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ASPECTS OF POTTERY ASSEMBLAGES OF THE LATE IRON AGE / FIRST CENTURY A. D. IN THE EAST AND NORTH - EAST OF ENGLAND.

(TWO VOLUMES)

STEVEN HOUNSOME WILLIS

VOLUME II

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A thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Durham, in the Department of Archeology, 1993.

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CONTENTS OF THESIS (Summary).

Volume Two.	Page
Title page.	XVII
Statement of Copyright.	XVIII
Contents.	XIX
Introduction to the Distribution Maps	471
Figures.	472
Tables.	609
Introduction to the Gazetteer.	742
Gazetteer.	743
Addendum to the Bibliography.	1004

CONTENTS OF VOLUME TWO.

	Page
FIGURES.	**471**
Introduction to the Distribution Maps.	**471**
INTRODUCTORY FIGURES.	**472**
1.1 Sites Appearing in the Gazetteer Specified by their Codes.	472
1.2 Explanation of Site Symbols Employed in the Distribution Maps.	473
1.3 The Study Area as Delimited by Administrative Counties.	474
FIGURES TO CHAPTER TWO.	**475**
2.1 A Comparison of the Results of Three Methods of Quantification (Weight, Count & Rim Equivalent) in the case of six groups of Gallo-Belgic Pottery.	475
FIGURES TO CHAPTER FOUR.	**476**
4.1 The Incidence of Pottery of Ancaster-Breedon Type.	476
4.2 The Incidence of Pottery of Dragonby-Sleaford Type.	477
FIGURES TO CHAPTER FIVE.	**478**
5.1 The Number of South Gaulish Samian Ware Forms Recorded Per Site.	478
5.2 The Incidence of SGSW.	479
5.3 The Incidence of Dragendorff Form 15/17.	480
5.4 The Incidence of Dragendorff Form 18.	481
5.5 The Incidence of Dragendorff Form 24/25.	482
5.6 The Incidence of Dragendorff Form 27.	483
5.7 The Incidence of Dragendorff Form 29.	484
5.8 The Incidence of Dragendorff Form 37.	485
5.9 The Incidence of Ritterling Form 8.	486
5.10 The Incidence of Ritterling Form 9.	487
5.11 The Incidence of Ritterling Form 12.	488
5.12 The Incidence of SGSW Dated as Tiberian or Tiberio-Claudian.	489
5.13 The Incidence of SGSW Dated as Claudian.	490
5.14 The Incidence of SGSW Dated as Claudio-Neronian.	491
5.15 The Incidence of SGSW Dated as Neronian.	492
5.16 The Incidence of SGSW Dated as Pre-Flavian.	493
5.17 The Incidence of SGSW Dated as Neronian-Early Flavian.	494
5.18 The Incidence of SGSW Dated as Early Flavian.	495
5.19 The Incidence of SGSW Dated as Flavian.	496
5.20 The Incidence of SGSW Dated as Late Flavian.	497
5.21 The Incidence of SGSW North of The Humber & Trent Dated as Flavian-Trajanic.	498
5.22 SGSW as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups: Comparison of Quantification Methods.	499
5.23 SGSW: As a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups (by Weight).	500
5.24 SGSW: As a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups (by Sherd Count).	501
5.25 The Incidence of Terra Nigra (TN).	502
5.26 The Number of Terra Nigra Forms Recorded Per Site.	503
5.27 The Relative Frequency of 14 Terra Nigra Form Types at Settlement Sites in Britain.	504
5.28 The Incidence of Cam. Form 2 in TN.	505
5.29 The Incidence of Cam. Form 5 in TN.	506
5.30 The Incidence of Cam. Form 8 in TN.	507
5.31 The Incidence of platters of Cam. Forms 12/13 and 14 in TN.	508
5.32 The Incidence of Cam. Form 16 in TN.	509
5.33 The Incidence of Cam. Form 51 in TN.	510
5.34 The Incidence of Cam. Form 56 in TN.	511
5.35 The Incidence of Terra Rubra (TR).	512
5.36 The Number of Terra Rubra Forms Recorded Per Site.	513

5.37 The Number of Gallo-Belgic Forms Recorded Per Site. 514
5.38 The Incidence of Cam. Form 56 in TR. 515
5.39 The Incidence of Cam. Form 112 in TR. 516
5.40 The Incidence of Terra Rubra 1A. 517
5.41 The Incidence of Terra Rubra 1B. 518
5.42 The Incidence of Terra Rubra 1C. 519
5.43 The Incidence of Terra Rubra 2. 520
5.44 The Incidence of the Cam. Type 113 Butt Beaker. 521
5.45 Terra Nigra: As a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups (by Weight). 522
5.46 Gallo-Belgic Pottery as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups (by Weight). 523
5.47 Gallo-Belgic Pottery as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups (by Rim Equivalent). 524
5.48 Terra Rubra as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups (by Weight). 525
5.49 Cam. Type 113 as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups (by Weight). 526
5.50 Gallo-Belgic Pottery Assemblages within the Study Area: Absolute Quantities by Weight (in grams). 527
5.51 Cam. 113 as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups: Comparison of Quantification Methods. 528
5.52 The Relative Frequency of Terra Nigra and Terra Rubra by Weight. 529
5.53 The Relative Frequency of Terra Nigra and Terra Rubra by Rim Equivalent. 530
5.54 The Relative Frequency of Terra Rubra and Cam. 113 by Weight. 531
5.55 The Relative Frequency of Terra Nigra and Cam. 113 by Weight. 532
5.56 The Relative Frequency of Gallo-Belgic Pottery (TN, TR and Cam. 113) by Weight. 533
5.57 The Relative Frequency of Gallo-Belgic Pottery (TN, TR and Cam. 113) by Rim Equivalent. 534
5.58 A comparison of SGSW with TN and TR as Percentage Components of Quantified Groups (by Weight). 535
5.59 A comparison of SGSW, TN and TR as Percentage Components of Quantified Groups (by Weight). 536
5.60 The Incidence of Lyon Ware. 537
5.61 Greene's Map of the Distribution of Lyon Ware (Greene 1979, Fig.4). 538
5.62 The Incidence of Cups in Lyon Ware. 539
5.63 The Incidence of Beakers in Lyon Ware. 540

FIGURES TO CHAPTER SIX. 541
6.1 The Incidence of (?) Dressel Form 1 Species Amphorae. 541
6.2 The Incidence of Dressel Form 2-4 Amphorae. 542
6.3 The Incidence of Rhodian Form / Cam. Form 184 Amphorae. 543
6.4 The Incidence of Pélichet 47 / Gauloise 4 Form Amphorae. 544
6.5 The Incidence of Miscellaneous Gauloise Amphorae Forms. 545
6.6 The Incidence of Dressel Form 28 Amphorae. 546
6.7 The Incidence of Dressel Form 20 Amphorae of First century A.D. date. 547
6.8 The Incidence of Cam. Form 186 / Beltràn Forms I and II Amphorae. 548
6.9 The Incidence of Dressel Form 14 Amphorae. 549
6.10 The Incidence of Haltern Form 70 Amphorae. 550
6.11 The Incidence of London 555 Form Amphorae. 551
6.12 The Incidence of Dressel Form 21-22 Amphorae. 552
6.13 The Incidence of Cam. Form 189 Amphorae. 553
6.14 The Incidence of Kingsholm Form 117 Amphorae. 554
6.15 The Incidence of Fishbourne Form 148.3 Amphorae. 555
6.16 The Incidence of Cam. Form 139. 556
6.17 The Incidence of Cam. Form 176. 557
6.18 The Incidence of Dressel Form 6 Amphorae. 558
6.19 The Incidence of Richborough Form 527 Amphorae. 559
6.20 The Incidence of Amphorae in Italian Fabrics. 560
6.21 The Incidence of Amphorae in Tarraconensian Fabrics. 561
6.22 The Incidence of Amphorae in Rhodian Fabrics. 562
6.23 The Number of different Early Amphora Forms Recorded Per Site. 563

6.24 Amphorae as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups: Comparison of Quantification Methods. 564
6.25 The Composition of Amphorae Assemblages from Selected Sites (% Composition by Weight). 565
6.26 The Composition of Amphorae Assemblages from Selected Sites (% Composition by Sherd Count). 566

FIGURES TO CHAPTER SEVEN. **567**
7.1 The Incidence of Early Wall-Sided Mortaria *cf.* Cam. Form 191. 567
7.2 The Incidence of Mortaria of Hartley's (1977) Group I. 568
7.3 The Incidence of Mortaria of Hartley's (1977) Group II. 569
7.4 The Incidence of Mortaria from the Verulamium Region. 570
7.5 Early Mortaria at Non-military Sites within the Study Area. 571
7.6 Mortaria as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups: Comparison of Quantification Methods. 572

FIGURES TO CHAPTER EIGHT. **573**
8.1 The Incidence of Pottery Classifiable as Stylistically 'Belgic'. 573
8.2 The Incidence of Wheel-Produced Typologically Late Iron Age Pottery. 574
8.3 The Incidence of Bowls and Jars *cf.* Cam. Form 229. 575
8.4 The Incidence of Bowls of Cam. Form 209. 576
8.5 The Incidence of Pedestalled Bowls of Cam. Form 210. 577
8.6 The Incidence of Bowls of Cam. Form 211. 578
8.7 The Incidence of Bowls of Cam. Form 212. 579
8.8 The Incidence of Bowls of Cam. Form 213. 580
8.9 The Incidence of Bowls of Cam. Form 214. 581
8.10 The Incidence of Bowls of Cam. Form 215. 582
8.11 The Incidence of Bowls of Cam. Form 216. 583
8.12 The Incidence of Other Vessels Approximating to the Cam. Form Range 209-217. 584
8.13 The Incidence of Cam. Forms 209-217. 585
8.14 The Relative Frequency (by Weight) of Calcite and Quartz Tempered Iron Age and Transitional Pottery Amongst Groups from Ancaster; (the groups are arranged in approximate chronological order). 586
8.15 The Relative Frequency of Two Moderately Quartz Tempered Brown Fabrics Amongst Groups at Dunston's Clump. 587
8.16 The Relative Frequency of the Calcite and Quartz Tempered Fabric Amongst Groups at Dunston's Clump. 588
8.17 The Relative Frequency of the Quartz Tempered Grey Ware Fabrics Category Amongst Groups at Dunston's Clump. 589
8.18 The Frequency of Different Tempering Types within 47 Diagnostic Late Iron Age and Transitional Vessels from Tattershall Thorpe. 590
8.19 The Incidence of 'Imitations' of Butt Beakers *cf.* Cam. Form 113. 591

FIGURES TO CHAPTER NINE. **592**
9.1 The Incidence, by Relative Frequency (based upon weight data), of Roman Pottery Types amongst 14 Pottery Groups dated as Pre-Claudian. 592
9.2 The Incidence, by Relative Frequency (based upon weight data), of Roman Pottery Types amongst 3 Pottery Groups dated as Pre-Claudian to Claudian. 593
9.3 The Incidence, by Relative Frequency (based upon weight data), of Roman Pottery Types amongst 15 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian. 594
9.4 The Incidence, by Relative Frequency (based upon weight data), of Roman Pottery Types amongst 6 Pottery Groups dated as Neronian. 595
9.5 The Incidence, by Relative Frequency (based upon weight data), of Roman Pottery Types amongst 2 Pottery Groups dated as Pre-Claudian to Neronian. 596
9.6 The Incidence, by Relative Frequency (based upon weight data), of Roman Pottery Types amongst 9 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian-Neronian. 597
9.7 The Incidence, by Relative Frequency (based upon RE data), of Roman Pottery Types amongst 9 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian-Neronian. 598

9.8 The Composition, by Relative Frequency (based upon weight data), of first century A.D. Pottery Groups from Ancaster, LIN 1 (D), arranged in chronological sequence. 599
9.9 The Composition, by Relative Frequency (based upon weight data), of 10 Pottery Groups dated as (Later) Neronian to Early Flavian. 600
9.10 The Composition, by Relative Frequency (based upon weight data), of 2 Pottery Groups dated as Early Flavian. 601
9.11 The Composition, by Relative Frequency (based upon weight data), of 7 Pottery Groups dated as Flavian. 602
9.12 The Composition, by Relative Frequency (based upon weight data), of the Pottery Groups from the first four phases at Bath Lane (AW) and Blackfiars St (BE) Leicester, LEI 13, arranged in chronological sequence. 603
9.13 The Composition, by Relative Frequency (based upon weight data), of 10 Pottery Groups from Dragonby, SHU 1 (C), arranged in chronological sequence. 604
9.14 The Incidence, by Relative Frequency (based upon weight data), of Roman Pottery Types amongst 5 Pottery Groups dated as (Late) Flavian to Trajanic. 605
9.15 The Incidence, by Relative Frequency (based upon weight data), of Roman Pottery Types amongst 2 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian to Flavian. 606
9.16 The Incidence, by Relative Frequency (based upon RE data), of Roman Pottery Types amongst 2 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian to Flavian. 607
9.17 The Composition, by Relative Frequency (based upon weight data), of 3 Pottery Groups of late first century A.D. date from Binchester, DUR 1 (C), arranged in chronological sequence. 608

TABLES. **609**

TABLES TO CHAPTER FIVE. **609**
5.1 South Gaulish Samian Ware as a Percentage Component of Groups. 609
5.2 South Gaulish Samian Ware as a Percentage Component of Groups, by Weight: Groups arranged in Rank Order. 610
5.3 South Gaulish Samian Ware as a Percentage Component of Groups, by Sherd Count: Groups arranged in Rank Order. 611
5.4 South Gaulish Samian Ware as a Percentage Component of Groups, by Weight and Sherd Count. 612
5.5 Terra Nigra as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities). 613
5.6 Terra Nigra as a Percentage Component of Groups. 615
5.7 Terra Rubra as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities). 617
5.8 Terra Rubra as a Percentage Component of Groups. 619
5.9 Cam. Type 113 as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities). 621
5.10 Cam. Type 113 as a Percentage Component of Groups. 623
5.11 Gallo-Belgic Pottery Assemblages within the Study area: Absolute Quantities by Weight in Grams. 625
5.12 Nine Gallo-Belgic Pottery Assemblages (Absolute Quantities). 626
5.13 Terra Nigra, Terra Rubra and Cam. 113 as Percentage Components of Nine Gallo-Belgic Pottery Assemblages. 628
5.14 Lyon Ware as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities). 629
5.15 Lyon Ware as a Percentage Component of Groups. 631

TABLES TO CHAPTER SIX. **633**
6.1 Amphorae as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities). 633
6.2 Amphorae as a Percentage Component of Groups. 635
6.3 Dressel 20 as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities). 637
6.4 Dressel 20 as a Percentage Component of Groups. 639
6.5 Amphorae as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups, by Weight. 641
6.6 Amphorae as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups, by Sherd Count. 642
6.7 The Composition of Amphorae Assemblages from Selected Sites (% Composition by Weight). 643
6.8 The Composition of Amphorae Assemblages from Selected Sites (% Composition by Count). 644

TABLES TO CHAPTER SEVEN. 645
7.1 Mortaria as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities). 645
7.2 Mortaria as a Percentage Component of Groups. 647
7.3 Mortaria as a Percentage Component of Groups arranged in Rank Order by weight. 649
7.4 The Internal Composition of Three Mortaria Assemblages of the First Century A.D. 650

TABLES TO CHAPTER EIGHT. 651
8.1 Calcite Tempered Typologically Iron Age and Transitional Pottery as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities). 651
8.2 Calcite Tempered Typologically Iron Age and Transitional Pottery as a Percentage Component of Groups. 652
8.3 Quartz Tempered Typologically Iron Age and Transitional Pottery as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities). 653
8.4 Quartz Tempered Typologically Iron Age and Transitional Pottery as a Percentage Component of Groups. 654
8.5 Cam. 113 and its Imitations as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities). 655
8.6 The Relative Frequency of Cam. 113 and its Imitations. 656

TABLES TO CHAPTER NINE. 657
9.1 The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from twenty First Century A.D. assemblages. 657
9.2 The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from twenty assemblages of the First Century A.D. 685
9.3 The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 14 Pottery Groups dated as Pre-Claudian. 713
9.4 The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 3 Pottery Groups dated as Pre-Claudian to Claudian. 718
9.5 The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 15 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian. 719
9.6 The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 6 Pottery Groups dated as Neronian. 724
9.7 The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 2 Pottery Groups dated as Pre-Claudian to Neronian. 726
9.8 The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 9 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian to Neronian. 727
9.9 The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 11 Pottery Groups dated as (Later) Neronian to early Flavian. 730
9.10 The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 2 Pottery Groups dated as Early Flavian. 734
9.11 The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 7 Pottery Groups dated as Flavian. 735
9.12 The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 6 Pottery Groups dated as (Late) Flavian to Trajanic. 738
9.13 The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 3 Pottery Groups dated as Trajanic. 740
9.14 The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 2 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian to Flavian. 741

GAZETTEER. 742

Introduction to the Gazetteer. 742

GAZETTEER: LEICESTERSHIRE. 743
BLASTON. LEI 1. 744
BOTTESFORD BYPASS. LEI 2. 745
BREEDON HILL. LEI 3. 746
BURROUGH HILL. LEI 4. 748
CROXTON KERRIAL, TERRACE HILLS. LEI 5. 750
DRAYTON II VILLA. LEI 6. 751
EATON. LEI 7. 752
FRISBY-ON-THE-WREAKE. LEI 8. 753
GOADBY MARWOOD. LEI 9. 754
GREAT CASTERTON. LEI 10. 755
HIGH CROSS. LEI 11. 758

HUMBERSTONE, HUMBERSTONE FARM.	LEI 12.	761
LEICESTER.	LEI 13.	762
LOCKINGTON.	LEI 14.	774
LOUGHBOROUGH.	LEI 15.	775
MARKET BOSWORTH.	LEI 16.	776
MARKET HARBOROUGH, BOWDEN HILL.	LEI 17.	777
MEDBOURNE.	LEI 18.	778
MELTON MOWBRAY, SCALFORD BROOK.	LEI 19.	780
NORMANTON-LE-HEATH.	LEI 20.	781
OAKHAM, BURLEY ROAD.	LEI 21.	782
OAKHAM CASTLE.	LEI 22.	783
RATBY BURY.	LEI 23.	784
SPROXTON.	LEI 24.	785
THISTLETON.	LEI 25.	786
WHITWELL.	LEI 26.	787
WIGSTON PARVA.	LEI 27.	789
WYMESWOLD.	LEI 28.	790
GAZETTEER: LINCOLNSHIRE.		**791**
ANCASTER.	LIN 1.	792
ANCASTER QUARRY.	LIN 2.	794
BOURNE.	LIN 3.	795
BRACEBRIDGE HEATH.	LIN 4.	796
BURGH-LE-MARSH.	LIN 5.	797
CAISTOR.	LIN 6.	798
COLSTERWORTH, NORTH WITHAM.	LIN 7.	799
DENTON.	LIN 8.	800
EASTON.	LIN 9.	801
EWERBY.	LIN 10.	802
FOSTON.	LIN 11.	803
GOLTHO MANOR SITE.	LIN 12.	804
HELPRINGHAM.	LIN 13.	806
HOLBEACH ST. JOHNS.	LIN 14.	807
HORNCASTLE.	LIN 15.	808
INGOLDMELLS.	LIN 16.	810
LINCOLN.	LIN 17.	812
LINCOLN, BURTON ROAD.	LIN 18.	819
LONG BENNINGTON, A1 BYPASS.	LIN 19.	820
LONG BENNINGTON.	LIN 20.	821
LUDFORD.	LIN 21.	822
MARTON.	LIN 22.	823
NAVENBY.	LIN 23.	824
NEWTON ON TRENT.	LIN 24.	825
NORTON DISNEY VILLA.	LIN 25.	826
OLD SLEAFORD.	LIN 26.	827
OWMBY.	LIN 27.	829
SALMONBY.	LIN 28.	830
SALTERSFORD.	LIN 29.	831
SAPPERTON.	LIN 30.	832
SUDBROOK 'NEW SAND PIT'.	LIN 31.	833
TALLINGTON 35.	LIN 32.	834
TALLINGTON 37.	LIN 33.	835
TATTERSHALL THORPE.	LIN 34.	836
ULCEBY CROSS.	LIN 35.	837
GAZETTEER: NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.		**838**
BABWORTH, DUNSTON'S CLUMP.	NOTT 1.	839
BRICKWORK PLAN FIELD SYSTEMS, NORTH NOTTS.	NOTT 2.	841

BINGHAM.	NOTT 3.	843
BOUGHTON.	NOTT 4.	844
BROUGH-ON-FOSSE.	NOTT 5.	845
BROXTOWE.	NOTT 6.	846
BURTON JOYCE, BURTON LODGE.	NOTT 7.	848
CROMWELL.	NOTT 8.	849
DORKET HEAD, RAMSDALE PARK.	NOTT 9.	850
EAST BRIDGFORD, CASTLE HILL.	NOTT 10.	852
EPPERSTONE VILLA.	NOTT 11.	855
FARNSFIELD, CAMP HILL.	NOTT 12.	856
FARNSFIELD, CARR BANK FARM.	NOTT 13.	857
FARNSFIELD, COMBS FARM.	NOTT 14.	858
FLAWFORD.	NOTT 15.	859
GAMSTON.	NOTT 16.	860
GOLDHILL.	NOTT 17.	861
GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL.	NOTT 18.	862
HOLME.	NOTT 19.	863
HOLME PIERREPONT.	NOTT 20.	864
LITTLEBOROUGH.	NOTT 21.	867
LOUND, CHAINBRIDGE LANE.	NOTT 22.	869
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE VILLA.	NOTT 23.	870
MEERING.	NOTT 24.	871
NEWARK.	NOTT 25.	872
OSMANTHORPE.	NOTT 26.	873
OXTON, OLD OX.	NOTT 27.	874
RAMPTON.	NOTT 28.	875
RATCLIFFE-ON-SOAR, RED HILL.	NOTT 29.	876
SCRATTA WOOD.	NOTT 30.	878
SHELFORD.	NOTT 31.	880
THORPE.	NOTT 32.	881
WILLOUGHBY-ON-THE-WOLDS, BROUGHTON LODGE.	NOTT 33.	884
WOODBOROUGH, FOX WOOD.	NOTT 34.	885
GAZETTEER: SOUTH HUMBERSIDE.		**886**
DRAGONBY.	SHU 1.	887
FERRIBY SLUICE.	SHU 2.	889
GRIMSBY, WEELSBY AVENUE.	SHU 3.	890
HIBALDSTOW.	SHU 4.	891
KIRMINGTON.	SHU 5.	892
NORTH KILLINGHOLME HAVEN.	SHU 6.	894
OLD WINTERINGHAM	SHU 7.	895
SOUTH FERRIBY CLIFF.	SHU 8.	898
THEALBY MINE 'CORNER'.	SHU 9.	899
THEALBY MINE 'NORTH'.	SHU 10.	900
WINTERTON VILLA SITE.	SHU 11.	901
GAZETTEER: NORTH HUMBERSIDE.		**903**
BLEALANDS NOOK (FIMBER).	NHU 1.	904
BRANTINGHAM.	NHU 2.	905
BROUGH-ON-HUMBER.	NHU 3.	906
BURSEA HOUSE.	NHU 4.	909
EASINGTON.	NHU 5.	910
EASTBURN, DRIFFIELD AERODROME, SITE 1.	NHU 6.	911
EASTBURN, DRIFFIELD AERODROME, SITE 2.	NHU 7.	912
ELMSWELL.	NHU 8.	913
FAXFLEET 'A'.	NHU 9.	914
FAXFLEET 'B'.	NHU 10.	915
GARTON SLACK.	NHU 11.	916

HARPHAM VILLA.	NHU 12.	917
HASHOLME HALL.	NHU 13.	918
HAYTON.	NHU 14.	919
NORTH CAVE.	NHU 15.	921
OLD BRIDLINGTON, KIRKGATE.	NHU 16.	922
REDCLIFF (WELTON).	NHU 17.	923
RISBY, FISHPOND WOOD.	NHU 18.	925
RUDSTON.	NHU 19.	926
SOUTH CAVE.	NHU 20.	928
STAMFORD BRIDGE.	NHU 21.	929
SUTTON-ON-HULL, SALTHOUSE HIGH SCHOOL.	NHU 22.	930
WELTON WOLD.	NHU 23.	931
WELWICK.	NHU 24.	932
WETWANG SLACK.	NHU 25.	933
WINESTEAD, WELDON'S PLANTATION.	NHU 26.	934
WITHERNSEA PARISH.	NHU 27.	935
WOODMANSEY, PARK GRANGE FARM.	NHU 28.	936
WOODMANSEY, 'SITE 2'	NHU 29.	937
ADDENDUM:		
SEWERBY, HOME FARM.	NHU 30.	938
MARKET WEIGHTON, HAWLING ROAD.	NHU 31.	939
GAZETTEER: NORTH YORKSHIRE.		**940**
ALDBOROUGH.	NYK 1.	941
BAINBRIDGE (BROUGH).	NYK 2.	943
CATTERICK BRIDGE.	NYK 3.	944
CATTERICK, BAINESSE FARM.	NYK 4.	945
COSTA BECK.	NYK 5.	946
ELSLACK.	NYK 6.	947
GATHERLY MOOR, ROCK CASTLE.	NYK 7.	948
GREAT AYTON MOOR.	NYK 8.	949
HEALAM BRIDGE.	NYK 9.	950
KILDALE, PALE END.	NYK 10.	951
LANGTON.	NYK 11.	952
LEASE RIGG.	NYK 12.	953
LEVISHAM MOOR.	NYK 13.	954
MALTON.	NYK 14.	955
NABURN, LINGCROFT FARM.	NYK 15.	956
NEWHOLM.	NYK 16.	958
NEWTON KYME.	NYK 17.	959
PIERCEBRIDGE, HOLME HOUSE.	NYK 18.	960
RILLINGTON.	NYK 19.	961
ROXBY LOW MOOR.	NYK 20.	962
SEAMER.	NYK 21.	963
SKIPWITH.	NYK 22.	964
STANWICK.	NYK 23.	966
STAXTON, NEWHAM'S PIT.	NYK 24.	968
THORNTON-LE-DALE.	NYK 25.	969
WEST HESLERTON.	NYK 26.	970
WHARRAM-LE-STREET.	NYK 27.	971
YORK.	NYK 28.	972
GAZETTEER: SOUTH YORKSHIRE.		**976**
DONCASTER.	SYK 1.	977
DUNSVILLE, LINGS LANE.	SYK 2.	979
EDLINGTON WOOD.	SYK 3.	980
ROSSINGTON BRIDGE.	SYK 4.	981
TEMPLEBOROUGH.	SYK 5.	982

GAZETTEER: WEST YORKSHIRE.		**983**
CASTLEFORD.	WYK 1.	984
DALTON PARLOURS.	WYK 2.	985
ILKLEY	WYK 3.	986
LEDSTON	WYK 4.	987
SLACK.	WYK 5.	988
GAZETTEER: CLEVELAND.		**989**
CATCOTE.	CLV 1.	990
INGLEBY BARWICK.	CLV 2.	991
NORMANBY.	CLV 3.	992
THORPE THEWLES	CLV 4.	993
GAZETTEER: COUNTY DURHAM.		**994**
BINCHESTER.	DUR 1.	995
BOWES.	DUR 2.	996
CHESTER-LE-STREET.	DUR 3.	997
COXHOE, WEST HOUSE.	DUR 4.	998
DURHAM CITY.	DUR 5.	999
EBCHESTER.	DUR 6.	1000
FORCEGARTH PASTURE NORTH.	DUR 7.	1002
GRETA BRIDGE.	DUR 8.	1003
Addendum to the Bibliography.		**1004**

Introduction to the Distribution Maps.

In all cases the distribution maps plot the incidence of material recorded in the appendices listing find-provenances. Distribution maps and appendices are individually cross-referenced.

The distribution maps below are all of a standardized format. On all these maps sites documented in the Gazetteer are represented by a symbol. In Figure 1.1 each symbol representing a site is labelled and identified with its unique code referencing the Gazetteer entry for the site. For purposes of clarity these codes are dispensed with from the distribution maps, with Figure 1.1 providing a means of reference, together with the appropriate appendix. The boundaries of the modern administrative counties also appear on these maps consistent with the organization of the Gazetteer and for ease in locating sites. A variety of symbols is employed to represent sites and as explained in Figure 1.2 these relate to the character of the site where known. Find-spots not documented in the Gazetteer are represented on the maps by a + symbol together with the name of the find-spot.

Figure 1.1: Sites Appearing in the Gazetteer Specified by their Codes.

(For Explanation of Site Symbols see Figure 1.2).

