

Wings to the Past



Fieldwalking, Metal detecting and Geophysical
Surveys

Wings to the Past

Community Training Event

University of Lincoln: Riseholme Campus

6th-7th June 2019

Report of Findings

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1 Introduction

This document is the report on the findings from the 'Wings to the Past' community archaeology event at the University of Lincoln Riseholme campus on the weekend of 6th and 7th June 2019. It has been compiled by Network Archaeology and gives details of the findings from field-walking, metal detecting and geophysical surveys carried out by the volunteer members of the 'Wings to the Past' team. All works were conducted with supervision of experienced professional archaeologists, who ensured that all activities conformed to current national guidelines for archaeological investigations.

1.1 Site location and description

The site is the western side an arable field in the grounds of the Riseholme campus, screened from the university buildings by North Wood (Figure 1). The land is currently used for the teaching and research of ploughing techniques, and is at potential risk for erosion.

Riseholme is 5km north of Lincoln city centre, on the dip slope of the Lincolnshire Limestone ridge, at around 40m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). To the west, the land rises to over 69m OD, to the crest of the Lincoln Cliff. The underlying rocks are: 'Limestone Sedimentary bedrock formed between 170.3 and 168.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period' (Geology of Britain website). No superficial geological deposits are recorded. The soils are described as 'shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone' (Soilscapes website). The land drains eastward into the Witham valley by way of Riseholme Lake, Nettleham Beck and Barlings Eau.

2 Archaeological Background

This brief summary of the history and archaeology of Riseholme, is largely distilled from a Heritage Impact Assessment carried out for the University by Oxford Archaeology East (Morgan, S. 2016).

2.1 Prehistory

Evidence for pre-Roman activity in the Riseholme area is scarce but at least two flint implements from the Neolithic period have been found close to our site: a scraper and a leaf-shaped arrowhead. To the north west, a cropmark of a possible Bronze Age ring-ditch has been identified on air photographs. Cropmarks also show a substantial boundary marked by parallel ditches just to the east of the Riseholme estate and thought to be a Bronze Age or Iron Age territorial marker. Smaller ditched enclosures nearby are possibly of Iron Age date. The limestone ridge was almost certainly used as a routeway – nowadays referred to as the Jurassic Way – throughout these periods.

2.2 Roman

There is much more evidence from the Roman period: the later 1st to early 5th centuries AD. The prehistoric routeway along the Lincoln Cliff was straightened and surfaced as the main Roman road north from Lincoln, towards York and onward to the northern frontier of the Empire. The road later acquired the name *Ermine Street* and is now the main A15, running 400m west of the Site.

In the north-east corner of the Riseholme campus, a Scheduled Monument, marked as a *Tumulus* on Ordnance Survey maps, was partly excavated in 1952. It was found to contain two cremation burials, dated to the 1st century AD. Burial mounds (or 'barrows') from the Roman period are unusual and may be a hangover from an earlier burial rite in this area. The area round the barrow has also produced 3rd and 4th century pottery showing that there was still activity here in later Roman times.



The Roman barrow occupies a prominent point of the Lincolnshire Limestone ridge

2.3 Medieval

The village of 'Risun' is included in Domesday Book, the name probably meaning 'a place of brushwood'. The early settlement is thought to have been near the medieval church, to the west of the current 19th-century church.

Monastic granges of Kirkstead and Barlings Abbeys, established in the village in the 12th century, led to a loss of arable land to sheep pasture, and the medieval village declined. The Black Death, in the mid-14th century, hastening the decline. Remains of the medieval village survive as humps and bumps alongside Riseholme Lane, along with traces of the medieval ridge and furrow.

3 Aims

The primary aim the fieldwalking, metal detecting and geophysical surveys was to provide further evidence of the patterns of past activity in the area, and to refine the strategy for next stage of investigation: the excavation of trial trenches.

Another important aim was to provide a programme of events for service personnel and their families to experience the wide range of skills and activities that archaeological fieldwork involves. And above all, to have an enjoyable time, finding out how their own lives fit within the continuing development and evolution of their communities.

4 Methods

Methods were given in the WSI and are briefly summarised here. Some modifications were made because of weather conditions and time constraints are described below.

4.1 Surveying

Surveying was carried out using with Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) equipment by experienced archaeological surveyors, with the assistance of volunteers.

Fieldwalking transects were marked out with surveyors' flags across the length of the study area. The locations of field-walking and metal-detecting finds were located using the same equipment.



Accurately locating finds

4.2 Fieldwalking

The Wings to the Past team worked mainly in family groups, which each group walking one or more marked transects along the length of the study area.

Artefacts were collected and bagged. A colour-coded survey flag was stuck in the ground at the location of the each, and the bagged find left next to the flag. Where several finds were recovered close together, a single bag was used, with a single flag marking the centre of the findspot. The surveyor, following behind, recorded the position of the flags, writing the point number from the GNSS on each bag, before collecting the finds.



Resistivity survey

Finds were cleaned on site by volunteers, with the guidance of the Network Archaeology finds staff. Network staff completed any remaining cleaning, drying and marking, and catalogued the finds once back in their office.

4.3 Metal detecting

Metal detecting was carried out by volunteers from local detectorist clubs, supported by Network Archaeology staff. Finds locations were recorded in the same way as for fieldwalking finds and the results are incorporated into Figure 2.

4.4 Geophysics

Earlier work on the site included gradiometry surveys by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy, in 2016, carried out for a desk-based assessment of the whole Riseholme campus (Figure 2). These had indicated the presence of extensive geophysical

anomalies across much of the northern part of the campus.

To characterise these anomalies more precisely in the Wings to the Past study area, further gradiometry and resistivity surveys were carried out by PCG Geophysics (Figures 5 & 6), as detailed in the WSI Wings to the Past written scheme of investigation (WSI). Volunteers, especially younger family members, were encouraged to have a go themselves.

These surveys were carried out to current industry standards and guidance (ClfA 2014; EH 2008). The technical data on how these surveys were carried out is given in Appendix 1.

5 Results

5.1 Finds

Fieldwalking confirmed that there was a rich artefact scatter, especially towards the southern end of the site (Figure 4). In total, 463 sherds of pottery, weighing 6729g were recovered. The bulk of this was Roman, although there were also some medieval and more recent types. Ceramic brick and tile were also heavily represented, with 618 pieces with a total weight of 22.26kg.



Packing and labelling metal detector finds

Details of the fieldwalking finds are given in Appendices 2 & 3, and their distribution is shown on Figure 4.



Finds-washing provides a relief from wet weather

down by The Collection, Lincoln in its document Conditions for the Acceptance of Archaeological Project Archives and will comply with their current requirements. A site accession code will be obtained prior to commencement of work on site.

Once dry and stabilised, where necessary, finds were boxed and catalogued, before being sent to specialists for examination.

Ceramic finds were examined by Jane Young and metal finds by Adam Daubney. Specialist reports on other finds are by Network Archaeology staff. All work was carried out in accordance with current Historic England guidelines and Cifa Standard and Guidance documents.

6 Archiving

All retained field-walking finds, with the formal agreement of the land-owner, will be offered to the Collection. It is hoped that a selection of the finds can be displayed at Riseholme College as a reminder of the project. It is proposed that the site archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln, after completion of the project.

Deposition will follow the conditions laid

7 Discussion of results and distribution patterns

The geophysical survey undertaken in 2016 (Figures 2 & 3) identified a number of linear archaeological features within the study area. A concentration of these features, in the south-west corner of the field, are thought to possibly represent stone walls. The recent survey of the area, as part of the Wings to the Past project, confirmed the presence of these features (Figures 5 and 6). The resistivity survey, although not particularly elucidating, shows evidence of material of varying resistance, possibly suggesting a distinction between buried walls and surrounding occupation layers.

7.1 Fieldwalking

The majority of the pottery recovered was of Roman date, with smaller assemblages consisting of medieval and post-medieval sherds (Figure 4). The medieval and



Roman domestic pottery – a cheese press recovered during fieldwalking



Mixed Roman pottery sherds – some locally produced

Roman pottery was recovered from throughout the study area; however, the vast majority was located in the south-west corner of the plot, with a second, smaller concentration located 40-50m to the north.

The Roman ceramic building material (CBM) followed a similar distribution, concentrated on the areas identified on the geophysics as containing possible buildings. The presence of CBM increases the likelihood of the existence of buildings Roman occupation on the site. Much of this material was roof tile or floor tile, suggesting the location of demolished Roman buildings.

