Appendix 1: Colour Plates

Plate 1: Pre-excavation shot of Trench 1 looking north-east

Plate 2: Ditch [102] in Trench 1, south-east facing section. Looking north

Plate 3: Ditch [106] in Trench 1, north-west facing section. Looking south-east.

Plate 4: Double pit [105] in Trench 1, south east facing section. Looking north-west.

Plate 5: Hollow way feature [305] in Trench 3, south west facing section.

Plate 6: Western end of Trench 12 showing channel [1214] and primary re-cut [1205], south-west facing section. Looking north-north-east.

Plate 7: Ditch [1202] south facing section, Trench 12. Looking north-west

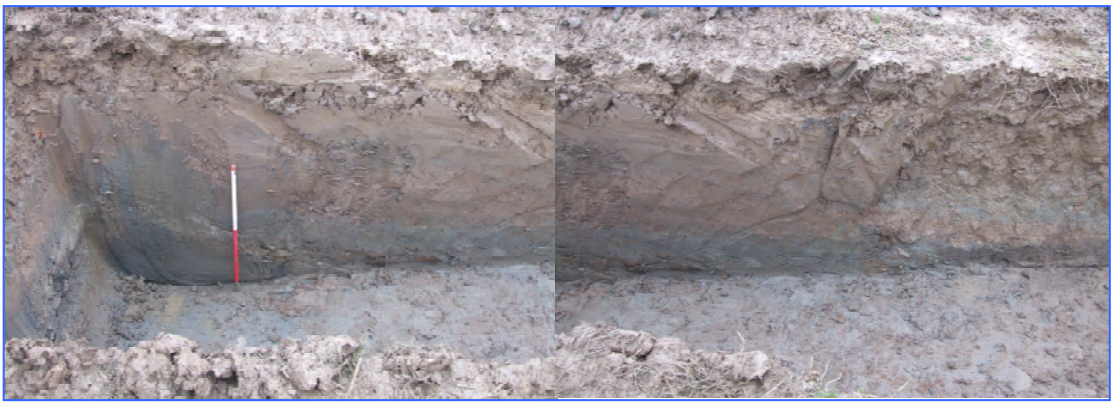

Plate 8: Composite image of south-west facing section of palaeochannel [1309] in Trench 13. Looking north-east

Appendix 2: Romano-British Pottery Assessment

By R.S.Leary

1. Factual Data

The pottery was examined and catalogued according to the Guidelines of the Study Group for Romano-British Pottery for basic archiving (Darling 2004). The fabrics were recorded in broad groups and details of the fabrics are described below. Reference was made to the Lincolnshire fabric collection codes. Details of fabric variations were recorded where appropriate. Forms were described.

1.1. Quantity and provenance

220 sherds of pottery (2671g) were recovered from the site. The condition of the pottery was good. Most of the sherds were of average weight 16g. Most context groups comprised less than ten sherds (Table 1) but groups of more than 30 sherds were found in spread 104, ditch fill 107, pit fill 905 and ditch 912.

Context	Nos	G.
104	41	1024.7
107	33	485.3
109	5	138.6
1103	12	145.6
112	3	4.2
304	1	56.8
309	2	23.2
603	1	4.8
903	2	67.5
905	69	959.2
912	37	428.6
1200	2	24.8
1206	7	129.5
1213	1	67.4
1304	3	85.7
1305	1	24.7
Total	220	3670.6

Table 1 Quantification of pottery by context

1.2. Range and variety of material

1.2.1. Wares

The pottery was grouped into wares, primarily based on the City of Lincoln fabric series.

Fabric	Ware	Description
NV	NVCC	NV colour coat
BBT1	BB1G?	BB1 type
CTA	CASH	Shell-t
CTA2	DWSH	Dales ware

Fabric	Ware	Description
CTA2 HAR	SMSH	Shell-t, probably Harrold or S Midlands
FLA	CR	White ware
GRA7	GFIN	Fine grey, ?Parisian
GRB1	GREY	Medium sandy grey
MH	MOMH	Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium
MLNV	MONV	LNV mortarium
NV	NVCC	NV colour coat
NV/SCCC	NVCC/SCCC	NV or S Carlton colour coat
NVCR	CR	NV cream ware
NVGW	NVGW	NV grey ware
NVGW	NVGW/SLGY	NV or S Linc grey ware
SLGW	SLGW	S Lincs. grey ware
OBB1	OX	Medium sandy oxidised
TS	SAM	Samian

Table 2 Ware groups

Grey ware made up the majority of the assemblage with relatively high percentage of fine wares. Samian, at 6% of the total sherd count, falls within the norm for a rural settlement but indicates relative affluence within that group. Between 13% and 16 % of the group comprised NeneValley colour-coated tableware. This is relatively high for a rural site but higher numbers have been noted in south Lincolnshire in the later Roman period due to its proximity to the kilns and it may be that, at some periods, this fine tableware was used in the same way as cooking wares. At Empingham, for example, a site very near to the Nene Valley potteries Cooper noted that in the Nene Valley colour-coated wares were more numerous than any other ware and virtually took the place of grey ware (2000, 96-7). One roughcast ware beaker may be from the kilns at Great Casterton

The grey wares are difficult to source. Comparison with wares in the City of Lincoln fabric series suggest that some of the grey fabrics are of south Lincolnshire origin with some almost certainly from the Nene Valley kilns. One sherd in a very fine grey ware is of Parisian ware type. The shelly wares certainly included Dales ware and one blunt everted-rim jar which compares better with types from the South Midlands kilns such as Harrold. Most of the mortaria were of Nene Valley origin with one Mancetter-Hartshill product.

Ware	Nos	G.	Rel Nos	Rel G
BBT1	1	19.3	0.5	0.5
CTA	18	220.3	8.2	6.0
CTA2	6	47	2.7	1.3
CTA2 HAR	1	19	0.5	0.5
FLA	2	17.7	0.9	0.5
GRA7	1	10.3	0.5	0.3
GRB1	115	2053.3	52.3	55.9
GRLT	2	107.4	0.9	2.9
MH	1	47.2	0.5	1.3
MLNV	3	354.6	1.4	9.7
NVCC	29	212.9	13.2	5.8

Ware	Nos	G.	Rel Nos	Rel G
NV/GRCCC	3	4.2	1.4	0.1
NVCW	1	31.8	0.5	0.9
NVGW	12	151.8	5.5	4.1
OBB1	1	6.7	0.5	0.2
SLGW	10	210.4	4.5	5.7
TS	14	156.7	6.4	4.3

Table 3 Relative quantities of fabric groups by sherd count and weight

1.2.2. Forms

The bowls comprised samian vessels, one grooved, flat-rim bowl copying black burnished prototypes, a Nene Valley cream ware hemi-spherical bowl (Perrin 1999 fig. 67 nos 346-52) and a flanged NVCC bowl. Two bowls or dishes with flat rims were identified in NVGW and NVCC and at least two GRB1 plain-rim dishes were represented. One samian cup was present, form 33, and at least four NVCC beakers – a plain rim scroll beaker, a rouletted beaker, an everted-rim beaker and a funnel necked beaker (Perrin 1999 fig. 60 nos 118 and 151-2 and fig. 61 nos 157 and 165-7) – and one roughcast beaker probably from the Great Casterton kiln (Corder 1961). Two body cream ware bodysherds may come from a flagon or beaker. Three grey ware, everted-rim jars, at least one Dales ware jar and a shell-tempered jar with a blunt, everted-rim jar, probably from the Harrold kilns (Brown 1994) were found. A GRB1 everted rim with slight rebate may belong to the late lid-seated jar series (Darling 1977 no. 119). At least one narrow-necked jar with bead rim was found and other bodysherds with burnished curvilinear decoration may belong to this vessel firm. Several wide-mouthed jars were represented by everted and bead rims and bodysherds with zones of wavy line decoration. Two Nene Valley mortaria (Perrin 1999 M25 and 40) and one Mancetter-Hartshill multi-reeded hammerhead mortarium were present.

1.3. Chronology

Early material belonging to the first century is absent as is pottery dating to the mid-fourth century or later. Well-dated types such as the samian, mortaria and fine wares point to a date range from the early/mid-second century until the late third to early fourth century. Grey ware forms are often not closely datable but support a mid/late second to third century date range. The late grey ware types found in the East Midland burnished ware/Swanpool group is absent (Todd 1968). The wide-mouthed jars present compare with vessel types dated to the late second to third century in the Nene Valley (Perrin 1999, fig. 57). Narrow-necked jars are difficult to date closely but a bodysherd with a notched cordon belongs to a type known from the late third to fourth century. Dales ware is present and at Lincoln Darling dates this predominantly in or after the middle of the third century (Darling 1999, 131). Most of the CTA group is similar to the Dales ware rim in fabric but one base may belong to the earlier series perhaps in the second century and a blunt ended, everted-rim jar is most likely to be from the Harrold kilns or related industries dating to the late third or fourth century.