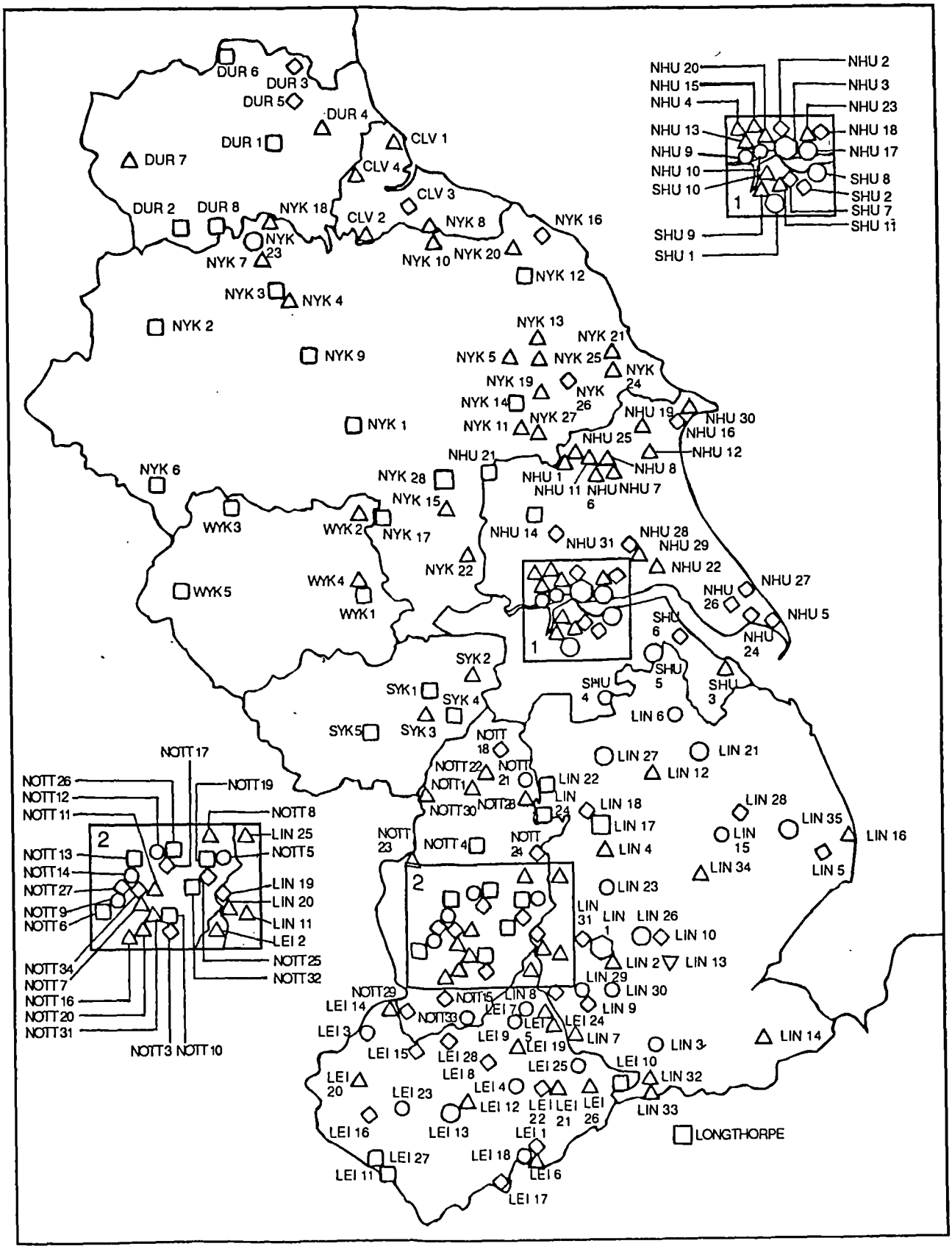


Figure 1.2: Explanation of Site Symbols Employed in the Distribution Maps.

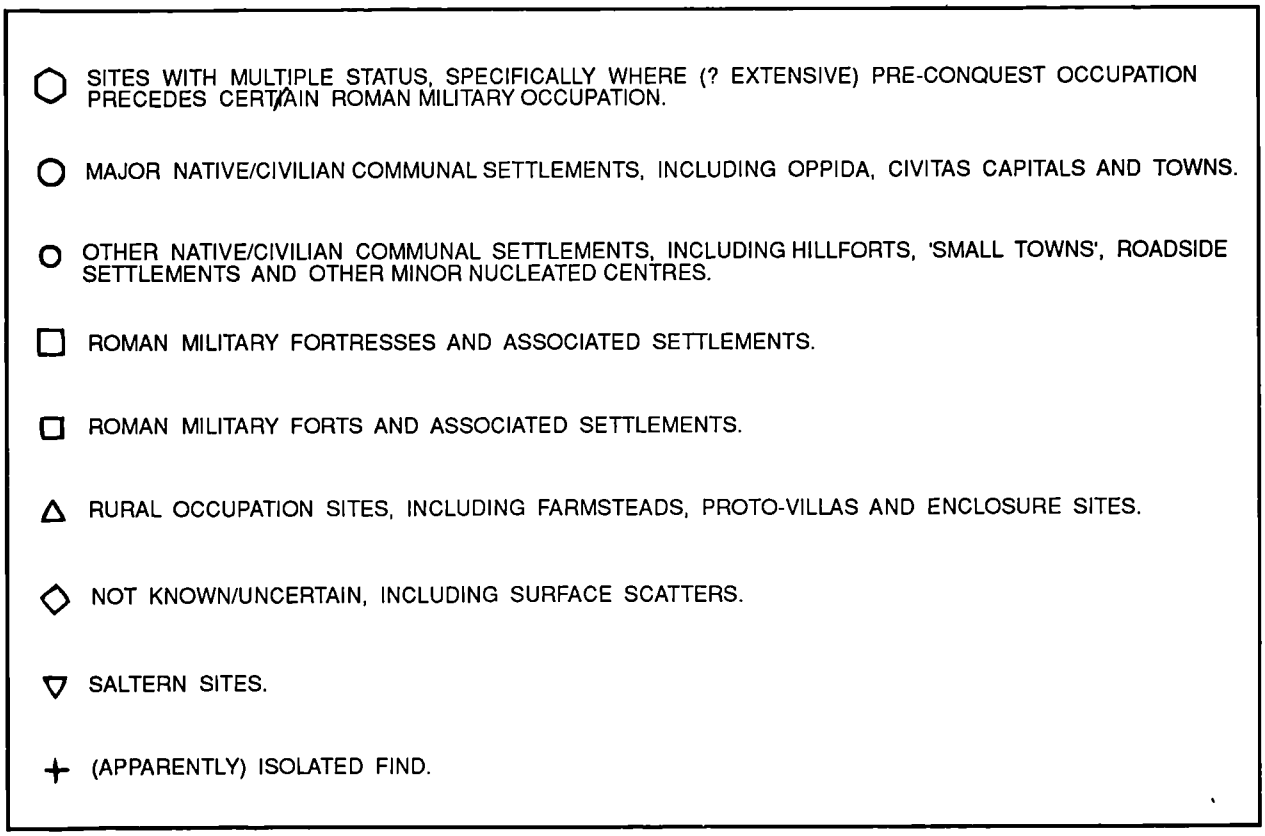


Figure 1.3: The Study Area as Delimited by Administrative Counties.

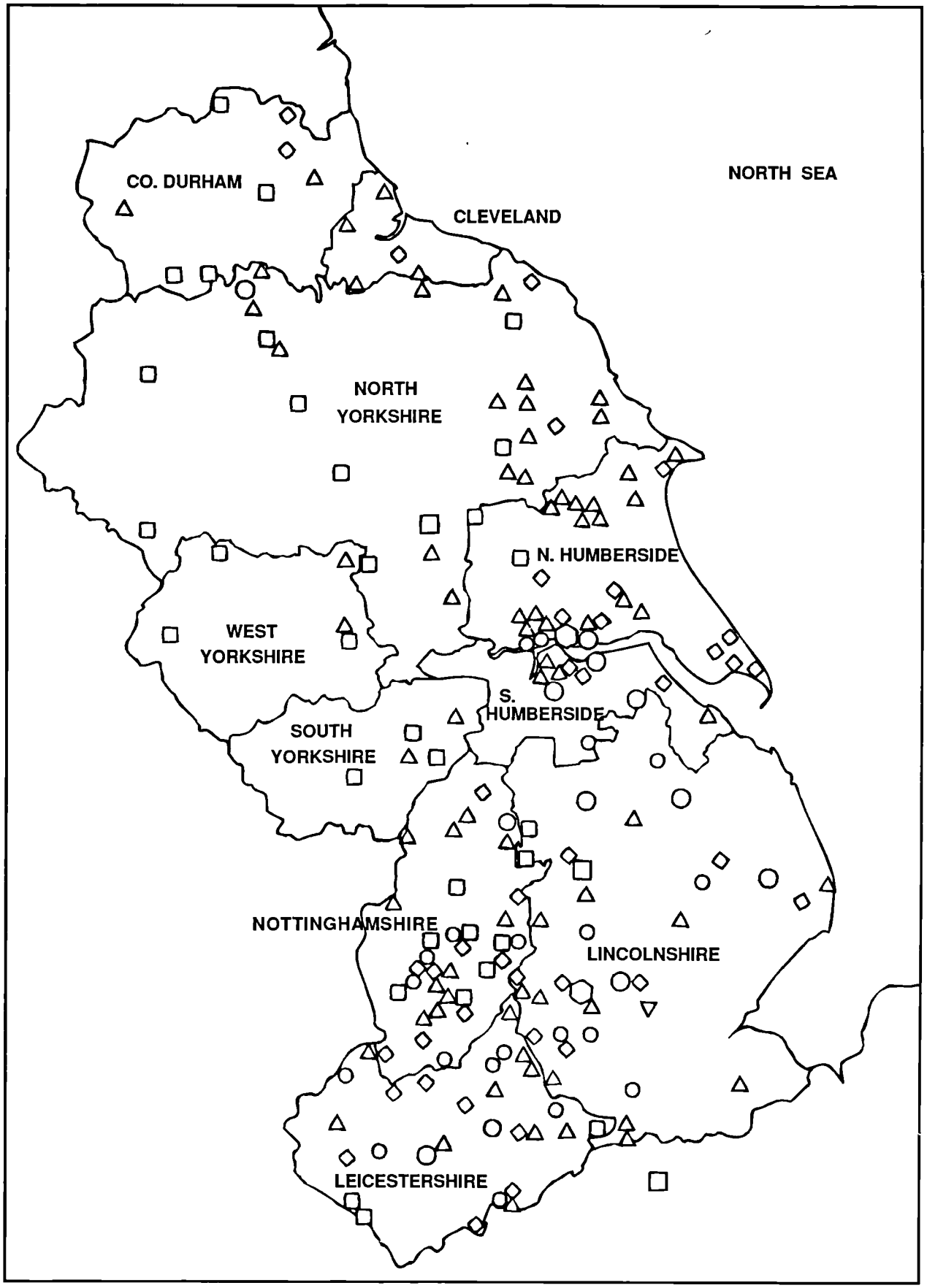


Figure 2.1: A Comparison of the Results of Three Methods of Quantification (Weight, Count and Rim Equivalent) in the case of Six Groups of Gallo-Belgic Pottery.

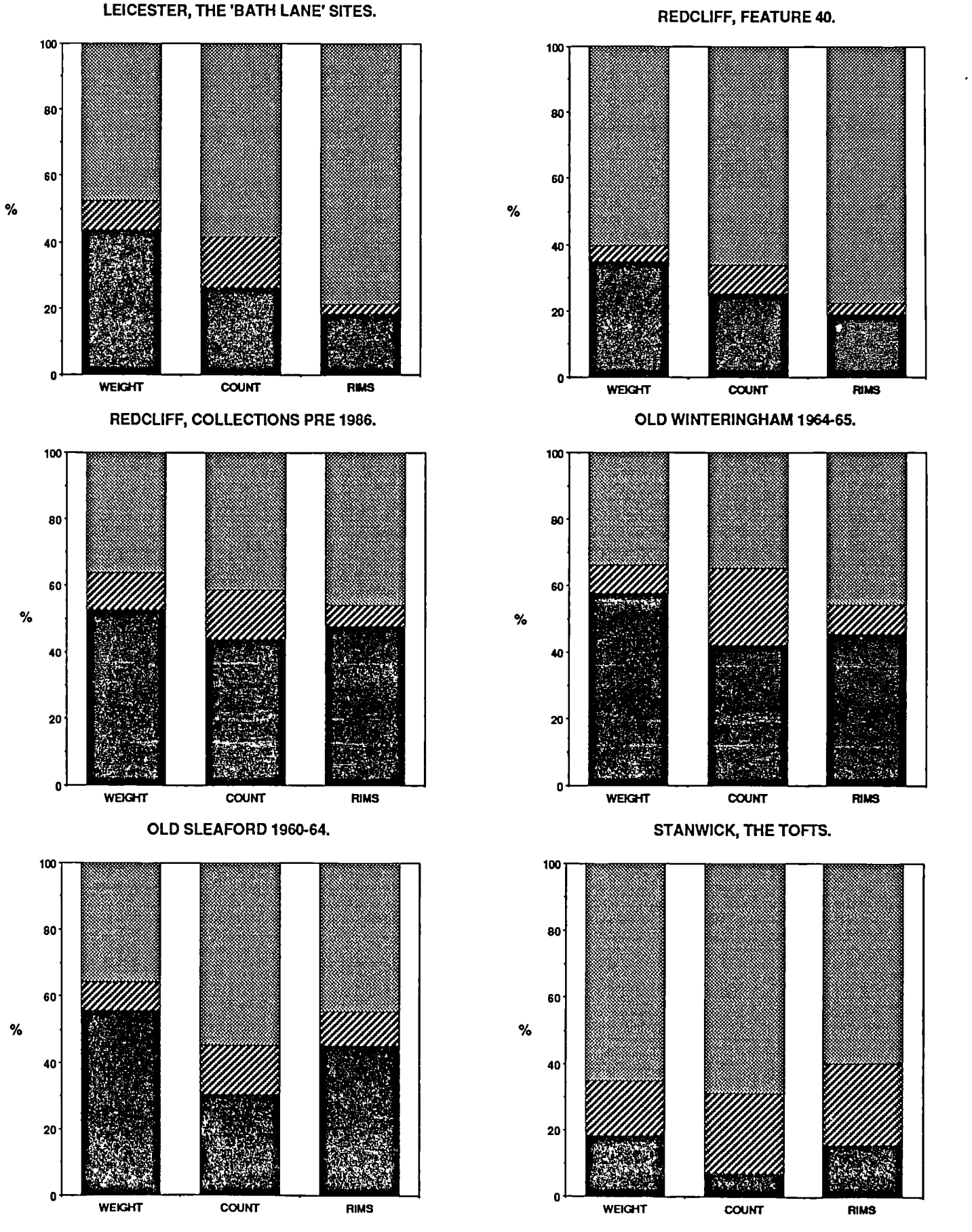


Figure 4.1: The Incidence of Pottery of Ancaster-Breedon Type (see Appendix 4.1).

(Black shading denotes presence).

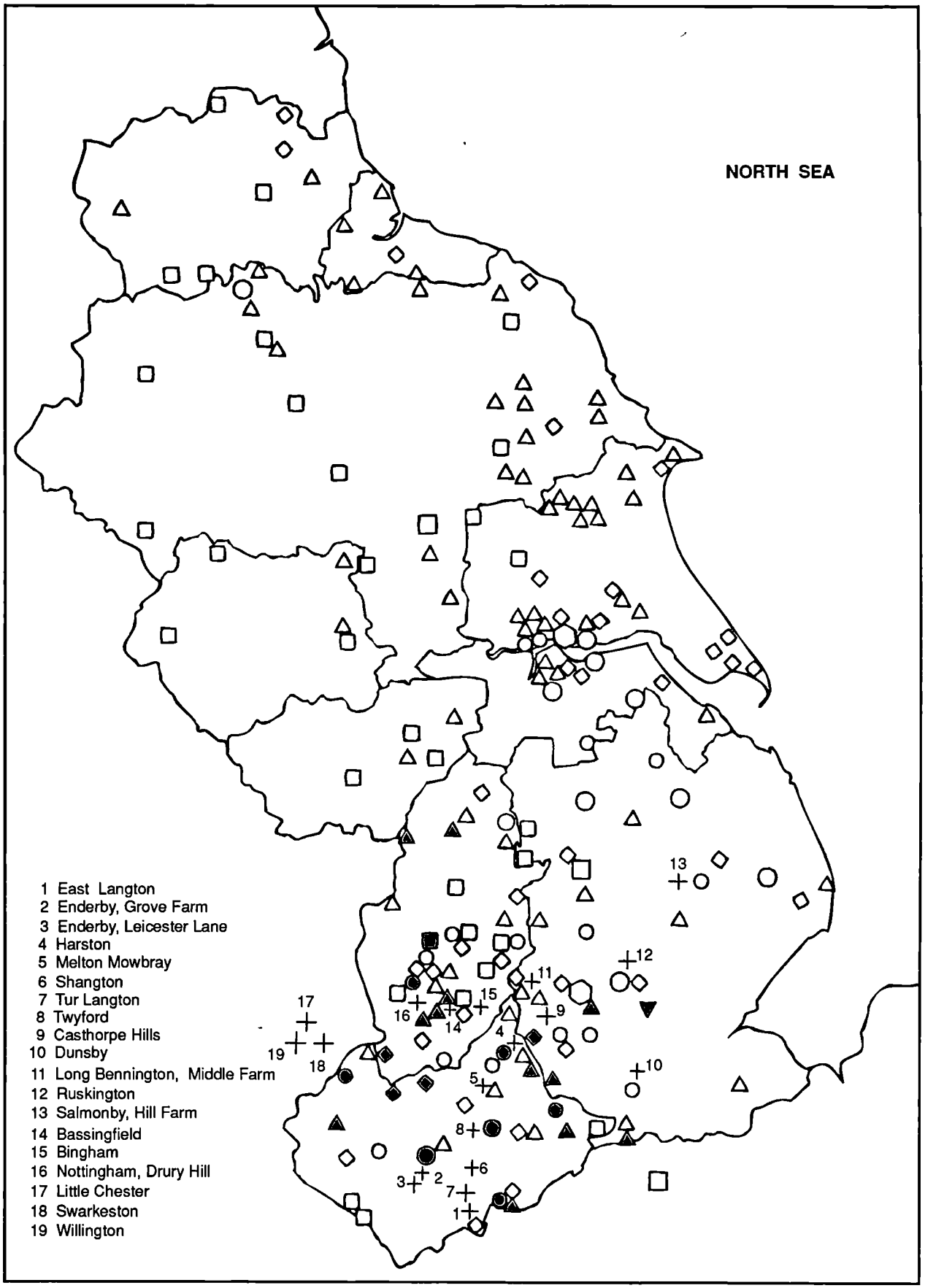


Figure 5.1: The Number of South Gaulish Samian Ware Forms Recorded Per Site.

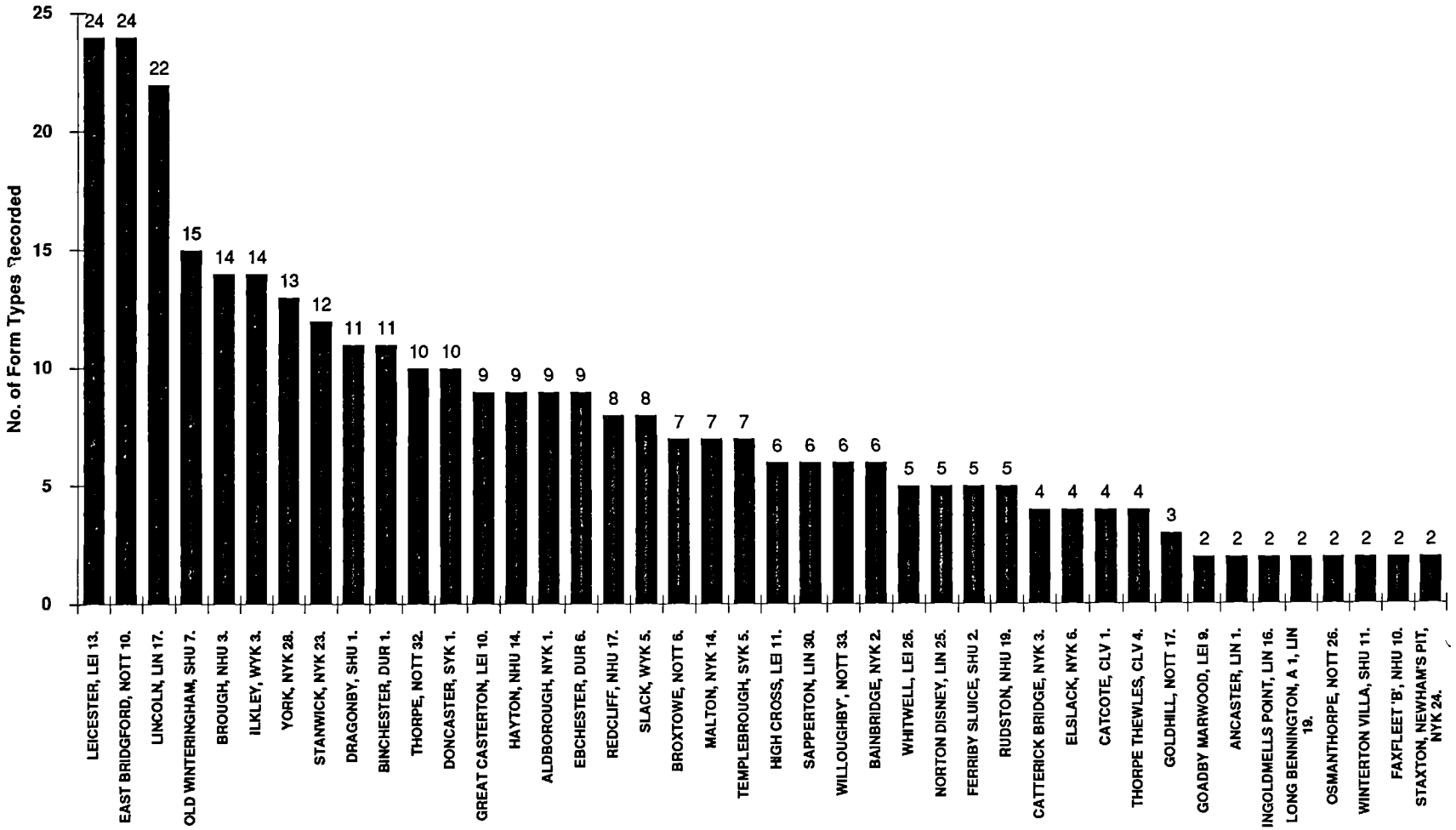


Figure 5.2: The Incidence of SGSW (see Appendix 5.1).

(Black shading denotes presence).

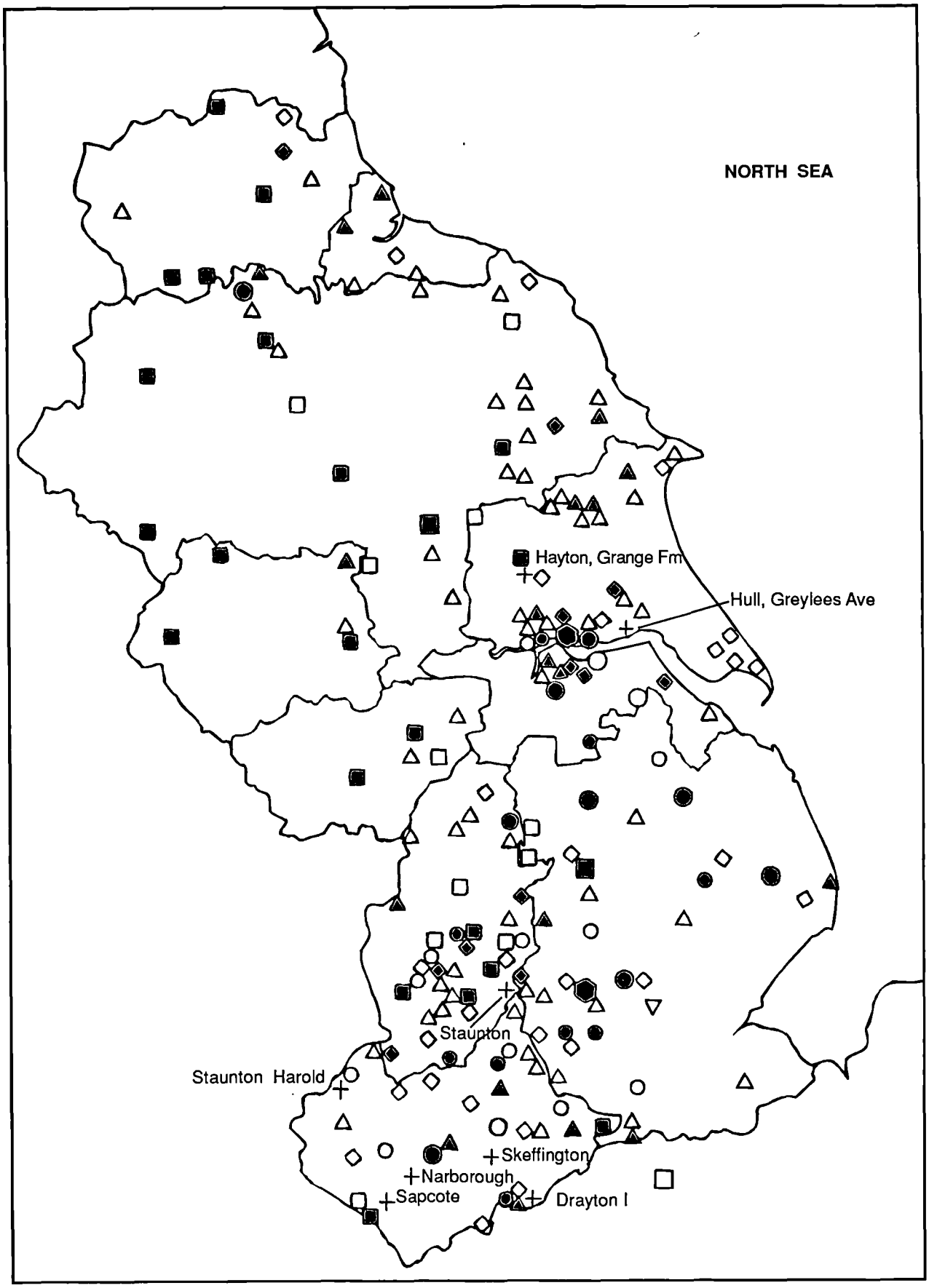


Figure 5.3: The Incidence of Dragendorff Form 15/17 (see Appendix 5.2).

(Black shading denotes presence).

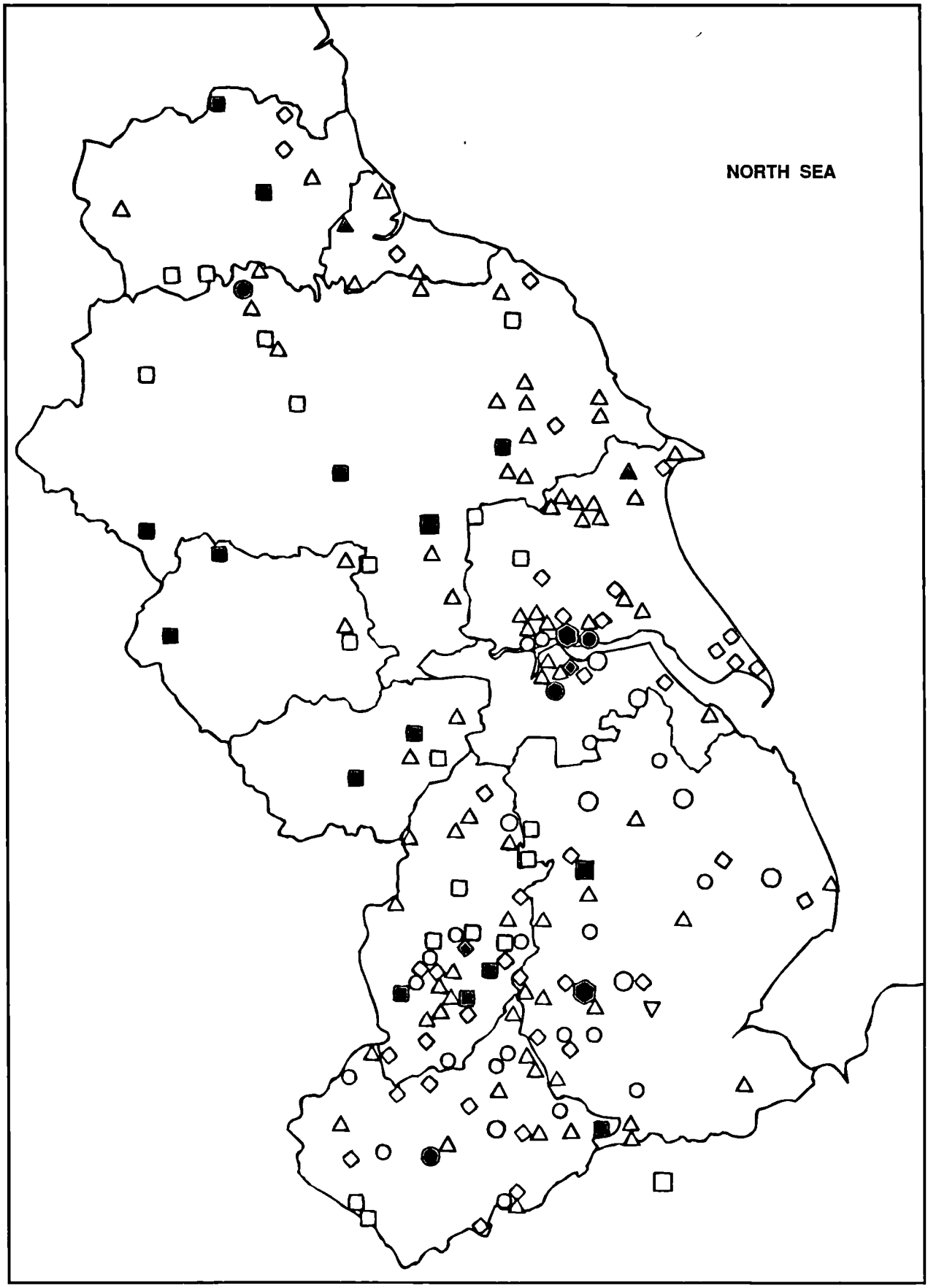


Figure 5.4: The Incidence of Dragendorff Form 18 (see Appendix 5.3).

(Black shading denotes presence).