7.2 Metal Detecting Survey

Metalwork recovered from the metal detector survey includes Roman, medieval, post-medieval, and modern finds, all of which are represented in larger numbers from previous episodes of metal detecting by Hugh Jenkins and Sean Scargill recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database. Those artefacts dating to the post-Roman period ranged from medieval strap-ends (dress accessories fitted to the end of leather or fabric straps), to modern agricultural equipment. One



MD20 – Early-Roman copper alloy brooch, c.AD34-75, with traces of silvering adhering to surface

post-medieval pottery is probably present due to the practice of bringing in material from local population centres during the process of land cultivation. The site is close to the deserted medieval village of Riseholme and it is probable that much of the post-Roman material originated there. The Roman pottery covers a wide period, dating from the first to fourth centuries. The majority of these are domestic greywares with a small number of abraded imported Samian sherds.



Roman Pottery – Greyware and imported Samian sherds



MD47 - Silvered sheet copper alloy, medieval, part of a larger decorative object of unknown function

medieval find of particular note was a perforated sheet of copper plate containing incised decoration. Finds such as this are particularly intriguing as their use is currently unknown. The 61 metal finds recovered by the survey carried out during

the project included 19 coins, predominantly from the later Roman period, with one of first century AD date. Of particular importance are several nummi, dated to the final decades of Roman occupation. These coins of the House of Theodosius provide important evidence for economic activity in the rural landscape. Other Roman artefacts include an early Roman copper alloy Hod Hill brooch which, in addition to the others previously recovered from the site, attests to activity in the very early decades of the Roman occupation of Britain.

A single iron object resembling a hobnail was also recovered; while it is very possible this is indeed a Roman hobnail; the lack of stratigraphy means we must remain open to it also being a furniture tack of more modern date. A large number of iron nails were also recovered from the survey, however without excavation, it is impossible to tell whether these came from the construction of buildings or are modern inclusion within the plough zone (Adam Daubney, FLO, Pers. Comm.).



Collection of coins recovered during the metal detecting survey



MD27b – Possible Roman iron hobnail

The fieldwalking and metal detecting survey was focused over the concentration of archaeological features identified on the geophysical results. The quantities of finds, especially of coins, pottery and ceramic building material, seem to provide confirmation that there was a Roman building of the site. The highest concentration of finds was close to the south-west corner of the study area, with a second concentration approximately 40-50m to the north.

There needs to be some caution in interpreting finds distribution patterns: the land has been heavily ploughed, especially in recent years when it has been used for training and research in ploughing

techniques, which could have led to systematic biases in distribution. Also, most of the field-walkers started at the south end and very wet weather on the first day may have hindered collection.

7.3 Trenching

Up to Four trenches will be excavated to characterise any buried archaeological remains. The location of these trenches is based on the data available from the geophysical surveys and the finds from fieldwalking. The two main concentrations of finds, correlates with the location of a series of possible walls identified during the geophysical survey.

The southernmost of these concentrations (In particular, a large number of fragments of CBM were recovered) appears to be the most promising on the geophysics, comprising three linear features. The first is roughly north-south oriented, intersected by a second perpendicular east-west linear. A

much fainter north-south linear is visible, running parallel to the first, approximately 25m to the east. The two points at which these three linear features intersect will be targeted by two 4m x 6m trenches (01 and 02), with the aim of identifying the remains of a Roman building (the location of trench 2 has been adjusted from that included within the initial WSI to target the centre of distribution and catch the relationship between the possible north-south and east-west walls).

The second concentration of finds, approximately 40-50m to the north of the one mentioned above, are associated with a north-south linear and a series of amorphous anomalies on the geophysical survey. The linear is probably a buried wall and the anomalies may represent building collapse or demolition. Two additional trenches will be excavated in this location (trenches 03 and 04 – also 4m x 6m), to test the theory of the presence of a demolished building and as a contingency in the event of the first two trenches being sterile.



Roman CBM – Roof tile recovered from the south-west corner of the study area

8 Monitoring

The project is being monitored for progress and standards throughout by Adam Daubney (Collections Development Officer for Lincolnshire County Council).

9 Proposed ongoing programme

Date	Activity	Venue	Events
19 th July	Excavation opening of Trenches	Riseholme	Abba Plant to open trenches (closed event due to health & safety constraints, conducted by Network staff)
20 th -23 rd July	Excavation week 1	Riseholme	Excavation first session
25 th -28 th July	Excavation week 2	Riseholme	Excavation second session
28 th July	Excavation Open Day / Finale Event	Riseholme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open day with Children’s activities (children’s treasure hunt, word searches, colouring, selfie boards, sand-tray excavation) • Pottery workshop • Finds on display • Badges • Finds washing • Refreshments • Montage board with pictures of the excavation and findings • Memory/Highlight Board • Computer/I-Pad showing short film/finds • Presentation of Participant Certificates • VIP Guests • Marquee tents for workshops/basic refreshments • Photography and filming • Experience Questionnaires (to be provided by Lincoln University)
August - December	Post-Excavation Workshops	Network offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping with post-excavation, finds, archive preparation, reporting and deposition of paper and finds archive

10 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank the University of Lincoln for the use of the Riseholme campus. The driving forces for the event were Sqr Ldr Suzy from RAF Waddington, Adam Daubney of the Collection, and all the other members of the Wings to the Past steering committee. Thank you to the metal detectorists Sean Scargill, Keith Kelway, Hugh Jenkins, Pat Filgate, Peter Graham, Rob Lane and Andy Taylor. Thanks too to our specialists: Dave and George Bunn, Adam Daubney and Jane Young.

But most of all, a big thankyou to the lovely team of volunteers, who were a pleasure to work with.



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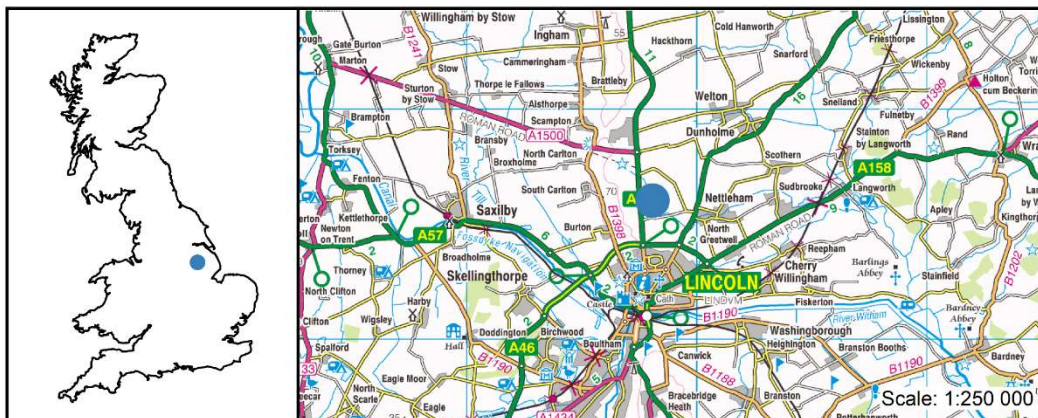
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Figures