Context	Feature	Type	Spot dating
104		Layer R.B. spread	E/M2nd-M3rd The pottery suggests that this layer is either a mixture of sherds from contexts of different date or is an accumulation from the third to fourth century. There is no pottery which has to be later than the early fourth century.

Context	Feature	Type	Spot dating
107	106	Fill of possible Roman ditch [106].	A date range in the late 2nd to mid-3rd century would fit all the sherds. Since there is little Dales ware at Lincoln before the mid-third century, the shell-tempered ware, if Dales ware, is likely to be of that date or later.
109	105	Secondary fill of pit/hollow [105]. Possible dump/ backfill deposit.	The pottery is not very closely datable. The white ware compares well with some of the NVCC and is probably NV cream ware much of which dated to the 2nd-early 3rd
112	111	Fill of pit: pottery and CBM (possibly from salt making process).	Roughcast ware probably from Great Casterton or related kilns 2nd-E3rd
304	305	Fill of track way [305].	RB
309	308	Fill of linear gully [308].	RB
603		Occupation layer.	L1-2, opt 2
903	902	Fill of gully [902	The NV beaker base is probably M/L2-e3 but the most diagnostic parts are missing.
905	904	Fill of pit [904] pit. Domestic fill of pit?	Several vessels in this group, such as the late NVCC vessels and the Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium, belong to the late third to fourth century. The blunt shell-t everted-rim jar is likely to date to this period and contrasts with the Bourne/Greetham vessels typologically. Earlier pottery is also present. The very abraded, grooved flat-rim bowl dates to the late second-early third century, a Nene Valley mortarium is of 3rd century date and an abraded NV rouletted beaker belongs to the late 2nd or early 3rd century. The East Gaulish samian, dating cAD160/70 to 220/250 support this date range. Infill is likely to have taken place in the E-M 3rd with the latest sherd deposited in the late 3rd/early fourth century and some residual pottery being incorporated in the fill.
912	911	Fill of linear [911] - prob boundary ditch.	The latest sherds belong to the late 3rd-4th but some of the bodysherds with curvilinear burnish could belong to the second half of the second century. A small samian sherd may date to AD160-200 or, if from a drinking vessel from Trier, to AD 160-240/50.
1103	1102	Naturally deposited charcoal rich silting of hollow way [1102]	Most of this material could date to the L2nd-M3. The shell-t sherd is likely to be Dales ware.
1200		Top soil/ Plough soil	L3rd-E4th

Context	Feature	Type	Spot dating
1206	1205	Initially infilling of ditch [1205]. Contained a lot of mussel shells	E-M2nd. The dark brown of the CTA jar is more like the early shell-t wares
1213	1210	Third fill of ditch [1210]	L3rd-4th
1304	1309	Fill of [1309]. Natural sedimentary fill of dyke/channel	2nd-3rd with scrap of L1st-E2nd samian
1305	1309	Fill of [1309]. Dump deposit.	M/L2-3

Table 4 Spot dating of context group

1.4. Function and site status

The wares present suggest a relatively well-to-do rural settlement with access to both imported and traded fine wares. No amphorae were present. The vessel types confirm this impression with a reasonable proportion of table ware. More than half the assemblage was made up of beakers, cups, bowls and dishes suggesting a high status within the rural settlement range on which jars normally form the greatest proportion of the total assemblage (Evans 1993 figs. 7 and Evans 2001 fig. 5).

A small fragment from a tile bore a linear groove suggesting it may have been part of a box flue tile.

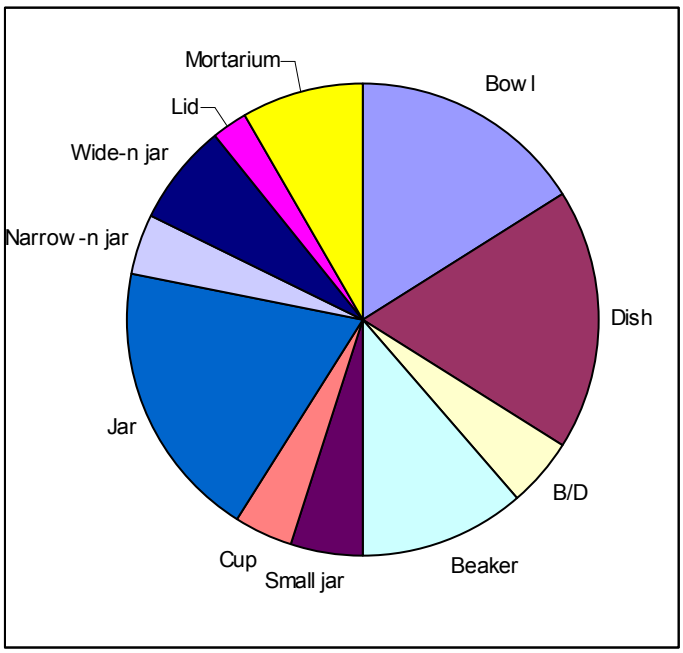

Figure 1 Relative proportion of vessel types

1.5. Condition and taphonomy

The pottery was fairly abraded and the average sherd weight low although not unusually so for a rural site. Most of the groups included earlier redeposited material. A complete NVCC beaker base and lower body from 902 may have originally been complete and was in good condition apart from

the broken edges. One GRB1 sherd from a closed vessel such as a jar had much burnt matter adhering to it. Nearly half of a plain rim dish from 107 was burnt and flaked. The mortarium base from 912 was very worn.

1. Statement of potential and recommendation

More detailed work on the fabrics in consultation with the CLAU fabric series would shed further light on the nature of regional trade. The assemblage suggests the site is at the upper end of the rural settlements in terms of status. Further excavation is likely to confirm this and add to our understanding of rural settlement hierarchies in this region.

1. Storage and curation

The pottery is stable but shell tempered pottery is prone to flaking so the sherds should be wrapped with care within their storage box.

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													Decoration								
Context	Ware	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part	Description	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Autonumber
104	CTA	4	47.3	A	B+B	simple, plain base	J															103
104	GRB1	1	162.1	M	B+B	splayed, pedestal base, turned	NNJ?															89
104	GRB1	1	246.9	M	B+B	simple, plain base	J															87
104	GRB1	1	17.4	M	B+B	simple, plain base	J															90
104	GRB1	13	129.7	A	BDY	closed vessel	J															91
104	GRB1	1	29.5	A	BAS	bowl/dish	B/D															92
104	GRB1	1	22.5	A	BDY	closed vessel	J			Burnt accretions												93
104	GRB1	1	53.4	M	BDY	closed vessel					M/L2+		burnished	wavy line	outside body							94
104	GRB1	3	41	M	BDY	closed vessel					M/L2+		burnished	linear	outside body							95
104	GRB1	1	30	M	RIM	curving everted rim jar	J	20	12		3?		burnished		inside the rim							97
104	GRB1	1	11.1	M	RIM	everted rim	WMJ?	24	7		M/L2+											98
104	GRB1	1	17.3	M	R+B	small jar with short everted rim	SJ	13	16													99

													Decoration								
Context	Ware	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part	Description	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Autonumber
104	NP	1	8.8	A	BDY	box flue tile?						Incised line suggest this may be a box flue tile										106
104	NV	1	1.3	V	SCR																	107
104	NVCC	2	9	M	R+B	plain rim beaker with applied decoration, ?scrolls.	BKR	7	14		L2-M3		applied	curvilinear	outside the middle body	applied	barbotine dots	outside the upper body	groove	single	outside the upper body	102
104	NVCC	1	22.4	A	BDY	open vessel?	B/D				L3-4											101
104	NVCC	2	21	V	BAS		B/D				L3-4											100
104	NVGW	1	26.4	A	R+B	flat-rim bowl/dish	B/D	22	5		M/L2-E3											104
104	SLGW	1	5.5	M	BDY	closed vessel					M-L2		burnished	wavy line	outside body							96
104	SLGW	1	78.7	M	B+B	splayed, pedestal base	NNJ?															88
104	CG	1	2.2	M	RIM	37 OR 38	B		1		120-160											44
104	CG	1	27.7	M	R+B	Curle 11	B	12	14		120-140	Worn base										43
104	CG	1	22.3	M	BDY	18/31R	D				120-150											42
107	CTA	1	28.8	V	BAS	simple, plain base	J				?M3+	Rough base										82
107	CTA	3	34.7	V	BDX						RB											80