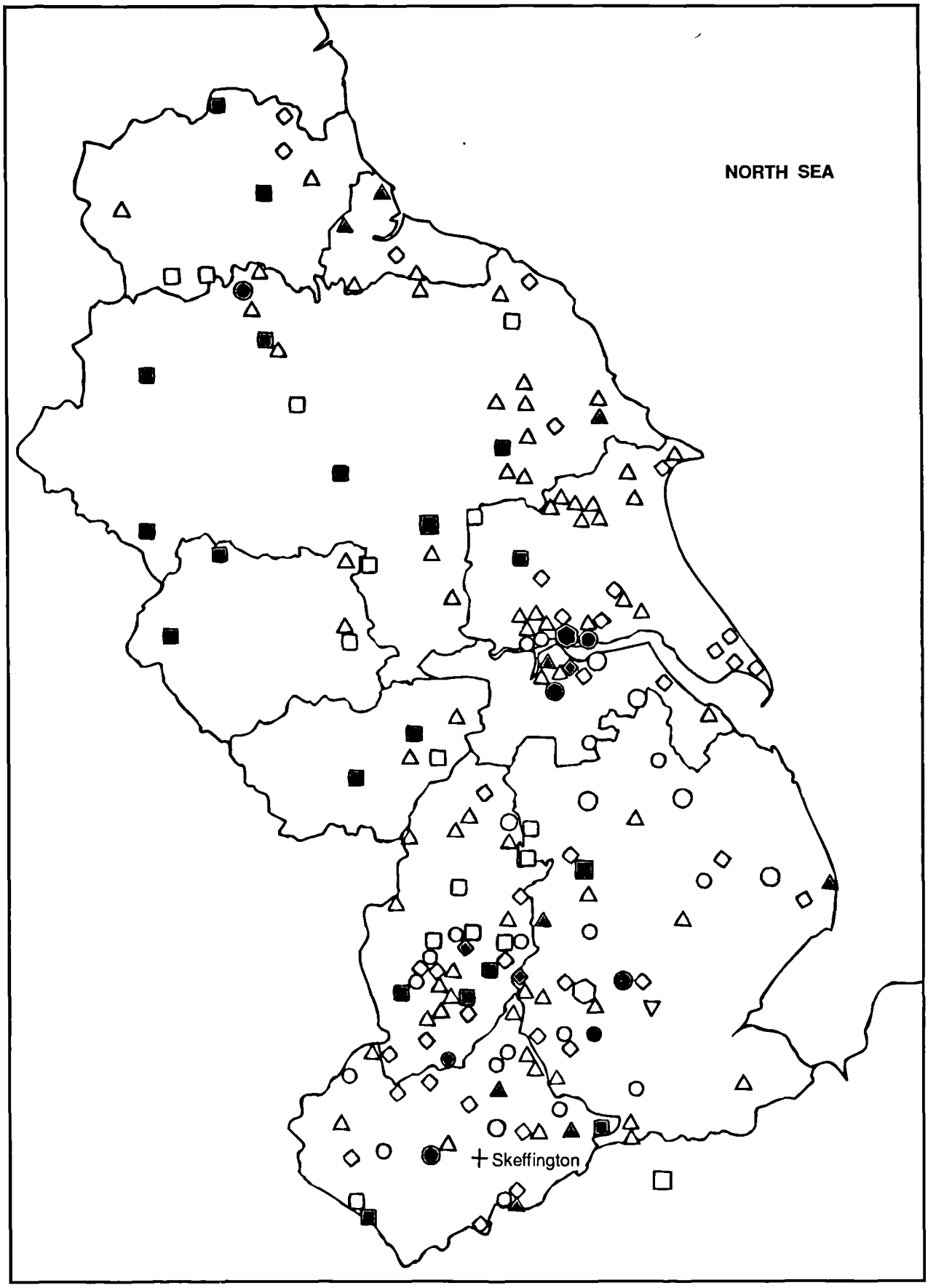


Figure 5.5: The Incidence of Dragendorff Form 24/25 (see Appendix 5.4).

(Black shading denotes presence).

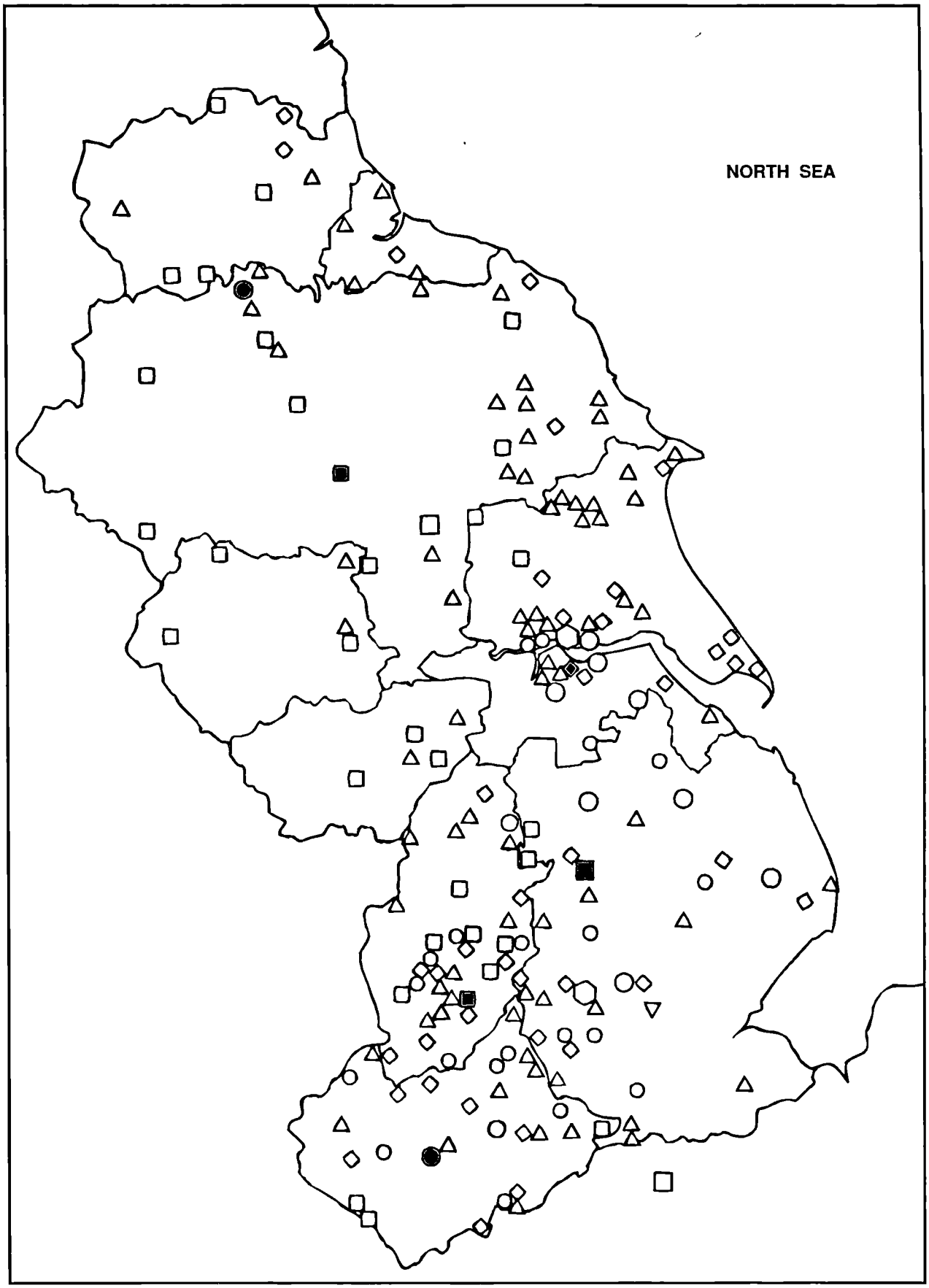


Figure 5.6: The Incidence of Dragendorff Form 27 (see Apppendix 5.5).

(Black shading denotes presence).

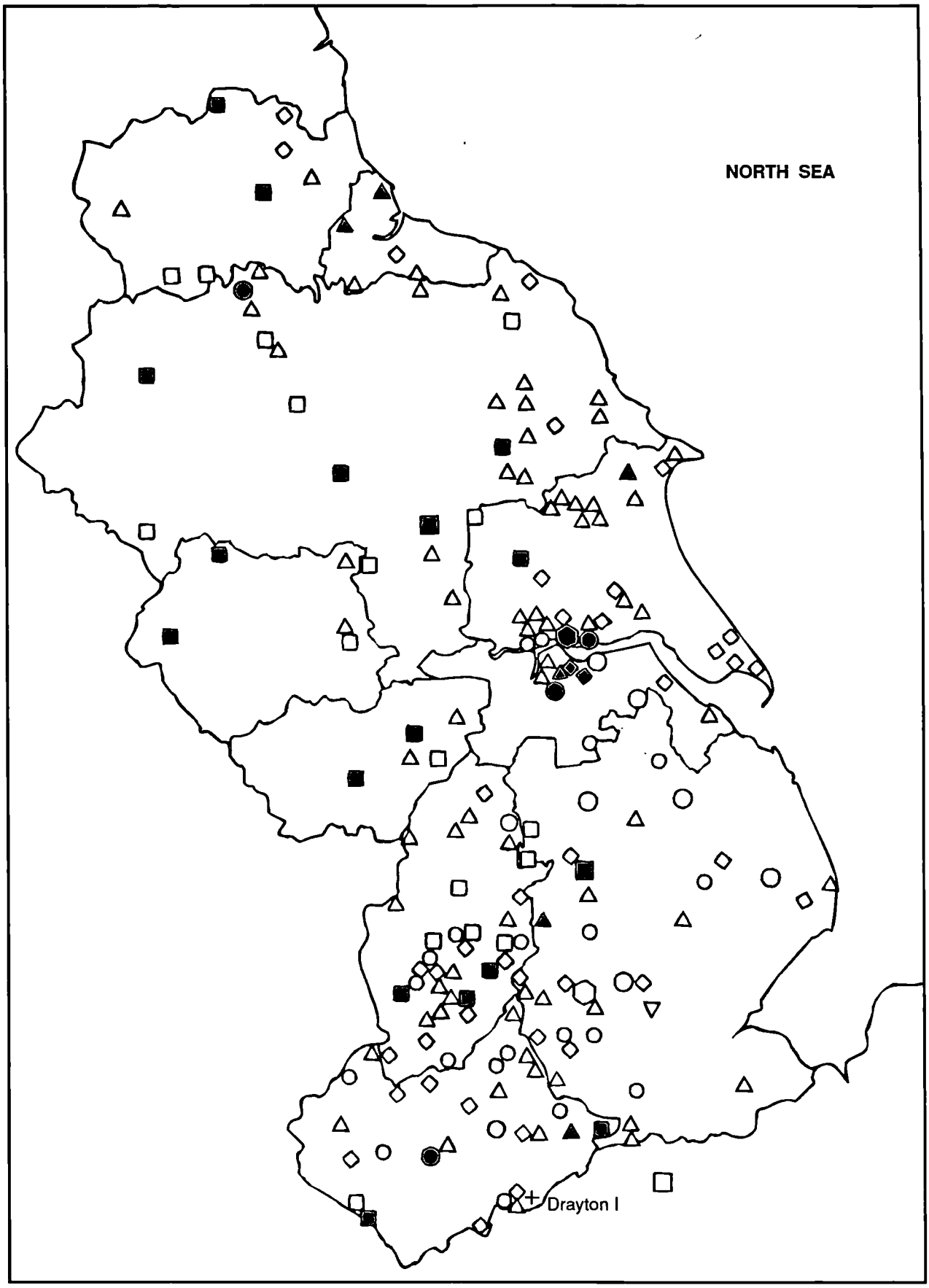


Figure 5.7: The Incidence of Dragendorff Form 29 (see Appendix 5.6).

(Black shading denotes presence).

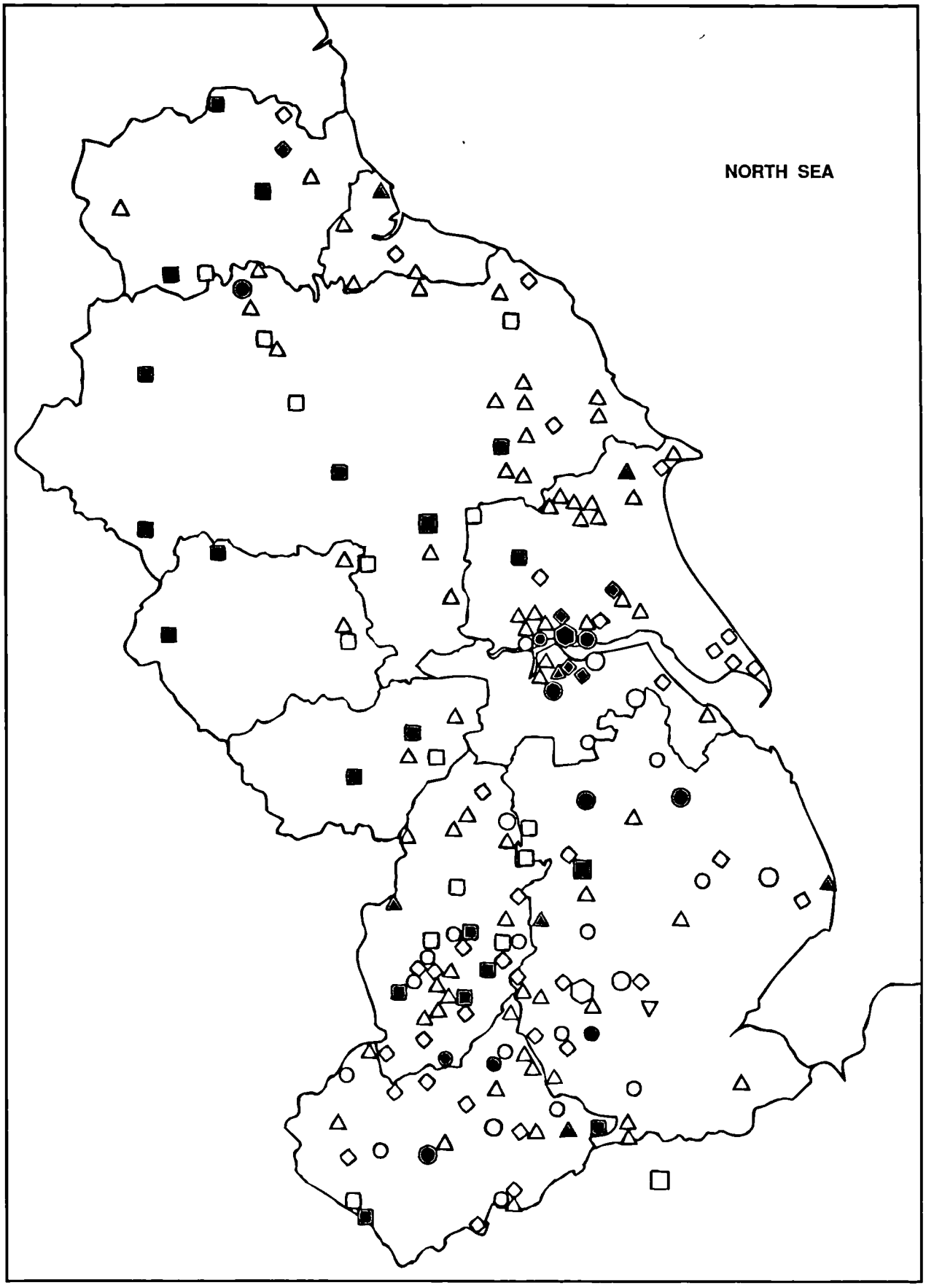


Figure 5.8: The Incidence of Dragendorff Form 37 (see Appendix 5.7).

(Black shading denotes presence).

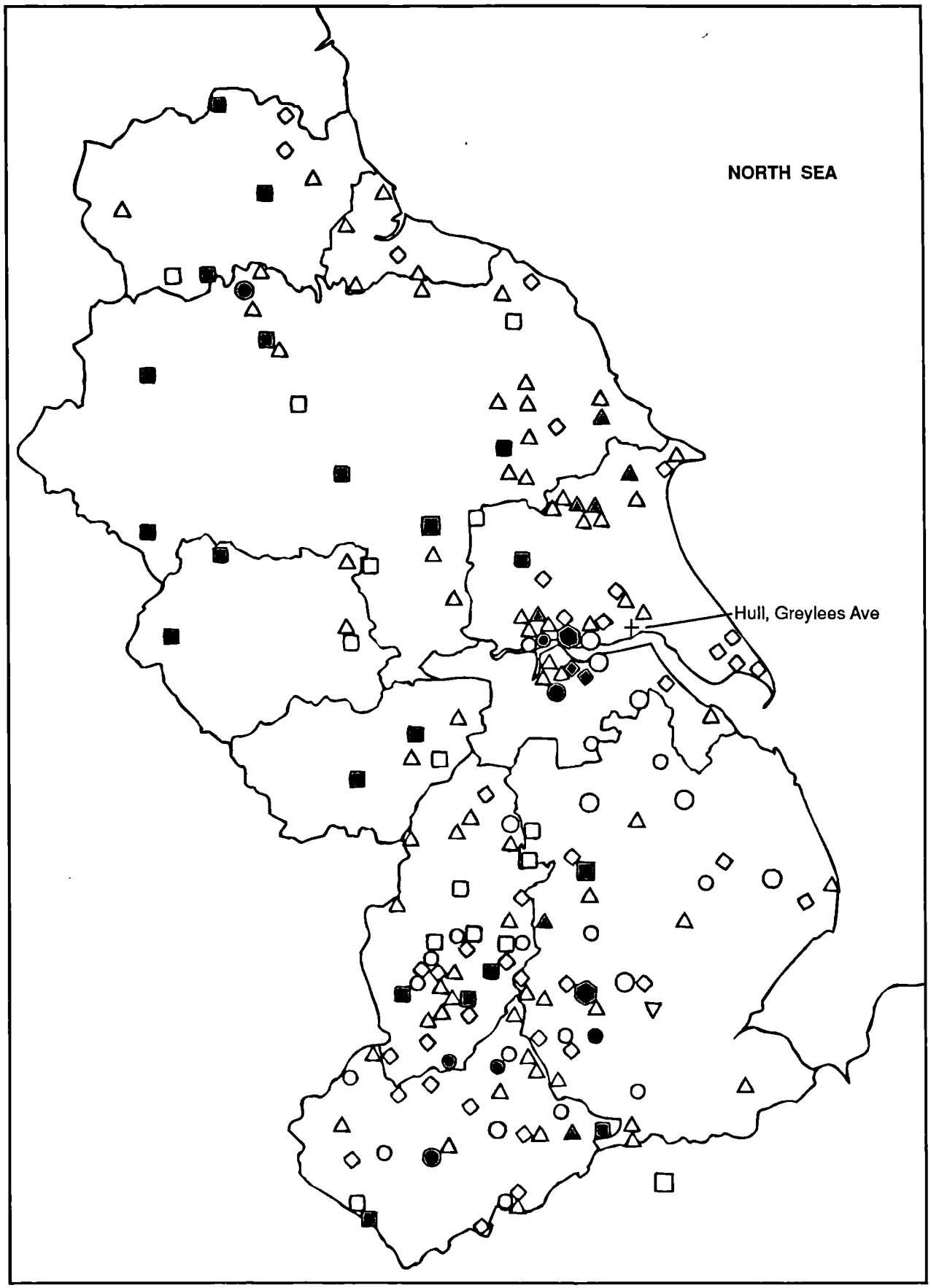


Figure 5.9: The Incidence of Ritterling Form 8 (see Appendix 5.8).

(Black shading denotes presence).

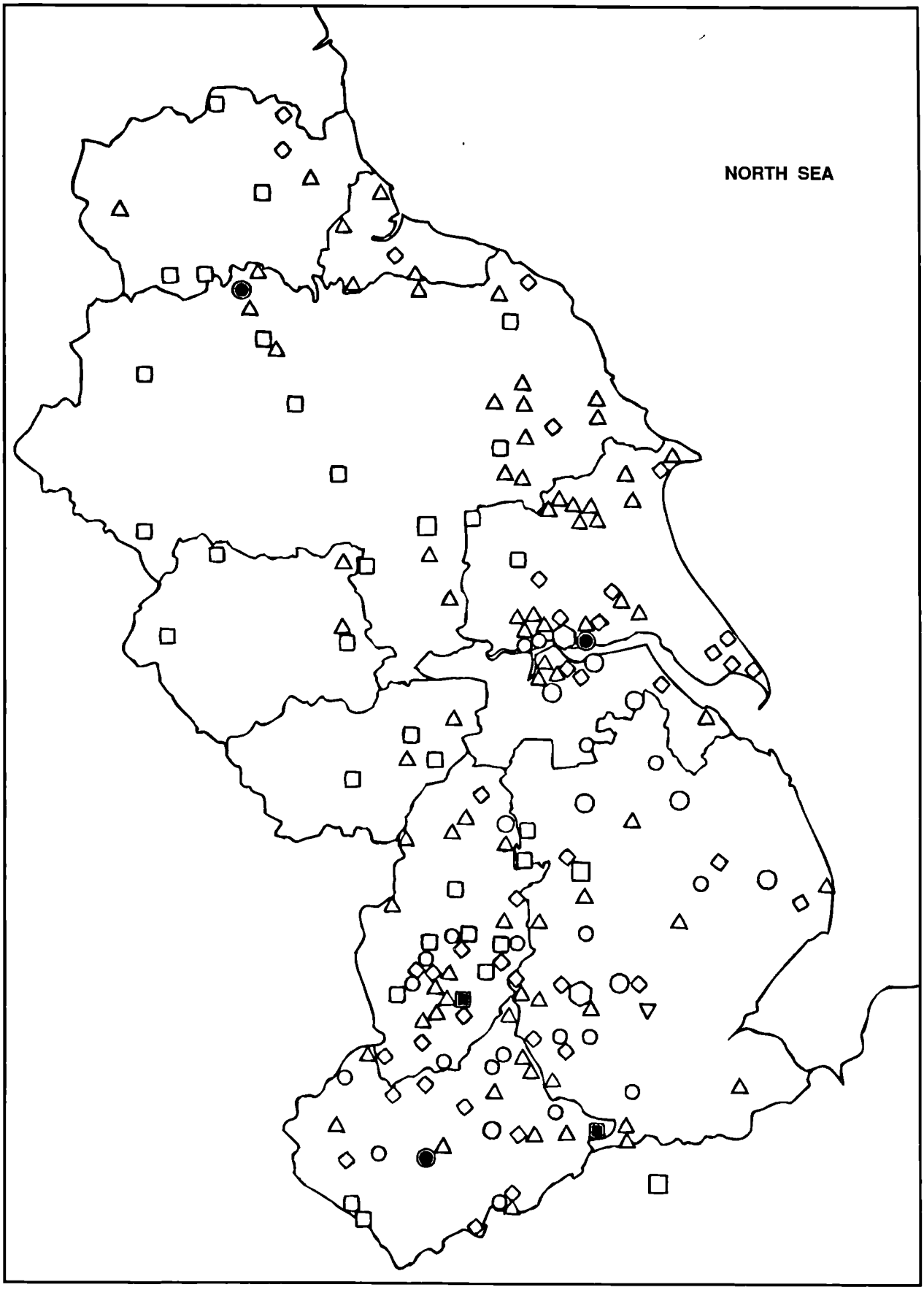


Figure 5.10: The Incidence of Ritterling Form 9 (see Appendix 5.9).

(Black shading denotes presence).

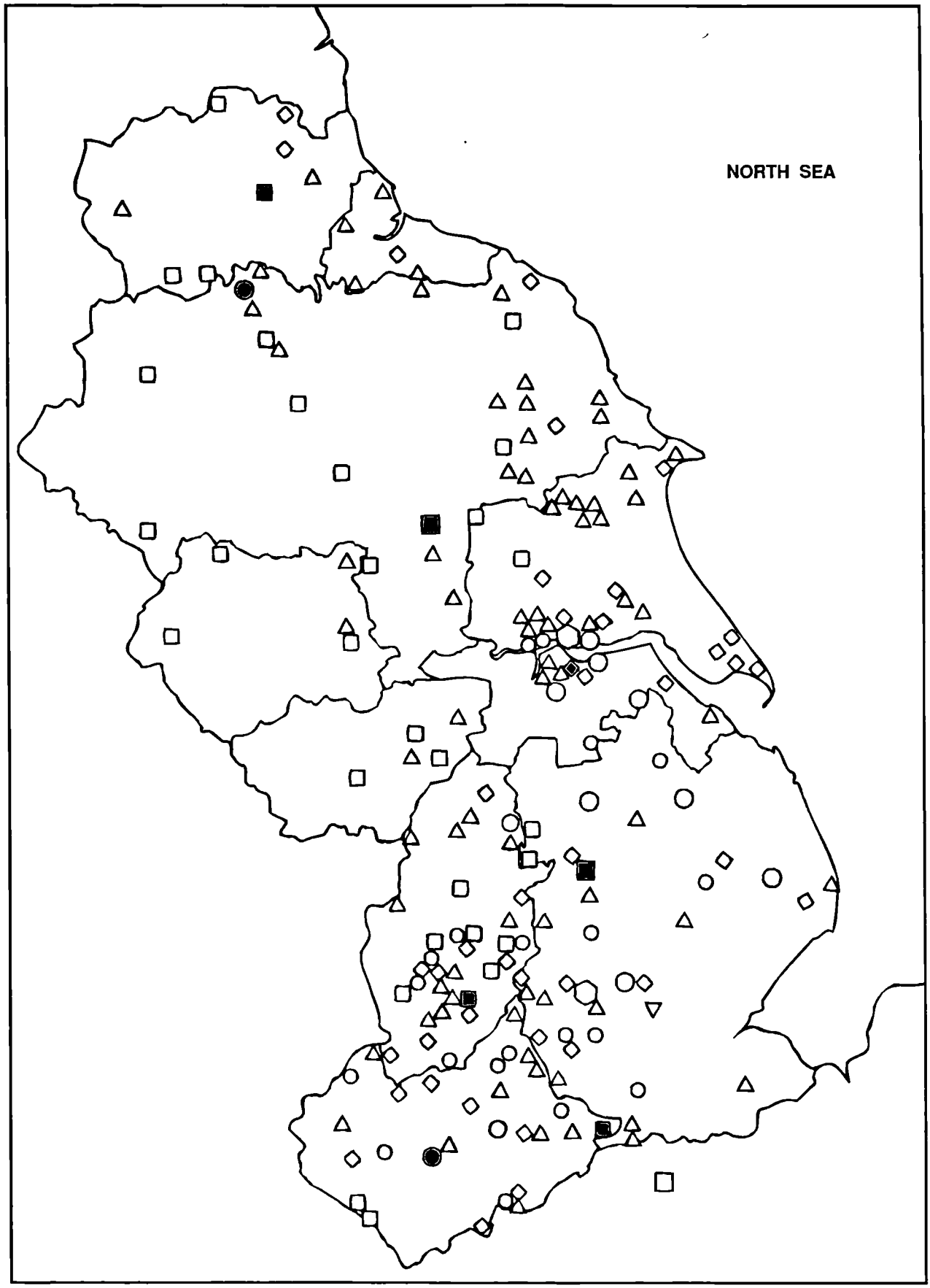


Figure 5.11: The Incidence of Ritterling Form 12 (see Appendix 5.10).

(Black shading denotes presence).

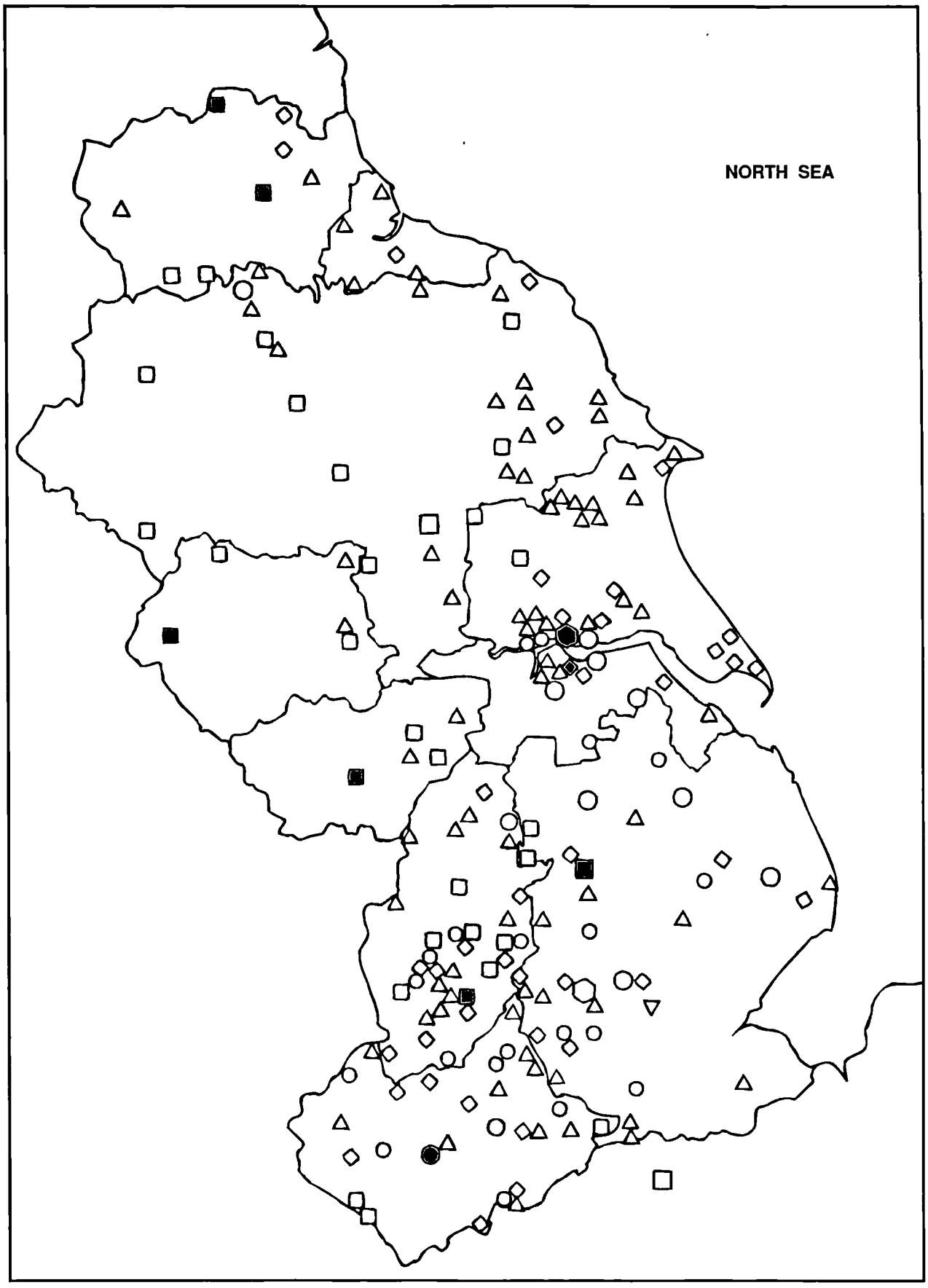


Figure 5.12: The Incidence of SGSW dated as Tiberian or Tiberio - Claudian (see Appendix 5.11).

