottery. Pit fill of 2232
2234	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Pit, subcircular with a profile of U shaped base, concave side shape and moderate side slope. Part of a cluster of small pits?
2235	Fill	2234	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sand, coarse components of pebbles, and archaeological components of pottery.
2236	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Pit, described as a subcircular with a U shaped base and concave side shape with steep side slopes. Cut of largest pit in series of 3, bigger than the smallest but still nothing within but a sand fill.
2237	Fill	2236	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sand. Archaeological components of charcoal. Fill of small pit 2236
2238	Fill	2240	N/A	Fill	Light brownish orange burned clay. Coarse components of fired clay with 10mm charcoal inclusions. Possible kiln lining?



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2239	Fill	2240	N/A	Deposit	Light greyish brown sandy clay, coarse inclusions of subangular stones at 6mm in diameter. Charcoal and burned clay fragments are present at 15mm in size. Archaeological components of Romano- British pottery. Interpreted as a placed deposit in pit 2240.
2240	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Sub-circular pit with a concave base shape, concave side shape and shallow side slope. Interpreted as a shallow pit dug into the burned deposit (2241). Noted as an unusual feature containing what appears to be a clay lining (2239) overlaid by an orange deposit of baked clay. Not sure that this material is perhaps a baked kiln lining or perhaps baked daub.
2241	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Dark brownish grey sandy clay loam, charcoal fragments are present throughout. In-situ burning. Interpreted as a burned spread in the upper reaches of the ditch deposit (2242) on top of which we see a deposit of fired clay.
2242	Fill	2243	CG34	Secondary fill	See 2211 for description
2243	Cut	N/A	CG34	Ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch. Profile of V shaped base shape with a straight side shape and a steep side slope. Interpreted as a Romano-British ditch, the same as 2212.
2244	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole, features a flat side shape with a flat base shape with steep side slope. Noted as very steep up to 75 degree slope. Feature filled with burned deposit. Possibly a burned out posthole or perhaps the base of a hearth.
2245	Fill	2244	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark grey black silty sand, abundant charcoal. Fill of burned out posthole or hearth base 2244
2246	Fill	2273	CG40	Secondary fill	Light to mid grey clayey sand. Occasional small stones, archaeological components of animal bone and pottery.
2247	Cut	N/A	CG34	Ditch	NE-SW curvilinear ditch, profile of a flat base shape with concave side shape and steep side slope. Noted as curving from the SW of the strip area heading north and terminating. Interpreted as a probable Romano-British boundary ditch of a settlement.
2248	Fill	2247	CG34	Primary fill	Dark orangish grey silty clay loam, 5% sparse subangular and subrounded rocks and pebbles well sorted with an average diameter of 100mm roughly. Some pottery recovered.
2249	Fill	2247	CG34	Secondary fill	Dark grey sandy clay loam, 5% sparse subangular rocks which are well sorted at 60mm.
2250	Fill	2247	CG34	Secondary fill	Dark greyish black silty clay, coarse components of 1% rare subangular rocks and pebbles. Roughly diameter of 50mm. Well sorted inclusions. Archaeological components of pottery. Noted as a silting fill.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2251	Cut	N/A	CG36	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, profile of a flat base shape with a straight side shape and steep side slope. Ditch running. Possibly 2247 also for this fill (2260)
2252	Fill	2251	CG36	Primary fill	Mid orangish grey silty clay loam, 5% sparse subangular and subrounded rocks and pebbles, well sorted around 100mm in size. Pot and animal bone recovered from this context. Initial ditch weathering.
2253	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Circular posthole, flat base shape straight side shape steep side slope. Interpreted as a posthole associated with Roman activity.
2254	Fill	2253	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Light reddish brown sand, 40% subangular rocks, poorly sorted at greater than 120mm. Interpreted as the deliberate backfill of a posthole.
2255	Fill	2251	CG36	Secondary fill	Mid orangish brown with a grey hue sandy silt loam. 3% sparse subrounded, well sorted pebbles and rocks at greater than 50mm.
2258	Fill	2251	CG36	Secondary fill	Dark orangish grey sandy clay loam, 5% sparse subrounded rocks and pebbles which are well sorted at greater than 50mm. Archaeological components of pot, animal bone and flint.
2259	Fill	2251	CG36	Secondary fill	Dark greyish black silty clay loam. 45% abundant charcoal flecks and fragments. Interpreted as a possible silting fill.
2260	Fill	2251	CG36	Fill	Dark grey sandy clay loam, 5% sparse small well sorted, subangular rocks. Archaeological components of pottery and CBM as well as animal bone. Interpreted as a tertiary fill.
2261	Cut	N/A	CG34	Ditch	E-W running linear ditch. Profile of irregular base shape with concave sides and a steep side slope. Interpreted as a settlement enclosure ditch.
2262	Fill	2261	CG34	Secondary fill	Brownish yellow hue silty stony clay, coarse components of pottery, charcoal and one fragment of animal bone. Initial possibly silting secondary fill of 2261
2263	Fill	2261	CG34	Secondary fill	Dark brown with very dark brown to black mottling, 25% charcoal deposits and 20% small stones. Significant amounts of pottery at a 15% distribution. Interpreted as the fill of possible secondary enclosure ditch.
2264	Cut	N/A	CG35	Ditch	E-W running linear with irregular base shape and concave side shape with steep 45 degree side slope. Possible gully linked to settlement enclosure ditch.
2265	Fill	2264	CG35	Secondary fill	Mid brown with dark brown patches silty clay, coarse components of 10% unsorted small stones and 5% charcoal deposits. Single fill of a narrow linear gully associated with the settlement enclosure ditch.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2266	Fill	2267	N/A	Deposit	Mid brownish grey sandy silt loam, Occasional charcoal flecks around 3mm in size. Large subrounded and subangular stones present at 80-130mm in size.
2267	Cut	N/A	N/A	Hearth	Hearth. Described as subcircular in plan with a concave side shape, shallow side slope and irregular base shape. Interpreted as the possible base or footprint of a RB Hearth, contemporary with general settlement activity.
2268	Cut	N/A	CG37	Gully	E-W linear gully, concave side shape with U shaped base and moderate side slope.
2269	Fill	2268	CG37	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, some stone inclusions.
2270	Cut	N/A	CG38	Beamslot	S-N aligned linear, concave side shape, shallow side slope, Interpreted as a beamslot.
2271	Fill	2270	CG38	Fill	See 2194 Fill of beamslot.
2272	Fill	2185	CG41	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown silty sand, occasional small stones. Interpreted as the secondary fill of a ditch 2185
2273	Cut	N/A	CG40	Ditch	E-W linear, features a concave base shape with a slightly concave side shape and a very steep side slope. Earliest ditch defining the northern limit of a likely settlement enclosure. Cut by later boundary 2185. Interpreted as an enclosure ditch, possibly contemporary with possible postholes 2504 and 2506 to the south. These postholes were later cut by a ditch boundary 2185 Interpreted as an enclosure ditch which is possibly contemporary with possible postholes 2504 and 2506 to the south. These postholes were later cut by a ditch recut 2185
2274	Fill	2273	CG40	Primary fill	Brownish red sand. Primary fill deposit. Interpreted as being fill from the collapse of the ditch side during use.
2275	Cut	N/A	N/A	Gully	E-W linear, features a concave base shape with a concave side shape and a moderate 45 degree slope.
2276	Fill	2275	N/A	Fill	Mid to light grey clayey sand with fine bands of red sand. Archaeological components of pottery and animal bone.
2277	Cut	N/A	CG42	Ditch	E-W terminus of a small linear ditch. U shaped base with concave side shape and shallow side slope. Interpreted as a terminus that is likely associated with Romano-British settlement activity.
2278	Fill	2277	CG42	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand, small stone inclusions and charcoal inclusions. Interpreted as the fill of a terminus 2277.
2279	Cut	N/A	CG43	Ditch	S-N terminus, features a U shaped base with concave side shape and a moderate side slope. Cut of S-N running terminus. Noted as very small and very shallow feature.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2280	Fill	2279	CG43	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sand, coarse components of charcoal with manganese flecks. Interpreted as a terminus fill, fill of silty terminus.
2281	Cut	N/A	CG43	Ditch	NW-SE linear. Interpreted as a terminus of a NW-SE running ditch, small and shallow with no finds. Ditch filled with (2282)
2282	Fill	2281	CG43	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown silty sand that contains charcoal flecks. Interpreted as the fill of terminus 2281
2283	Cut	N/A	CG35	Ditch	Linear ditch with a flat profile, concave side shape and U shaped base. Interpreted as associated with Romano-British activity.
2284	Fill	2283	CG35	Primary fill	Mid yellowish silty clay 3% sparse subangular well sorted rocks and pebbles 30mm +. Interpreted as a primary fill.
2285	Fill	2283	CG35	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy clay loam, 3% sparse subangular well sorted rocks and pebbles. 30mm +. Archaeological components of pottery and bone.
2286	Cut	N/A	CG36	Ditch	NW-SE? Linear ditch. Profile of a flat base with a straight side shape and steep side slope. Interpreted as a linear ditch located in Romano-British settlement.
2287	Fill	2286	CG36	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay loam, 20% subangular and subrounded rocks and pebbles, poorly sorted, roughly 200mm in size.
2303	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Interpreted as the Topsoil of SMS 11
2304	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Interpreted as the Subsoil of SMS 11
2305	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Interpreted as the Natural layer in SMS 11
2306	Cut	N/A	CG26	Ditch	E-W linear ditch, profile of a concave base shape with a concave side shape and a moderate close to 45 degree side slope
2307	Fill	2306	CG26	Secondary fill	Dark grey sand, small 25% common inclusions, and 5% large sparse inclusions.
2308	Cut	N/A	CG27	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, profile of irregular side shape and slope and flat base shape. Interpreted as a possible Iron Age to Romano-British feature. Noted as the southern ditch of a trackway. See 2306
2309	Fill	2308	CG27	Secondary fill	Greyish brown silty sand, small amount of rounded and subrounded stones.
2310	Cut	N/A	CG25	Ditch	NE-SW linear, concave base shape and concave side shape, side slope is shallow at 35 degrees or so. Interpreted as part of a Iron Age/ Romano-British landscape.
2311	Fill	2310	CG25	Secondary fill	Light reddish grey sand, coarse components of 10% small inclusions and 5% large stone inclusions, noted as a ditch fill.
2312	Fill	2313	CG29	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey sandy silt 1% rare small subangular stones at 5-6mm in diameter, 3% sparse subrounded stones at 30mm in diameter.
2313	Cut	N/A	CG29	Ditch	N-S linear ditch, features a flat base shape, a concave side shape and a moderate side slope. Noted as a ditch terminus.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2314	Fill	2315	CG29	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey sandy silt, 1% rare small subangular stones at 5-6mm in diameter. 3% sparse subrounded stones at 30mm in size.
2315	Cut	N/A	CG29	Ditch	N-S aligned ditch, noted as bending SE-NW linear ditch. Profile of a concave base shape, concave side shape and a moderate side slope.
2316	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S running ditch. Profile of a steep side slope and concave shape with an irregular base.
2317	Fill	2316	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown with a reddish hue sandy clay, 5% gravel 10% small stones 21% large stones. Unsorted -subrounded.
2318	Cut	N/A	CG26	Ditch	NE-SW linear. Profile of a sloping base shape with a concave side shape and an irregular side slope. Noted as a Romano-British trackway ditch.
2319	Fill	2318	CG26	Secondary fill	Yellow loamy sand, moderate amounts of rounded and subrounded stones.
2320	Fill	2318	CG26	Secondary fill	Light brown sandy loam, moderate inclusions of rounded and subrounded stones.
2321	Fill	2324	CG27	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey sandy clay loam, 1% rare subangular stones at 25mm in diameter. Noted as an upper fill.
2322	Fill	2324	CG27	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam.
2323	Fill	2324	CG27	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt loam, infrequent subangular stones 30mm in diameter.
2324	Cut	N/A	CG27	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch, concave base shape and stepped side shape with moderate side slope.
2325	Fill	2327	N/A	Primary fill	Light greyish brown loamy sand. 1% rare subrounded stones, 40mm in size.
2326	Fill	2327	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, 3% sparse subrounded stones.
2327	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch. Concave base shape with a concave side shape, moderate side slope. Interpreted as a shallow ditch.
2328	Fill	2330	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid slightly reddish brown clayey loam, occasional pebble inclusions at 30mm in size.
2329	Fill	2330	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid to light grey with yellow sand pockets, silty sand. Occasional pebble inclusions at 30mm.
2330	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S aligned ditch which turns to E-W aligned. Interpreted as a ditch cut.
2331	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch. Profile of an irregular base shape and a concave side shape with a 45 degree side slope.
2332	Fill	2331	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown with greyish hue silty clay loam, 5% small unsorted components.
2333	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Spread of a mid greyish brown loamy sand, indicative of a natural hollow in the landscape.
2334	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S aligned irregular ditch. Has a rough profile of a concave base, shallow side slope and a side shape that is roughly concave. Noted as possible rooting. Part of a mottled layer of disturbance.
2335	Fill	2334	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid orangish grey sandy loam, 3% sparse subrounded well sorted pebbles at 30mm in size. 1% rare charcoal flecks.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2336	Cut	N/A	N/A	Gully	NE-SW curvilinear ditch. Concave base shape with a concave side shape and a moderate side slope. Interpreted as a gully feature with one secondary fill.
2337	Fill	2336	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid orangish grey sandy loam, 1% rare subrounded well sorted pebbles at 30mm.
2338	Cut	N/A	CG29	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch. Profile of flat base shape with straight side shape and steep side slope.
2339	Fill	2338	CG29	Secondary fill	Dark orangish grey sandy clay loam with 3% sparse subrounded well sorted pebbles at 40mm in size.
2340	Cut	N/A	N/A	Gully	NE-SW Curvilinear ditch, profile of a flat base shape, straight side shape and moderate side slope. Noted as possibly a biological feature, especially suggested by the rooting evidence.
2341	Fill	2340	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid orangish sandy loam, 3% sparse well sorted subrounded pebbles at 30mm.
2342	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Pit. Features a flat base and irregular sides and shape. Noted that this is very likely a natural feature. Possibly evidence of rooting activity.
2343	Fill	2342	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark grey sandy loam, 3% sparse subrounded pebbles at 40mm.
2344	Cut	N/A	CG26	Ditch	N-S curvilinear, concave side shape with a steep side slope, base shape is irregular.
2345	Fill	2344	CG26	Secondary fill	Dark grey sandy clay, 3% sparse subrounded well sorted pebbles at 40mm. Interpreted as a silting fill.
2346	Fill	2344	CG26	Secondary fill	Dark grey sandy clay, 3% sparse subrounded well sorted pebbles at 40mm.
2347	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch. Profile of an irregular base shape, a concave side shape and a 45 degree moderate side slope.
2348	Fill	2347	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown with a grey hue silty clay loam, 20% small stones.
2349	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear? This is noted as having irregular side shape and base, this ditch has been interpreted as a variation in the natural
2350	Fill	2349	N/A	Secondary fill	Light brown sandy loam, moderate amounts of rounded and subrounded stones. This layer has been noted as a potential natural layer.
2351	Cut	N/A	CG30	Ditch	N-S linear with irregular base shape, irregular side shape and moderate side slope. 2351 contains one fill and is located to the east of SMS 12.
2352	Fill	2351	CG30	Secondary fill	Brownish yellow sand, a few rounded and subrounded stones at 3%. No archaeological components present.
2353	Cut	N/A	CG31	Ditch	E-W aligned linear, irregular to flat shape, concave side shape with steep 45 degree slope.
2354	Fill	2353	CG31	Secondary fill	Yellowish grey with yellowish brown hue, silty sand. 25% small rounded stones 10% small gravel inclusions. Described as a secondary fill of a ditch, compact silty sand.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2355	Cut	N/A	CG30	Cut	N-S linear, features concave base with concave side shape and a steep side slope.
2356	Fill	2357	CG30	Secondary fill	Brownish yellow sand. Handful of rounded and subrounded stones at 3%. Fill of a possible Iron Age to Roman ditch.
2357	Cut	N/A	CG30	Ditch	Linear ditch with flat base shape, concave sides and a steep side slope. Interpreted as a possible Iron Age to Roman ditch.
2358	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy loam, occasional pebbles at 40mm +. Noted as topsoil across site.
2359	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	Brownish red sandy gravelly loam. Subsoil across site, thins out to nothing at the west of site where the natural consists of clay.
2360	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Natural deposit, predominantly a red sand to the east. The last 15m or so of the SMS to the east has a light yellow/brown clay natural, which overlies the sand.
2361	Fill	2355	CG30	Secondary fill	Light grey sand, coarse components of light grey sand with rare small stones. Interpreted as a sediment build up.
2362	Fill	2355	CG30	Secondary fill	Light grey sand, rare small stones. Interpreted as the fill caused by the edge collapse of the ditch.
2363	Fill	2355	CG30	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty sand, abundant small subrounded pebbles. Interpreted as a fill, possible deliberate backfill when boundary ditch was abandoned.
2364	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Sub-circular pit, irregular base shape, concave side shape with a steep 45 degree side slope. Possible feature.
2365	Fill	2364	N/A	Secondary fill	Yellowish brown with grey hue silty sandy clay, 5% pebbles, with 10% small stones. And 3% large stones, both are unsorted and subrounded. Stone layer is concentrated in the centre of the pit.
2366	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Sub-circular pit. Profile of an irregular base with concave sides and a 45 degree side slope. Contains one fill, possible Romano-British activity.
2367	Fill	2366	N/A	Secondary fill	Yellowish brown with grey hue silty sandy clay. 5% pebbles 10% small stones and 3% large stones.
2368	Cut	N/A	CG32	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, features a concave base shape with concave sides and a moderate side slope. Noted as a possible field boundary or drainage ditch, part of a wider IA/RB landscape.
2369	Fill	2368	CG32	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown sand. 20% common subrounded, well sorted pebbles, 60mm with 1% charcoal flecks.
2370	Fill	2368	CG32	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown sand, 10% subrounded well sorted pebbles 40mm in size 1% charcoal flecks. Interpreted as a secondary fill. Possibly silting fill of ditch.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2371	Cut	N/A	CG31	Ditch	E-W linear ditch with a U- shaped base and a concave side shape with moderate to steep side slope. Part of a wider Romano-British landscape.
2372	Fill	2371	CG31	Secondary fill	Light golden yellow with reddish flecks and mottling sand. Noted as a bank collapse in ditch 2371 Originally made up of the surrounding natural, slightly red in areas with little inclusions. Interpreted as a bank collapse.
2373	Fill	2371	CG31	Secondary fill	Light golden yellow sand. Small cobbles at 5% inclusion level. Fill of linear ditch.
2374	Cut	N/A	CG32	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch cut. Profile of a flat base with straight sides and a steep side slope. Interpreted as a possible field boundary of a drainage ditch. Forms part of a wider IA-RB landscape.
2375	Fill	2374	CG32	Primary fill	Mid yellowish brown with red hue sand. Comprised of redeposited natural with no finds.
2376	Cut	N/A	CG30	Ditch	N-S linear ditch. Irregular side shape with a concave base and moderate 45 degree side slope. Interpreted as the eastern boundary of a low hilltop enclosure, part of a wider Romano-British landscape.
2377	Fill	2376	CG30	Secondary fill	Yellowish brown silty sand, contains occasional inclusions of pebbles at 30mm in size. Interpreted as a tertiary ditch fill.
2378	Fill	2374	CG32	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown sand, 20% common subangular well sorted pebbles at 40mm.
2379	Cut	N/A	CG30	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch. Profile of concave base with straight side shape and moderate side slope. U shaped ditch with four fills. Interpreted as the field boundary of a drainage ditch, part of a wider IA-RB landscape.
2380	Cut	N/A	CG31	Ditch	E-W aligned linear, irregular base shape. Concave side shape with steep 45 degree side slope. Noted as part of a wider Romano-British landscape.
2381	Fill	2380	CG31	Secondary fill	Yellowish brown with grey hue silty sandy clay, coarse components of 12 small gravel stones. 10% unsorted small pebbles. 3% large angular stones.
2382	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch, concave side shape with flat base shape and moderate side slope. Ditch looks to have been a recut. Forms part of a wider Romano-British landscape.
2383	Fill	2382	N/A	Secondary fill	Light greyish sand, rare small subrounded pebbles. Interpreted as a fill most likely a secondary fill.
2384	Fill	2382	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, abandoned small subrounded pebbles. Interpreted as a sediment and stone fill caused by weathering.
2385	Cut	N/A	CG31	Ditch	W-E running linear ditch, U shaped base with a concave side shape and steep side slope. Part of a wider Romano-British landscape.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2386	Fill	2385	CG31	Secondary fill	Light brownish yellow with reddish mottling sand. Some small gravel inclusions. Interpreted as a bank collapse.
2387	Fill	2385	CG31	Secondary fill	Light brownish yellow sand, some small gravel inclusions. Interpreted as the fill of a ditch. Sandy fill of a W-E ditch.
2388	Cut	N/A	CG31	Ditch	W-E running linear, straight side shape with irregular side slope and a concave base shape. Possibly Romano-British to Late Iron Age.
2389	Fill	2388	CG31	Secondary fill	Brownish yellow sand, several rounded stones with no archaeological components.
2390	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	N-W? aligned. Oval shaped pit. Profile of concave side shape with steep side slope. Noted as a possible natural feature.
2391	Fill	2390	N/A	Secondary fill	Light brown sand, moderate amounts of rounded stones. Pit of possible Iron Age to Roman pit.
2392	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Subcircular pit. Profile of concave side shape, flat base and steep side slope. Interpreted as a possible storage? Pit with three fills.
2393	Fill	2392	N/A	Fill	Light grey sand, some small rare small subrounded pebbles. Noted as slight backflow? Noted as possible backflow of sediment.
2394	Fill	2392	N/A	Fill	Light grey sand, common small subangular pebbles. Interpreted as sediment build up.
2395	Fill	2392	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt with abundant small rootlets. Suggestions that it is an old rooting system from a plant.
2396	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Subcircular pit. Profile of a U shaped base, irregular side shape and steep side slope. Noted as most likely some sort of glacial hollow.
2397	Fill	2396	N/A	Fill	Light greyish brown sand, stones of a variety of sizes. Sandy gravelly fill of 2396 densely packed almost identical to other fill (2398). This accounts for most of the pit.
2398	Fill	2396	N/A	Fill	Dark greyish brown sand, coarse components of stone. Variation of (2397) possibly.
2399	Cut	N/A	CG31	Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch. V shaped base with concave sides and a steep 45 degree side slope. Part of a wider Romano-British landscape.
2400	Fill	2399	CG31	Primary fill	Dark brown silty clay, 20% very small unsorted rounded pebbles. Interpreted as a primary fill.
2401	Fill	2399	CG31	Secondary fill	Yellowish grey sandy silt, 20% small stone inclusions.
2402	Fill	2379	CG30	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay, 40% abundant subrounded well sorted pebbles. 60mm 1% charcoal flecks.
2403	Fill	2379	CG30	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown sand, 35% very common subrounded well sorted pebbles at 60mm and 1% charcoal flecks.
2404	Fill	2379	CG30	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, frequent medium sized stone inclusions. Likely gradual siltation fill.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2405	Fill	2379	CG30	Fill	Mid yellowish brown sand, 35% very common subrounded well sorted pebbles at 60mm + and 1% charcoal flecks. Interpreted as a secondary fill of a silting ditch fill.
2406	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	N-S suboval pit, profile of stepped to irregular side shape and a shallow to steep side slope and concave base. Interpreted as a possible natural feature.
2407	Fill	2406	N/A	Fill	Mid brownish yellow sand, a few subrounded stones at 3% inclusions. Fill of possible Iron Age to Roman pit.
2408	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Mid greyish brown sand. Coarse components of gravel. Interpreted as a natural spread. Ban of natural sand deposit.
2409	Fill	2410	CG31	Secondary fill	Mid orangey brown loamy sand, 3% sparse subrounded stones at 0.25mm in diameter. Loamy sand deposit present in E-W running ditch. Interpreted as a likely natural fill as a result of weathering processes.
2410	Cut	N/A	CG31	Ditch	E-W linear slot, the profile is of a straight side shape with a concave base and steep side slope.
2411	Cut	N/A	CG30	Ditch	NW-SE linear with a profile of concave base, concave side shape and moderate side slope. Interpreted as a probable field boundary of drainage ditch. Forms part of a wider Iron Age to Romano-British landscape.
2412	Fill	2411	CG30	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown sand, 35% very common subrounded well sorted at 80mm size inclusions.
2413	Cut	N/A	CG32	Ditch	NE-SW linear. Profile of a concave base shape a concave side shape and steep side slope. Interpreted as a possible Romano-British field system.
2414	Fill	2413	CG32	Primary fill	Mid orangish grey sand 15% moderate, subrounded well sorted pebbles, 50mm or so in size, also around 1% charcoal flecks. Compact ditch fill that contains some redeposited natural. Interpreted as the initial fill of a ditch due to weathering.
2415	Fill	2413	CG32	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sand, 20% subrounded well sorted pebbles at 80mm in size or so. 1% rare charcoal flecks are also included.
2416	Fill	2413	CG32	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown sand, 20% very common subrounded stones, well sorted 60mm in size. 1% rare charcoal flecks. Interpreted as a silting fill.
2417	Fill	2419	CG30	Fill	Light brownish grey sand. No coarse components. Sandy deposit of ditch. Interpreted as a secondary deposit. Uppermost deposit of N-S running ditch. No archaeological components present. Sandy main deposit of ditch. Likely part of the Romano-British landscape



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2418	Fill	2419	CG30	Fill	Light grey compact sand. Occasional subrounded stones 15mm in diameter. Interpreted as a primary deposit. Balsa fill of 2149.
2419	Cut	N/A	CG30	Ditch	N-S linear. Profile of concave base shape with concave side shape and a steep to moderate side slope. Interpreted as a N-S running ditch which is part of a Romano-British to LIA agricultural landscape.
2420	Fill	2421	CG30	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey sand, occasional brown mottling is present. Secondary fill of a N-S aligned ditch. No archaeological components are present.
2421	Cut	N/A	CG30	Ditch	N-S linear ditch. Profile of a concave base shape with a moderate side slope and a concave side shape. Interpreted as a North-South gully ditch. Cuts through the earlier gully/linear feature (2422) to 2433. No archaeological components present.
2422	Fill	2423	CG31	Fill	Mid brownish grey loamy sand, orange and brown mottling was present in patches. 1% rare subrounded stones at 13mm in diameter.
2423	Cut	N/A	CG31	Gully	SW-NE linear ditch. Features a concave base shape with a concave side shape and steep side slope. Minor linear feature that is cut by the large ditch 2419.
2424	Cut	N/A	CG31	Ditch	N-S linear ditch. Features a concave base shape a concave side shape and a moderate 45 degree side slope. Noted as the western boundary of small hilltop feature.
2425	Fill	2424	CG31	Fill	Light to mid greyish brown clay with a little sand. Occasional small pebbles. Interpreted as a ditch fill, basal fill of a ditch.
2426	Fill	2424	CG31	Secondary fill	Mid to dark greyish brown sandy clay. Occasional small pebble inclusions, interpreted as the upper secondary fill of a ditch.
2427	Cut	N/A	CG33	Ditch	E-W linear ditch filled with 2428. No finds. Indeterminate relationship with 2424 to the east, the likely preference.
2428	Fill	2427	CG33	Fill	Light to mid grey brown clay with a little sand, occasional stone. Described as a secondary fill of ditch 2427. Interpreted as a ditch fill.
2429	Cut	N/A	CG33	Ditch	E-W curvilinear, concave base shape with a concave side shape and a moderate side slope.
2430	Fill	2429	CG33	Secondary fill	Light to mid grey brown clay, features a little sand. Occasional small pebbles at 30mm. Interpreted as a ditch fill. Very similar to (2425).
2431	Fill	2436	CG31	Secondary fill	Mid brown sand 1% rare subrounded stones, at 20mm in size. Uppermost fill of the E-W running linear ditch. No archaeological components present.
2432	Fill	2436	CG31	Secondary fill	Light brown sand, 1% rare subrounded stones, at 30mm in diameter.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2433	Fill	2436	CG31	Secondary fill	Mid brownish red sandy clay. 1% rare charcoal inclusions at 2mm in size. No archaeological components present.
2434	Fill	2436	CG31	Primary fill	Light grey mottled with yellow and red sand. Sandy mixed deposit. Noted as potentially redeposited natural.
2435	Fill	2436	CG31	Primary fill	Light brownish grey sand. Occasional subrounded stones at 25mm in diameter. The lowest of the primary fills in 2436
2436	Cut	N/A	CG31	Ditch	E-W linear. Profile of a concave base shape with a straight side shape and steep side slope.
2437	Cut	N/A	CG33	Ditch	N-S linear terminus. Profile of concave base shape and slightly concave side shape with steep side slope.
2438	Fill	2437	CG33	Secondary fill	Light to mid grey and greyish brown clay with sand, occasional pebbles at 30mm. Single secondary fill of a ditch terminus 2437
2439	Cut	N/A	CG30	Ditch	NNE-SSW linear ditch. Flat base shape with concave side shape and shallow side slope. Relationship slot. Interpreted as a probable field boundary of a drainage ditch. This forms part of a wider IA-RB landscape.
2440	Fill	2439	CG30	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown with a red hue, 20% common subrounded well sorted pebbles at 70mm. Noted some redeposited natural towards the base boundary with the natural (2360)
2441	Cut	N/A	CG31	Ditch	E-W linear ditch, profile of a straight side shape with moderate side slope. Interpreted as a possible field boundary.
2442	Fill	2441	CG31	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown with red hue sand. 20% common subrounded well sorted pebbles at 70mm in size.
2443	Cut	N/A	CG32	Ditch	N-S linear. Profile of a flat base shape, concave side shape and shallow side slope. Interpreted as a Romano-British field boundary.
2444	Fill	2443	CG32	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown with a red hue sand, 5% sparse subrounded well sorted pebbles at 60mm. Noted as a compact ditch fill.
2445	Fill	2443	CG32	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown sand, 35% very common subrounded well sorted pebbles at 80mm. Interpreted as a silting ditch fill.
2446	Fill	2376	CG30	Secondary fill	Light grey silty sand. Coarse components of occasional pebbles at 40mm in size. Basal fill of ditch 2376
2447	Fill	2376	CG30	Primary fill	Brownish red slightly silty sand. Bank slump on the eastern side of the section.
2448	Fill	2376	CG30	Primary fill	Brownish red slightly silty sand, bank slump, side slump derived deposit on the western side of the section. Interpreted as the primary fill.
2449	Fill	2376	CG30	Secondary fill	Mid orange greyish brown silty sand, occasional pebble inclusions of 30mm.
2450	Fill	2454	CG31	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown loamy sand, rare subrounded stone inclusions of 20mm in diameter.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2451	Fill	2454	CG31	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey loamy sand, rare sandstone fragments at 20mm in size.
2452	Fill	2454	CG31	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown sandy clay loam with at times yellow patches. Occasional inclusions of subangular stones at 25mm in diameter. Lowermost secondary deposit of a Romano-British to Iron Age ditch.
2453	Fill	2454	CG31	Primary fill	Mid brownish grey clay, slight yellow mottling is present. 1% rare subrounded stones at 30mm in diameter. Lowermost deposit of ditch. Represents an inslumping of the natural clay in the hollow area in SMS12
2454	Cut	N/A	CG31	Ditch	SE-NW linear, concave base with a stepped side shape and steep side slope. Interpreted as the curving section of a large ditch. The ditch is most likely of Romano-British date.
2455	Cut	N/A	CG30	Ditch	E-W linear ditch. Profile of straight sides with a flat base shape and presumably concave side slope.
2456	Cut	N/A	CG30	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch. Profile of a concave side shape and steep side slope. This larger ditch has been interpreted as contemporary with 2455 which forms a smaller ditch. Both contain the two fills (2457) and (2458) respectively. Consult sheets for more details.
2457	Fill	2455	CG30	Secondary fill	Mid orangey brown with a pink hue sand. Coarse components of 20% very common rounded well sorted at 70mm stones, 30% patches of degraded stone. Ditch fill is noted as highly compact. Interpreted as a silting ditch fill.
2458	Fill	2456	CG30	Secondary fill	Mid greyish pink sand, 15% rounded well sorted pebbles at 50mm in size. Interpreted as a silting ditch fill. Note that this fill is also the fill of 2455 of which shares a close relationship with 2456
2501	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, 1% small subrounded stones, 11mm or so in diameter. 1% larger stones at 30mm in size. Archaeological inclusions of pot. Interpreted as a layer of occupational trample of the Romano-British settlement activity, it overlays
2502	Fill	2503	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam, 1% rare small subrounded inclusions 0.7mm in diameter. 3% sparse large subrounded stones. C.50mm in size. Interpreted as the sandy silt loam fill of gully 2503 overlain by the occupation trample layer (2501)
2503	Cut	N/A	N/A	Gully	N-S running ephemeral gully. Diffused in plan with a concave base shape a concave side shape and a shallow side slope. Contemporary with the rest of Romano-British activity in SMS13





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2504	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Possible posthole but not fully exposed in plan, due to overburden. Noted as a having a concave base with a flat side shape and almost vertical side slope.
2505	Fill	2504	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid to light grey clayey sand, coarse components of packing stones, and archaeological components of pottery.
2506	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Possible posthole, Profile of a concave base shape with a concave side shape and a moderate 50-55 degree slope.
2507	Fill	2506	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid to dark reddish brown silty sand, large packing stone components. Contains a large number of packing stones.
2508	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Possible posthole. Flat base shape with flat side shape and steep side slope of 80 degrees. Interpreted as a possible posthole cut.
2509	Fill	2508	N/A	Fill	Dark grey black sandy charcoal. This has been interpreted as the remains of a burnt out post.
2510	Fill	2185	CG41	Fill	Burned out post. Possibly associated with burnt layer (2186) Layer beneath? (2186)
2511	Fill	2185	CG41	Fill	Mid to dark greyish brown clayey sand. Occasional small stone inclusions. Archaeological components of pottery. Interpreted as a ditch fill.
2512	Fill	2185	CG41	Primary fill	Brownish red sand, interpreted as the erosion of a ditch side, thin layer suggesting single event. Primary fill.
2513	Fill	2273	CG40	Fill	Brownish red sand, band of red sand derived from the erosion, collapse of the ditch side.
2514	Fill	2273	CG40	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown clayey sand, occasional small stones, described as a secondary deposit, most possibly derived from a bank collapse and siltation activity.
2515	Fill	2273	CG40	Primary fill	Slightly brownish red, slightly clayey sand. Redeposited red sand likely derived from depositional material prior to recut 2185. Only visible in east facing section.
2516	Fill	2273	CG40	Secondary fill	Mid to dark greyish brown clayey sand. Occasional small stones. Similar to upper fill (2511) in ditch 2185 and likely derived from the same process.
2517	Fill	2185	CG41	Primary fill	Red sand. Small primary deposit of redeposited natural sand. A thin lens of slump within deposit (2510). Only in the west facing section.
2518	Cut	N/A	CG34	Construction cut	E-W machine slot, see 2139 and 2261 cuts.
2519	Fill	2518	CG34	Fill	See (2140) + (2141)
2520	Cut	N/A	CG34	Construction cut	Machine cut slot between 2139 and 2261 to retrieve finds. Machine ditch fills removed in 10cm spits.
2521	Fill	2520	CG34	Fill	Consult (2263) Components of greyware, possible amphora shards? And animal bone recovered from this ditch.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2522	Fill	2520	CG34	Fill	Consult (2262) Large quantity of greyware recovered from this ditch.
2523	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam. Occasional small pebbles at 60mm in size. SMS 5
2524	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Mid yellowish sandy clay, with common pebble inclusions. SMS 5
2525	Cut	N/A	CG21	Ditch	Cut of ditch (abandoned due to flooding)
2526	Cut	N/A	CG40	Ditch	E-W linear. Incomplete profile since base shape unknown as not reached. Noted as having a slightly concave side shape and a steep 60 degree side slope. Evidence suggests this forms a ditch recut with associated fill (2527). Added post-ex.
2527	Fill	2526	CG40	Secondary fill	Dark reddish brown silty clay, 10% small stone inclusions, interpreted as the fill of a ditch 2526 cut by recut 2179
2528	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Med grey brown sandy soil. 0-0.35m from ground surface.
2529	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil. Med reddish brown silty sand. 0.35-0.7m below ground surface.
2530	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural sand and gravel. 0.7m+ below ground surface.
2531	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Med greyish brown sandy, silty loam. 0-0.3m below ground surface.
2532	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil. Med reddish brown sandy silt. 0.3-0.6m below ground surface.
2533	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Mixed sands, clays and stone. 0.6m+ below ground surface.
2534	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Med grey brown sandy, silty loam. 0-0.3m below ground surface.
2535	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil. Med reddish brown sandy clay. 0.3-0.5m below ground surface.
2536	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Mixed red silty clay with limestone fragments. 0.5m+ below ground surface.
2537	Cut	N/A	CG61	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with a concave base shape and a steep, partly stepped concave side slope. Southern ditch of E-W aligned trackway apparent as a geophysical anomaly
2538	Fill	2537	CG61	Fill	Med greyish brown with yellow hue. 20% small stone inclusions
2539	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Brown sand.
2540	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil. Orange brown sand
2541	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Yellowish brown sand with patches of pink clay.
2542	Cut	N/A	CG61	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch with flat base shape and a steep, concave side slope. Possible southern ditch used for trackway. Apparent as a geophysical anomaly.
2543	Fill	2542	CG61	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 2542
2544	Cut	N/A	CG60	Cut	



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2545	Fill	2544	CG60	Fill	Dark brown silty sand with very dark brown hue. Initial secondary fill of ditch 2544 with 10% organic components (possible rooting) and 5% sparse gravel inclusions.
2546	Fill	2544	N/A	Secondary fill	Silty sand with a yellowish brown hue. Noted as the second, secondary fill of ditch 2544. Contains 5% sparse small gravel inclusions.
2547	Cut	N/A	CG61	Ditch	E-W linear ditch with flat base shape and a moderate, concave slope. Southern trackway ditch, possibly same as ditch in SMS 27. Apparent as a geophysical anomaly.
2548	Fill	2547	CG61	Fill	Reddish brown silty sand with rare stone inclusions. Secondary fill of possible trackway ditch 2547.
2549	Cut	N/A	CG60	Cut	
2550	Fill	2549	CG60	Fill	Orange brown silty sand secondary fill of possible trackway ditch 2549.
2551	Cut	N/A	CG61	Ditch	E-W linear ditch with irregular base shape and a moderate concave side slope. Possible agricultural use.
2552	Fill	2551	CG61	Fill	Dark brown silty clay fill with a red hue. 50% significant medium cobbles dispersed throughout layer. Initial secondary fill of ditch 2551 which meets stone layer of natural.
2553	Fill	2551	CG61	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with very dark brown hue containing 15% unsorted small stone inclusions. Later secondary fill of ditch, likely post-use.
2554	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	E-W linear ditch with slightly concave base shape and a 50-55 degree slightly concave slope. Section dug adjacent to kiln base 2565 to establish relationship. Upper third of ditch filled with a series of raked out deposits derived from kiln.
2555	Fill	2554	CG62	Fill	Reddish med brown clayish sand containing some burnt stone and flecks of charcoal. Basal fill of enclosure ditch 2554.
2556	Fill	2554	CG62	Fill	Med slightly yellowish brown sandy silt fill of ditch 2556 with <1% very rare flecks of charcoal. Deposit possibly associated with activity relating to possible kilns to the North and South of ditch. Deposit may once have been sandy capping deposit over
2557	Fill	2554	CG62	Fill	Pink-reddish brown silty sand with <1% very rare charcoal flecks possibly related to above ground kiln structure.
2558	Fill	2554	CG62	Fill	Med yellowish brown silty sand with some harder baked yellow areas. Like (2557) and (2556) may be related to above ground element of nearby kilns
2559	Fill	2554	CG62	Fill	Med pinkish brown sandy clay containing flecks of charcoal and some fragments of red and yellow baked clay. Possibly derived from the deconstruction of nearby kilns following firing.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2560	Fill	2554	CG62	Fill	Mixed black yellow and red friable containing charcoal and baked clay fragments, Possibly derived from raking out of the fine box of nearby kilns.
2561	Fill	2554	CG62	Fill	Mixed yellow and pink sandy silt containing regular flecks of charcoal and baked clay fragments. Possibly same as (2559) with similar origin.
2562	Fill	2554	CG62	Fill	Yellowish brown silty sand deposit in corner of section. Similar to (2556) and (2558) - likely served a similar function.
2563	Cut	N/A	CG60	Ditch	E-W linear trackway ditch with a flat base shape and a moderate concave slope.
2564	Fill	2563	CG60	Fill	Reddish brown silty sand containing stones which was possibly backfilled after use. Stones possibly redeposited natural.
2565	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	Cut of kiln with unclear base shape (stones obstructing) with a shallow concave slope directly East of ditch 2554. Stones in order at base suggesting kiln lining.
2566	Fill	2565	N/A	Fill	Med greyish brown sandy silt fill of kiln with <5% rare small unsorted pebbles. Large stones at base a possible lining.
2567	Cut	N/A	CG60	Ditch	E-W linear ditch with irregular base shape and a moderate to steep side slope. Noted as containing a land drain. Also should be noted as overcut.
2568	Fill	2567	CG60	Fill	Med brownish red silty sandy clay with <5% rare medium sized unsorted cobbles. Initial secondary fill of linear ditch 2567
2569	Fill	2567	CG60	Fill	Med yellowish brown silty clay containing <5% rare unsorted medium sized cobbles. Later secondary fill of ditch 2567, noted as possible result of collapsed sides in backfilling
2570	Fill	2554	CG62	Fill	Mixed yellow, red and black fill which is predominately charcoal. Deposit similar to (2560) derived from same process.
2571	Fill	2554	CG62	Fill	Mixed yellow, red and black silt matrix containing baked clay and charcoal. Possibly derived from the deconstruction of the kiln superstructure Baked clay could be from kiln lining and/or furniture.
2572	Fill	2554	CG62	Fill	Med grey brown silty sand containing some flecks of charcoal. Final fill of ditch 2554 and rake out channel of kiln.
2573	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	E-W linear boundary ditch with unknown base shape (not fully excavated) with a steep, straight slope. Contains fills possibly raked from a nearby kiln.
2574	Fill	2573	CG62	Fill	Secondary fill of reddish brown sand. Possibly created through the process of raking out of kiln 2591 into ditch 2573



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2575	Fill	2573	CG62	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 2573 made up of reddish brown sand. Possibly the same as (2574) and likely made via the same process.
2576	Fill	2573	CG62	Fill	Brown sand with <3% rare charcoal inclusions. Secondary fill of ditch 2573 likely created in the same way as (2574) and (2575)
2577	Fill	2573	CG62	Fill	Secondary fill of black sand containing some charcoal inclusions. Possibly created through the process of raking out a fire pit into ditch 2573
2578	Fill	2573	CG62	Fill	Light brown sandy secondary fill of ditch 2573
2579	Fill	2573	CG62	Fill	Reddish purple sandy clay. Last silting phase of ditch 2573. Not fully excavated.
2580	Fill	2573	CG62	Fill	Light yellowish brown sand likely created via the raking out of kiln 2591 into ditch 2573
2581	Fill	2573	CG62	Fill	Greyish brown sand containing some charcoal flecks. Final fill of ditch 2573. Likely created through the process of raking out kiln 2591 into ditch 2573
2582	Fill	2573	CG62	Fill	Black sandy ash containing some red flecks, possibly created through the raking out of a fire pit into ditch 2573. Associated with 2591 but fill of 2573
2583	Fill	2573	CG62	Fill	Black sandy ash containing some charcoal and pot. Deposit of charcoal likely raked out of kiln 2591 into ditch 2573
2584	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	topsoil in SMS28
2585	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	subsoil in SMS28
2586	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	natural in SMS28
2587	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	E-W running linear ditch with an irregular flat base shape and a steep, concave and partly stepped slope. Possible linear enclosure ditch cut deep with three fills, one of which is deposited as a result of slumping whilst in use.
2588	Fill	2587	CG62	Fill	Dark brown silty clay secondary fill of ditch 2587, formed from bank collapse when feature was in use.
2589	Fill	2587	CG62	Fill	Dark brown silty loam with <5% sparse small unsorted stones and <5% sparse medium sized unsorted cobbles. Contains extensive <15% pottery spreads but no charcoal. Contains Roman greyware but no samian
2590	Fill	2587	CG62	Fill	Med brown silty clay with yellowish grey hue containing <5% sparse unsorted small stone inclusions and <15% assorted greyware pottery. Noted as the top fill of the ditch with mottled colours. Possible fill of final use or post use deposition.
2591	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	Circular construction cut of kiln base with a flat base shape and a moderate, straight slope.
2592	Fill	2591	N/A	Fill	Stone base for kiln 2591 containing a roof tile likely recycled to form a part of the base.
2593	Fill	2591	N/A	Fill	Pink heat-affected clay under (2592). Secondary fill of kiln 2591



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2594	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	E-W running linear enclosure ditch with a U-shaped base and steep, straight sides. Same as 2573. Not fully excavated. Slot to determine relationship between 2591 and 2594
2595	Fill	2594	CG62	Fill	Light brown sandy secondary fill possibly raked out of kiln 2591
2596	Fill	2594	CG62	Fill	Reddish brown sand containing <3% rare charcoal deposits. Possible association with kiln 2591
2597	Fill	2594	CG62	Fill	Grey sandy ash containing abundant charcoal flecks and some Roman pot. Last fill of ditch 2594 and possibly last fire pit scraped into ditch.
2598	Fill	2594	CG62	Fill	Yellowish brown sandy fill of ditch 2594 with possible relation to kiln 2591
2599	Fill	2594	CG62	Fill	Green clay fill of 2594, possibly thrown into ditch and covered by (2596)
2600	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Circular cut of post hole with a pointed base shape and a steep, straight slope. Cuts fills (2614), (2615) of ditch 2594
2601	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Brown silty sand deposit.
2602	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural- Light brownish sandy deposit
2603	Fill	2600	N/A	Fill	Yellowish brown sandy fill of post hole 2600. No components.
2604	Fill	2594	CG62	Fill	Light yellowish brown sandy fill of ditch 2594. No components.
2605	Cut	N/A	CG63	Ditch	NE-SW running curvilinear ditch with a roughly U-shaped base and a steep, concave slope. Possibly part of Romano-British settlement/landscape activity area.
2606	Fill	2605	CG63	Fill	Only fill of ditch 2605. Dark brown silty clay with a reddish yellow hue, mottled with silty sand. Contains sparse <5% charcoal deposits and <10% Roman greyware pottery. Noted as being cut by the later possible pit 2607
2607	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Subcircular cut of possible pit with an irregular base shape and a steep concave slope. Noted as having a possible relationship with curvilinear ditch 2605
2608	Fill	2607	N/A	Fill	Dark brown silty clay mottled fill with reddish yellow hue containing <5% charcoal deposits and <2% large stones. Noted as being the only fill of 2607 which was possibly dispersed into curvilinear ditch 2605
2609	Cut	N/A	CG69	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch with a concave base shape and straight shallow sides located approx. 20m SE of 2612
2610	Fill	2609	CG69	Fill	Light brown sandy fill of ditch with sparsely distributed rounded stones. Noted as being similar to fill (2613) of ditch 2612
2611	Cut	N/A	CG65	Kiln	E-W T-shaped cut of corn drying kiln, noted as being the first action of feature construction.
2612	Cut	N/A	CG69	Cut	NW-SE linear ditch with a concave base shape and straight, shallow sides.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2613	Fill	2612	CG69	Fill	Light brown sandy fill of ditch 2612 noted as being similar to fill (2610) of ditch 2609
2614	Fill	2573	CG62	Fill	Reddish brown sandy secondary fill of ditch 2573 cut by post hole 2600
2615	Fill	2573	CG62	Fill	Black sandy fill of ditch with charcoal inclusions cut by post hole 2600. Created through the raking out of a fire pit for kiln 2591, same as (2577)
2616	Cut	N/A	CG63	Cut	SE-NW suboval shallow feature with a concave base shape and a moderate concave slope.
2617	Fill	2616	CG63	Fill	Light brown sandy fill of feature 2616 noted as being similar to fill (2610) of ditch 2609
2618	Fill	2611	CG65	Fill	Dirty dark greyish brown sandy clay loam containing limestone fragments, fragmented burnt clay and charcoal inclusions. Noted as being the upper fill of kiln 2611 following disuse and part collapse of lining walls. Containing fragmented gritstone quern
2619			CG65	Structure	Sheet not done by AS. Same as 2685
2620	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	E-W linear enclosure ditch in South of SMS 28 with a U-shaped base and a steep concave slope.
2621	Fill	2620	CG62	Fill	Orangey brown silty sand noted as being a deliberate backfill of ditch 2620
2622	Fill	2620	CG62	Fill	Med orange brown silty sand with small stone inclusions and some pottery. Noted as being the result of probable silting of ditch 2620
2623	Fill	2620	CG62	Fill	Dark brown grey ash fill containing black ash and charcoal deposits. Noted as being a possible dumping layer from nearby kiln which could have been created through the process of raking out a fire pit.
2624	Fill	2620	CG62	Fill	Med orange brown silty sand containing medium sized stone inclusions. Noted as being a possible silting episode within 2620 or being a result of the bank being pushed in
2625	Fill	2620	CG62	Fill	Med orange brown silty sand with small to medium stone inclusions. Noted as possibly being the same as (2624) where the bank has been pushed into ditch 2620 and fill (2623) has been dumped on top of it.
2626	Fill	2620	CG62	Fill	Med brownish grey sandy clay containing some bone and pottery. Noted as a clay lump at the bottom of ditch 2620
2627	Fill	2620	CG62	Fill	Med grey orange clay sand noted as being the primary fill of ditch 2620
2628	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	S-W curved linear corner of Romano-British ditch with a concave base shape and a steep irregular slope. Noted for containing a channel which runs along the base of the feature.
2629	Fill	2628	CG62	Fill	Light grey clay fill of ditch 2628 containing few subrounded stone inclusions and some greyware pottery and animal bone. Similar to (2631).