													Decoration									
Context	Ware	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part	Description	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Autonumber
107	CTA	2	11	V	BAS	simple, plain base	J				?M3+	Similar to CTA2 from the site so likely to be Dales ware. Rough base										81
107	GRB1	12	201.9	M	PRO	plain-rim dish	D	18	27	Burnt	L2-3	BB copy Gillam 1976 nos 77 or 79 L2/e3 and e3, prob L2-3										77
107	GRB1	3	150.9	M	B+B	simple, plain base	J				RB											78
107	GRB1	5	26.5	M	BDY	closed vessel	J				RB											79
107	NV	1	0.6	V	SCR						M/L2+											83
107	NV	1	11.3	M	RIM	everted-rim beaker, usually folded	BKR	14	13		L2-E3											84
107	NVGW	2	9.2	M	RIM	everted rim	J	14	10		M2-3											86
107	NVGW	3	10.4	M	BDX						M2-3											85
109	FLA	2	17.7	M	BDY	closed vessel	BKR/FLG				2-E3?	Not a well dated fabric group										76
109	GRB1	3	120.9	U	B+B	simple, plain base	J				RB	Quite a fine fabric										75

													Decoration									
Context	Ware	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part	Description	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Autonumber
1103	CTA2	1	6.5	A	BDY						M3+											110
1103	GRB1	1	10.2	V	BDY	closed vessel	J															113
1103	GRB1	1	12.2	M	B+B	simple, plain base	J															115
1103	NV	3	10.6	V	BDY	closed vessel					M/L2+											108
1103	NVCW	1	31.8	M	R+B	flanged, hemispherical bowl	B	16	15		L2-M3											109
1103	SLGW	1	16.8	M	BDY	wide-mouthed jar	WMJ				L2-3		groove	double	outside shoulder							112
1103	SLGW	1	24.2	M	RIM	bead rim	WMJ?	24	10		L2-3		burnished		inside the rim							116
1103	SLGW	1	3.5	M	BDX																	114
1103	SLGW	2	29.8	M	BDY	wide-mouthed jar	WMJ				L2-3		groove	double	outside shoulder							111
112	NV/GRCCC	3	4.2	M	BDY	roughcast beaker	BKR															105
1200	GRB1	1	3	V	BDX																	69
1200	NV	1	21.8	A	R+B	flat-rim bowl/dish	B/D	24	6		PROB L3-E4											68
1206	CTA	3	60.9	M	B+B	simple, plain base	J				?m1-m2											6
1206	GRB1	1	53.7	A	BDX						RB											4
120	NP	1																				5

													Decoration									
Context	Ware	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part	Description	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Autonumber
6																						
1206	CG	1	1.6	U	BDX						120-160											1
1206	CG	1	4.6	U	R+B	38	B	16	5		130-160											2
1206	CG	1	8.7	M	BDY	37	B				120-150		decorated									3
1213	MLNV	1	67.4	M	RIM	reeded rim mortarium, Perrin 1999 M40	M	38	6		L3-4											70
1304	NVGW	1	24.8	M	BDY	closed vessel					2-3	White margins										72
1304	NVGW	1	56.9	M	BDY	closed vessel	J				2-3	Pale core	burnished		outside body							73
1304	SG?	1	4	M	BDX		D?				70-110											45
1305	SLGW	1	24.7	M	BDY	closed vessel	J				2-3											118
304	GRLT	1	56.8	M	BDY	closed vessel					RB											117
309	GRB1	2	23.2	A	BDY	closed vessel	J				RB											74
603	GRB1	1	4.8	U	BDY	carinated beaker, long necked	BKR				L1-2											71
903	BBT1	1	19.3	U	BAS	bowl/dish	B/D				120+											7
903	NP	1																				9

													Decoration									
Context	Ware	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part	Description	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Autonumber
903	NVCC	1	48.2	U	B+B	beaker	BKR				M/L2-3	CF NV45, small pedestal base										8
905	CTA	1	6.9	M	BDX						RB											39
905	CTA	1	12.7	V	BDX						RB											38
905	CTA2	2	29	M	RIM	Dales ware lid-seated jar	J	24	7		M3+											36
905	CTA2	1	6	V	BDX						M3+											37
905	CTA2 HAR	1	19	M	RIM	everted-rim jar with blunt rim tip	J	18	10		4?											40
905	GRB1	1	3.3	V	IRS	flat rim	B/D	24	3													22
905	GRB1	1	12.6	M	RIM	rebated everted rim	J	16	5		?2 OR L4											26
905	GRB1	2	16.4	M	BDY	closed vessel							groove	double	outside body							25
905	GRB1	1	12.6	V	BAS	splayed, pedestal base	J															24
905	GRB1	1	20.3	A	R+B	grooved, flat-rim bowl	B	24	5		L2-E3											17
905	GRB1	1	14.6	V	RIM	bead rim	WMJ	30	3		L2-3											21
905	GRB1	1	30.6	A	BDY	closed vessel	NNJ				L2-3		groove	single	outside body							20
905	GRB1	4	102.3	M	PRO	plain-rim dish	D	22	28		M2-4											16

													Decoration									
Context	Ware	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part	Description	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Autonumber
905	GRB1	1	18.3	A	BDY	wide-mouthed jar	WMJ				L2-3											19
905	GRB1	22	140.1	A	BDY	closed vessel																14
905	GRB1	3	63.1	V	BDY	wide-mouthed jar	WMJ				3?											18
905	GRB1	1	34.6	M	R+B	plain-rim lid?	L	26	8													23
905	GRLT	1	50.6	M	BDX																	27
905	MH	1	47.2	V	RIM	multi-reeded rim mortarium	M	32	6		M3-M4											34
905	MLNV	1	153.8	M	R+B	reeded rim mortarium, Perrin 1999 M25	M	34	14		3											33
905	NP	4																				15
905	NV	5	32.1	V	RIM	bead and flange bowl	B	22	12		L3-4											31
905	NV	1	4.2	M	RIM	bead rim	WMJ/J	20	2		L3-4											32
905	NVCC	4	17.2	A	R+B	plain rim beaker with rouletted decoration	BKR	10	6		L2-E3		rouletted	dash	outside the upper body							30
905	NVCC	1	0.7	M	BDY	beaker	BKR															35
905	NVGW	1	7	A	BDX																	29

													Decoration									
Context	Ware	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part	Description	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Autonumber
905	NVGW	2	15.5	V	NECK	closed vessel	J				L2-3	Perrin 1999 nos 33-40										28
905	OBB1	1	6.7	V	SCR																	41
905	EG	1	24.5	M	BAS	31R	B					170-250										12
905	EG	1	21.7	M	BDY	31R	B/D					160-220										13
905	EG	1	15.8	M	R+B	33	C	14	12			170-250										10
905	EG	3	19.8	M	FLG	38	B					160-220										11
912	CTA	3	18	V	BDX																	62
912	CTA2	2	5.5	V	BDX						M3-4											61
912	GRA7	1	10.3	V	BDY	closed vessel																65
912	GRB1	1	13.7	M	RIM	everted rim	J	20	11		3?											58
912	GRB1	1	11.2	M	BAS		B															54
912	GRB1	1	3.2	V	BDX																	63
912	GRB1	1	4.1	V	RIM	everted rim	J	12	5													56
912	GRB1	1	4.8	M	BDY	closed vessel					?L3-4		corded	single	outside body	notched		on cordon				55
912	GRB1	1	7.6	M	BDY	closed vessel	J															53
912	GRB1	1	6.1	M	BDY	closed vessel					L2-3		burnished	wavy line zone	outside body							50
912	GRB1	1	11.3	M	BDY	closed vessel					M/L2+		burnished	wavy line	outside body							49
912	GRB1	12	121	M	BDY	closed vessel	J															48
912	GRB1	1	33.3	U	RIM	narrow-necked jar with bead rim	NNJ	14	13				corded	single	outside shoulder							57

													Decoration								
Context	Ware	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part	Description	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Technique	Motif	Position	Autonumber
912	MLNV	1	133.4	V	BAS		M			WORN												47
912	NP	1																				59
912	NP	2	10.1	V	BDX																	64
912	NV	3	5.5	V	BDY	open vessel?	B/D				L3-4											60
912	NVCC	1	3.7	M	BDY	beaker	BKR															66
912	NVCC	1	3.3	M	RIM	plain-rim beaker	BKR	10	3		M-L3											67
912	NVGW	1	1.6	M	BDX																	51
912	SLGW	2	27.2	M	BDY	closed vessel	J						groove	double	outside body							52
912	CG	1	3.8	M	BAS		C?				160-200 OR 160-240/50											46

Abbreviations used in catalogue

Part	Part of vessel
B+B	simple base sherd
BAS	simple base sherd
BDX	bodysherd
BDY	bodysherd
FLG	flange
IRS	incomplete rim section
NECK	neck sherd
PRO	profile
R+B	rim sherd
RIM	rim sherd
SCR	scraps