(Black shading denotes presence).

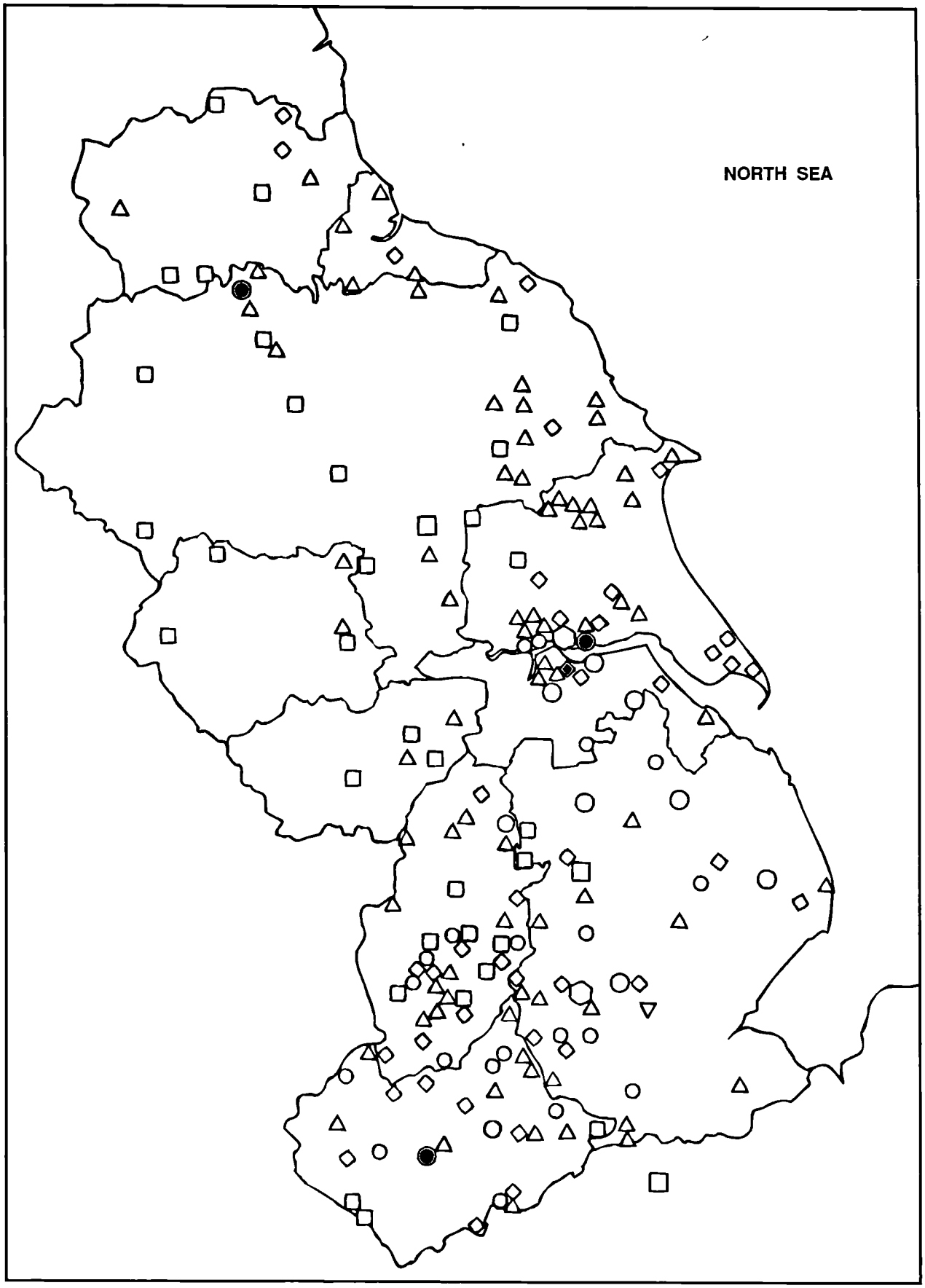


Figure 5.13: The Incidence of SGSW dated as Claudian (see Appendix 5.12).

(Black shading denotes presence).

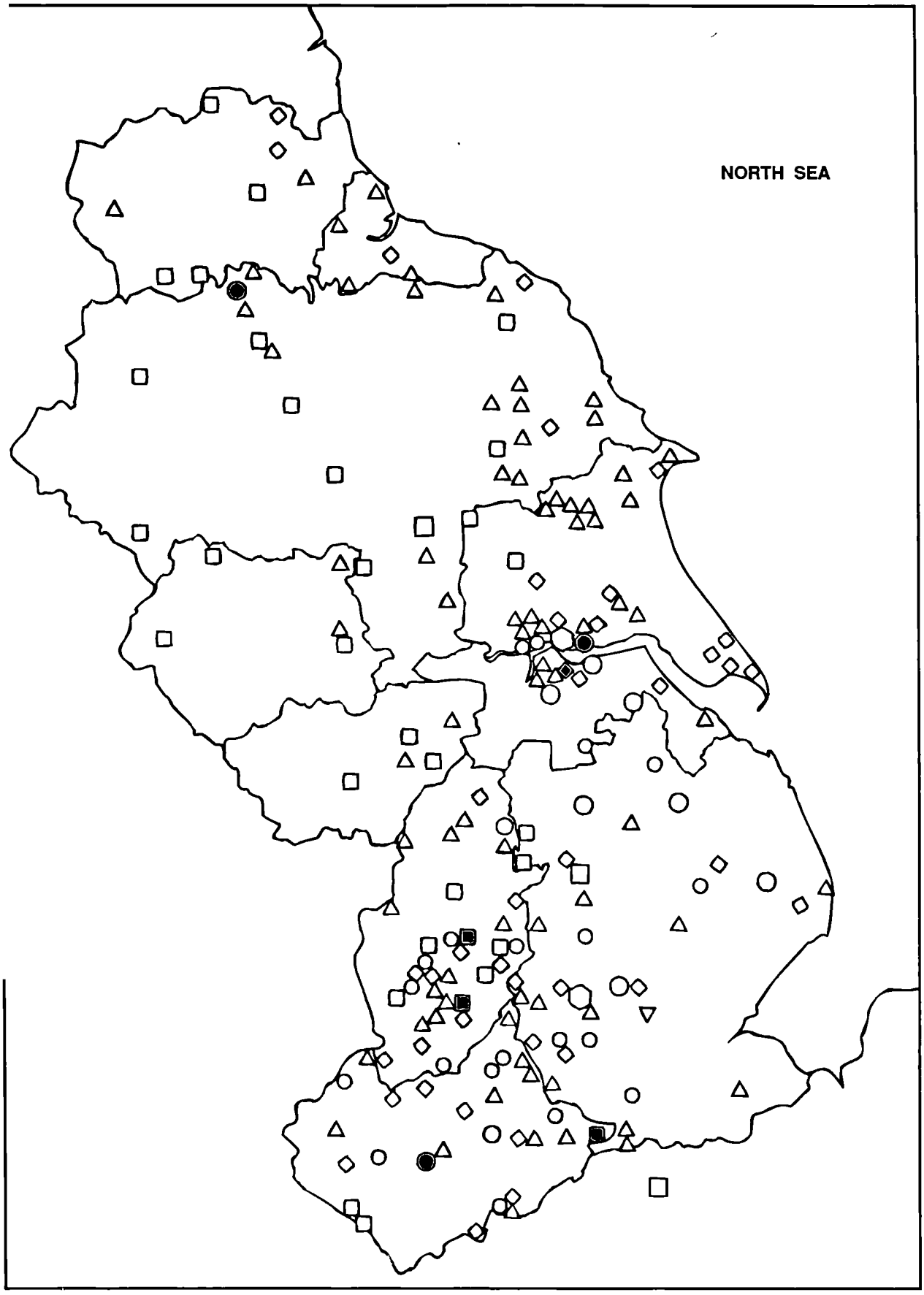


Figure 5.14: The Incidence of SGSW dated as Claudio - Neronian (see Appendix 5.13).

(Black shading denotes presence).

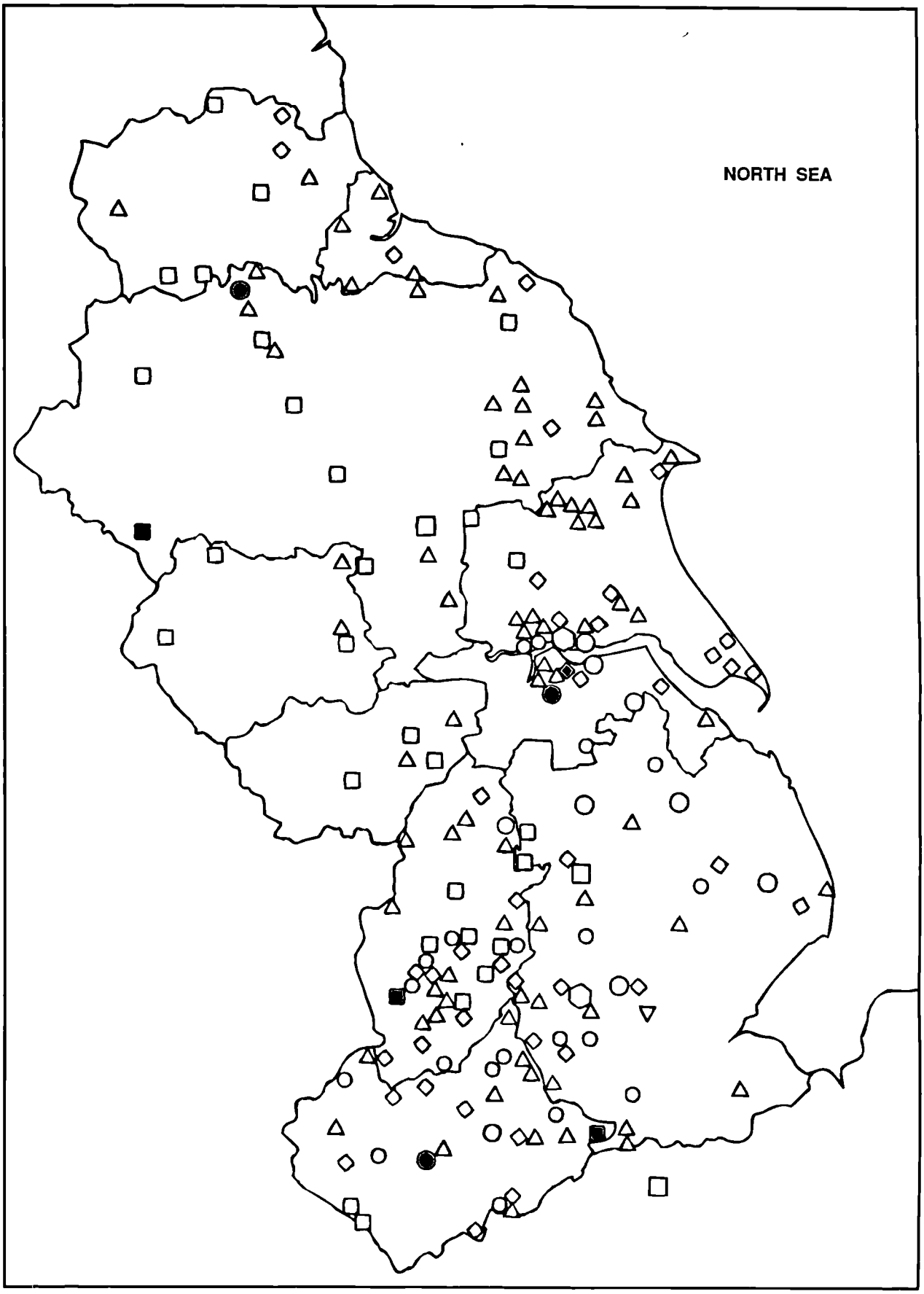


Figure 5.15: The Incidence of SGSW dated as Neronian (see Appendix 5.14).

(Black shading denotes presence).

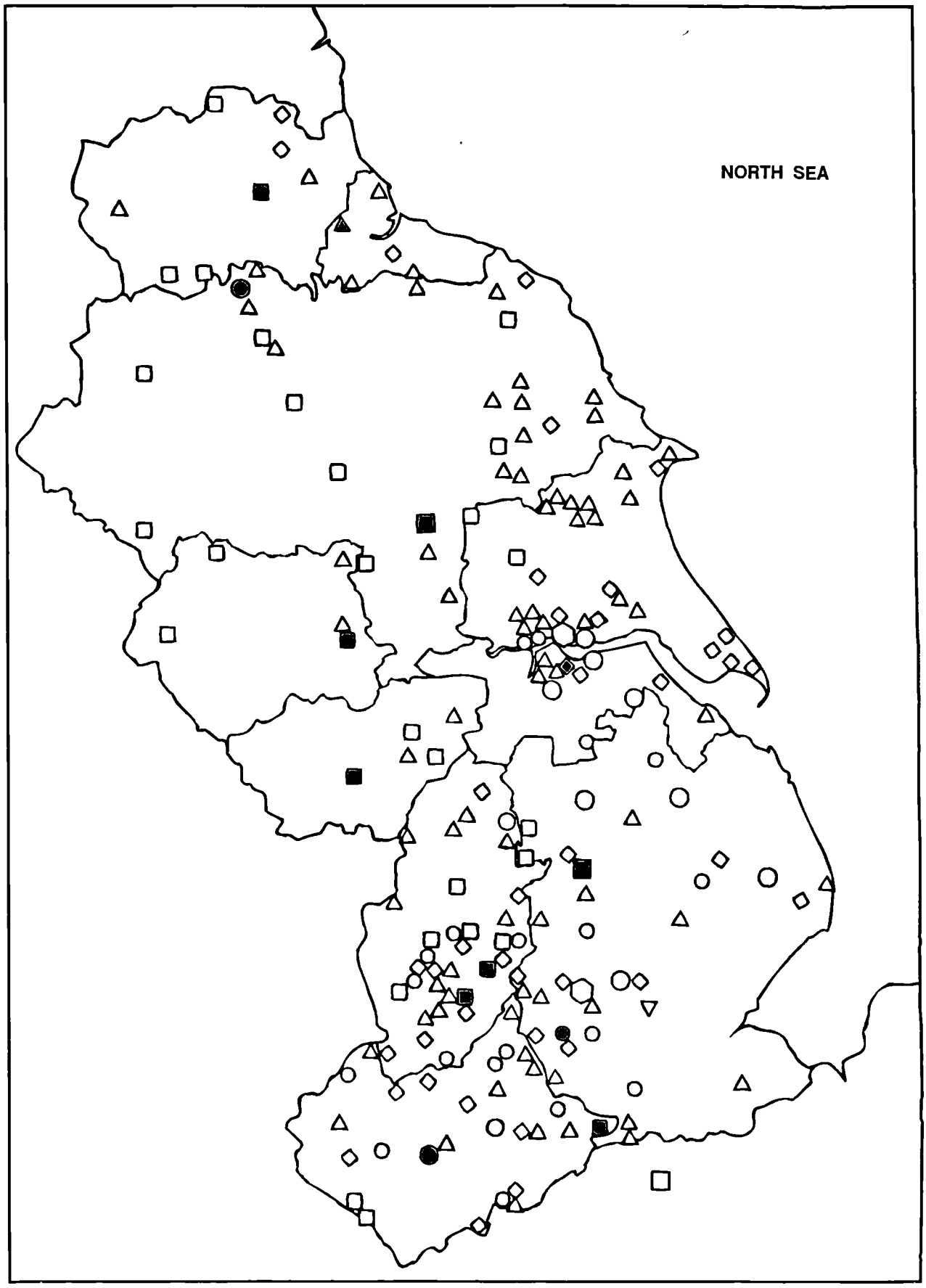


Figure 5.16: The Incidence of SGSW dated as Pre - Flavian (See Appendix 5.15).

(Black shading denotes presence).

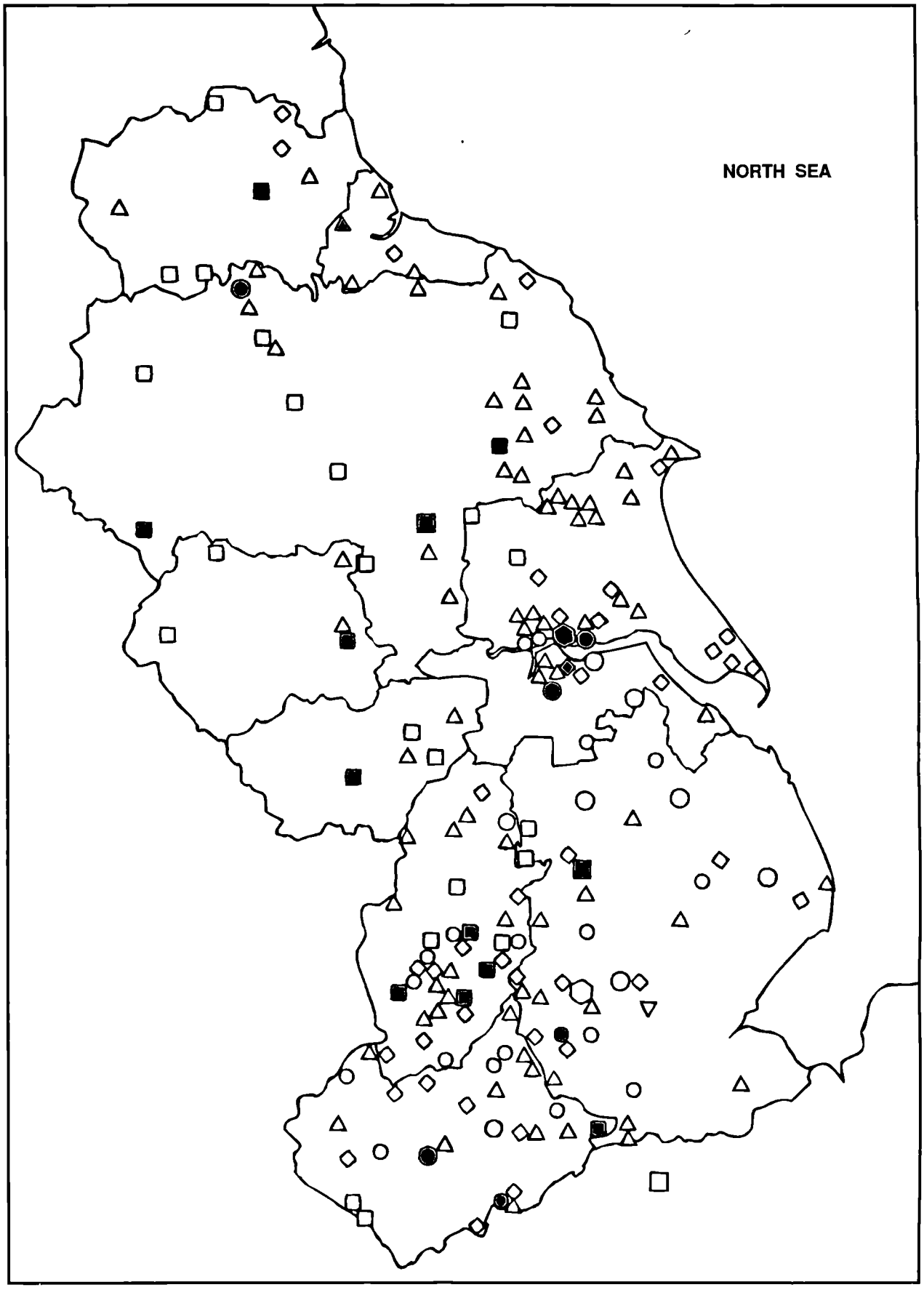


Figure 5.17: The Incidence of SGSW dated as Neronian - Early Flavian (see Appendix 5.16).

(Black shading denotes presence).

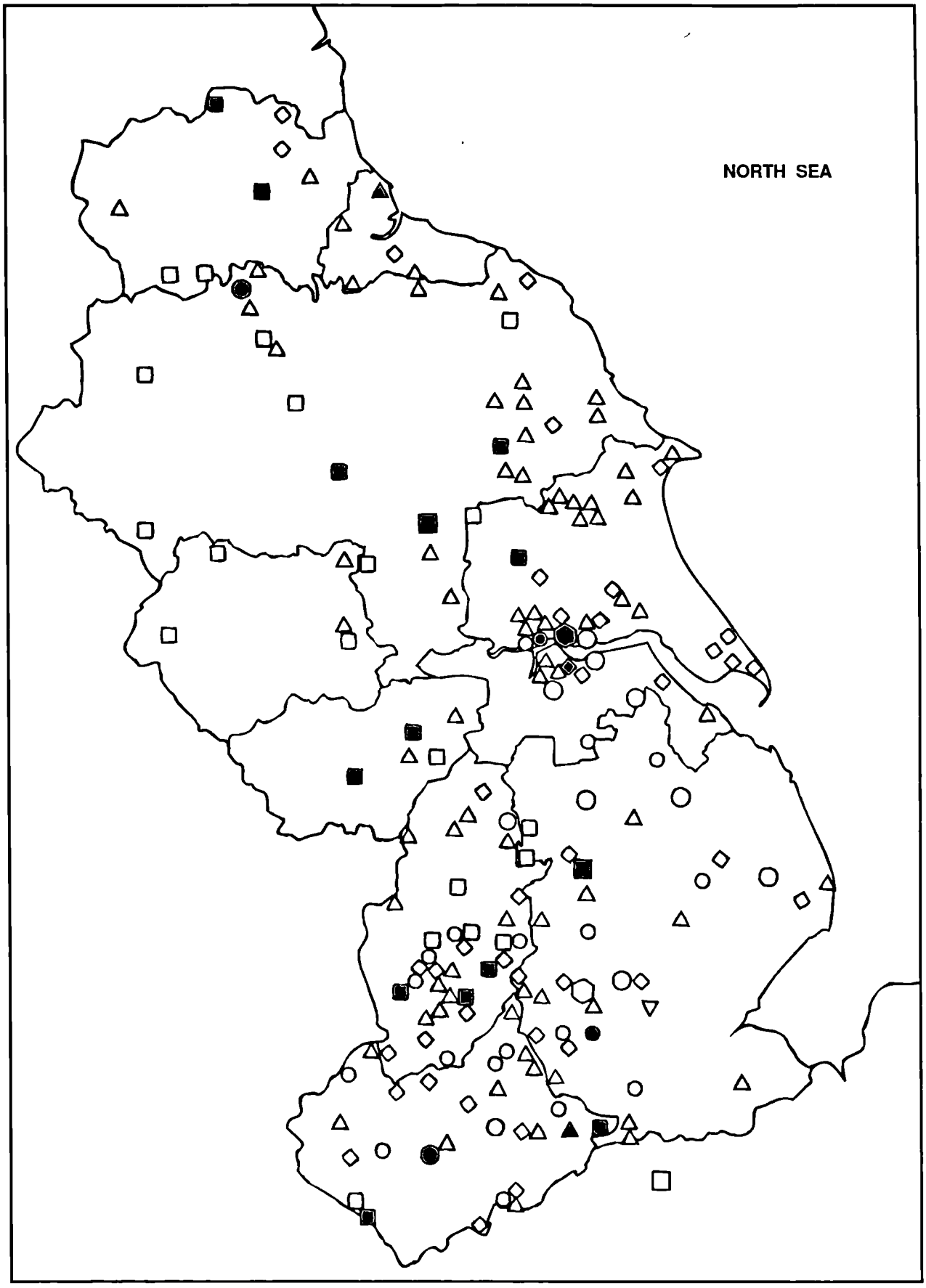


Figure 5.18: The Incidence of SGSW dated as Early Flavian (see Appendix 5.17).

(Black shading denotes presence).

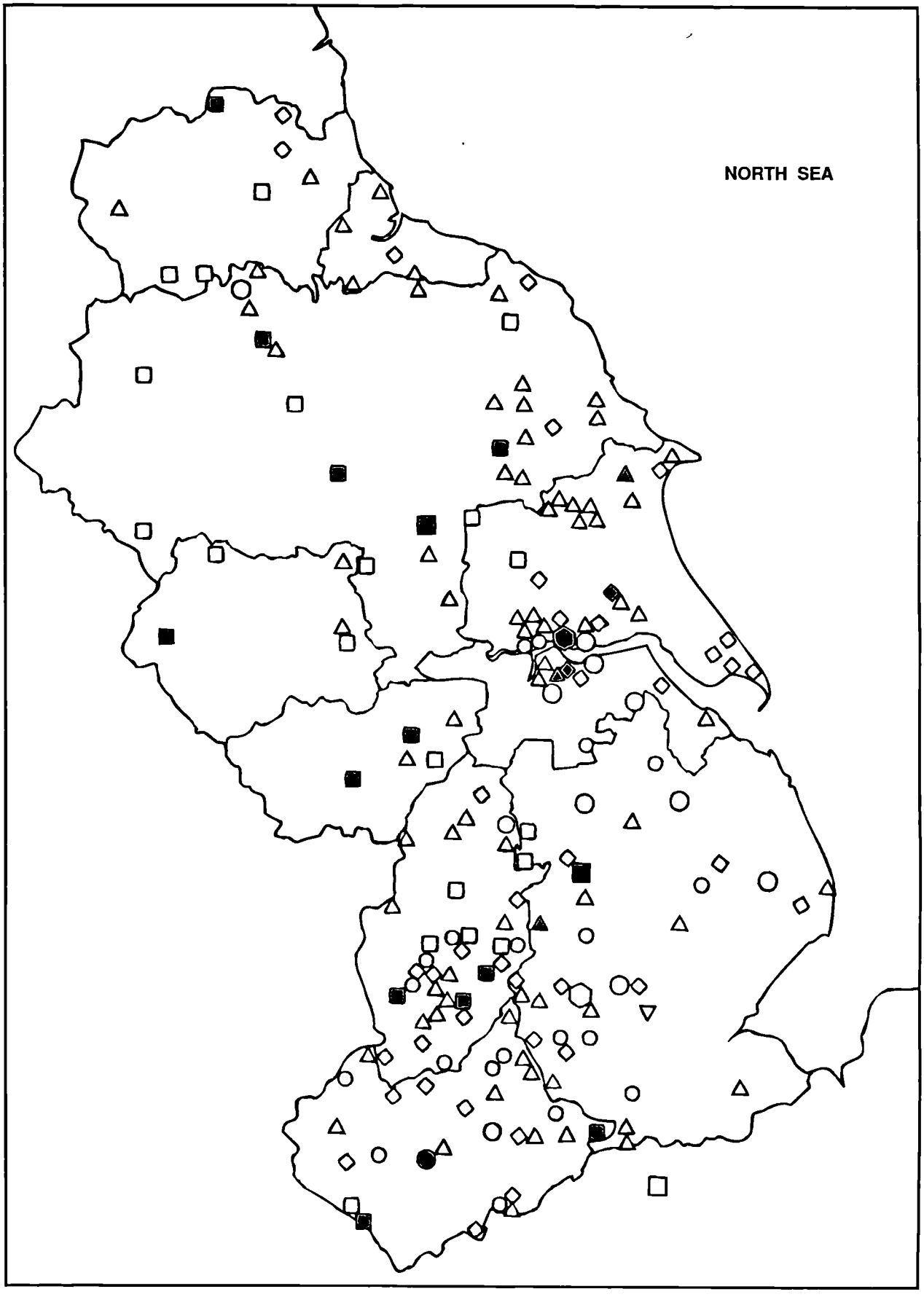


Figure 5.19: The Incidence of SGSW dated as Flavian (see Appendix 5.18).

(Black shading denotes presence).

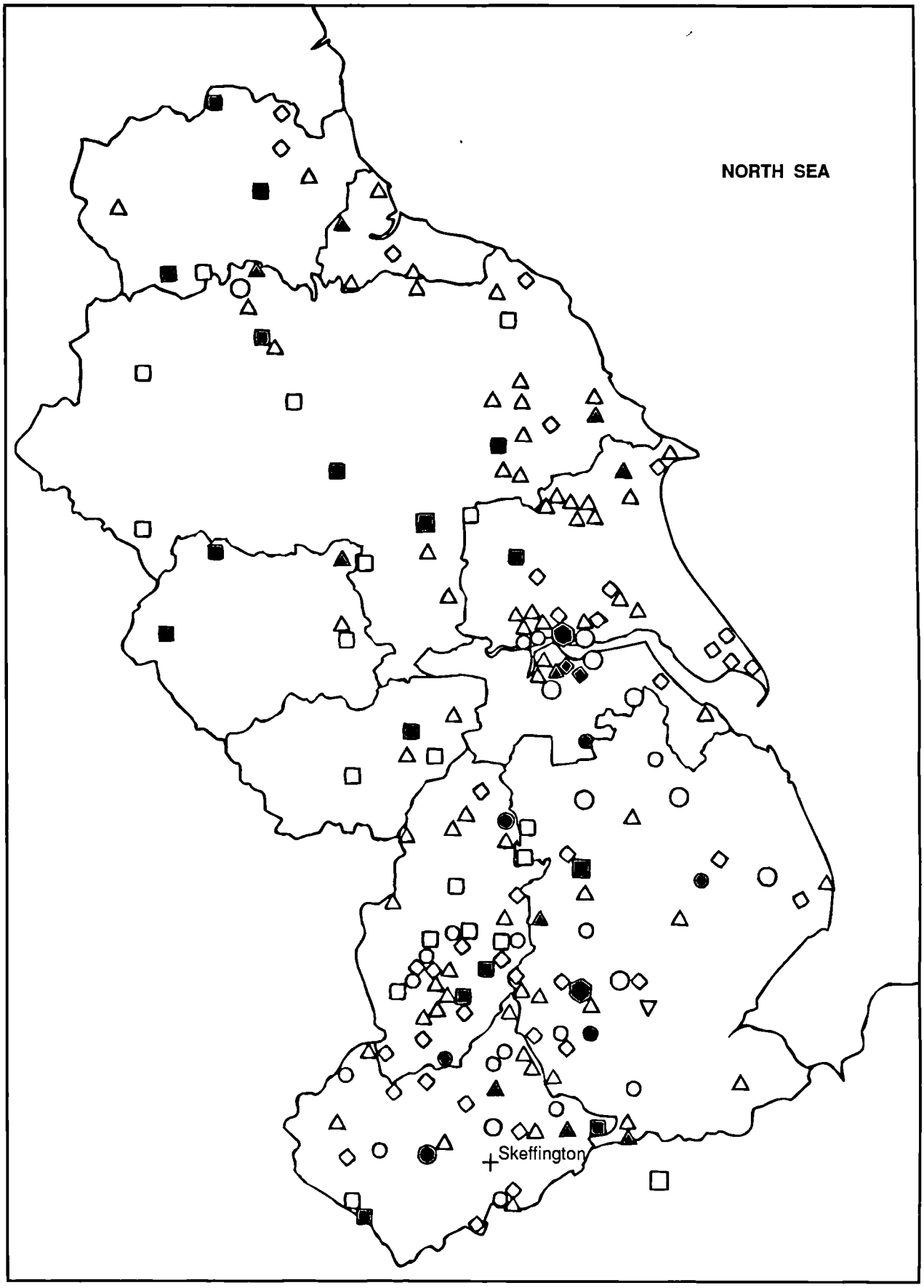


Figure 5.20: The Incidence of SGSW dated as Late Flavian (see Appendix 5.19).