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2630	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	SW-NE linear ditch cut with a steep concave slope containing two fills (2631) and (5066).
2631	Fill	2630	CG62	Fill	Dark brown to black silty clay fill. Moderately compacted with <5% medium to large stone inclusions and <20% pieces of greyware and samian pottery. Charcoal deposits concentrated towards the top of the ditch.
2632	Fill	2611	CG65	Fill	Fill of corn drying kiln 2685 made up of pale-med blue grey mottled clay with occasional sandy deposits and a high compaction. Some fragments of limestone and flecks of charcoal also present. Noted as being a likely erosion deposit.
2633	Cut	N/A	CG65	Fire Pit	E-W sub-oval fire pit cut with a dished base shape and a shallow concave slope. Noted as having an unclear interface with kiln cut 2611.
2634	Fill	2633	CG65	Fill	Pale to med dirty bluish grey mottled clay with some sand and silt deposits containing some limestone fragments, flecks of charcoal and burnt clay pieces. Similar to (3632) with no visible interface between the two fills.
2635	Cut	N/A	CG51	Ditch	N-S linear. Flat base with concaved side shape and moderate side slope. Boundary/ drainage ditch.
2636	Fill	2635	CG51	Secondary fill	Brown clay. Note that glass was found within. Secondary fill of 2635.
2637	Cut	N/A	CG50	Ditch	N-S linear. Irregular base shape with concave side shape and moderate/irregular side slope. Possibly cut of a ditch that formed a Romano-British field boundary. Could also be part of a later agricultural landscape.
2638	Fill	2637	CG50	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty clay with a yellow hue. Contains 20% frequent small subrounded pebble inclusions that are unsorted.
2639	Cut	N/A	CG48	Ditch	shallow NE-SW linear. Flat base with straight side shape and moderate side slope. In the NE LOE of SMS 14
2640	Fill	2639	CG48	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown clay with a few rounded stones. Contains a land drain.
2641	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	
2642	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	
2643	Cut	N/A	CG49	Ditch	SE - NW linear. Concave base shape with concave side shape and shallow side slope. Contains one fill (2644).
2644	Fill	2643	CG49	Secondary fill	Dark brown clay with 5% large stone inclusions. Note that pot was found within (samian ware). Fill of ditch 2643
2645	Cut	N/A	CG51	Natural Feature	E-W linear. Flat base with irregular side shape and shallow side slope. Thought to be a Hedgerow. Also has an unclear relationship with 2647.
2646	Fill	2645	CG51	Secondary fill	Brown clay with stones. Possibly same as (2648) but unclear in section and plan.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2647	Cut	N/A	CG52	Gully	N-S linear. Flat base with irregular side shape and shallow side slope. Is a small gully connecting to ditch 2635 and possibly cuts hedgerow 2645
2648	Fill	2647	CG52	Fill	Brown clay
2649	Cut	N/A	CG49	Ditch	E-W linear with flat base, straight side shape and steep side slope. Contains three fills (2650) (2663) (2664), is NW of SMS 14 and runs East to cut 2643. Shares an indeterminate relationship with 2651 suggesting that they are contemporaries.
2650	Fill	2649	CG49	Fill	Dark brown clay with no inclusions or archaeology. Upper fill of ditch 2649.
2651	Cut	N/A	CG48	Ditch	NE - SW linear with flat base shape, straight side shape and steep side slope. Contains 3 fills (2652) (2661) (2662). Is central to SMS 14 and runs across the whole of the site.
2652	Fill	2651	CG48	Fill	Dark brown clay with no inclusions or archaeology. Is the upper fill of ditch 2651
2653	Cut	N/A	CG50	Natural Feature	NW - S curvilinear. Irregular base shape with concave side shape and shallow side slope (35 degrees). Possible shrub/ hedgerow ditch.
2654	Fill	2653	CG50	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with a greyish hue. Contains 20% small unsorted, subrounded stones. Noted as a possible fill of a shrubrow/ hedgerow.
2655	Cut	N/A	CG50	Natural Feature	Se - NW curvilinear. Irregular base shape with concave side shape and concave side slope that is shallow. Ditch cut that runs into 2653 but no evidence as to the nature of the relationship. Has been identified as the hollow of a hedgerow
2656	Fill	2655	CG50	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty clay with a greyish hue. Contains 20 % small unsorted, subrounded stones.
2657	Cut	N/A	CG48	Ditch	S - N linear. Concave base shape, concave side shape and steep side slope. Contains one fill.
2658	Fill	2657	CG48	Fill	Compact dark brown clay with 2% rare small stone inclusions.
2659	Cut	N/A	CG51	Ditch	E-W linear. Flat base with concaved side shape and moderate side slope. Interpreted as a boundary/ drainage ditch.
2660	Fill	2659	CG51	Secondary fill	Dark brown clay. Note: contained some pot.
2661	Fill	2651	CG48	Fill	Dark brownish grey clay with 5% few rounded stones. Is the lowest fill of ditch 2651.
2662	Fill	2651	CG48	Fill	Mid brown clay with no inclusions or archaeological components. Is the middle fill of ditch 2651.
2663	Fill	2649	CG49	Fill	Dark brown clay with no inclusions or archaeology. Is the lowest fill of ditch 2649.
2664	Fill	2649	CG49	Fill	Mid brown clay with no inclusions or archaeology. Is the middle fill of ditch 2649.
2665	Fill	2659	CG51	Fill	Orangey brown clay with some shell inclusions. Possible backfill of ditch 2659.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2666	Cut	N/A	CG50	Ditch	E-W curvilinear. Irregular base shape with concave side shape and moderate side slope (45 degrees). Noted as a ditch but could be a hedgerow feature.
2667	Fill	2666	CG50	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with greyish hue. Contains inclusions of 20% small unsorted stones. Possible the fill of a hedgerow.
2668	Cut	N/A	CG52	Ditch	N-S curvilinear with irregular base and concave side shape and shallow side slope (35 degrees). Noted as a possible ditch but is most likely a hedgerow like surrounding features
2669	Fill	2668	CG52	Fill	Dark brown sandy clay with a greyish hue. Contains 20 % unsorted, subrounded stones. Fill of ditch/ hedgerow.
2670	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NE - SW curvilinear. Irregular base shape with concave side shape and moderate side slope (45 degrees). Noted as a possible ditch with no real relationship with 2672. Interpreted as cut of possible hedgerow.
2671	Fill	2670	N/A	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with a greyish hue. Contains 20% unsorted, subrounded stones. Possible fill of ditch/ hedgerow
2672	Cut	N/A	CG48	Ditch	NW - SE curvilinear. Irregular base shape, concave side shape and moderate side slope (45 degrees). Possible former hedgerow with no evidence of a relationship with any other features.
2673	Fill	2672	CG48	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with a greyish hue. Contains inclusions: 20% unsorted, subrounded pebbles. Part of a possible tree lined ditch/ hedgerow or a shrub throw.
2674	Cut	N/A	CG53	Ditch	SW - NE linear. Concave base shape, concave side shape and shallow side slope. Contains one fill (2675). Is the same as 2678.
2675	Fill	2674	CG53	Fill	Dark brown clay with 10 - 20% small stones.
2676	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S linear. Flat base shape with straight side shape and shallow side slope. Contains one fill (2677) and is a shallow ditch connected to another ditch. Is central to SMS 14.
2677	Fill	2676	N/A	Fill	Mid brown clay with no inclusions or archaeological components. Is similar to (2679).
2678	Cut	N/A	CG53	Ditch	NE - SW linear. Flat base with straight side shape and shallow side slope. This shallow ditch connects to other ditches in the area. Cut by possible hedgerow 2680 and gullies lie to the N and S.
2679	Fill	2678	CG53	Fill	Mid brown clay with no inclusions or archaeological components. Only fill of ditch 2678.
2680	Cut	N/A	CG52	Ditch	N-S linear. Flat base shape with straight side shape and shallow side slope. Cuts natural (2642) and feature 2678. Noted as a ditch put it is possibly a hedgerow.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2681	Fill	2680	CG52	Fill	Mid brown clay with no inclusions or archaeological components. Only fill of ditch 2680. Is similar to (2668).
2682	Cut	N/A	CG51	Ditch	N-S linear ditch cut with a slightly concave base shape and a moderate concave slope. Western edge interrupted by a modern land drain.
2683	Fill	2682	CG51	Fill	Dark brownish blue silty clay with <5% few unsorted pebbles of <100mm in size. Result of possible bank collapse but conclusion uncertain due to land drain.
2684	Fill	2682	CG51	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with <5% few stones of <100mm in size and root inclusions. Fill likely deposited after period of use.
2685		2611	CG65	Kiln	Open T-shaped kiln lining (same as 2619) with vertical sides and a flat base shape. The flue is E-W orientated and the drying chamber is N-S orientated. Has a face material of limestone rubble and clay with a pale mottled blue/grey bonding agent.
2686	Fill	2611	CG65	Fill	Mixed dark greyish brown sandy silt fill of kiln 2611 containing some charcoal flecks and fragmented limestone with occasional red and black burnt clay. Noted as having residue from last firing including decaying wood.
2687	Cut	N/A	CG56	Ditch	N-S linear boundary/drainage ditch cut with a flat base shape and a moderate concave slope.
2688	Fill	2687	CG56	Fill	Brown clay sand with rare small stone inclusions and some pottery and worked flint finds.
2690	Cut	N/A	CG53	Ditch	E-W linear. Flat base with straight side shape and shallow side slope. Cuts (2693) and is the same as 2674. A land drain runs along the outside of this shallow ditch. Central to SMS 14
2691	Fill	2690	CG53	Fill	Mid brown clay with 5% sub angular stone inclusions. It is the only fill of ditch 2690 and is similar to (2675).
2692	Cut	N/A	CG48	Ditch	NE - SW linear. Flat base shape, straight side shape and shallow side slope. A land drain runs along the outside edge of the ditch. Same as 2657. Possible gully to connect 2692 and 2645.
2693	Fill	2692	CG48	Fill	Mid brown clay with 5% few sub angular stones. No archaeological components. Similar to (2658).
2694	Cut	N/A	CG52	Cut	E - W curvilinear. Irregular base with concave side shape and shallow side slope (25-30 degrees). Noted as a possible shrubthrow/ tree throw. Was sampled as part of a relationship slot 2653, 2655.
2695	Fill	2694	CG52	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with a greyish hue. Contains inclusions: 20% unsorted, subrounded components. Noted as a possible shrub/tree throw or hedgerow. Fill of Hedgerow.
2696	Fill	2565	N/A	Fill	



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2699	Cut	N/A	CG54	Ditch	E-W linear boundary/drainage ditch with a flat base shape and a steep concave slope. Noted as being a likely part of Romano-British landscape
2700	Fill	2699	CG54	Fill	Brown sandy clay secondary fill of ditch 2699 with no coarse or archaeological components.
2703	Cut	N/A	CG55	Ditch	SE-NW linear ditch with a concave base shape and a steep concave slope. Part of wider Romano-British agricultural landscape. Possibly also sectioned to the West of the railway in TR43.
2704	Fill	2703	CG55	Fill	Light orange/brown sand with <5% limestone inclusions. No finds present.
2705	Fill	2699	CG54	Fill	Greyish brown clay secondary fill of ditch 2699 containing shell inclusions and bone and worked flint finds.
2706	Fill	2699	CG54	Fill	Light greyish brown clay secondary fill of ditch 2699 with stone inclusions.
2707	Fill	2699	CG54	Fill	Brown clay secondary fill containing some flecks of orange stone.
2708	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	
2709	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	
2710	Fill	2711	N/A	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam with 5% charcoal fragments 10-20mm in size and 3% sparse orangey sandstone-like inclusions 15-25mm in size. Burnt bone fragments present throughout fill. (2710) corresponds to the dark greyish brown deposit present in 2
2711	Cut	N/A	N/A	Cremation-related feature	Subcircular shallow pit containing possible cremation deposit (2710) with a concave base shape and a moderate to steep concave slope. Dug into intersecting ditches 2752 and 2754 of RB/IA provenance.
2712	Cut	N/A	CG50	Ditch	E-W linear shallow ditch with a concave base shape and an irregular shallow slope. Runs next to unrecorded ditch of similar length. Defines possible Romano-British trackway.
2713	Fill	2712	CG50	Fill	Mid grey clay secondary fill with <3% few subrounded stone inclusions and no archaeological finds. The lower of the two fills of (2712).
2714	Fill	2712	CG50	Fill	Med reddish brown clay with no coarse or archaeological components. The higher of the two fills of 2712
2715	Cut	N/A	CG56	Ditch	SW-NE linear ditch cut with an irregular base shape and a 70 degree from horizontal concave slope. Ditch gets shallower towards the north of the slot.
2716	Fill	2715	CG56	Fill	Med reddish brown sandy silt with <5% small subangular stones, some ironstone. Larger stones towards the base of the feature.
2717	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	
2718	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2719	Cut	N/A	N/A	Cut	Small and shallow N-S terminus with a U-shaped base and a moderate concave slope. Unclear whether archaeological or a result of rooting or burrowing - no finds.
2720	Fill	2719	N/A	Fill	Med grey brown silty sand with <5% few <100mm unsorted pebbles and manganese flecks. Silty fill likely formed over time after creation.
2721	Cut	N/A	CG55	Ditch	E-W linear ditch with a moderate concave slope and an unclear base shape (not fully explored). Possibly cut by N-S ditch 2723.
2722	Fill	2721	CG55	Fill	Light greyish brown silty sand with <5% few subrounded and subangular pebbles of <100mm in size and flecks of limestone and flint. Possibly cut by N-S ditch 2723.
2723	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S linear ditch with a moderate concave slope and an unclear base shape (not fully explored). Possibly cuts older W-E ditch 2721. Very small, terminates to the North.
2724	Fill	2723	N/A	Fill	Med brown sandy silt with few flecks of flint and limestone. Possibly cutting E-W ditch 2721. No finds.
2725	Cut	N/A	CG50	Cut	E-W linear boundary/drainage ditch with a flat base shape and a shallow concave slope.
2726	Fill	2725	CG50	Fill	Grey brown clay with no coarse or archaeological components. Possibly created through the silting up of the ditch.
2727	Fill	2725	CG50	Fill	Orange brown sandy clay containing one bone find. Possible backfill of ditch 2725.
2728	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Missing - VOID
2729	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	
2730	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	
2731	Cut	N/A	CG56	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch cut with an irregular base shape and a shallow concave slope. Contemporary with ditch 2733
2732	Fill	2731	CG56	Fill	Light brown silty clayish sand with few <5% flints of <100mm in size and few manganese flecks. No finds.
2733	Cut	N/A	CG55	Ditch	E-W linear ditch with an irregular base shape. Contemporary with ditch 2731
2734	Fill	2733	CG55	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand fill of ditch 2733 containing 3 large stones of up to 150mm, flecks of iron pan, manganese and flint.
2735	Cut	N/A	CG54	Ditch	E-W linear shallow ditch cut containing two land drains with a concave base shape and a straight shallow slope. One of two ditch features located in SMS16 - 2735 is South.
2736	Fill	2735	CG54	Fill	Light brownish grey clay fill of ditch cut with no coarse or archaeological components.
2737	Fill	2735	CG54	Fill	Greyish brown clay fill of ditch cut with orange flecks. No coarse or archaeological components.
2738	Cut	N/A	CG57	Ditch	NW-SE linear Romano-British ditch cut with a concave base shape and a steep concave slope. Of likely domestic/agricultural origin.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2739	Fill	2738	CG57	Fill	Light brownish orange sandy clay with 5-10% angular limestone inclusions of 0.2-0.3m in size. Contains animal bone.
2740	Cut	N/A	CG58	Ditch	E-W linear boundary/drainage ditch with a U-shaped ditch and a straight regular slope. Part of wider Romano-British landscape.
2741	Fill	2740	CG58	Fill	Med reddish brown clayish sand containing some rooting. Primary fill of ditch 2740.
2742	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	
2743	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	
2744	Cut	N/A	CG56	Ditch	Cut of N-S recti-linear field boundary ditch with concave base shape and a steep, slightly concave slope. Part of wider Romano-British landscape.
2745	Fill	2744	CG56	Fill	Med slightly reddish brown sandy silt containing occasional small pebbles and one smashed pottery rim shard.
2746	Fill	2749	CG65	Fill	Mixed dirty bluish grey and reddish brown clayish sand fill containing numerous fragments of red/brown/black burnt clay and Romano-British pottery finds, likely all from the same vessel. Probably created through a rapid silting process over 1-2 years.
2747	Fill	2611	CG65	Fill	Reddish brown sandy clay containing some burnt clay and flecks of charcoal. Second phase lining of kiln fire pit with inner edges showing strong burning. Possible clay lining semi fired.
2748	Fill	2611	CG65	Fill	Med brown sand with burnt red elements containing charcoal in abundance. Probably raked out from the last firing of kiln 2611
2749	Cut	N/A	CG65	Fire Pit	Sub-circular second phase fire pit lining of kiln 2611 with a sharp, near vertical slope and a dished base shape. Edge extends from the Eastern ends of the North and South limestone flue-lining walls, widens out and curves round at the Eastern end. Forms a ditch-like pit.
2750	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	
2751	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	
2752	Fill	2753	CG57	Fill	Med reddish brown sandy silt loam with <10% common chalky/sandstone like inclusions of <10mm in size and 3% subangular stones 100-250mm in size. Fill very similar to (2754) of ditch 2755 but contains no archaeological components.
2753	Cut	N/A	CG57	Cut	Small E-W linear Iron Age/Romano-British ditch with a concave base shape and a moderate to steep concave slope. 2753 runs Westwards into 2755 suggesting a contemporary relationship as a corner of a field system.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2754	Fill	2755	CG56	Fill	Med reddish brown sandy silt loam with <10% common chalky/sandstone like inclusions of <8mm in size and <3% large subangular stones 100-250mm in size. Some scattered animal bone fragments present. Cut by possible cremation pit 2711.
2755	Cut	N/A	CG56	Cut	Substantial N-S linear ditch with a concave, almost V-shaped base and a steep, straight slope. Likely Iron Age/Romano-British field boundary contemporary to perpendicular linear 2753 - likely corner of field system.
2756	Cut	N/A	CG58	Ditch	NW-SE terminus of linear ditch cut with a concave base shape and a shallow concave slope. Central to SMS21.
2757	Fill	2756	CG58	Fill	Light brown sandy silt fill of 2756 with <1% rare rounded stones and no archaeological components.
2758	Cut	N/A	CG56	Ditch	N-S linear Romano-British boundary ditch with a slightly concave base shape and a slightly concave slope approximately 60 degrees from horizontal. Same as 2744 which lies a few metres to the North.
2759	Fill	2758	CG56	Fill	Med slightly reddish brown sandy, silty clay with occasional limestone fragments and charcoal flecks.
2760	Cut	N/A	CG55	Ditch	E-W linear ditch with a U-shaped base and a moderate concave slope.
2761	Fill	2760	CG55	Fill	Dark brown clayish silt with <10% unsorted stones <150mm in size. No archaeological components.
2762	Cut	N/A	CG55	Ditch	E-W linear ditch cut with a U-shaped base and a moderate concave slope. Same as 2760.
2763	Fill	2762	CG55	Fill	Dark brown clayish silt containing <10% unsorted stones <150mm in size. Silty fill probably formed over time after use. No archaeological components. Same as (2761)
2764	Cut	N/A	CG56	Ditch	NE-SW linear boundary/drainage ditch with a flat base shape and a steep concave slope. Cuts (2743) and is cut further up by a furrow.
2765	Fill	2764	CG56	Fill	Brown sand containing bioturbation.
2766	Cut	N/A	CG59	Ditch	E-W linear Romano-British agricultural ditch cut with a concave base shape and steep, concave sides. Corresponds with continuation of same ditch cut from SMS22 to SMS23.
2767	Fill	2766	CG59	Fill	Light brown sandy clay with <1% subrounded and subangular rocks 0.05-0.1m in size. Fill moderately compacted. No archaeological components.
2768	Cut	N/A	CG56	Ditch	N-S linear Romano-British ditch with a concave base shape and a moderate concave slope. Is located to the South of SMS21.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2769	Fill	2768	CG56	Fill	Med brown sandy silt fill of Romano-British ditch 2768. Contains no coarse or archaeological components.
2770	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	
2771	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	
2772	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	
2773	Cut	N/A	CG56	Ditch	N-S linear shallow ditch with a slightly concave base shape and a shallow concave slope.
2774	Fill	2773	CG56	Fill	Light brown sandy silt containing <5% large rocks and no archaeological components.
2775	Cut	N/A	CG59	Ditch	E-W curvilinear ditch cut with an irregular base shape and a steep concave slope. Cuts (2791). No archaeological components. Part of Romano-British landscape.
2776	Fill	2775	CG59	Fill	Med brown silty clay loam with a distinct reddish hue containing 15% unsorted and surrounded small stones and pebbles. Only noted secondary fill of ditch 2775.
2777	Fill	2778	CG59	Fill	Med reddish brown sandy silt containing <3% sparse, sandstone like flecks <3mm in size and <1% rare sandstone/chalky subangular inclusions <10mm in size alongside some fragments of animal bone. (2777) formed over a significant period of time following dis
2778	Cut	N/A	CG59	Ditch	E-W linear ditch terminus with a concave base shape and a steep, straight slope. Corresponds to the substantial terminus of the Iron Age/Romano-British boundary ditch 2776. Probably part of IA/RB landscape.
2779	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	
2780	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	
2781	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	
2782	Cut	N/A	CG56	Ditch	NE-SW linear boundary/drainage ditch with a flat base shape and a steep concave slope. Cuts (2743).
2783	Fill	2782	CG56	Fill	Orange brown sandy clay secondary fill of ditch 2782 with no coarse or archaeological components.
2784	Cut	N/A	CG59	Ditch	N-S running linear ditch with a U-shaped base and a moderate concave slope. Noted as being substantial but small, narrow and relatively shallow.
2785	Fill	2784	CG59	Fill	Med brownish grey clayish silt with <5% unsorted stones <100mm in size. Lined with rocky natural. No archaeological components. Likely formed over time after period of use.
2786	Cut	N/A	CG59	Ditch	E-W curvilinear Romano-British ditch with a flat irregular base shape and a steep concave slope. No coarse or archaeological components. Likely part of a Romano-British field system.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2787	Fill	2786	CG59	Fill	Dark brown silty clay loam with an orangey yellow hue containing <5% small unsorted stones with no archaeological components. Noted as a compact secondary fill very visible within the ditch.
2788	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S linear ditch cut with a concave base shape and a moderate concave slope. Is an extension of the relationship slot 2710.
2789	Fill	2788	N/A	Fill	Greyish brown sandy silt loam with no coarse or archaeological components.
2790	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	
2791	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	
2792	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	SW-NE linear Romano-British agricultural/domestic ditch with a concave base shape and a moderate concave slope.
2793	Fill	2792	CG62	Fill	Dark brown sandy clay with <2% small subangular rocks 0.05m-0.1m in length. Archaeological components include greyware pottery. Fill loosely to moderately compacted.
2794	Fill	2792	CG62	Fill	Dark brown sandy clay with <2% small subangular rocks 0.05-0.1m in size. Loosely to moderately compact and containing charcoal and bone fragments alongside amphorae pottery at the surface.
2795	Fill	2792	CG62	Fill	Very dark brown to charcoal black fill with <2% small subangular rocks 0.05-0.1m in size. Loosely to moderately compact and contained a nail approximately 0.1m long and scorched rock.
2796	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	E-W Romano-British ditch with a slightly concave base shape and a moderate straight slope. Possibly shares a relationship with kiln lying 10m to the East. Same as 5014
2797	Fill	2796	CG62	Fill	Med reddish brown sandy silt loam with <3% few subangular stones and some pottery.
2798	Fill	2796	CG62	Fill	Dark brown silt loam containing <3% few subangular stones and some pottery. The middle fill within 2796.
2799	Fill	2796	CG62	Fill	Med light brown silt loam with no coarse or archaeological components. The upper fill of 2796
2800	Cut	N/A	N/A	Hearth	Subcircular base of domestic hearth with a flat base shape and a steep, straight slope. Basal fill (5023) has a partially baked off surface giving it own number (5024); suggests at least two uses of the hearth.
2801	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Mid black brown silty clay with 5% rare - sparse sone inclusions.
2802	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Light orange brown clayey sand with grey patches and 3% inclusions of poorly sorted stones.
2803	Cut	N/A	CG25	Ditch	Linear ditch. Profile of irregular base and stepped side shape, side slope is best described as moderate. Interpreted as a large ditch of possible Roman origin. Feature corresponds to the southern ditch of an E-W west aligned trackway.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2804	Fill	2803	CG25	Primary fill	Dark blackish brown silty clay, contains more or less 10% charcoal deposits. Possible small fe+ deposits also present. Interpreted as a primary ditch fill. For reference see (2805)
2805	Fill	2803	CG25	Fill	Dark brown sandy clay.
2806	Fill	2803	CG25	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay. Layer above primary fill.
2807	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch. Profile of flat base shape and concave sides featuring a moderate side slope. Interpreted as a ditch recut. Original cut is 2809.
2808	Fill	2807	N/A	Fill	Dark black brown friable silty clay.
2809	Cut	N/A	CG26	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch. Profile is best described as a flat base shape and concave sides with a moderate side slope.
2810	Fill	2809	CG26	Fill	Mid brown greyish silty clay.
2811	Cut	N/A	CG25	Ditch	E-W aligned linear feature. Base shape is concave with irregular side shape and moderate slope. Interpreted as part of wider IA/RB in agricultural landscape.
2812	Fill	2811	CG25	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Very sparse spread of stones.
2813	Fill	2811	CG25	Fill	Dark greyish black clayey sand.
2814	Fill	2811	CG25	Fill	Mid reddish black with flecks clayey sand.
2815			N/A	Fill	Missing??
2816	Cut	N/A	CG26	Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch. Part of wider IA/RB activity including trackways, fields and enclosures. Suggestion that 2816 has been recut later.
2817	Fill	2816	CG26	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown silty sand. Fill of {2816
2818	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch with concave base, concave sides and a moderate side slope. Parallel to 2803 and corresponds to geophysics results.
2819	Fill	2818	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark greyish black silty sand. Fill of 2818
2820	Fill	2999	CG76	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with <5% inclusions of unsorted pebbles (<100mm). Probably formed over time after the ring gully 2999 was no longer in use.
2821	Fill	2822	CG77	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand with 1% rare subrounded stones (30mm) and 1% sparse subangular stones (5-8mm). Same as (2991) (2993) (2995). Interpreted as the secondary fill of the rig ditch enclosure 2822 that has been truncated by a land drain.
2822	Cut	N/A	CG77	Ditch	SSE - NNW linear. Concave base shape with straight side shape and steep side slope. Same as 2992 2994 2832. Section of the ring gully
2823	Cut	N/A	CG32	Ditch	NW - SE curvilinear. Irregular/flat base with concave side shape and concave side slope (45 degrees). Interpreted as a possibly early modern curvilinear of post medieval use. Cut of wide linear ditch.
2824	Fill	2823	CG32	Secondary fill	Dark brown clayey loam with 20% unsorted small stone inclusions.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2825	Cut	N/A	CG76	Ditch	curving curvilinear with a U shaped base, concave side shape and moderate side slope. Shallow and narrow feature.
2826	Fill	2825	CG76	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with <5% few inclusions of unsorted pebbles at the base (<100m). Very shallow fill.
2827	Cut	N/A	CG74	Ditch	SW - NE linear. Not fully investigated the base so unable to state base shape. Concave side shape and moderate side slope. Cut by 2829 to the SE.
2828	Fill	2827	CG74	Fill	Dark blackish brown clayey silt with <5% few unsorted stones. Is slightly truncated by much smaller ring gully 2829. Same as (2987).
2829	Cut	N/A	CG76	Ditch	SW - NE linear. U shaped base with concave side shape and shallow side slope. Cuts 2827 and 2828.
2830	Fill	2829	CG76	Fill	Mid blackish brown sandy silt. No inclusions or archaeological components. Fill of ditch 2829
2831	Fill	2832	CG77	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand. 1% rare subrounded stones 30mm in diameter and 1% rare subangular stones 5-8mm. Same as (2911) (2993) (2995) (2821)
2832	Cut	N/A	CG77	Ditch	SW-NE linear. Concave base shape with straight side shape and steep side slope. Same as 2822 2994. Interpreted as the terminus of the ring gully feature.
2833	Fill	2911	CG30	Fill	Light yelloweye brown sand with <10% inclusions of small pebbles (<100mm).
2902	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	patchy orangey yellow and grey sandy clay with 1% rare inclusions of subrounded stones. Is of moderate to tough compaction.
2903	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S orientated linear. Irregular/sloping base shape. Moderate side slope. Interpreted as a field boundary ditch, part of the wider IA/RB landscape.
2904	Fill	2903	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid grey fill of ditch. Middle fill of three fills in the ditch.
2905	Fill	2903	N/A	Secondary fill	Redeposited natural fill of ditch. Mid grey clay loam with occasional stone/pebble inclusions.
2906	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Recut of N-S aligned ditch. Recut of a boundary ditch. Basal fill (2907) contains a lot of redeposited natural suggesting the associated bank was to the east of the ditch. This is opposite to its previous incarnation.
2907	Fill	2906	N/A	Fill	Mottled grey orange sandy clay fill of ditch. Contains a lot of natural clay suggesting deposit derives from slumping sides or slumping bank material.
2908	Fill	2906	N/A	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay. Fill of ditch derived from natural silting up process.
2909	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Mid greyish brown. Clayey sand subangular and poorly sorted.
2910	Fill	2903	N/A	Fill	Dark Grey silty Sand



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2911	Cut	N/A	CG30	Ditch	S - N linear. U shaped base with concave side shape and a moderate side slope. Noted as being an enclosure ditch
2912	Fill	2913	CG30	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey mixed sand deposit with orangey yellow mottling. Very rare subrounded tones (40mm in diameter). Same as (2914). No archaeological components.
2913	Cut	N/A	CG30	Ditch	SE - NW linear. Concave base shape with concave side shape and shallow/moderate side slope. Same as 2915. Noted as a shallow enclosure ditch, probably part of the overall agricultural landscape.
2914	Fill	2915	CG30	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey mixed sandy deposit with yellow mottling. Very rare subrounded stone inclusions (c.35mm in size). Same as (2912). Formed as a result of gradual in-silting processes.
2915	Cut	N/A	CG30	Ditch	SE - NW linear. Concave base with concave side shape and shallow/moderate side slope.
2916	Fill	2917	CG71	Fill	Light yellowish brown sand with <5% rounded stones inclusions (c.100mm). Same as (2910).
2917	Cut	N/A	CG71	Ditch	E-W linear. U shaped base with concave side shape and moderate side slope. Same as 2911.
2918	Fill	2919	CG30	Secondary fill	Light grey mixed sand deposit with orange mottling present. Rare subangular stones 30mm in size. Cut by 2921.
2919	Cut	N/A	CG30	Ditch	SE - NW linear. Concave base with concave side shape and moderate side slope.
2920	Fill	2921	CG71	Secondary fill	Light mid grey clayey sand with rare subrounded stone (c.45mm in size).
2921	Cut	N/A	CG71	Ditch	SW - NE linear. Concave base shape with concave side shape and a steep side slope. Interpreted as an enclosure entranceway which was added to the large ditch (2937).
2922	Fill	2923	CG71	Fill	Mid greyish black silty sand with <5% stone inclusions (up to 200mm) in size. Some charcoal flecks.
2923	Cut	N/A	CG71	Ditch	W-E terminus. Unknown base shape with concave side shape and moderate side slope.
2924	Fill	2925	CG71	Secondary fill	Light mid grey loamy sand with dark orangey brown patches. Inclusions: rare charcoal flecks (<2mm) and very rare subrounded stones (20mm). Same as (2929).
2925	Cut	N/A	CG71	Ditch	E-W linear. Concave base shape with straight side shape and a steep side slope (V shaped). Same as (2930).
2926	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	
2927	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	
2928	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2929	Fill	2930	CG71	Fill	Light brownish grey sandy clay loam with sandy patches present. Inclusions: 1% rare subrounded stones (<30mm in diameter). Presumed to have formed gradually as a result of natural processes.
2930	Cut	N/A	CG71	Ditch	E-W linear. Concave base with concave side shape and moderate side slope. Thought to be part of the IA/RB agricultural landscape.
2931	Cut	N/A	CG71	Ditch	N-S terminus. U shaped base with concave side shape and moderate/steep side slope. Contains two fills (2932) and (2933). Small but deep.
2932	Fill	2931	CG71	Fill	Dark blackish brown sand with <5% sub angular stone inclusions up to 100mm. Contains some charcoal flecks. Lower most fill in ditch terminus 2931. Has stones towards the base.
2933	Fill	2931	CG71	Fill	Light greyish brown sand with a few <5% pebbles up to 100mm. Is the upper fill of ditch 2931. Very compact.
2934	Fill	2936	CG71	Fill	Light grey silty sand with slight brown mottling. Inclusions: 1% rare subrounded stones (<20mm). Is the upper fill of ditch 2936.
2935	Fill	2936	CG71	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand with 1% rare charcoal like flecks (<2mm) and 1% rare subrounded pebbles (30 - 35mm). Is the lower fill of ditch 2936. Probably formed as the result of a gradual in silting process. Note: that a flint fragment was found in
2936	Cut	N/A	CG71	Ditch	N-S linear. Concave base shape with a concave side shape and a steep side slope. Noted as being a cut for the enclosure ditch. Contains two fills (2934) (2935).
2938	Fill	2939	CG72	Secondary fill	light brownish grey silty sand with 1% rare subrounded stones (60mm in diameter). Burnt stone fragments found withing which is indicative of human activity.
2939	Cut	N/A	CG72	Ring Gully	SE - NW curvilinear. Concave base shape with straight side shape and steep side slope. The feature tapers and shallows as it curves upwards towards the North from W - E. Possible roundhouse?
2940	Fill	2941	CG32	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey silty sand with 1% rare subrounded stones (40mm in diameter). Most likely formed as the result of gradual silting when the ditch fell into disuse.
2941	Cut	N/A	CG32	Ditch	SW - NE linear. Flat base shape with concave side shape and moderate side slope.
2942	Fill	2943	CG72	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey silty sand with 1% rare subrounded stones (60mm in diameter).
2943	Cut	N/A	CG72	Ring Gully	E-W curvilinear. Concave/flat base shape with straight side shape and steep side slope. Same as 2939 2949 2951. Noted as being a roundhouse type feature.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2944	Cut	N/A	CG73	Ditch	SE - NW linear. U shaped/ concave base with straight side shape and steep side slope. Contains 2 fills (2945) (2964). Very narrow and shallow - possible drainage/ boundary.
2945	Fill	2944	CG73	Fill	Light greyish yellow sandy silt with minor rooting. Is the uppermost fill in ditch 2944.
2948	Fill	2949	CG72	Fill	Light brownish grey silty sand with 1% rare large subrounded stones (60mm in diameter). Same as (2938) (2942) (2950).
2949	Cut	N/A	CG72	Ring Gully	SW - NE curvilinear. Concave base shape with concave side shape and shallow/ moderate side slope. Noted as the terminus of the ring gully - possibly part of an entrance?
2950	Fill	2951	CG72	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey silty sand with 1% rare subrounded stones (40mm in diameter). Same as (2938) (2942) (2948).
2951	Cut	N/A	CG72	Ring Gully	N-S linear. Concave base with concave side shape and shallow side slope. Same as 2939 2943 2949.. Shallow terminus - probably forms an entranceway. Northern half of the feature in truncated by the drainage dyke.
2952	Cut	N/A	CG30	Ditch	NE - SW linear. Concave base shape with concave side shape and steep side slope.
2953	Fill	2952	CG30	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown silty, sandy clay with a greyish hue. Contains inclusions of 5% small stones.
2954	Cut	N/A	CG73	Ditch	NW - SE linear. Concave base shape with concave side shape and steep side slope. Narrow feature.
2955	Fill	2954	CG73	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown silty sandy clay with a greyish hue. Contains 5% small unsorted stone inclusions.
2956	Cut	N/A	CG75	Ditch	E - W linear. Concave base with concave/irregular side shape and steep side slope.
2957	Fill	2956	CG75	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty loam with 25 - 50% significant organic components - possible organic material. Note that this is a possible refuse ditch as had a distinct aroma. Cesspit like in appearance.
2958	Cut	N/A	CG74	Ditch	N-S linear. Flat/ irregular base with concave side shape and steep side slope.
2959	Fill	2958	CG74	Fill	Dark blackish brown sandy clay. Contains possible faeces with seeds embedded in them, Contains a few stone inclusions (2mm across). Fill is cesspit like, distinct aroma, possible rubbish use/ cesspit use.
2960	Cut	N/A	CG73	Ditch	E-W ditch terminus. No base shape recorded. Concave side shape with shallow side slope. Forms part of an entranceway of an enclosure.
2961	Fill	2960	CG73	Fill	Dark blackish brown silty sand with heavy rooting throughout and a few <5% pebble inclusions (<100mm). Very organic.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2962	Fill	2963	CG73	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey silty sand with 1% rare subrounded stones (c.2.5mm). Formed as the result of a gradual silting process after ditch disuse.
2963	Cut	N/A	CG73	Ditch	N-S linear. Concave base shape with concave side shape and moderate side slope. Possible IA/RB.
2964	Fill	2944	CG73	Fill	Mid greyish brown sand. The lowermost fill in ditch 2944. Noted that this may have been formed due to a possible bank collapse.
2965	Cut	N/A	CG32	Ditch	NE - SW linear. U shaped base with concave side shape and moderate side slope. Has two fills (2966) (2967).
2966	Fill	2965	CG32	Primary fill	Light greyish sand with a few stones towards the base (c. 100mm). Lower fill in ditch 2965. Possible bank collapse
2967	Fill	2965	CG32	Fill	Light greyish yellow silty sand with a few <5% roots and sub rounded stones up to 100mm. Upper fill of ditch 2965. Formed over time after disuse.
2968	Cut	N/A	CG71	Ditch	N-S linear. Concave base shape with concave side shape and steep side slope.
2969	Fill	2968	CG71	Fill	Dark brown silty sand with compact clay patches/ Inclusions 5% large stones. Note: Animal bone (tooth) found within this context.
2970	Cut	N/A	CG73	Ditch	S-N linear. U shaped base shape with concave side shape and moderate side slope. After going north the ditch bends west and terminates. Noted as being a boundary ditch
2971	Fill	2970	CG73	Fill	Light yellowish grey silty sand with <5% unsorted pebble inclusions (up to 100mm). Likely formed over time after the ditch fell into disuse.
2972	Cut	N/A	CG71	Ditch	N-S linear. Concave base shape with concave side shape and steep side slope. Ditch terminus.
2973	Fill	2972	CG71	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty sand with compact clay patches. Inclusions: 5% large unsorted stones. Note: animal bone (tooth) found in the middle of this fill.
2974	Cut	N/A	CG75	Ditch	E-W linear. V shaped base with concave side shape and moderate - steep side slope (60 degrees). Contains two fills (2976) and (2975). Possibly appears to be cut by a tree bowl?
2975	Fill	2974	CG75	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with 10% small unsorted subrounded stone inclusions. Possible silting after ditch fell into disuse. Predates (2976).
2976	Fill	2974	CG75	Secondary fill	Blackish grey silty loam with a brown hue. Inclusions: 1% small unsorted stones. Later fill of ditch 2974. Distinct organic aroma - possible waste ditch.
2977	Cut	N/A	CG74	Ditch	N-S curvilinear. V shaped base with concave side shape and moderate side slope (45 degrees). No relationship established with 2974 as a tree bowl obscures it.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2978	Fill	2977	CG74	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with 10% unsorted small stone inclusions. A mottling layer visible due to what is probably a later tree bowl. Pre dates (2979)
2979	Fill	2977	CG74	Fill	Dark brown silty loam with a blackish grey hue. Inclusions: 10% small unsorted stone cobbles. Contains rich organic compounds.
2980	Cut	N/A	N/A	Tree throw	Sub circular feature. Irregular base shape with irregular side shape and irregular side slope.
2981	Fill	2980	N/A	Secondary fill	Greyish yellow silty sand. Result of a tree bowl silting up.
2982	Cut	N/A	CG32	Ditch	SW - NE linear. Irregular base shape with concave side shape and shallow side slope. Contains two fills (2983) (2986). Is cut by ditch 2984.
2983	Fill	2982	CG32	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey clayey sand with <5% unsorted pebble inclusions (up to 100mm). Probably the result of the ditch silting up after disuse.
2984	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	SE - NE curvilinear. No base shape recorded. Concave side shape with moderate side slope. Cuts 2982. Wide but shallow feature.
2985	Fill	2984	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark blackish brown sandy clay with <5% unsorted pebble inclusions (<100mm). Feels organic but no charcoal or rooting.
2986	Fill	2982	CG32	Fill	context sheet missing?
2987	Fill	2988	CG74	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand with 1% subrounded stones (30mm) and 1% subangular stones (5 - 8mm). Snail shells throughout.
2988	Cut	N/A	CG74	Ditch	N-S linear. Concave base shape with straight side shape and steep side slope. Noted as being an IA/RB field boundary.
2989	Fill	2990	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand with 1% subrounded stones (30mm) and 1% subangular stones (5 - 8mm). Same as (2897).
2990	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	E-W linear. Irregular base with concave side shape and shallow side slope. Part of a small ring gully entranceway.
2991	Fill	2992	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey sandy silt with 1% rare subrounded stones (30mm) and 1% subangular stones (5-8mm).
2992	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	E-W linear. Concave base shape with irregular side shape and shallow side shape. Ditch terminus. An appendage of boundary ditch 2988 and forms possible entranceway of small ring gully.
2993	Fill	2994	CG77	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand with 1% subrounded stones (30mm) and 1% subangular stones (5-8mm). Same as (2991) (2995) (2821) (2831). Snail shells present throughout.
2994	Cut	N/A	CG77	Ditch	E-W linear. Concave base shape with moderate side slope. No side shape recorded. Shallow terminus at the S end of the ring gully.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
2995	Fill	2996	CG77	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand with 1% subrounded stones (30mm) and 1% subangular stones (5-8mm). Same as (2991) (2993) (2821) (2831).
2996	Cut	N/A	CG77	Ditch	SW - NE linear. Irregular base shape with concave side shape and a moderate - steep side slope. Same as 2992 2994 2822 2823.
2997	Cut	N/A	CG76	Ditch	E-W terminus. No base shape recorded. Concave side shape and shallow side slope.
2998	Fill	2997	CG76	Fill	Dark blackish grey silty sand with <5% unsorted stone inclusions (<100mm). Probably formed from silting after the ditch fell into disuse.
2999	Cut	N/A	CG76	Ditch	Curvilinear rind ditch. U-shaped base shape with concave side shape and moderate side slope. Cuts the natural (2928). Very narrow and shallow and contains one fill (2820).
3001	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Sparse small stones. Topsoil strip from SMS2.
3001A	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Mid black brown silty clay with 5% sparse inclusions of subrounded stones. Of moderate compaction
3002	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Yellow silty sand. Frequent in inclusions of small to medium sized pebbles.
3002A	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Pale yellow brown clayey sand with 3% subrounded stones of moderate compaction.
3003	Cut	N/A	CG14	Gully	Possible circular ring gully. Uneven to undulating base shape. Concave side shape, varied side slope which is steep to shallow in profile. Interpreted as a possible ring gully. Speculation that it may be late Iron Age or early Roman.
3003A	Cut	N/A	CG23	Ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch. Flat base shape with concave sides and a steep 45 degree side slope. Interpreted as a field boundary, drainage ditch.
3004	Fill	3003	CG14	Primary fill	Mid orangish grey sandy silt. Coarse components of occasional medium subrounded pebbles. Interpreted as the primary fill of a ring gully.
3004A	Fill	3003A	CG23	Secondary fill	Light brown clayey sand. Secondary fill
3005	Fill	3003	CG14	Secondary fill	Mid grey with orange flecks sandy silt. Occasional large subrounded stones and charcoal flecks. Upper fill of ring gully. Interpreted as the secondary fill of a ring gully.
3005A	Fill	3003A	CG23	Secondary fill	Blackish grey clay sand. Interpreted as a secondary fill.
3006	Cut	N/A	CG14	Gully	W-SE gully linear. Profile of a concave side shape with concave sides and a shallow side slope. Interpreted as a shallow ring gully. Another ring gully is also situated to the N-W of SMS 2.
3006A	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NE-SW linear. Straight sides with a flat base and steep side slopes. Interpreted as a field boundary/drainage ditch.
3007	Fill	3006	CG14	Deliberate backfill	Light greyish brown sandy clay silt. 1% small rounded stones. Inclusions of charcoal and manganese flecks. Only fill of ring gully.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
3007A	Fill	3006A	N/A	Secondary fill	Light grey clayey sand. Secondary fill.
3008	Cut	N/A	CG14	Ring Gully	Circular linear? Concave side shape and a concave base shape with moderate side slope. Eastern ring gully in SMS2. Smooth sides which is a regular even distance part. Interpreted as a ring gully with a relationship to a nearby posthole.
3009	Fill	3008	CG14	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay, moderate coarse inclusions, subrounded, coarse gravel. Archaeological components of pottery and charcoal.
3010	Cut	N/A	CG3020	Posthole	Circular posthole with a straight side shape, flat base and straight vertical sides? Posthole inside ring gully, unknown which feature it predates. Pottery recovered from both however.
3011	Fill	3010	CG3020	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Abundant subrounded rocks. Abundant rocks subrounded, archaeological components of animal bone, cremated bone, pot, fired clay and charcoal.
3012	Cut	N/A	CG14	Gully	Circular NE-SW aligned slot. Profile of concave side shape and concave base shape with moderate to steep side slope. Eastern ring gully in SMS2
3013	Fill	3012	CG14	Secondary fill	Mid greyish black sandy clay, slightly silty clay. 10% stony subangular and subrounded stone inclusions. Archaeological components of burned bone, animal bone, pot, fired clay and 3% charcoal inclusions.
3014	Cut	N/A	CG14	Gully	Curvilinear ring gully with a concave base shape, a concave side shape and steep side slope.
3015	Fill	3014	CG14	Secondary fill	Mid greyish black sandy clay, 5% sparse subangular well sorted rocks and pebbles. Solitary piece of Romano-British pot. Moderately compact relatively homogenous ring gully fill. Noted as a tertiary fill.
3016	Cut	N/A	N/A	Drain	NE-SW linear with straight sides a steep side slope and is noted as a modern linear. It runs NE-SW, later noted as a land drain that did not need recording.
3017	Fill	3016	N/A	Fill	Dark grey sandy clay, contains 5% sparse subrounded and subangular rocks and pebbles which are moderately well sorted. Deliberate backfill of a modern linear ditch.
3018	Cut	N/A	CG15	Ditch	N-S running curvilinear, features a concave base shape concave side shape and a moderate side slope. Described as a cut of a ring gully.
3019	Fill	3018	CG15	Fill	Dark grey to black silty sandy clay, occasional pebbles and stone, some archaeological components of burned bone, amorphous dump of what has been interpreted as cooking waste, which explains the flecks of cremated bone.
3020	Group	N/A	N/A	Pit/posthole cluster	Features within ring gully CG14. SMS2