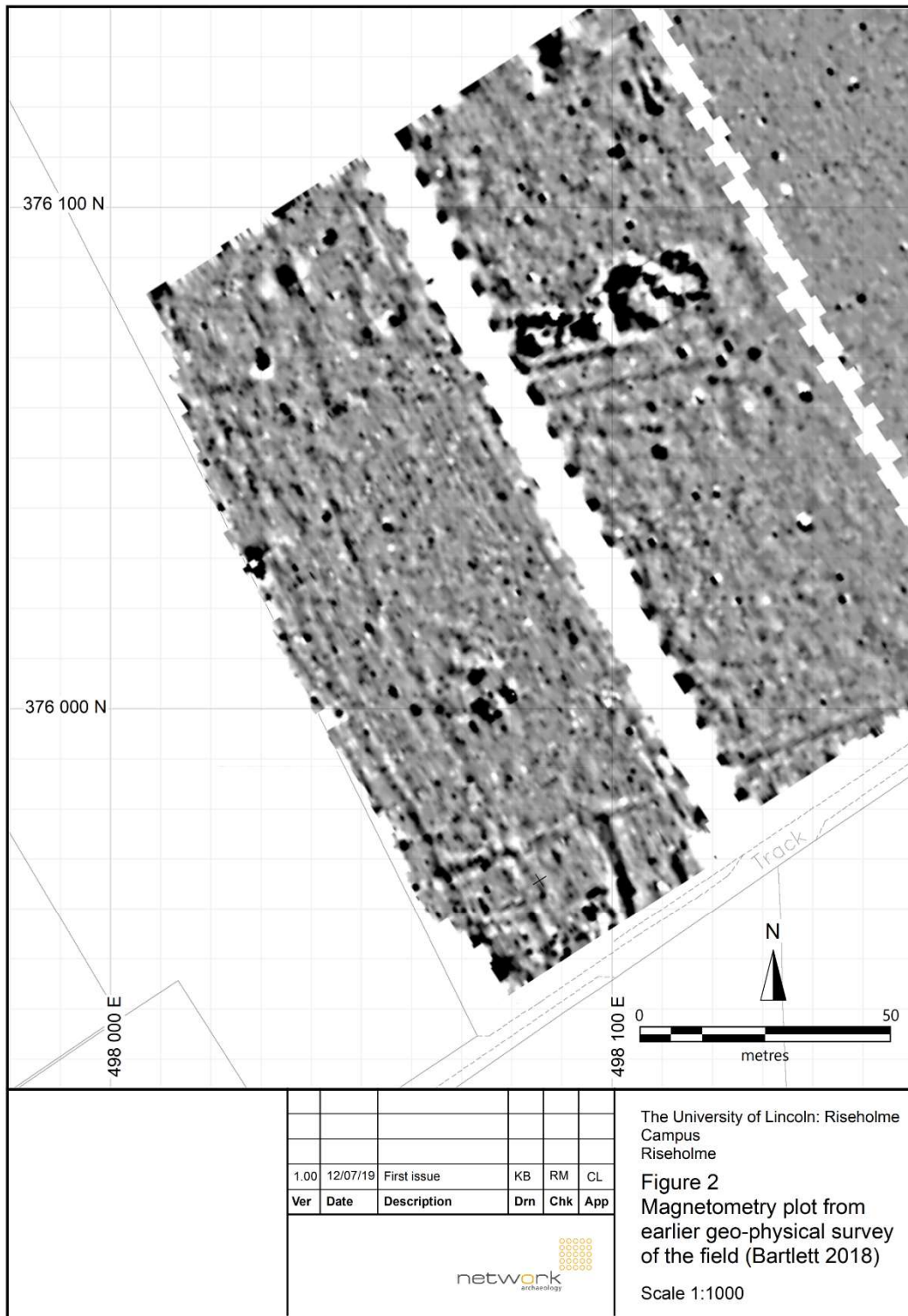
- Figure 1: Location of the Survey area
- Figure 2: Magnetometry plot from earlier geo-physical survey of the field (Bartlett 2018)
- Figure 3: Interpretation of the magnetometry data in Figure 2 (Bartlett 2018)
- Figure 4: Distribution of the field-walking finds
- Figure 5: Magnetometry survey of the study area, with field-walking finds
- Figure 6: Resistivity survey of finds concentration near SW corner of study area
- Figure 7: Location of Trenches 01-04, targeting geophysical survey and finds distribution