(Black shading denotes presence).

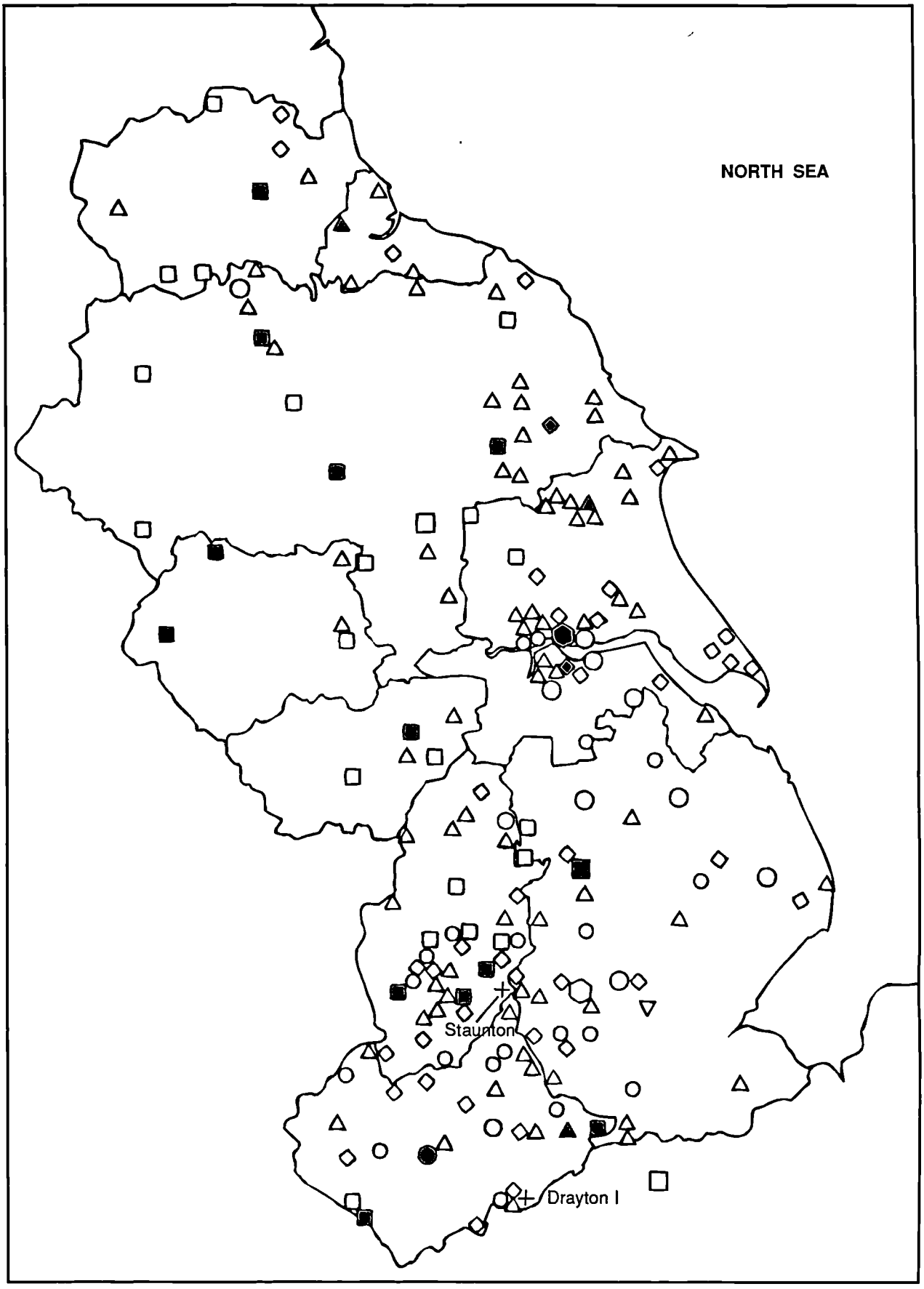
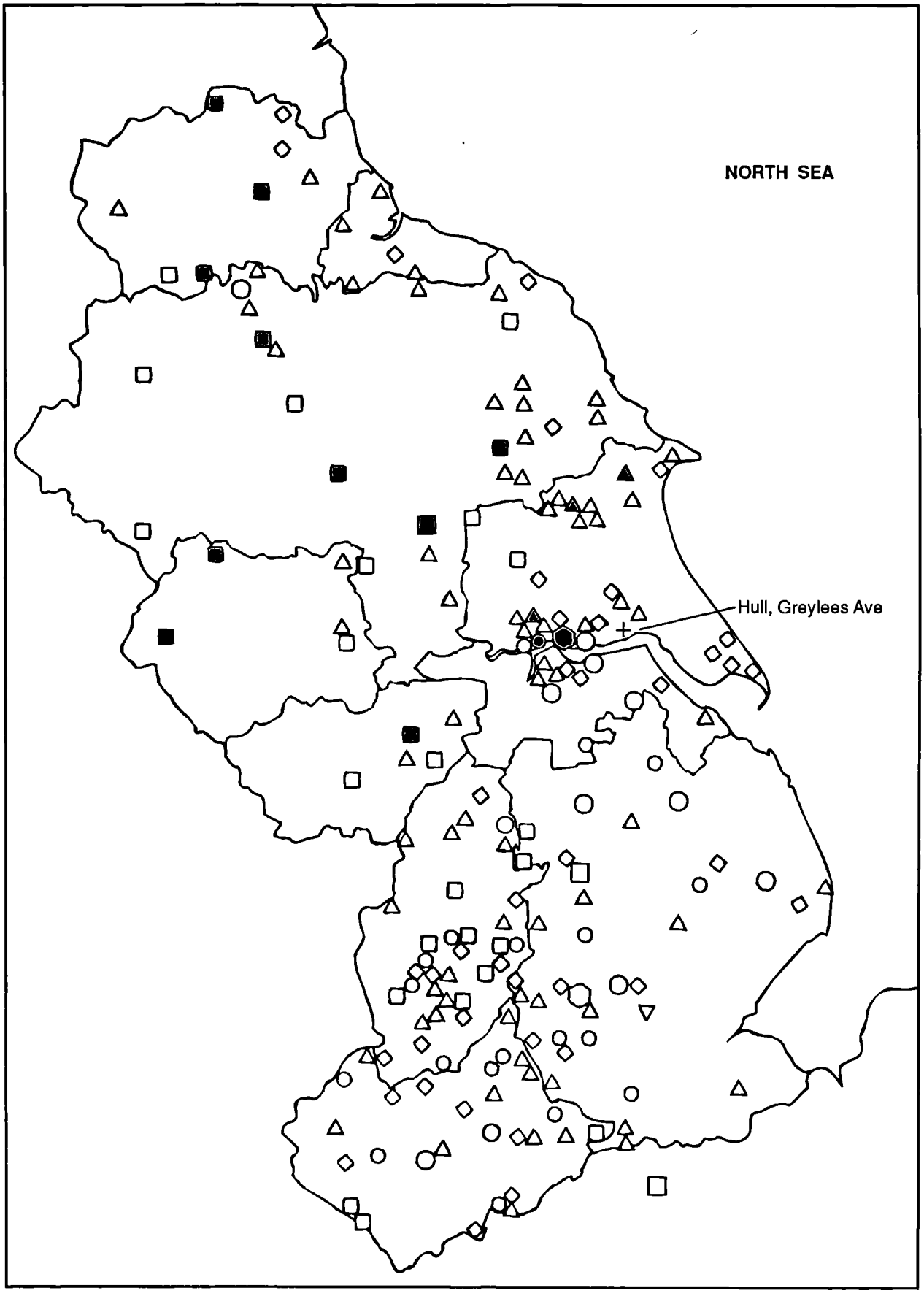


Figure 5.21: The Incidence of SGSW North of the Humber and Trent dated as Flavian - Trajanic (see Appendix 5.20).

(Black shading denotes presence).



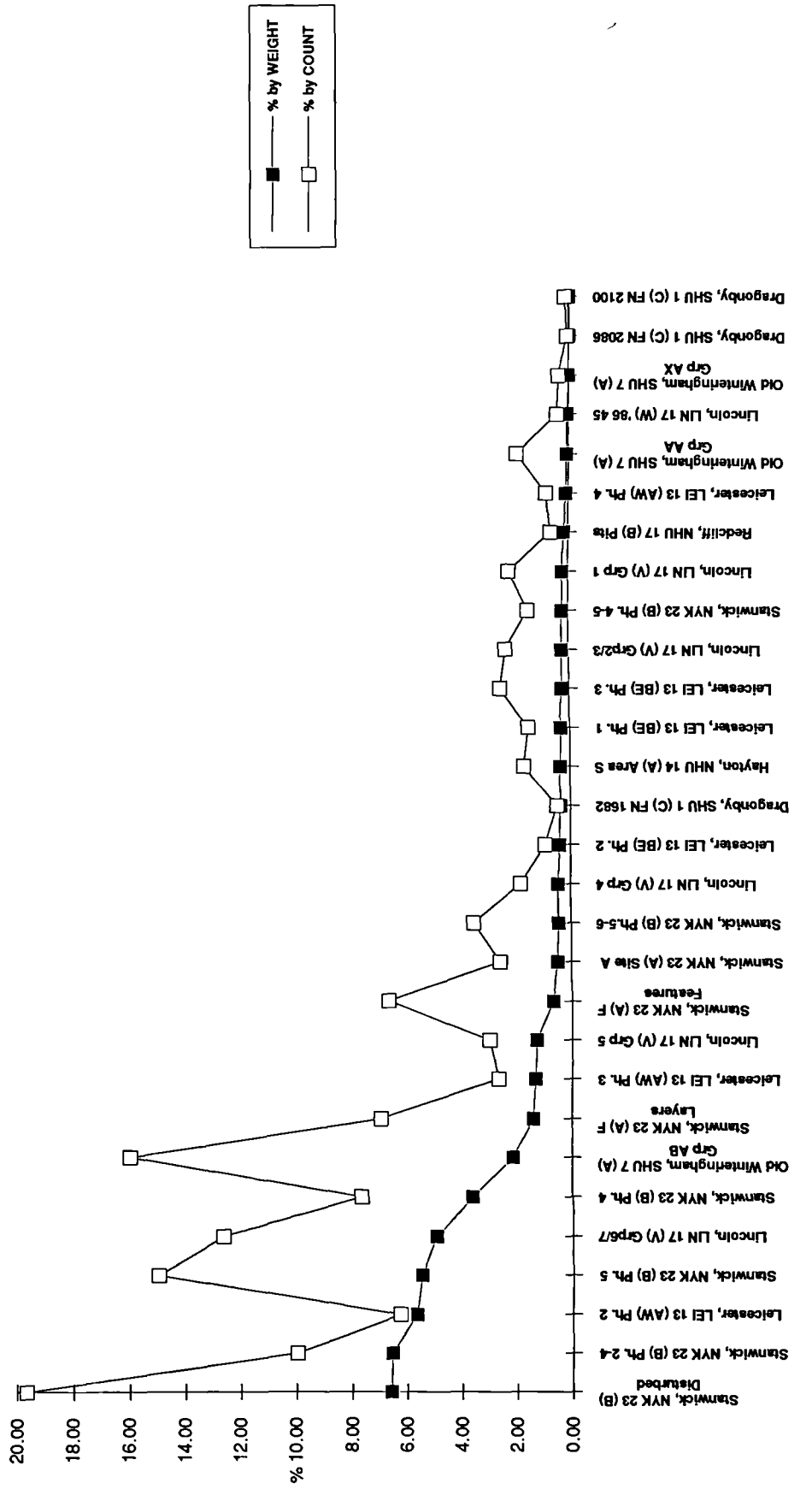


Figure 5.22: SGSW as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups: Comparison of Quantification Methods.

Figure 5.23: SGSW: As a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups (by Weight).

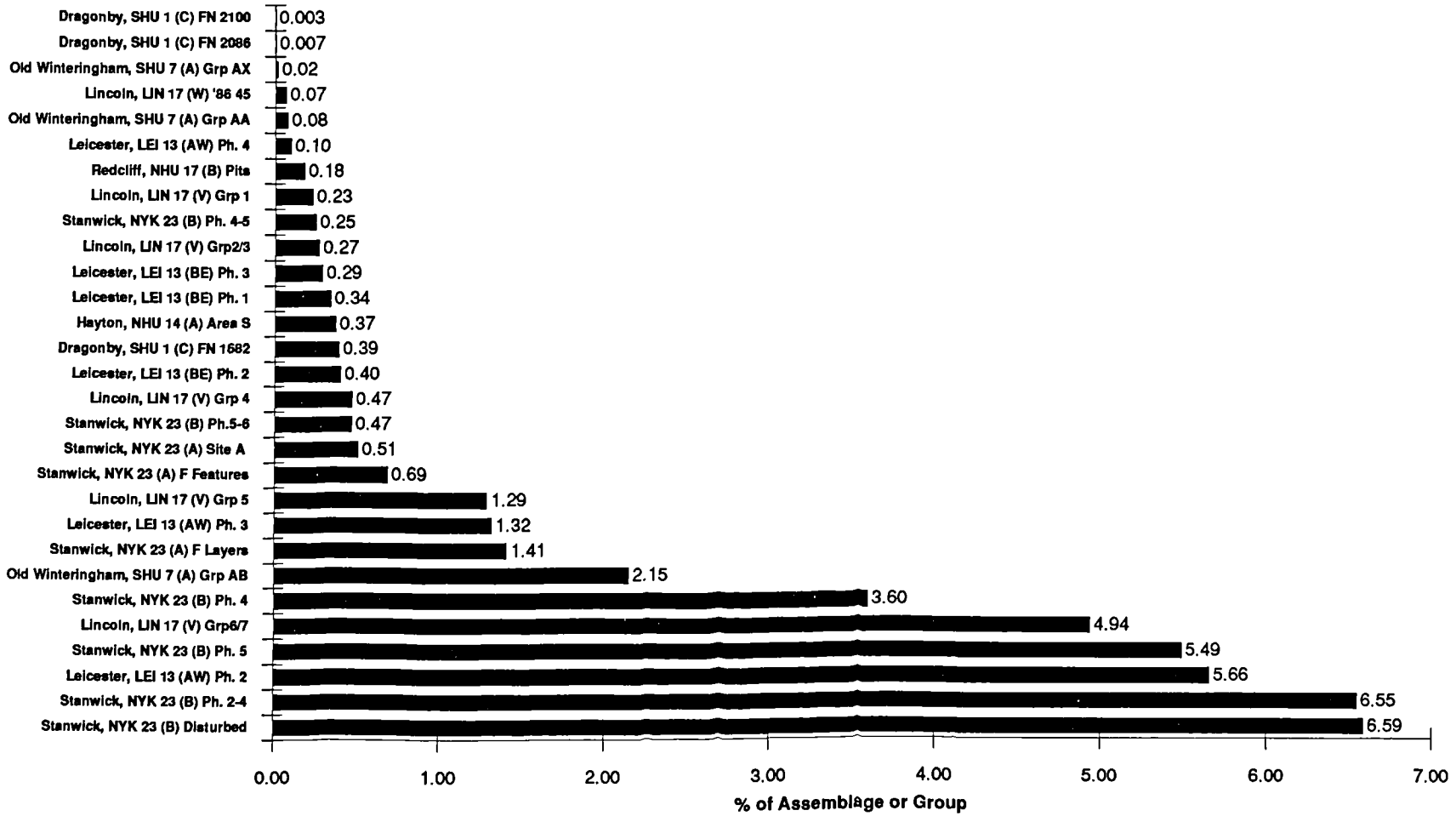


Figure 5.24: SGSW: As a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups (by Sherd Count).

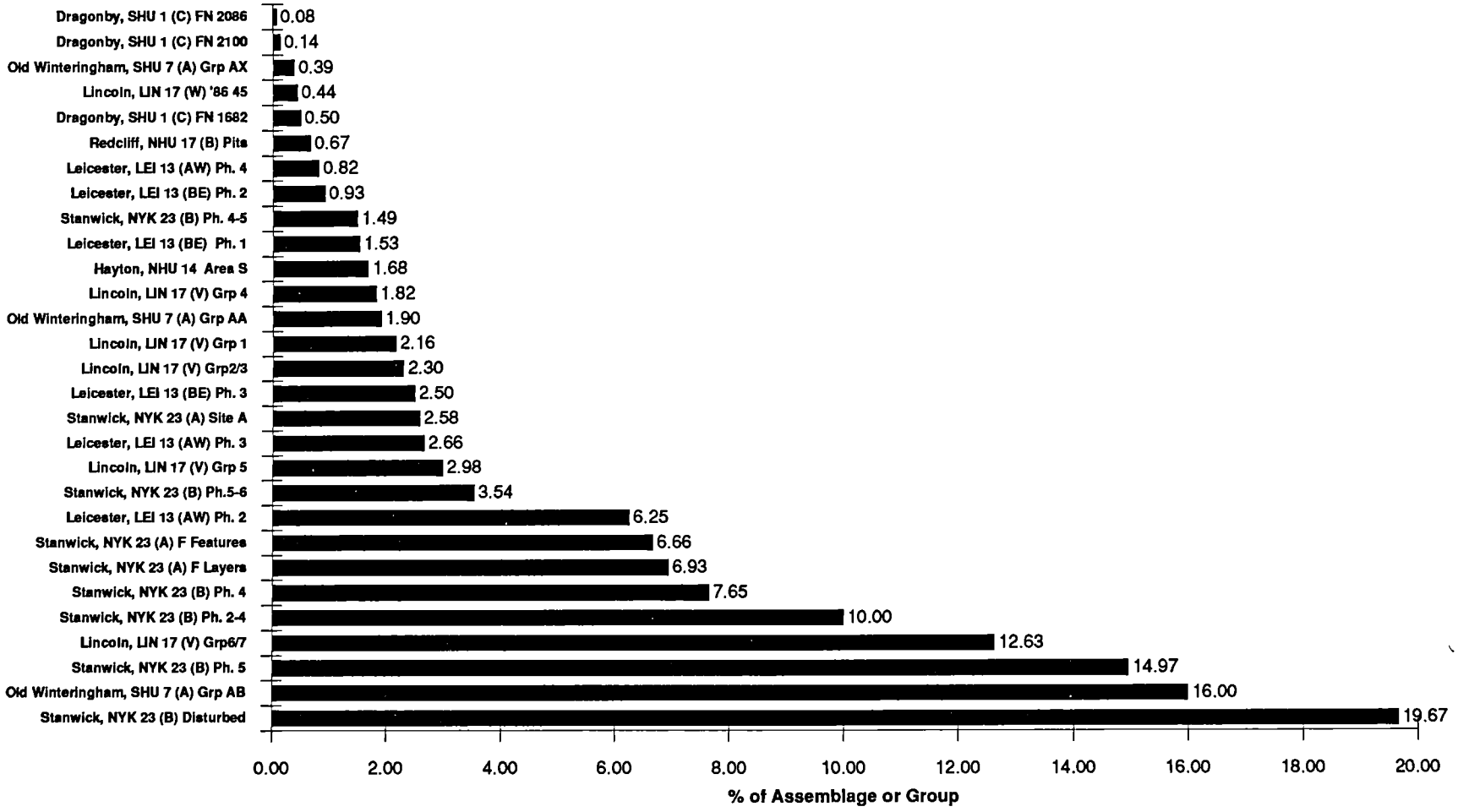


Figure 5.25: The Incidence of Terra Nigra (TN) (see Appendix 5.21).

(Black shading denotes presence).

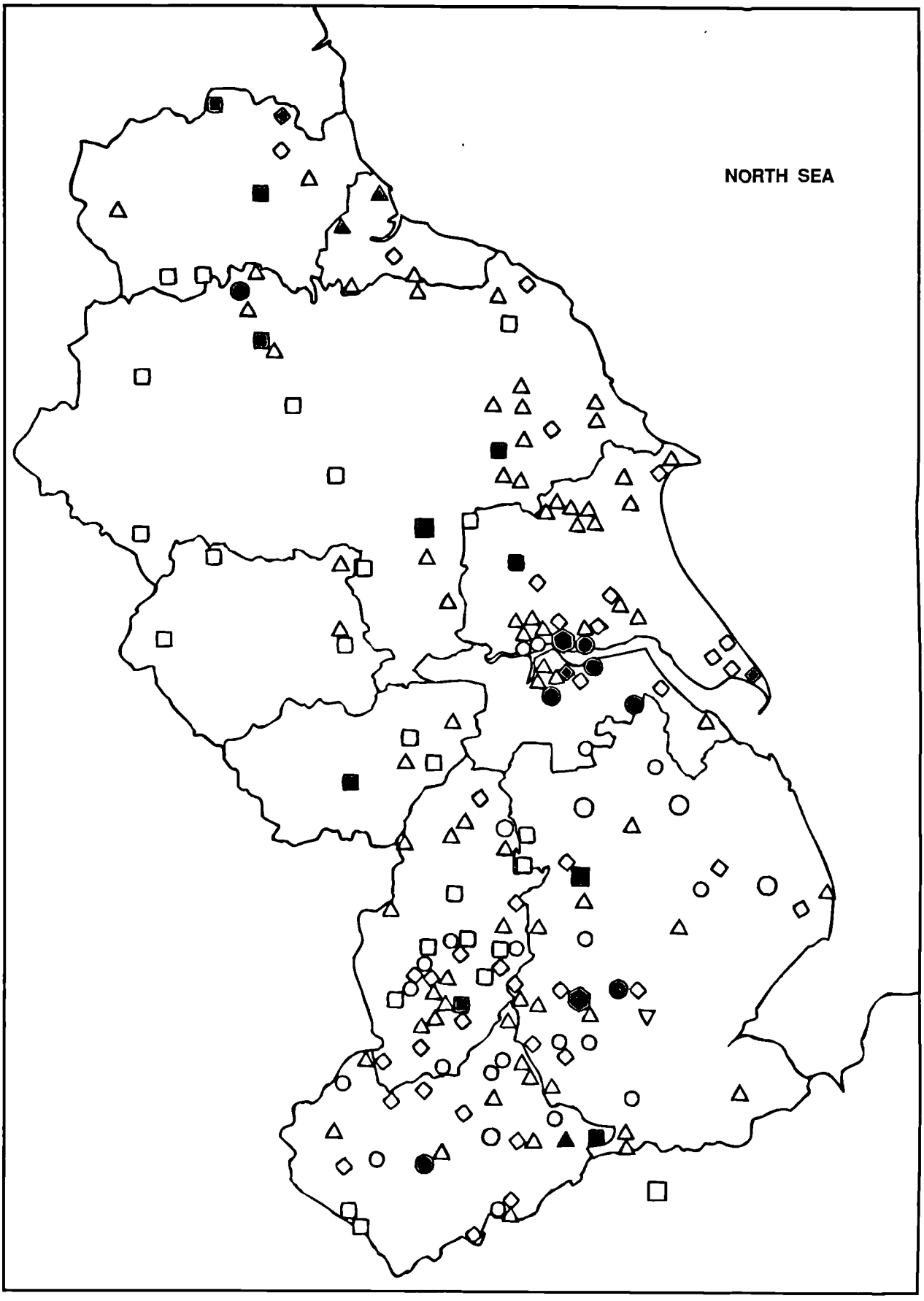


Figure 5.26: The Number of Terra Nigra Forms Recorded Per Site.

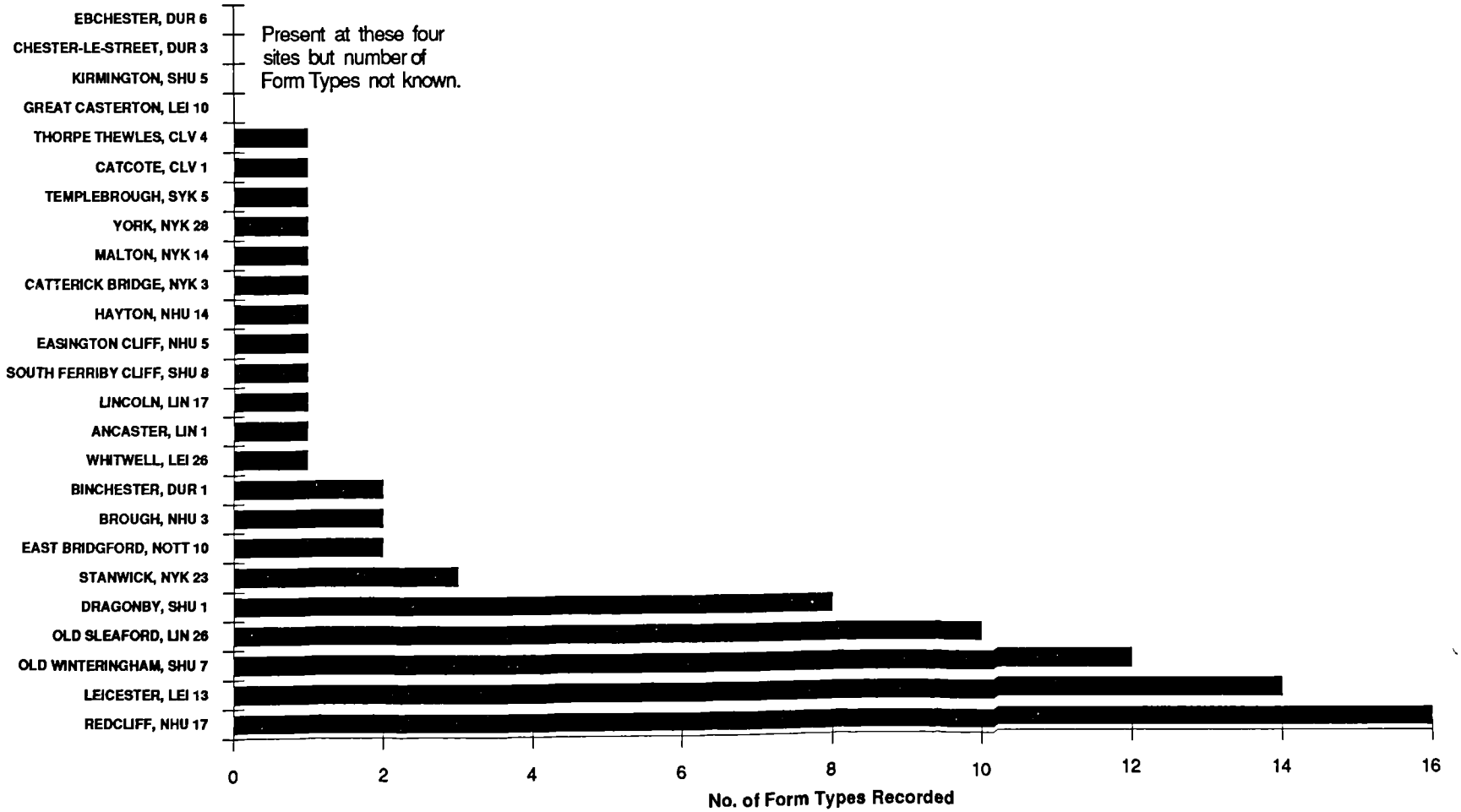


Figure 5.27: The Relative Frequency of 14 Terra Nigra Form Types at Settlement Sites in Britain (excludes Roman Military Sites; Source of Data: Timby 1982).

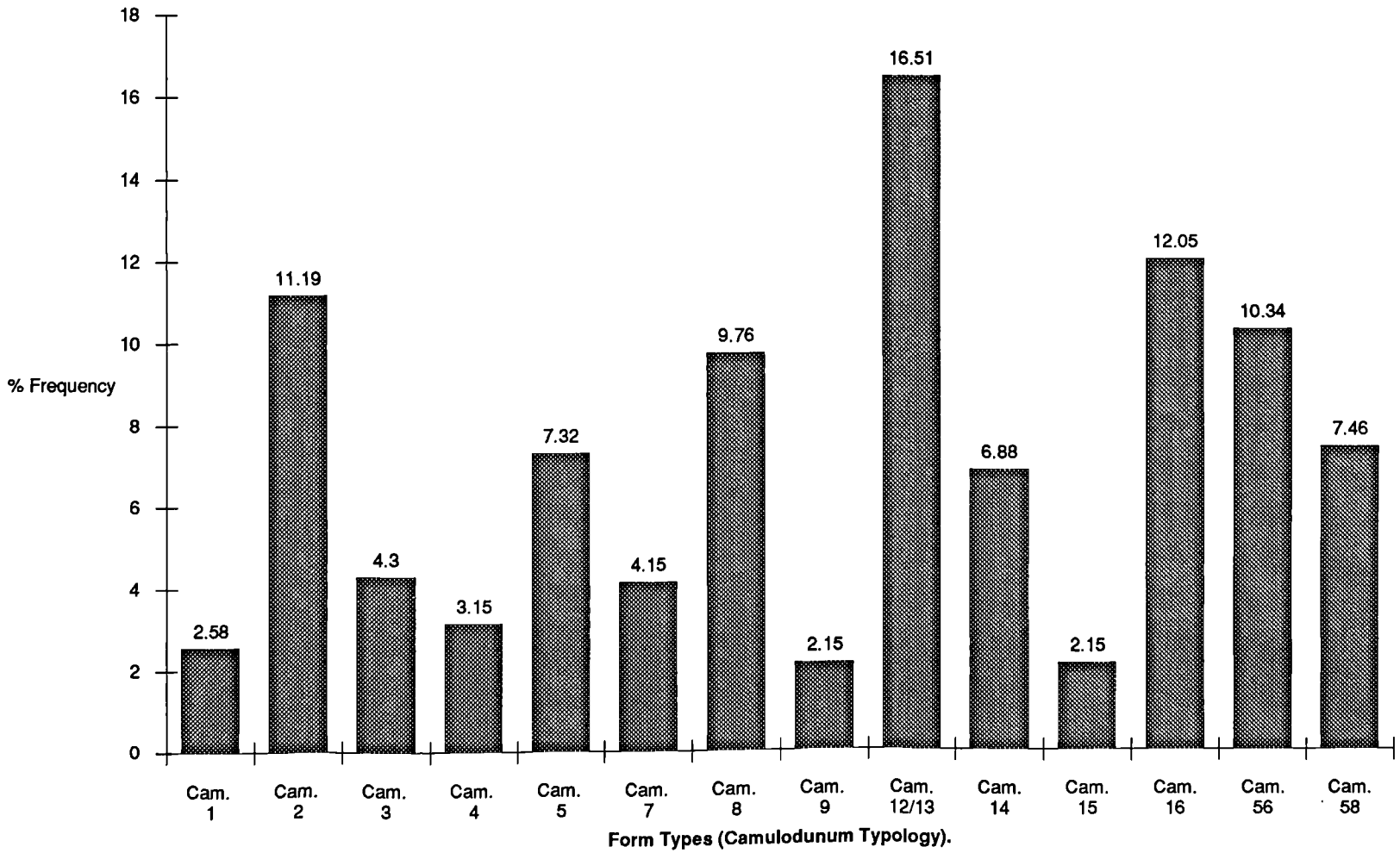


Figure 5.28: The Incidence of Cam. Form 2 in TN (see Appendix 5.23).