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
3021	Group	N/A	N/A	Pit/posthole cluster	Features within ring gully CG15. SMS2
3022	Cut	N/A	CG15	Ring Gully	SE-NW curvilinear, features a concave side shape, base shape is best described as flat to sloping. Interpreted as a possible Romano-British to Iron Age ring gully.
3023	Fill	3022	CG15	Fill	Mid brownish grey clayey silt. Contains occasional medium to small subrounded stones. Archaeological components of animal teeth also included. Fill occurred due to silting and erosion of the natural environment. Possible deliberate backfill due to high
3024	Cut	N/A	CG15	Ditch	NW-SE linear, profile of a flat base shape, straight side shape and steep side slope. Interpreted as a round house structure.
3025	Fill	3024	CG15	Fill	Grey sandy clay. Sandy clay, coarse components of charcoal. Animal bone, secondary fill of round house gully.
3026	Fill	3018	CG15	Secondary fill	Mid reddish grey silty clay. Occasional pebble inclusions, basal fill. Basal fill in section 3018.
3027	Fill	3028	CG15	Fill	Mid grey brownish clayey sand, occasional stone small inclusions. Archaeological components of animal bone and pot. Possible that some cremated bone was also recovered.
3028	Cut	N/A	CG15	Cut	Roughly linear with unclear orientation linear ditch. Profile of a flat base, a moderate side slope and straight sides. Interpreted as a NE slot of roundhouse feature.
3029	Cut	N/A	CG15	Ring Gully	Curvilinear which is round house gully. Features a concave base shape a concave side shape and a steep side slope.
3030	Fill	3029	CG15	Secondary fill	Mid dark brown redeposited clay with charcoal flecks, small infrequent subrounded stones, and large stones. Archaeological components of fired clay, pottery animal bone and Quern fragment?
3031	Cut	N/A	CG15	Ring Gully	Forms part of ring gully, this section described as curvilinear. Profile of a flat base shape with concave sides and a steep 45 degree side slope. Interpretation, Roundhouse.
3032	Fill	3022	CG15	Secondary fill	Light reddish brown silty clay, loam. 10% small stone inclusions, and 10% large stone inclusions. Archaeological components of animal bone, pottery and fired clay. Interpreted as a ring gully filled with solitary secondary fill.
3033	Cut	N/A	CG15	Ring Gully	Circular section of roundhouse ditch. Features a concave ditch with concave base and steep side slope.
3034	Fill	3033	CG15	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey clayey sand. 10% coarse components in 0.05 mm. Best described as subrounded and subangular.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
3035	Cut	N/A	CG15	Ring Gully	N-S ish curvilinear, profile of concave base shape, and concave side shape with a moderate side slope. Part of ring gully containing one tertiary fill. Interpreted as Romano- British in date.
3036	Fill	3035	CG15	Fill	Dark orangish grey sandy clay, 15% common subangular and subrounded rocks, well sorted at 30mm in size. Tertiary fill. Single fill of ring gully.
3037	Fill	3031	CG15	Secondary fill	Mid grey reddish brown silty clay, with occasional pebble inclusions. Forms the basal fill of ring gully. 3031. Interpreted as the roundhouse gully fill.
3038	Cut	N/A	CG3021	Posthole	Circular posthole with a profile of concave side shape, steep side slope and concave base shape
3039	Fill	3038	CG3021	Fill	Brownish grey clayey sand. Contains 5% subrounded inclusions of a diameter of 0.02cm. Some archaeological components recorded. Moderate amounts of charcoal and possible fragments of burned bone.
3040	Cut	N/A	CG3021	Posthole	Possible posthole of circular shape, features concave side slope and side shape with a concave base.
3041	Fill	3040	CG3021	Fill	Mid brown grey clayey sand, 50% subrounded very small stone inclusions at 0.02cm.
3042	Cut	N/A	CG3021	Posthole	Circular posthole with concave base shape concave side shape and steep side slope. Noted as more symmetrical than the other two with a wider base, less steep sides compared to the other two. Most northern pit of Roundhouse 2.
3043	Fill	3042	CG3021	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy clay, 25% subrounded small stones at 0.05 in diameter. Noted as more mottled than (3041) and (3039).
3044	Cut	N/A	CG17	Gully	E-W linear gully, profile of concave side shape and concave base with a moderately steep side slope. Noted that this could be part of a series of beam slots of the roundhouse structure.
3045	Fill	3044	CG17	Fill	Dark brown silty clay, occasional small patches of charcoal inclusions. Noted as the secondary fill of a gully, potential beam slot.
3046	Cut	N/A	N/A	Gully	N-S linear gully, profile of concave side shape and concave base with a moderately steep side slope. Noted that this could be part of a series of beam slots of the roundhouse structure.
3047	Fill	3046	N/A	Fill	Black silty clay. Noted as the deliberate backfill of gully.
3048	Cut	N/A	CG3020	Cut	E-w orientated oval pit with concave base and side shape
3049	Fill	3046	N/A	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty sandy clay, occasional pebble inclusions and some archaeological inclusions of pottery. Interpreted as the basal fill of probable Iron Age Romano-British pit.
3050	Fill	3048	CG3020	Fill	Dark grey sandy clay, coarse components of sandy clay. Interpreted as the upper fill of at pit.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
3051	Cut	N/A	CG15	Ditch	N-S curvilinear, part of ring gully. Profile of straight sides an irregular base and a moderate side slope of 45 degrees. Interpreted as most likely the part of a south western terminus of a ring gully 3021.
3052	Fill	3051	CG15	Fill	Mid orangish grey sandy clay, compact ring gully. Interpreted as a tertiary fill.
3053	Cut	N/A	N/A	Gully	E-W linear with a concave base shape. Steep side shape and a concave side slope. Interpreted as a possible field boundary.
3054	Fill	3053	N/A	Fill	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay, homogenous ditch fill. Interpreted as a tertiary fill.
3055	Cut	N/A	CG15	Ring Gully	NE-SW curvilinear ring gully. Concave side shape with a concave base and steep side slope. Interpreted as a Romano-British ring gully. Possible area of a remodelled entrance.
3056	Fill	3055	CG15	Secondary fill	Mid orangish grey sandy clay. 15% common subangular and subrounded inclusions, well sorted. Noted as a compact layer. Possible silting layer of Romano-British ditch.
3057	Fill	3055	CG15	Fill	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay, 1% rare subrounded inclusions well sorted with rocks and pebbles at 30mm diameter. Tertiary fill.
3058	Cut	N/A	CG3021	Posthole	N-S Posthole cut, subovular in plan with a straight side shape and a concave base shape along with a moderate side slope. Maybe linked to an entrance of the ring gully. Possibly used during the construction of the entrance.
3059	Fill	3058	CG3021	Fill	Mid orangish grey sandy clay, 1% rare subrounded very well sorted pebbles, 20mm. Interpreted as a secondary fill.
3060	Cut	N/A	CG3021	Posthole	Subcircular posthole with a concave base shape, straight side shape and steep side slope. Funnel shaped posthole, with packing stones in situ with 1 x secondary fill.
3061	Fill	3060	CG3021	Fill	Mid yellowish grey sandy silty clay. 3% rare subangular stone and pebble inclusions.
3062	Cut	N/A	CG3020	Fire Pit	Irregular oval shaped pit with a profile of concave sides, steep side slope and irregular base shape. Interpreted as a possible fire pit with a gully 3064 running in on the north west side.
3063	Fill	3062	CG3020	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay, coarse inclusions of small to large rounded stones. Archaeological components of burned stone and charcoal patches. Noted as mottled with orange flecks present, as well as some manganese flecks recorded. Similar fill to (3065) a
3064	Cut	N/A	CG3020	Gully	NW-SE elongated oval gully?, base shape is flat with a concave side shape and a moderate side slope. Interpreted as a possible gully leading into pit 3062.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
3065	Fill	3064	CG3020	Fill	Greyish brown sandy silt clay, coarse components of small rounded stones 1%. Large amounts of charcoal found when digging out the terminus of the feature.
3066	Cut	N/A	CG17	Ditch	W-E aligned linear, flat base shape with straight sides and a steep side slope. Possible terminus, other terminus is possibly 3070.
3067	Fill	3066	CG17	Secondary fill	Light brown sandy clay, mineralisation deposit? Rare 1% stone inclusions and some charcoal.
3068	Cut	N/A	CG16	Gully	E-W linear gully, profile of flat base, concave side shape and a moderate slope. To the north of ring gully ( part of component 3020 to the south). Noted as no obvious function.
3069	Fill	3068	CG16	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, coarse components of medium angular stones three of which stuck out of section when recording. Significant amounts of charcoal flecks. Noted as no obvious function.
3070	Cut	N/A	CG17	Gully	E-W running linear, V shaped with an irregular side shape of 45 degrees. Side slope is best described as concave. Interpreted as a gully terminus. Short section of gully to the north of the roundhouse group 3020.
3071	Fill	3070	CG17	Fill	Dark brown with mid grey hue silty clay, 10% small stones. Gully fill.
3072	Cut	N/A	CG3020	Cut	Circular pit/posthole. Profile of concave base shape concave side shape with a shallow to moderate slope. Noted as overcut and close to posthole 3074 and pit 3076.
3073	Fill	3072	CG3020	Fill	Greyish brown sandy silt, contains small limestone inclusions and components of charcoal. Interpreted as the bottom of either a small pit or posthole due to shallow cut. Near 3074 and 3076.
3074	Cut	N/A	CG3020	Posthole	Circular posthole with a U shaped base, straight sides and a moderate to steep side slope. Close to feature 3072.
3075	Fill	3074	CG3020	Deliberate backfill	Greyish brown sandy silt, small charcoal inclusions, three large stones left in section when recording. Burned stones recorded on the top of the feature.
3076	Cut	N/A	CG3020	Pit	Sub-oval pit with a concave base shape, irregular side shape and a shallow to moderate side slope. Interpreted as a shallow pit with 3072 and 3074 to the west.
3077	Fill	3076	CG3020	Fill	Light greyish brown sandy silty clay, occasional rounded stone inclusions, small flecks of charcoal and one piece of animal bone. Close to 3072 and posthole 3074
3078	Fill	3076	CG3020	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay, occasional charcoal inclusions.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
3079	Cut	N/A	CG3020	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with a profile of a concave base shape, slightly concave side shape and a steep side slope. Interpreted as posthole linked with the roundhouse group 3020.
3080	Fill	3079	CG3020	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay, silty clay with 2% subangular stone 0.02mm.
3081	Cut	N/A	CG3020	Cut	Sub-circular possible posthole with a concave side shape, a concave base shape and a shallow side slope.
3082	Fill	3081	CG3020	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay, Secondary fill of a possible posthole.
3083	Cut	N/A	CG3020	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole, concave base shape with concave sides and a steep 45 degree + slope.
3084	Fill	3083	CG3020	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay, 2% subangular stone, 3% burned stone fragments 0.20cm.
3085	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	E-W linear. Concave base shape with concave side shape and a moderate side slope. Shallow narrow ditch with 1X tertiary fill.
3086	Fill	3085	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay, potential silting fill of a ditch.
3087	Cut	N/A	CG16	Gully	E-W linear gully, profile of a flat base with concave sides and a moderate side slope.
3088	Fill	3087	CG16	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown sandy clay, Mineralisation components. Interpreted as the secondary fill of terminus 3087
3089	Cut	N/A	CG3020	Ditch	N-S linear ditch. Irregular base shape with a concave side shape and shallow side slope. Interpreted as the terminus of ring gully (3020)
3090	Fill	3089	CG3020	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt clay, small flecks of charcoal inclusions. Part of group 3020
3091	Cut	N/A	CG3020	Cut	Circular pit with a profile of concave base shape, straight side shape and shallow side slope. Very close to the ring gully terminus 3089. Interpreted as a pit inside the ring gully (3020) but could possibly be a natural deposit, since evidence is inconclusive.
3092	Fill	3091	CG3020	Fill	Dark reddish brown sandy silt
3093	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Oval shaped posthole with a flat base, straight sides and shallow side slope. Described as a very shallow feature, possibly the base of a posthole. Located near 3048
3094	Fill	3029	CG15	Deliberate backfill	Dark brown sandy silt, heavily filled with charcoal. Shallow fill 0.05m. Probably the bottom of the posthole.
3095	Fill	3093	N/A	Fill	Natural yellow clay. Interpreted as fill.
3101	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Mid blackish brown deposit of moderate compaction. Occasional inclusions 30mm in size
3102	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Mid yellowish sandy clay. 1% subangular inclusions 20mm in size
3201	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Mid blackish brown sandy silt deposit of moderate compaction. 1% subrounded stones c.30mm in avg. size



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
3202	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay deposit of moderate compaction. 1% stone inclusions 20mm in size
3301	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Mid blackish brown sandy silt deposit of moderate compaction. 1% subrounded stones c.30mm in avg. size
3302	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay deposit of moderate compaction. 1% stone inclusions 20mm in size
3401	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey loam
3402	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	VOID
3403	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	Dark reddish brown degraded peat subsoil. Humic material present at base of deposit
3404	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Yellow sandy natural
3501	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey loam deposit
3502	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Mid yellowish grey clay deposit with occasional subrounded pebbles
3601	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey loam
3602	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	mid yellowish grey silty clay natural with occasional subrounded pebbles present
3701	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt loam deposit with occasional subrounded stones present
3702	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay deposit. Occasional subrounded inclusions
3801	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt loam deposit with occasional subrounded stones present
3802	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay deposit. Occasional subrounded inclusions of medium size present
3901	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay loam of moderate compaction. 3% rare subangular stones <7mm avg.
3902	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	Mid yellowish-brown sandy silt of considerable compaction. 3% sparse, subangular inclusion <50mm avg.
3903	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Light pinkish brown sandy clay with 40% abundant limestone flecks <100mm
3A04	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NE-SW running linear. Profile of irregular steep sides and a flattish base. Cut of ditch containing one secondary fill. (3A05).
3A05	Fill	3A04	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid grey silty sand. Coarse components of limestone and contained animal bone and shell.
4001	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt loam that is moderately compact with 3% rare subangular limestone flecks and subrounded pebbles.
4002	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	moderately compacted mid reddish brown sandy clay with 3% rare subangular limestone flecks.
4003	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Highly compacted mid pinkish-red sandy clay with patches of yellowish brown sand and abundant limestone flecks.
4004	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE linear. Profile of irregular base, concave sides and a side slope of 45 degrees.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
4005	Fill	4004	N/A	Fill	Reddish brown with dark brown and mid brown mottling silty sandy clay. Contains 10% charcoal inclusions. Secondary fill.
4006	Fill	4004	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy silty clay. 20% small charcoal fragments and flecks.
4007	Fill	4004	N/A	Fill	
4101	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	moderate compact dark brown sandy clay loam with 3% rare subangular rocks <60mm
4102	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Mid orangish brown sandy clay loam of moderate compaction with 3% rare subangular rocks (some cobbles) <300mm
4104	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE Linear ditch. Concave base shape and straight sides with a steep slope.
4105	Fill	4104	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam. 20% common unsorted subangular limestone inclusions. Contained CBM+Slag
4106	Fill	4104	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam. 10% moderate well sorted subangular limestone flecks. Possible animal bone recovered from this context?
4107	Fill	4104	N/A	Secondary fill	*Noted as a tertiary fill. Mid reddish brown with a grey hue sandy silt loam. 15% moderate subangular well sorted limestone flecks.
4108	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	U shaped linear ditch. One tertiary fill. Recut of earlier ditch 4104, possibly a boundary ditch. Part of a wider RB landscape and possibly associated with a settlement to NW.
4109	Fill	4108	N/A	Secondary fill	Noted as a tertiary fill. Mid greyish brown silty loam. 10% moderate subangular well sorted limestone flecks. Less than 35mm.
4110	Cut	N/A	N/A	hollow way	Hollow, best described as sub-circular with an irregular base, concave sides and a steep side slope. Likely natural feature. Adjacent to 4112
4111	Fill	4110	N/A	Fill	Dark brown with a reddish hue silty clay loam. 25% small stones, unsorted subrounded.
4112	Cut	N/A	N/A	Gully	N-S running linear gully. Shallow concave sides with an irregular base and a slope of 35 degrees.
4113	Fill	4112	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown with reddish hue silty clay loam. 10% large stones, 35% small stones. Fill of narrow channel. Cuts 4110.
4114	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Cut of pit 4114 concave sides and with a side slope of 65 degrees. Irregular base.
4115	Fill	4114	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown with a reddish hue silty loamy clay. 5% small unsorted stones. Fill of a possible archaeological pit.
4116	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Pit. Profile of sub-circular/irregular with concave sides and a shallow side slope of 35 degrees. Cut of shallow pit feature. Excavation revealed 4118 posthole but there is no relationship between these two features.
4117	Fill	4116	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with a grey hue. 25% small stone inclusions. 2% medium cobbles.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
4118	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Potential posthole, sub-circular with an irregular base shape, concave sides and a steep side slope of 45 degrees.
4119	Fill	4118	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty loamy clay. 5-10% small stones. Only secondary fill of posthole.
4201	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay loam of moderate compaction with 3% rare subangular rocks <30mm
4202	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	mid orangeish brown sandy clay loam with 15% common limestone flecks <30mm
4203	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Highly compacted mid reddish brown sandy clay with 50% abundant limestone (gravel - cobblestone).
4204	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	SE-NW sub-rectangular pit. Profile of steep concave side shape and concave base, with a steep side slope. Pit cut.
4205	Fill	4204	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sand. Secondary fill of pit of 4204.
4206	Fill	4204	N/A	Backfill	Mid greyish dark brown sand, occasional pieces of charcoal inclusions at the base of larger stones in section. Backfill of pit of 4204
4207	Fill	4204	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid grey and yellow brown sand, occasional stone inclusions.
4208	Fill	4204	N/A	Backfill	Mid greyish brown sand, significant stone inclusions 15%. Interpreted as a backfill of pit 4204
4209	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Subovular posthole. Profile of a straight side shape with a concave base and steep side slopes.
4210	Fill	4209	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Mid reddish brown silty clay loam. 3% subangular well sorted limestone. Interpreted as deliberate backfill.
4211	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Subovular posthole with concave base shape, straight sides and a steep side slope. One of a number of discrete features within the IA/RB enclosure.
4212	Fill	4211	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Mid brown with a red hue silty clay loam. 1% rare limestone inclusions.
4213	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Profile of Irregular with concave side shape and concave base, with steep side slope.
4214	Fill	4213	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Mid brown with red hue sandy clay loam. 1% rare limestone flecks. No finds recorded. Backfill of posthole.
4215	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Ovular posthole. Concave base shape with concave side shape and steep side slope. Part of a number of small posthole features in trench 42.
4216	Fill	4215	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Mid brown with a red hue silty clay loam. 1% rare limestone flecks. Compact homogenous ditch fill. Interpreted as the backfill of a posthole.
4217	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Circular posthole. Profile of a concave base shape with a concave side shape and shallow side slope. Part of a number of postholes and pits within this trench.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
4218	Fill	4217	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Mid brown with red hue sandy clay loam. 3% sparse well sorted subangular limestone. Compact pit fill.
4219	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Circular pit with a concave base shape a moderate side slope and concave side shape.
4220	Fill	4219	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Mid brown with a red hue sandy clay loam, 3% sparse well sorted subangular limestone rocks. Interpreted as a deliberate backfill of pit.
4221	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Ovular posthole with a profile of a flat base, straight side shape and steep side slope. One of a number of discrete features within the IA/RB enclosure.
4222	Fill	4221	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Mid reddish brown sandy clay loam. 1% limestone flecks. Interpreted as the deliberate backfill of a posthole.
4223	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Subcircular posthole with a concave base, straight sides and steep slope. Posthole or shallow pit with deliberate backfill. Part of network of discreet features in IA/RB enclosure.
4224	Fill	4223	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Sub-circular posthole with concave base shape and straight side shape with steep side slope.
4225	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Circular posthole with a concave side shape, steep side slope and a concave base. One of several discreet features.
4226	Fill	4225	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Mid reddish brown silty clay loam, 3% sparse well sorted limestone rocks. Interpreted as the backfill of a posthole.
4227	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole, irregular base shape with straight sides and a vertical slope.
4228	Fill	4227	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown sand, coarse components of small 20% and large 3% sparse stone inclusions.
4229	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	NW-SE aligned sub-circular posthole. Concave side shape with irregular base and a steep side slope.
4230	Fill	4229	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown sand. Small 20% common and large 3% sparse coarse inclusions.
4231	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	subcircular posthole, concave sides with an irregular base shape and side slope. One of several features in IA/RB enclosure.
4232	Fill	4231	N/A	Fill	Mid reddish brown sand, small 20% common inclusions. 3% large stone inclusions.
4233	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Subcircular posthole with irregular base an irregular side slope and concave side shape.
4234	Fill	4233	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown sand, small 20% common inclusions and large 3% sparse inclusions. Interpreted as a posthole fill.
4235	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Subcircular posthole with a profile of a concave side shape an irregular base shape and irregular side slope.
4236	Fill	4235	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown sand, contains coarse inclusions of small 20% stones and 30% large stones. Interpreted as a posthole fill.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
4237	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Oval shaped pit, profile of concave side shape, concave base and a shallow side slope.
4238	Fill	4237	N/A	Backfill	Dark brown sandy silt, small limestone inclusions, interpreted as backfill of pit of 4237
4239	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Circular posthole with concave base, slightly concave sides and a steep side slope.
4240	Fill	4239	N/A	Backfill	Dark brown sandy clay, occasional stone inclusions. Interpreted as backfill of posthole.
4241	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Oval shaped posthole with a concave base and steep side slope and side shape. Related to the other enclosure postholes.
4242	Fill	4241	N/A	Backfill	Dark brown sandy clay. Backfill of posthole.
4243	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Subcircular posthole, featuring a profile of concave sides an irregular base shape and irregular side slope.
4244	Fill	4243	N/A	Backfill	Mid reddish brown sand. Inclusions of 20% small stones. Interpreted as a posthole fill.
4245	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Subcircular posthole with irregular base shape and concave side shape, featuring irregular side slope.
4246	Fill	4245	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown sand. 20% small common coarse components 5% large coarse components. Interpreted as a posthole fill.
4247	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Subcircular posthole with irregular base shape, concave side shape and irregular side slope. Part of associated features in IA/RB enclosure.
4248	Fill	4247	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown sand. Small 20% common coarse components. Large 5% sparse posthole fill.
4249	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Subcircular posthole, base shape is irregular with a concave side shape and irregular side slope.
4250	Fill	4249	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown sand, small 20% common coarse components and large 5% sparse components. Interpreted as a posthole fill.
4251	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Subcircular posthole with an irregular base shape and concave sides. The side slope is best described as irregular.
4252	Fill	4251	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown sand. 20% small common inclusions. 5% large sparse inclusions. Interpreted as a posthole fill.
4253	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Subcircular posthole with irregular base shape, concave side shape and irregular side slope. One of a number of discrete features within Tr42
4254	Fill	4253	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Mid reddish brown sand. Inclusions of small 20% common coarse components and large 5% sparse components. Interpreted as a deliberate backfill.
4255	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Subcircular posthole, irregular base shape with a concave side shape and irregular side slope.
4256	Fill	4255	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Mid reddish brown sand, Coarse components of 20% small stone inclusions and 5% large stone inclusions.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
4257	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Subcircular posthole with an irregular base shape, concave sides and an irregular side slope.
4258	Fill	4257	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Mid reddish brown sand, small 20% common stone inclusions and large 5% sparse stone inclusions. Deliberate backfill of posthole.
4259	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Subcircular posthole with profile of a concave side shape, an irregular base shape, irregular side slope.
4260	Fill	4259	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Mid reddish brown sand. Small 20% common coarse inclusions, and large 5% sparse stone inclusions.
4261	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Subcircular posthole with an irregular base shape, a concave side shape and an irregular side slope. Part of TR42 posthole sequence.
4262	Fill	4261	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Mid reddish brown sand, small components of 20% common coarse stones and 5% large stones. Interpreted as a deliberate backfill.
4263	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Subcircular posthole with a concave side shape, irregular base shape and an irregular side slope.
4264	Fill	4263	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Mid reddish brown sand, small 20% common stone coarse components and 5% large stone components. Backfill of posthole.
4265	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Subcircular pit. Profile of concave side shape
4266	Fill	4265	N/A	Secondary fill	Fill of hollow-way/pit. Mid brown with a reddish hue silty clay. 15-25% small inclusions of subangular cobbles.
4267	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Cut of a shallow sub circular pit with an irregular base and shallow concave sides at 35 degrees.
4268	Fill	4267	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid brown with a reddish hue silty clay. 25% small subangular unsorted pieces of gravel. Single fill of 4267 * some potential that this is hillwash.
4269	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Subcircular posthole. Profile of irregular base shape with concave side shape and a shallow 35 degree slope.
4270	Fill	4269	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid brown with reddish hue silty clay. 10% small subangular unsorted gravel pieces.
4271	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Subcircular pit. Profile of irregular base shape with a concave side shape and a shallow 35 degree slope.
4272	Fill	4271	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty loam. Silty clay loam. 5% small stones, subangular unsorted.
4301	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silty loam of moderate compaction with subangular rock inclusions <100mm
4302	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Highly compacted mid pinkish-red sandy clay with 40% inclusions of subangular limestone rocks <150mm



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
4303	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	E-W aligned linear. Concave base and concave side shape with a shallow slope. Forms part of a complex of ditches apparent as a geophysical response to defining an enclosure. Ditch 4303 appears to be the northern ditch.
4304	Fill	4303	N/A	Backfill	Mid reddish dark brown sandy clay. Stone inclusions, occasionally up to 5%. Backfill of unknown date.
4305	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch. Concave base shape with steep side slope and concave sides. See 4303 for interpretation.
4306	Fill	4305	N/A	Backfill	Dark brown sandy silt, occasionally less than 10% small stones. Contained Roman pottery and animal bones. Backfill of ditch.
4307	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S running cut of burnt spread, contained burned charcoal and burned wood. Profile of oval shaped in plan with a concave base and sides with a shallow slope. Interpreted as the base of a hearth or burned posthole.
4308	Fill	4307	N/A	Secondary fill	Black sandy clay, with coarse components of charcoal and small stones.
4309	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	S-N linear ditch. V shaped with a flat side shape and flat side slope.
4310	Fill	4309	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy clay. Significant amount of stones up to 15% of layer as well as scattered charcoal inclusions.
4401	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy clay loam of moderate compaction with 1% rare subangular rocks <30mm
4402	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Highly compacted mid pinkish red sandy clay with patches of 50% abundant limestone gravel patches.
4403	Fill	4409	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose and contained Romano-British pottery. Uppermost deposit of the ditch recut 4409 of RB origins.
4404	Fill	4409	N/A	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown sandy silt loam. 20% subangular small stones 25-35mm in size. 10% subangular sandstones at 100mm in length.
4405	Fill	4408	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. 3% sparse small subangular sandstone inclusions. 15-30mm in average size.
4406	Fill	4408	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand. Frequent large sandstone deposits present. Smearing of charcoal through the layer is also present.
4407	Fill	4408	N/A	Primary fill	Light greyish brown sandy silt. Large sandstones are present in base, subangular and 10mm in length.
4408	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch. Profile of concave base, concave side shape and steep slope. Interpreted as a substantial Romano-British ditch. Contains a recut in the form of 4409



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
4409	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE linear feature. Profile of concave side shape, concave base and steep side slope. 4409 represents the recut of 4408 enclosure ditch which is Roman in origin.
4501	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt loam of moderate compaction with 3% rare subangular rocks and pebbles <60mm
4502	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Highly compacted mid pinkish red sandy clay with patches of yellowish brown and patches of gravel.
4503	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	SW-NE subrectangular ditch, profile of concave sides with a steep slope and an irregular base. Interpreted as related to the RB field system to the north of this trench.
4504	Fill	4503	N/A	Fill	S-NE sub-rectangular shape with concave sides and irregular base shape, side slope is best described as steep at more than 45 degrees.
4601	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay loam with 1% subangular pebbles <30mm avg.
4602	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Mid reddish brown clayey sand. Limestone flecks and sandy patches present
4701	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark brown slightly clayey loam with a few small stones and pebbles
4702	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	Mid to dark brown clayey loam with abundant small round pebbles, particularly at the interface with natural
4703	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Dirty pale greenish brown clay and sand with an abundant of pebbles and gravel making it greyer.
4704	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	E-W aligned rectangular ditch. Straight sides with an irregular base shape and steep side slope. Part of a wider Romano-British agricultural landscape feature.
4705	Fill	4704	N/A	Fill	Dark brownish grey sandy clay. 1% small and 3% large gravel components. Fill from 4704 ditch feature. Extending from S-NE.
4801	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Greyish brown silty clay ploughsoil
4802	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Mid brownish grey silty clay deposit
4803	Cut	N/A	CG48	Ditch	NNE-SSW linear. Profile of flat base shape, slightly concave side shape and moderate side slope.
4804	Fill	4803	CG48	Fill	Dark reddish brown sandy clay. Sparse 1% small stone inclusions. Archaeological components of charcoal and shell fragments.
4805	Cut	N/A	CG49	Ditch	N-S linear ditch. Profile of concave side shape, irregular base shape, and a steep side slope. Cut of ditch and part of a wider Romano-British agricultural landscape.
4806	Fill	4805	CG49	Fill	Dark reddish brown sandy clay. Sparse 1% stone inclusions. Fill of ditch 4805
4901	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay loam
4902	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Mid yellowish grey silty clay



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
4903	Cut	N/A	CG51	Ditch	Roughly N-S linear ditch with profile of a concave base, concave side shape and a moderate side slope. Interpreted as a potential field boundary or possible part of wider agricultural landscape.
4904	Fill	4903	CG51	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay. 3% rare subrounded, well sorted rocks around 50mm.
4905	Fill	4903	CG51	Fill	Mid reddish brown silty clay. 3% subrounded well sorted pebbles, roughly 50mm in size. Interpreted as a silting ditch fill.
4906	Cut	N/A	CG50	Ditch	N-S linear with a profile of concave side shape and concave base. Interpreted as a possible field boundary and part of a wider agricultural landscape. Also has potential to be part of a parallel sided trackway within the context of the historic landscape.
4907	Fill	4906	CG50	Fill	Mid yellowish grey silty clay. 1% rare subrounded sorted pebbles and 1% rare shell deposits. Interpreted as the silting fill of a ditch.
4908	Fill	4906	CG50	Fill	Mid reddish brown silty clay, 1% rare subrounded well sorted pebbles.
4909	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil layer: Dark orangish brown silty clay.
5001	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark brown loam with infrequent small stones
5002	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	Light brown sandy clay with occasional gravel
5003	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	mixture of pale clay and sand.
5004	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	E-W aligned linear with a profile of an irregular base shape, concave sides and a side slope of 60 degrees.
5005	Fill	5004	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown with grey hue silty loam. 10% small unsorted subangular stone inclusions. Single fill of shallow ditch
5006	Cut	N/A	CG48	Ditch	W-E aligned linear with a profile of irregular base shape, moderate side slope and concave side shape.
5007	Fill	5006	CG48	Secondary fill	Dark brown with grey hue silt loam. Secondary fill. Contains a handful of stone inclusions.
5008	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	SE-NW linear. Concave sides and concave base with a moderate side slope. Southern ditch of Romano-British trackway, this is visible on the geophysics.
5009	Fill	5008	N/A	Primary fill	Grey silty clay, occasional small stones. Interpreted as a primary ditch fill.
5010	Fill	5008	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy clay, secondary fill of a ditch.
5011	Cut	N/A	CG54	Ditch	E-W linear ditch cut. Profile of concave sides with an irregular base shape, and a side slope of 65 degrees.
5012	Fill	5011	CG54	Secondary fill	Mid brown with yellow hue silty clay.
5013	Fill	5011	CG54	Secondary fill	Dark brown with greyish hue silty clay. 5% small unsorted stones. Interpreted as a secondary fill.
5014	Cut	N/A	CG62	Cut	Missing - no sheet done by J.O.B. (Recorded as being same as 2796 with section number 2210A)
5015	Fill	5014	CG62	Fill	Missing - no sheet done by J.O.B. Void? (Section number recorded as 2210A as with 5014)



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
5016	Fill	2800	N/A	Fill	Med orange brown clayish sand containing rare flecks of charcoal. Noted as being the upper fill resulting from the silting up of the feature following its abandonment.
5017	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	N-S linear possible kiln base with a flat base shape and a steep straight slope. Cuts ditch 5019.
5018	Fill	5017	N/A	Fill	Brownish black sandy clay containing charcoal, pottery and a bone along with some possible kiln lining.
5019	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S linear partition/drainage ditch with a flat base shape and a shallow concave slope. Cut by kiln 5017 and possible kiln 5021.
5020	Fill	5019	N/A	Fill	Brownish black sandy clay containing charcoal and pottery. Cut by kiln bases 5017 and 5021.
5021	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	E-W possible kiln base with a flat base shape. Cuts ditch 5020.
5022	Fill	5021	N/A	Fill	Black ash fill of possible kiln base 5021 containing charcoal fragments.
5023	Fill	2800	N/A	Fill	yellow brown clay sand
5024	Fill	2800	N/A	Fill	black red clay sand
5025	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	grey clay
5026	Fill	5031	N/A	Fill	brown grey sand silt loam
5027	Fill	5031	N/A	Fill	brown grey sand silt
5028			N/A	Fill	yellow brown silt clay loam
5029	Fill	5031	N/A	Fill	orange brown burnt clay
5030	Fill	5031	N/A	Fill	grey black sand silt
5031	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	orientated N-S
5032	Fill	5017	N/A	Fill	black ash
5033	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	orange clay
5034	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	red green clay layer
5035	Cut	N/A	CG64	Ditch	N-S
5036	Fill	5035	CG64	Fill	grey brown sand silt
5037	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	NW-SE
5038	Fill	5037	CG62	Fill	brown sand clay
5039	Fill	5040	CG66	Fill	red brown sand silt loam
5040	Cut	N/A	CG66	Ditch	E-W
5041	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	curvilinear
5042	Fill	5041	CG62	Fill	blue grey clay
5043	Fill	5041	CG62	Fill	grey brown clay
5044	Fill	5041	CG62	Fill	red brown sand clay
5045	Fill	5041	CG62	Fill	grey brown sand silt
5046	Cut	N/A	CG63	Ditch	terminus
5047	Fill	5046	CG63	Fill	black ash
5048	Fill	5046	CG63	Fill	brown sand clay
5049	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	kiln base N-S
5050	Fill	5049	N/A	Fill	red grey sand clay
5051	Cut	N/A	CG66	Ditch	SW-NE
5052	Fill	5051	CG66	Fill	brown sand silt loam
5053	Fill	5051	CG66	Fill	red brown sand silt
5054	Fill	5049	N/A	Fill	black ash
5055	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	red sand clay



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
5056	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	kiln base
5057	Fill	5056	N/A	Fill	black brown sand clay
5058	Fill	5056	N/A	Fill	red brown sand clay
5059	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	red grey clay
5060	Cut	N/A	CG66	Gully	SW-NE
5061	Fill	5060	CG66	Fill	brown sand silt loam
5062	Cut	N/A	CG67	Ditch	terminus NW-SE
5063	Fill	5062	CG67	Fill	red brown sand silt
5064	Fill	5056	N/A	Fill	red brown sand clay
5065	Fill	5056	N/A	Fill	black charcoal
5066	Fill	2630	CG62	Fill	brown sand silt clay
5067	Fill	5021	N/A	Fill	black ash
5068	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	oval
5069	Fill	5068	N/A	Fill	grey brown clay sand
5070	Fill	5068	N/A	Fill	grey brown clay sand
5071	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	red brown silt sand
5072	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	red brown sand clay hollow-way fill
5073	Fill	5074	N/A	Fill	grey brown sand clay loam
5074	Cut	N/A	N/A	Cut	furrow
5075	Fill	5076	N/A	Fill	grey clay silt
5076	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pond	pond cut
5077	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	pit cut
5078	Fill	5077	N/A	Fill	black brown silt sand
5079	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	irregular plan
5080	Fill	5079	N/A	Fill	grey brown clay sand
5081	Fill	5079	N/A	Fill	grey black silt sand
5082	Cut	N/A	CG64	Ditch	SW-NE
5083	Fill	5082	CG64	Fill	black grey silt sand
5084	Cut	N/A	CG64	Ditch	SW-NE
5085	Fill	5084	CG64	Fill	black grey silt sand
5086	Cut	N/A	CG67	Ditch	SE-NW
5087	Fill	5086	CG67	Fill	brown silt sand
5088	Cut	N/A	CG64	Cut	trample
5089	Fill	5088	CG64	Fill	brown grey sand silt
5090	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	kiln base cut
5091	Fill	5090	N/A	Fill	black charcoal
5092	Fill	5090	N/A	Fill	black charcoal
5093	Fill	5090	N/A	Fill	brown red sand clay
5094	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	burnt clay around kiln
5095	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	red brown heat affected clay
5096	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	sub oval
5097	Fill	5096	N/A	Fill	grey sand clay charcoal
5098	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	circular
5099	Fill	5098	N/A	Fill	grey brown clay sand
5100	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	circular
5101	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark Brown loam with occasional small stone and very infrequent large stones (limestone rubble)
5102	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	Mid to light brownish orange sandy clay loam with very occasional small stones
5103	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Light brown/ orange silty sand with grey flecks throughout





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
5104	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	SE-NW linear ditch. Irregular base shape and side shape as well as a shallow side slope. Tallies with a ditch on the OS mapping.
5105	Fill	5104	N/A	Secondary fill	Greyish brown silty clay, contains medium to large rounded stone inclusions, interpreted as a secondary fill.
5106	Fill	5104	N/A	Secondary fill	Greyish mid brown silty clay, loose compaction. Contained one fe+ object. Upper fill of 5106.
5107	Fill	5100	N/A	Fill	brown grey clay sand
5108	Cut	N/A	CG70	Ditch	SW-NE
5109	Fill	5108	CG70	Fill	grey brown sand clay
5110	Cut	N/A	CG70	Ditch	SE-NW
5111	Fill	5110	CG70	Fill	brown grey
5112	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	pit cut
5113	Fill	5112	N/A	Fill	grey black silt sand
5114	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	pit cut
5115	Fill	5114	N/A	Fill	grey black silt sand
5116	Cut	N/A	CG67	Pit	sub oval
5117	Fill	5116	CG67	Fill	brown sand silt loam
5118	Fill	5108	CG70	Fill	black charcoal
5119	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	N-S
5120	Fill	5119	CG62	Fill	brown silt sand
5121	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	E-W linear ditch cut of possible Roman ditch enclosure with 5125 with an irregular flat base shape and steep concave sides. Forms part of a possible entranceway.
5122	Fill	5121	CG62	Fill	red brown silt clay
5123	Fill	5121	CG62	Fill	Med brown silty clay with a reddish hue containing 5% large flagstones, 10% charcoal inclusions and pottery. Noted as being an earlier secondary fill of the ditch.
5124	Fill	5121	CG62	Fill	Light brownish yellow silty clay with a greyish hue containing <25% charcoal deposits and a possible pot fragment. Noted as having fewer finds compared to (5128) in terminus 5125
5125	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	Terminus of E-W linear ditch cut with an irregular flat base shape and a steep concave slope.
5126	Fill	5125	CG62	Fill	Med reddish brown compact silty clay with a yellowish hue at times containing <10% charcoal and <5% large flagstone inclusions. Archaeological components include pottery and a bone.
5127	Fill	5125	CG62	Fill	Med yellowish brown silty clay with a grey hue with <25-50% common charcoal inclusions. Archaeological components include pottery.
5128	Fill	5125	CG62	Fill	Med brown silty clay with a yellow hue containing <20% unsorted stones and <5-10% pottery (greyware).
5129	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	N-S linear cut of kiln with a steep straight side slope. Noted as being similar to other kiln cuts in the area but with a greater depth. Cut by E-W running furrow.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
5130	Fill	5129	N/A	Fill	Black ash/charcoal fill at the base of kiln 5129. Noted to have likely been raked out towards the South.
5131	Fill	5129	N/A	Fill	Orangey brown sandy clay containing charcoal and burning alongside some pottery finds. Cut by a furrow.
5132	Fill	5129	N/A	Fill	Orange burnt clay created through the firing of the kiln. Similar fills found in other kilns nearby.
5133	Cut	N/A	N/A	Fire Pit	NW-SE linear firepit cut for the nearby kiln with a dished base shape and steep concave sides.
5134	Fill	5133	N/A	Fill	Dark reddish brown sandy loam containing small stone fragments and abundant charcoal inclusions. Archaeological components include Romano-British pottery.
5135	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	NW-SE linear cut of kiln with a dished base shape and steep, concave sides.
5136	Fill	5135	N/A	Fill	Dark reddish brown sandy loam containing small stone fragments, abundant charcoal and some pottery finds. Probably material left from a firing.
5137	Fill	5108	CG70	Fill	Thin black charcoal-rich deposit at base of small linear 5108. Possibly linked to industrial activity within the enclosure and adjacent kiln 5143.
5138	Fill	5143	N/A	Fill	Med greyish brown sandy clay loam with <5% charcoal flecks of <4mm in size and <1% rare sandstone flecks. No archaeological components. Possibly infilled after possible kiln 5143 fell out of use.
5139	Fill	5143	N/A	Fill	Med greyish brown sandy clay containing <10% fired clay patches and 3% lumps of charcoal. No archaeological components. Likely formed after possible kiln 5143 fell out of use.
5140	Fill	5143	N/A	Fill	Med brownish orange burnt clay deposit rich in charcoal. No archaeological components. Noted as being an in-situ burning at the NW end of possible kiln 5143.
5141	Fill	5143	N/A	Fill	Black charcoal/ash deposit with occasional burnt clay pockets present. Corresponds to the fuel ash deposit present throughout the section of possible kiln 5143. Dispersed nature of deposit could indicate that the kiln was raked out after usage.
5142	Fill	5143	N/A	Fill	Med greyish brown silty clay with a slight reddish tinge containing <3% sparse charcoal flecks 8-10mm in size and <1% rare sandstone-like flecks. No archaeological components. Presence of ashy fill (5141) above this indicates (5142) was created prior to t
5143	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	SE-NW irregularly shaped possible kiln with a concave base shape and a straight side slope. No clear relationship with adjacent linear feature 5108. Presumably part of RB/IA enclosure activity and is near to the entranceway, but no archaeological components present.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
5144	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	N-S running linear with a shallow concave slope located around the perimeter of IA/RB enclosure.
5145	Fill	5144	CG62	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt with <1% stone inclusions and one fragment of flint possibly discarded by hunter-gatherers and brought to surface through farming.
5146	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Cut of pit with an irregular base shape and shallow concave sides. Cut by ditch 5148.
5147	Fill	5146	N/A	Fill	Dark grey black silty sand with <5% few unsorted stones <150mm in size.
5148	Cut	N/A	CG64	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch cut with a U-shaped base and a moderate concave slope. Cuts large pit 5146. Cut by modern drain.
5149	Fill	5148	CG64	Fill	Med greyish brown silty sand with <5% few unsorted stones <250mm in size and charcoal inclusions. No archaeological components.
5150	Fill	5151	N/A	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Secondary fill of pit 5151.
5151	Cut	N/A	N/A	Cut	Sub circular pit with irregular profile and shallow sides.
5152	Cut	N/A	CG35	Ditch	Boundary/drainage ditch. Straight steep sides with a U shaped base
5153	Fill	5152	CG35	Fill	Light brownish grey clay. Secondary fill of 5152
5154	Fill	5152	CG35	Fill	Greyish brown clay. Secondary fill of ditch 5152
5155	Cut	N/A	CG47	Cut	Small SW-NE running ditch with concaved side and steep slope.
5156	Fill	5155	CG47	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand with 3 sparse charcoal flecks 5-10mm in size. Burnt clay patches present throughout. Secondary fill of 5155
5157	Cut	N/A	CG41	Ditch	W-E running linear ditch. Concaved side and steep edges. Not fully excavated
5158	Fill	5157	CG41	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Secondary fill of ditch 5157
5159	Fill	5162	N/A	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Secondary fill of 5162
5161	Fill	5162	N/A	Fill	Dark brownish grey charcoal deposit.
5162	Cut	N/A	N/A	Cut	Kiln. Irregular shape in plan. Contains three fills, (5159), (5160) and (5161)
5163	Cut	N/A	CG46	Ditch	S-W linear. Concave base shape with concave/straight side shape and moderate side slope.
5164	Fill	5163	CG46	Fill	Mid grey silty sand with 5% sparse rounded stones. Note that pottery was found.
5165	Cut	N/A	CG34	Ditch	E-W/ N-S linear. Concave base shape with slightly concave sides with a moderate slope
5166	Fill	5165	CG34	Fill	Mid orangey brown sandy clay with the occasional limestone fragments
5167	Cut	N/A	N/A	Posthole	Circular small pit/ post hole. Flat base with vertical straight sides.
5168	Fill	5167	N/A	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay
5169	Cut	N/A	CG34	Ditch	N-S linear. Concave base shape with a concave side shape and medium/steep side slope.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
5170	Fill	5169	CG34	Fill	Pale dark brown silty clay with <1% rare large angular stones. Note that the finds came from the top portion of the fill (pot, bone and one coin)
5171	Cut	N/A	CG35	Ditch	E-W linear. Flat base with a straight side shape and a moderate side slope. Possibly same as 5152 and contemporary with 5173. Thought to be a boundary/drainage ditch
5172	Fill	5171	CG35	Secondary fill	Brownish grey sandy clay with some mineralisation.
5173	Cut	N/A	CG45	Ditch	N-S linear. Flat base shape with a concave side shape and moderate side slope. Possibly contemporary with 5171.
5174	Fill	5173	CG45	Secondary fill	Brownish grey sandy clay with some mineralisation.
5175	Cut	N/A	CG44	Ditch	E-W linear. Concave base shape with a concave side shape and a shallow (40 degrees) side slope. Cut of shallow ditch appended to the corner of an enclosure by ditch 5165. No apparent relationships. Contemporaries - R.B
5176	Fill	5175	CG44	Secondary fill	Mid orangey brown sandy clay with the occasional limestone fragments. Indistinguishable from fill 5166 in enclosure ditch 5165. Romano-British by association.
5177	Fill	5165	CG34	Tertiary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional limestone fragments. Note that pot was found. The upper fill of the enclosure ditch contains more charcoal than the lower fill (5166)
5178	Cut	N/A	CG44	Ditch	E-W linear. Concave base shape with concave side shape and moderate side slope. Cut of ditch appended to larger enclosure ditch. No dating evidence but contemporary with R.B dated enclosure.
5179	Fill	5178	CG44	Secondary fill	Mottled orange/grey/brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles and stones. Is the only sterile fill of ditch 5178
5180	Cut	N/A	CG46	Ditch	N-S linear. Concave base shape with concave/straight side shape and shallow side slope.
5181	Fill	5180	CG46	Secondary fill	Mid grey silty sand with 3% sparse sub angular stones. Note that pottery has been found in this ditch fill.
5182	Cut	N/A	CG45	Ditch	N-S linear. Flat base shape with concave sides and steep side slope. Same as ditch 5173 and terminus at 5184.
5183	Fill	5182	CG45	Secondary fill	Brownish grey sandy clay with some mineralisation. Note that Pot has been found in this fill.
5184	Cut	N/A	CG45	Ditch	N-S linear. Flat base shape with a straight side shape and a steep side slope. Terminus same as ditch 5182 and 5173.
5185	Fill	5184	CG45	Secondary fill	Brownish grey sandy clay with mineralisation. Thought to be the secondary sill of the terminus.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
5186	Cut	N/A	CG47	Ditch	N-s linear. Concave base with concave shallow sides. Small and shallow cut
5187	Fill	5186	CG47	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with small limestone inclusions. Note some pottery. Lots of clay and small rocks and pebbles. Had a dense baked surface yet loose underneath.
5188	Fill	5189	CG35	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silty loam with dark brown mottling throughout. Contains 1% rare sandstone inclusions 10mm in size and 1% rare subangular stones 40-60mm in size.
5189	Cut	N/A	CG35	Ditch	N-S linear. Concave base with straight side shape and steep side slope. Thought to be boundary/ enclosure ditch.
5190	Fill	5191	CG70	Fill	Light greyish brown sandy clay loam with a reddish tinge containing <1% rare sandstone flecks <2mm in size. Archaeological components include Romano-British pottery.
5191	Cut	N/A	CG70	Ditch	SE-NW linear ditch terminus with a concave base shape and a moderate straight slope. Possibly related to kiln/light industrial activity in immediate vicinity. Dated to Romano-British period.
5192	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Cut of circular pit with a concave base shape and a moderate concave slope. Located in NW of SMS28.
5193	Fill	5192	N/A	Fill	Greyish brown sand containing <1% few rounded stones. Archaeological components include bone and charcoal.
5194	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	N-S linear ditch cut with a concave base shape and a moderate-steep concave slope. Ditch located on the Western perimeter of enclosure approx. 10yds from possible kiln.
5195	Fill	5194	CG62	Fill	Dark brown to pale yellow mottled sandy silt with <1% medium angular stones. Archaeological components include pottery (greyware). Moderately to loosely compacted.
5196	Fill	5194	CG62	Fill	Dark brown to pale yellow mottled sandy silt with <1% medium sized angular rocks. Archaeological components include worked flint.
5197	Cut	N/A	CG63	Ditch	N-S linear ditch with a U-shaped base.
5198	Fill	5197	CG63	Fill	Light creamy brown silty sand with pale/dark sand deposits containing sandstone and common rock/pebble inclusions. Archaeological components include pottery.
5199	Fill	5197	CG63	Fill	Light greyish brown silty sand containing pebbles and assorted stones. Archaeological components include pottery and bone.
5200	Fill	5244	CG62	Fill	Med yellowish brown silty clay containing <20% charcoal deposits. Archaeological components include an iron object (possible spike) and pottery.
5201	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam with infrequent small stones