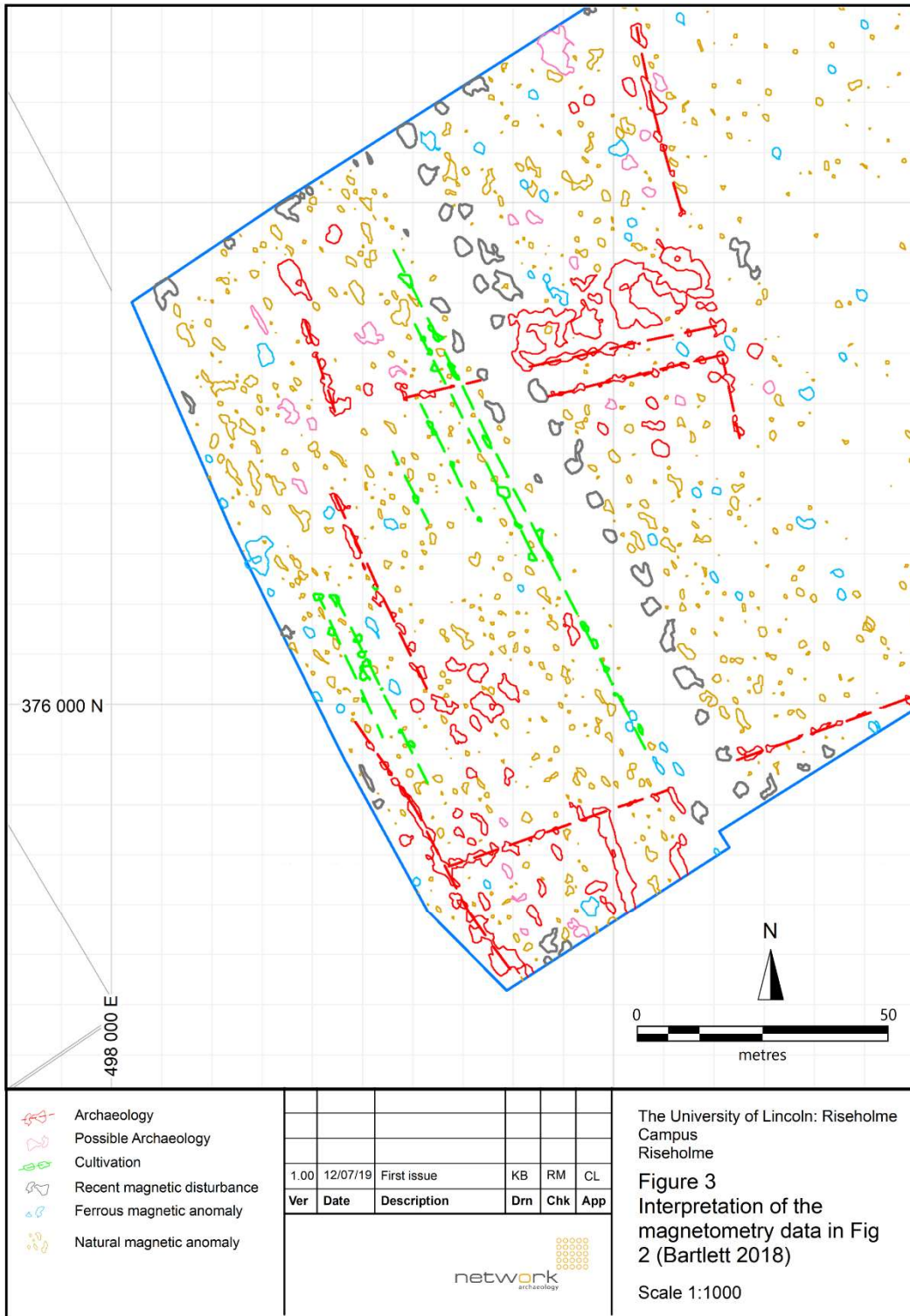
 Survey area [Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright 2010]								The University of Lincoln: Riseholme Campus Riseholme Figure 1 Location of the survey area Scale 1:10 000
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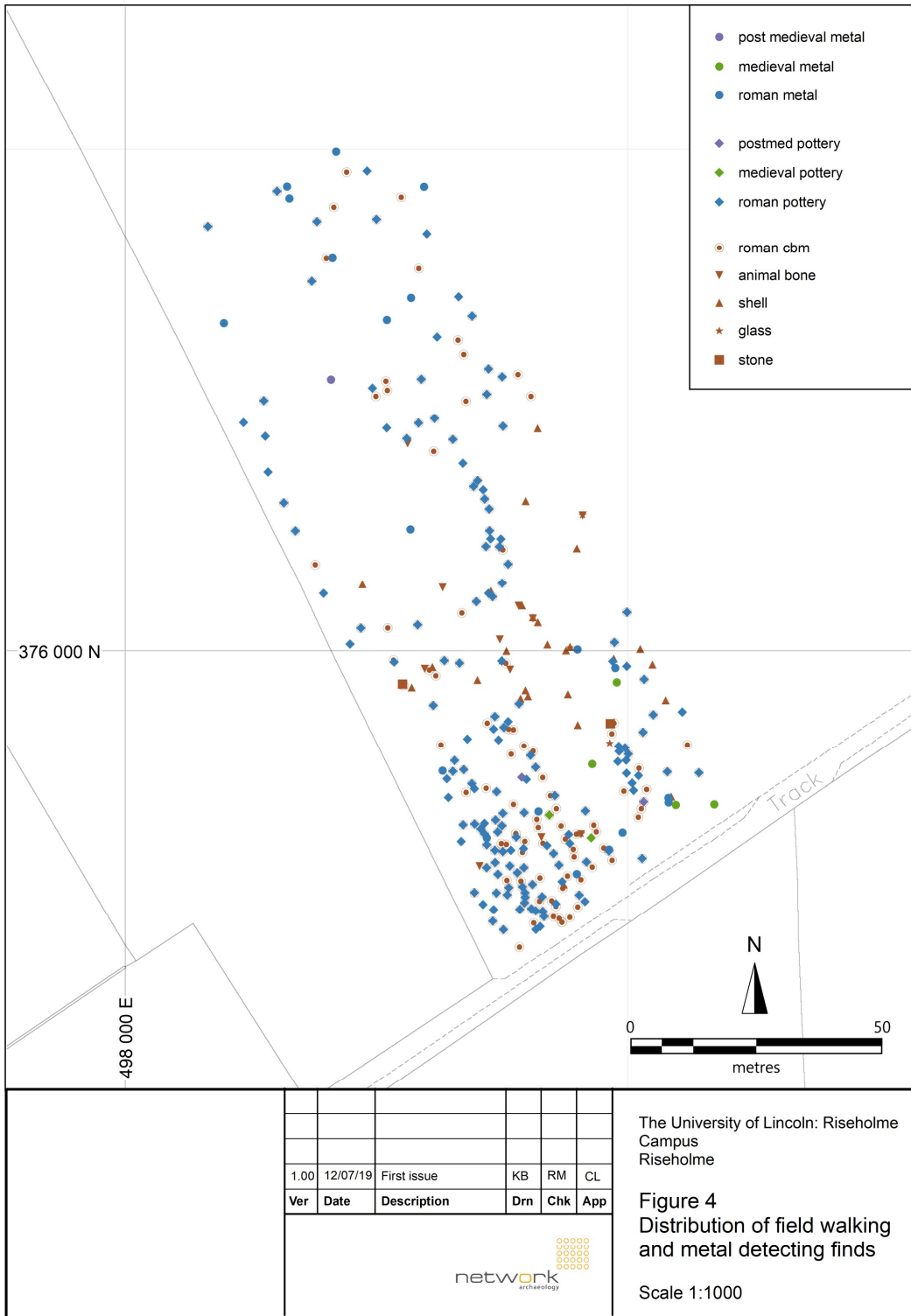
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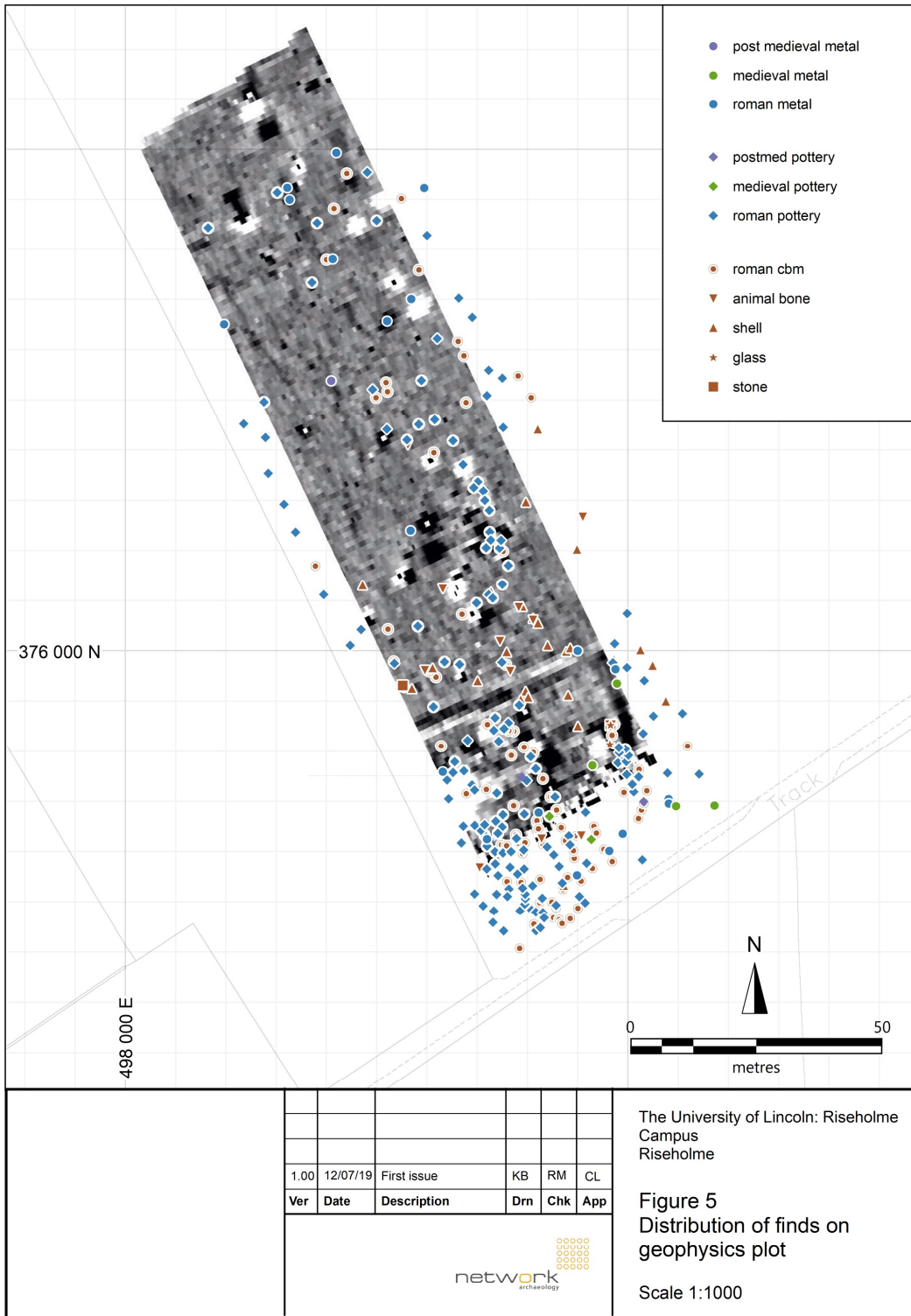
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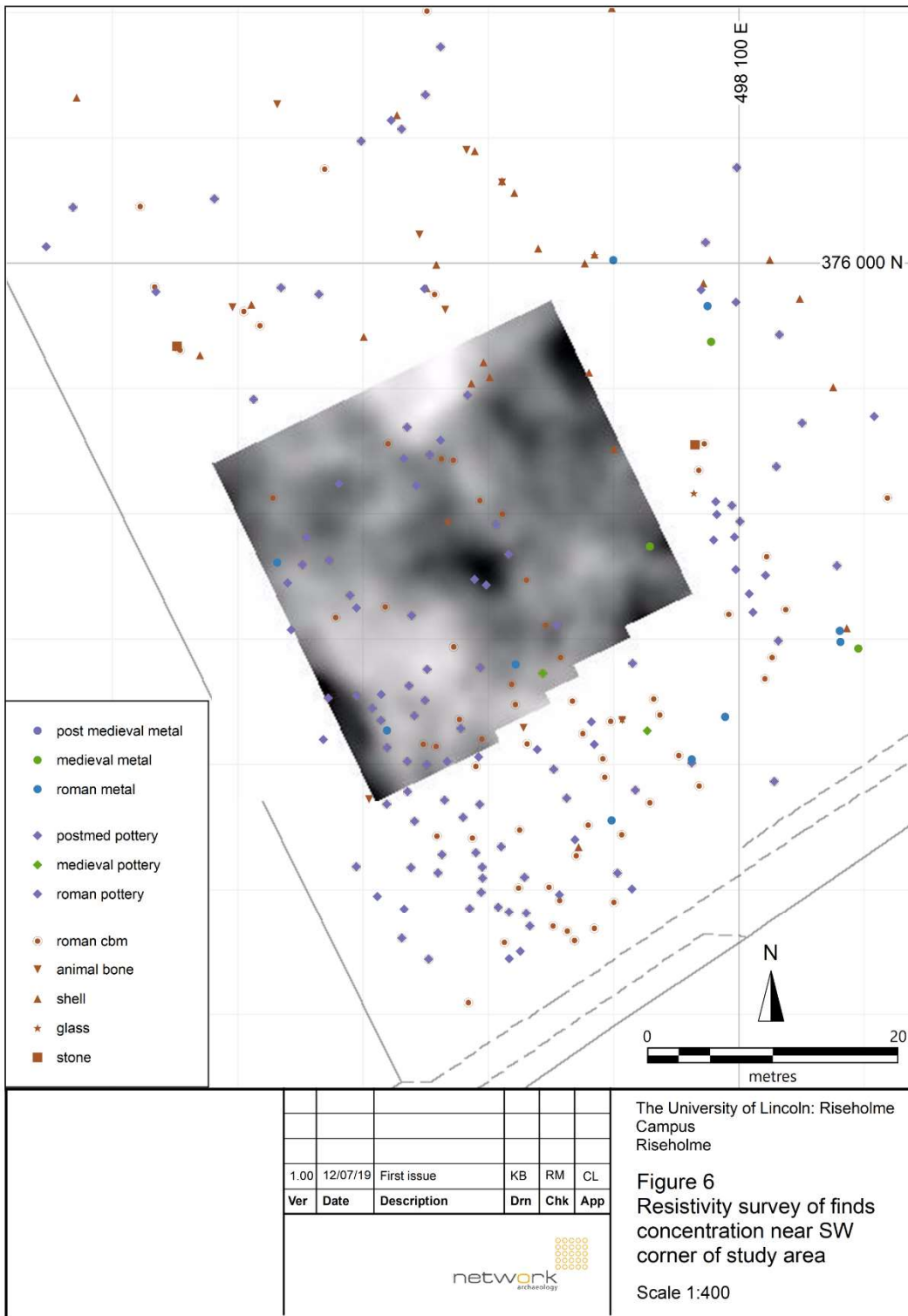
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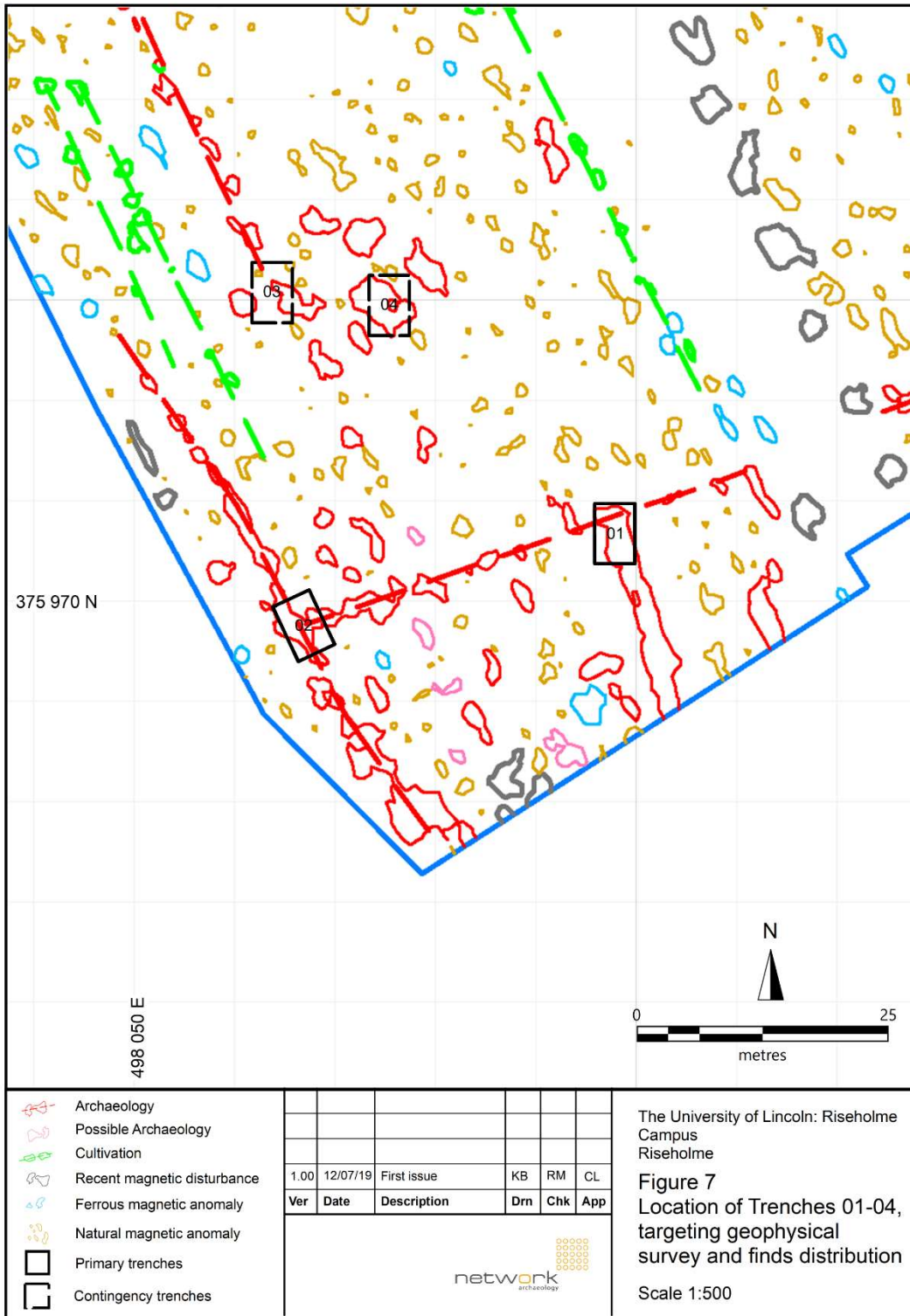
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Appendix 1: Geophysical survey methods