(Black shading denotes presence).

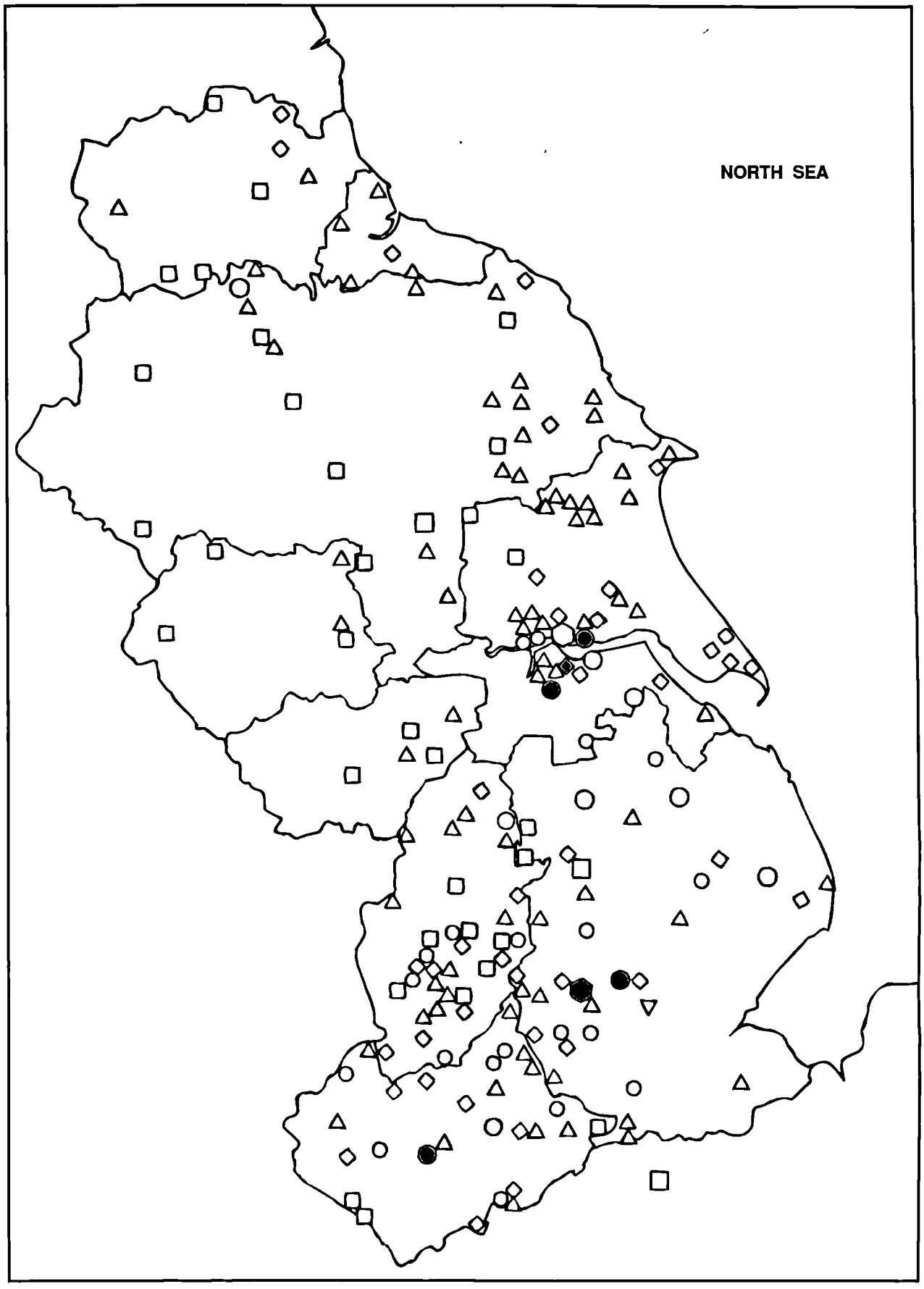


Figure 5.29: The Incidence of Cam. Form 5 in TN (see Appendix 5.26).

(Black shading denotes presence).

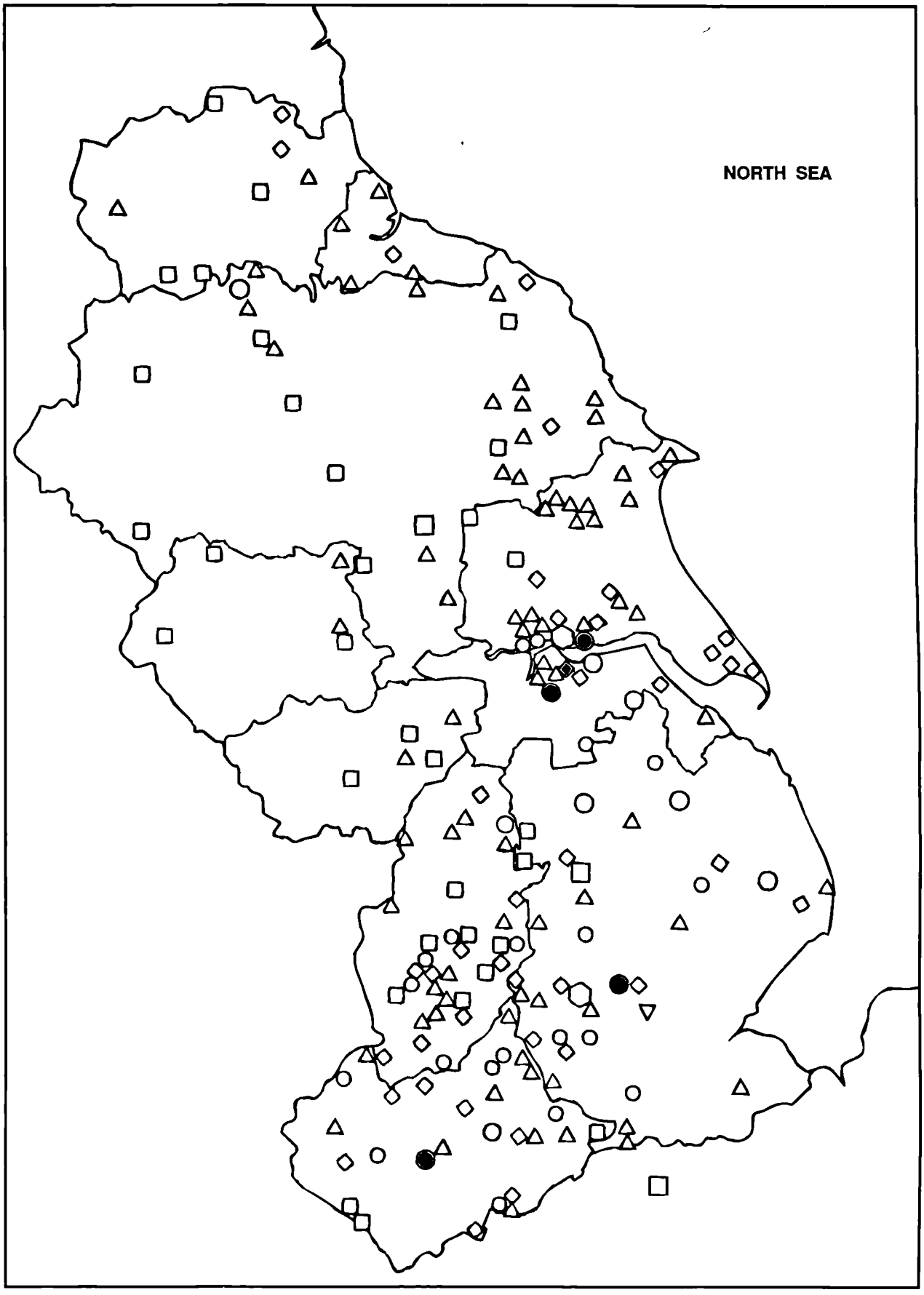


Figure 5.30: The Incidence of Cam. Form 8 in TN (see Appendix 5.28).

(Black shading denotes presence).

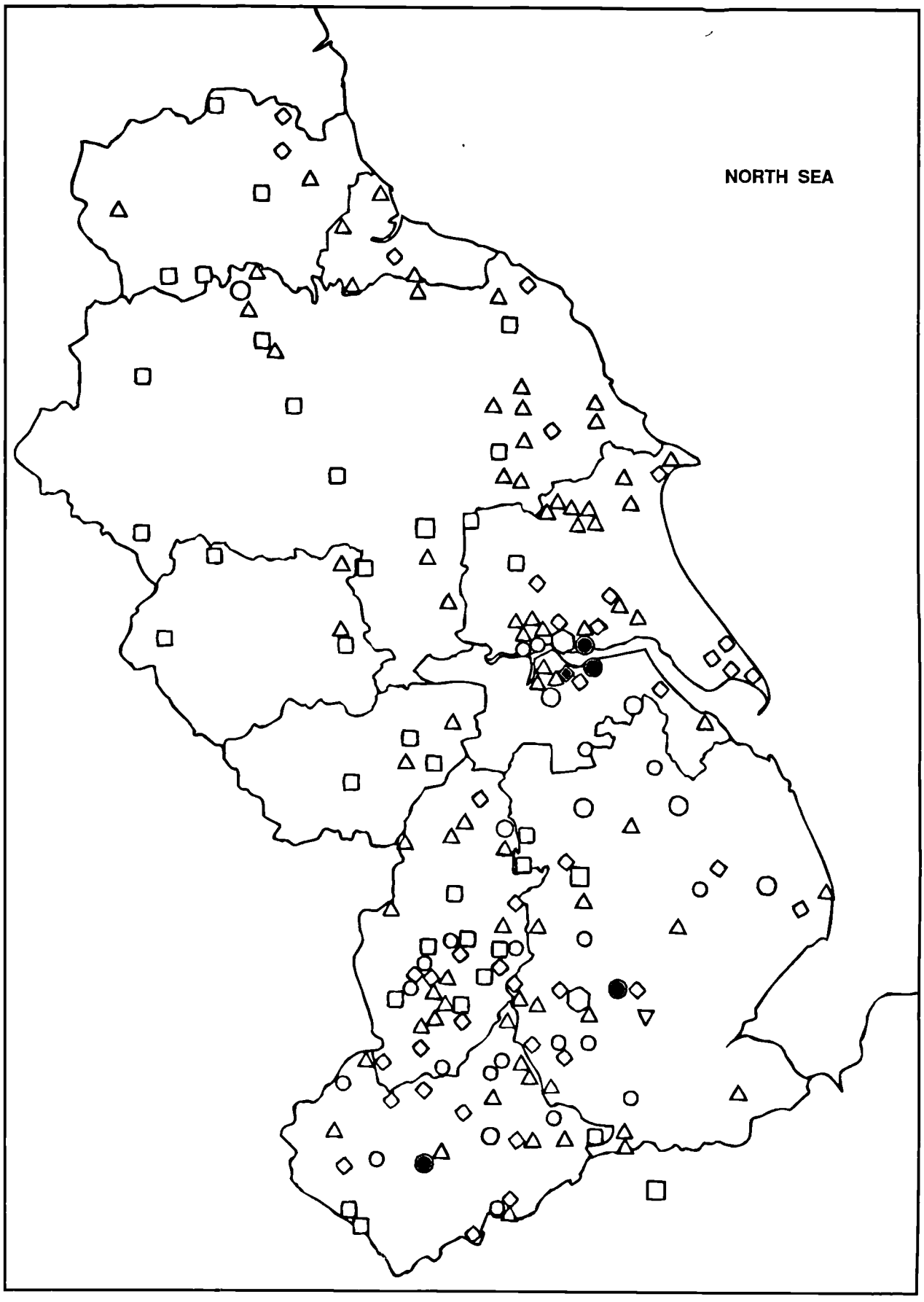


Figure 5.31: The Incidence of Platters of Cam. Form 12/13 & 14 in TN (see Appendices 5.30 & 5.31).

(Black shading denotes presence).

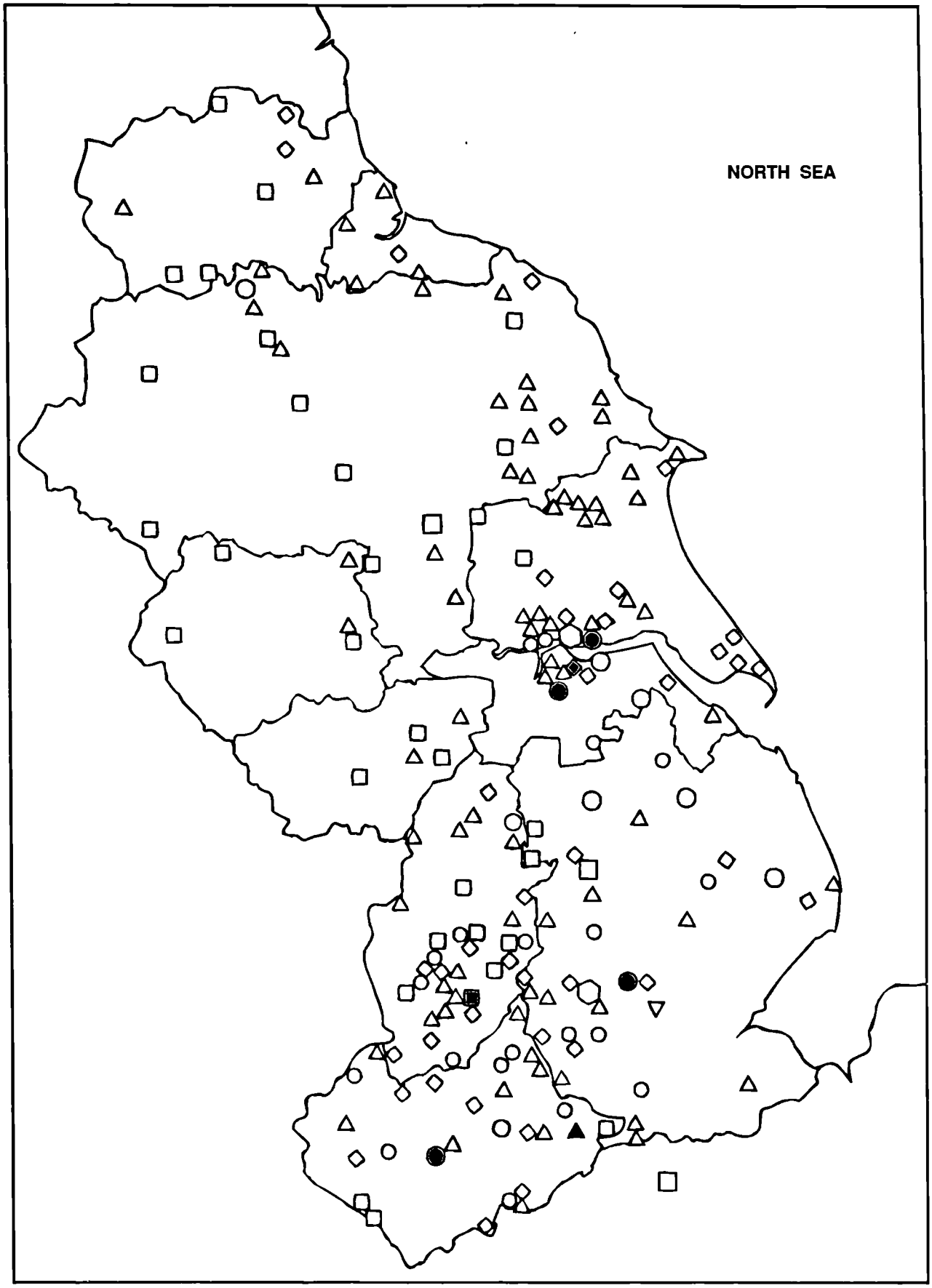


Figure 5.32: The Incidence of Cam. Form 16 in TN (see Appendix 5.32).

(Black shading denotes presence).

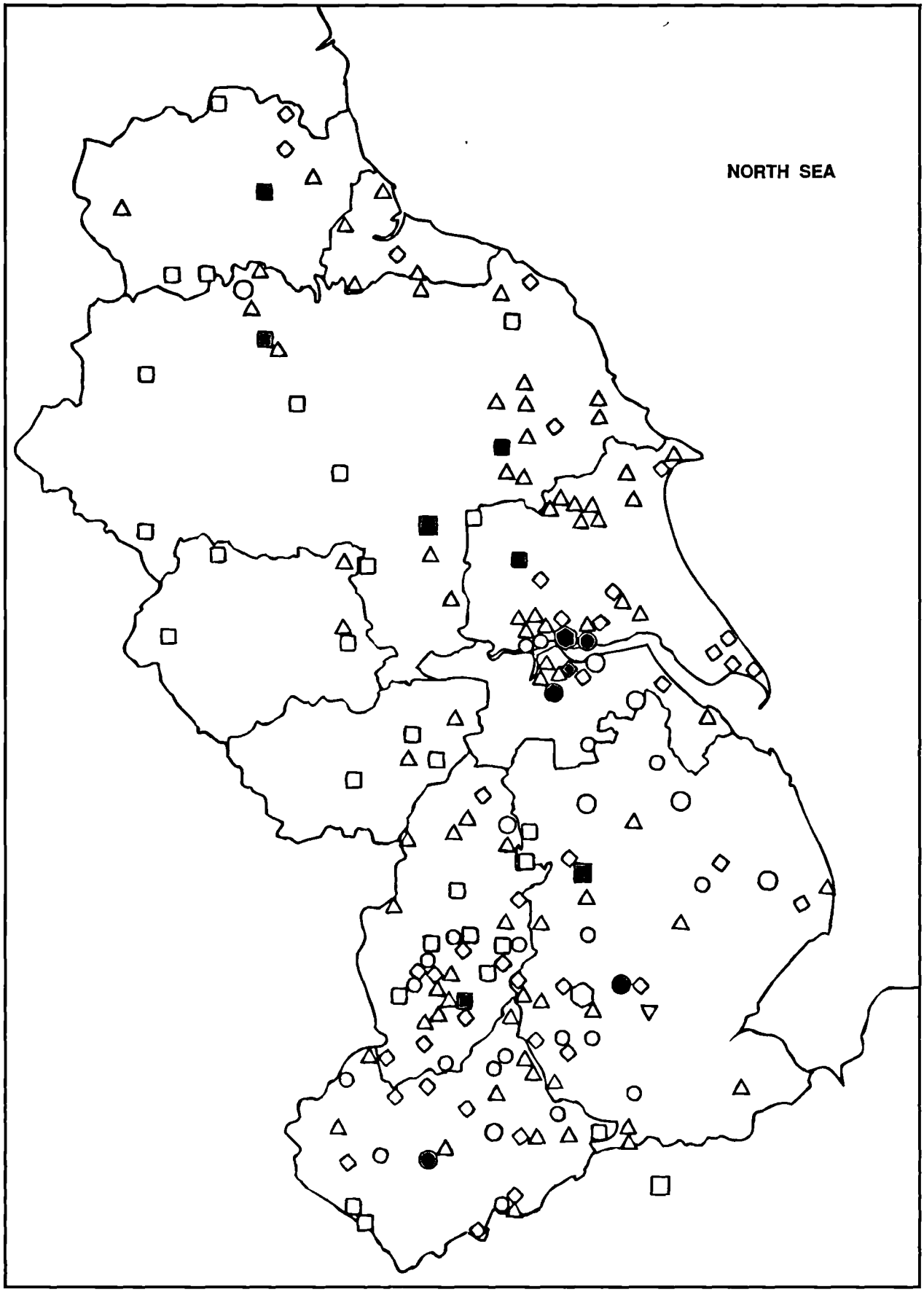


Figure 5.33: The Incidence of Cam. Form 51 in 'TN' (see Appendix 5.33).

(Black shading denotes presence).

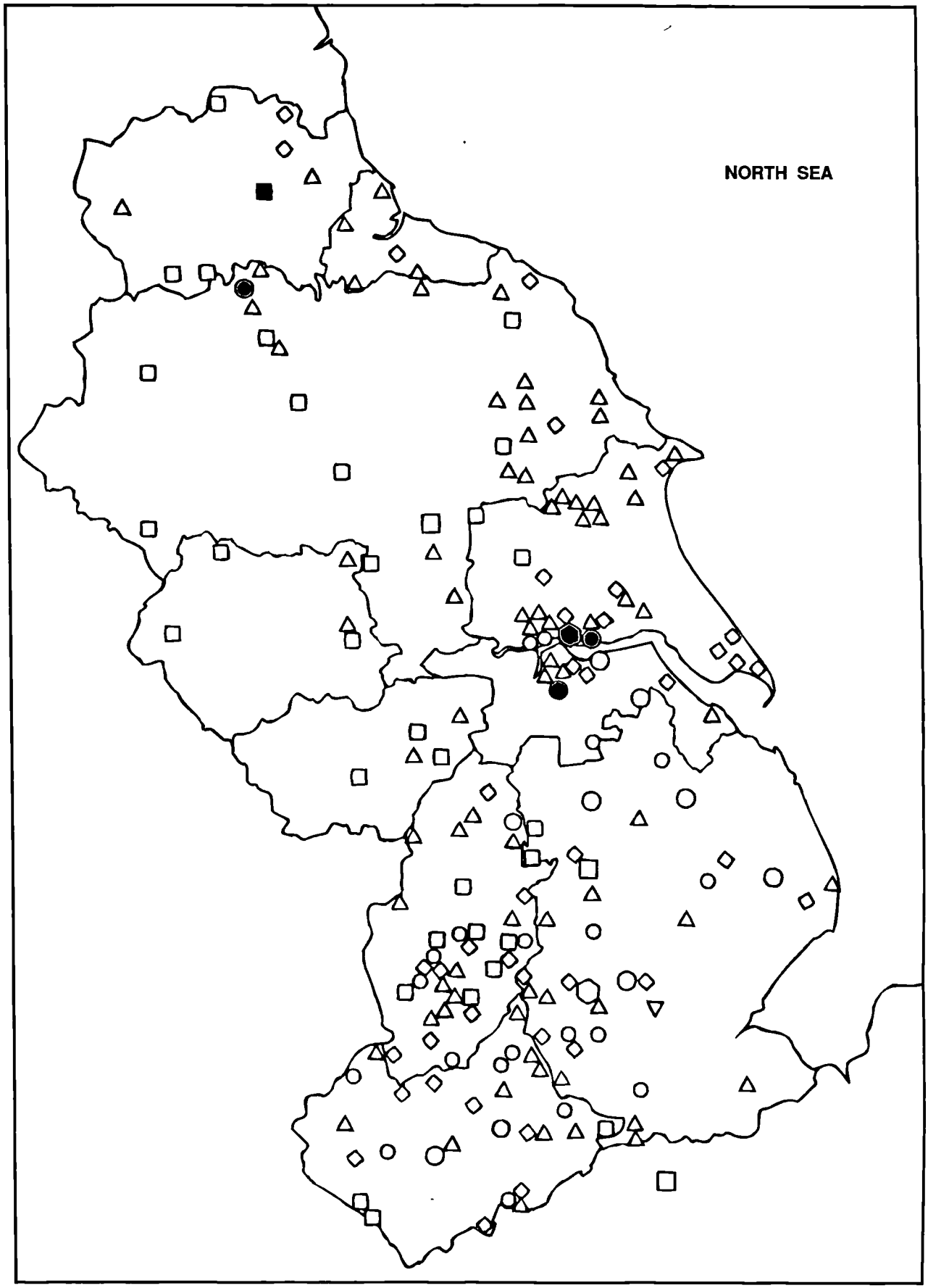


Figure 5.34: The Incidence of Cam. Form 56 in TN (see Appendix 5.34).

(Black shading denotes presence).

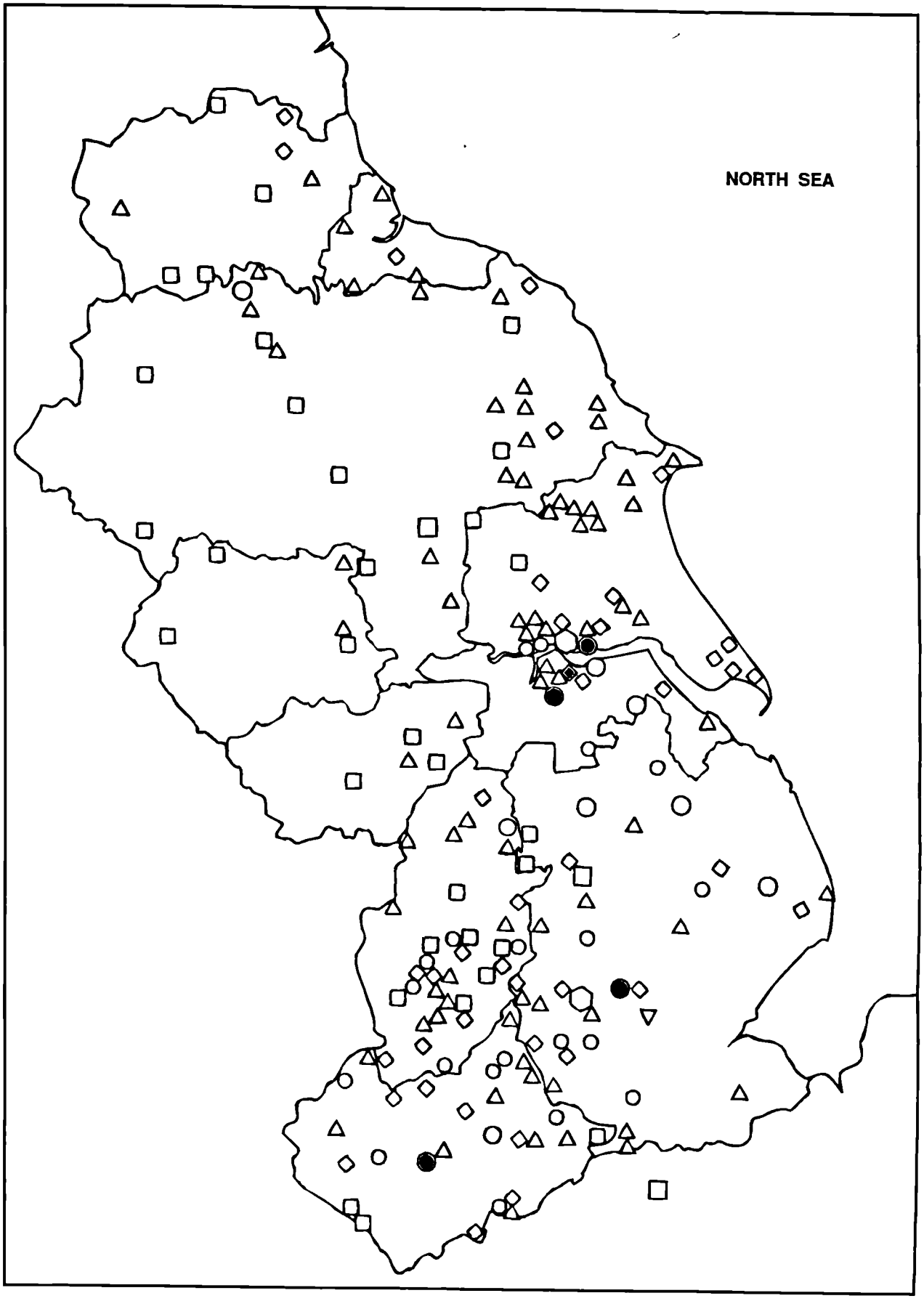


Figure 5.35: The Incidence of Terra Rubra (TR) (see Appendix 5.36).

(Black shading denotes presence).