Abrasion

Abrasion	Abrasion type
A	abraded
M	moderately abraded
U	unabraded
V	very abraded

Vessel type

Vessel type	Vessel
B	bowl
B/D	bowl/dish
BKR	beaker
BKR/FLG	beaker or flagon
C	cup
D	dish
J	jar
L	lid
M	mortaria
NNJ	narrow-necked jar
NNJ?	narrow-necked jar
SJ	Small jar/beaker
WMJ	wide-mouthed jar
WMJ/J	wide- or medium-mouthed jar
WMJ?	wide-mouthed jar

Appendix 3: Samian Pottery Assessment

by Margaret Ward

Record	Context	Sherd No	Fabric	Form	Vessel type	Plain, Dec or Stamp	Comments	Start Date	End Date	Nos of sherds	Nos of vessels	Rim sherd	Footring sherd	Condition
1	104	1	CG	Curle 11	bowl, pln	Pln	Worn basal interior	120	140	1	1	1	0	
2	104	2	CG	18/31R	dish	Pln	NB this could be SG ware, but if so a developed form and c90-110	120	150	1	1	0	0	
3	104	3	CG	ind	bowl	Pln	Burnt fragment (form 37 or 38?)	120	160	1	1	1	0	Burnt
4	905	1	EG	33	cup	Pln	Probably Rheinzabern ware and c170-230/250	170	250	1	1	1	0	
5	905	2	EG	31R group	dish	Pln	Probably Rheinzabern ware and c170-230/250; footring worn from use	170	250	1	1	0	1	Worn
6	905	3	EG	38	bowl, pln	Pln	Flange, probably from Rheinzabern c160-200/220 rather than an earlier centre	160	220	3	1	0	0	
7	905	4	EG	31R group	dish	Pln	Rheinzabern ware? Probably c160-220/220	160	220	1	1	0	0	
8	912	1	CG	ind	ind	Pln	It is uncertain whether this is a CG cup or a larger drinking vessel from Trier. c160-200 would cover most possibilities (c160-240/250 if Trier ware). Footring v worn.	160	200	1	1	0	1	Worn

Record	Context	Sherd No	Fabric	Form	Vessel type	Plain, Dec or Stamp	Comments	Start Date	End Date	Nos of sherds	Nos of vessels	Rim sherd	Footring sherd	Condition
9	1206	1	CG	37	bowl, dec	Dec	The fragment of decoration may be attributable to a potter and therefore might be datable precisely	120	150	1	1	0	0	
10	1206	2	CG	38	bowl, pln	Pln	Rimsherd, Lezoux ware of c130-160?	130	160	1	1	1	0	
11	1206	3	CG	ind	ind	Pln	Fragment in a micaceous fabric, therefore presumed to be Lezoux ware	120	160	1	1	0	0	
12	1304	1	SG	ind	dish?	Pln	This battered fragment appears to be SG ware, perhaps c70/80-110	70	110	0	0	0	0	

Appendix 4: Post-Roman Pottery Assessment

By Jane Young

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
0307	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly sandy	small jug	1	1	6	BS	? Id or BOSTLMT	late 14th 15th
0605	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	hard purple fabric	jar?	1	1	11	BS	external brown glaze;internal yellow glaze;Yorks ?	18th - 19th
1200	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		jug	1	1	12	BS	very abraded	late 13th - 14th

Appendix 5: Ceramic Building Material Assessment

By Jane Young

context	cname	full name	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
0104	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	fine oxid micaceous + FE		11	122	crumbling but 2 fragments have flat surfaces; 1 fragment has 2 flat surfaces; possible hearth	-
0104	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	fine OX/R/OX micaceous		1	2	formless	-
0104	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	fine oxid micaceous + FE		1	33	2 flat surfaces; some faint grooves across one flat surface; ? Hearth	-
0104	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	dull oxid fine micaceous fabric		1	15	formless	-
0104	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	fine oxid micaceous		1	3	very abraded	-
0109	TEG	Tegula	very fine oxid fabric	flange type 31?	1	34	very abraded	-
0112	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	OX/R/OX; fine micaceous fabric + FE		1	20	abraded; formless	-
0112	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	reduced; fine micaceous		1	2	abraded; formless	-
0112	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	bright oxid fine sandy + FE		2	8	abraded; formless	-
1103	DAUB	Daub	oxid micaceous		1	8	stick imprint; occaisional CA/shell in fabric	-
1103	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	oxid micaceous + FE		1	59	formless lump; surface includes carbonised veg plus ? Charcoal	-
1305	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	reduced fine sandy fabric		1	34	fabric includes moderate - common FE on outer surface; inner surface contains charcoal and appears to be smooth and curved; possible industrial use	-
1305	FIRED	fired	OX/R/OX; fine sandy		1	27	fabric includes moderate - common FE and patches of charcoal;	-

context	cname	full name	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
	CLAY	clay	fabric				formless	
307	BRK	Brick	oxid calcareous fabric + FE		1	209	handmade; corner; depth 50-55mm; struck upper; sanded base	14th - 16th
307	BRK	Brick	purple calcareous fabric		1	178	handmade; corner; depth 58mm; struck upper; sanded base	14th - 16th
307	BRK	Brick	OX/R/OX calcareous fabric		1	553	handmade; corner; depth 58mm; struck upper; sanded base	14th - 16th
307	BRK	Brick	orange calcareous? Fabric		1	465	handmade; corner; depth 50mm; very abraded; struck upper; sanded base	14th - 16th
307	BRK	Brick	fine orange calcareous fabric		1	1746	handmade; near complete brick; very abraded; 215+ x 108 x 55mm	14th - 16th
307	BRK	Brick	red marbled fine calcareous? Fabric		1	762	handmade; depth 50mm; struck upper surface; marbled surfaces; sanded base and stretcher	14th - 16th

Appendix 6: Small Finds Assessment

INTRODUCTION
A mixed assemblage of artefacts, mostly stone or metal, comprising nine items weighing a total of 1145g, was recovered from five separate contexts, mainly from Trenches 1 and 3 (contexts 104, 109 and 307 respectively). Potentially of significance, Roman items occurred in Trench 1 contexts, while post-medieval objects were present in Trench 3 deposits.

FIRED CLAY
By Anne Boyle

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in table 1.

Condition
A single fired clay object (SF 02) was recovered from context (109). The object is complete and is in a fresh condition.

Results
Table 1, Fired Clay Archive

Small find	Context	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Comment
02	109	Marbled fine oxidised + light firing + fe	1	36	Complete; flattened ball of clay; indentation/ possible spalling on one surface; organic impressions

Provenance
The object is difficult to provenance although other examples of clay balls have been recovered from Sutterton; these occurred in association with Romano-British pottery (APS, 1994, 4-5).

Range
The object is of an undefined type and potentially has a variety of uses. Such clay balls may be associated with industrial activity, as this material was used in the manufacturing process for a variety of products (e.g. for metalworking and pottery production).

Potential
The assemblage holds potential for further work. The clay ball from SUTT08 could be compared to those found previously in the area; this may help to reveal their provenance and intended use. Further research could be carried out to find parallel examples from other sites. The possible link between these objects and Romano-British activity could also be explored.

Summary
A single fired clay object was recovered from the site. The provenance and age of the object are difficult to ascertain, although similar objects have been found locally associated with Romano-British pottery.

CLAY PIPE
By Gary Taylor

Introduction
Analysis of the clay pipe followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition
The clay pipe is in good, archive-stable condition.

Results
Table 2 Clay pipe

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
307				1		1	1	Stem	18th century
Totals				1		1	1		

Provenance
Probably a Boston product, the pipe was recovered from the fill of a clearly post-medieval ditch.

Potential
Other than providing some dating evidence the clay pipe is of limited local potential and significance.

GLASS
By Rachael Hall

A single fragment of glass was recovered from context 104. The fabric was blueish-green with elongated air bubbles and was probably from a handle or spout of a domestic vessel of 3rd/4th century AD date, although was too small to say definitively. The fragment is in good condition, but as it is a single piece there is little potential for further analysis.

OTHER FINDS
By Gary Taylor

Introduction
Other finds mostly were of stone or metal, with Roman and post-medieval objects recovered. The quern from (104) has a very smooth underside (it is the topstone of a combined pair that form a rotary quern). On the upper side, and toward the outer edge, is some minor dressing to just give the suggestion of a rim or flange.

Condition
All the items are in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the material is by material class.

Results

Table 3. Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
104	Stone	Coarse sandstone rotary quern, topstone, Roman	1	493	Roman
	Stone	Coarse sandstone, burnt	1	235	
307	Iron	C-shaped loop/band, c. 60mm diameter, 28mm wide, 8mm max thickness – machinery part? Post-medieval	1	143	Post-medieval
	Stone	Hone, rectangular section, post-medieval	1	230	
912	Iron	Nail head, circular, slightly domed	1	3	
1206	Iron	Nail, rectangular section	1	4	
Totals			6	1108	

Provenance

The objects were recovered from a layer (104), and ditch fills (307, 912, 1206).