GRADIOMETER SURVEY

The survey methodology is based on guidelines set out in the documents 'Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation' (English Heritage. 2008) and 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

1.1 Principles

Gradiometry is a non-intrusive scientific prospecting tool that is used to determine the presence/absence of some classes of sub-surface archaeological features (eg pits, ditches, kilns, and occasionally stone walls). By scanning the soil surface, geophysicists identify areas of varying magnetic susceptibility and can interpret such variation by presenting data in various graphical formats and identifying images that share morphological affinities with diagnostic archaeological remains.

The use of gradiometry should help to establish the presence/absence of buried magnetic anomalies, which may reflect sub-surface archaeological features, and may therefore form a basis for a subsequent scheme of archaeological trenching. The use of magnetic surveys to locate sub-surface ceramic materials and areas of burning, as well as magnetically weaker features, is well established, particularly on large green field sites. The detection of anomalies requires the use of highly sensitive instruments; in this instance the Bartington 601 Dual Fluxgate Gradiometer. This is accurately calibrated to the mean magnetic value of each survey area. Two sensors, mounted vertically and separated by 1m, measure slight, localised distortions of the earth's magnetic field.

This technique only records magnetic variation in relation to natural background levels, established by careful selection of magnetically 'quiet' zones where instrument sensors are calibrated to 0nT. As such, the magnetic response of archaeological remains will vary according to geology/pedology, with a possibility that buried features could remain undetected should their magnetic susceptibility closely match that of the surrounding soils. Additionally, some remains may be buried beyond the effective 1-2m range of the instrumentation; for example, beneath alluvium. Back-filled shallow pits or ditches might also exhibit minimal variation.

1.2 Field work and processing of data

The survey was undertaken at 4 readings per metre (a sample interval of 0.25m). The zigzag traverse method of survey was used along 1m wide traverses. The sensitivity of the instruments were set to record magnetic variation in the order of 0.1 nanoTesla. The survey grid was located to an accuracy of +/- 10cm by GPS (Leica GS08 RTK) to an accuracy of +/- 0.1m.

Data was downloaded onto a laptop computer, and subsequently analysed and processed using Terrasurveyor V3. Processing typically involves 'Despiking' (to reduce the effect of extreme readings induced by metal objects), 'Destriping' to eliminate striping introduced by zigzag traversing and 'clipping' to enhance the graphical presentation of the processed data.

RESISTIVITY SURVEY

2.1 Principles

Resistivity survey measures the electrical resistance of the earth's soil moisture content. A twin probe configuration is normally carried out, which involves the pairing of electrodes (one current and one potential), with one pair remaining in a fixed position (remote probes), whilst the mobile probes measure variations in electrical resistance across the survey grids. Resistance is measured in ohms, and this method generally detects to a depth of 1m.