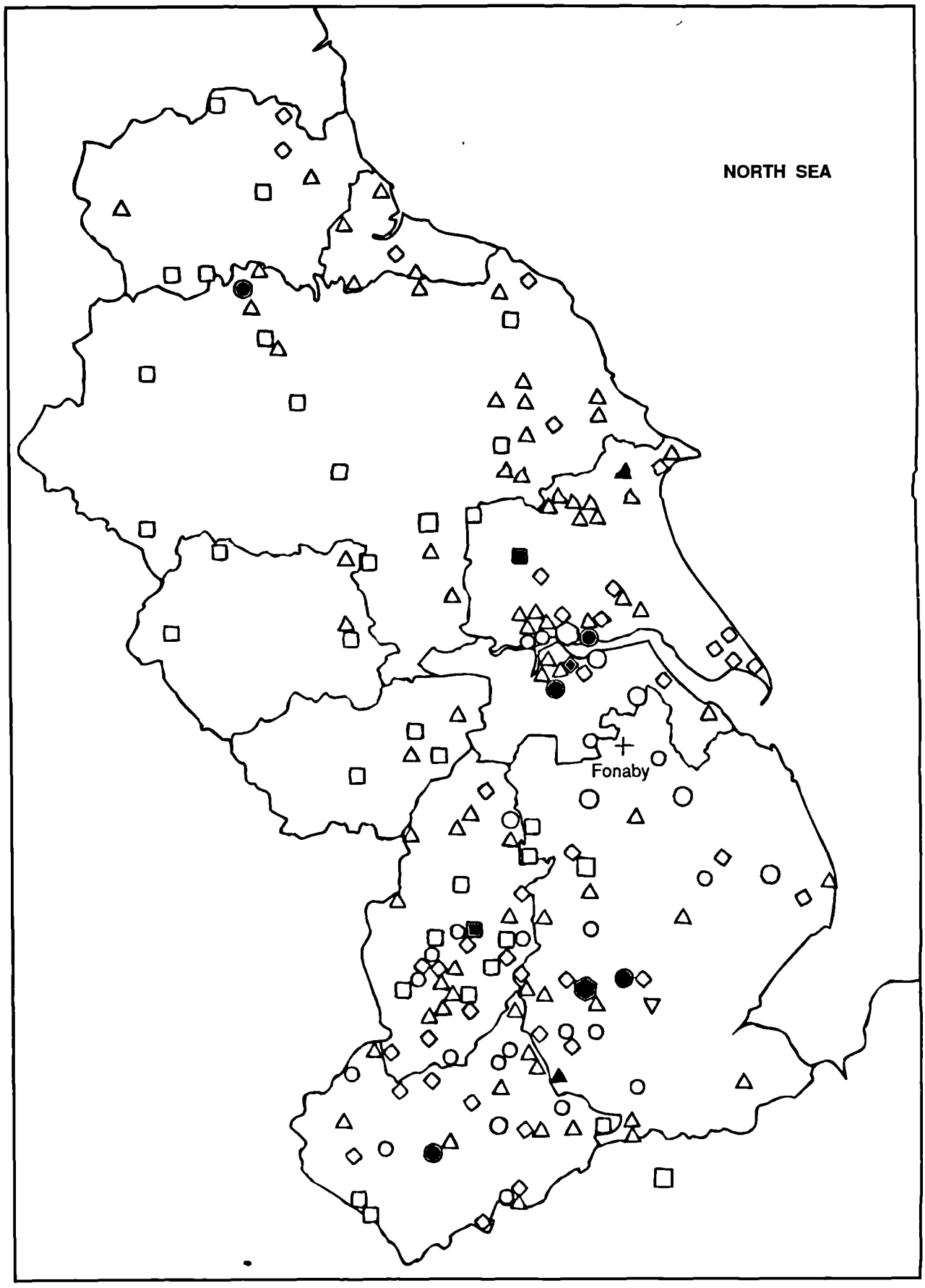


Figure 5.36: Number of Terra Rubra Forms Recorded Per Site.

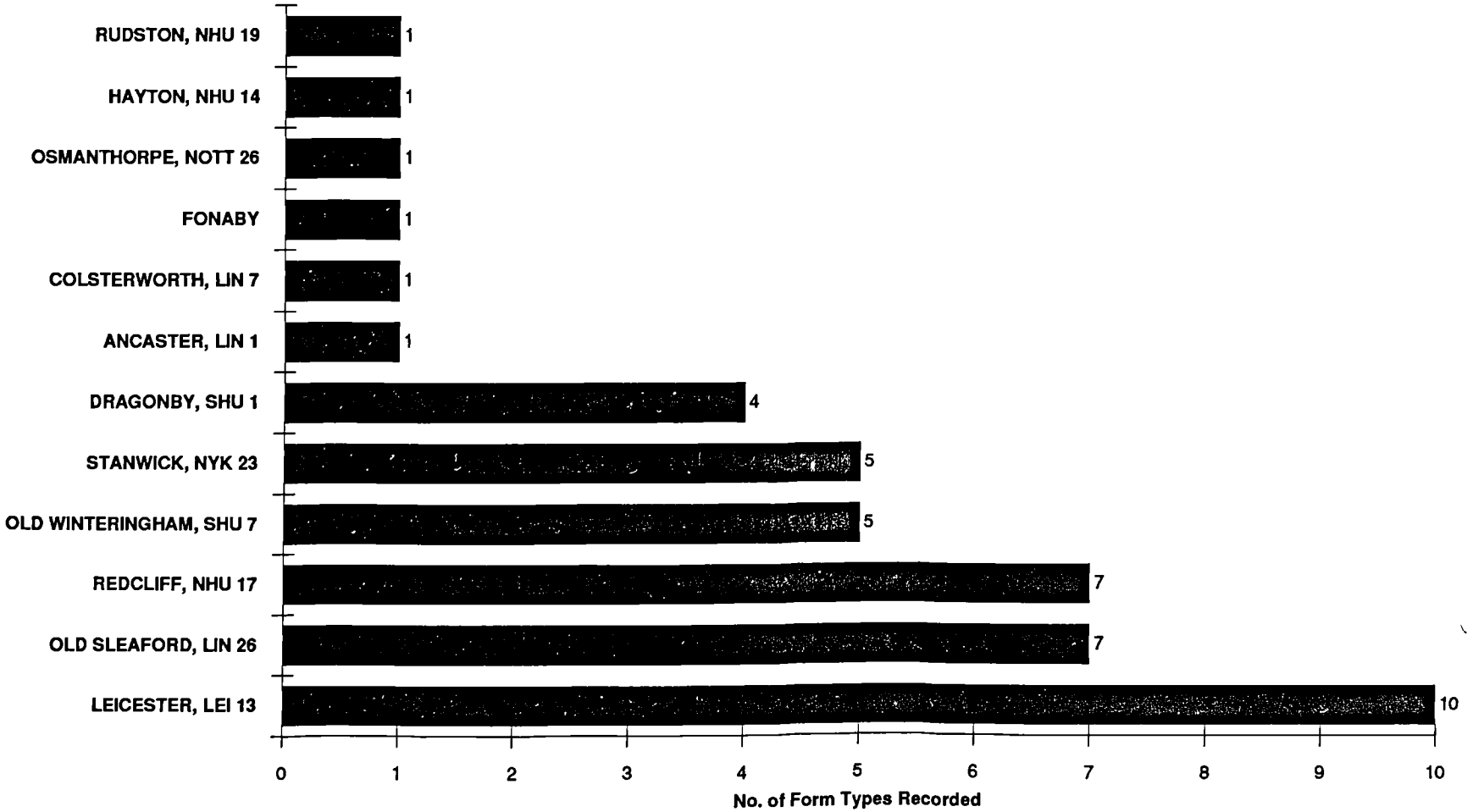


Figure 5.37: The Number of Gallo-Belgic Forms Recorded Per Site.

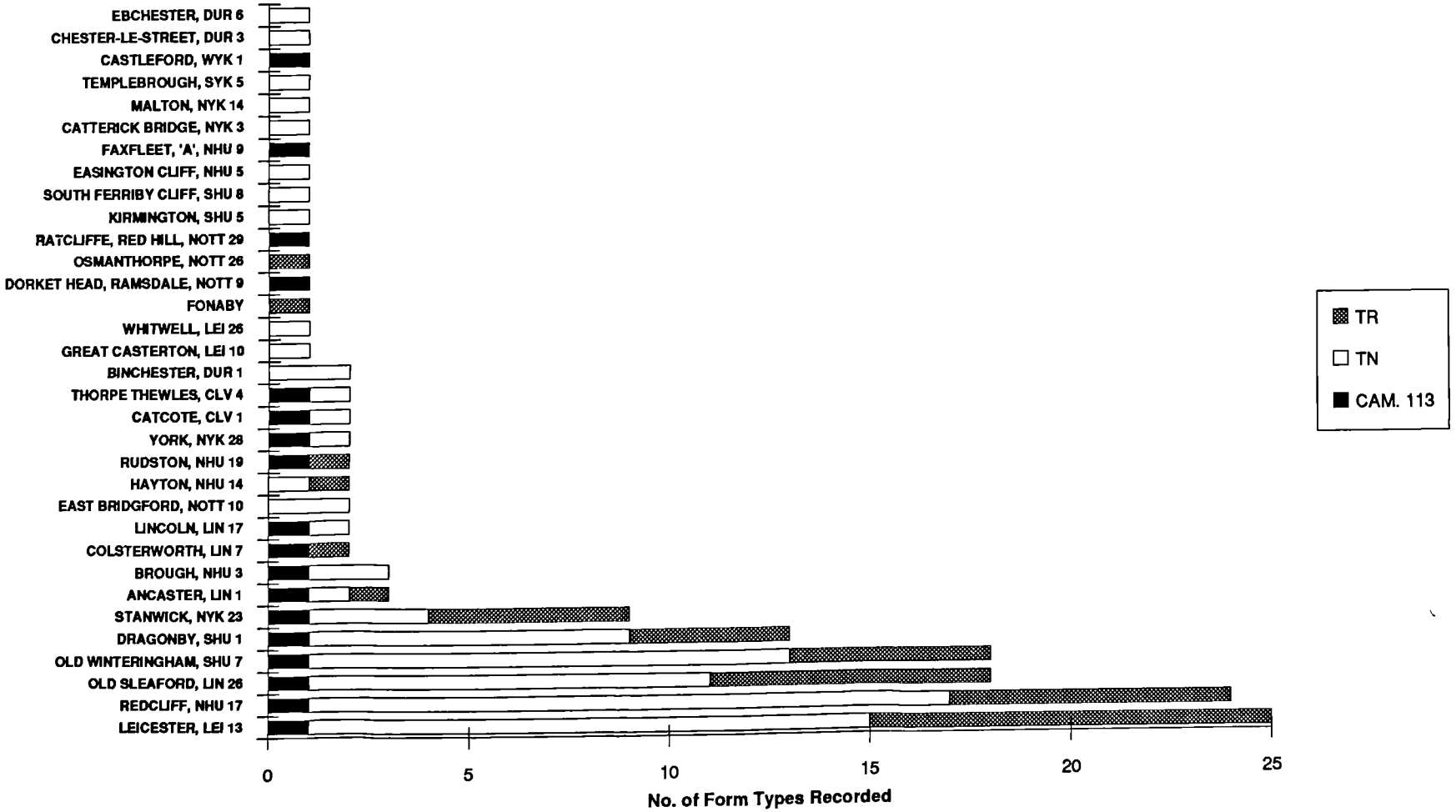


Figure 5.38: The Incidence of Cam. Form 56 in TR (see Appendix 5.44).

(Black shading denotes presence).

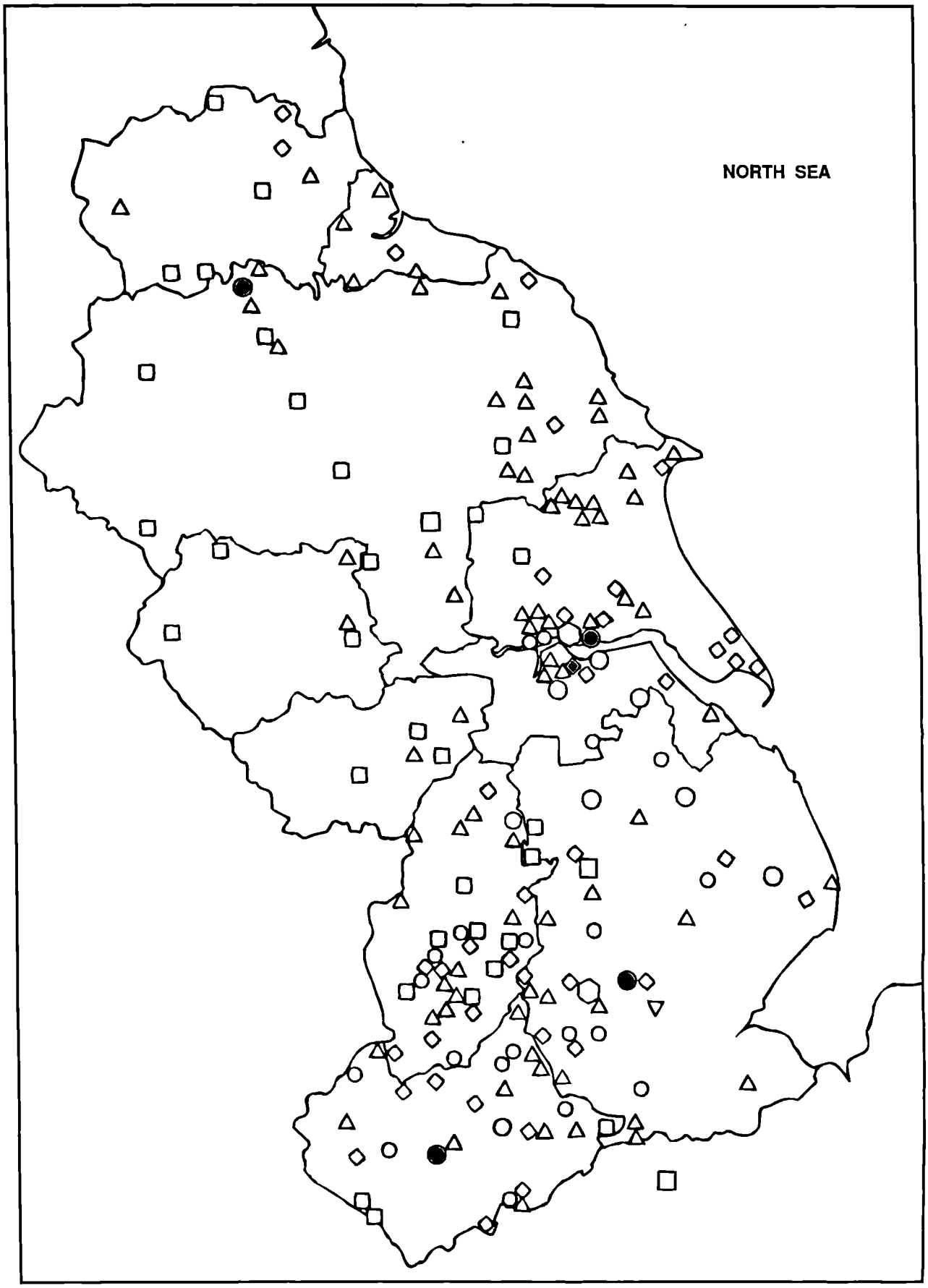


Figure 5.39: The Incidence of Cam. Form 112 in TR (see Appendix 5.46).

(Black shading denotes presence).

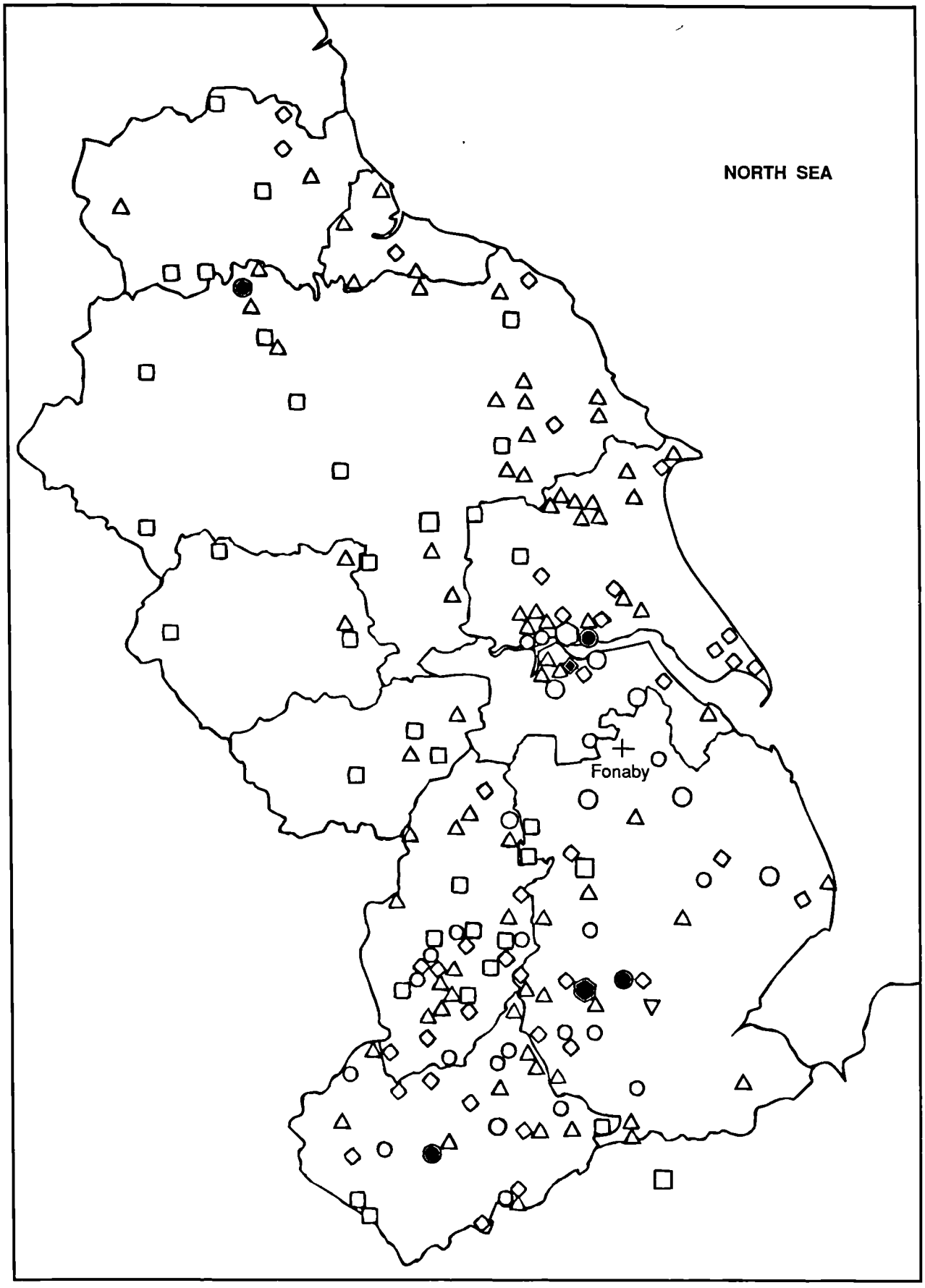


Figure 5.40: The Incidence of Terra Rubra 1A (see Appendix 5.47).

(Black shading denotes presence).

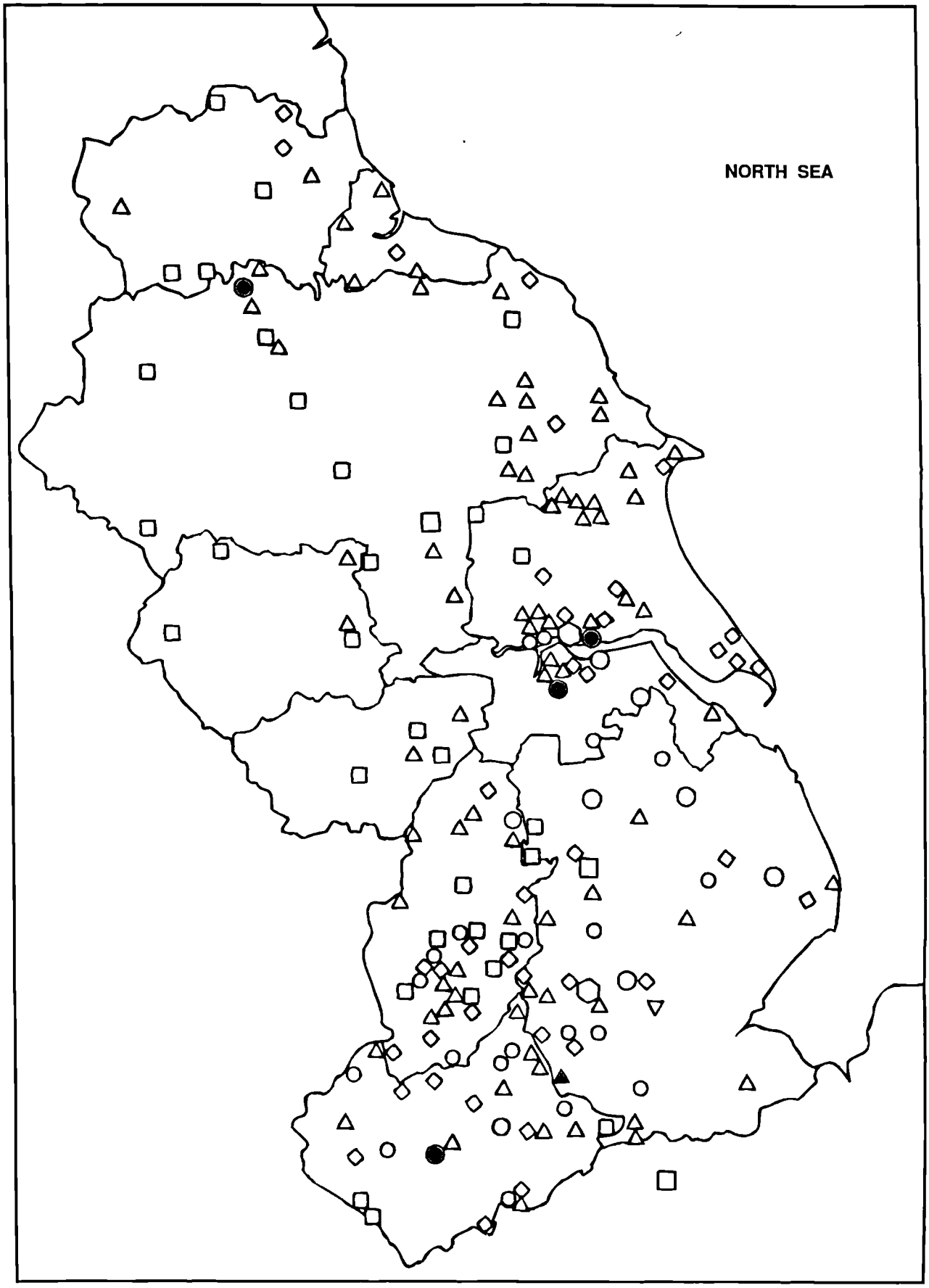


Figure 5.41: The Incidence of Terra Rubra 1B (see Appendix 5.48).

(Black shading denotes presence).

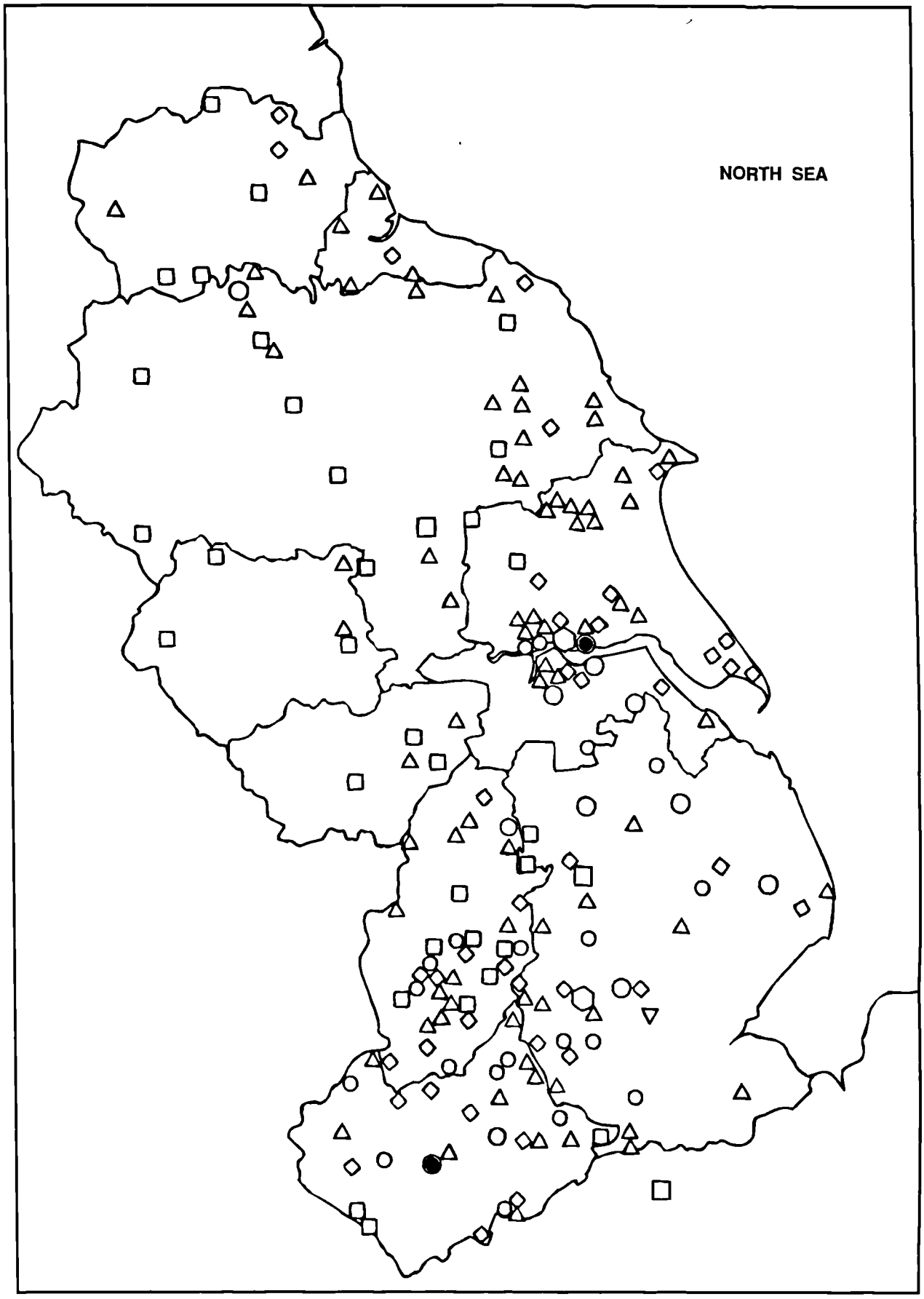


Figure 5.42: The Incidence of Terra Rubra 1C (see Appendix 5.49).

(Black shading denotes presence).

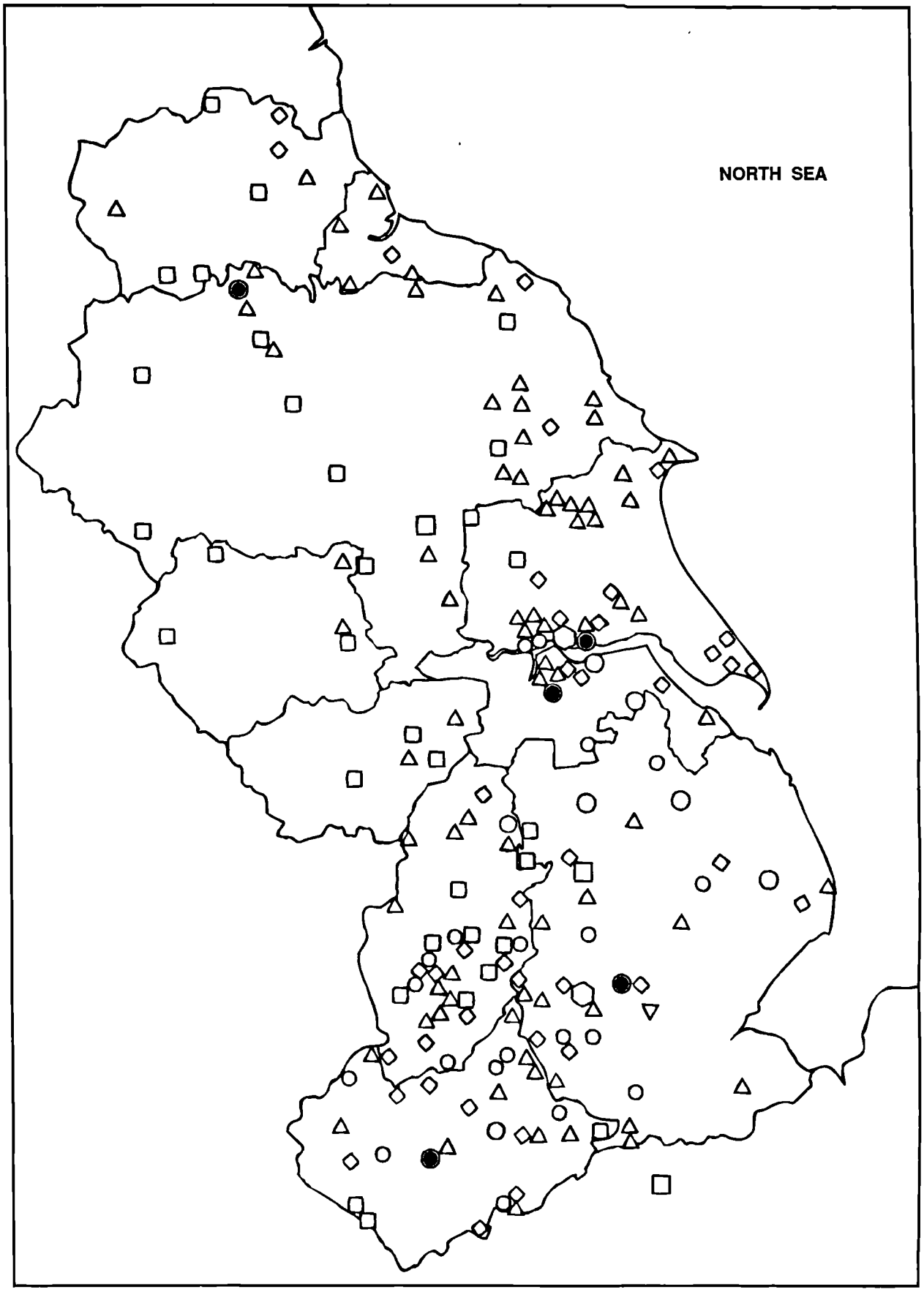


Figure 5.43: The Incidence of Terra Rubra 2 (see Appendix 5.50).

(Black shading denotes presence).