Potential

The other finds provide some functional evidence, with the quern implying the grinding of foodstuffs, the hone indicating the sharpening of blades, and nails perhaps suggesting timber structures. Additionally, some of the pieces provide dating evidence. Consequently, the group as a whole has moderate local potential and significance, though specific individual levels of potential varies between different items within the assemblage.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
104	Roman	Based on piece of quern and glass fragment
109	Undateable	Contains single fired clay object
307	18th	
912	Undateable	Contains single nail
1206	Undateable	Contains single nail

ABBREVIATIONS

CXT Context
NoF Number of Fragments
NoS Number of sherds
NoV Number of vessels
W (g) Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>

APS, 1994, *Desk-top assessment of the archaeological implications of proposed development of land next to the cemetery, Station Road, Sutterton, Lincolnshire,* Archaeological Project Services Report 29/94

Davey, P. J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4**,** 65-88

Appendix 7: Environmental Assessment

By Val Fryer

1. Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Sutterton, undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates, revealed ditches, pits, tracks and other discrete features of Roman date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, and seven were submitted for assessment.

10 litre sub-samples of each sample were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). With the exception of one mineral replaced seed, all plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds and straw were present throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

1.6. Results

Cereal grains, chaff and seeds were present at varying densities in all seven samples. Preservation was variable, with some assemblages containing high densities of severely puffed and distorted grains, most of which were probably the result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat being predominant. Wheat chaff (particularly spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume bases) was common or abundant in all but two samples. Detached sprouts from germinated cereal grains were noted within samples 3 and 8, although it was unclear whether germination was deliberate or accidental. A single cotyledon of a possible pea (*Pisum sativum*) seed was noted within the assemblage from sample 2.

Seeds of common segetal weeds including orache (*Atriplex* sp.), brome (*Bromus* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.) were present throughout, although generally at a low density. However, small legume (Fabaceae) seeds were particularly common within samples 2, 4 and 8. The fruits of club rush (*Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus* sp.) and sedge (*Carex* sp.), noted within samples 2, 3 and 4, were the sole wetland plant macrofossils recorded. Charcoal fragments were present throughout along with pieces of charred root/stem and occasional culm node fragments.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Crushed fragments of marine mollusc shell were the principal components of samples 1 and 6.

1.7. Conclusions

It would appear that material derived from at least three different activities is represented within the assemblages. The abundance of small legumes within samples 2, 4 and 8 may indicate that this material is derived from either cereal processing waste or, perhaps more likely, from burnt animal fodder or bedding. It is perhaps of note that all three samples also contain barley, a cereal which the Romans considered to be suitable only for cattle feed. Chaff is particularly abundant within sample 3 along with a number of grains and detached cereal sprouts. It would appear most likely that this assemblage is derived from either burnt

processing or storage waste, or possibly from malting debris, the latter activity frequently using cereal processing waste as kindling or fuel. Sample 7 appears to contain a small quantity of processing debris. Samples 1 and 6 are unusual because of the quantity of marine mollusc shell. It is unclear whether this material is derived from primary fishing waste or from the processing of the shells for some secondary purpose.

1.8. Recommendations for further work

These assemblages are extremely important, as they not only provide abundant evidence of a range of contemporary on-site activities but also very clearly indicate that well preserved plant macrofossils are present within a significant proportion of the archaeological horizon. As a result of this, it is strongly recommended that, if further excavations are planned within this area of Sutterton, a comprehensive strategy for plant macrofossil sampling must be included within the excavation specification, to include the following points:

- Additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 30 litres in volume should be taken from **all** well sealed and dated features recorded during excavation.
- The potential for phosphate and phytolith analysis should be considered, as these may help to indicate the presence of stock. Specialist advice should be sought in advance of any further work.
- All samples should ideally be stored in cool, dark conditions prior to processing, and processing should be undertaken with a minimum of delay.
- All relevant paperwork must accompany the samples at all times.

Until further assessment is undertaken, it is unclear whether any of the current assemblages will require analysis. However, it should be noted that all but two of the assemblages already contain sufficient material for quantification (i.e. 200+ specimens), and that is the result of processing approximately one third of the available material. It is, therefore, recommended that the remainder of each of the current samples is fully processed to maximise the retrieval of data.

1.9. Reference

Stace, C, 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition, Cambridge University Press

1.10. Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx – 10 – 50 specimens xxx = 50 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare tf = testa fragment m = mineral replaced b = burnt

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Context No.	**1203**	**1206**	**304**	**107**	**912**	**603**	**109**
Feature No.	**1202**	**1205**	**305**	**106**	**911**		**105**
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Track**	**Ditch**	**Linear**	**Layer**	**Pit**
Cereals and other possible food plants							
Avena sp. (grains)		xcf	xx	xcf		x	xx
(awn frags.)			xxx			x	
Hordeum sp. (grains)		x		x		x	x
(rachis nodes)		x	x				x
Pisum sativum L.		xcf					
Triticum sp. (grains)		x	xxx	xx		xxx	xx
(glume bases)			xx			x	
(spikelet bases)		x	xxx			x	
(rachis internodes)		x	x			x	x
T. spelta L. (glume bases)	x	xxx	xxxx	xx	x	xxxx	xx
Cereal indet. (grains)		x	xx	xx		xxx	xxx
(detached sprouts)			xx				x
(basal rachis node)		x					
(awn frags.)			x				
Herbs							
Atriplex sp.			xx			x	x
Brassica sp.				x			
Bromus sp.	xcf	xx	x	x			x
Chenopodiaceae indet,			x				
Fabaceae indet.		xxx		xx			xx
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love			xtf				
Lithospermum arvense L.				xm			
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.							x
Small Poaceae indet.	x	x	x	x		x	
Large Poaceae indet.			x		x	xx	x

Polygonum aviculare L.			x			x	x
Rumex sp.		x	xx	x		x	x
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.		xx	x	x			
Wetland plants							
Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus sp.		x	x	x			
Carex sp.			x				
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal <2mm	x	xx	xx	xx	x	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx		x	x		x
Charred root/stem	x	x		x			xx
Indet.culm nodes				x			x
Other materials							
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx	xx	xxx		xxx	xxx
Black tarry material		xx			x		
Bone		xb		xb	x		
Burnt/fired clay		xx					
Marine mollusc shell frags.	xxx	x			xxxx		
Mineralised soil concretions					xxxx		
Small coal frags.		xx					
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.3**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**25%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Appendix 8: Animal Bone Assessment

by Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 44 (750g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during trial trench excavations undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates. A further 5 (11g) fragments of shell were also recovered.

The remains were recovered from features provisionally dated to the Romano-british and modern periods. These include possible ditches [102], [106], [604], [911] and [1205]. Occupational spreads (104), (603), Track/holloways [305], [1102], channel [906] and dyke/channel [1309].

Results

The remains were generally of a moderate overall condition, averaging grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Two fragments of bone recovered from ditch [911] displayed evidence of butchery, possibly associated with jointing/disarticulation of the carcass and meat removal.

A single long bone fragment recovered from ditch [106] displayed evidence of burning. A single medium mammal size long bone fragment recovered from track way [305] displayed evidence of carnivore gnawing.

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

	Tr 1			**Tr3**	**Tr 6**		**Tr 9**		**Tr 11**	**Tr 12**	**Tr 13**	
Taxon	**102**	**104**	**106**	**305**	**603**	**604**	**906**	**911**	**1102**	**1205**	**1309**	**Total**
Cattle	1	1	2		2			1		1	1	9
Sheep/Goat			1									1
Sheep						16*						16
Pig								2				2
Large Mammal		2	1							1		4
Medium Mammal			1	1			2		1			5
Oyster						2						2
Cockle	3											3
Unidentified			2			1	1	3				7
Grand Total	4	3	7	1	2	19	3	6	1	2	1	49

* articulated limb

As can be seen from table 1, the majority of the remains were identified as sheep. The abundance of sheep remains are biased within the assemblage due to the presence of an articulating sheep foreleg recovered from the modern ditch [604]. When removed from the assemblage, cattle are the most abundant species identified, followed by pig and sheep/goat. Cockle and oyster shell were also identified. The assemblage was relatively small and possibly suggests that the features were located away from the main settlement activity.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence of the animals on site. The skeletal elements represented suggest the remains were probably from a mixture of food and butchery waste.

In the possible event of further archaeological works, the site would be liable to produce further remains of a similar condition and nature, with good/moderate potential to provide further information on dietary economies and underlying husbandry practices for the site.