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
5202	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy clayey loam with the occasional small stone
5203	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Pale brown/ orange clayey sand with well distributed patches of pale grey clay.
5204	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch. Flat base shape with an irregular side shape and moderate side slope. Part of Romano-British enclosure system.
5205	Fill	5204	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay, sparse small to medium subangular to angular gravel inclusions. Environmental inclusions of snail shells.
5206	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch cut with a flat base shape and a moderate concave slope. Well defined with clear edges. Cut by gully 5208 running in from the NE.
5207	Fill	5206	N/A	Fill	Light grey silty sand with pink streaks containing sparse small rounded stones. Cut 5208 clearly visible in section. Good compaction.
5208	Cut	N/A	N/A	Gully	NE-SW linear gully with a flat base shape and a moderate concave slope. Cuts 5206 and (5207). Cut by 5211.
5209	Fill	5208	N/A	Fill	Light grey silty sand with sparse small rounded stones. No archaeological components. Good compaction.
5210	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	NW-SE sub oval pit with a flat base shape and a moderate concave slope. Ashy deposit on top. Likely waste pit due to lack of in situ burning evidence.
5211	Fill	5210	N/A	Fill	Dark greyish blue ashy sand. Well compacted. Noted as being a deliberate deposition of fire waste, possibly from nearby kilns.
5212	Fill	5210	N/A	Fill	Light grey silty sand with no archaeological or coarse components. Well compacted fill.
5213	Fill	5214	CG70	Fill	Light brownish grey clayish sand with rare charcoal flecks <3mm in size. No archaeological components. Cut by 5217.
5214	Cut	N/A	CG70	Gully	SW-NE semi-linear short gully with an irregular base shape and a shallow irregular slope. Originally thought to be a kiln-type feature. Cut by kiln 5217.
5215	Fill	5217	N/A	Fill	Light brownish grey sandy clay with orange patches present throughout. Contains sandstone/charcoal-like inclusions throughout - possible evidence of industrial activity. No archaeological components. Contemporary to adjacent features.
5216	Fill	5217	N/A	Fill	Dark blackish grey charcoal deposit at base of 5217. No archaeological components.
5217	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	NW-SE irregular kiln with a concave base shape and a straight vertical slope. Presumably linked to IA/RB enclosure. Possible evidence of light industrial activity present in fills.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
5218	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	NW-SE kiln with a concave base shape and a shallow concave slope. Located to the NE of SMS28. Possibly Romano-British in origin.
5219	Fill	5218	N/A	Fill	Dark grey silty sand with orange flecks containing <3% few rounded stones. No archaeological components. Dark burned material.
5220	Fill	5218	N/A	Fill	Light brown silty sand with no coarse components. Archaeological components include pottery.
5221	VOID	VOID	N/A	VOID	VOID - Taken by NW but not used.
5222	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Cut of sub-circular pit with concave base shape and a moderate concave slope. Fill (5257) is slumped in natural and suggests the feature was open for a time. (5257) and (5223) contained pottery shards, but not enough to indicate rubbish disposal. Sample 644 from (5223) may shed light on function of pit.
5223	Fill	5222	N/A	Fill	Med reddish grey sandy clay with no coarse components. Archaeological components include pottery and rotten bone. Fill likely resulted from natural silting process.
5224	Cut	N/A	N/A	Gully	E-W linear gully cut with a flat base shape and a shallow, slightly concave slope. Possibly natural in origin. Likely water/foot worn hollow feeding into lower area divided by hollow 5261.
5225	Fill	5224	N/A	Fill	Med- to dark grey sandy clay containing occasional stones. Archaeological components include pottery. Fill of possible natural gully 5224
5226	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Med- to light yellowish grey-brown silty sand with occasional stones/pebbles and charcoal inclusions. Archaeological components include pottery and a quern fragment. Probable natural hollow which silted up during use of enclosure.
5227	Cut	N/A	N/A	Gully	Same as 5208. NE-SW linear terminus of gully with a U-shaped base and a concave shallow-moderate slope. Cuts (5207) to SW. Sits just NW of 5210, unclear if related.
5228	Fill	5227	N/A	Fill	Med brown silty sand with sparse small rounded stone inclusions. Good compaction.
5229	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	NW-SE cut of Romano-British ditch with a concave base shape and a concave moderate-steep slope.
5230	Fill	5229	CG62	Fill	Dark brown sandy, silty clay containing <5% medium to large angular rocks and charcoal inclusions. Archaeological components include Roman pottery (greyware, samian) and animal bone. Charcoal concentrated near the surface and in the centre of ditch.
5231	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	SE-NW cut of possible kiln with an irregular base shape and a moderate concave slope.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
5232	Fill	5231	N/A	Fill	Dark greyish brown clay with few flecks of limestone and charcoal and occasional burnt clay patches. No archaeological components but presence of burning.
5233	Fill	5231	N/A	Fill	Black burnt clay with charcoal inclusions. Archaeological components include pottery.
5234	Fill	5217	N/A	Fill	Med brownish grey sandy clay loam with common charcoal inclusions throughout. Archaeological components include one piece of worked flint. Noted as being a mixed ashy/sandy deposit on top of ash layer (5216) in kiln 5217.
5235		N/A	N/A	Dump layer	SW-NE rectangular cut of clay spread/wastage with a flat base shape and sharp straight sides. Related to 5076
5236	Fill	5235	N/A	Fill	Dark whitish red silty clay containing rare large subrounded and subangular chalk pieces and flecks of charcoal. Archaeological components include Roman pottery. Colour of fill suggests redeposited natural.
5237	Fill	5235	N/A	Fill	Light reddish white silty clay containing <10% rare large subrounded and subangular stones and charcoal flecks. Archaeological components include Roman pottery, grindstone and bone.
5240	Cut	N/A	CG64	Ditch	NE-SW terminus of shallow ditch cut with concave base shape and a moderate concave slope.
5241	Fill	5240	CG64	Fill	Med greyish brown silty sand with no coarse components. Archaeological components include pottery.
5242	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Linear cut of ditch with concave base shape.
5243	Fill	5242	N/A	Fill	Light greyish brown silty sand containing pebbles and small rocks. No archaeological components.
5244	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	E-W linear ditch terminus with irregular base shape and a 60 degree concave slope. Noted as being a possible Roman enclosure ditch.
5245	Fill	5244	CG62	Fill	Med reddish brown silty clay with a yellow hue containing 10% possible charcoal inclusions.
5246	Fill	5244	CG62	Fill	Med greyish brown silty clay containing 20% dispersed charcoal.
5247			N/A	Fill	MISSING - void?
5248	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	E-W orientated spread layer. Dark orangey black silty clay containing <30% moderate subrounded stones. Archaeological components include Roman pottery and animal bone.
5249	Cut	N/A	CG68	Ditch	NE-SW linear Romano-British ditch cut with a concave base shape and a shallow concave slope.
5250	Fill	5249	CG68	Fill	Dark brown clayish silty sand containing <1% rare stone inclusions. Archaeological components include worked flint, pottery (greyware, samian and mortaria) and animal bone. Pottery scattered evenly around ditch.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
5251	Cut	N/A	CG69	Ditch	N-S linear Romano-British ditch cut with a slightly concave base shape.
5252	Fill	5251	CG69	Fill	Light greyish brown silty sand containing some pebble and rock inclusions. Archaeological components include pottery.
5253	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	E-W sub circular pit with a concave base shape and a moderate concave slope. Pit damaged to some extent by ploughing.
5254	Fill	5253	N/A	Fill	Dark blackish brown silty clay containing rare 10-15% subrounded stones and charcoal flecks. Archaeological components include Roman pottery.
5255	Cut	N/A	CG64	Ditch	NE-SW linear Romano-British ditch slot with a concave base shape and an irregular moderate slope.
5256	Fill	5255	CG64	Fill	Greyish brown silty clay with no coarse components. Archaeological components include pottery (greyware)
5257	Fill	5222	N/A	Fill	Brownish red silty clay with no coarse components. Archaeological components include pottery. Predominately consists of red clay natural indicating a deposit resulting from slumping into the pit.
5258	Fill	5261	N/A	Fill	Med greyish brown sandy clay with occasional stones. Archaeological components include pottery and rotten bone. Final silting up of hollow 5261
5259	Fill	5261	N/A	Fill	Dark greyish black sandy clay with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions. Archaeological components include pottery. Possibly an area of in situ burning withing possible working hollow 5261 and adjacent to pit 5222.
5260	Fill	5261	N/A	Fill	Slightly brownish red sandy clay with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions. Archaeological components include pottery, quern fragments and rotten bone. Noted as being a dirty natural likely derived from trample/human activity focused on pit 5222 and
5261	Cut	N/A	N/A	Cut	Sub-square shallow hollow with an irregular base shape and a slightly concave shallow slope. Possibly formed by human activity focused on pit 5222. Spread of burnt material which may represent in situ burning located within. Pottery found throughout fills.
5262	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	E-W running cut of possible kiln with an irregular base shape and a steep, straight slope. Lined with burnt clay and bottomed with burnt stones.
5263	Fill	5262	N/A	Fill	Dark brownish/bluish black mottled sandy clay with <5% few stones <100mm in size and some charcoal inclusions. Archaeological components include pottery. Consists mostly of charcoal and burnt soil. Lined with burnt clay.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
5264	Fill	5262	N/A	Fill	Light brown silty clay with <5% few unsorted pebbles of <100mm in size. No archaeological components. Likely formed over time post-use due to little evidence of burning.
5265	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	E-W cut of kiln with irregular base shape.
5266	Fill	5265	N/A	Fill	Med reddish brown burnt clay with charcoal inclusions. Very solid with few inclusions. No archaeological components.
5267	Fill	5265	N/A	Fill	Dark purpley black burnt silty clay with some stone and charcoal inclusions. Archaeological components include large amounts of pottery.
5268	Cut	N/A	CG68	Ditch	NE-SW terminus of Romano-British ditch cut with a concave base shape and a moderate concave slope.
5269	Fill	5268	CG68	Fill	Light brown clay with no coarse components. Archaeological components include pottery.
5270	Cut	N/A	CG68	Ditch	NE-SW linear Romano-British ditch terminus with a concave base shape and a shallow concave slope.
5271	Fill	5270	CG68	Fill	Dark brown clayish silty sand with <1% medium angular rock inclusions. Archaeological components include pottery (greyware, coloured ware) and a nail. Moderate to loose compaction.
5272	Fill	5273	CG64	Fill	Med greyish brown sandy silt with <1% rare coarse sand inclusions <3mm in size. No archaeological components. Found in corner of linear 5273, likely formed as a result of gradual disuse.
5273	Cut	N/A	CG64	Ditch	SW-NE slightly curved linear ditch cut with a concave base shape and steep straight slope. Slightly obscured by presence of a diffused spread.
5274	Cut	N/A	N/A	Gully	N-S turning E-W linear gully/lipping cut with a flat base shape and a straight moderate slope. Section excavated at the SE corner of RB enclosure. Feature cut by 5276 and may represent a smaller precursor to this larger enclosure ditch. Could equally be lipping on the edge of larger feature 5276.
5275	Fill	5274	N/A	Fill	Med- to dark reddish brown sandy clay fill of lipping/gully 5274.
5276	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	N-S turning E-W linear ditch cut with a concave base shape and a moderate convex slope. Section dug at SE corner of RB enclosure ditch. Cuts (2586), (5275) and 5274.
5277	Fill	5276	CG62	Fill	Med greyish brown sandy clay with no coarse components. Archaeological components include pottery. Basal fill of enclosure ditch 5276
5278	Fill	5276	CG62	Fill	Med- to light brown sandy clay with no coarse or archaeological components. Second fill of enclosure ditch 2576.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
5279	Fill	5276	CG62	Fill	Dark greyish black sandy charcoal containing charcoal inclusions. Noted as being a thin layer of likely wind blown sandy reflecting the industrial activities taking place within the enclosure.
5280	Fill	5276	CG62	Fill	Med yellowish brown sandy clay containing sparse small stones. Archaeological components include pot boilers and pottery. Fourth and upper fill of enclosure ditch.
5281	Fill	5284	N/A	Fill	Med brownish grey sandy clay (green and red mottling present), moderately compacted with <3% sparse charcoal-like flecks <4mm in diameter, <1% rare sandstone flecks 3-10mm in size and <1% rare chalky flecks <3mm. No archaeological components. Uppermost de
5282	Fill	5284	N/A	Fill	Light reddish orange burnt sandy clay with <1% rare charcoal flecks <6mm in size. No archaeological components. Fired clay deposit possibly evident of in situ burning.
5283	Fill	5284	N/A	Fill	Black charcoal deposit with no coarse or archaeological components. Lowermost deposit of kiln 5284.
5284	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	E-W irregular probable kiln with a flat base shape and a straight, vertical slope. Cuts (5299), (2586). Evidence of in-situ burning and industrial wastage in lower fills (5282) and (5283) respectively. Substantial kiln aligned parallel to kilns 5287, 5290 and 5265. Appears to cut/truncate kiln 5300.
5285	Fill	5287	N/A	Fill	Light greyish brown sandy clay loam with slight yellow tinge containing <3% sparse charcoal inclusions <5mm in diameter. Archaeological components include Romano-British pottery shards. Seals off charcoal-rich deposit below.
5286	Fill	5287	N/A	Fill	Black charcoal rich deposit with no other coarse components. Archaeological components include Romano-British pottery fragments. By-product of firing process. Location of this deposit may indicate section cutting through flue of the kiln.
5287	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	E-W irregular kiln with a flat base shape and a straight vertical slope. 5287 corresponds to the cut of a stone-lined kiln running parallel to kilns 5284 and 5265 but which cuts kiln 5300. Cuts kiln 5290 and is therefore of a later date.
5288	Fill	5290	N/A	Fill	Med greyish brown sandy clay with a bluish tinge. Contains <5% common charcoal inclusions 3-20mm in size and 1% rare sandstone inclusions <8mm in size. No archaeological components.
5289	Fill	5290	N/A	Fill	Med greyish brown sandy clay loam containing <1% rare charcoal inclusions <6mm in size and <1% rare sandstone-like inclusions <8mm in size. Archaeological components include Romano-British pottery. Truncated by parallel and adjacent stone-lined kiln 5287



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
5290	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	E-W irregular concave possible kiln with a concave base shape and a straight vertical slope. Truncated by presence of stone-lined kiln 5287 to the immediate east.
5291	Fill	5290	N/A	Fill	Black charcoal rich deposit at base of 5290 with no coarse or archaeological components. Abundance of charcoal could be evidence of pottery firing.
5292	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	E-W linear ditch cut with a concave base shape and an irregular moderate slope. Extra slot dug to the East of the kilns to take more samples. Excavated across Southern ditch of Romano-British enclosure.
5293	Fill	5292	CG62	Fill	Pinkish red-brown clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks. Archaeological components include a bone. Derived from erosion of ditch sides.
5294	Fill	5292	CG62	Fill	Med reddish brown sandy clay with no coarse components. Archaeological components include pottery.
5295	Fill	5292	CG62	Fill	Med- to light yellowish brown clayish sand. No coarse or archaeological components. Likely a single dump of material (one band). Possibly related to construction of kiln superstructure to the North.
5296	Fill	5292	CG62	Fill	Med- to light yellowish brown clayish sand. Archaeological components include Romano-British pottery.
5297	Fill	5292	CG62	Fill	Mixed black, grey and red mottled sandy clay containing charcoal inclusions. Archaeological components include pottery. Charcoal inclusions suggest it is likely derived from the raking out of the kiln to the North.
5298	Fill	5300	N/A	Fill	Med brownish grey sandy clay loam with <3% charcoal inclusions <5mm in size and <5% sandstone-like inclusions <8mm in diameter. Archaeological components include small IA/RB pottery fragments. Upper kiln deposit likely contemporary to other kilns in area.
5299	Fill	5300	N/A	Fill	Dark brownish grey sandy clay loam with <5% charcoal inclusions of various sizes and <3% fired clay patches present. No archaeological components. Charcoal and burnt clay likely by-products of kiln firing process. Cut by kiln 5284.
5300	Cut	N/A	N/A	Kiln	NW-SE irregular kiln with a concave base shape and a moderate-steep irregular slope. Truncated by presence of another kiln 5284. Part of multi-placed IA/RB local industrial setup.
5301	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Turf and topsoil - dark brown loam with occasional small stone inclusions.
5302	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil layer - dirty yellow brown clay with inclusions of sand and small stones.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
5303	Layer	N/A	CG62	Natural	Natural. Med reddish brown sandy loam (slight clay-like texture). Large amounts of limestone rubble in natural. Slightly larger amounts of stone at base.
5304	Fill	CG 62	CG62	Fill	Med greyish brown-black clayish sand fill of enclosure ditch containing occasional stone inclusions. Archaeological components include pottery. Machined out. No cut no. allocated.
5305	Fill	5306	CG64	Fill	Med brownish grey sandy clay loam with <1% coarse sand inclusions <2mm in size and <1% subangular stone inclusions <6mm. Archaeological components include Romano-British pottery. Formed as a gradual silting process.
5306	Cut	N/A	CG64	Ditch	N-S linear ditch with a concave base shape and a steep straight slope. 5308 appears to be a contemporary spur/addition to the ditch.
5307	Fill	5308	N/A	Fill	Med brownish grey sandy clay loam with <3% coarse sand inclusions <2mm in size and one large stone 150mm in size. Very similar fill to that of associated ditch 5306. No clear relationship present - likely that (5305) and (5307) are contemporary deposits
5308	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	E-W irregular associated spur of the N-S running RB ditch with an irregular base shape and a moderate stepped slope. Contemporary to N-S 5306 but function unclear.
5309	Fill	CG 62	CG62	Fill	Med reddish brown sandy clay fill of enclosure ditch with occasional stone inclusions. Archaeological components include a bone and pottery. Sampled to get dating evidence to test IA origin theory. Machined out. No cut no. allocated.
5310	Fill	CG 62	CG62	Fill	Med reddish brown sandy clay fill of enclosure ditch containing occasional stone inclusions and archaeological components related to (5309). Basal fill. Machined out. No cut no. allocated.
5311	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Greyish blue clay with occasional fragments of limestone. No archaeological components.
5315	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	topsoil - black brown sand silt
5316	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	red brown clay sand, gravel patches
5317	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	SW-NE
5318	Fill	5317	N/A	Fill	red brown clay sand
5319	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NE-SE
5320	Fill	5319	N/A	Fill	red brown clay sand
5321	Fill	5319	N/A	Fill	mid brown clay sand
5401	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Turf and topsoil. Dark brown loam with very occasional small stones. 0.0-0.18m from ground surface.
5402	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil. Med brown sandy clay loam with very occasional small stones. 0.18-0.6m from ground surface.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
5403	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Pale brown sandy clay loam with occasional rounded limestone deposits. 0.6m+ from ground surface.
5501	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clay loam with rare sub rounded gravel inclusions
5502	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Light greyish brown clayey sand with the occasional subrounded gravel inclusions.
5503	Fill	5504	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam. 1% rare subangular stones. 1% rare sandstone inclusions. Potential variation in the natural rather than a concrete feature.
5504	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NE-SW linear. Profile of concave side shape as well as concave base shape and a moderate side slope. Possible shallow ditch, also potential it is a natural feature such as an ice wedge.
5601	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty loam with the occasional subrounded gravel inclusions (6-20mm)
5602	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Light yellowish grey clayey silt with the occasional sub rounded gravel and stone inclusions.
5603	Cut	N/A	CG21	Ditch	Roughly E-W running linear feature. Features a moderate side slope and a straight shape. Two fills and probable field boundary or drainage ditch.
5604	Fill	5603	CG21	Secondary fill	Dark yellowish grey silty clay. 10% subrounded well sorted pebbles around 100mm in size. Silting fill of ditch.
5605	Fill	5603	CG21	Secondary fill	Dark greyish black with a brown hue silty clay. Inclusions of 15% common subrounded well sorted pebbles. Finds of Animal teeth and CBM.
5701	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark blueish black silty clay with rare sub rounded - subangular stone inclusions
5702	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Compact light brownish yellow clay with light blue grey clay with occasional sub angular - sub rounded stones.
5703	Cut	N/A	CG22	Ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch with a profile of concave base, straight sides and a moderate side slope.
5704	Fill	5703	CG22	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay. Inclusions of 15% common poorly sorted subangular pebbles.
5705	Fill	5703	CG22	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy clay. 15% common subrounded poorly sorted pebbles. Interpreted as a silting ditch fill.
5706	Cut	N/A	CG21	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch. Profile of concave base and sides and steep side slope.
5707	Fill	5706	CG21	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay. 15% common well sorted subangular pebbles. 12mm or so in size.
5708	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	Linear ditch with a profile of concave sides and base and a side slope at a steep 45 degrees.
5709	Fill	5708	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark greyish black silty clay. 15% common subrounded well sorted pebbles.
5801	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Compact dark blue black silty clay with rare small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. 0.0-0.26m from ground surface.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
5802	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural - compact med grey blue clay with light brown orange deposits. Occasional small subangular and subrounded stones. 0.26m+ below ground surface.
5901	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Compact dark bluish black silty clay with rare small subrounded and subangular stone inclusions. 0.0-0.3m below ground surface.
5902	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Compact light greyish blue clay with occasional small subangular and subrounded stone inclusions. 0.3m onwards below ground surface.
6101	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	silty clay plough soil
6102	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Dark reddish orange sandy clay
6103	Fill	6104	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand loam.. 1% coarse sand inclusions. Interpreted as a secondary deposit. Part of wider RB landscape.
6104	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch. Profile of concave side shape with a U shaped base and steep side slope. Possible boundary ditch of unknown origin and age. Corresponds with wider geophysical results and cropmark responses. Likely IA-RB in date
6105	Fill	6104	N/A	Primary fill	Light brownish grey sandy silt loam. 1% rare sandstone flecks. 3mm in size. Basal fill of the NW-SE running linear 6104 with no finds present.
6201	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Arable farmland topsoil
6202	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Mid brownish yellow clayey sand
6203	Cut	N/A	CG23	Ditch	N-S orientated linear ditch. U shaped base with straight sides and a steep to moderate side slope around 35 degrees.
6204	Fill	6203	CG23	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand. Erosion of ditch side. Only seen in section.
6205	Fill	6203	CG23	Secondary fill	Basal fill in south section. 2nd fill in the north section. Dark orangey brown sandy clay. Fill likely occurred due to silting and erosion.
6206	Fill	6203	CG23	Secondary fill	Mid orangey grey silty clay. Compact fill. Fill likely occurred due to silting and erosion of the natural environment.
6207	Fill	6203	CG23	Secondary fill	Dark orangey brown sandy clay. Rare small subrounded and subangular stones. Interpreted as a secondary fill. Likely siltation fill and erosion of the natural environment.
6208	Fill	6203	CG23	Fill	Mid orangey grey silty clay. Tertiary fill. Fill appears to be the result of land levelling.
6209	Cut	N/A	CG24	Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch. Profile of flat base shape, concave side shape and moderate side slope. Possible relation to/or component of 6203 Forms part of a wider IA/RB landscape.
6210	Fill	6209	CG24	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, sparse subrounded stone inclusions. Also sparse less than 25% charcoal inclusions. Basal fill of ditch.
6211	Fill	6209	CG24	Secondary fill	Light yellow grey sandy clay. Sparse stone inclusions. Interpreted as the upper secondary fill of a ditch.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
6301	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. 0-0.29m from ground surface.
6302	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Greyish yellow sandy clay. 0.29-0.4m below ground surface.
6401	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Quite silty. 0-0.25m below ground surface.
6402	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Med blue grey silty clay. 0.25m+ below ground surface.
6501	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish black silty clay loam. Moderately compact. 1% rare subrounded pebbles <40mm. 0-0.3m below ground surface.
6502	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Highly compacted light yellowish grey clay with 3% sparse subrounded pebbles <60mm. 0.3m+ below ground surface
6601	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Moderately compact black silty clay loam with 1% rare subrounded pebbles of <40mm. 0-0.3m below ground surface.
6602	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Yellowish grey clay with orange patches. Highly compacted. 1% rare subrounded pebbles of <50mm. 0.3m+ from ground surface.
6701	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	compact dark brownish black silty clay with rare inclusions of sub angular - sub rounded small stones.
6702	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	compact light greyish blue or light greyish yellow clay with common inclusions of medium sub angular - sub rounded gravels.
6703	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NE-SW linear or elongated pit? Profile of concave side shape, irregular base shape with a moderate side slope.
6704	Fill	6703	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark blackish grey silty clay. 3% rare subrounded well sorted pebbles. Interpreted as silting terminus fill.
6705	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	SW-NE linear ditch. Concave side shape with concave base shape and moderate 45 degree side slope. Interpreted as part of RB field system.
6706	Fill	6705	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark yellowish grey silty clay. 10% sparse subrounded well sorted pebbles. 1% rare shell inclusions.
6707	Cut	N/A	N/A	Tree throw	Subcircular pit with concave sides and shape as well as a shallow slope. Tree bowl or shrub bowl. Possible pit.
6708	Fill	6707	N/A	Secondary fill	Blackish grey silty clay. 1% rare subrounded inclusions of pebbles.
6709	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NE-SW linear feature. Concave side shape with concave base and steep side slope. Part of Romano-British field system.
6710	Fill	6709	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty clay, 3% rare subrounded, well sorted pebbles, 30mm or so. 1% small shell inclusions. Silting ditch fill.
6901	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Mid/dark grey - brown clayey loam
6902	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	patchy survival
6903	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	White/ beige silty sand
6904	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch. Concave base shape with straight side shape and a moderate slope.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
6905	Fill	6904	N/A	Secondary fill	Greyish brown clay loam. Moderate coarse gravel. Well rounded. Moderate compaction and initial fill due to weathering of material.
6906	Fill	6904	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy clay loam. Secondary fill of ditch.
7001	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Dark grey clayish topsoil (almost black in colour). 0-0.3m below ground surface.
7002	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Off-white silty sand. 0.3m+ below ground surface.
7101	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Dark grey (almost black) clayish topsoil. 0-0.3m below ground surface.
7102	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Thick, heavy grey clay towards the northern end of the deposit which holds more gravel and sand inclusions towards the south. 0.3m+ below ground surface.
7201	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey to almost black clayish topsoil. 0-0.25m below ground surface.
7202	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Cleaning layer - machined off top of natural as very dirty and disturbed by plough. 0.25-0.3m below ground surface.
7203	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Mixed natural. Predominately thick, heavy grey-brown clay with occasional pebbles. Occasional patches of red sand and gravel. 0.3m+ below ground surface.
7301	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy loam ploughsoil of loose compaction. Little to no inclusions. 0-0.37m below ground surface.
7302	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Mixed compact bluish grey or yellow sandy clay. Infrequent sandstone inclusions <40mm. 0.37m+ below ground surface.
7401	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey sandy loam (ploughsoil). Few inclusions. Loose compaction. 0-0.36m below ground surface.
7402	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Mixed bluish grey or yellow sandy clay. Highly compacted. 0.36m+ below ground surface.
7403	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Dark brown saturated sandy loam deposit present in natural hollow (approx. 9m wide). 0.3-0.9m below ground surface.
7501	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown loamy sand of loose compaction
7502	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Compact mixed blueish grey/yellow sandy clay
7503	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Dark brownish grey sandy silt loam (saturated) that is only present in natural hollow
7601	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown loamy sand. Loose compaction. 0-0.4m below ground surface.
7602	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Mixed bluish grey and yellow sandy clay. 0.4m+ below ground surface.
7603	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam (saturated) also present in natural hollow at SE end of trench. 0.4-0.9m below ground surface.
7701	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown loamy sand of loose compaction. No inclusions of note. 0-0.35m below ground surface.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
7702	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Mixed bluish grey and yellow sandy clay with occasional patches of gravel present. 0.35m+ below ground surface
7801	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Dark greyish brown loamy sand topsoil of loose compaction. No inclusions of note. 0-0.4m below ground surface.
7802	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Dark brownish grey sandy silt loam (semi saturated). Humic layer - corresponds with natural hollow and peat present in base.
7803	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Highly compacted light bluish grey sandy clay with patches of gravel. 1.5m+ below ground surface.
7901	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown loamy sand of loose compaction. 0-0.38m below ground surface.
7902	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Med orange grey sandy clay. 0.38m+ below ground surface.
8001	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark Grey clayey loam with very occasional pebbles
8002	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	Orange sandy clay with occasional stones and pebbles
8003	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Natural drift geology of clay/stone/ gravel
8004	Cut	N/A	CG57	Ditch	SE-NW linear ditch. Flat base with irregular sides and side slope. Interpreted as a part of a wider agricultural landscape and was visible on geophysics plan.
8005	Fill	8004	CG57	Secondary fill	Mid brown sandy silt. Many small to medium sized angular stones. Interpreted as a lower fill of a ditch 8004.
8006	Fill	8004	CG57	Secondary fill	Mid brown sandy silt with rare angular stones. Inclusions of small flecks of charcoal. Interpreted as an upper fill.
8007	Cut	N/A	CG56	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch. Profile of a concave base with a slightly convex? side shape and steep side slope. Interpreted as a V shaped ditch. Again this is part of a wider agricultural landscape.
8008	Fill	8007	CG56	Secondary fill	Light orangey brown sandy clay. Contains sparse small rounded inclusions. Earliest secondary fill of ditch.
8009	Fill	8007	CG56	Secondary fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Very few small rounded stone inclusions.
8101	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Medium brown top soil
8102	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Red clay with occasional limestone fragments
8103	Fill	8104	CG59	Secondary fill	Light reddish brown sandy silt loam. Secondary fill of the E-W running boundary, enclosure ditch 8104
8104	Cut	N/A	CG59	Ditch	E-W linear ditch with concave side shape and concave base shape with a moderate to steep side slope.
8105	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	Reddish brown
8201A	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Med orange brown clayish loam. 0-0.3m below ground surface.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
8202A	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural drift geology consisting of red clay with frequent limestone inclusions. 0.3m+ below ground surface.
8301	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Med brown clayish loam. 0-0.3m below ground surface.
8302	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil. Med yellow brown sandy silt. 0.3-0.5m below ground surface.
8303	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural, mixed drift - red clay and yellow clay with stone inclusions. 0.5m+ below ground surface.
8401	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Med brown clayish loam. 0-0.3m below ground surface.
8402	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Mixed drift deposit. Clay mixed with fragmented limestone inclusions. 0.3m+ below ground surface.
8501	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Reddish brown clay-rich topsoil. 0-0.3m from ground surface.
8502	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil. Light yellowish brown sandy loam. Present only at the southern end of the trench. 0.3-0.7m below ground surface.
8503	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Mixed red clay and limestone. 0.3m+ below ground surface.
8601	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Med brown clayish loam. 0-0.32m below ground surface.
8602	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil. Light yellow and reddish brown sandy silt. 0.32-0.8m below ground surface.
8603	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Mixed drift. Thick red clay at North end, sandy silt with gravel deposits to the South. 0.32m+ (N) and 0.8m+ (S) below ground surface.
8701	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay loam. Moderately compact with 3% rare subrounded pebbles of <70mm. 0-0.36m below ground surface.
8702	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil. Med orange brown silty clay loam. Moderately compact with 3% rare subangular and subrounded pebbles of <60mm. Probably colluvial. 0.36-0.9m below ground surface.
8703	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Medium orange red sandy clay. Very patchy in places where texture is more sandy or more clayish. Areas of 40% abundant subrounded pebbles of <120mm. 0.9m+ below ground surface.
8801	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Mid reddish brown clayey loam
8802	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	Light reddish brown silty clay that is more stony to the south of the trench.
8803	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Red sand with limestone gravel to the south. Red clay to the North.
8804	Cut	N/A	CG61	Ditch	E-W linear ditch with concave side shape, concave base shape and steep side slope. Interpreted as a possible Roman trackway.
8805	Fill	8804	CG61	Secondary fill	Mid, dark brown silty sand, coarse components of roots and pebbles. Archaeological components of animal bone.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
8806	Fill	8804	CG61	Backfill	Mid yellow brown silty sand, small stone inclusions and animal bone recovered from this layer. Possible that this deposit is derived from disturbance to the land drain.
8807	Fill	8804	CG61	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown orange silty sand. Occasional pebble inclusions. Animal bone was recovered from this layer.
8808	Cut	N/A	CG60	Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, concave side shape with concave base and moderate to steep side slope. Interpreted as a possible Roman trackway.
8809	Fill	8808	CG60	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty sand, coarse components of pebbles and stones. Interpreted as the secondary fill of a ditch.
8810	Fill	8808	CG60	Backfill	Mid yellow light brown silty sand, significant stone inclusions. Noted as a compact fill. Backfill of ditch.
8901	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay loam with red hue. 3% rare subrounded pebbles of <80mm. Moderately compact. 0-0.4m below ground surface.
8902	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil. Med orange brown silty clay loam with 1% rare subrounded pebbles of <50mm. Moderately compact. 0.4-0.45m below ground surface.
8903	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Patches of reddish pink and pale yellowish brown silty clay. Highly compacted. 0.45m+ below ground surface.
9001	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay loam of moderate compaction with 10% sparse sub rounded and sub angular pebbles and rocks.
9002	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	Mid pinkish red sand of moderate compaction with no inclusions
9003	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Highly compact mid reddish grey sand that changes to a mixed reddish sandy clay/ light brown sand with patches of gravel in the east.
9004	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE linear, irregular side slope with a curved base and irregular base.
9005	Fill	9004	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, common mid sized sub-rounded inclusions. Archaeological components of bone and pot.
9101	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Med brown clayish loam. 0-0.32m below ground surface.
9102	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil. Med yellow brown clayish subsoil. 0.32-0.52m below ground surface.
9103	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Predominately yellow clay with patches of red clay. 0.52m+ below ground surface.
9201	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Medium reddish brown clayey loam
9202	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	Light - medium reddish brown sandy silt
9203	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Reddish sand
9204	Cut	N/A	CG64	Ditch	SE-NW linear ditch, concave base with irregular side shape and shallow to moderate slope.
9205	Fill	9204	CG64	Secondary fill	Mid brown silt loam, rare subrounded stones, archaeological components of charcoal.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
9206	Fill	9204	CG64	Deliberate backfill	Dark brown silt loam, rare subrounded stone inclusions. 1 pot fragment, charcoal flecks and burned stone.
9207	Cut	N/A	CG63	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch, irregular side shape with flat base and moderate side slope. Some greyware recovered from this layer.
9208	Fill	9207	CG63	Deliberate backfill	Light greyish brown sandy loam, sparse subrounded to subangular gravels as inclusions. Archaeological components of charcoal, wood, burned wood pottery.
9209	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Oval shaped pit with a flat base shape a concave side shape and moderate side slope.
9210	Fill	9209	N/A	Primary fill	Light greyish yellow sandy loam, loose compaction.
9211	Fill	9209	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid brown sandy loam, loose compaction. Secondary fill. Middle fill of 9209
9212	Fill	9209	N/A	Secondary fill	Darkish brown silt loam. Inclusions of small angular stones 5%. Archaeological components of CBM, Greyware, Samian and Charcoal.
9213	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Oval shaped pit with concave side shape and base. Also features a moderate side slope. Noted that it is cut on the N-W side by 9209 and on the N-E side by 9215.
9214	Fill	9213	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy loam, loose moderate compaction. Interpreted as a secondary fill.
9215	Cut	N/A	N/A	Drain	W-E linear ditch. Straight side shape with steep side slope. Interpreted as a modern land drain.
9216	Fill	9215	N/A	Secondary fill	Mottled yellow brown sand. Fill of modern land drain.
9217	Cut	N/A	CG62	Ditch	SW-NE linear ditch with a profile of irregular side shape a flat base and steep side slopes.
9218	Fill	9217	CG62	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown sparse subrounded gravels. Archaeological components of charcoal, pottery and animal bone.
9301	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay loam. Moderately compact with 5% sparse subrounded rocks and pebbles of <60mm. 0-0.3m below ground surface.
9302	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil. Med reddish brown sandy clay. Moderately compact with no inclusions. 0.3-0.52m below ground surface.
9303	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Light reddish brown sand. Moderately compact with no inclusions. At southern end, natural changes to be a mixture of reddish brown sand and pinkish red clay. 0.52m+ below ground surface.
9401	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Med brown clayish loam. 0-0.28m below ground surface.
9402	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Mixed between yellowish clay in the NW which changes to red clay in the SE. 0.28m below ground surface.
9501	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Med brown clayish loam. 0-0.3m below ground surface.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
9502	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Yellow clay. 0.3m+ below ground surface.
9601	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Med brown clayish loam. 0-0.32m below ground surface.
9602	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil. 0.32m-0.52m (min) and 0.7m (max) below ground surface
9603	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Mixed drift. Predominately yellow clay with some patches of red clay. 0.52m+ (min) and 0.7m+ (max) below ground surface.
9701	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Med brown clayish loam. 0-0.32m below ground surface.
9702	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil. Med-light brown sandy silt. 0.32-0.55m below ground surface.
9703	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Yellow clay. 0.55m+ below ground surface.
9801	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil and turf. Med greyish brown clayish loam. 0-0.3m below ground surface.
9802	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil. Light yellowish brown clayish silt. 0.3-0.54m below ground surface.
9803	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Light yellowish beige clay. 0.54m+ below ground surface.
9901	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Dark Greyish Black silty loam with 3% sparse inclusions of fine gravel and snail shells
9902	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	Light Creamy yellow silty sand of moderately compaction with no inclusions
9903	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Highly compacted silty sand with clay patches
9904	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NE-SW linear ditch. Profile of concave sides and base with a moderate side slope. Interpreted as a Romano-British ditch with two fills, 9905 and 9906
9905	Fill	9904	N/A	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey silty sand loam 1% rare inclusions of coarse sand.
9906	Fill	9904	N/A	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. 3% sparse coarse inclusions 1% rare subangular stones. 4mm in size. Contained Romano-British pottery. Tertiary fill
10001	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Med greyish brown silty clay loam. 0-0.34m below ground surface.
10002	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil. Med yellowish grey silty clay. 0.34-0.5m below ground surface.
10003	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Mixed grey and beige clay with gravel patches. 0.5m+ below ground surface.
10101	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish black silty clay loam. Moderately compact with 1% rare subrounded pebbles of <30mm and 1% rare limestone flecks. 0-0.3m below ground surface.
10102	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Med grey clay. Highly compacted with orange patches and cream coloured silt patches. 3% sparse subrounded rocks and pebbles of <70mm. 0.3m+ below ground surface.
10301	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish black silty clay. Moderately compact. 3% subrounded pebbles of <40mm.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
10302	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Light yellowish-grey clay. Highly compacted. 20% common subrounded pebbles and subangular rocks of <40mm and limestone flecks. 0.3m+ below ground surface.
10401	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish black silty clay loam with moderate compaction. Highly waterlogged. 1% rare subrounded pebbles of <30mm. 0-0.3m below ground surface.
10402	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Light greyish yellow clay. Highly compacted with 15% subrounded pebbles of <120mm. 0.3m+ below ground surface.
10501	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Dark greyish black silty clay loam. Moderately compact with 3% rare subrounded pebbles of <30mm 0-0.3m below ground surface.
10502	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Light greyish yellow clay. Highly compacted with 3% sparse subrounded pebbles and subangular limestone. 0.3m below ground surface.
92251	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silty loam, infrequent small rounded pebbles and occasional fragments of stone.
92252	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural, dark brown with a grey hue sandy clay, some small pebble inclusions.
92253	Fill	92257	CG27	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt loam, 3% sparse sandstone like flecks at 4mm in size, 1% rare subrounded stones.
92254	Fill	92257	CG27	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey sandy clay loam, 1% rare subrounded stone inclusions.
92255	Fill	92257	CG27	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey sandy clay loam, 1% rare coarse sand inclusions at 3mm.
92256	Fill	92258	CG27	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown sandy clay loam, 3% sparse mixed subrounded and subangular stones at 25-30mm in diameter.
92257	Cut	N/A	CG27	Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, profile of concave base shape, concave side shape and a moderate 45 degree side slope. Possible Iron Age/Romano-British date.
92258	Cut	N/A	CG27	Ditch	E-W linear. Profile of concave base shape, concave side shape and a steep side slope.
92259	Fill	92264	CG28	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey sand. Frequent sandstone flecks at 1% rare inclusions.
92260	Fill	92264	CG28	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown sandy deposit, some small sandstone smearing is present.
92261	Fill	92264	CG28	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey loamy sand, 1% rare inclusions are present, subrounded stones at 8mm in diameter.
92262	Fill	92264	CG28	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey loamy sand, large subrounded stone are present, at 70mm in diameter. Coarse sand inclusions are also present at 2mm or so in size.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
92263	Fill	92264	CG28	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey sandy loam, 40mm in diameter infrequent large stones. Interpreted as the primary basal deposit. Noted as the basal fill of a V shaped ditch, few archaeological components.
92264	Cut	N/A	CG28	Ditch	N-S linear ditch. Profile of a concave base shape, V shaped side shape and a steep side slope.
92265	Fill	92267	CG26	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt loam, small 1% inclusions of subangular stones.
92266	Fill	92267	CG26	Primary fill	Light yellow brown silty sand. 3% sparse coarse sand inclusions.
92267	Cut	N/A	CG26	Ditch	E-W linear ditch, features a concave base shape, a concave side shape and a moderate to steep side slope. Possibly drainage gully/ditch for trackway.
92268	Cut	N/A	CG28	Ditch	N-S linear ditch, features a flat base shape, straight side shape and a moderate side slope. Interpreted as part of a Romano-British Agricultural Landscape. Possible field boundary.
92269	Fill	92268	CG28	Secondary fill	Light grey loamy sand, 1% rare subrounded well sorted pebbles, at 60mm inclusions. Noted as a silting fill.
92270	Cut	N/A	CG26	Ditch	E-W curvilinear ditch, flat base with a concave side and a moderate side slope. Interpreted as a part of a wider Romano-British landscape, one of two parallel ditches, possibly trackway.
92271	Fill	92270	CG26	Secondary fill	Light orangeish grey loamy sand, 1% rare well sorted rounded pebbles at 30mm.
92272	Fill	92270	CG26	Secondary fill	Mid grey sandy silt loam, 3% sparse subrounded well sorted pebbles at 50mm 1% charcoal fleck inclusions.
92273	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Dark brownish grey loamy sand, 1% rare subangular stones at 20-30mm in size range 3% sparse charcoal inclusions. Noted as a spread layer.
92274	Fill	92275	CG28	Secondary fill	Light grey loamy sand, slight orange mottling, 1% small rare subrounded stones. 45mm in diameter.
92275	Cut	N/A	CG28	Ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch, features a flat base shape with concave sides and a moderate side slope. Noted as a terminus of N-S running ditch see 92268 forms part of a RB/IA agricultural landscape.
100104	Cut	N/A	N/A	Palaeochannel	N-S irregular linear, later identified as a paleochannel. Concave base with concave shape and moderate side slope.
100105	Fill	100104	N/A	Secondary fill	Secondary fill of a paleochannel. Black sandy clay loam, very organic coarse components. Fill of paleochannel.
100106	Cut	N/A	N/A	Tree throw	Tree throw, sub-oval in plan with concave sides and base, with shallow side slope.
100107	Fill	100106	N/A	Secondary fill	Blackish clay with coarse organic components.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
100204	Fill	100205	N/A	Secondary fill	Reddish dark brown clayey silt. Scarce grit inclusions. Some animal bone recovered.
100205	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NNE-SSW linear ditch with flat base shape and concave side shape as well as 60 degree side slope.
400103	Cut	N/A	CG13	Ditch	NE-SW running linear. Profile of a concave base, irregular side shape and 45 degree side slope. Interpreted as the cut of a linear with three fills. Part of a wider field system.
400104	Fill	400103	CG13	Fill	Mid reddish grey silty clay with occasional v small gravel deposits. Uppermost fill of 400103 Noted as a possible deliberate backfill.
400105	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	SW-S? running linear. Shallow base with stepped sides and side slopes of 45 degrees.
400106	Fill	400105	N/A	Fill	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, contains rare small subrounded stones.
400107	Fill	400103	CG13	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay, rare inclusions of subrounded stones. V rare inclusions of animal bone. Interpreted as the initial fill of 400103
400108	Fill	400103	CG13	Fill	Light greyish brown silty clay. Siltation deposit of 400105
400109	Fill	400105	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown very fine silty clay. Lowermost fill of 400105. Interpreted as a clay deposit.
400110	Fill	400105	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey with light brown clay, some mottling of very small subrounded stones. Interpreted as a deposit and the stone mottling caused by a bioturbation.
400304	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE linear with profile of concave sides and a flat base and shallow side slopes. Apparently cuts 400307
400305	Fill	400304	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid brown clayey loam, charcoal and red brick flecks. Noted as a compact layer. Upper fill of 400304
400306	Fill	400304	N/A	Secondary fill	Light brown clayey loam. No inclusions. Lower fill of 400304
400307	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	SE-NW running linear with concave base shape, concave sides and a shallow but also irregular side shape profile.
400308	Fill	400307	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown clayey loam, coarse components of charcoal. Compact soil, notably dark compared to (400309) and (400306). Upper fill of ditch. Secondary fill.
400309	Fill	400307	N/A	Fill	Mid brown clayey loam. One piece of animal bone recovered.
400310	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Dark brown silty clay loam. Dark layer sat beneath the cut of the ditch 400311. Interpreted as a paleochannel and located beneath ditch cut 400311
400311	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE linear feature. Profile of flat base, concave sides and a shallow to moderate side slope.



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
400312	Fill	400311	N/A	Secondary fill	Greyish to mid brown clayey loam, rare patches of charcoal flecks occasional small rounded pebbles. Only fill of 400311 other fills may have been destroyed when 400313 was dug.
400313	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE linear feature with a shallow side slope, concave sides and an irregular base shape. Noted as not fully convincing with discrepancies between the plan and section.
400314	Fill	400313	N/A	Fill	Grey clay loam, contains occasional flecks of charcoal and rare patches of orangish soil.
400315	Fill	400313	N/A	Fill	Light brown clay loam. Occasional flecks of charcoal and rare patches of orange mottling?
400316	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NE-SW linear with straight sides a flat base shape and a moderate to shallow side slope. Interpreted as a shallow but very wide ditch that has a modern land drain running through the eastern side.
400317	Fill	400316	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark brown clayey loam, contains a few small rounded pebbles. Interpreted as a lower fill of ditch 400316.
400318	Fill	400316	N/A	Secondary fill	Light brown clayey loam, contained occasional patches of orange and a few small rounded pebbles. Upper fill of ditch 400316
400319	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NE-SW linear. Profile of concave side shape and irregular base shape and moderate side slope.
400320	Fill	400319	N/A	Fill	Light brown clay loam, contains flecks of red brick charcoal and shell fragments.
400321	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE Linear. Profile of straight sides with a flat base and steep slopes.
400322	Fill	400321	N/A	Secondary fill	Yellowy brown mottled sandy silt loam. Moderate inclusions of tiny angular stones. Noted as sticky soil of loose compaction. Also noted as cutting through 400319 and 400316
400401	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	mid greyish brown silty sand with small stones
400402	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Varying natural across trench. Orange yellow sand with greyish brown clay parts.
400403	Cut	N/A	CG19	Ditch	S-N running linear ditch with a flat base and concave sides and shape.
400404	Fill	400403	CG19	Fill	Dark brown silty sand with rare fine sand inclusions, common charcoal organic inclusions. Interpreted as a ditch fill.
400405	Fill	400403	CG19	Fill	Dark brown silty sand, small flecks of orange clay with rare fine sand inclusions. Interpreted as secondary fill of a ditch
400501	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	mid greyish brown silty sand with sparse inclusions of small stone.
400502	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	reddish brown sandy clay with frequent small stone inclusions.
400503	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Pit, concave base and irregular sides. Tr. 05.
400504	Fill	400503	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark blackish brown silty clay, moderate coarse angular gravel deposits. Secondary fill of pit. Lower fill



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
400505	Fill	400503	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Moderate coarse inclusions both angular and subangular. Upper fill of 400503
400506	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NW-SE linear with straight sides, moderate slope and a flat base.
400507	Fill	400506	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay, inclusions of moderate sub-angular coarse gravel. Sparse charcoal inclusions.
400508	Cut	N/A	N/A	Animal burial	Oval shaped pit for burial of animal. Profile of oval shaped pit with concave base, steep sides and a straight shape. Purpose made burial pit of cow, horse?
400509	Fill	400508	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Mid grey brown sandy silt, sparse subrounded and sub angular coarse gravel. Contained articulated animal skeleton. Deliberate backfill.
400510	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NE-SW rough linear with profile of flat base shallow slope and concave sides. Also appears in 400506.
400511	Fill	400510	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Moderate subrounded coarse gravel. Lower fill of linear ditch.
400512	Fill	400510	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid orange brown clayey silt. Sparse coarse gravel inclusions, subrounded. Upper fill.
400513	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear, concave base with a moderate slope and concave side shape. Also sampled as 400510
400514	Fill	400513	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown silty clay, moderate coarse gravel inclusions.
400515	Cut	N/A	N/A	Gully	NW-SE irregular gully. Concave base with steep side slope and a concave side shape.
400516	Fill	400515	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark blackish brown silty clay, sparse small stone inclusions. Lower secondary fill of gully
400517	Fill	400515	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Upper secondary fill of gully.
400518	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Circular pit with concave sides and base and a shallow slope. Possibly natural and only one of three investigated in Tr 5
400519	Fill	400518	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark blackish brown clayey silt. Moderate levels of subrounded gravel.
400601	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	mid greyish brown silty sand with sparse small stones
400602	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	varying across trench. South end of trench has reddish brown silt with frequent stones (small - medium size). Northern half is red silt with no stone inclusions with patches of yellow sand
400603	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Circular pit with steep side slopes and a flat base.
400604	Fill	400603	N/A	Deliberate backfill	Yellowish grey sand and possible charcoal deposits. Suggested as deliberate backfill.
400701	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Friable dark grey clayey silt with scarce pebbles and rooting.
400702	Layer	N/A	N/A	Subsoil	greyish mid brown loamy clay with no inclusions, spreading above the edge of 400706 and on layers below 400701





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
400703	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	yellowish mid brown friable loam with 30 - 40% pebble inclusions
400704	Fill	400706	CG18	Fill	Mid grey friable clayish silt
400705	Fill	400706	CG18	Fill	Mid to light brown firm clayish silt
400706	Cut	N/A	CG18	Cut	E-W ditch in tr 07
400707	Fill	400711	CG18	Fill	Light brown firm silty clay
400708	Fill	400711	CG18	Fill	Greyish brown firm clayish sand
400709	Fill	400711	CG18	Secondary fill	Light grey clayey sand, friable with frequent 15% pebble inclusions. Some animal bone as finds. Interpreted as a redeposit of material from (400703) coming from south edge of 400711
400710	Fill	400711	CG18	Primary fill	Mid grey sandy clayey silt. Occasional gravel inclusions. Primary fill of 400711 apparently sealed by (400709).
400711	Cut	N/A	CG18	Ditch	W-E linear ditch. Profile of a flat base shape, straight sides and 45 degree side slope.
400712	Fill	400716	CG18	Secondary fill	Reddish mid brown clayey silt, occasional grit components. Upper fill of 400716
400713	Fill	400716	CG18	Fill	Slight reddish light brown silty clay. Occasional grit. Siltation layer
400714	Fill	400716	CG18	Fill	Mid to dark grey clayey silt, friable with occasional pebbles. Main siltation of 400716?
400715	Fill	400716	CG18	Primary fill	Mid grey pale brown clayey sand. Occasional gravel inclusions 2-3%. Primary fill of 400716
400716	Cut	N/A	CG18	Ditch	W-E linear ditch. Flat base with straight shape and a 30 degree side slope.
400801	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	topsoil
400802	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Natural
400803	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S ditch with steep, stepped sides and a concave base. Tr. 08.
400804	Fill	400803	N/A	Secondary fill	Greyish dark brown with yellow flecks, silty sand
400805	Cut	N/A	CG20	Ditch	S-N aligned linear with a profile of concave base, concave sides and a side slope that is shallow to the east and steep to the west.
400806	Fill	400805	CG20	Fill	Dark brown silty sand, also rare rounded stones.
400807	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	S-N aligned oval pit feature. Contains only one fill with charcoal (400808). Profile description is concave base with a shallow side slope and concave side shape. Possible pit.
400808	Fill	400807	N/A	Fill	Light yellowish grey silty sand. Contains charcoal. Only one fill of oval feature.
400901	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable farmland
400902	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Yellowish brown sandy silt (alluvium)
400903	Cut	N/A	N/A	Cut	Cut of modern drain 0.60 deep and 0.28 wide cutting modern drain.
400904	Fill	400903	N/A	Fill	Fill of modern cut, grey sandy silt.
401001	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Greyish brown silty sand with small stone inclusions. Arable farm land.
401002	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	yellow silty with some small, sparse stone inclusions.
401003	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	N-S running ditch in western end of trench 10 roughly u shaped ditch. Profile of U shaped base, concave sides and a medium side slope.





Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
401004	Fill	401003	N/A	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty loam, rare subangular gravel inclusions. Some inclusions of gravel.
401005	Fill	401003	N/A	Fill	Mid greyish brown silt loam. Common gravel inclusions. Subrounded to subangular.
401006	Fill	401003	N/A	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Rare pebble inclusions of 20-60mm subrounded inclusions.
401101	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Greyish brown silty sand. Arable farmland
401102	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Yellow sandy clay patches between peat
401103	Cut	N/A	N/A	Palaeochannel	Palaeochannel. 0.4 m deep. Tr. 11.
401104	Fill	401103	N/A	Fill	Peat fill of Palaeochannel.
6002202	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural- mid brownish orange silty clay with lighter patches. Common inclusions consisting of medium-sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones
6002301	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil- Compacted dark blackish brown silty clay deposit. Occasional small stone-inclusions
6002302	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural- Compacted mid brownish orange clay deposit.
6002401	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Topsoil. Friable dark orangey brown silty sand, medium subangular to subrounded stones.
6002402	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Natural. Friable mid brownish orange silty sand.
6002403	Cut	N/A	CG31	Ditch	E-W linear feature, profile of a straight side slope with a flat base shape and steep side slope. Interpreted as a possible paleochannel.
6002404	Fill	6002403	CG31	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Medium subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.
6002501	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Friable dark orangey brown sandy silt with common inclusions of stone
6002502	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Mid brownish orange silty sand with abundant small inclusions of stone and occasional patches of mid brownish orange clay.
6002503	Cut	N/A	CG30	Ditch	NW-SE linear ditch. U shaped base and stepped side shape with steep side slope. One secondary fill, possibly interpreted as a field boundary.
6002504	Fill	6002503	CG30	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Abundant small to medium stone inclusions.
6002505	Cut	N/A	N/A	Pit	Cut of pit. Profile of sub-ovular shape with a U shaped base and steep sides and a concave slope. Cut has one secondary fill. Pit is of unknown date.
6002506	Fill	6002505	N/A	Secondary fill	Mid blackish brown silty sand. Common subangular and subrounded stones. Possible siltation fill.
6002701	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	Mid blackish brown silty clay deposit (moderately compact). 3% sparse- subrounded inclusions avg.30mm in size
6002702	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Patchy mid orange/yellow clayey sand deposit of moderate compaction. 5% subrounded inclusions avg. 35mm in size
8048001	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty clay plough soil
8048002	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Mid Brownish grey silty clay
15100101	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	topsoil/ turf



Context	Type	Fill of	P/O Group	Interpretation	Description
15100102	Layer	N/A	N/A	Ploughsoil	Dark brown peaty silt
15100103	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay
15100104	Cut	N/A	N/A	Palaeochannel	N-S irregular feature with concave base and moderate side slopes of a concave nature
15100105	Fill	15100104	N/A	Fill	Black sandy clay loam with the occasional charcoal fleck
15100106	Cut	N/A	N/A	Tree throw	suboval feature with shallow concave sloped sides and a concave base.
15100107	Fill	15100106	N/A	Fill	Black sandy clay with charcoal flecks.
15100201	Layer	N/A	N/A	Topsoil	turf
15100202	Layer	N/A	N/A	Ploughsoil	Mid dark brown clayey silt
15100203	Layer	N/A	N/A	Natural	Mid orange sandy clay
15100204	Fill	15100205	N/A	Fill	Dark reddish brown clayey silt with very scarce grit. With dark animal bone found within.
15100205	Cut	N/A	N/A	Ditch	NNE - SSW linear ditch. Flat base shape with a side shape that is concave. Side slope is 60- 70 degrees
15100301	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Turf and topsoil. Dark brown clayish loam with occasional subrounded pebbles and inclusions of limestone. 0-0.3m below ground surface.
15100302	Layer	N/A	N/A	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown clay with some pale grey clay. No inclusions. 0.3-0.55m below ground surface.

## Appendix 5: OASIS summary

Summary for wessexar1-269267

**OASIS ID (UID):** wessexar1-269267

**Project Name:** Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2 Doncaster, South Yorkshire

**Activity type:** WATCHING BRIEF, Evaluation, Excavation

**Project Identifier(s):** 114500, 114504, 114501, 114502

**Planning Id:** 09/00190/OUTA CONDITION 13

**Reason for Investigation:** Planning: Post determination

**Organisation Responsible for work:** Wessex Archaeology

**Project Dates:** 19-Sep-2016 - 07-Jul-2017

**HER:** South Yorkshire Archaeology Service

**HER Identifiers:** [no data]

**Project Methodology:** Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation, evaluation trenching and targeted watching briefs on c. 125 ha of land to the south-west of Rossington and east of Wadworth, South Yorkshire. This investigation focused on geophysical anomalies and cropmarks. The work was carried out in advance of the Rossington Inland Port development (Phase 2) This investigation confirmed the presence of a field system, trackways and associated enclosed areas of occupation and/or settlement. Material culture recovered during the work is predominantly of Late Iron Age/Romano-British date, with a small number of earlier prehistoric and post-Roman items. It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Doncaster Museum.