Appendix 1: Geophysical survey methods

Features such as wall foundations are usually identified as high resistance anomalies, as well as rubble spreads, made surfaces (i.e. yards and paths) and metalled roads and trackways. In contrast, low resistance values are normally associated with water-retentive features such as large pits, ditches, drains and gullies.

2.2 Field work and processing of data

The survey was undertaken using a TR System Resistivity meter with a twin probe array. The survey used a 30m x 30m with readings taken at 1m intervals along 1m wide traverses.

Data was downloaded onto a laptop computer, and subsequently analysed and processed using Terrasurveyor V 3. Raw data usually requires minimal processing, typically involving the application of a high pass filter to reduce the effects of overall natural responses, removal of potentially distorting extreme/rogue readings. Data clipping and interpolation to appropriate ranges is applied to enhance resolution.

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Appendix 2: Metal Detector finds catalogue, Adam Daubney

MD no.	Material Type	Description	Wt/g	Comments	Provisional date
1	Fe (Iron)	Nail	3	Iron nail	Modern (probably)
2	Fe (Iron)	Fitting	59	Iron fitting	Modern
3	Cu alloy	Coin	1	A worn copper alloy Roman nummus, probably of Arcadius and dating to the period AD 383-395 AD. Reece period 21. VICTORIA AVGGG reverse type	Roman AD383-95
4	Cu alloy	Coin	2	A late Roman copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine; VRBS ROMA	Roman 330-335
5	Pb (Lead)	Unknown obj	3	Lead fragment, irregular	Uncertain
6	Cu alloy	Coin	1	Late Roman copper alloy radiate or nummus	Roman 260-402
7	Cu alloy	Coin	1	Late Roman copper alloy radiate or nummus	Roman 260-402
8	Cu alloy	Coin	1	Late Roman copper alloy nummus of the Gratian	Roman 364-78
9	Cu alloy	Coin	1	Late Roman copper alloy nummus	Roman: prob. House of Theodosius
10	Cu alloy	Waste	2	Globule of copper alloy	Uncertain
11	Cu alloy	Waste	3	Globule of copper alloy	Uncertain
12	Fe (Iron)	Nail	57	Iron nail	Modern
13	Pb (lead)	Cut sheet	1	Curved strip of lead	Uncertain
14	Cu alloy	Coin	1	Contemporary copy of a late Roman copper alloy nummus	Roman 354-62
19	Cu alloy	Coin: Fragment	2	Copper alloy coin	Uncertain
20	Cu alloy	Brooch	£ 3.5	Early Roman copper alloy Hod Hill variant brooch dating circa AD34-75. Traces of silvering adhering to surface.	Roman: I century
21	Fe (Iron)	Nail	20	Iron nail	Modern
22	Fe (Iron)	Nail	9	Iron nail	Modern (probably)
23	Fe (Iron)	Nail	3	Iron nail	Modern (probably)
24	Cu alloy	Coin	1	Late Roman copper alloy radiate or nummus	Roman 260-402
25	Cu alloy	Coin	2	Late Roman copper alloy nummus	Roman, 318-402
26	Fe (Iron)	Nail	3	Iron nail	Modern (probably)
27A	Cu alloy	Coin	1	Late Roman copper alloy nummus, probably House of Valentinian	Roman 364-78

Appendix 2: Metal Detector finds catalogue, Adam Daubney

MD no.	Material Type	Description	Wt/g	Comments	Provisional date
27B	Fe (Iron)	Hobnail	1	Hemi-spherical head and a square incomplete shank.	Roman (probably)
28	Cu alloy	Coin	1	Late Roman copper alloy nummus of the House of Theodosius	Roman 388-402
29	Cu alloy	Coin	2	Late Roman copper alloy radiate of Gallienus	Roman 260-268
30	Cu alloy	Swivel	6	An incomplete copper-alloy swivel strap fitting of medieval date c.AD 1100-1500. The fitting comprises a D-shaped loop with moulded terminals to either side of the lower bar.	Medieval
31	Cu alloy	Button	2	Domed button with integral loop	Post-medieval
34	Fe (Iron)	Strip	5	Unidentifiable iron strip	Modern (probably)
35	Fe (Iron)	Nail	29	Iron nail	Modern (probably)
36	Fe (Iron)	?handle	11	Possibly a loop from a handle	Modern (probably)
37	Fe (Iron)	Nail	9	Iron nail	Modern (probably)
38	Steel	Bolt	92	Iron bolt	Modern
39	Fe (Iron)	Iron obj.	33	Incomplete object, probably a flat triangular punch chisel	Modern (probably)
40	Fe (Iron)	Nail	18	Iron nail	Modern
41	Fe (Iron)	Nail	3	Iron nail	Modern
42	Fe (Iron)	Nail	6	Iron nail	20th Century
43	Cu alloy	Coin	1	Late Roman copper alloy nummus, probably House of Valentinian	Roman 364-78
44	Cu alloy	Link	1	S-shaped copper alloy link	Medieval or Post-med
45	Cu alloy	Strap en	1	Terminal from a medieval copper alloy strap end	Medieval, 1200-1400
46	Pb (lead)	PPR	2	Lead fragment, irregular	Uncertain
47	Cu alloy	Plate	1	Silvered sheet copper alloy. Part of a larger decorative object of unknown function.	Medieval (probably)
48	Pb (lead)	PPR	2	Lead fragment, irregular	Uncertain
49	Cu alloy	Coin	1	Late Roman copper alloy radiate or nummus	Roman 260-402
50	Cu alloy	Coin	0	Fragment of a late Roman copper alloy radiate or nummus	Roman 260-402
51	Pb (lead)	PPR	2	Lead fragment, irregular	Uncertain
52	Cu alloy	Strip	2	Incomplete copper alloy strip with two rivet holes, one of which contains a copper alloy rivet	Medieval
53	Cu alloy	Coin	2	Late Roman copper alloy radiate or nummus	Roman 260-402

Appendix 2: Metal Detector finds catalogue, Adam Daubney

MD no.	Material Type	Description	Wt/g	Comments	Provisional date
54	Cu alloy	Coin	1	Late Roman copper alloy radiate or nummus	Roman 260-402
55	Cu alloy	Nail	1	Copper alloy nail of rectangular section	Modern
56	Pb (lead)	PPR	1	Lead fragment, irregular	Uncertain
57	Fe (Iron)	Nail	1	Iron nail	Modern (probably)
58	Fe (Iron)	Screw+b	29	modern screw and bolt	Modern
59	Cu alloy	Buckle P	3	Medieval copper alloy buckle pin with turned head	Medieval
60	Pb (lead)	Unknow obj	2	Lead fragment, irregular	Uncertain
61	Cu alloy	Coin	2	Contemporary copy of a late Roman copper alloy nummus	Roman 330-350

Appendix 3: Pottery, Jane Young

As to be expected the majority of the CBM recovered is of Roman or ? Roman date and comprises un-featured fragments (RTIL). The assemblage is almost entirely in an abraded to very abraded state with fragment size in the small to medium range (below 100grams). There has been little detailed work on dating Roman or medieval CBM in the locality but it has been possible to give a few more precise dates for the few medieval suspension nibs found.

The CBM has been quantified in two ways:

The first three columns are the overall counts for: ROMAN; POST-ROMAN & UNDATED fragments.

This is followed by a more detailed count of the Roman & post-Roman CBM by main type (see below).