References

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Butch	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No.	(g)	Notes
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		3	2	Fragments
N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	157	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	2	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	2	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	29	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	A	3	1	5	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	3	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	4	
N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	6	Burnt brown/white
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	44	
N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	X	3	1	156	dpm4= mineral concretion, M1=g, M2=b
N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	2	
N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	X	4	1	63	M1=k, M2=k, M3=j
N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	4	1	12	
N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	2	1	2	paired with below
N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	2	1	4	Paired
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	0	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		2	9	fragments
N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	2	9	9	articulating carpals and sesmoids
N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	2	1	33	Large postmed/mod
N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	2	1	2	paired
N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	2	1	4	Paired
N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	2	1	1	paired
N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	2	1	2	paired with above
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	9	Centrum
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	1	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	12	Spinous process
N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	17	
Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	20	Two cuts at the base of the shaft
Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	19	Cut on the pubic ramus
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	3	6	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	1	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	5	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	27	
N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	91	

Appendix 9: List of archaeological contexts

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
TRENCH 1			
100	Layer	Loose-Firm, mid brown, silt clay, covers the entire site	Plough soil/ Top soil
101	Layer	Fairly loose, mid brownish orange, friable silt clay	Natural
102	Cut	SE-NW, clear edged, linear feature with gradual sloping sides and rounded/ concave base. Max width ≈ 6.70m (ca 0.90m was excavated), Max depth ≈ 1.10m. Contains (103)	Cut of a linear ditch. Half of the section was not bottomed, thus a step was created
103	Fill	Firm, sterile, mid greyish, orange, brown, clay. Max width ≈ 6.70m, Max depth ≈ 1.10m. Excavated by shovel, mattock and trowel in wet conditions.	Fill of linear ditch [102]. Fill comprised of clay, suggests the ditch contained standing water at some point. Towards the base of the fill animal bone and marine shells were found, as well as poorly preserved pottery
104	Layer	Located in Northern 24m of trench. A mid-dark, brownish grey, mottled, clay silt, inclusions of moderate charcoal flecks in middle of trench, becoming less frequent to N of trench. Layer also included finds of pottery, CBM, bones, lithics and small glass piece. Max length ≈ 24.0m, max width ≈ 2.0m, max depth ≈ 0.25m. Excavated by machine in poor conditions.	Layer containing occupant material, thickens slightly S-N. R.B. "spread" containing burning form industry or domestic activity. Trench was initially machined to top of (104), but was later discreetly removed by it (finds were kept), to expose cuts [105] and [111] underneath
105	Cut	Located 15m from N-end of trench (extended beyond W LoE). Irregular shape. By S top gradual-moderate, sides moderate-steep, base concave. Northern pit: Max length ≈ 1.40m, max width ≈ 1.0m, max depth ≈ 0.30m Southern pit: Max length ≈ 1.70m, max width ≈ 1.0m, max depth ≈ 0.42m. Contains (108), (109), (116) and (117)	Cut of double pit/ hollow or a large, irregular single pit, exposed after removing (104). Possibly two pits open at same time. Domestic/industrial waste in fill (107), similar to overlaying layer (104)
106	Cut	Located in middle of the trench, a NW-SE, u-shaped, semi-linear feature. Clear northern edge and unclear southern (in plan). Max width ≈ 2.0m, max depth ≈ 0.55m. Contains (107) and (113)	Cut of a possible Roman ditch, which fill was later cut by a (mod./hist.) feature-land drain
107	Fill	Located in middle of the trench. Fairly loose, dark, blackish grey, silt clay, frequent lenses of redeposit natural made the S-part edge difficult to see in plan. Inclusion consisted of charcoal, occasional bone and fairly frequent pot. Max width ≈ 2.0m, max depth ≈ 0.55m. Excavated by shovel, in fairly dry conditions	Fill of possible Roman ditch [106]. Later cut by a "cut" for a land drain.
108	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey, clay silt, with no inclusions. Max width ≈ 1.90m, max depth ≈ 0.15m. Excavated by hand in poor conditions	Primary fill of [105]. Naturally deposited
109	Fill	Secondary fill of [105], compact, dark brownish grey, clay silt with moderate charcoal flecks. Max width ≈ 2.70m, max depth ≈ 0.20m. Excavated by hand in poor conditions	Fill of [105]. Possible dump/ backfill deposit. Contained domestic waste and one clay object
110	Not		

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
	used		
111	Cut	Located N of pit [105], oval, u-shaped, clear edged feature running N-S. Max length ≈ 0.60m, width ≈ 0.50m, max depth ≈ 0.20m. Contains (118) and (112)	Cut of small pit/posthole. Romano British
112	Fill	Firm, friable, mid brownish grey, mottled clay silt with rare charcoal flecks. Inclusions of pottery and CBM (possibly from salt making process). Max width ≈ 0.60m, max depth ≈ 0.14m. Excavated by hand in poor conditions	Fill of [111].
113	Fill	Located in mid part of trench. Loose, light orangey grey, sandy silt with inclusions of occasional flecks of charcoal and fragmented bone. Max width ≈ 0.66m, max depth ≈ 0.10m. Excavated by shovel during fairly dry conditions	Fill (lens in (107)) of a possible Roman ditch [106].
114	Cut	Located in mid part of trench, running NW-SW. A semi-linear, u-shaped, fairly clear edged feature. Max width (excavated) ≈ 0.40m, max depth ≈ 0.40m. Contains (115)	Modern/ hist. cut for a land drain. Not fully excavated due to the possible late dating.
115	Fill	Located in mid part of trench. Fairly loose, light greyish brown, clay silt, sterile except for the land drain going through. Max width (excavated) ≈ 0.40m, max depth ≈ 0.40m. Excavated by shovel in fairly dry conditions	Fill of land drain cut [114]. Feature was discovered excavating a Rom. ditch, because it contained a late land drain it was not fully excavated.
116	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown, clay silt, with no inclusions. Max width ≈ 2.70m, max depth ≈ 0.25m. Excavated by hand in poor conditions	Secondary fill of [105]. Naturally deposited infill
117	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown, clay silt, with no inclusions. Max width ≈ 2.20m, max depth ≈ 0.25m. Excavated by hand in poor conditions	Top and final fill of [105]. Naturally deposited infill/ waterborne silt
118	Fill	Compact, sterile, mid brownish grey, clay silt. Max width ≈ 0.40m, max depth ≈ 0.10m. Excavated by hand during poor conditions	Initial sterile silting of [111]. Naturally deposited silt
TRENCH 2			
200	Layer	Loose-Firm, mid brown, silt clay, covers the entire site	Plough soil/ Top soil
201	Layer	Firm/friable, mid greyish brown, mottled sandy silt, banded with light brownish grey clay lenses	Natural silt
202	Layer	Located in E-end of trench, compact, light brownish grey, silt clay, with rare inclusions of charcoal flecks. Max width ≈ 10.20m, Max depth ≤ 0.25m, Max length across trench = 2.0m. Excavated by machine and hand during poor conditions	Clayey infilling of natural hollow. Fill of natural break of slope from W to E
203	Layer	Compact, mid orangey brown, mottled, clay silt. Max width ≈ 20.0m, Max depth ≤ 0.20m. Excavated by machine during poor conditions	Alluvial subsoil layer
TRENCH 3			
300	Layer	Soft-loose, mid brown clay. Max depth ≈ 0.40m. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Plough soil/ Top soil
301	Layer	Loose, light brownish orange with light grey flecks, clay. Max depth ≈ 0.35m. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Subsoil
302	Layer	Soft, mid orange-greyish brown, clay silt. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Natural
303	Fill	Soft, light grey, clay. Max depth ≈ 0.02m, max width ≈ 6.60m. Excavated by hand with a shovel in muddy/wet conditions	Fill of track way [305]
304	Fill	Soft, dark greyish black, clay, with inclusions of Roman pottery and a bone fragment. Max depth ≈ 0.20m, max width ≈ 7.50m. Excavated by hand with a shovel in muddy/wet conditions	Fill of track way [305]. Very organic/peaty fill containing blackened plant/tree roots
305	Cut	A SW-NE linear with clearly defined edges and shallow sloping sides going down to a rounded base. Max depth ≈ 0.22m, max width ≈ 7.50m, max length excavated ≈ 0.90m. Containing (303) and	Cut of track way. Track way was partly truncated by machine on either side. To the