**Project Results:** Between 2016–7 Wessex Archaeology undertook excavations between Rossington and Doncaster in South Yorkshire prior to the development of a strategic rail freight interchange. The earliest evidence related to peat formation within two different parts of the site, with a pair of sequences radiocarbon dated to between the Mesolithic period and the Bronze Age. Pollen preserved within the peat provides evidence for woodland development over this period, with no clear signs of any contemporary human impacts on the palynological record. The majority of the archaeological evidence relates to the Romano-British period, when the site contained settlement/farming enclosures and fields used for grazing and cultivation. Archeologically detectable activity was focussed on the enclosures; a stone-built 'T'-shaped crop-dryer reveals malt production was undertaken in one. The animal bone is relatively informative when compared to regional norms and this evidence, which is accompanied by the results of the analysis of organic residues within the pottery assemblage, suggest a husbandry strategy focussed on cattle carcass products, with some dairying. Charcoal evidence and charred/waterlogged plant remains reveal further information on the agricultural economy of the site including aspects such as crops grown, fuel use and the local environment. The finds assemblage from the site is also relatively rich for the area and suggests a reasonable degree of integration with the economy of the wider Roman province.

**Keywords:**

**Subject/Period:** SETTLEMENT: ROMAN

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

**Subject/Period:** PIT: ROMAN

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

**Subject/Period:** RING DITCH: IRON AGE

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types



**Subject/Period:** DITCH: IRON AGE

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

**Subject/Period:** QUERN: ROMAN

FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus

**Subject/Period:** KILN: ROMAN

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

**Subject/Period:** DITCHED ENCLOSURE: ROMAN

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

**Subject/Period:** TRACKWAY: UNCERTAIN

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

**Subject/Period:** Corn Drying Kiln: ROMAN

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

**Subject/Period:** Cremation Grave: ROMAN

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

**Subject/Period:** Debitage: LATER PREHISTORIC

FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus

**Subject/Period:** Blade Core: MESOLITHIC

FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus

**Subject/Period:** Pot: ROMAN

FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus

**Subject/Period:** Pot: LATE IRON AGE

FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus

**Subject/Period:** Butchered Animal Remains: ROMAN

FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus

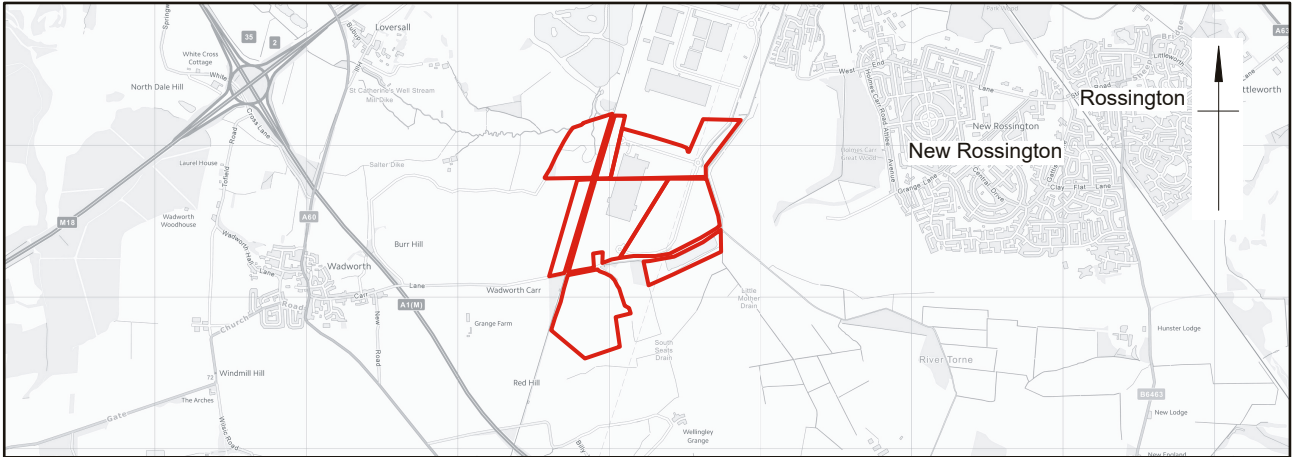
**Archive:**

Physical Archive, Digital Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Doncaster Museum Service

**Reports in OASIS:**

Phil Weston., (2018). *Rossington Inland Port, Phase 2, Doncaster, South Yorkshire. Post-excavation assessment and updated project design*. Sheffield: Wessex Archaeology. 114503.1.

Daniel, P., (2023). Prehistoric Landscape Development and Romano-British Farming near Rossington, South Yorkshire. *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. The Yorkshire Archaeological & Historical Society. pp. 0-100.



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022.  
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

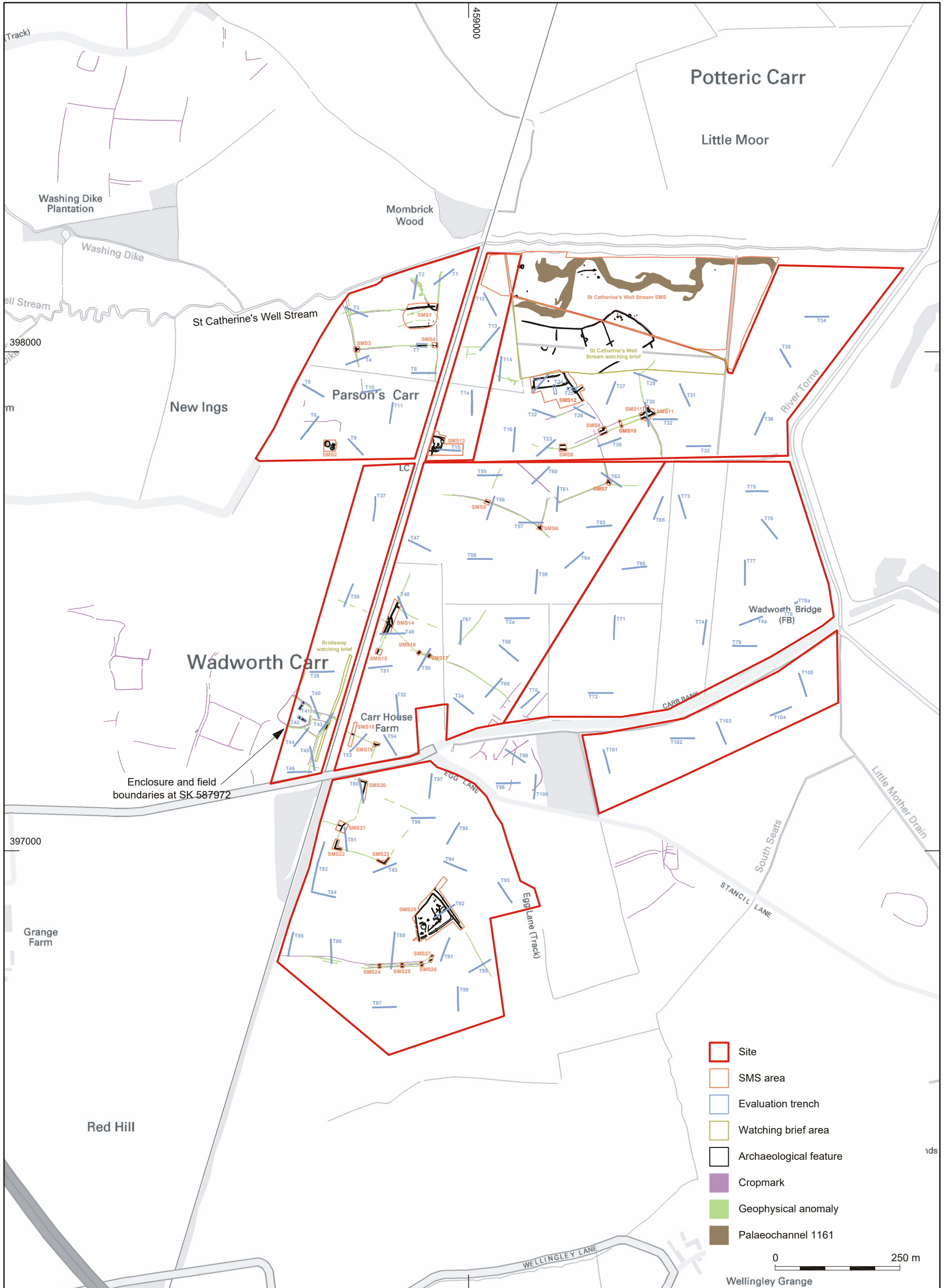



Date:	31/01/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:50000 and 1:10000 at A4	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

Site location

Figure 1

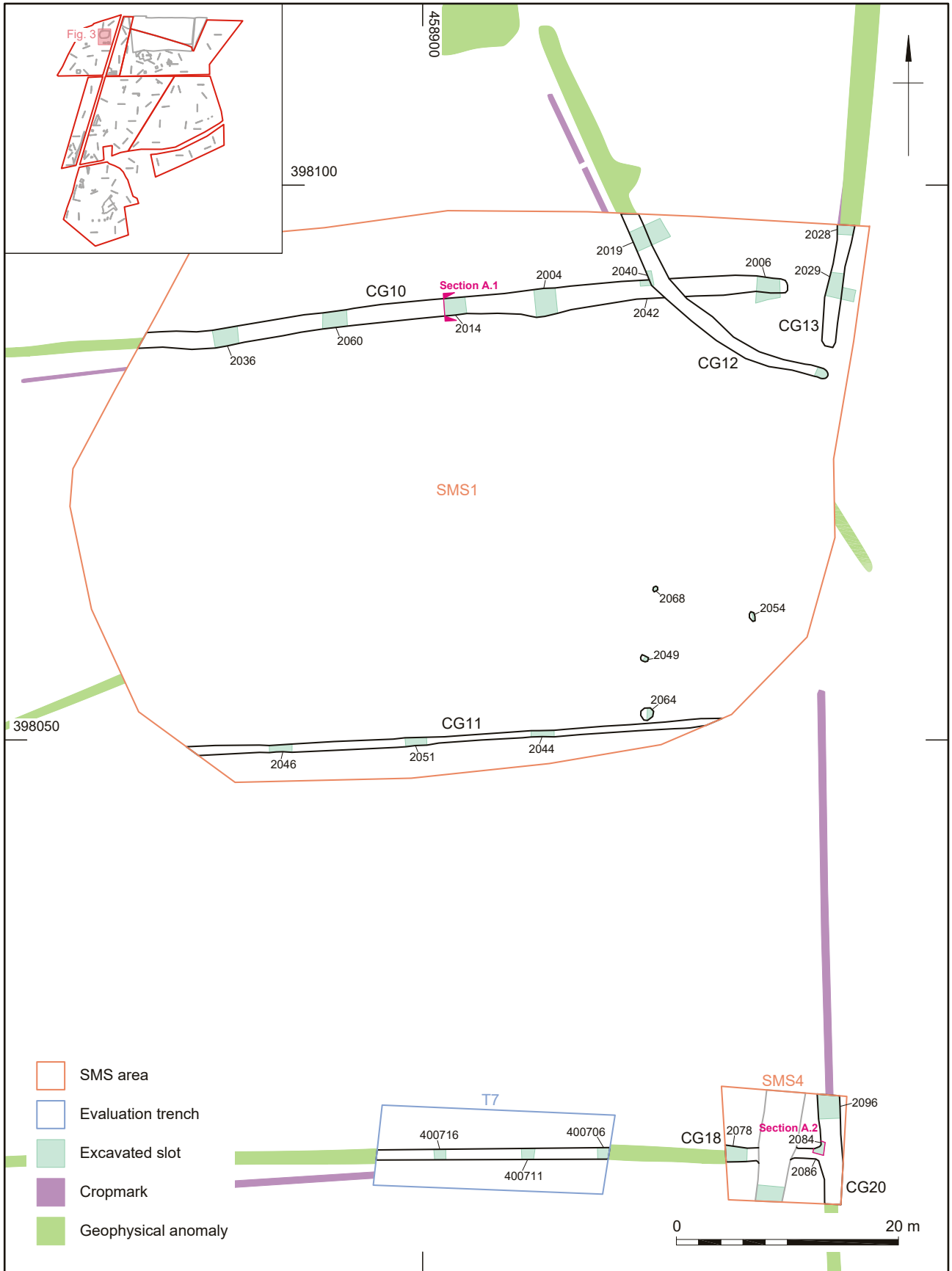




Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)			
			
<small>Cropmark data © Archaeological Services WYAS. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2021. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>			
Date:	26/03/2019	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:7500 at A3	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

Site showing archaeology, geophysics and cropmarks

Figure 2



See Fig. 30 onwards for the sections labelled A.1, A.2 etc  
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

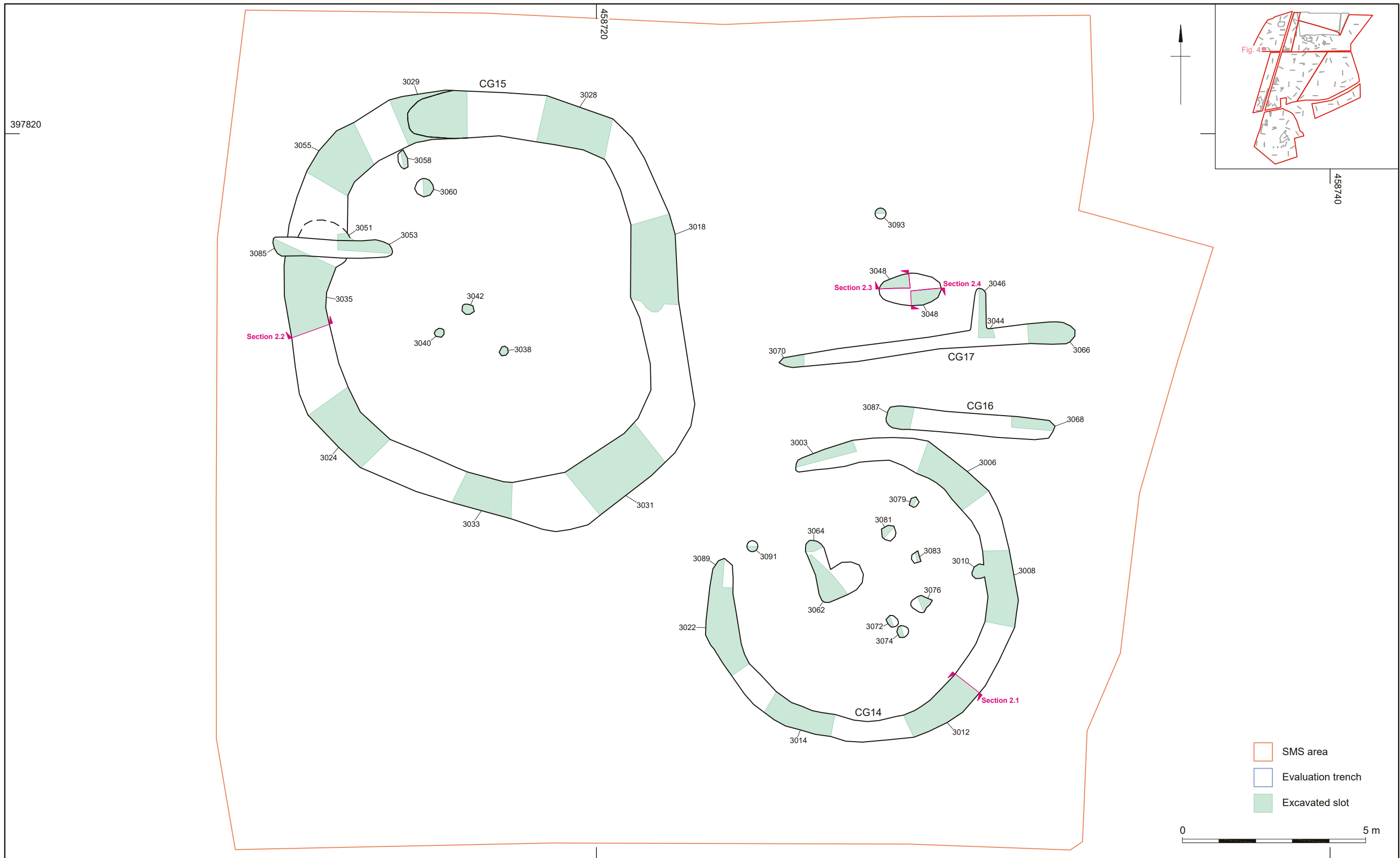
Date:	01/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:500 at A4	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



SMS1 and 4 and trench 7

Figure 3



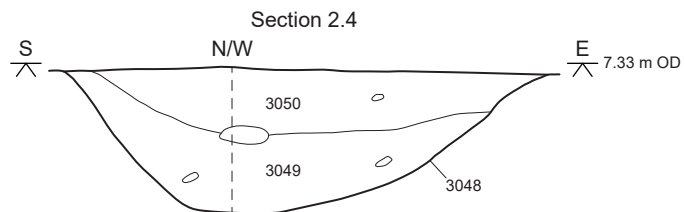
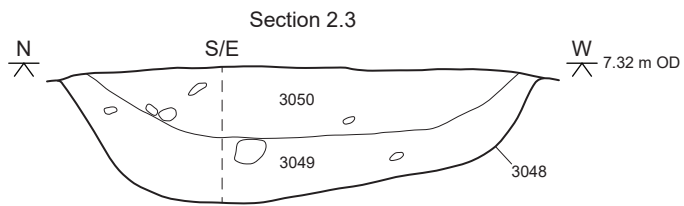
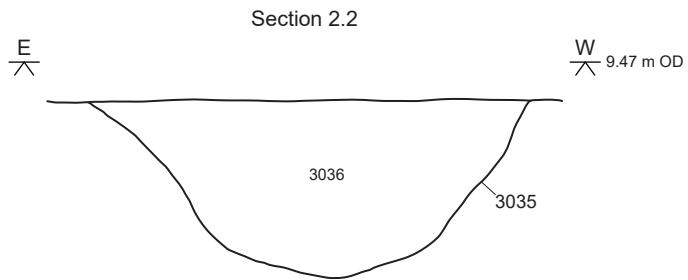
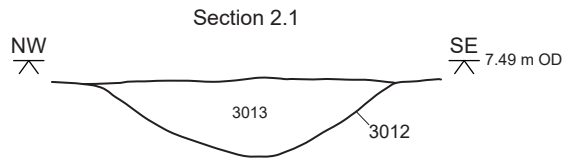


This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	01/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:100 at A3	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

SMS2 plan

Figure 4



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



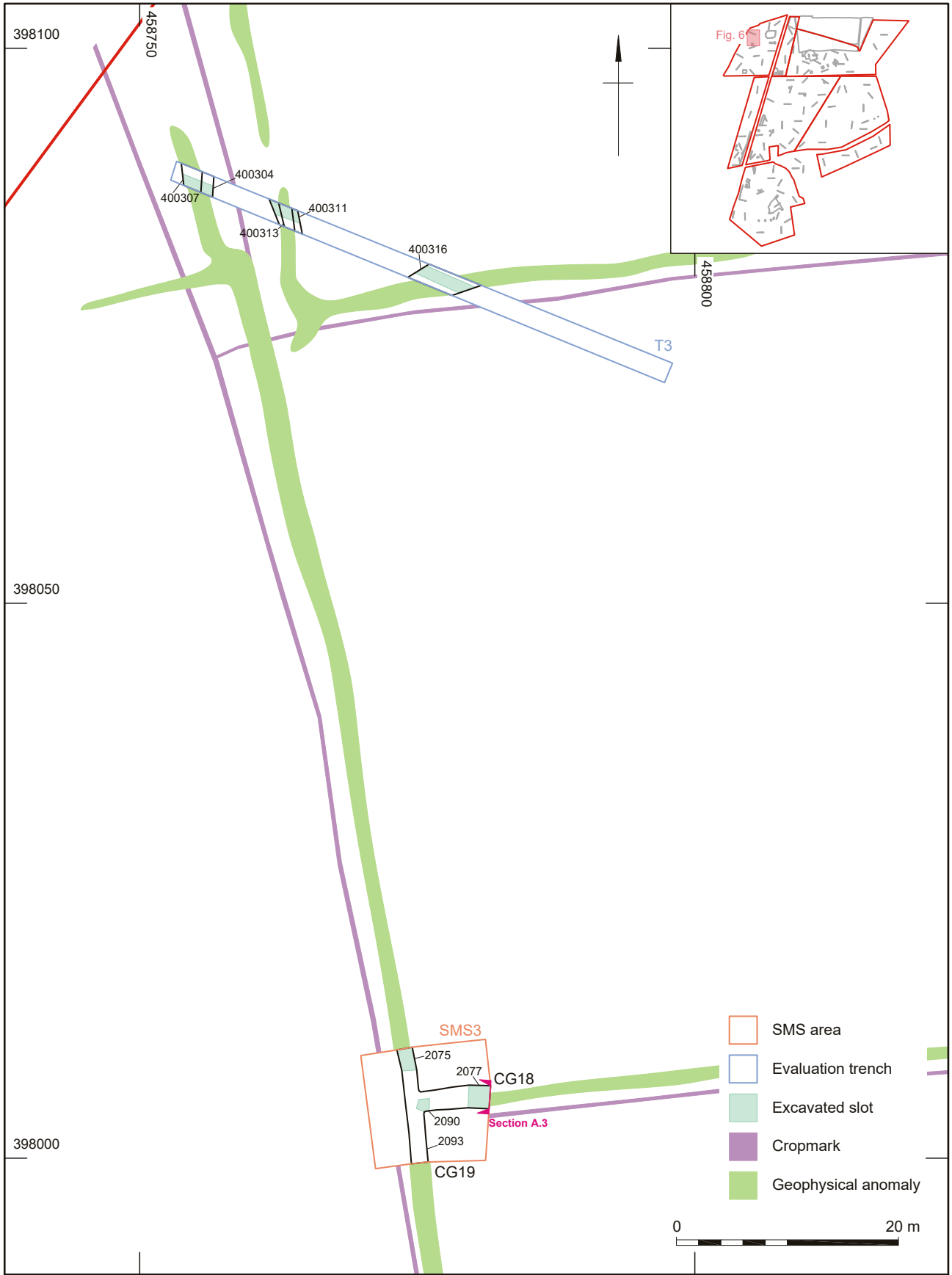
Date: 02/02/2022


Revision Number: 0

Scale: 1:20 at A4

Illustrator: IA

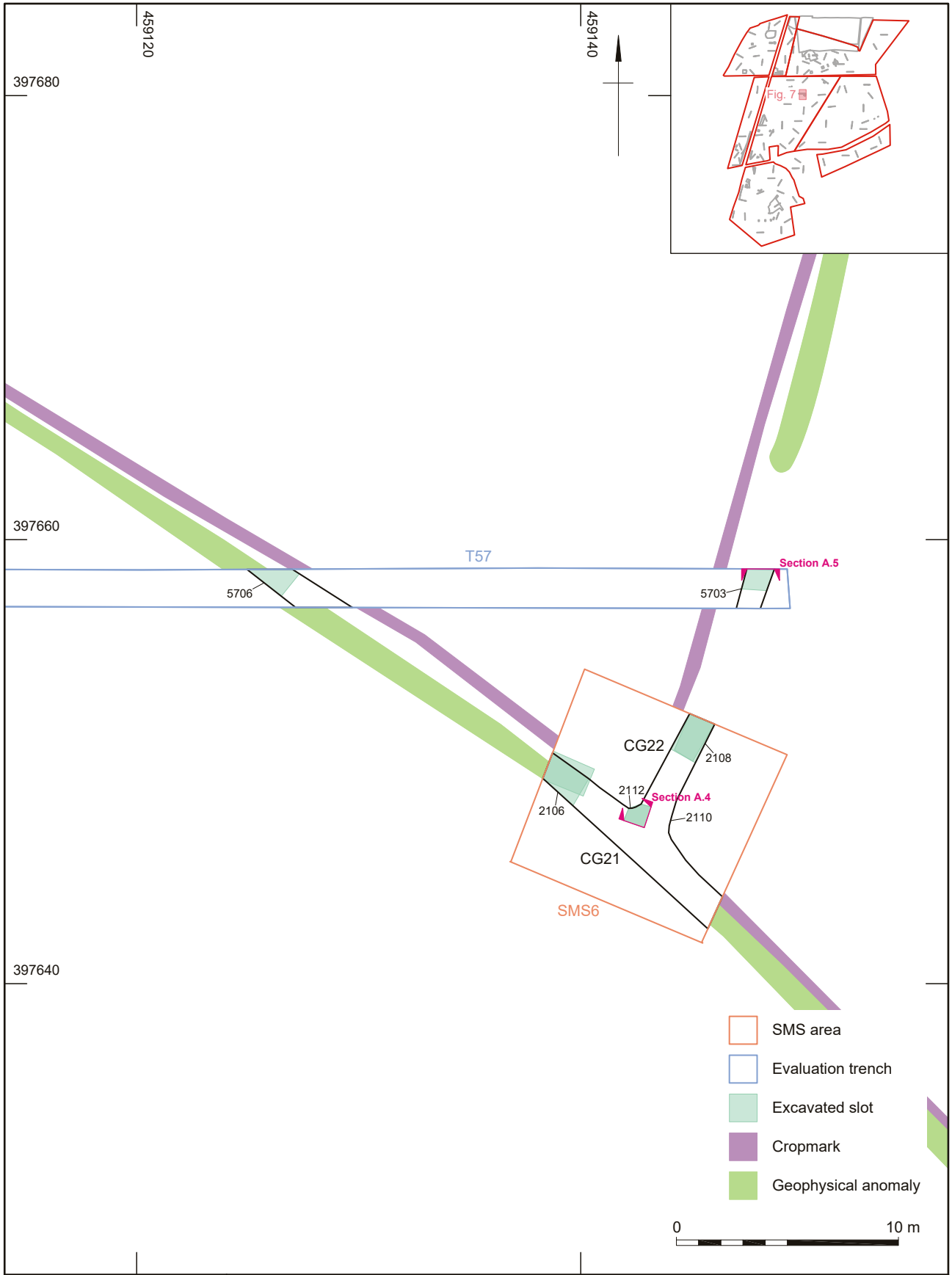
Path: S:\PROJECTS\114503\Graphics\_Office\Rep figs\SMS\2017\_12\_19




	<p>See Fig. 30 onwards for the sections labelled A.1, A.2 etc          Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022.          This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>			
	Date:	02/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:500 at A4	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

SMS3 and trench 3

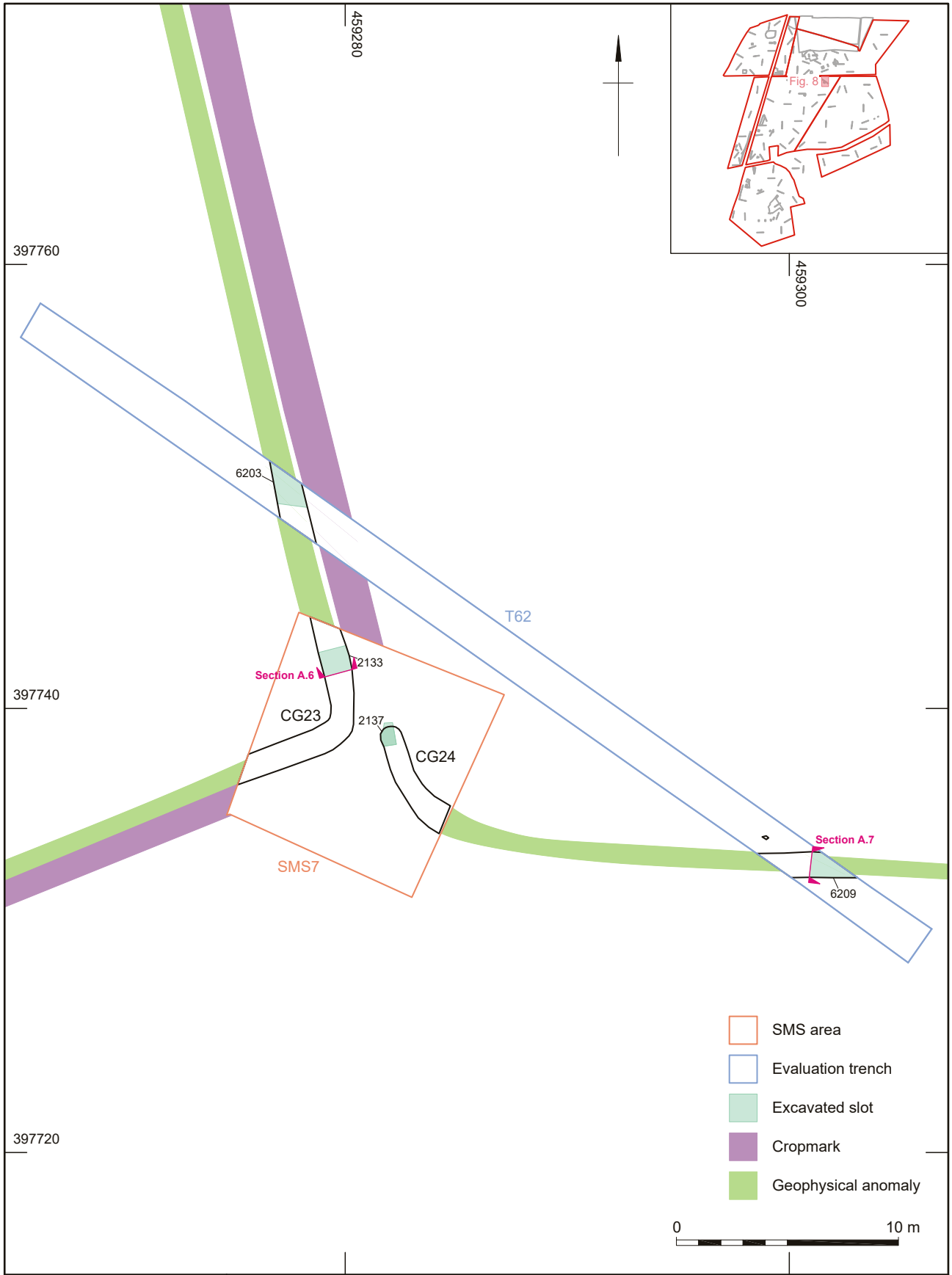
Figure 6



	See Fig. 30 onwards for the sections labelled A.1, A.2 etc This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:250 at A4	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

SMS6 and trench 57

Figure 7



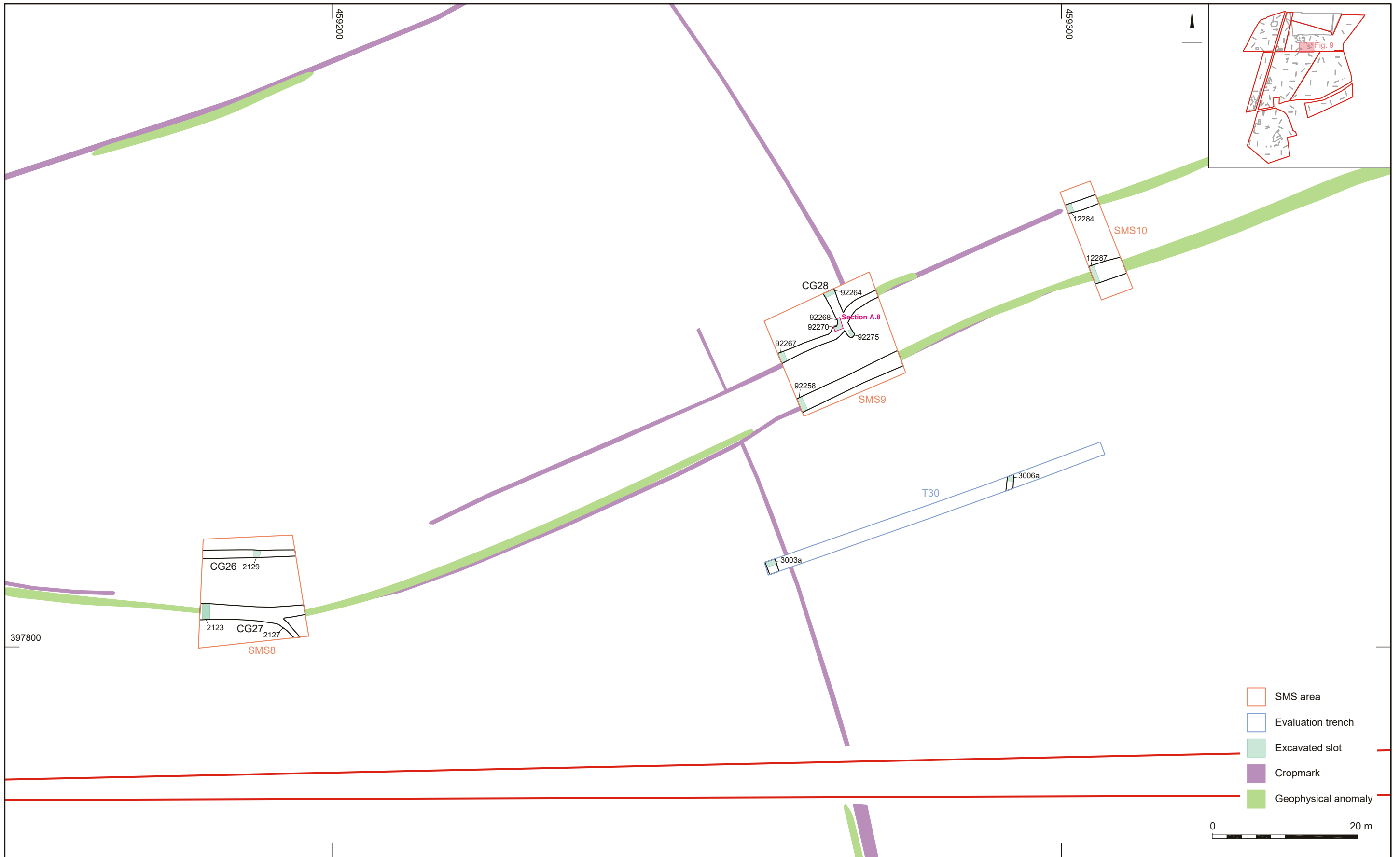
See Fig. 30 onwards for the sections labelled A.1, A.2 etc  
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Date:	02/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:250 at A4	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

SMS7 and trench 62

Figure 8



See Fig. 30 onwards for the sections labelled A.1, A.2 etc.  
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	02/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:500 at A3	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

SMS8, 9 and 10 and trench 30

Figure 9

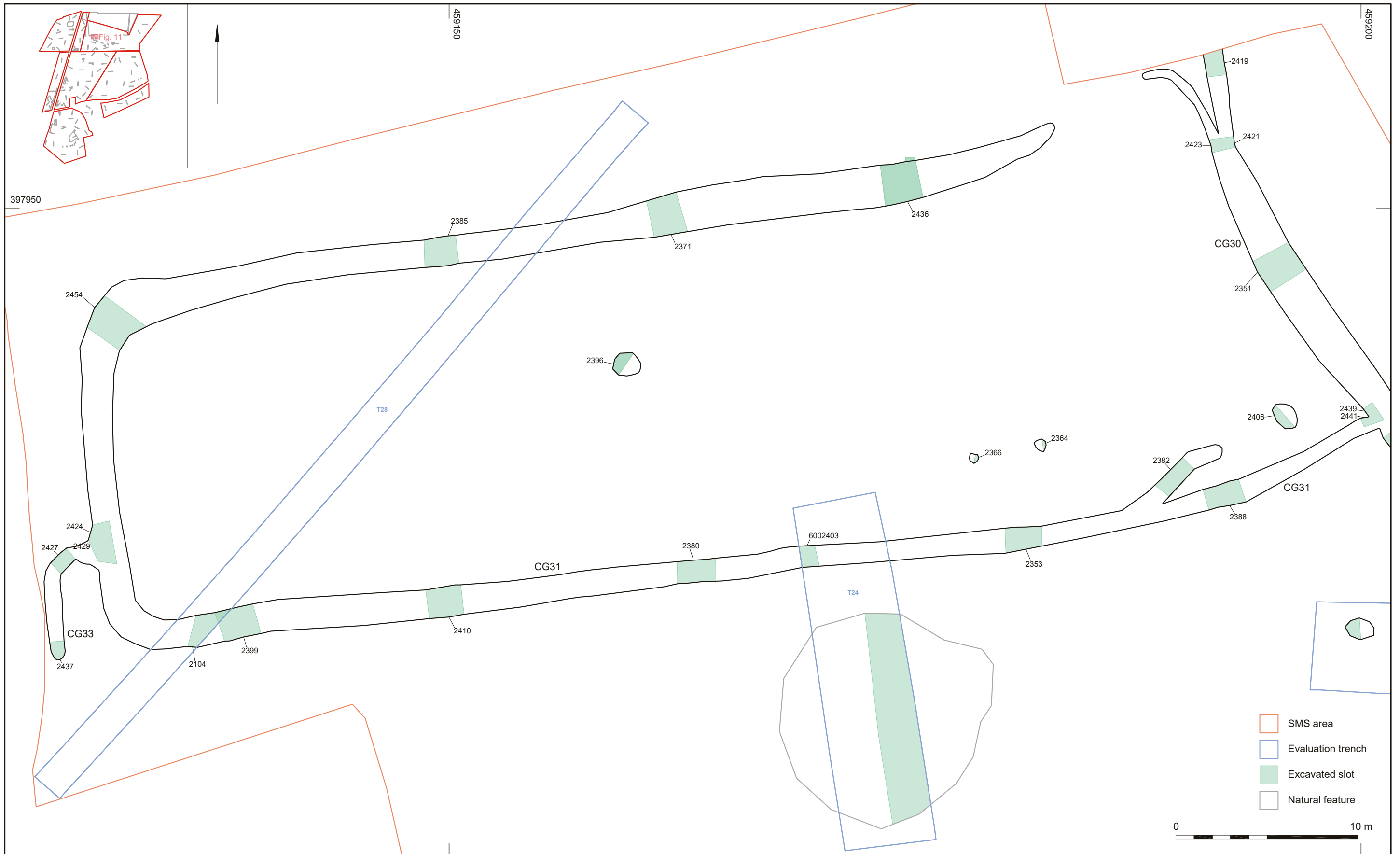


See Fig. 30 onwards for the sections labelled A.1, A.2 etc  
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	02/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:125 at A4	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

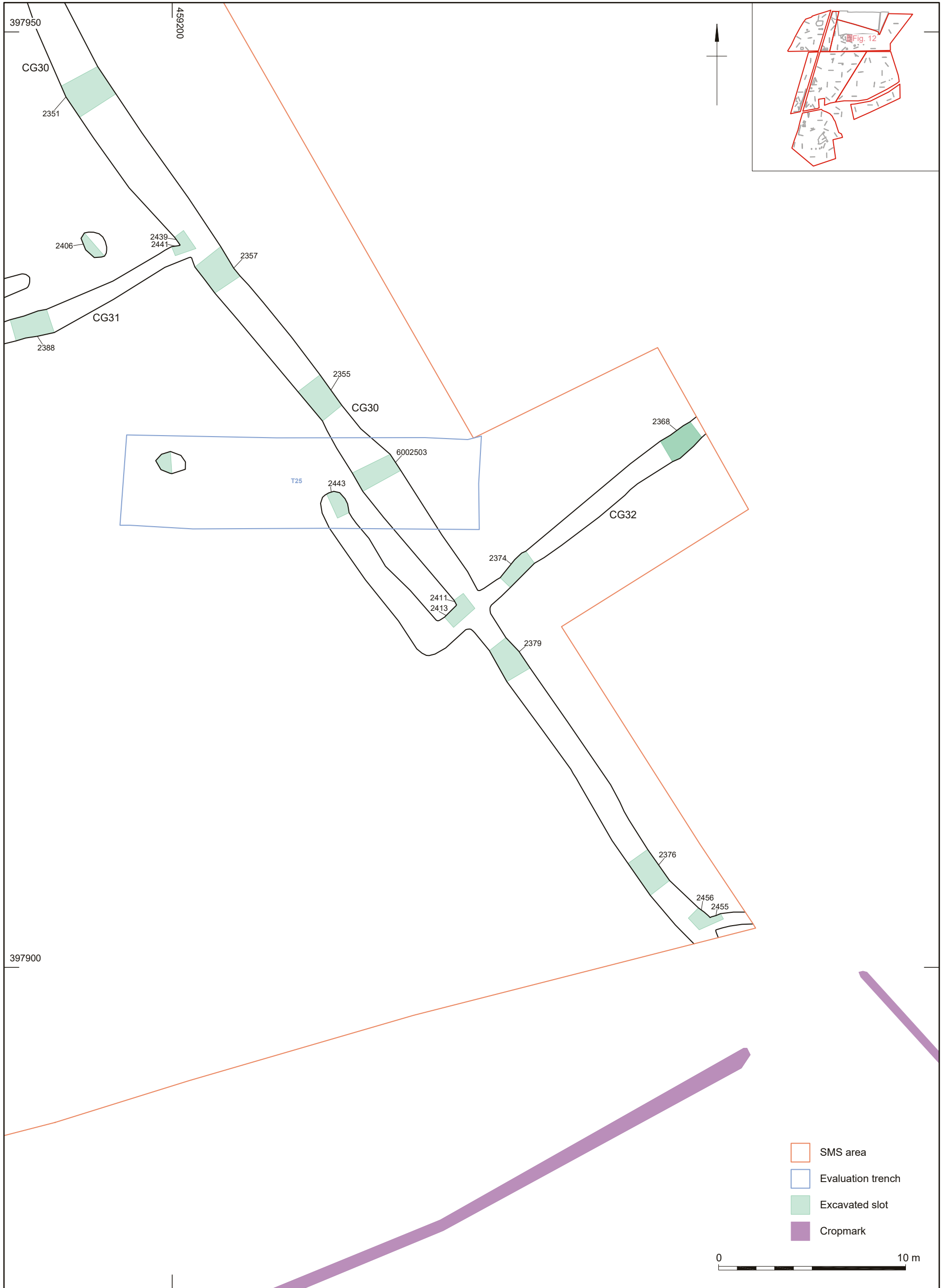






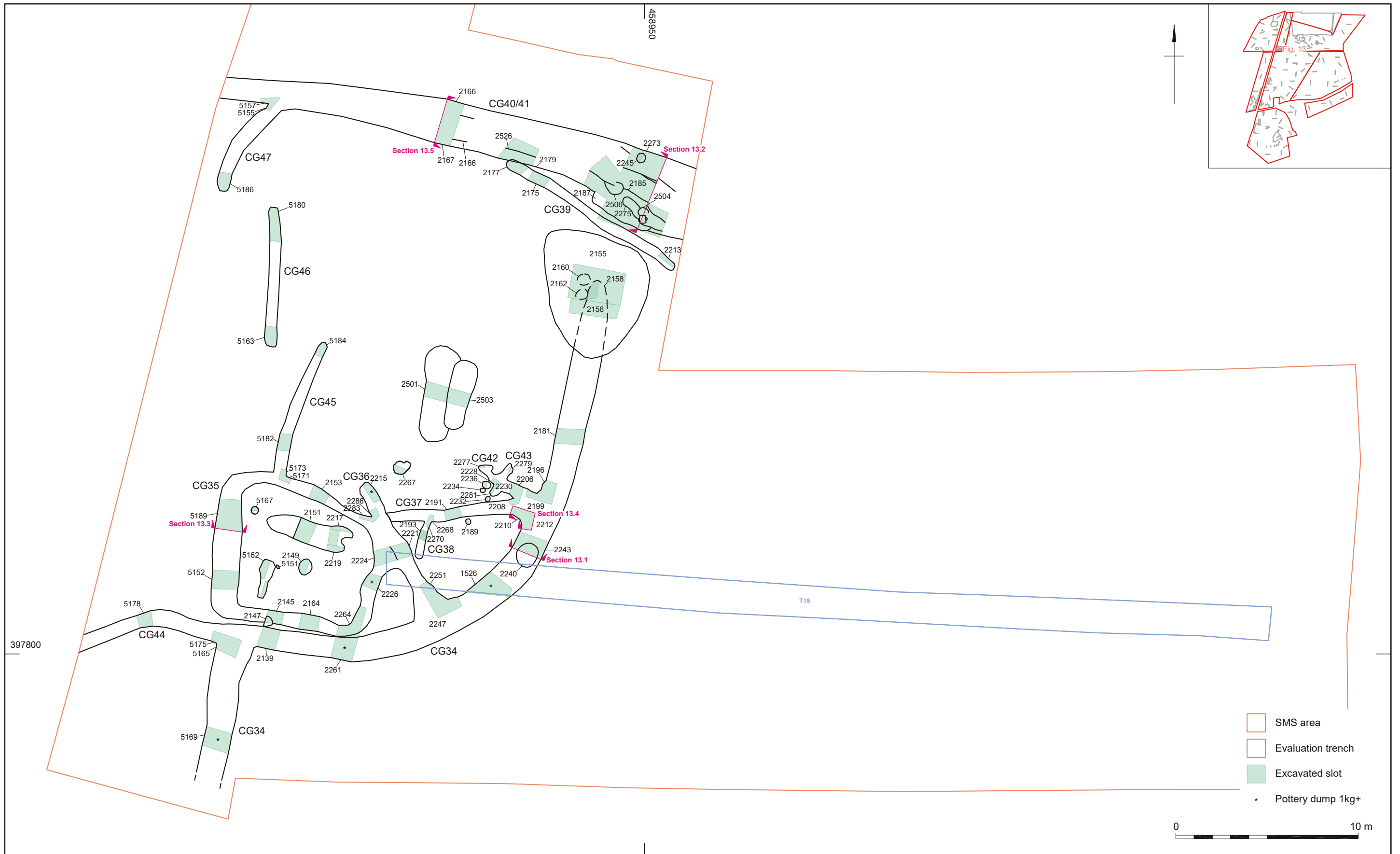
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	02/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:200 at A3	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



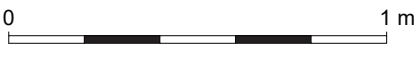
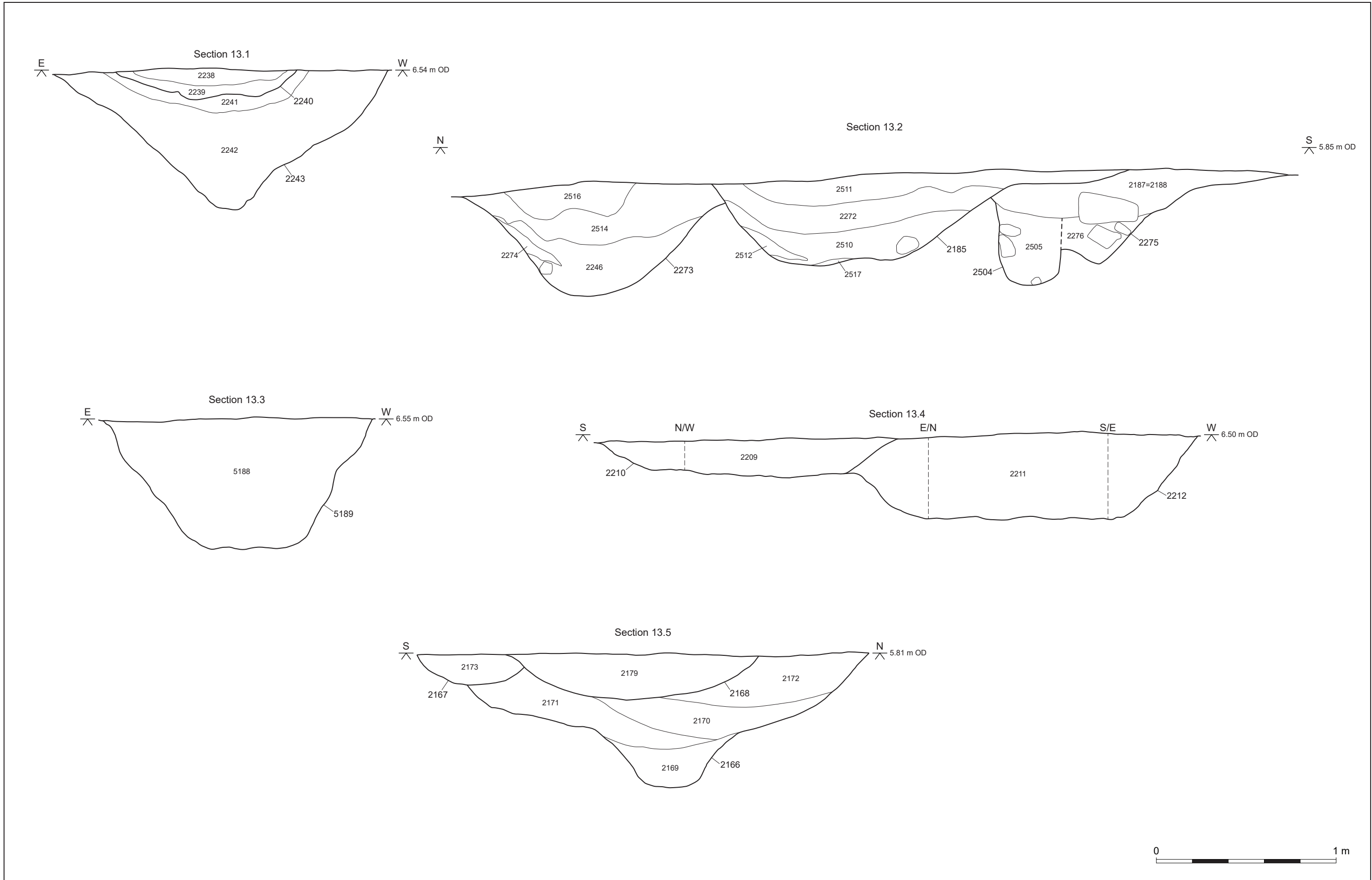
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.