ROMAN CODES:

RTIL – Generic un-diagnostic Roman tile

TEG - Tegula

IMB - Imbrex

RBRK – Roman brick

BOX – Box flue tile

ROMAN/POST-ROMAN CODES:

RTMISC – Roman or post-Roman CBM

MISC – uncertain material

POST-ROMAN CODES

PNR – Flat roof tile

NIB – Suspension nib from flat roof tile

PANT – Pantile

MODTIL – modern tiles (includes drain)

BBRK – Brick



Appendix 3: Pottery, Jane Young

Findspot	Total Roman	Total Post-Roman	Total Roman or post-Roman	GREY	SHEL	OX	CC	NVCC	CR	MORT	AMPH	SAM	MED	Post-med	EMOD	Undated	Spotdate	Comments
0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Roman	
2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	very abraded
6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman; early to mid ?	
7	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
8	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
10	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
11	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	incl lighter firing GREY
12	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	incl late combed shoulder decoration
14	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
15	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
16	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
17	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
18	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
19	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
20	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
21	5	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman; mid to late	
22	7	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman;mixed	includes 1st-2nd rusticated & inturned bead & flange bowl - 4th
23	9	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Roman	
24	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
26	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
25	8	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Roman & late 13th to 14th	incl 1st-2nd rusticated & ? Early cream
28	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
29	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
37	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	

Appendix 3: Pottery, Jane Young

Findspot	Total Roman	Total Post-Roman	Total Roman or post-Roman	GREY	SHEL	OX	CC	NVCC	CR	MORT	AMPH	SAM	MED	Post-med	EMOD	Undated	Spotdate	Comments
41	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman; 3rd to 4th	bead & flange bowl
42	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
45	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	OXID mortaria
47	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
48	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 14th	
49	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
52	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
54	8	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	incl 1st to 2nd rusticated
55	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
56	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
57	6	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
60	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
62	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
65	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
67	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	incl 4th inturned bead & flange bowl
68	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman;late ?	
69	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman;4th ?	
70	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
71	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 14th	
72	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Roman & late 13th to 15th	
75	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
77	6	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
78	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	17th to 18th	Staffs/Derbs BL
79	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	mortaria ?
81	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
85	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
86	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	

Appendix 3: Pottery, Jane Young

Findspot	Total Roman	Total Post-Roman	Total Roman or post-Roman	GREY	SHEL	OX	CC	NVCC	CR	MORT	AMPH	SAM	MED	Post-med	EMOD	Undated	Spotdate	Comments
87	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
88	6	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Roman & ? Post-Roman	incl 4th inturned bead & flange bowl;? IASH
89	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Roman & 14th to 15th	incl mid-3rd to 4th bead & flange bowl
90	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
92	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
93	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
98	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13th to 15th	
97	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	less abraded than other
99	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
100	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman;mid to late	
101	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
104	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
106	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
107	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
111	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
114	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14th to mid-15th	
115	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Roman & mid-17th to 18th	1x BERTH
117	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
119	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
121	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
124	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
127	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
129	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman; early ?	incl at least 1 IASH
131	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
132	9	0	0	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman; mid to late?	oxid CC
134	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
136	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	

Appendix 3: Pottery, Jane Young

Findspot	Total Roman	Total Post-Roman	Total Roman or post-Roman	GREY	SHEL	OX	CC	NVCC	CR	MORT	AMPH	SAM	MED	Post-med	EMOD	Undated	Spotdate	Comments
138	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	inclmid 3rd-4th bead & flange bowl
139	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
141	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Roman & 14th to mid-15th	
142	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	perforated base
144	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
147	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	? Mid 3rd to 4th bead & flange bowl
150	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14th to mid-15th	
152	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
154	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
158	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	19th to 20th	small flower pot
161	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
165	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
163	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
167	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13th to 15th	in with CBM
169	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
170	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Roman & late 17th to 18th	1x BL
171	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Roman or post-Roman	
172	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Roman or post-Roman	
173	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Roman or post-Roman	
176	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Roman & late 17th to 18th	1x MLBSL
174	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
177	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
178	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
179	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
181	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	

Appendix 3: Pottery, Jane Young

Findspot	Total Roman	Total Post-Roman	Total Roman or post-Roman	GREY	SHEL	OX	CC	NVCC	CR	MORT	AMPH	SAM	MED	Post-med	EMOD	Undated	Spotdate	Comments
182	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
183	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	OX may be a CBM
184	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
185	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	incl some sandier fabrics
186	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
187	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Roman or post-Roman	
189	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
192	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
194	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
195	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
196	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	13th to 15th & mid-17th to 18th	
202	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	19th to 20th	small LERTH flower pot
203	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
207	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
208	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
210	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14th to mid-16th	
211	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
212	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
213	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
216	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 14th	incl mid 3rd to 4th bead & flange bowl
217	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
220	17	1	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman; mid to late & 14th to 15th	OXID mortaria
221	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
222	5	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Roman & ? Post-Roman	
223	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
224	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	

Appendix 3: Pottery, Jane Young

Findspot	Total Roman	Total Post-Roman	Total Roman or post-Roman	GREY	SHEL	OX	CC	NVCC	CR	MORT	AMPH	SAM	MED	Post-med	EMOD	Undated	Spotdate	Comments
225	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	CR may be a very abraded late colour-coated
226	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Roman	
227	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
228	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
229	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
230	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
231	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
234	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
233	19	2	0	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	Roman & 13th to 15th & mid 17th to 18th	
235	18	0	1	16	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman & ? Post-Roman	Roman incl 3rd to 4th NVCC
236	13	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
237	13	1	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	Roman & 19th to 20th	OX incl mortaria with Fe trits ? Swanpool
238	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Roman	
240	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
241	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
242	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	late CC ?
244	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
245	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
247	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
248	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
249	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
246	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Roman & ? Post-Roman	
251	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
253	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
255	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Roman & mid 16th to 17th	post-med = a ?Notts type
256	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Roman	

Appendix 3: Pottery, Jane Young

Findspot	Total Roman	Total Post-Roman	Total Roman or post-Roman	GREY	SHEL	OX	CC	NVCC	CR	MORT	AMPH	SAM	MED	Post-med	EMOD	Undated	Spotdate	Comments
258	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
291	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	DR20 AMPH mid 2nd - mid 3rd
MD 15	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
MD 16	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
MD 17	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	
MD 18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman	



Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material, Jane Young

NOTES FOR WTP 15 CBM SPOTDATNG

As to be expected the majority of the CBM recovered is of Roman or ? Roman date and comprises un-featured fragments (RTIL). The assemblage is almost entirely in an abraded to very abraded state with fragment size in the small to medium range (below 100grams). There has been little detailed work on dating Roman or medieval CBM in the locality but it has been possible to give a few more precise dates for the few medieval suspension nibs found.

The CBM has been quantified in two ways:

The first three columns are the overall counts for: ROMAN; POST-ROMAN & UNDATED fragments.

This is followed by a more detailed count of the Roman & post-Roman CBM by main type (see below).

ROMAN CODES:

RTIL – Generic undiagnostic Roman tile

TEG - Tegula

IMB - Imbrex

RBRK – Roman brick

BOX – Box flue tile

ROMAN/POST-ROMAN CODES:

RTMISC – Roman or post-Roman CBM

MISC – uncertain material

POST-ROMAN CODES

PNR – Flat roof tile

NIB – Suspension nib from flat roof tile

PANT – Pantile

MODTIL – modern tiles (includes drain)

BBRK – Brick

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material, Jane Young

findspot	Total Roman	Total post-Roman	Total undated	RTIL	TEG	IMB	RBRK	BOX	RTMISC	PNR	NIB	PANT	MODTIL	BRK	MISC	Spotdate	comments
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	1		0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 16th	
4	1	0	2	1	0	0	0		2	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
6	2	0	1	1	0	1	0		1	0		0	0	1	0	Roman & 18th to mid-20th	RTMISC ?Worked
7	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
8	1	0	2	1	0	0	0		2	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	RTMISC may include pot
9	2	0	0	2	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
10	1	0	1	1	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
11	2	0	0	1	0	0	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
12	4	0	0	2	0	0	2		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
13	3	0	0	2	1	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
14	2	0	0	2	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
15	2	0	0	2	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
16	4	0	0	3	0	0	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
17	3	0	0	3	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
18	1	0	0	0	0	1	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
19	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
22	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	large fragment
23	4	0	2	3	0	1	0		2	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	I RTIL odd ?Decorated
24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
26	2	0	1	2	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
27	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		1	1		0	0	0	0	13th to 16th & ?	