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
		(304).	SE of track way there is a gully [308] containing a similar fill and Roman pottery, possibly related?
306	Cut	A N-S linear with well defined edges, moderately sloping sides and a undetermined base due to it not being fully excavated. Max depth excavated ≈ 0.70m, max width ≈ 9.80m, max length excavated ≈ 1.0m. Containing (307)	Cut of linear ditch
307	Fill	Soft, mid greyish brown, clay with inclusions of occasional small charcoal pieces, two land drains, pottery, CBM, bone, lithic, metal (post med. horse fitting?) and a clay pipe stem. Max depth excavated ≈ 0.70m, max width ≈ 9.80m, max length excavated ≈ 1.0m. Excavated by shovel in wet conditions	Fill of linear ditch [306]. Tree roots and two modern land drain pipes ran trough the fill. Excavation stopped reaching 1.20m below ground surface due to safety reason.
308	Cut	A N-S linear with clearly defined edges and shallow sloping sides running down to a rounded base. Max depth ≈ 0.14m, max width ≈ 0.38m, max length excavated ≈ 0.75m. Containing (309)	Cut of linear gully
309	Fill	Soft, dark blackish grey, silt clay with few inclusions of Roman pottery. Excavated by shovel and trowel in wet conditions	Fill of linear gully [308]. Fill was very organic containing blackened plant/tree roots
TRENCH 4			
400	Layer	Firm, mid brown, clay that covers the entire site. Max depth ≈ 0.25m. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Top soil/ Plough soil
401	Layer	Firm, mid brown, slightly mottled orange, clay. Max depth ≈ 0.20m. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Subsoil
402	Layer	Soft, light brownish orange, clay silt. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Natural
403	Layer	Located in the E-end of trench. Fairly firm, mid greyish orange, silt clay. Excavated by shovel in fairly dry conditions	Naturally formed layer that wasn't fully excavated due to time and prioritisation. Containing a darker lens (404)
404	Layer	Located in the E-end of trench and extends beyond LoE. Soft, mid bluish grey, clay silt. Max depth ≈ 0.20m, max width (in trench) ≈ 1.20m, max length excavated ≈ 0.50m. Excavated by shovel in fairly dry conditions	A possible occupational layer? Found as a lens in layer (403)
TRENCH 6			
600	Layer	Firm, mid brown, clay. Max depth ≈ 0.25m. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Top soil/ Plough soil
601	Layer	Firm, mid brown with slightly mottled orange, clay. Max depth ≈ 0.30m. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Subsoil
602	Layer	Soft, light brownish orange, clay silt. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Natural
603	Layer	Located in the W-end of trench. Soft, dark greyish black with flecks of mid copperish red, silt clay. Few inclusions of pottery and bone. Max depth ≈ 0.26m, max width (in trench) ≈ 5.20m, max length excavated ≈ 0.50m. Excavated by shovel and trowel in mixed conditions (dry-wet)	Occupation layer. Feature's W-part continues beyond trench LoE. Layer has partly been truncated by the machine.
604	Cut	Located in mid of trench, running N-S. (Linear feature, not in plan)	Cut of modern ditch. Feature was visible on a Hist. map of the area Due to time and call to prioritize; further excavation of the feature was stopped.

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
605	Fill	Located in mid of trench. Firm, dark greyish brown, silt clay. Infrequent inclusions of pottery, bone and shell. Apart from a tree root, there were also a large modern metal (farming?) object and a land drain pipe cutting through the fill	Fill of modern ditch [604]. Feature was visible on 1st ed Survey Ordnance Map of the area. Due to time and call to prioritize; further excavation of the feature was stopped.
TRENCH 8			
800	Layer	Loose, mid brown with orangey grey patches, clay silt (silt 90%, clay/sand 10%). Inclusions of ploughed pot.? and occ. stone. Max depth ≈ 0.42m. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Top soil/ Plough soil
801	Layer	Firm, orangey brown-bluish grey, sandy silt/clay. Excavated by machine and spade in fairly wet conditions due to saturated ground	Natural. The layer on this part of the site and possibly for rest of the site, is made up of layers of bluish clays and sandy layers which in places look like features but are natural deposits
802	Cut	Located in N-end of trench, a ESE-WNW running feature with clear, smooth edges and a flat base. Max length = spans trench 2.0m, max width ≈ 3.15m, max depth ≈ 0.80m. Contains (803) and (804)	Cut of (industrial?) pit, back fill suggests that it is from demolition or industrial waste from activity in the area. There were no finds apart from a brick (C 16th ?). Feature may not be fully. Due to water level extent.
803	Fill	Loose, red brown with black patches, clayey/sandy silt. Frequent inclusions of brick fragments and occasional burnt stone/black material. Max length = spans across trench 2.0m, max width ≈ 2.92m, max depth ≈ 0.80m.Excavated with mattock, spade and trowel in good light, saturated ground and heavy rain	Fill of pit [802]. The high content of brisk with occasional brunt stone suggests demolition or industrial waste. If so, there is no further evidence in this trench of either activity. Fill has
804	Fill	Firm, red-greyish brown with blue patches, clay. Inclusions of charcoal and infrequent brick specks. Excavated by spade in wet conditions.	Fill of pit [802]. The natural deposit is very clean and similar to the clay.
805	Fill	Fairly firm, reddish brown, silt clay, with common inclusions of brick fragments. Max ≈ 0.70m, max width ≥ 0.70m, max depth ≈ 0.10m. Excavated by mattock and trowel.	Lowest fill of pit [802]. Probably part of (803), just with more clay in, but could be primary fill.
TRENCH 9			
900	Layer	Loose, mid brown, clay silt. Max depth ≈ 0.44m. Excavated by machine.	Top soil/ Plough soil. Saturated
901	Layer	Firm, orange, silt sand. Excavated by machine.	Natural. Saturated
902	Cut	Located in mid of trench. NE-SW, linear, clear edged, steep sloping sides, round based feature. Max length ≥ 0.90m, max width ≈ 0.64m, max depth ≈ 0.24m. Contains (903)	Cut of gully. Truncated by [904]
903	Fill	Firm and compact, light pinkish orange with greyish black lens, sandy clay. Inclusions of few pottery sherds. Excavated by trowel.	Fill of gully [902]. Ground saturated. Shape and clayish lens suggests a drainage gully but the pottery could suggest domestic fill?
904	Cut	Located in mid of trench. NW-SE, clear edged linear or squarish pit with flat base, shallow steep sloping sides. Max length ≥ 0.90m, max width ≈ 0.20m, max depth ≈ 0.26m	Cut of squarish pit. Section is being cut through a corner of it.

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
905	Fill	Firm, grey black with orange sand inclusions, sandy silt. Frequent inclusions of pottery and occasional bone and metal. Excavated by spade in wet condition but with good light	Fill of pit [904]. Domestic fill of pit?
906	Cut	Located in the E-part of trench, N-S semi linear, u-shaped, fairly clear edged natural feature. Max width 10.50m, max depth ≈ 0.72m	Cut of possible natural channel
907	Fill	Located in the E-part of trench. Fairly loose, mid orangey grey, clay silt. Max width 10.50m, max depth ≈ 0.72m. Excavated by machine during fairly dry conditions.	Fill of possible natural channel [906]. Cut by [908]
908	Cut	Located in the E-part of trench. N-S, semi linear, u-shaped, clear edged feature. Contains (909)	Cut of a seemingly modern ditch that cuts (907) of [906].
909	Fill	Located in the E-part of trench. Firm, mid brownish grey, silt clay. Excavated by machine in fairly dry conditions, some sub emerging water. Max width 4.60m, max depth ≈ 1.20m.	Fill of modern (?) ditch [908]
910	Layer	Fairly firm, light orangey brown, clay silt. Max depth ≈ 0.40. Excavated by machine	Subsoil, same as (916)
911	Cut	Located in mid of trench. N-S, linear with clear but slightly irregular sides and flat base. Max width 5.25m, max depth ≈ 0.84m. Contains (912) and (913)	Cut of linear, size suggests boundary ditch, cuts [914]
912	Fill	Firm, greyish brown silt clay with some iron panning. Frequent inclusion of pottery, and less occurring bone, metal and lithic. Max width ≈ 3.58m, max depth ≈ 0.24m. Excavated with spade and trowel in fairly wet conditions	Fill of linear [911]. Amount of shell and pottery could suggest domestic rubbish.
913	Fill	Firm, greyish brown silt clay with some iron panning. Max width ≈ 5.25m, max depth ≈ 0.74m. Few inclusions of pottery. Excavated by spade in wet conditions	Fill of linear [911]. Natural silting of feature
914	Cut	Located in mid of trench. Circular, shallow, clear edged feature. Contains (915)	Cut of pit.
915	Fill	Firm, greyish brown, silt clay with black patches. Few inclusions of pottery. Excavated by spade and trowel in fairly dry conditions	Fill of pit [914]. Natural silting?
TRENCH 11			
1100	Layer		Top soil/ Plough soil.
1101	Layer		Natural. Banded sands and clay silt
1102	Cut	E-end of French, NE-SW linear feature with fairy clear edges, sloping sides and shallow, concave base. Max width 5.60m, max length ≈ 2.0m. Containing (1103) and (1104)	R.B. hollow way? Lines up with linear in trench (on singular alignment). E-side truncated by ditch [1105].
1103	Fill	Compact, mid-dark brownish grey, clay silt. Rare inclusions of burnt clay (?), burnt sandstone fragment, bone moderate charcoal flecks and R.B pottery. Max width 5.60m, max depth ≤ 0.25m. Excavated by hand in poor conditions	Naturally deposited charcoal rich silting of hollow way [1102]
1104	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey, clay silt with rare charcoal flecks. Max width 4.20m, max depth ≤ 0.20m. Excavated by hand in poor conditions	Silting of hollow way [1102]. Naturally deposited water born silt
1105	Cut	N-S clear edged linear feature with moderate break of slope (top) and steep sides. Max width > 3.50m, max depth > 1.50m. Excavated by machine/hand in poor conditions	Cut of a large ditch (Med or post Med?). Not bottomed due to safety reasons. Cuts R.B. hollow way [1102].
1106	Fill	Firm, friable, mid brownish grey, sandy clay silt with rare inclusions of charcoal. Max width ≈ 1.0m, max depth ≈ 0.30m. Excavated by hand in poor conditions	Fill of [1105]. Undated, post roman?
1107	Fill	Compact mid bluish grey, clay silt (mottled/sterile)	Fill of [1105]. Naturally deposited silt
1108	Layer	Compact orangey brown, mottled, clay silt. Max width ≈ 5.0m, max depth ≈ 0.60m.	Fill of [1105]. Post Roman? Alluvium over