Date:	02/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:200 at A4	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

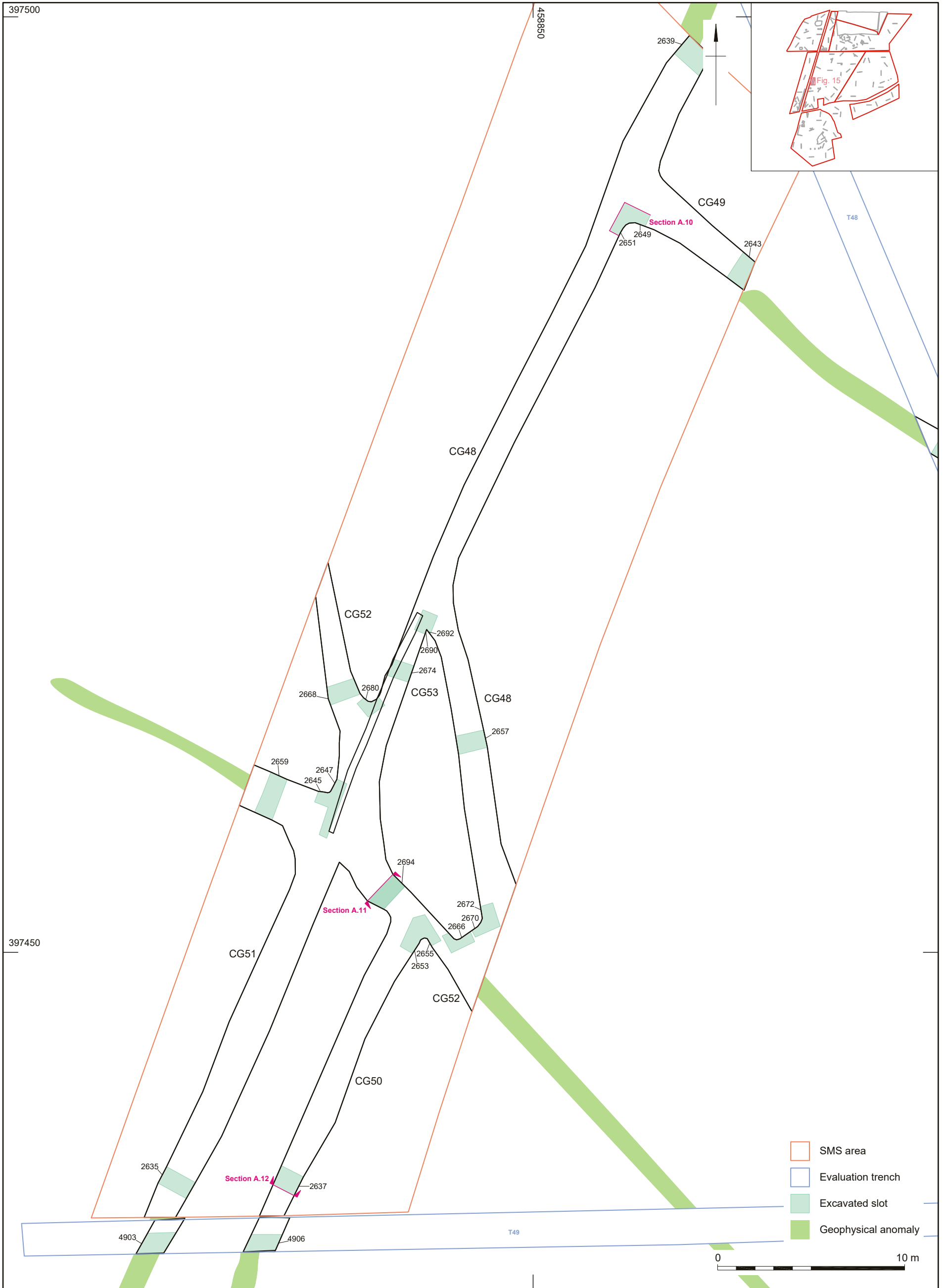
Date:	02/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:200 at A3	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



	<small>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>		Date:	03/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
			Scale:	1:20 at A3	Illustrator:	IA
			Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114503\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\SMS\2017_12_19		

SMS13 sections

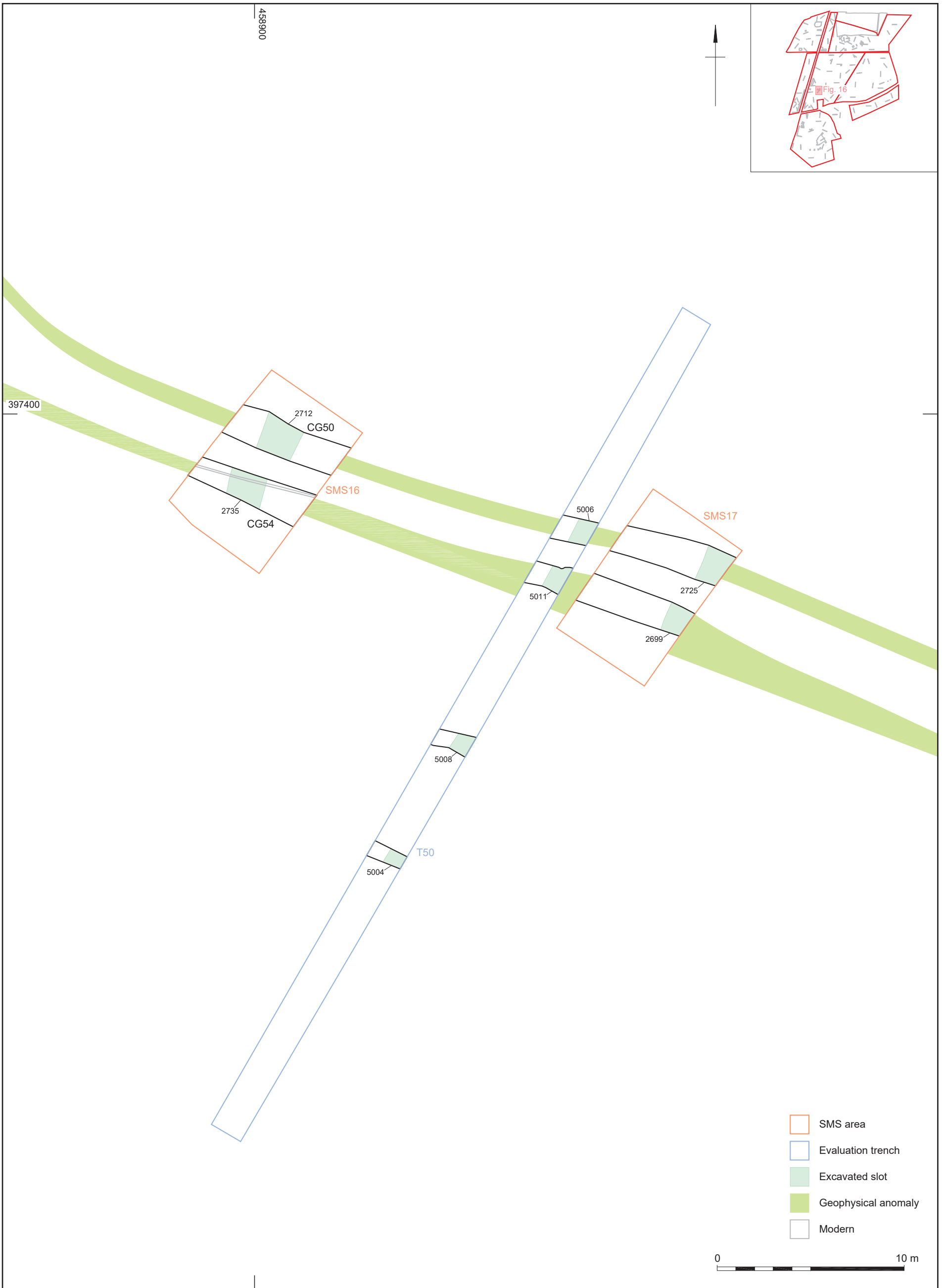
Figure 14



See Fig. 30 onwards for the sections labelled A.1, A.2 etc  
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	03/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:200 at A3	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		





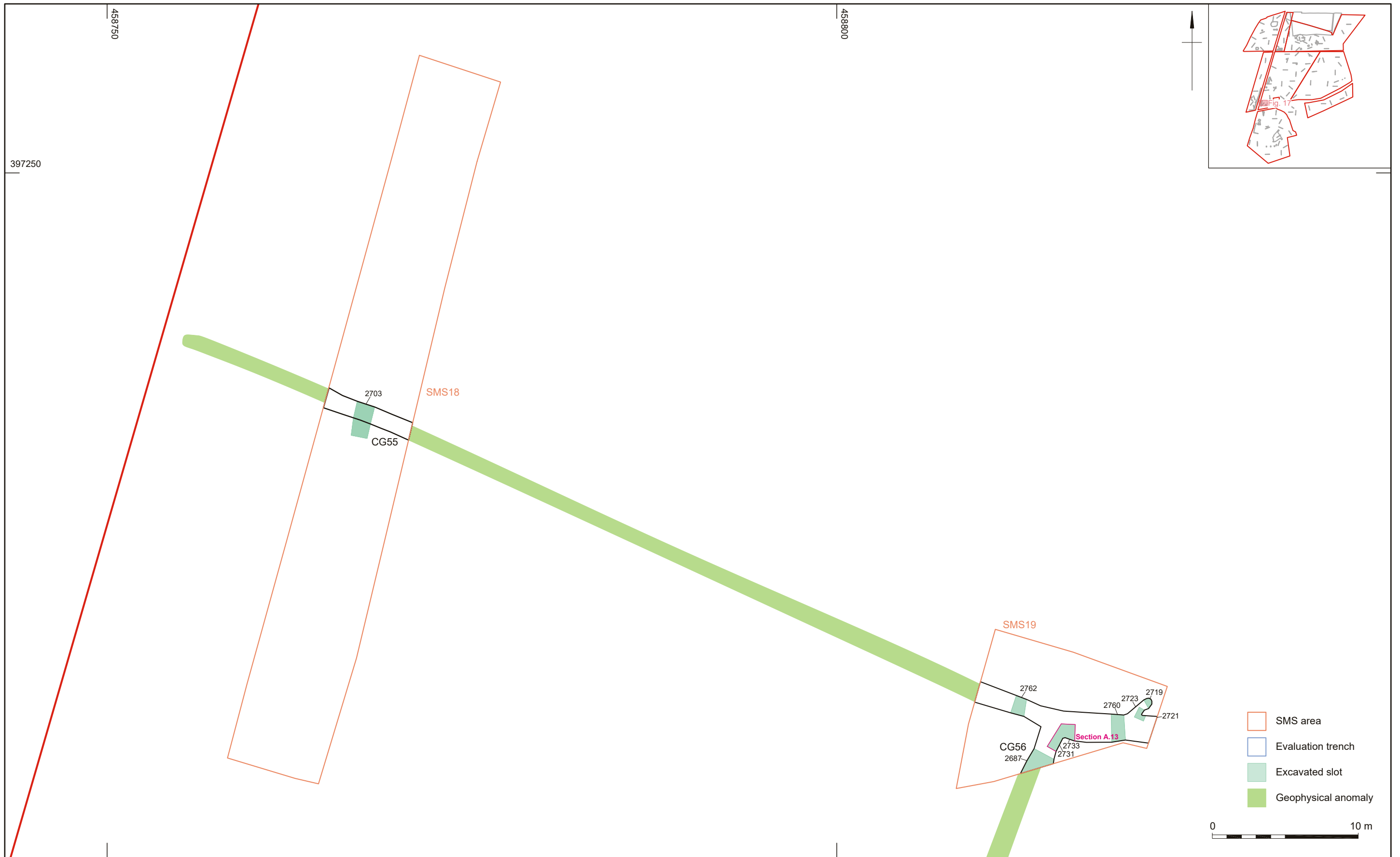
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:200 at A3	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114503\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\SMS\2017_12_19		



SMS16 and 17 and trench 50

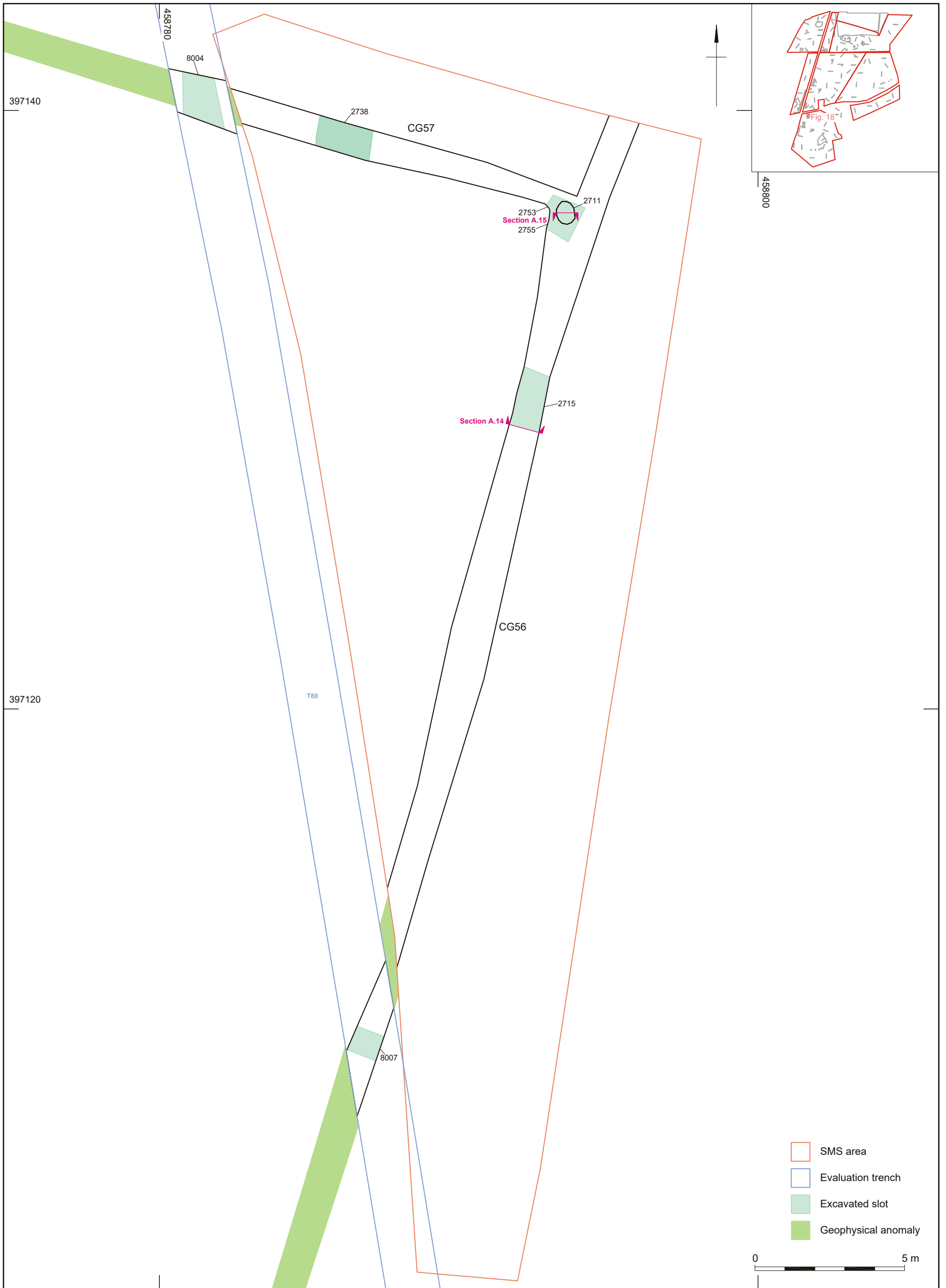
Figure 16



See Fig. 30 onwards for the sections labelled A.1, A.2 etc  
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	04/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:250 at A3	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



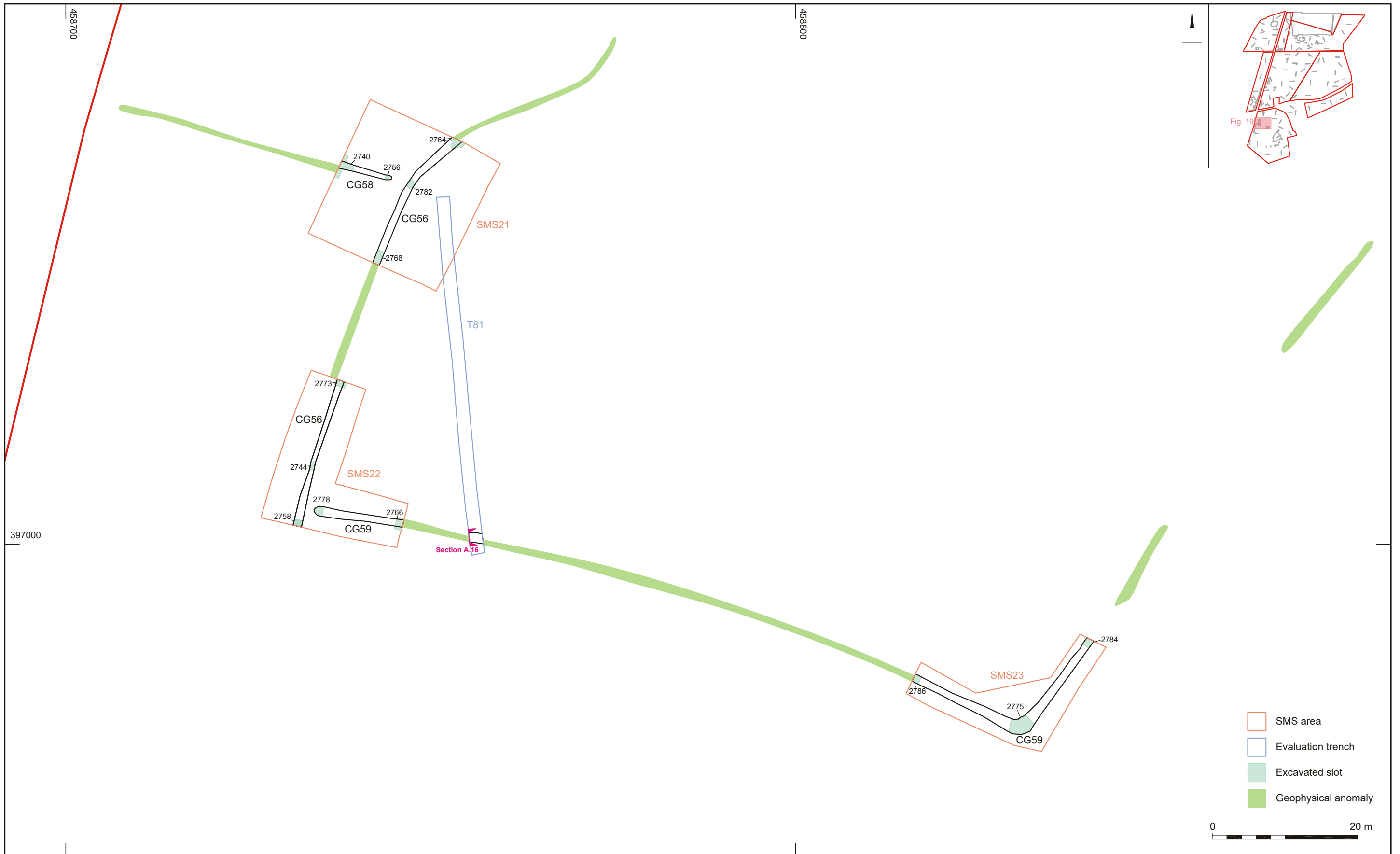


- SMS area
- Evaluation trench
- Excavated slot
- Geophysical anomaly

0 5 m

See Fig. 30 onwards for the sections labelled A.1, A.2 etc			
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
Date:	04/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:125 at A4	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		





See Fig. 30 onwards for the sections labelled A.1, A.2 etc  
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	04/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:500 at A3	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

SMS21, 22 and 23 and trench 81

Figure 19

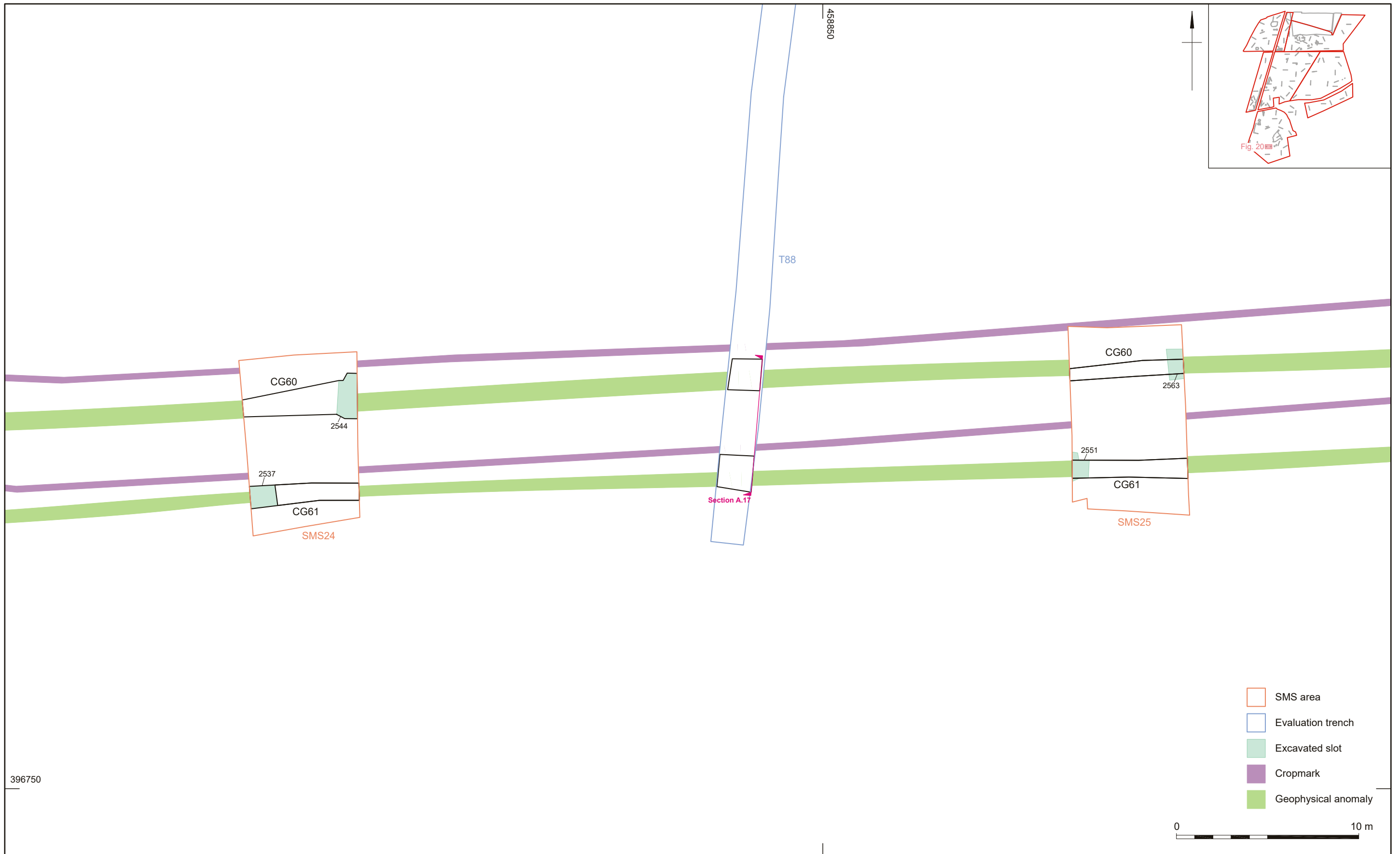



Fig. 20

	<small>See Fig. 30 onwards for the sections labelled A.1, A.2 etc. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>		Date: 04/03/2022	Revision Number: 0
			Scale: 1:200 at A3	Illustrator: IA
			Path: S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31	

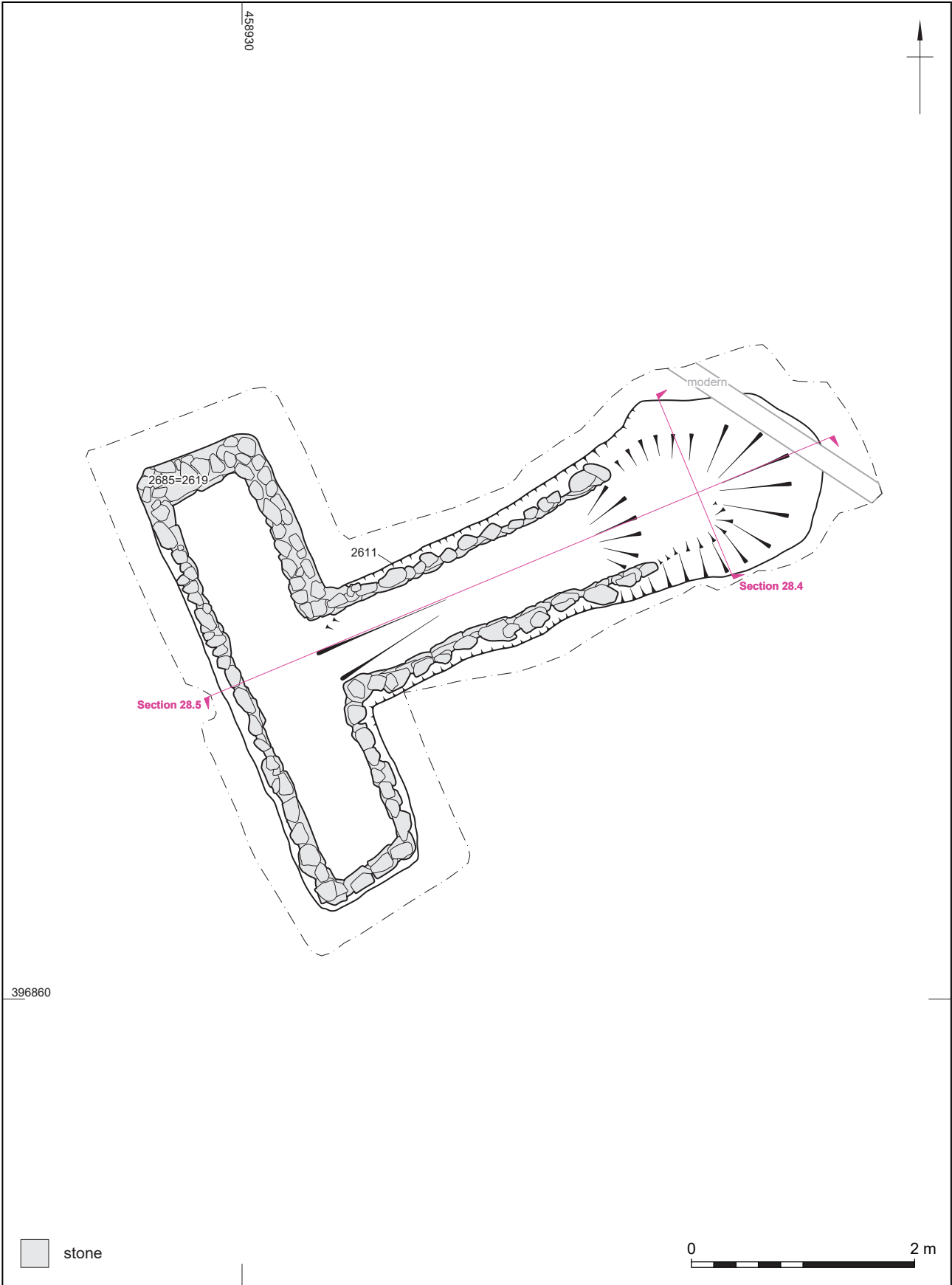



SMS26 and 27

Figure 21





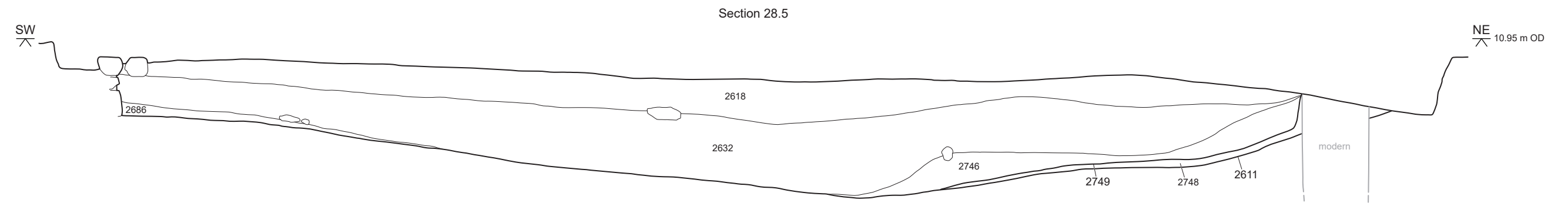
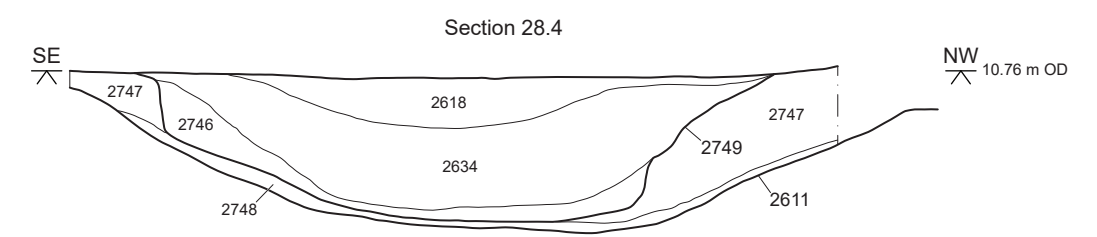
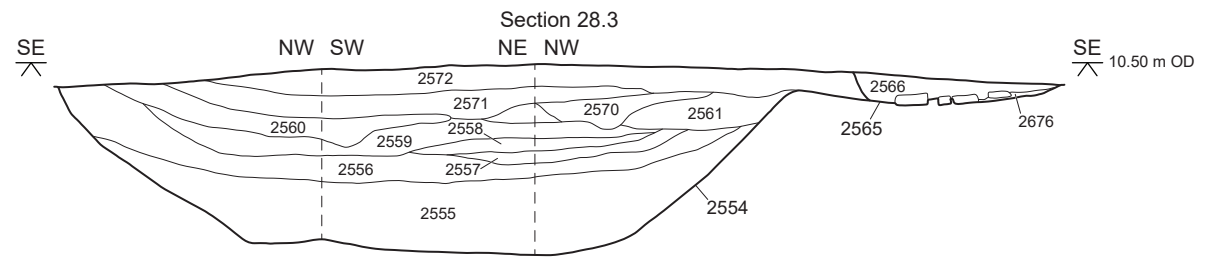
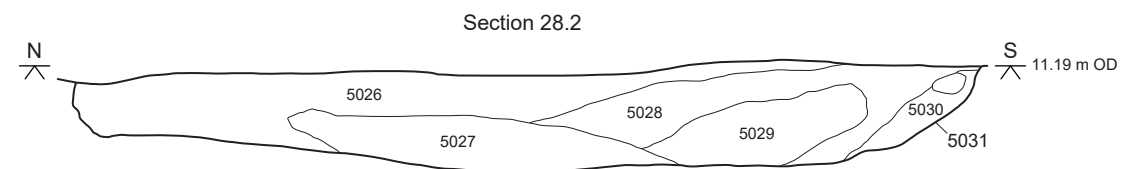
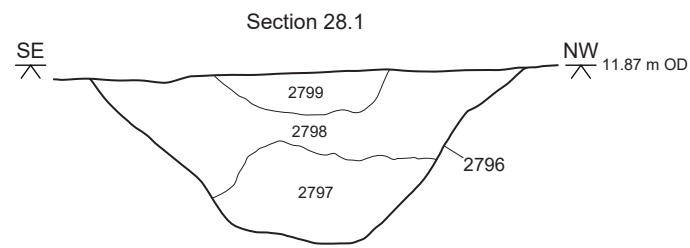


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:50 at A4	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

SMS28 – plan of crop-dryer 65

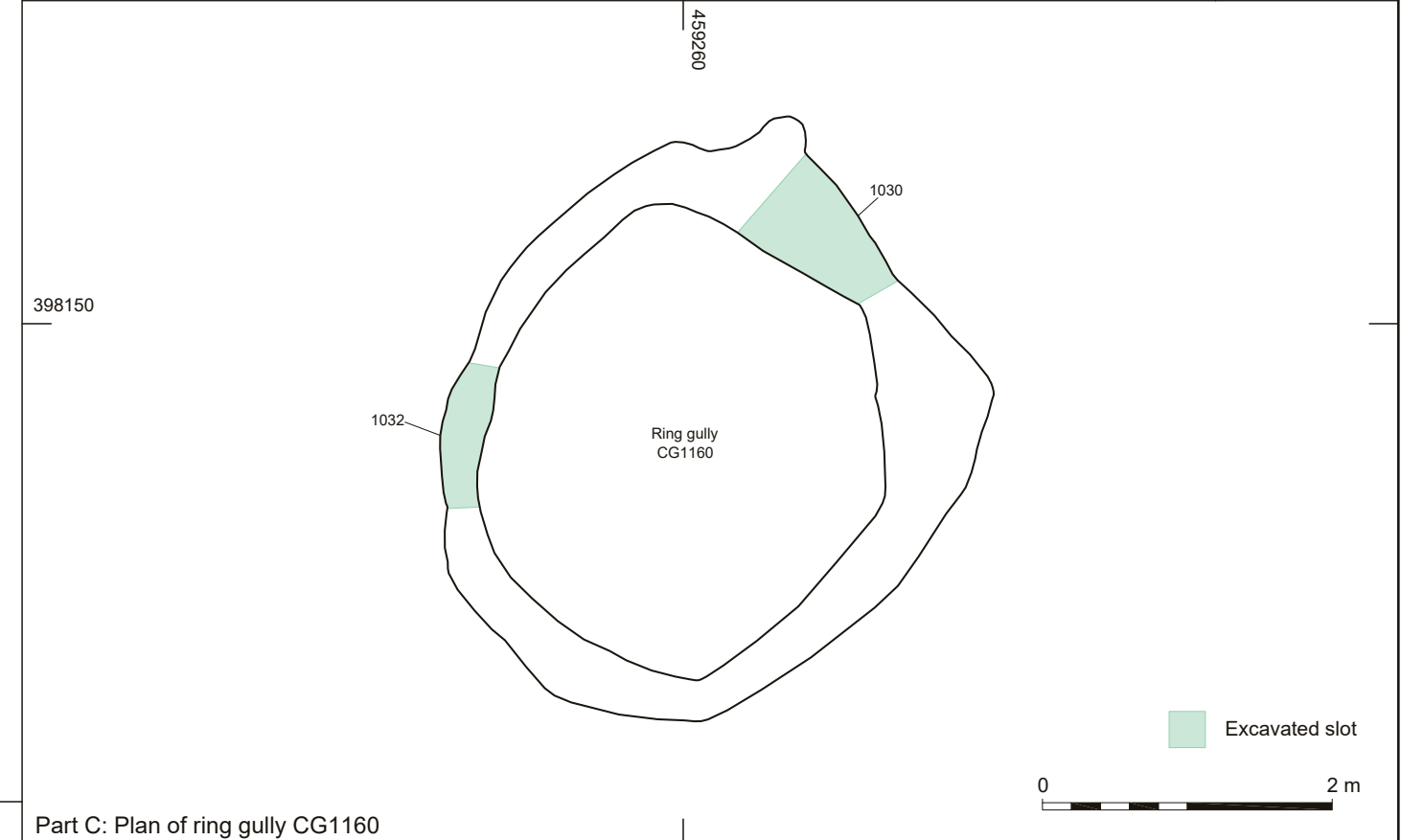
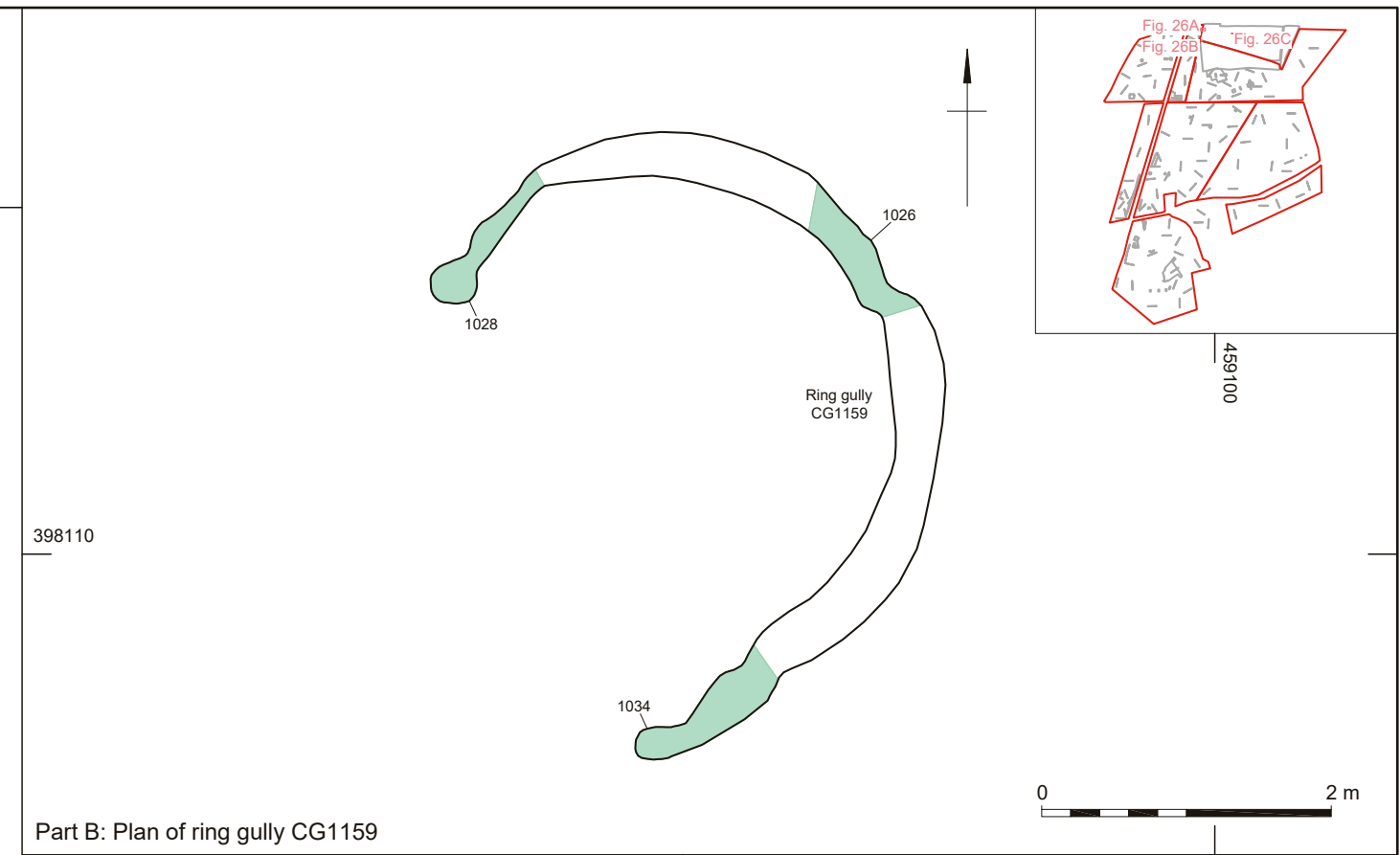
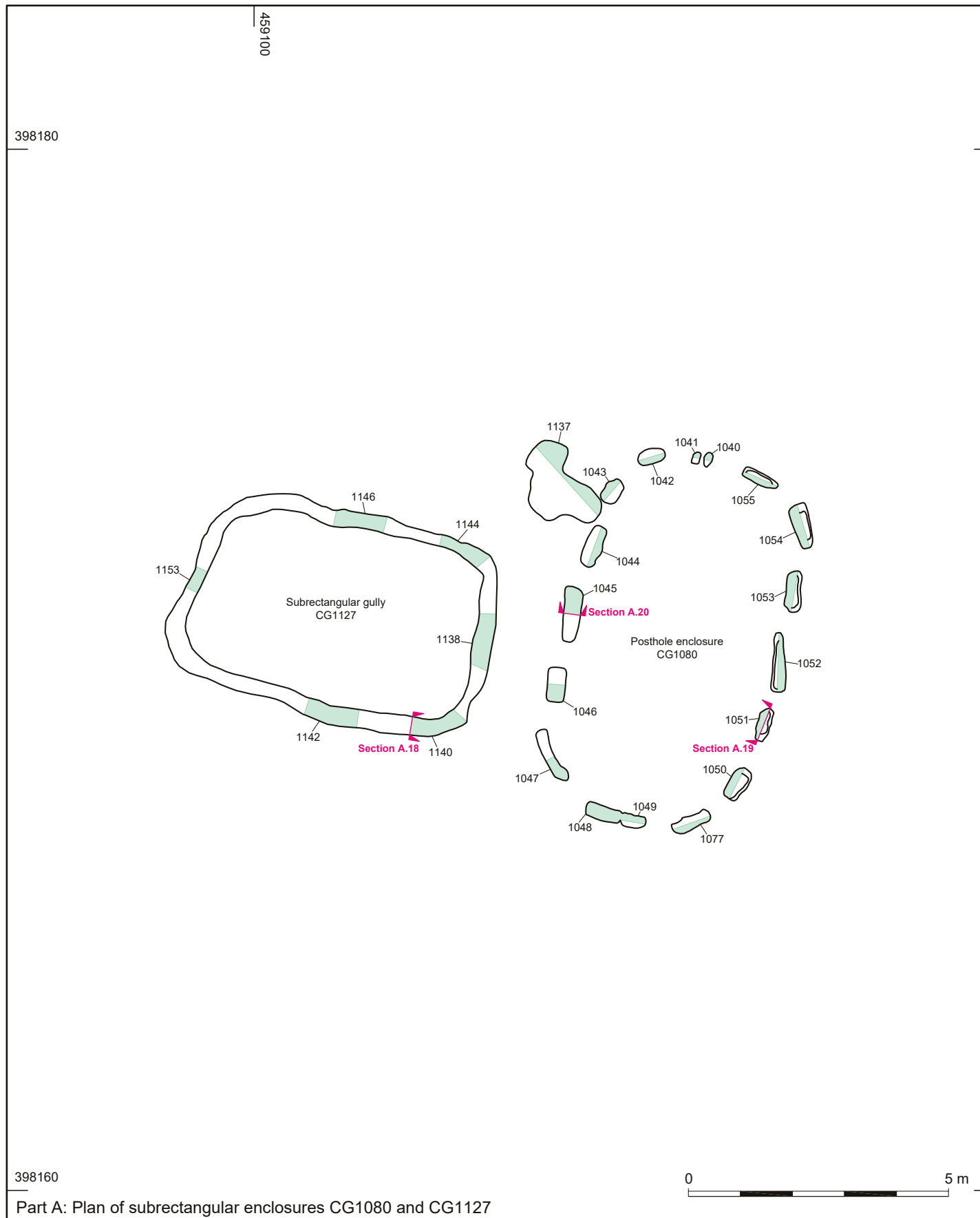
Figure 24




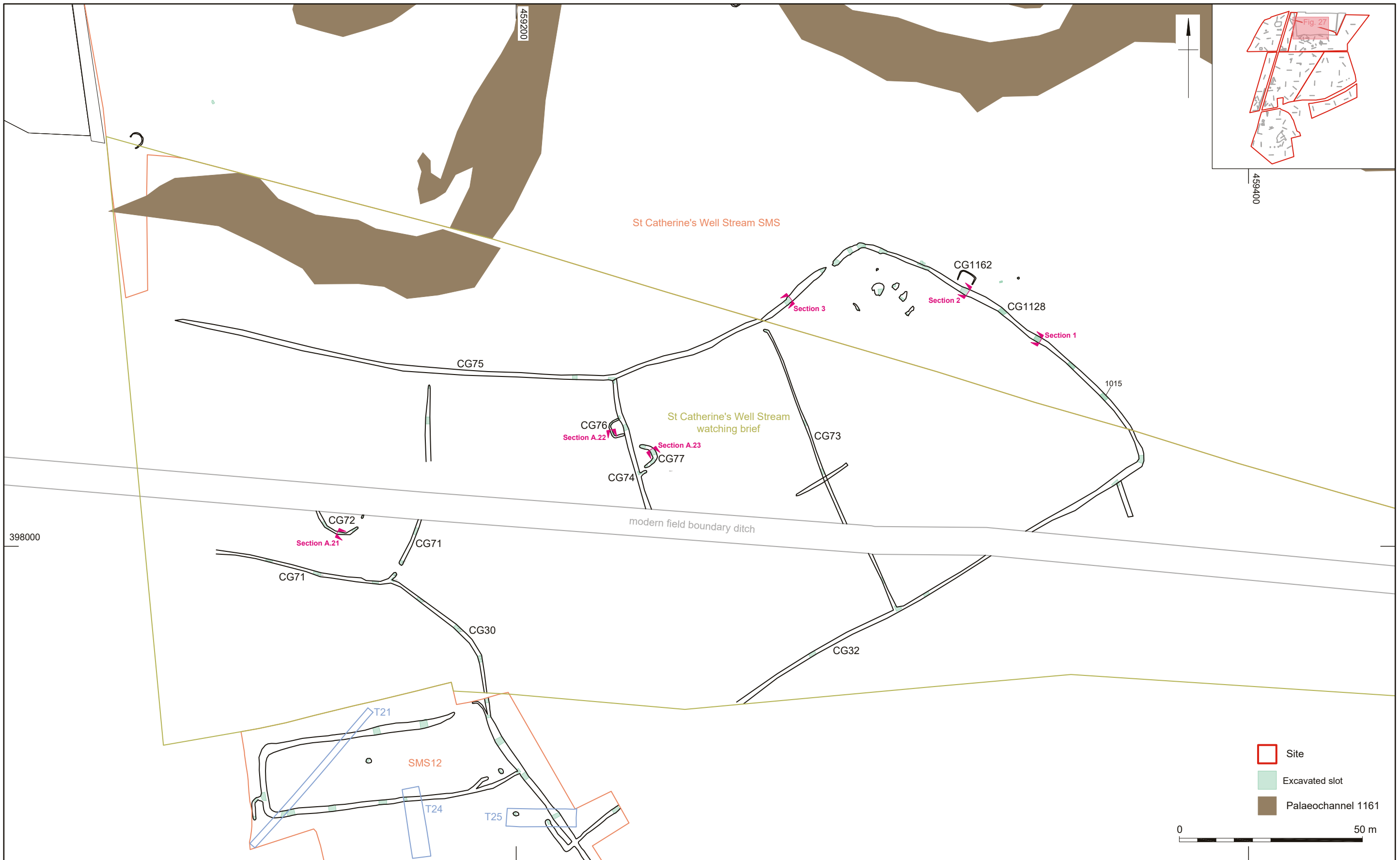



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:20 at A3	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114503\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\SMS\2017_12_19		



	<small>See Fig. 30 onwards for the sections labelled A.1, A.2 etc. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>		Date: 04/02/2022	Revision Number: 1
			Scale: 1:50 and 1:100	Illustrator: IA
			Path: S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31	

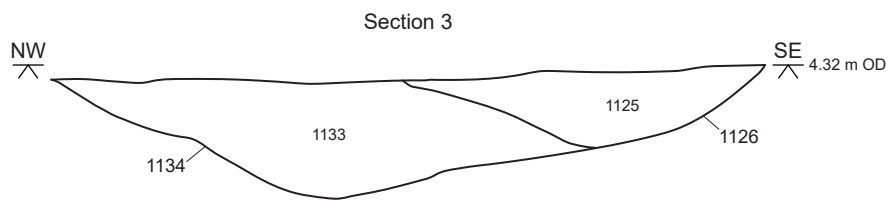
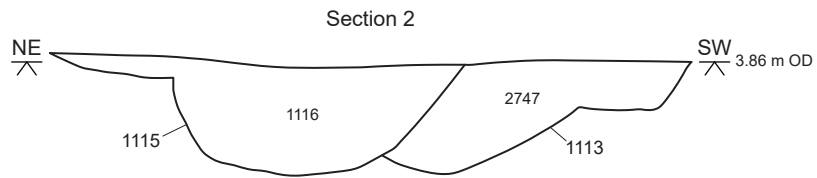
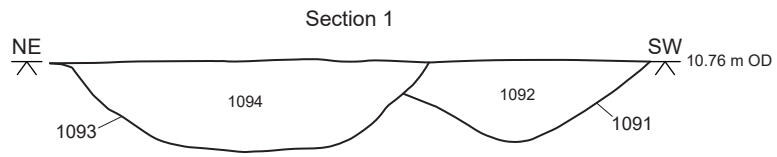


	Date: 04/02/2022		Revision Number: 0
	Scale: 1:1000 at A3		Illustrator: APS/IA
	Path: S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

See Fig. 30 onwards for the sections labelled A.1, A.2 etc.  
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Plan of St Catherine's Well watching brief area and adjacent land to north and south