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material, Jane Young

findspot	Total Roman	Total post-Roman	Total undated	RTIL	TEG	IMB	RBRK	BOX	RTMISC	PNR	NIB	PANT	MODTIL	BRK	MISC	Spotdate	comments
28	4	0	0	3	0	0	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
29	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
31	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
32	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	1	1	20th ?	BRK = 18th to mid-20th;+ 1xMISC=non ceramic floor 20th
34	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	1	0	late 19th to 20th	
36	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
38	5	0	0	5	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
40	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
42	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
43	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
44	2	1	3	1	0	0	1		3	0		1	0	0	0	Roman & 18th to 20th	
46	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
47	2	0	0	0	0	1	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
48	7	0	0	6	1	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
50	12	0	0	9	2	0	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
51	1	0	0	0	0	1	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
53	2	0	0	1	0	0	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
54	3	0	2	2	0	0	1		2	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
55	1	0	1	1	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
56	2	0	0	1	0	0	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material, Jane Young

findspot	Total Roman	Total post-Roman	Total undated	RTIL	TEG	IMB	RBRK	BOX	RTMISC	PNR	NIB	PANT	MODTIL	BRK	MISC	Spotdate	comments
57	4	0	2	3	0	0	1		2	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	some larger frags, incl. Lincoln fabric
58	1	0	3	1	0	0	0		3	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
59	4	0	2	2	0	0	2		2	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
60	1	1	0	1	0	0	0		0	1		0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 16th	
61	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	may be a vessel
62	4	0	0	3	1	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
63	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	RBRK or TEG
65	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
65	2	0	1	1	0	0	1		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
66	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
66	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		4	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	3 are RBRK or BRK
67	4	0	0	2	2	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
67	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
68	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	Lincoln fabric
69	4	0	0	3	0	1	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
71	2	0	0	2	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
72	2	0	0	1	1	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
73	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	RBRK or BRK
75	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
76	1	1	1	0	0	1	0		1	1		0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 15th	

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material, Jane Young

findspot	Total Roman	Total post-Roman	Total undated	RTIL	TEG	IMB	RBRK	BOX	RTMISC	PNR	NIB	PANT	MODTIL	BRK	MISC	Spotdate	comments
77	0	3	1	0	0	0	0		1	2		0	0	1	0	Roman? & 13th to 18th & 18th to mid-20th	part odd paw print or impressed dimple decoration as find 133
79	0	0	5	0	0	0	0		5	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
80	2	0	0	2	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
81	2	0	1	2	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
83	2	0	0	2	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
84	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		2	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
86	2	0	0	1	0	0	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
87	1	3	1	0	0	0	1		1	1		1	1	0	0	Roman & 13th to 16th & 18th to 20th	
88	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
90	1	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	1		0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 16th	
91	2	0	0	2	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
95	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		0	1		1	0	0	0	14th to 18th & 18th to 20th	
96	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		4	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
100	1	1	4	1	0	0	0		4	0		1	0	0	0	Roman & 18th to 20th	
101	3	0	0	2	1	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
102	4	0	1	3	1	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
103	1	1	1	0	0	1	0		1	0		0	1	0	0	Roman & 18th to mid-20th	flat roofer

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material, Jane Young

findspot	Total Roman	Total post-Roman	Total undated	RTIL	TEG	IMB	RBRK	BOX	RTMISC	PNR	NIB	PANT	MODTIL	BRK	MISC	Spotdate	comments
104	1	0	1	1	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
105	3	0	2	3	0	0	0		2	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
107	6	0	3	6	0	0	0		3	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
109	3	0	0	3	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	also a stone
110	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
110	0	0	3	0	0	0	0		3	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
112	0	2	3	0	0	0	0		3	2		0	0	0	0	Roman ?& 13th to 16th	
114	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	1		0	0	0	0	13th to 16th	
115	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
116	1	1	5	0	1	0	0		5	1		0	0	0	0	Roman & 14th to 18th	TEG is probably Lincoln
118	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
120	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	1	0	0	Roman ?& 19th to 20th	modern drain
122	1	0	2	0	1	0	0		2	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
123	3	0	1	2	1	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
124	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
125	5	0	0	5	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
127	3	0	0	3	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
130	2	1	2	2	0	0	0		2	1		0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 16th	

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material, Jane Young

findspot	Total Roman	Total post-Roman	Total undated	RTIL	TEG	IMB	RBRK	BOX	RTMISC	PNR	NIB	PANT	MODTIL	BRK	MISC	Spotdate	comments
131	2	1	5	1	1	0	0		5	1		0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 15th	
132	15	0	1	11	2	0	2		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
133	8	0	3	5	1	0	2		3	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	part odd paw print or impressed dimple decoration as find 77
134	2	1	3	1	0	0	1		3	1		0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 15th	
136	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
137	5	0	0	3	0	0	2		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
140	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		2	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
141	8	0	2	5	2	0	1		2	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
143	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
144	2	0	3	1	1	0	0		3	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
145	3	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	3	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	BOX is combed
146	0	3	0	0	0	0	0		0	3		0	0	0	0	13th to 15th & 17th to 19th	
147	1	0	3	1	0	0	0		3	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
148	3	0	1	2	0	1	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
149	1	0	3	1	0	0	0		3	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
151	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material, Jane Young

findspot	Total Roman	Total post-Roman	Total undated	RTIL	TEG	IMB	RBRK	BOX	RTMISC	PNR	NIB	PANT	MODTIL	BRK	MISC	Spotdate	comments
152	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
153	2	0	0	2	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
154	2	0	3	2	0	0	0		3	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
156	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		2	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
157	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
158	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
160	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
162	2	0	0	2	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
166	1	0	1	1	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
171	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		0	2		0	0	0	0	13th to 15th & 15th to 18th	
172	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
175	1	1	0	0	0	1	0		0	1		0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 15th	
176	4	2	2	3	1	0	0		2	2		0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 15th	
177	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		2	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
178	1	0	1	0	0	1	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
179	3	2	0	3	0	0	0		0	2		0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 15th	
180	2	0	0	2	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
182	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		1	1		0	0	0	0	Roman ?& 13th to 15th	

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material, Jane Young

findspot	Total Roman	Total post-Roman	Total undated	RTIL	TEG	IMB	RBRK	BOX	RTMISC	PNR	NIB	PANT	MODTIL	BRK	MISC	Spotdate	comments
183	4	1	0	2	0	2	0		0	1		0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 15th	
186	2	0	0	1	1	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
187	1	0	1	1	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
190	1	0	0	0	0	1	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	Lincoln?
193	0	0	3	0	0	0	0		3	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	incl ??Decorated ridge
195	6	0	0	4	0	1	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
196	1	0	2	1	0	0	0		2	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
197	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
200	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
201	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		1	1		0	0	0	0	Roman ?& 13th to 15th	
202	1	1	0	0	1	0	0		0	1		0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 15th	
203	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
205	2	0	0	2	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
206	2	0	0	0	0	0	2		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
208	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
208	5	1	3	2	2	1	0		3	1		0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 15th	
209	3	0	0	3	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
210	1	0	7	0	1	0	0		7	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
211	1	1	5	0	1	0	0		5	0	1	0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 14th	applied & cut back nib

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material, Jane Young

findspot	Total Roman	Total post-Roman	Total undated	RTIL	TEG	IMB	RBRK	BOX	RTMISC	PNR	NIB	PANT	MODTIL	BRK	MISC	Spotdate	comments
212	3	3	4	0	0	1	2		4	3		0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 16th	
212	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
214	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		1	1		0	0	0	0	Roman ?& 13th to 15th	
215	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
216	2	0	0	1	0	1	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
218	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
220	5	0	10	4	0	1	0		10	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
222	1	0	2	1	0	0	0		2	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
223	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		4	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
225	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
226	2	1	3	1	0	1	0		3	1		0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 14th	
227	2	0	0	1	0	0	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
229	1	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	0		0	0	1	0	Roman & late 19th to 20th	
230	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	1		0	0	0	0	13th to 15th	
232	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
233	5	0	0	0	1	1	3		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
234	3	0	0	1	1	0	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
235	1	0	1	0	0	1	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	RTMISC = ?A partial nib
236	2	2	4	0	0	1	1		4	2		0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 16th	

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material, Jane Young

findspot	Total Roman	Total post-Roman	Total undated	RTIL	TEG	IMB	RBRK	BOX	RTMISC	PNR	NIB	PANT	MODTIL	BRK	MISC	Spotdate	comments
237	2	0	3	0	2	0	0		3	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
238	5	1	4	1	3	0	1		4	0		0	1	0	0	Roman & 19th to 20th	modern drain
239	3	2	2	2	0	1	0		2	1	1	0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 15th	small moulded & cut back nib
240	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	
243	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
244	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
245	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
249	4	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	2	1		0	0	0	0	Roman & 14th to 16th	BOX is combed
251	9	0	4	6	2	0	1		4	0		0	0	0	1	Roman & ?Post-Roman	? Industrial fired clay - mould ?
252	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman or Post-Roman	mortar on most sides; odd but could be a TESS
253	7	0	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	BOX is combed
254	7	2	5	4	1	1	1		5	2		0	0	0	0	Roman & 13th to 16th	
255	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	Roman	
256	4	1	6	1	1	0	2		0	0		0	0	1	0	Roman & late 19th to 20th	
257	1	0	1	0	1	0	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	
258	2	0	1	1	0	1	0		1	0		0	0	0	0	Roman & ?Post-Roman	