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
			R.B. hollow way [1102]
1109	Layer	Compact, mid-dark brownish grey, clay silt with rare inclusions of charcoal. Max width ≈ 14.0m, max depth ≈ 0.10m.	Spread containing charcoal. R.B?
1110	Layer	Compact, sterile, mid greyish brown, clay silt (mottled). Max width ≈ 2.0m, max depth ≈ 0.18m, max length ≈ 15.0m. Excavated by machine in poor conditions	Alluvium subsoil. Post Roman? Silt in trench, covers W-side of possible track way [1102]
1111	Fill	Compact mid brownish grey, clay silt with rare inclusions of charcoal flecks. Max width ≈ 1.20m, max depth ≈ 0.50m. Excavated by machine in poor conditions	Alluvium fill of [1105].
TRENCH 12			
1200	Layer		Top soil/ Plough soil.
1201	Layer	Firm, friable, mid greyish brown, laminated silt with compact clay silt lamination	Natural. Marine alluvium?
1202	Cut	Located 9.50m from E-end of trench. NNE-SSW, diffused edged linear with moderate to steep sides and a concave base. Max length, stretches across trench, max width ≈ 5.20m, max depth > 1.20m. Contains (1203) and (1204)	Cut of a ditch or a natural channel
1203	Fill	Compact mid bluish grey, clay silt. Max length, stretches across trench, max width ≈ 5.20m, max depth > 1.20m.	Main fill of ditch [1202]. Naturally deposited clay silt with shells. Marine alluvium?
1204	Fill	Compact mid yellowish grey, clay silt. Max width ≈ 2.0m, max depth ≈ 0.40m.	Fill of [1202]. From bank on E-side of cut? Along E-side of cut
1205	Cut	Located in W-end of trench. NE-SW, clear edged linear feature with moderate-steep sides, stepped on W-edge with evidence for tool marks. Max width ≈ 4.75m, max depth ≈ 2.0m. Contains (1206), (1207), (1208) and (1209)	Cut of ditch that cuts channel [1214]. E-edge truncated by ditch [1210]
1206	Fill	Compact, dark brownish grey, clay silt. Inclusions of moderate marine shells (edible), moderat4e charcoal flecks and (R.B) pottery. A nail was also found	Initially infilling of ditch [1205]. Contained a lot of mussel shells.
1207	Fill	Compact mid bluish grey, alluvial deposit. No inclusions. Max width ≈ 3.30m, max depth ≈ 0.50m.	Natural silting of ditch. Secondary fill of [1205]
1208	Fill	Compact, dark brownish grey, clay silt with moderate charcoal flecks. Max width ≈ 3.20m, max depth ≈ 0.25m. Excavated by machine in poor condition	Fill of ditch [1205]. Charcoal rich silt in ditch
1209	Fill	Compact, mid bluish grey, silt clay with rare inclusions of charcoal flecks. Max width ≈ 3.60m, max depth ≈ 0.50m. Excavated by machine in poor conditions	Third fill of [1205]. Alluvium in top of ditch [1202]. Cut by ditch [1210]
1210	Cut	Located in W-end of trench. NNE-SSW, fairly clear edged linear feature with gradual sloping top and steep sloping sides. Contains (1211) and (1212).	Cut of a non bottomed ditch. Cuts channel [1214]. Truncates third fill of ditch [1205], parallel to [1214]?
1211	Fill	Compact, mid greyish blue silt clay. Max width ≈ 2.50m, max depth ≈ 0.50m	Fill of [1210]. Naturally deposited infill of ditch
1212	Fill	Compact, mid yellowish grey, clay silt. Moderate inclusions of shell. Max width ≈ 4.50m, max depth ≈ 0.25m. Excavated by machine in poor conditions	Marine alluvium fill of [1210]. Rich in mussel shell – different from edible mussels in ditch [1205].
1213	Fill	Compact, mid bluish grey, clay silt with inclusion of one sherd of pottery. Max width > 6.0m, max depth ≈ 0.90m. Excavated by machine in poor conditions	Third fill of [1210]
1214	Cut	Located in W-end of trench. NNE-SSW, clear edged linear feature with gradual-moderate sides and a shallow concave base. Contains (1215)	Natural channel, parallel to general field boundary to W and maybe enclosure? Re-cut at least two times by

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
			ditches [1205] and [1210]
1215	Fill	Compact, mid bluish grey alluvium with no inclusions. Max width > 9.50m, max depth ≈ 1.50m, max length = stretches across trench. Excavated by machine in poor conditions.	Marine alluvium in channel [1214]
TRENCH 13			
1301	Layer		Top soil/ Plough soil.
1302	Layer	Homogenous, mid brown silt clay	Alluvial clay layer
1303	Fill	Bluish grey, firm plastic clay	Fill of [1309]. Alluvial clay deposit
1304	Fill	Brown silt clay with iron pan mottling	Fill of [1309]. Natural sedimentary fill of dyke/channel
1304	Fill	Brown silt clay with iron pan mottling	Fill of [1309]. Natural sedimentary fill of dyke/channel
1305	Fill	Black carbonized, clay silt with occ. Lumps of blue clay and fired clay lumps. Rare inclusion of pottery	Fill of [1309]. Dump deposit. This context represents the deposition of material into (1304), from its W-bank. The deposit was encountered in patchy concentration across the width of the trench. Could represent residue from some form of industrial processing. Identical to character to the possible occupation layer in trench 1 to the west
1306	Fill	Bluish grey, fine soft alluvial silt	Fill of [1309]. Natural silts in layer, alluvia deposition.
1307	Fill	Mid brown, clay silt	Fill of [1309]. Primary deposit of water born silt.
1308	Fill	Mid brownish clay silt	Fill of [1309]. Natural alluvial silt clay layer
TRENCH 15			
1500	Layer		Top soil/ Plough soil.
1501	Layer	Soft, malleable, mid orange-greyish brown, clay silt, fairly sterile. Excavated in wet conditions	Natural
1502	Cut	NW-SW linear feature, with moderately sloping sides, running down to a rounded base. Max width ≈ 1.90m, max depth excavated ≈ 0.66m depth. Clear edges in section. Contains (1503)	Cut of linear feature.
1503	Fill	Firm, mid grey-yellowish brown, clay with no inclusions. Max width ≈ 1.90m, max depth excavated ≈ 0.66m depth, max length excavated ≈ 0.80m. Excavated with a mattock, shovel and trowel in wet conditions.	Fill of [1502].
TRENCH 16			
1600	Layer	Located in trench and beyond. Friable, dark brown, silt clay. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Top soil/ Plough soil.
1601	Layer	Friable, mid brown with flecks of orange and grey, silt clay. Max depth ≈ 0.40m depth. Extends throughout trench. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Subsoil
1602	Layer	Friable, mid orangey brown, with flecks of grey, silt clay. Extends throughout trench. Excavated by machine in wet condition	Natural
1603	Cut	Located in E-part of trench. NNW-SSE, linear, semi u-shaped with fairly clear edges. Max depth ≈ 1.40m	Cut of ditch.

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
		depth, max width ≈ 4.35m. Contains (1604)	
1604	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown, plastic clay. Inclusions of rare occ. marine (?) shells. Max depth ≈ 1.40m depth, max width ≈ 4.35m. Excavated by shovel in wet condition	Fill of ditch [1603].
1600	Layer	Located in trench and beyond. Friable, dark brown, silt clay. Excavated by machine in wet conditions	Top soil/ Plough soil.