Figure 27



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



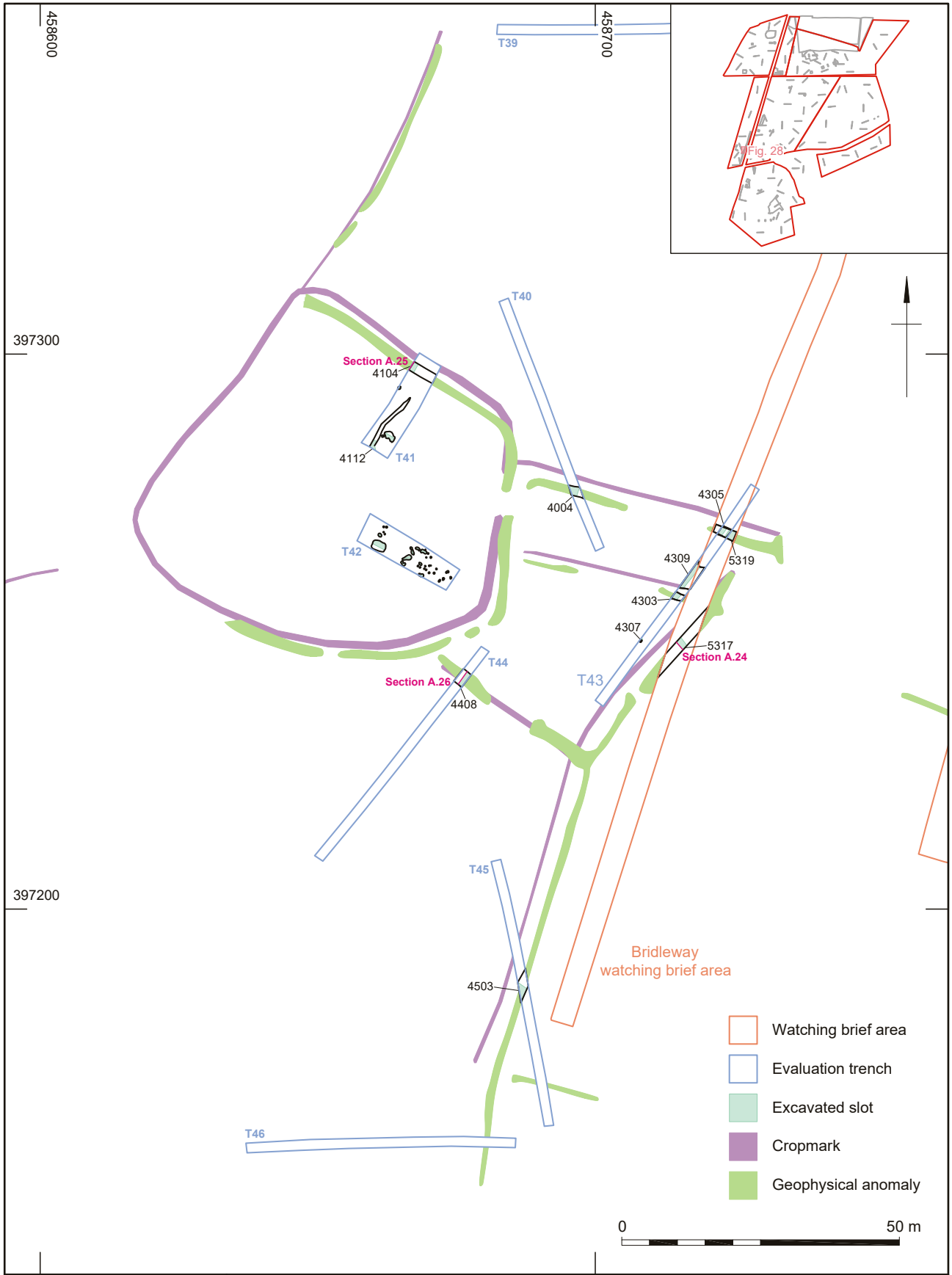
Date: 14/03/2022


Revision Number: 0

Scale: 1:20 at A4

Illustrator: APS/IA

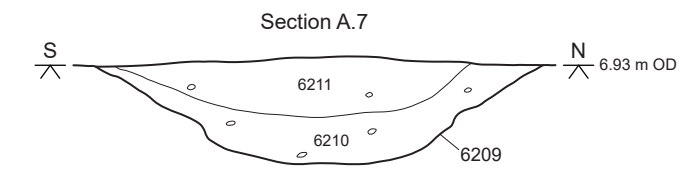
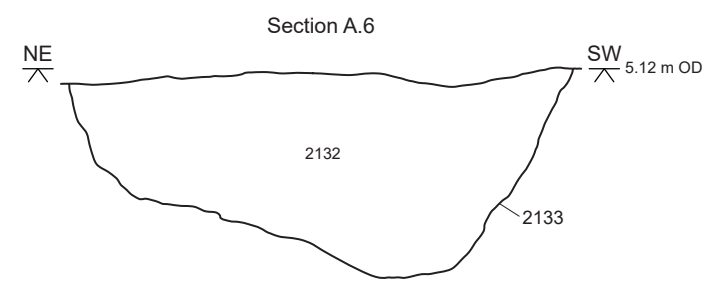
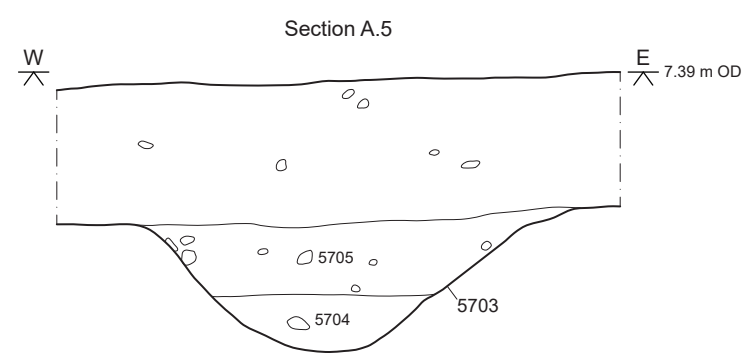
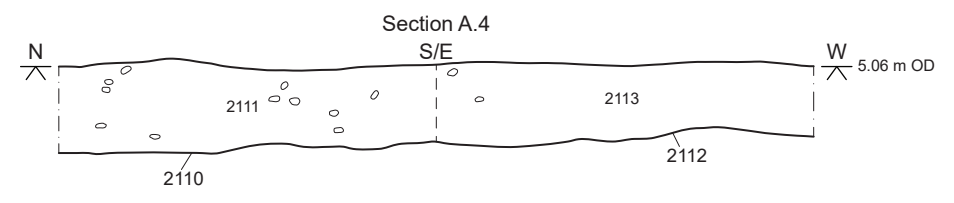
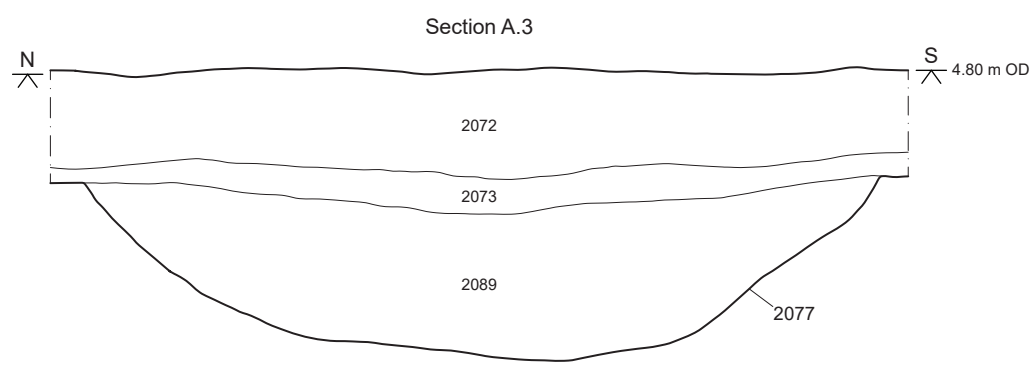
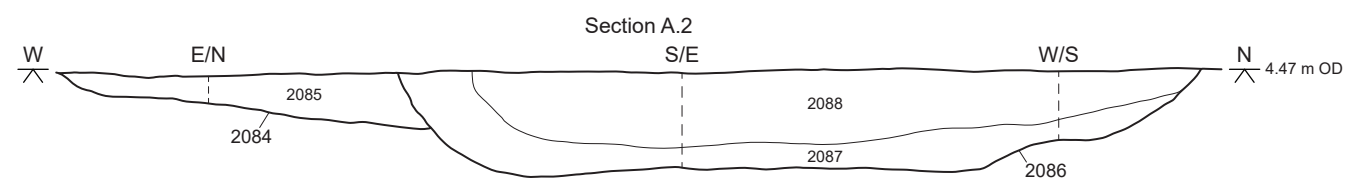
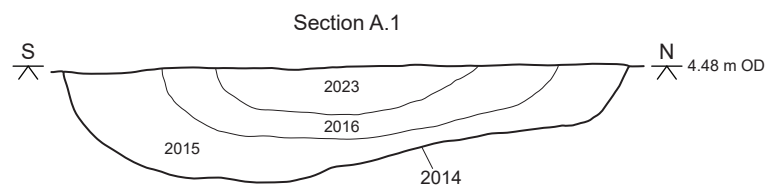
Path: S:\PROJECTS\114503\Graphics\_Office\Rep figs\SMS\2017\_12\_19



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	03/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:1000 at A4	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

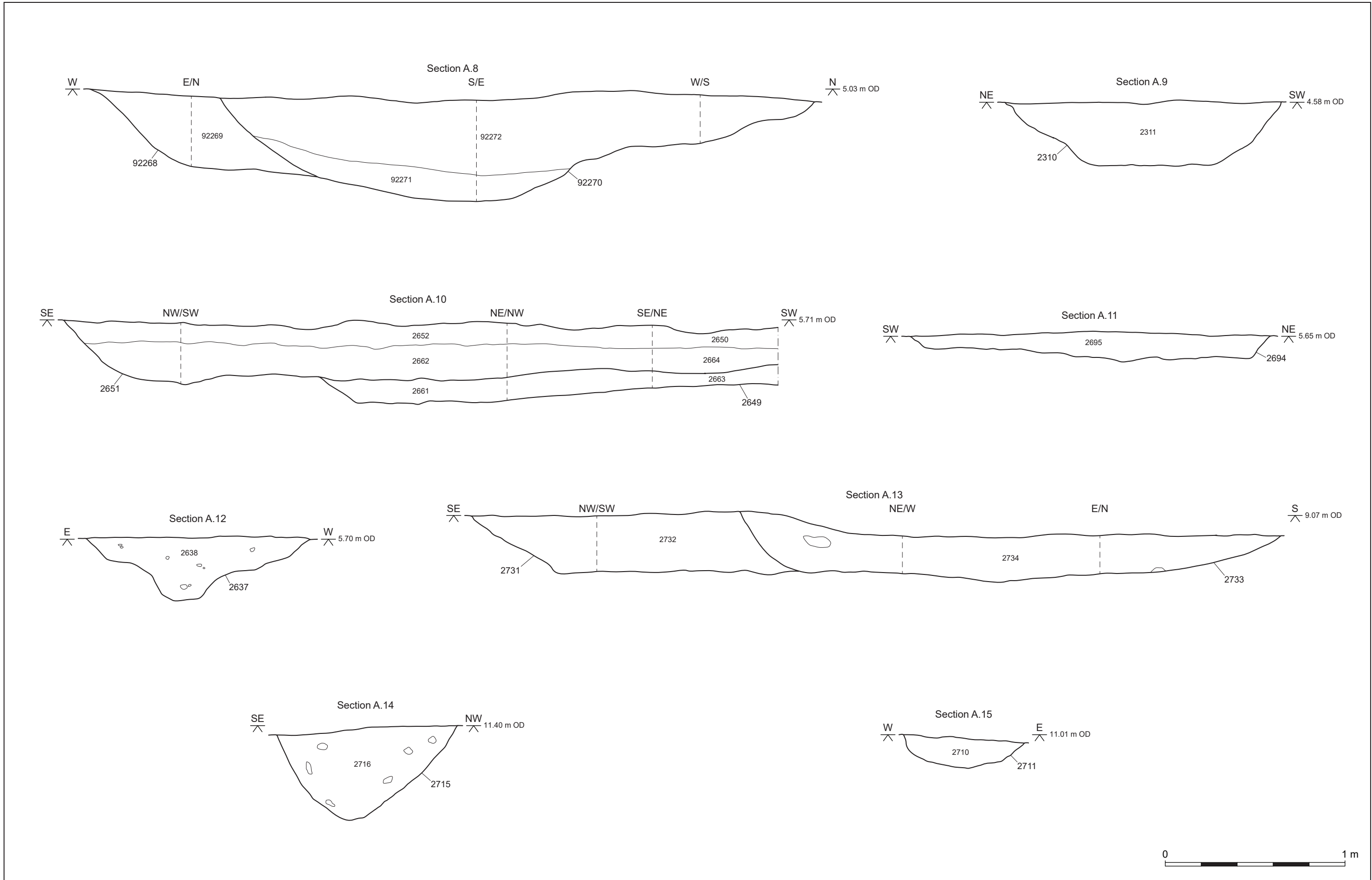
SK 587972: brideway watching brief area, and trenches 39–46


Figure 29



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	07/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:20 at A3	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



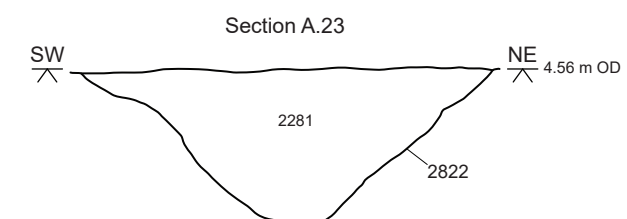
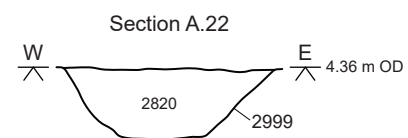
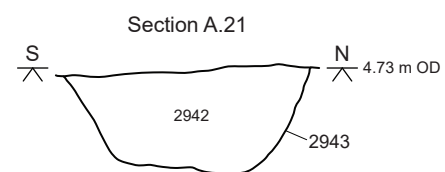
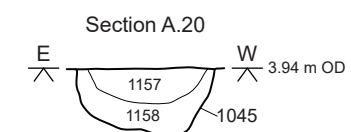
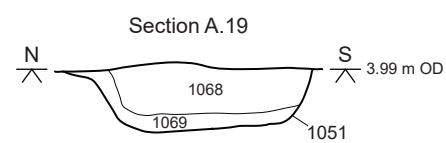
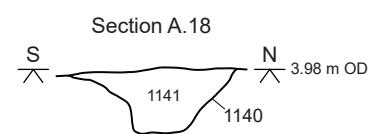
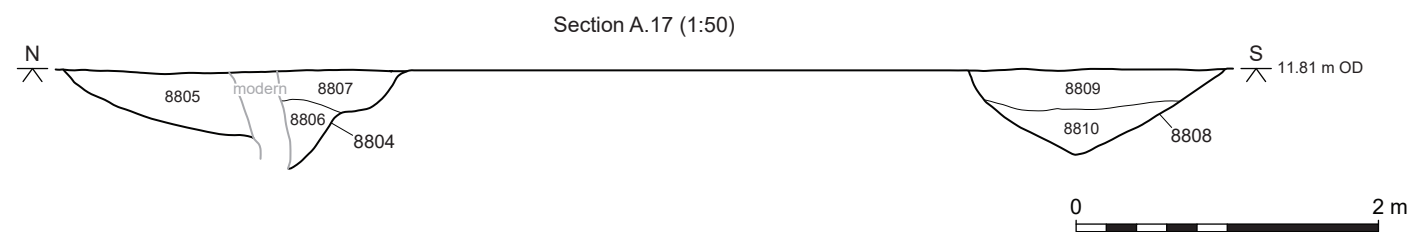
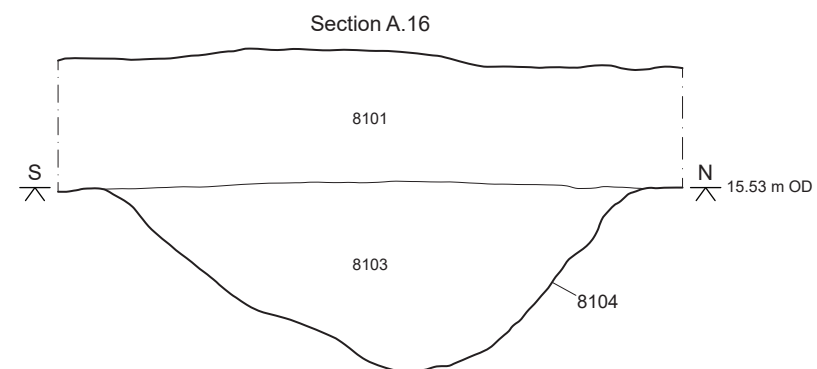
	Date: 07/02/2022		Revision Number: 0
	Scale: 1:20 at A3		Illustrator: IA
	Path: S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Additional sections (ii)

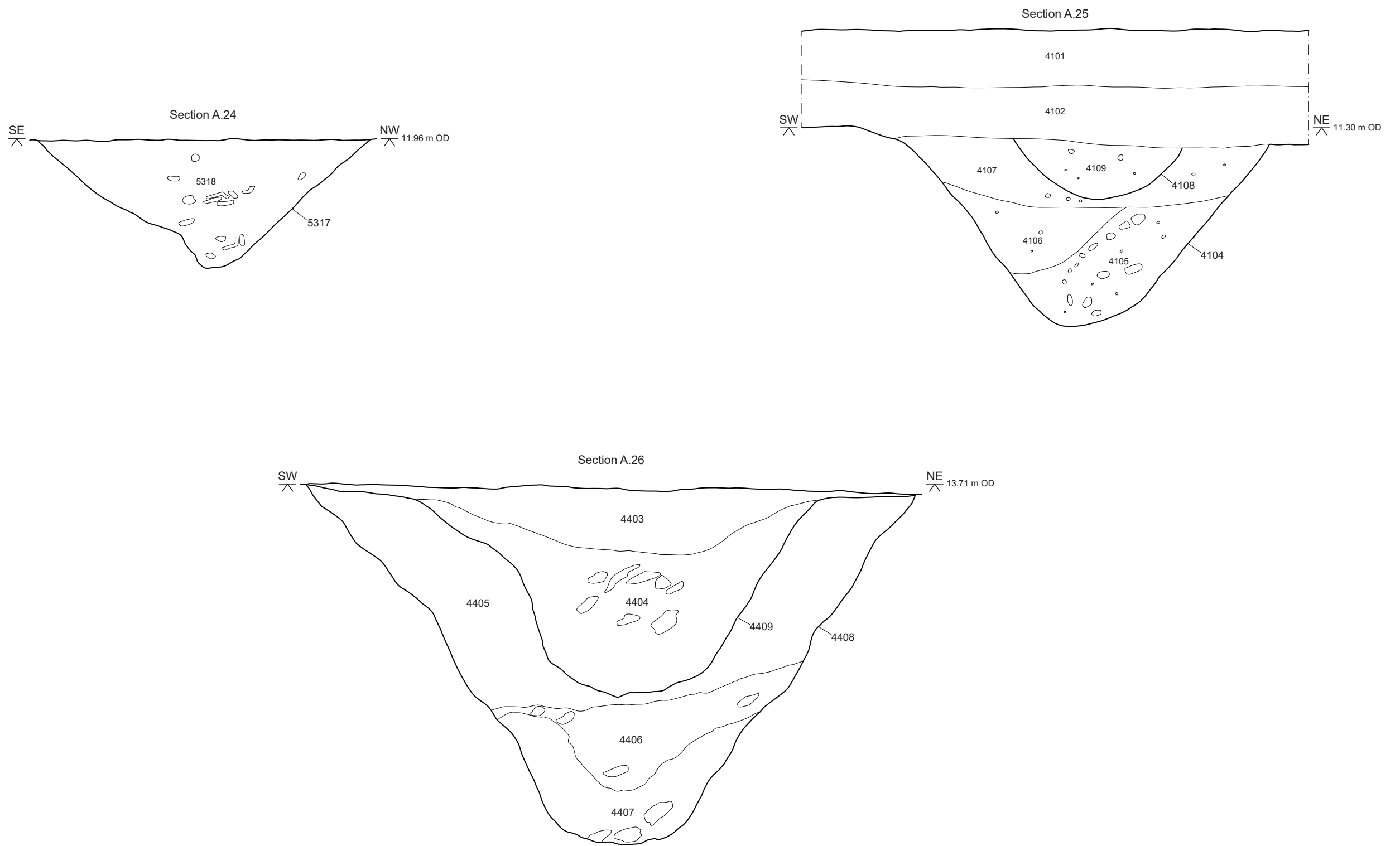
Figure 31





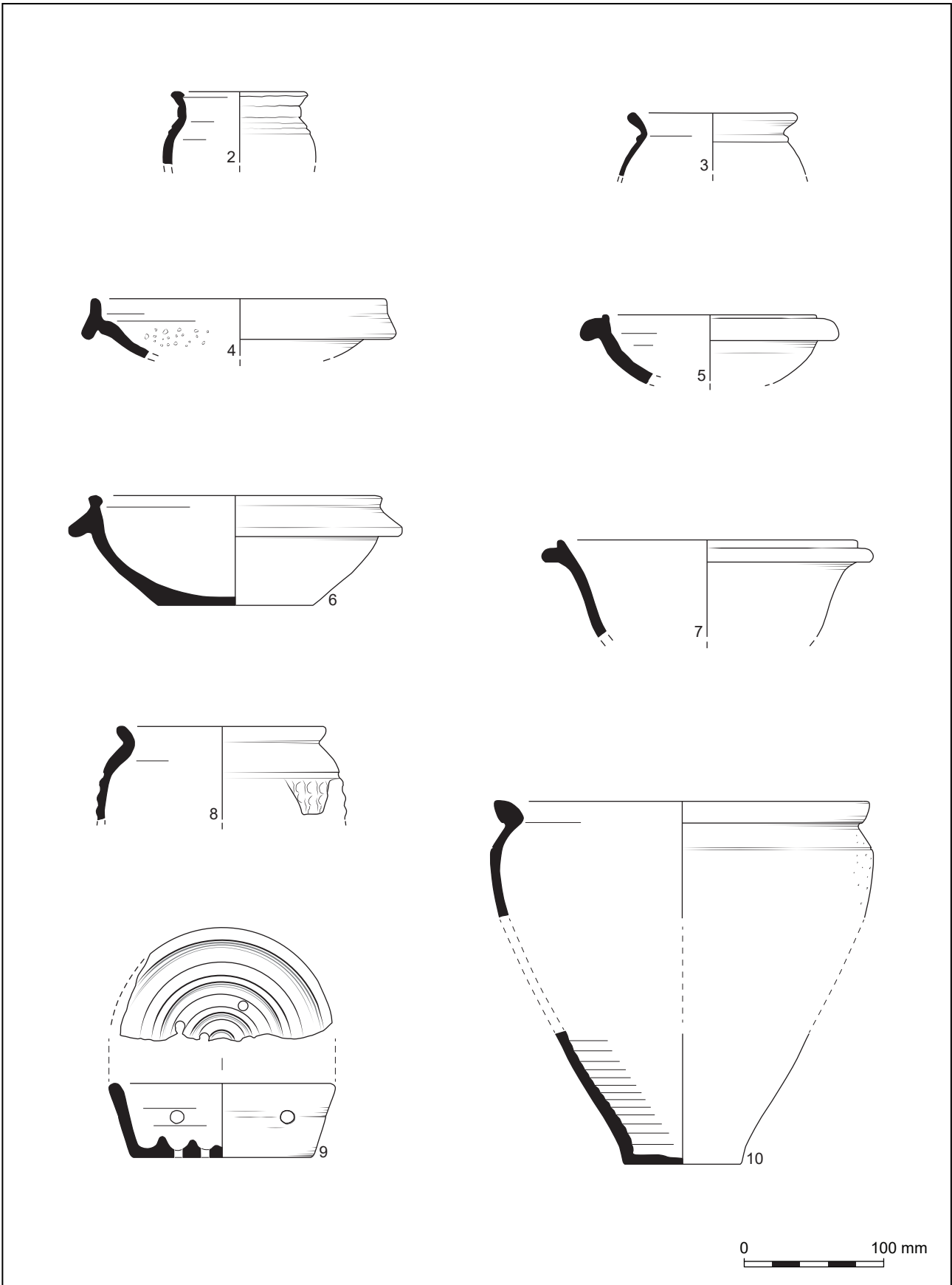
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.


Date:	07/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:20 at A3	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

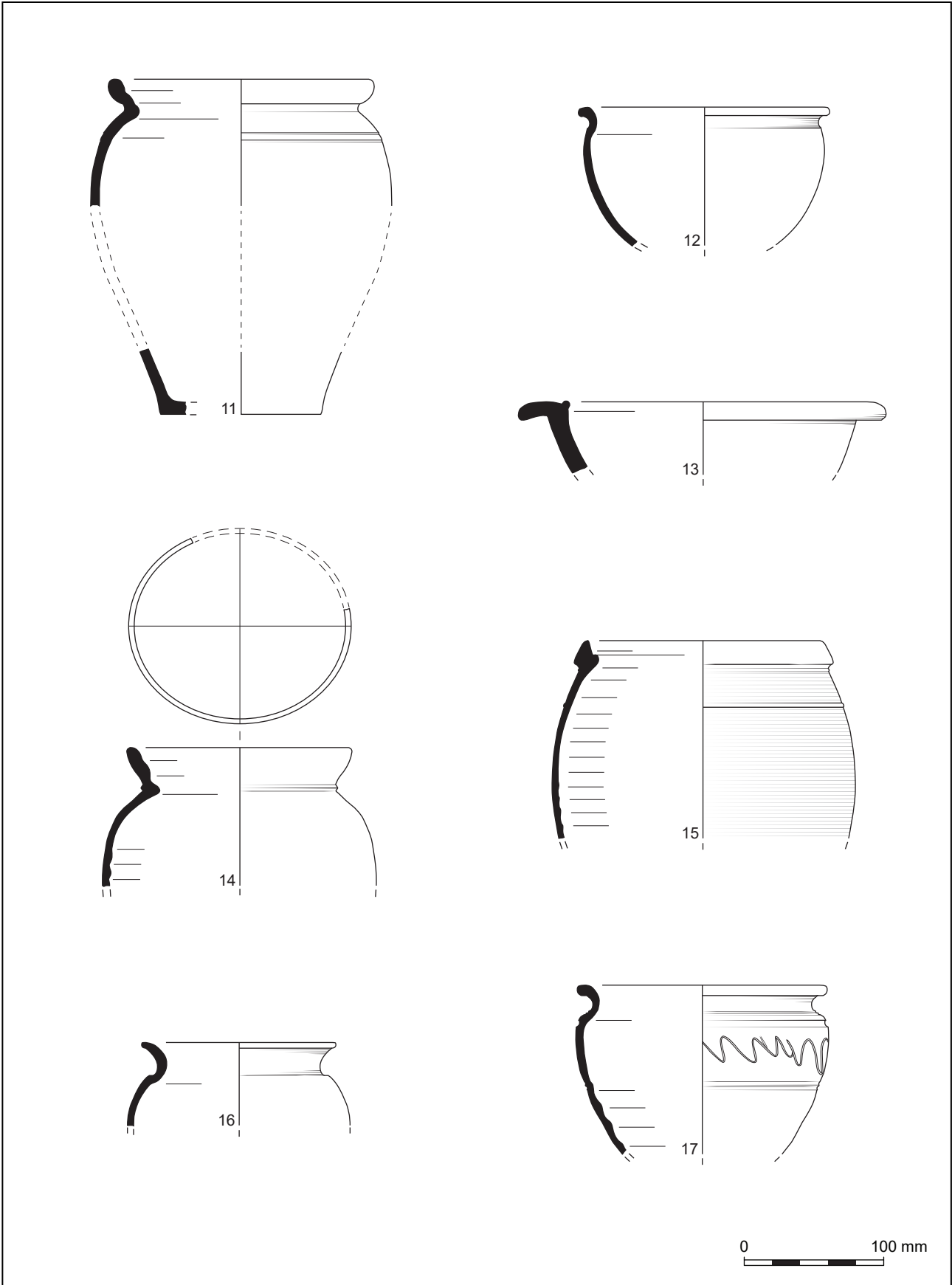
Date:	07/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:20 at A3	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		




	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:4 at A4	Illustrator:	EE
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

The pottery (vessels 2–10)

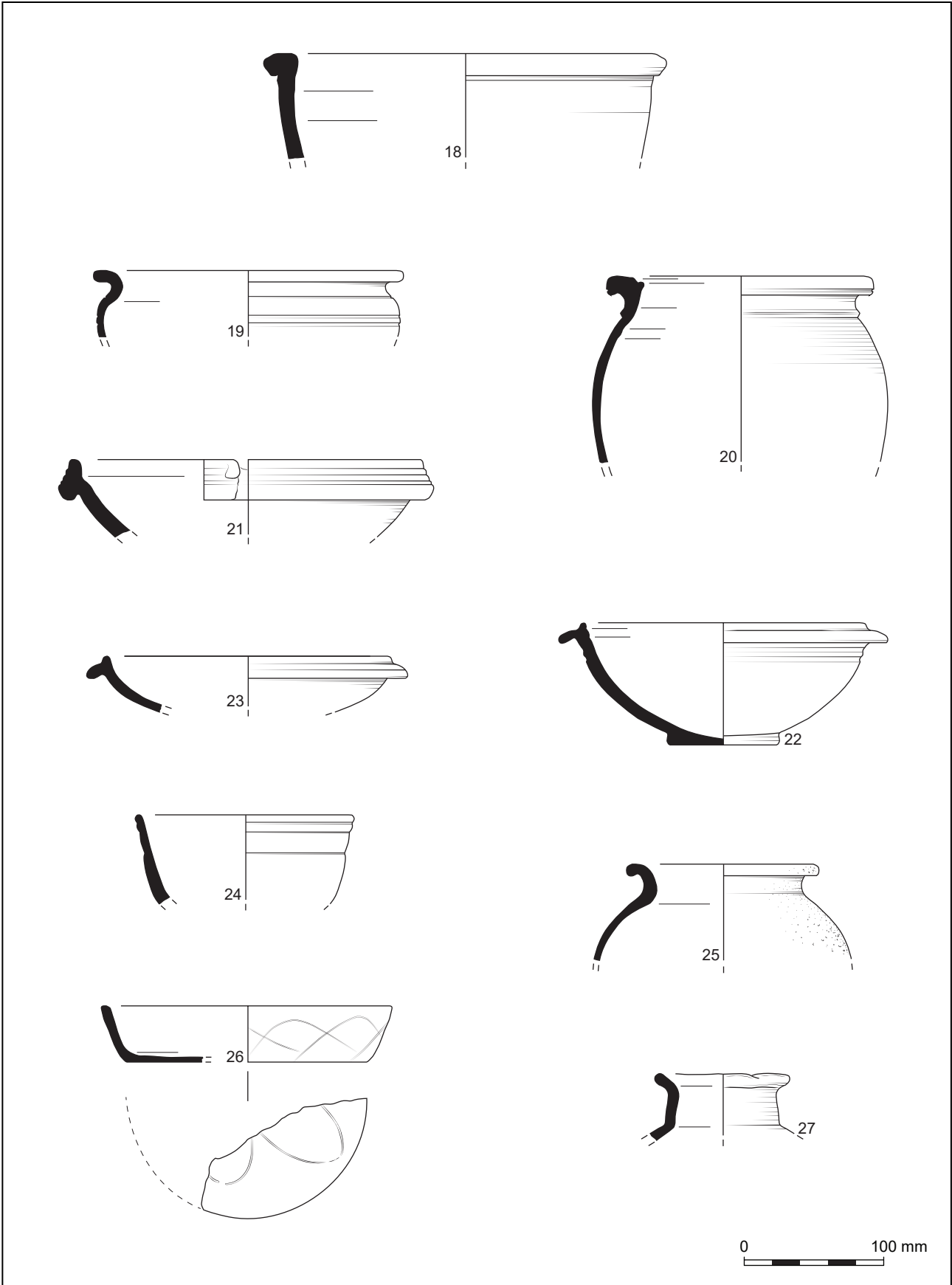
Figure 34



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:4 at A4	Illustrator:	EE
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

The pottery (vessels 11–17)

Figure 35



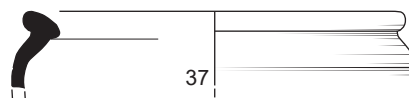
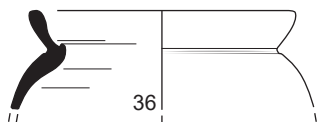
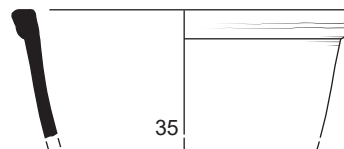
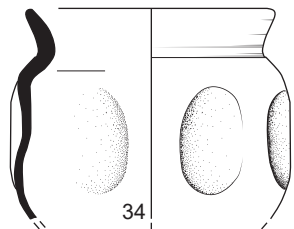
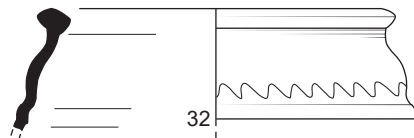
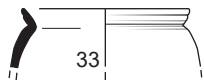
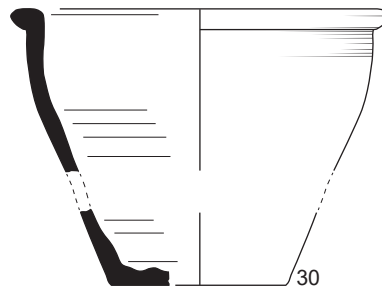
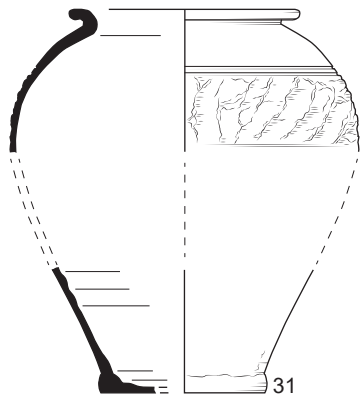
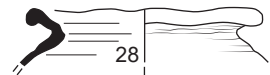
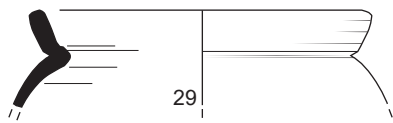
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:4 at A4	Illustrator:	EE
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

The pottery (vessels 18–27)

Figure 36

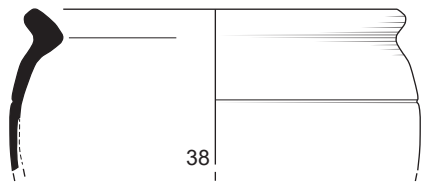


This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

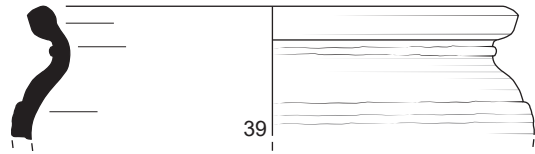
Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:4 at A4	Illustrator:	EE
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

The pottery (vessels 28–37)

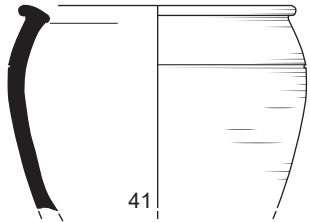
Figure 37



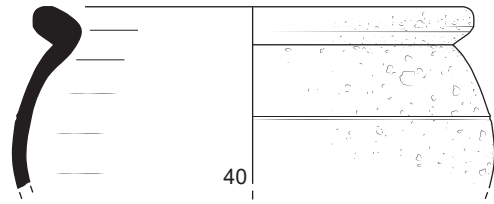
38



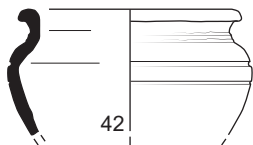
39



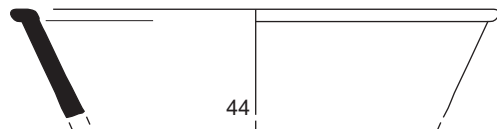
41



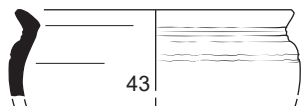
40



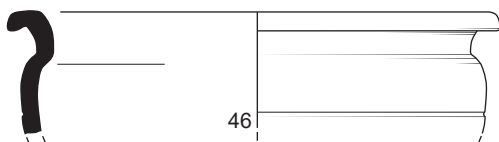
42



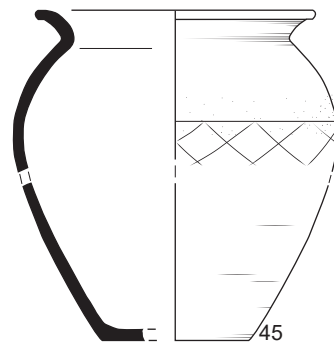
44



43



46



45



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Date: 04/02/2022

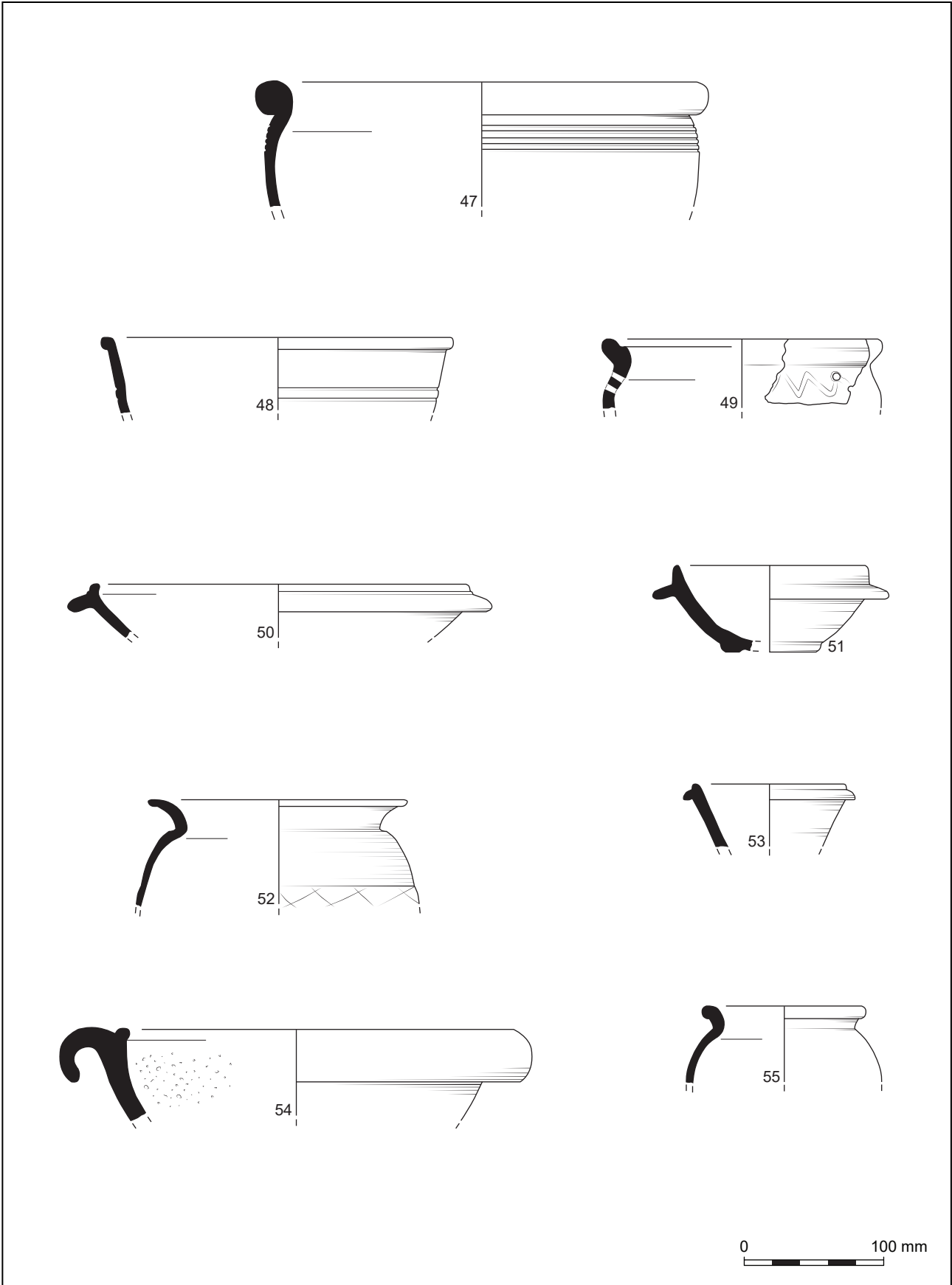
Revision Number: 0


Scale: 1:4 at A4

Illustrator: EE

Path: S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics\_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022\_01\_31

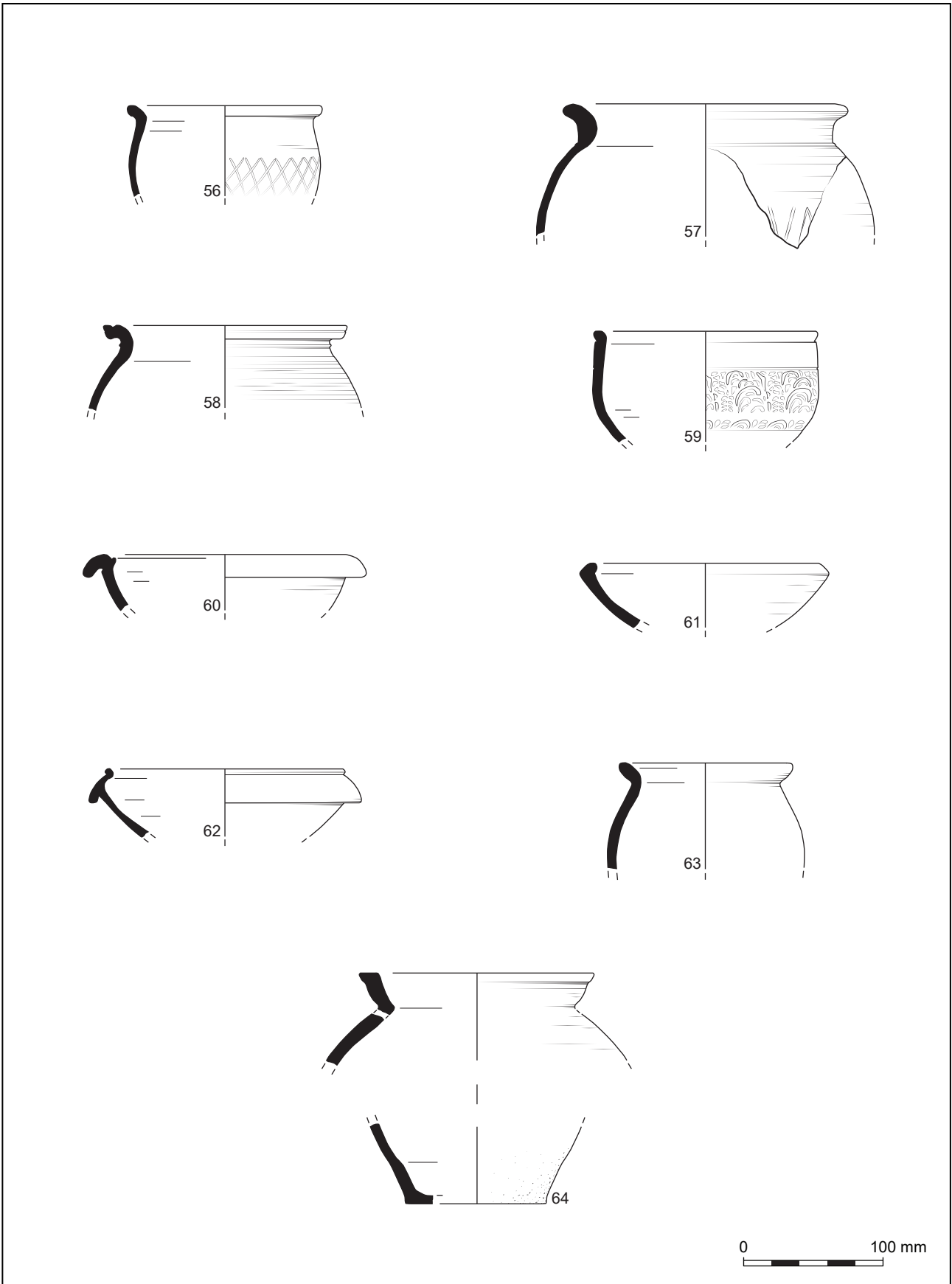





	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:4 at A4	Illustrator:	EE
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

The pottery (vessels 47–55)

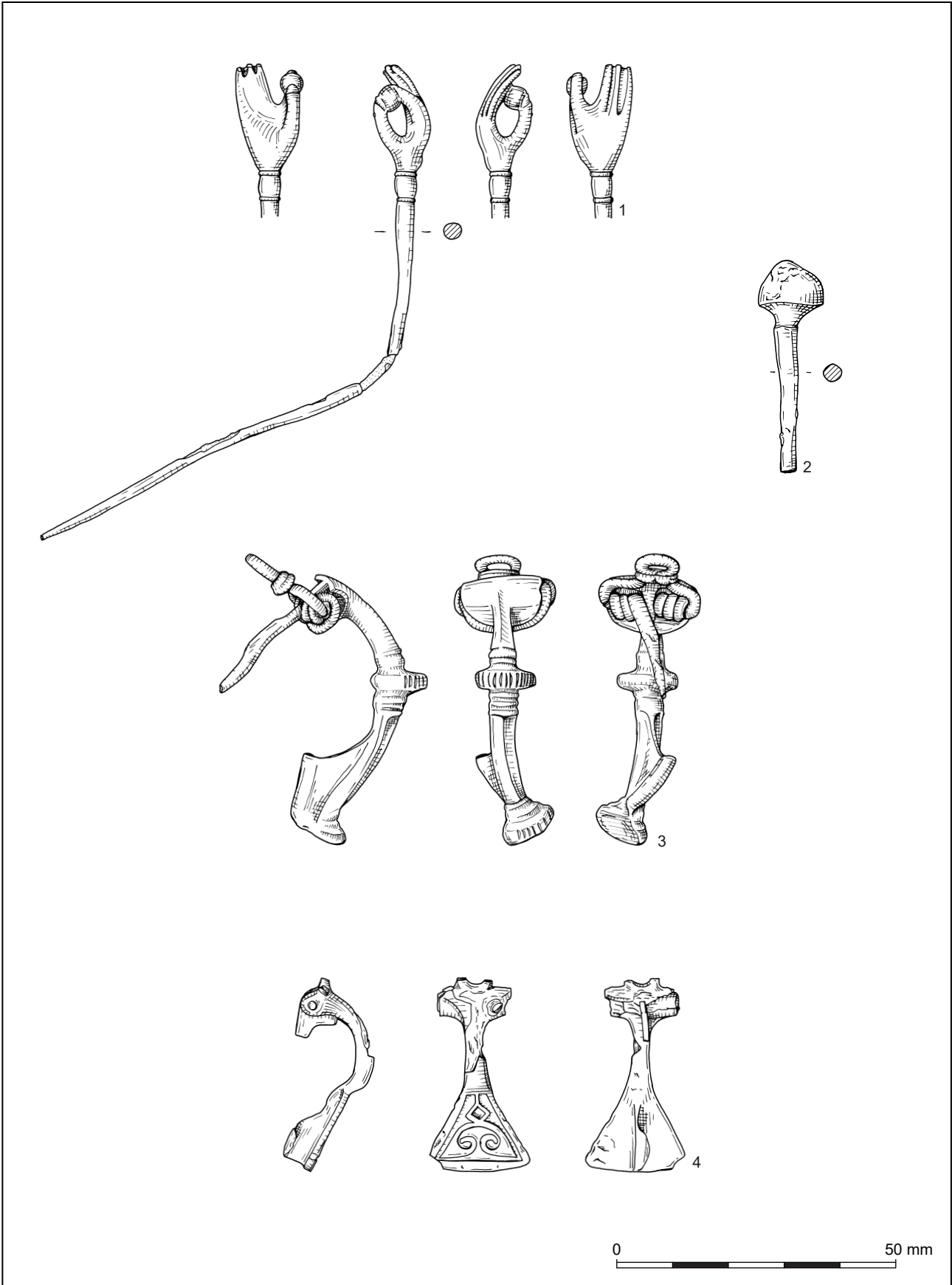
Figure 39



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:4 at A4	Illustrator:	EE
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

The pottery (vessels 56–64)

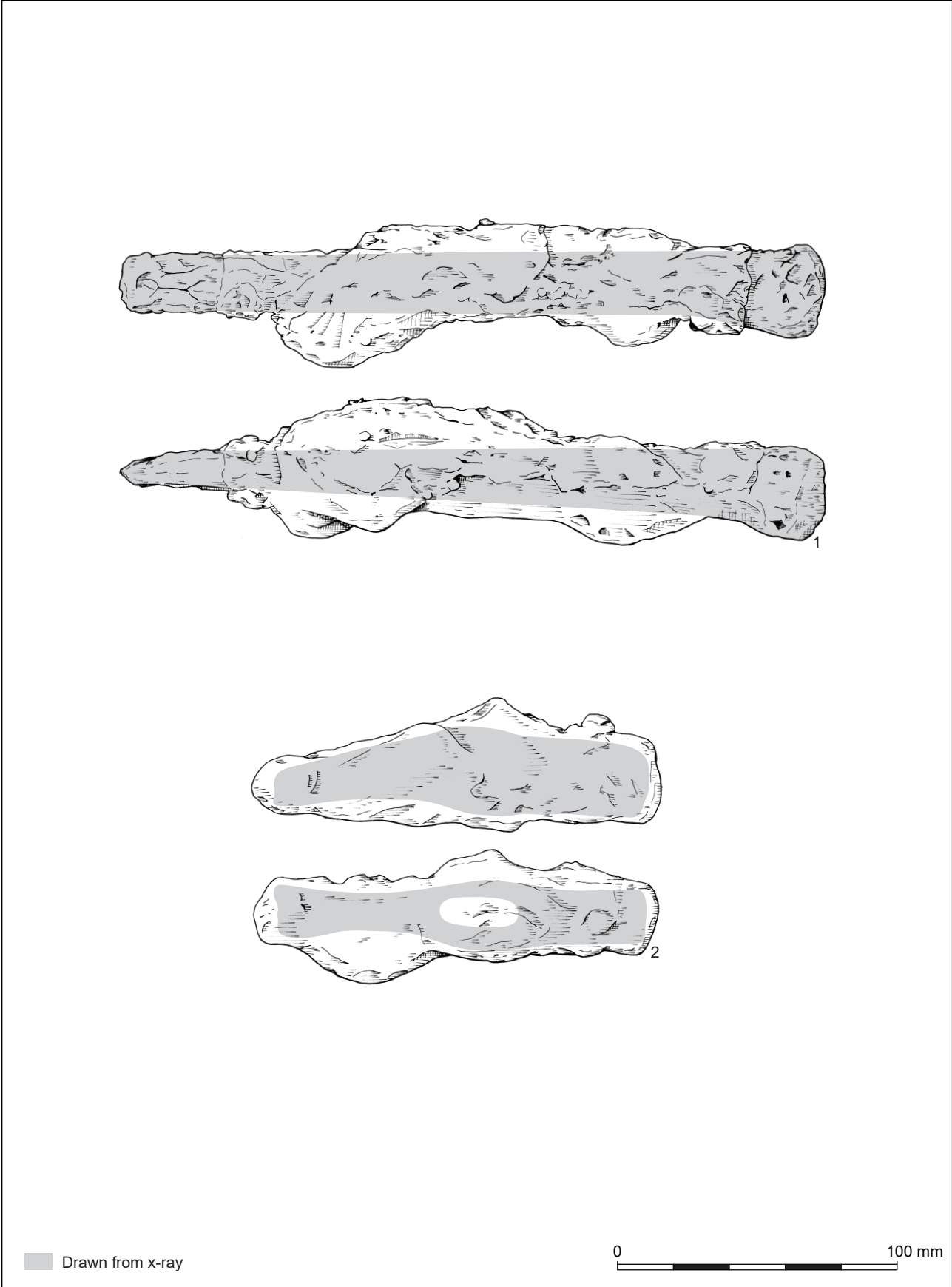
Figure 40



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



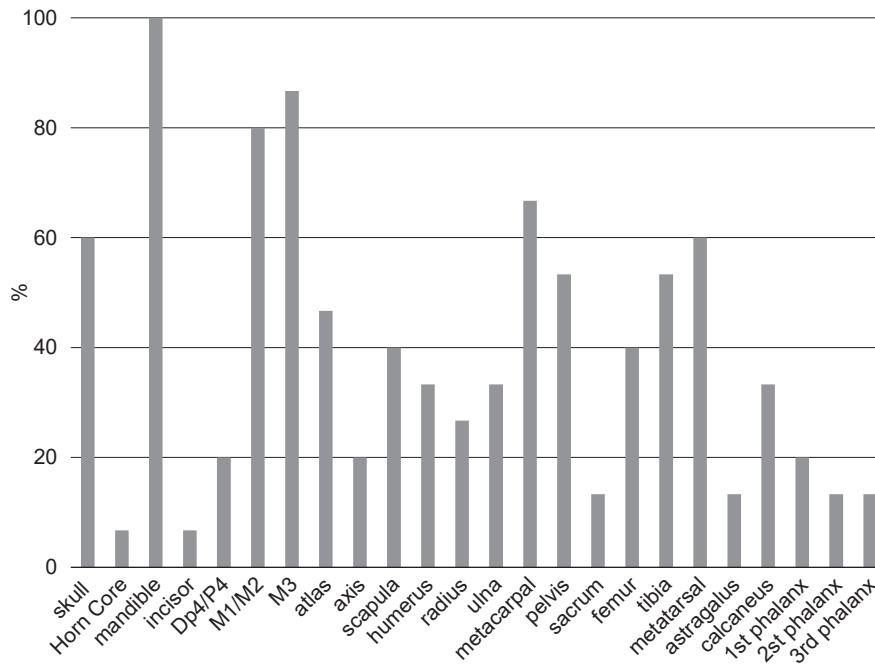
Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2 at A4	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2 at A4	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

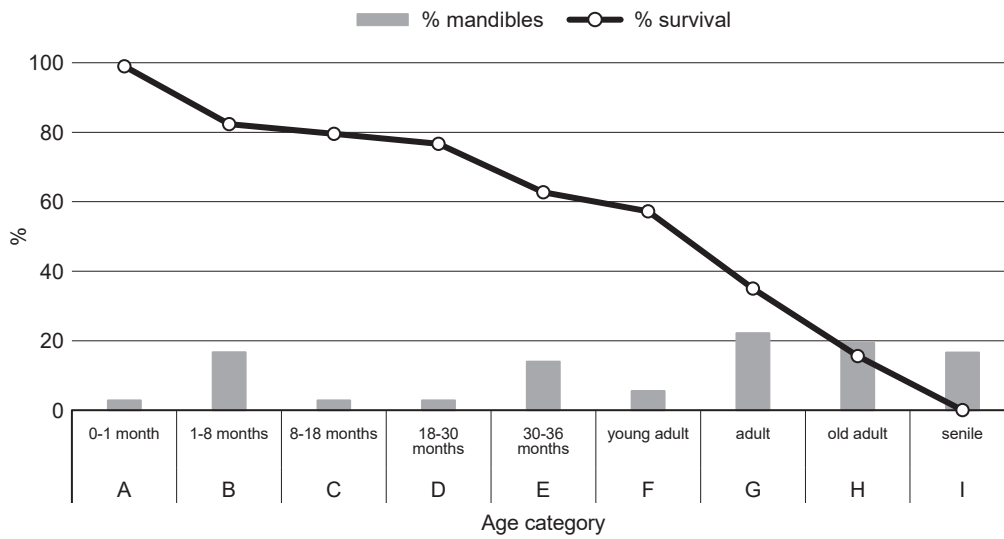


Romano-British cattle body part representation expressed as a percentage of MNI in relation to the most common element



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



Romano-British cattle mortality pattern based on mandibles retaining 2+ teeth with recordable wear (N = 32). Mandible wear stages (or MWS) and age categories after Halstead 1985



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

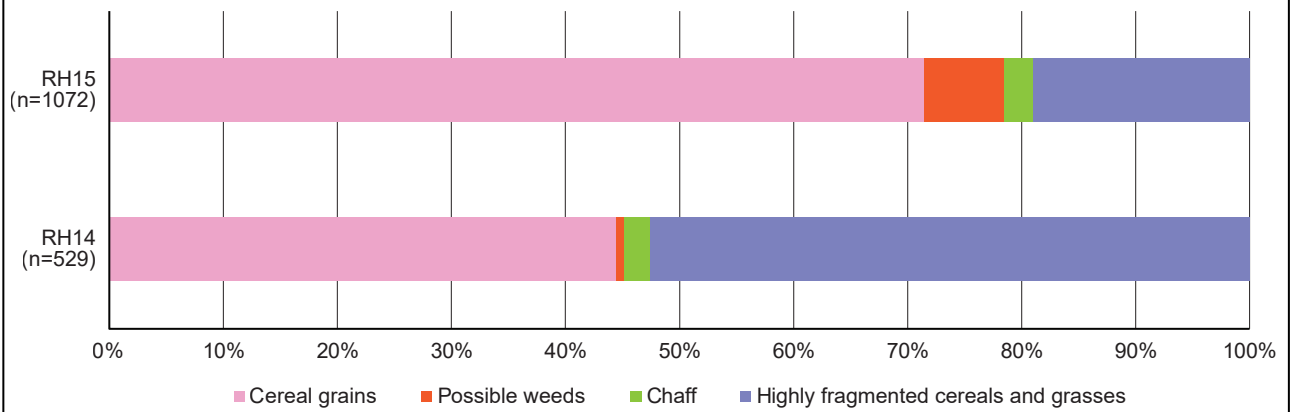
Date: 04/02/2022

Revision Number: 0

Scale: N/A

Illustrator: IA

Path: S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics\_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022\_01\_31



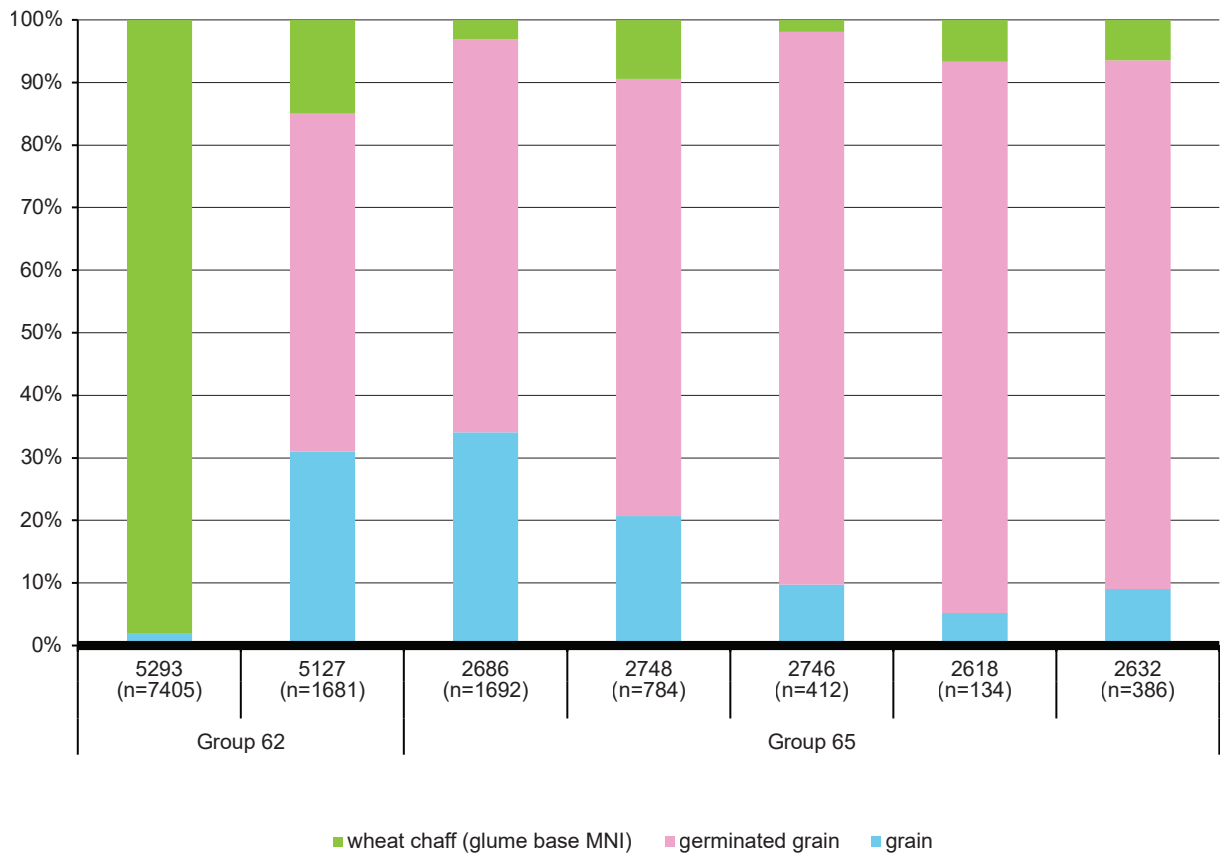
Fragmentation of cereals and grasses from Roundhouse contexts in Area 2 (n = NR). Chaff includes spelt and wheat glume bases and spikelet forks x2, to be representative, added together. Cereal grains include indeterminate cereals, barley and spelt wheat.



