

## Romans on the Don Glossary

<i>Bracae</i>	Iron Age trousers
<i>Brigantes</i>	The Iron Age tribe who lived to the north of the River Don.
<i>Brythonic</i>	The language spoken in Iron Age Britain – similar to modern Welsh.
<i>Corieltauvi/Coritani</i>	The Iron Age tribe who lived to the south of the river Don.
Crop marks	Marks visible from the air and created by differences in crop growth due to buried archaeological features.
Droeway	A track used by farmers to drive animals along.
Enclosure	An area defined by a boundary such as an earthen bank and ditch. Some enclosures were used to gather and keep livestock, others surrounded farmsteads. The enclosure boundaries were as often built to define the limits of property as they were defensive.
Geophysical survey	Archaeological techniques that use resistance, conductivity and magnetic susceptibility to detect underground features without disturbing the surface.
Iron Age	The period in cultural development succeeding the Bronze Age and characterized by the introduction of iron.
Kiln	An oven in which pottery or ceramic ware is fired
Magnesian limestone	A limestone rock containing a mix of calcium and magnesian carbonate.
<i>Mortaria</i>	A Roman ceramic mixing bowl.
<i>Pedagogue</i>	An educated slave used to teach Roman children.
Physical survey	A survey where an area is fully traversed and any identifiable archaeological features are plotted on a plan.
Pollen analysis	The study of vegetation history using fossil pollen.
Radiocarbon dating	An absolute dating method based on the radioactive decay of Carbon-14 contained in organic materials
Romanisation	The adoption of Roman culture by native populations.
Romano-British	A site or artefact dating from the Roman occupation.
Sherd	A piece of broken pottery.
<i>Stylus</i>	A Roman writing instrument usually made of metal with one pointed end and one flattened end.
Tree ring dating	An archaeological dating technique which compares the successive annual growth rings of old timber.
Trial trenching	An inexpensive method of evaluation used to estimate the archaeological potential of a site by digging test pits.
Wattle and daub	Sticks intertwined with twigs or branches and smeared with mud or clay, used for walls, roofs and fences.