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

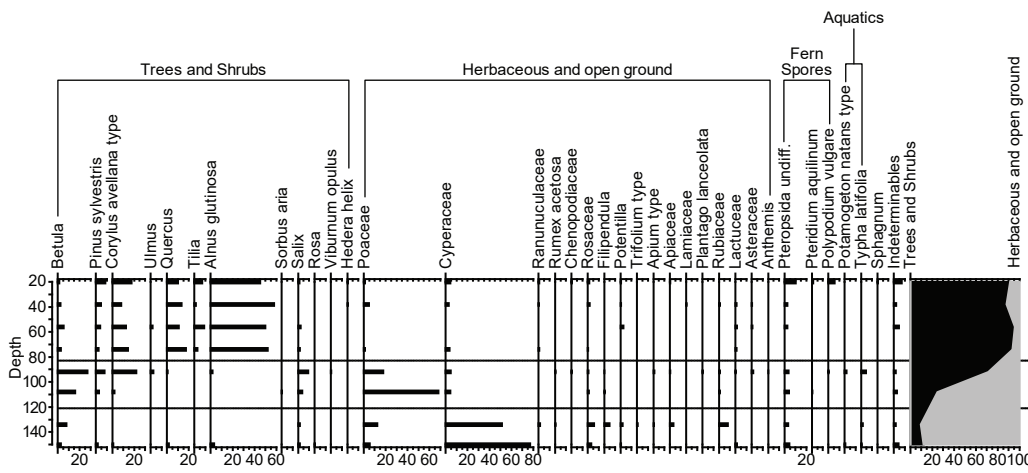
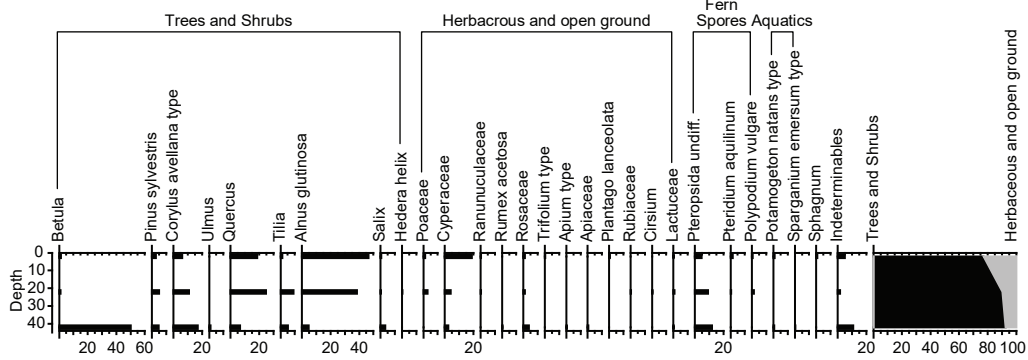




Germinated grain from crop-dryer 65 samples, compared with the sample composition of associated ditch 62 samples (n = MNI). Context 5288 is excluded as it contained a small quantity of plant remains. 'Wheat chaff' includes the glume bases of spelt, spelt/emmer and emmer plus the spikelet forks x 2, to be representative

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

Figure 46

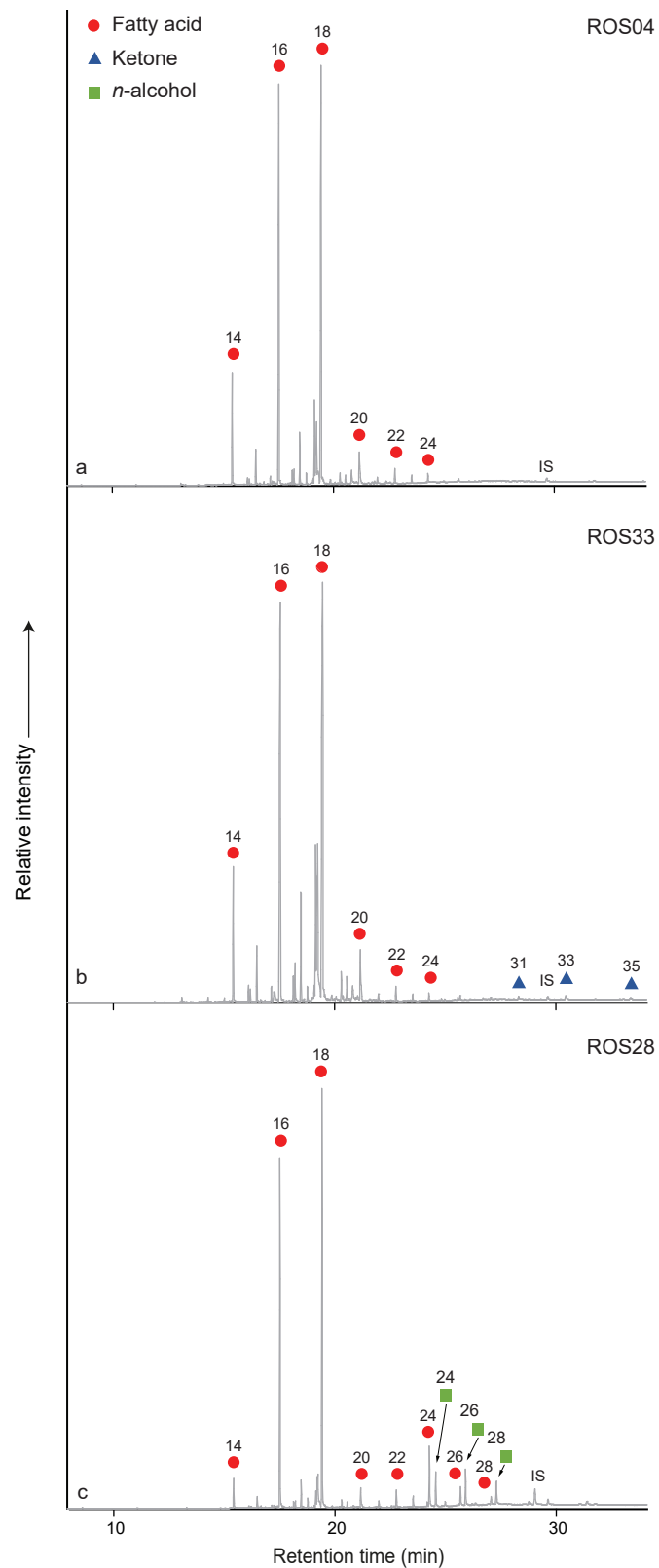


This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final2022_01_31		

Pollen diagrams for the sampled sequences

Figure 47



Partial gas chromatograms of trimethylsilylated FAMES from Rossington pottery extracts of a. ROS04, Medium Jar, b. ROS33, Black burnished medium Jar, c. ROS28, Iron Age Sandy ware native tradition Jar; red circles, n-alkanoic acids (fatty acids, FA); blue triangle, ketones; green squares, n-alcohols; IS, internal standard, C34 n-tetra triacontane. Numbers denote carbon chain length


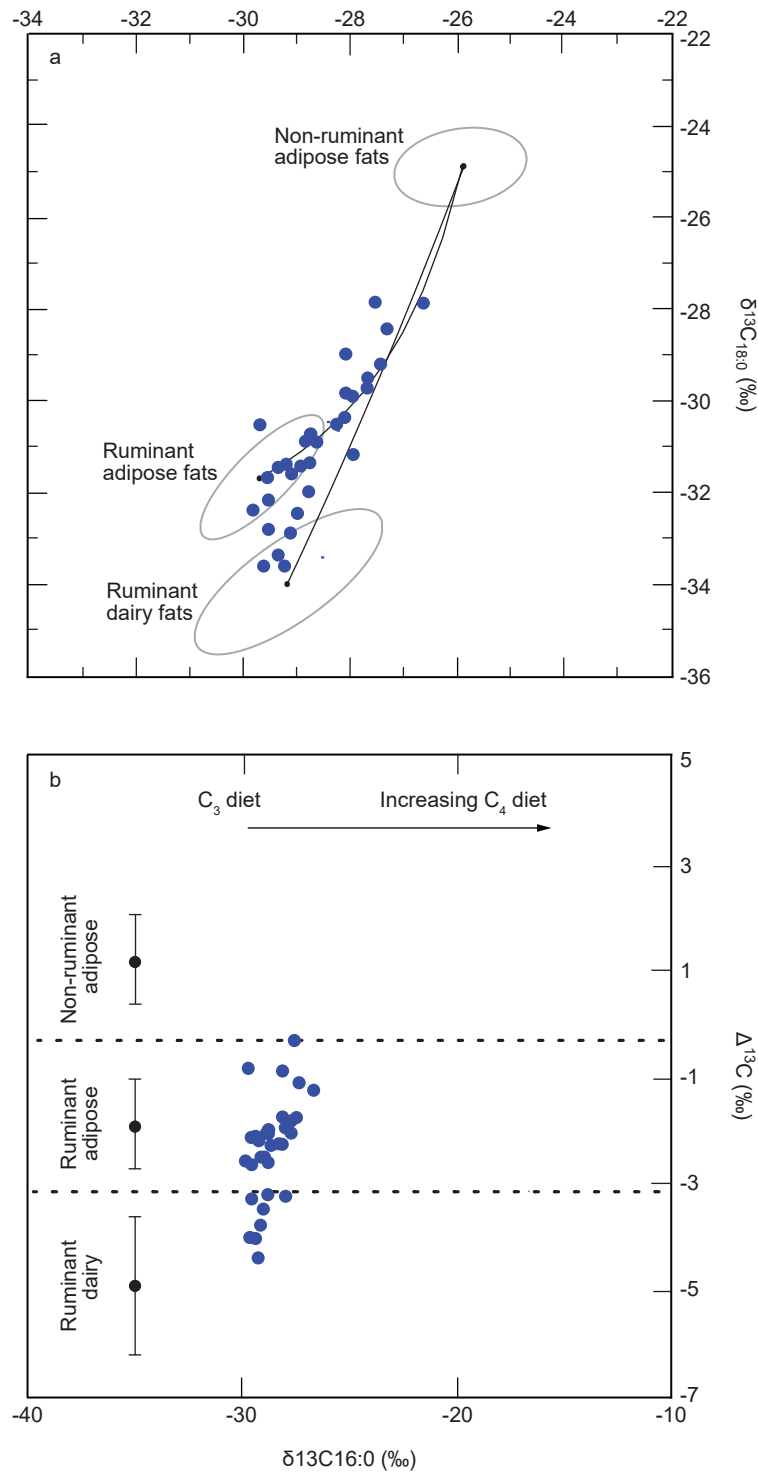
	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

Figure 48

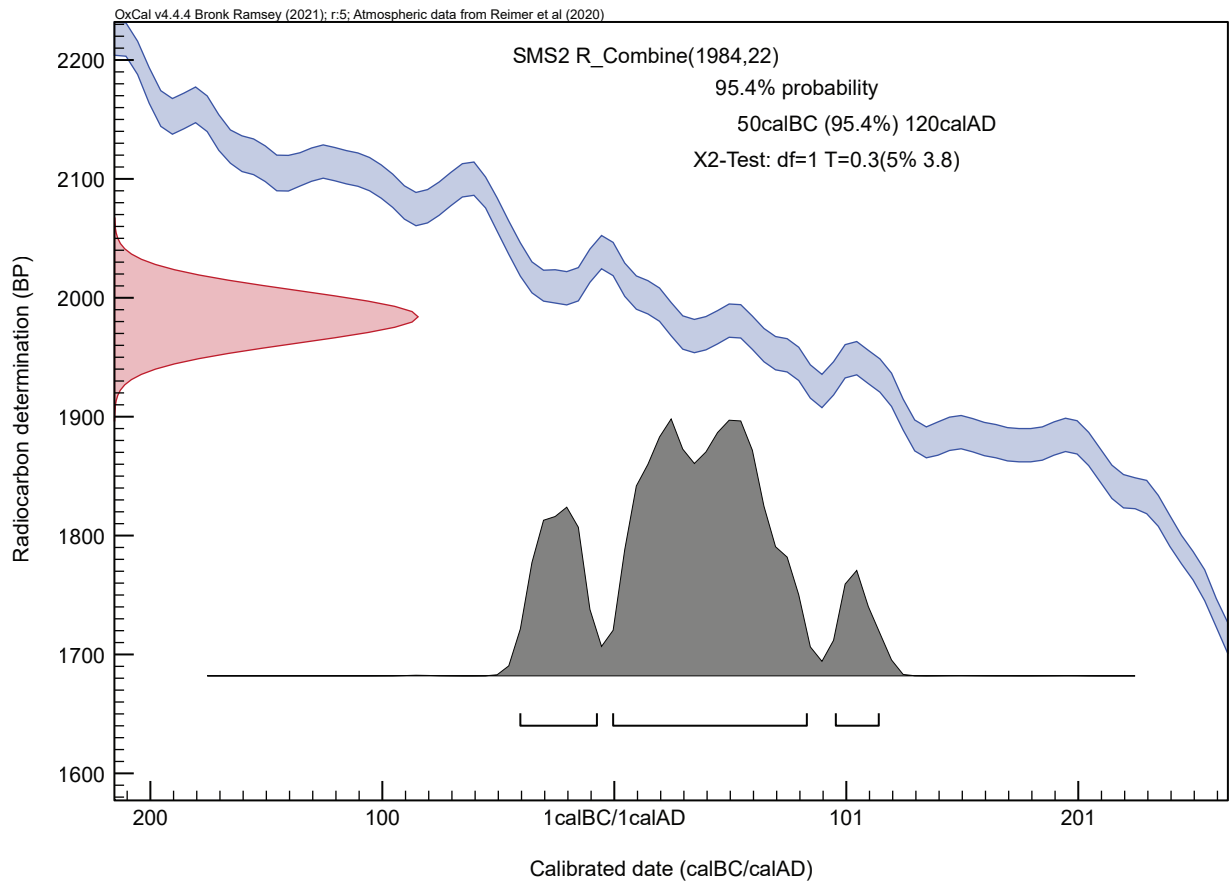



Graphs showing: a.  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values for the C16:0 and C18:0 fatty acids for archaeological fats extracted from Romano-British ceramics from Rossington. The three fields correspond to the  $P = 0.684$  confidence ellipses for animals raised on a strict C<sub>3</sub> diet in Britain (Copley et al. 2003). Each data point represents an individual vessel. Figure b shows the  $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$  ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{18:0} - \delta^{13}\text{C}_{16:0}$ ) values from the same potsherds. The ranges shown here represent the mean  $\pm$  1 s.d. of the  $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$  values for a global database comprising modern reference animal fats from Africa (Dunne et al. 2012), UK (animals raised on a pure C<sub>3</sub> diet) (Dudd and Evershed, 1998), Kazakhstan (Outram et al. 2009), Switzerland (Spangenberg et al. 2006) and the Near East (Gregg et al. 2009), published elsewhere

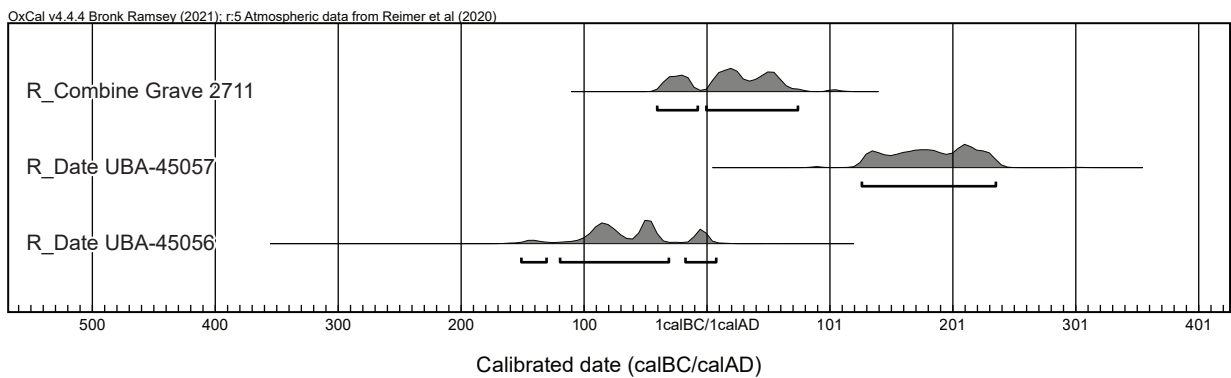
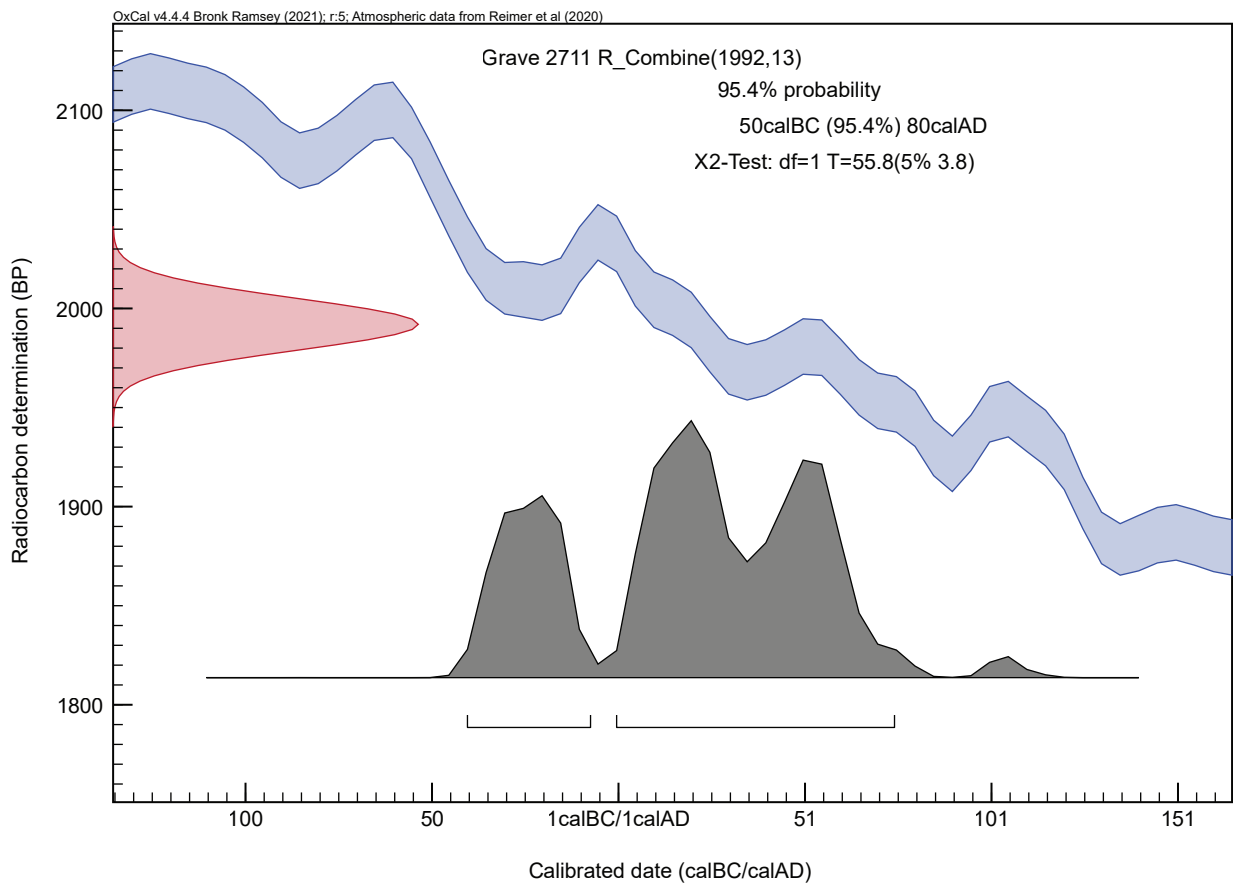


This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

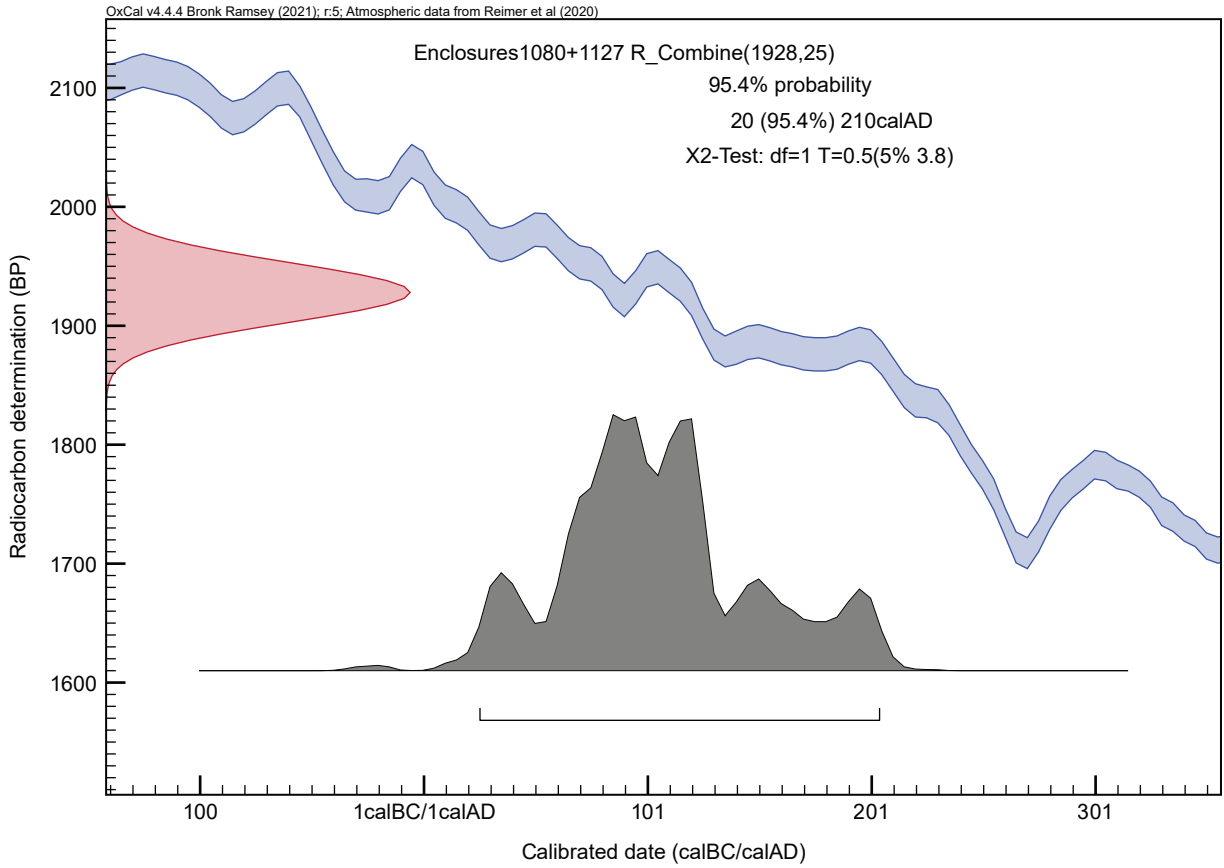
Date: 04/02/2022

Revision Number: 0

Scale: N/A

Illustrator: IA

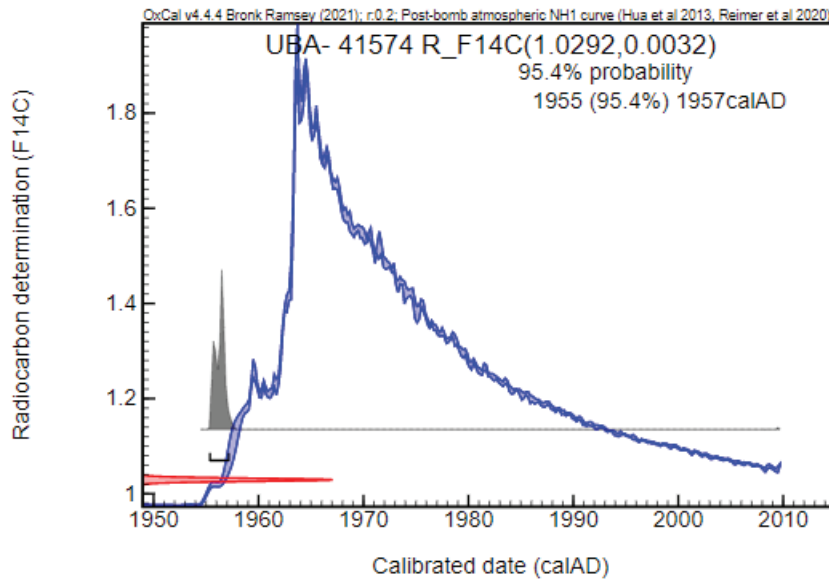
Path: S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics\_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022\_01\_31



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		





This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



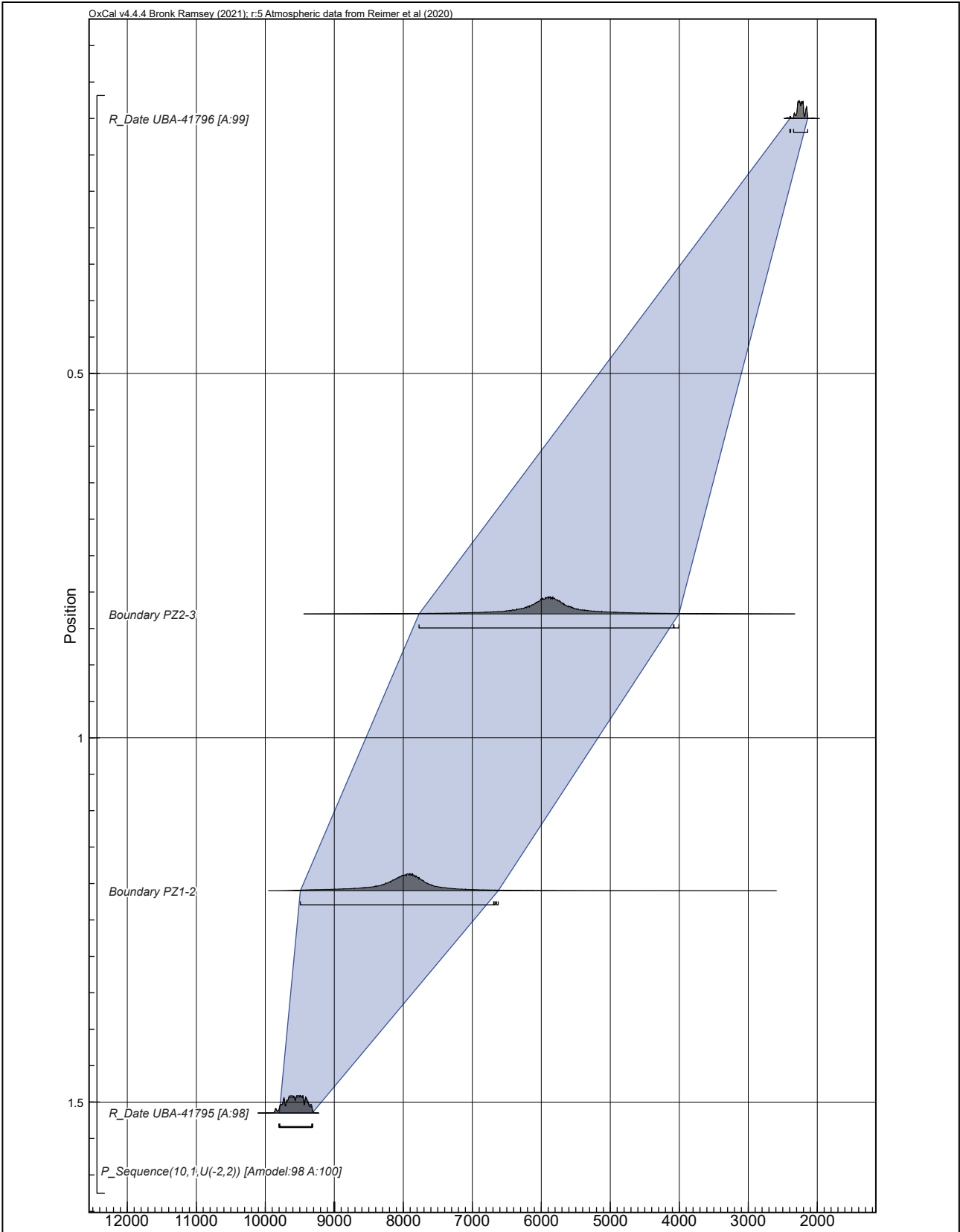
Date: 04/02/2022

Revision Number: 0

Scale: N/A

Illustrator: IA

Path: S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics\_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022\_01\_31



Depth model for the sequence in Trench 78, with assumed fluctuating deposition rate (P\_Sequence with 10 k and 1 interpolation values, see Bronk Ramsey 2008 and Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013) and with estimated boundaries for the Pollen Zones


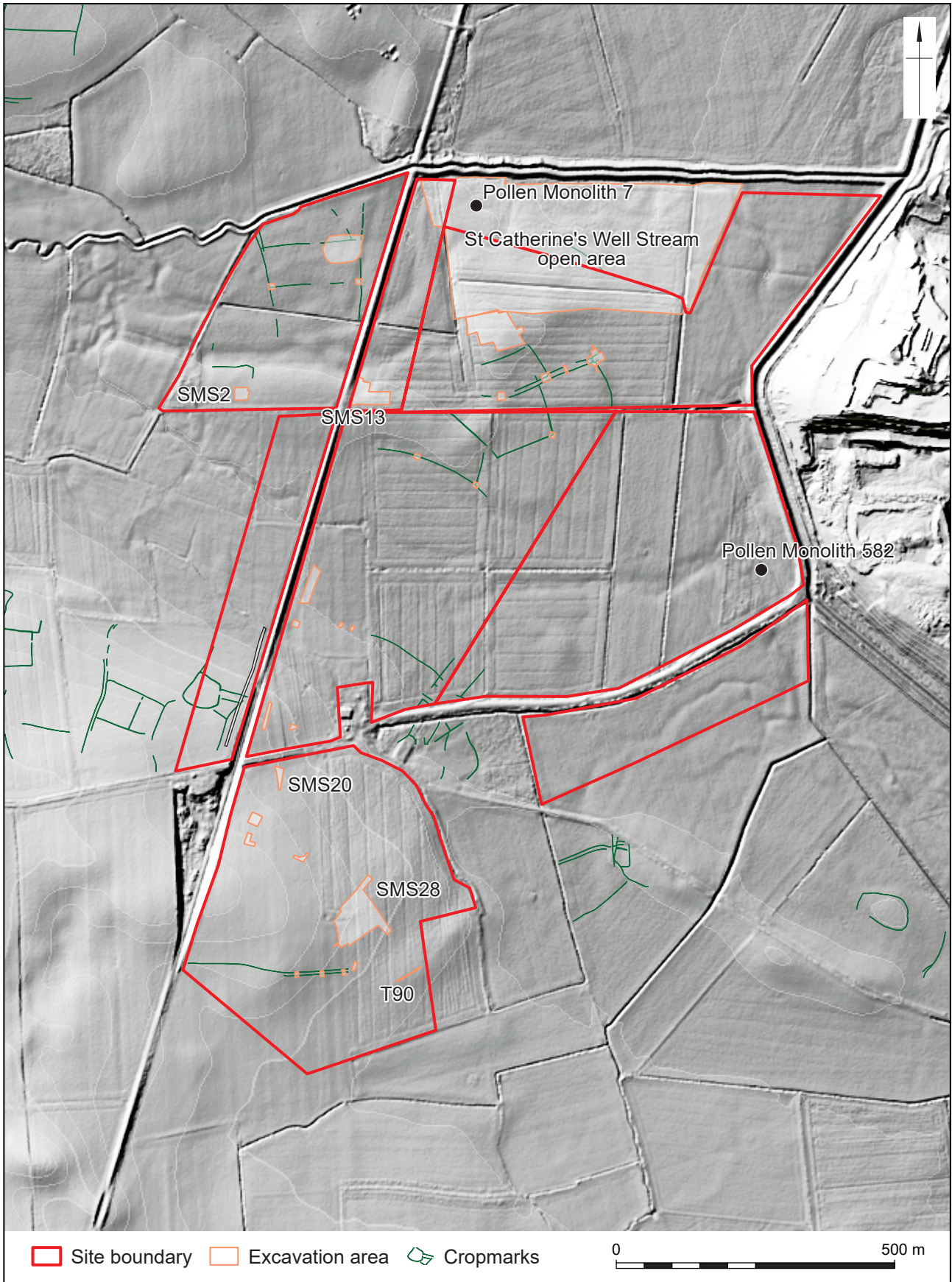

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

Figure 54

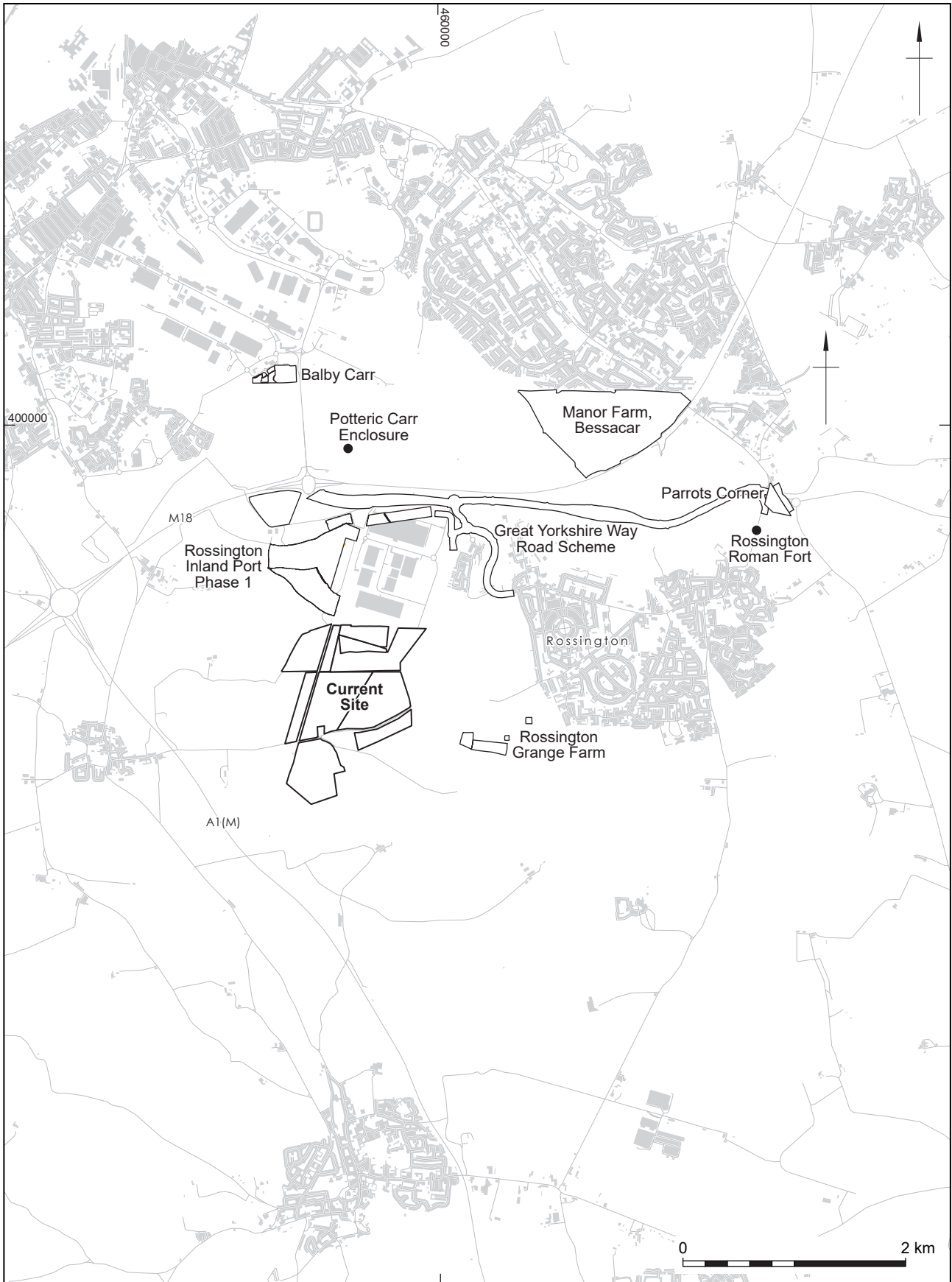


	<small>Cropmark data © Archaeological Services WYAS.          Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2021.          This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>			
	Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:10,000 at A4	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		

Topography of project area with principal excavation areas

Figure 55





Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2021.  
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Date:	04/02/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:50,000 at A4	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



Plate 1: Ring gully CG14, view from the east



Plate 2: Ring gully CG15, view from the south-west


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		





Plate 3: Ditch CG18 exposed in trench 7, view from west



Plate 4: Ditch CG23, section 6104 (tr 61), view from west


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



Plate 5: Stripping SMS13 with ditch CG34 in the foreground, view from the south-west



Plate 6: Ditches CG40 and CG41, gully 2275 and posthole 2504, view from the west


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		





Plate 7: Enclosure ditches CG40 and 41, section 2166, view from east



Plate 8: Recording ditches CG40 and CG41, view from south-west


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



Plate 9: Ditch CG62, section 5125, view from the south-west



Plate 10: Ditch CG62, section 2630, view from north-east


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		





Plate 11: Crop-dryer CG65, view from the south-west



Plate 12: Aerial view of crop-dryer CG65


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



Plate 13: Intercutting kiln bases 5284, 5287, 5290 and 5300, view from the west



Plate 14: Ditch CG62 and kiln base 2565, view from south-west


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		





Plate 15: Palaeochannel CG1161, section 1013, view from south-east

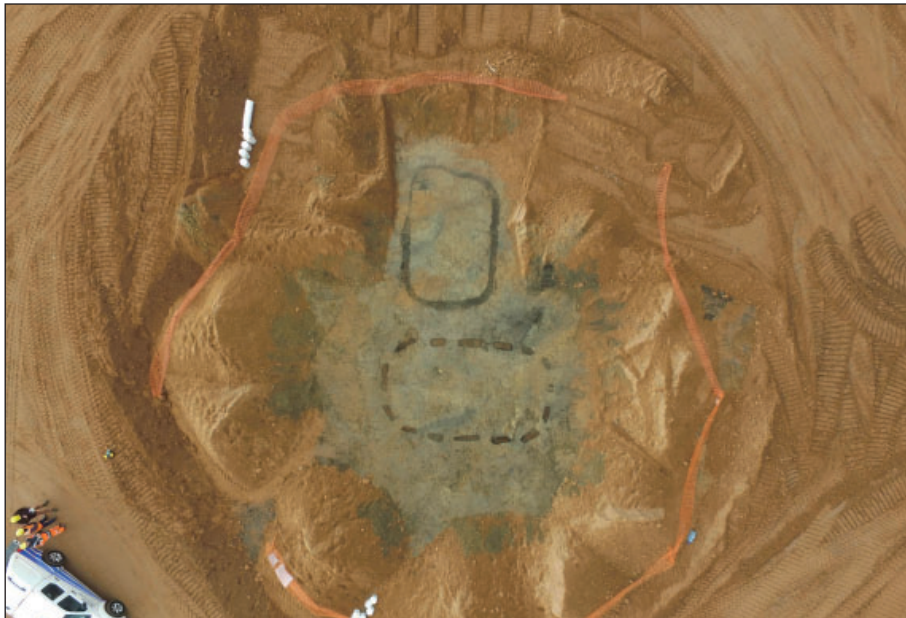


Plate 16: Aerial view of enclosures CG1080 and CG1127 (north at right of page)


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



Plate 17: Enclosure CG1080, posthole 1055, view from south-west



Plate 18: Subrectangular gully 1127, section 1138, view from south


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		





Plate 19: Cleaning enclosures CG1080 and 1127, view from south-west

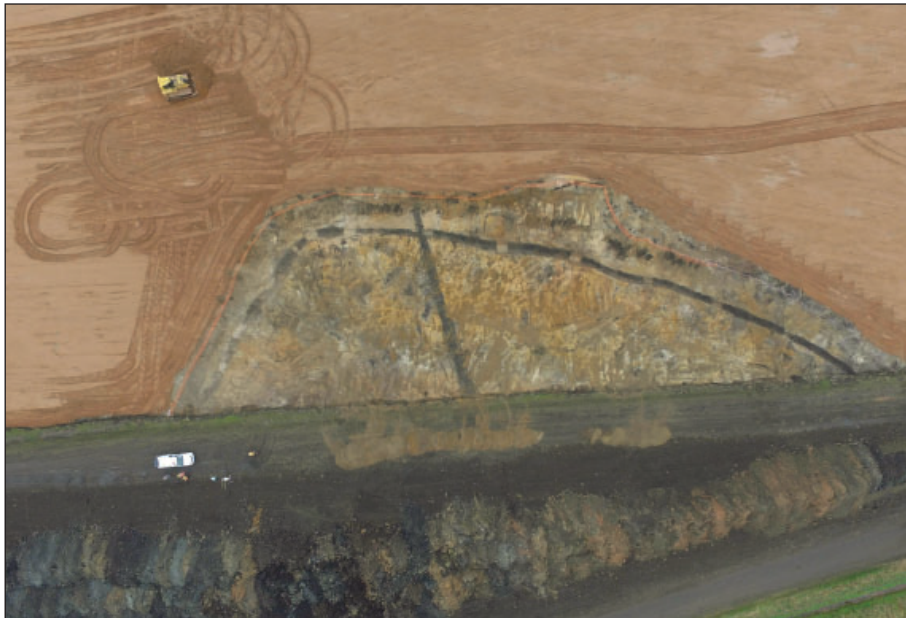


Plate 20: Aerial view of enclosure ditch CG1128


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		





Plate 21: Ditch CG1128, section 1015, view from north-west



Plate 22: Ditch CG71, view from west


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



Plate 23: Ditch 4104, view from south-east



Plate 24: Ditch 4004, view from east


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		





Plate 25: Ditch 5319, view from south-west

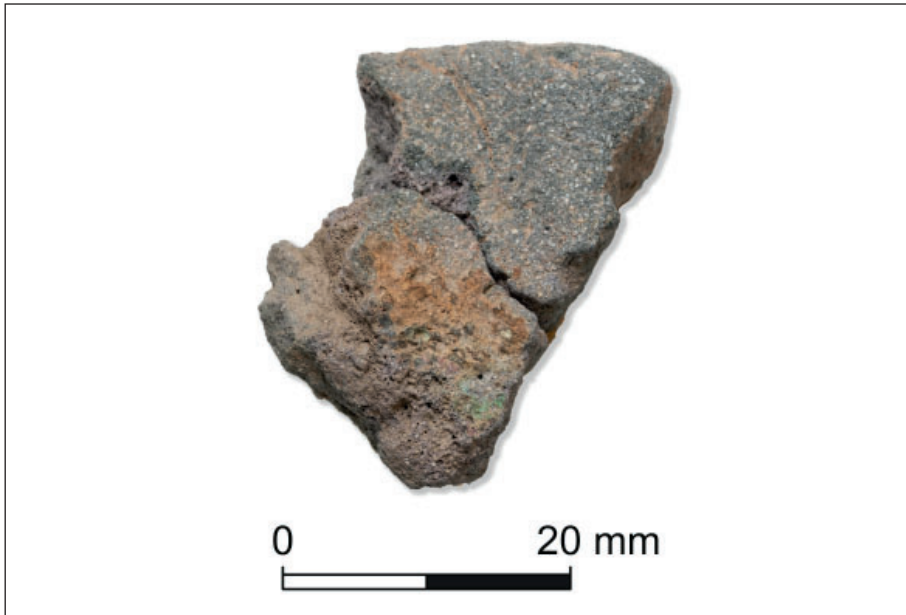


Plate 26: The crucible



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



Plate 27: Occipital inion spike, unurned burial in grave 2711

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/03/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\114505\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Final\2022_01_31		



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



FS 606559