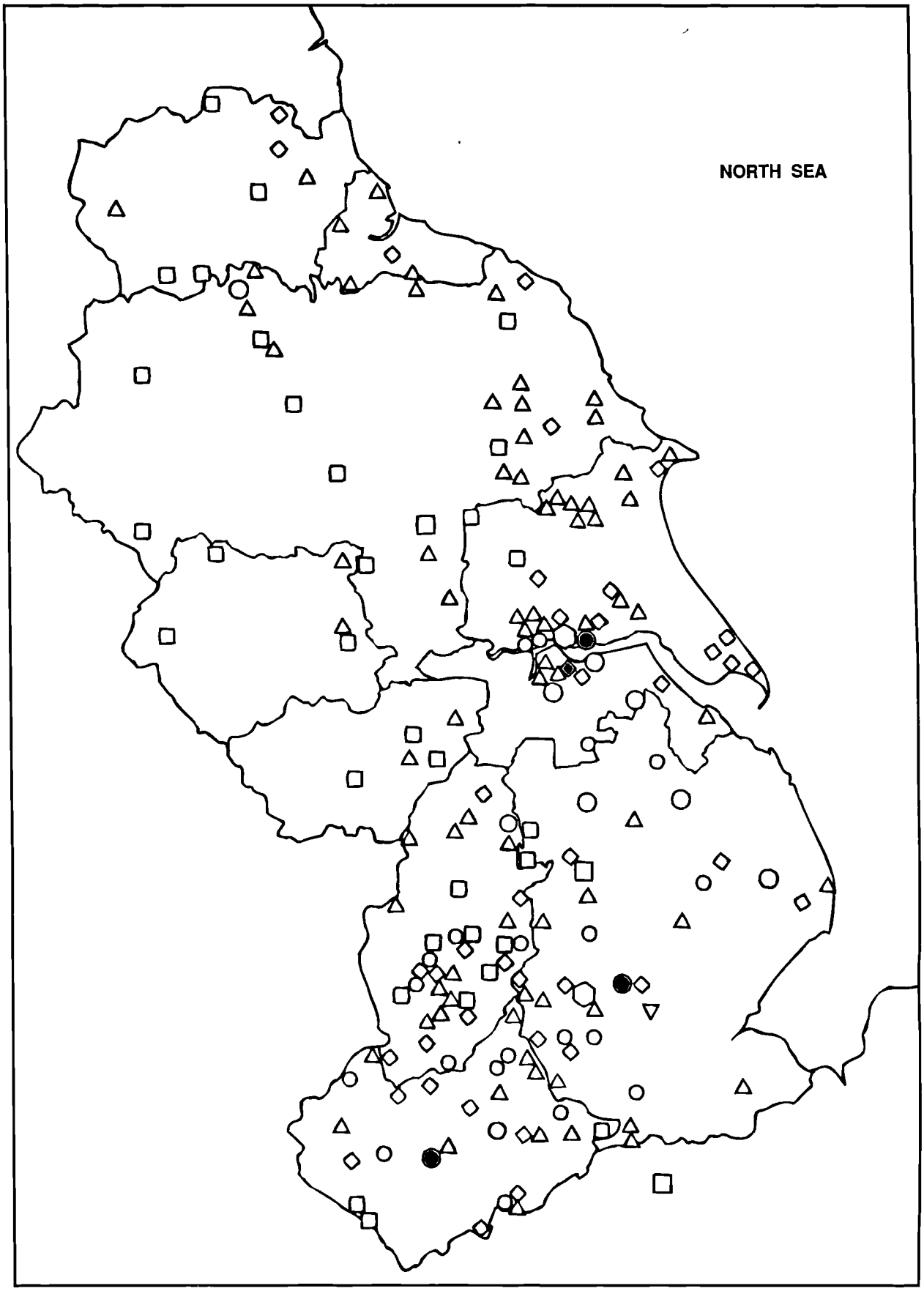


Figure 5.44: The Incidence of the Cam. 113 Butt Beaker (see Appendix 5.52).

(Black shading denotes presence).

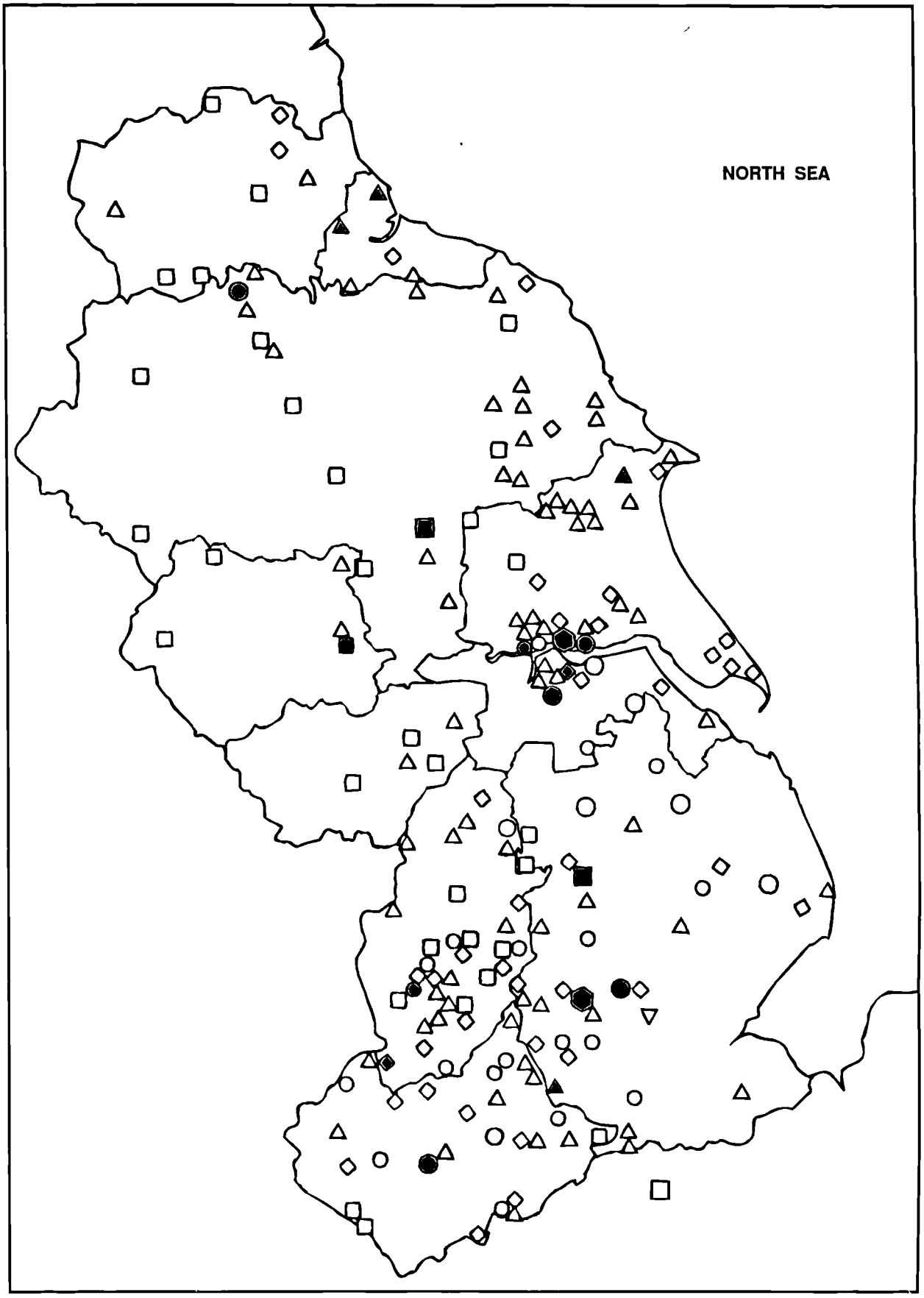


Figure 5.45: Terra Nigra as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups (by Weight).

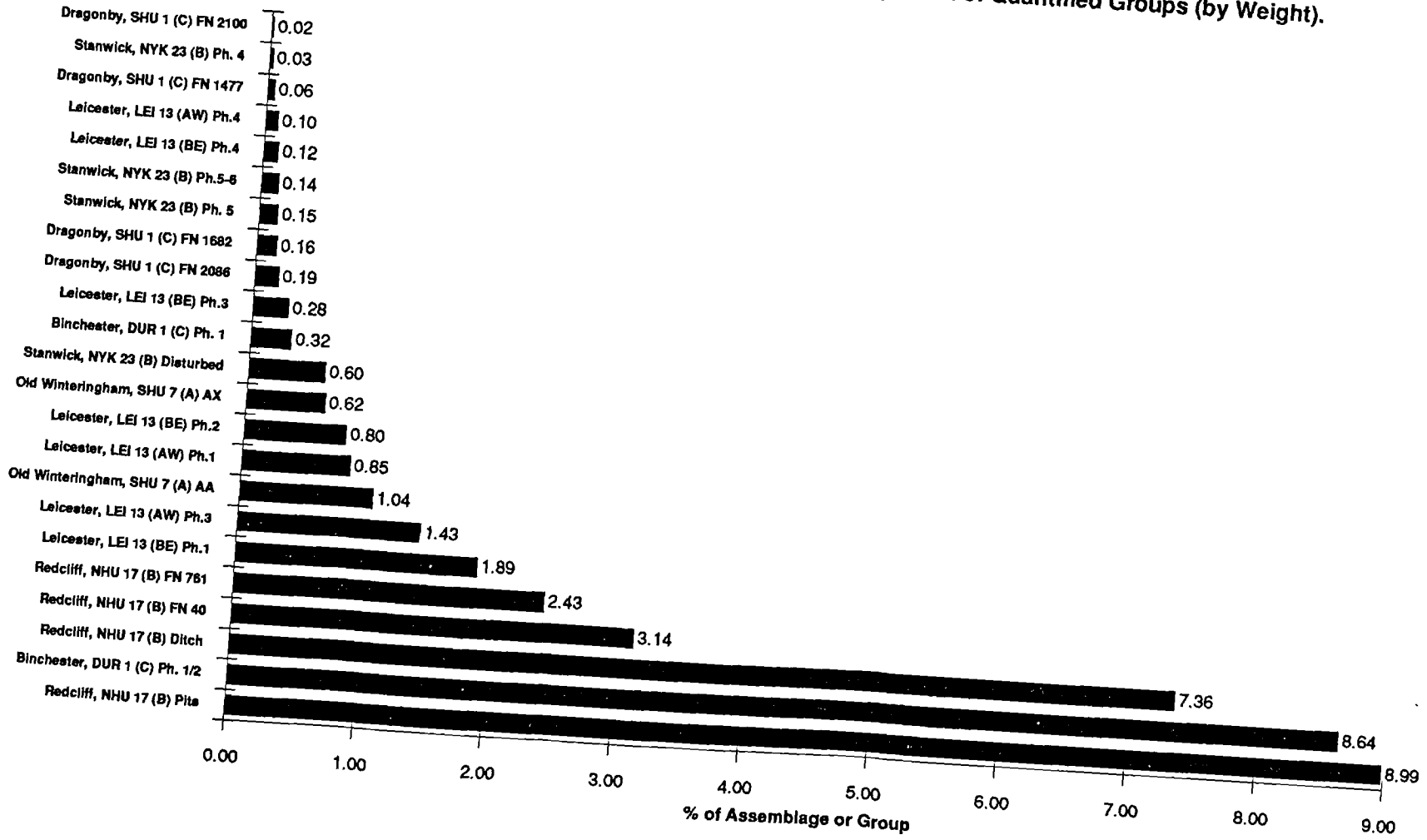


Figure 5.46: Gallo-Belgic Pottery as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups (by Weight).

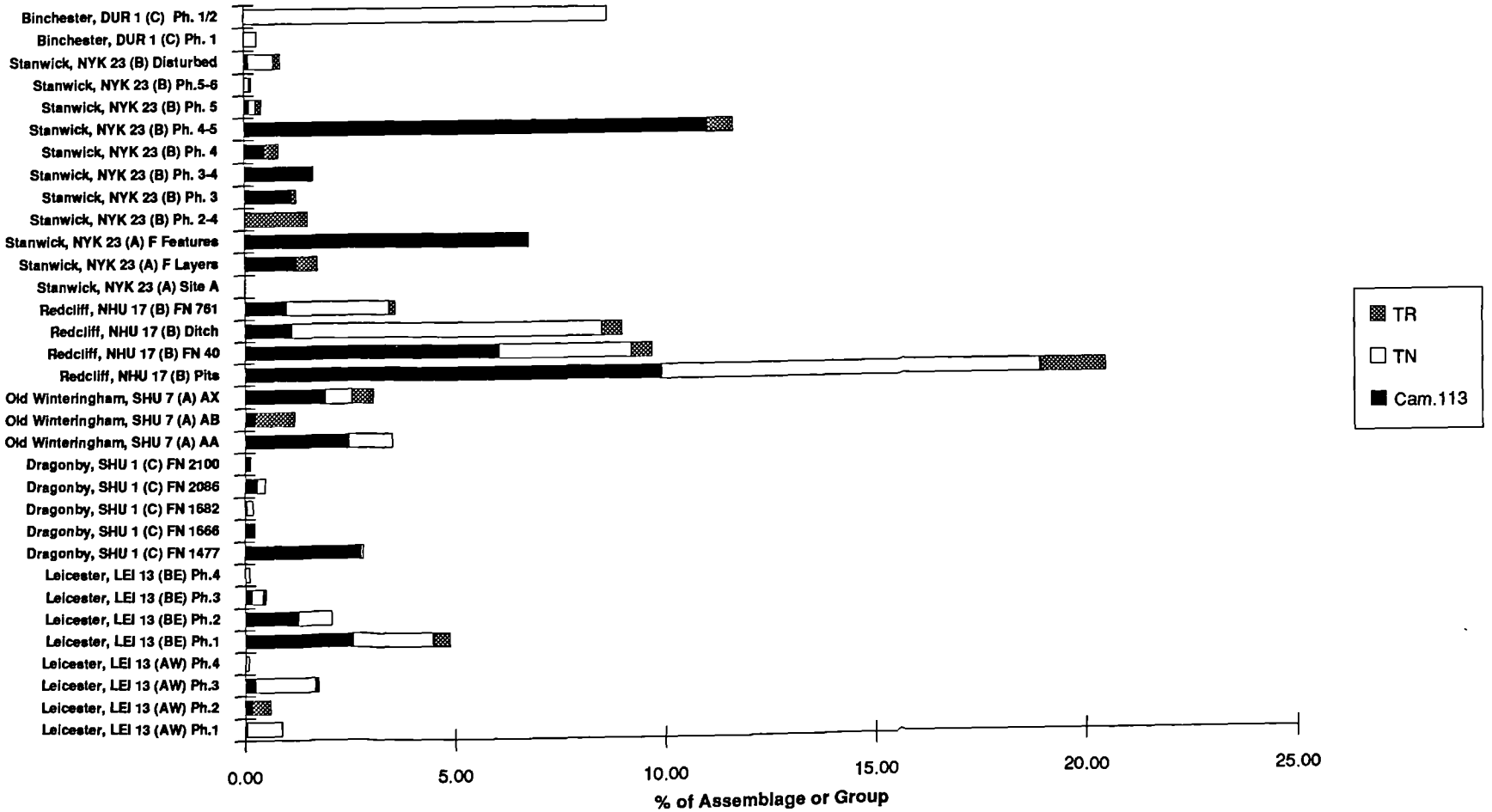


Figure 5.47: Gallo-Belgic Pottery as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups (by Rim Equivalent).

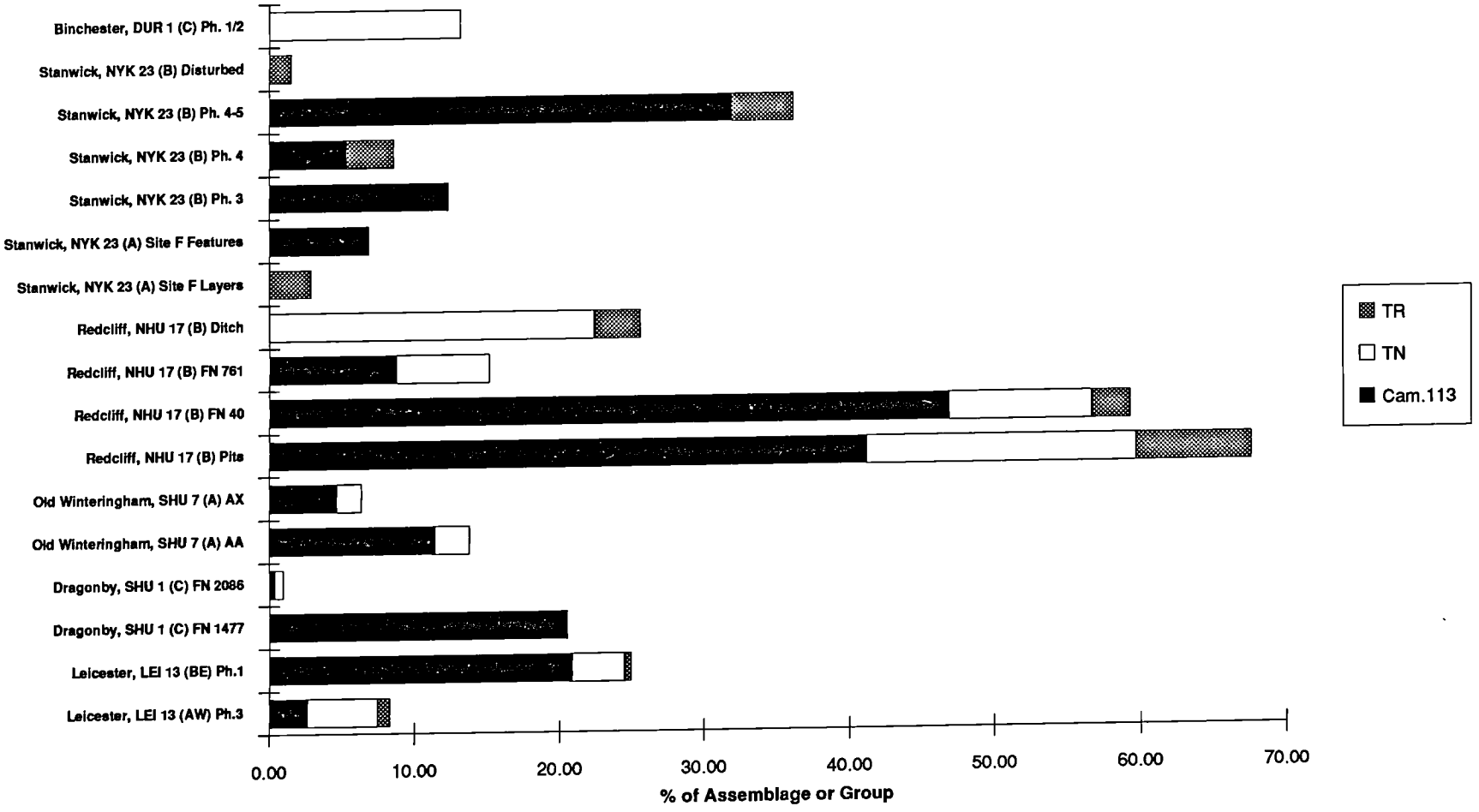


Figure 5.48: Terra Rubra as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups (by Weight).

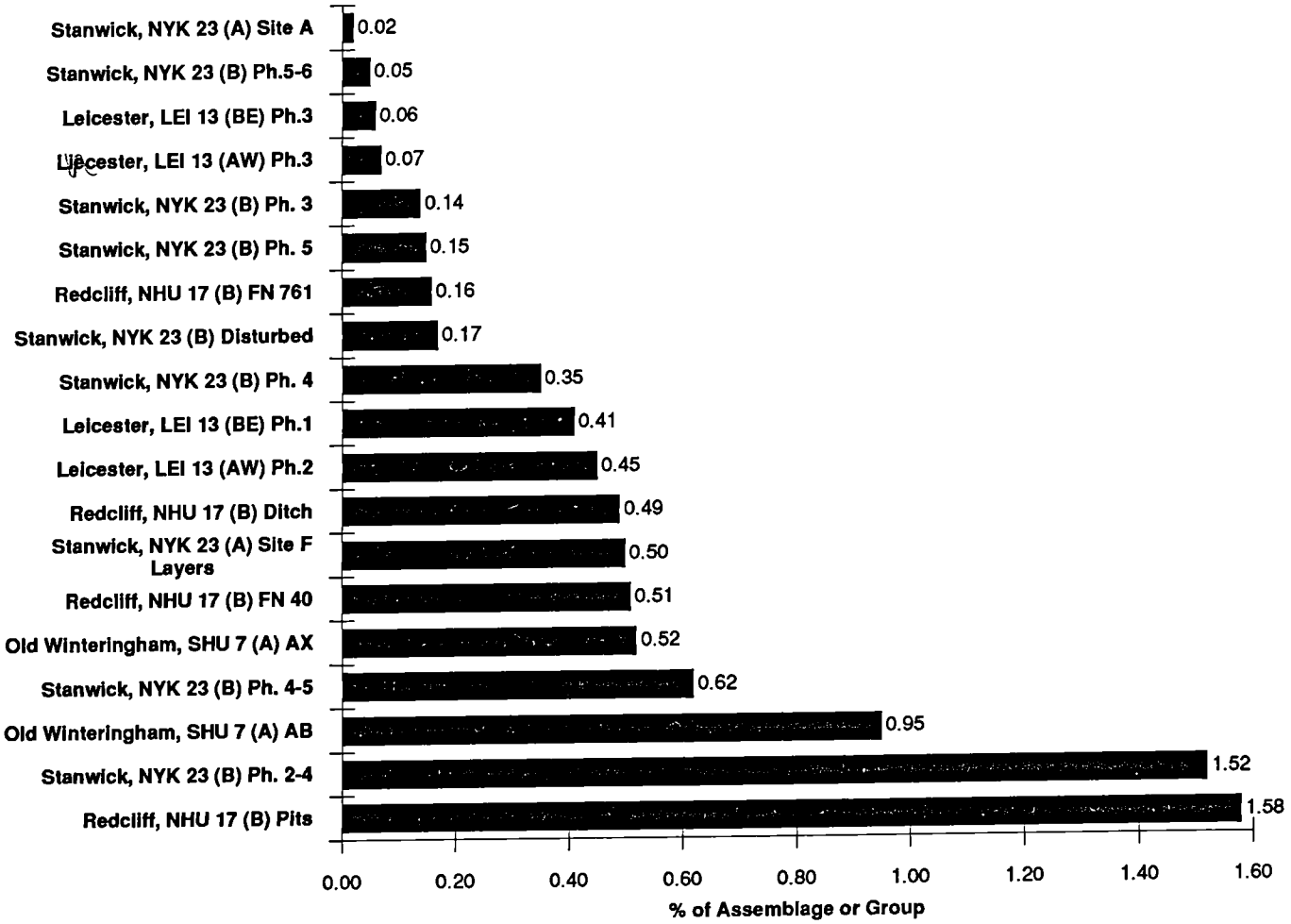
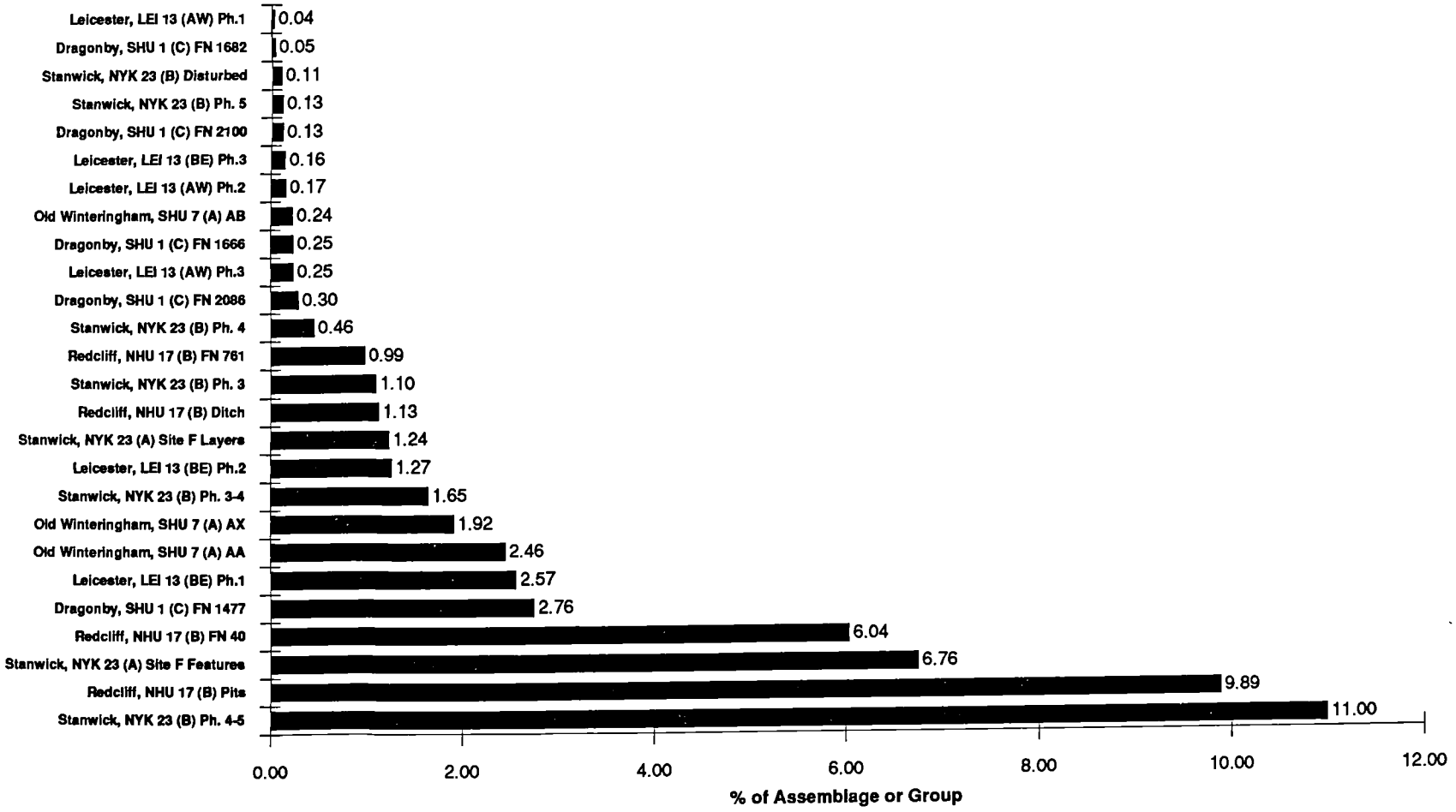


Figure 5.49: Cam. Type 113 as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups (by Weight).



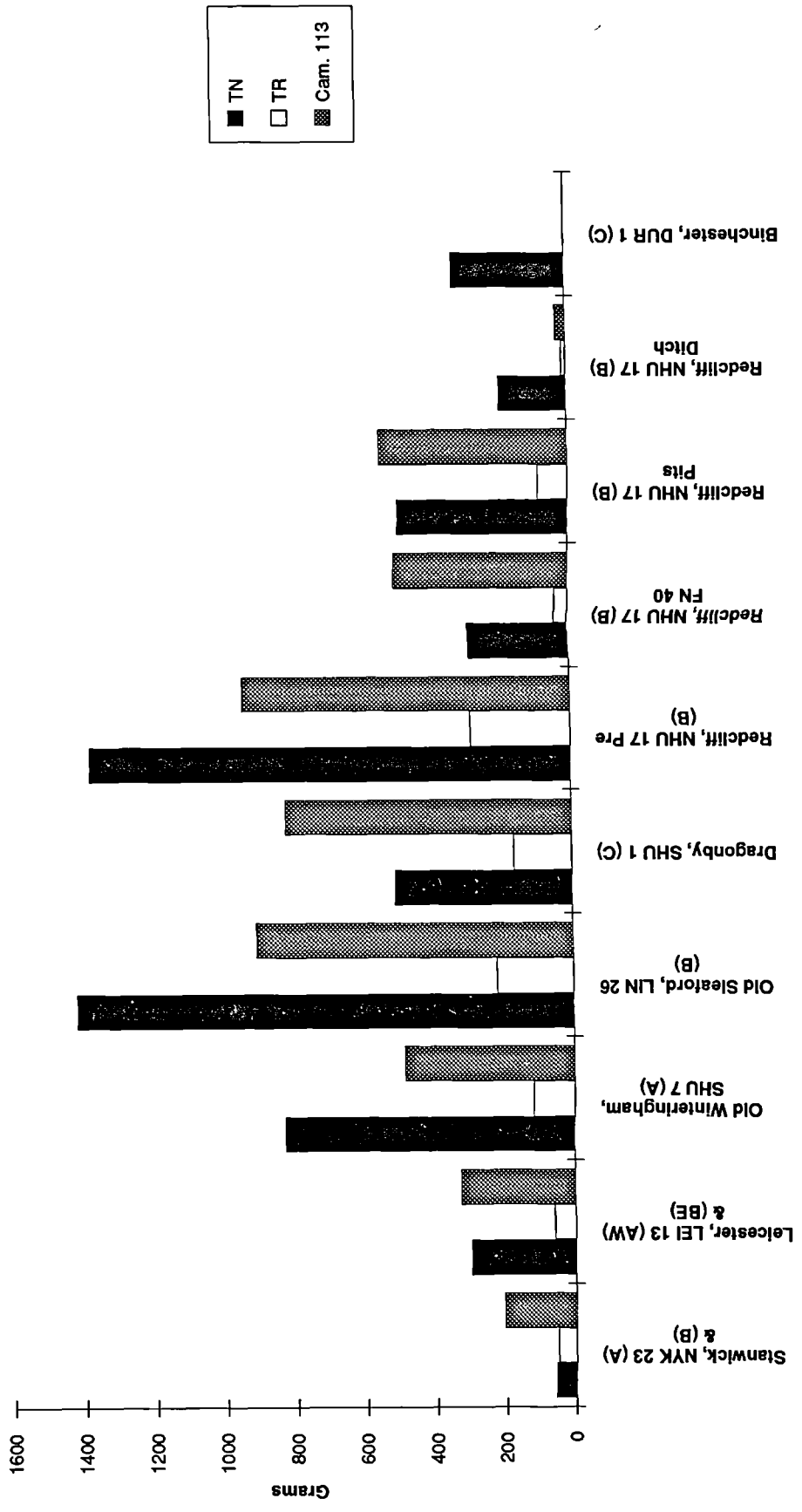


Figure 5.50: Gallo-Belgic Pottery Assemblages within the Study Area: Absolute Quantities by Weight (grams).

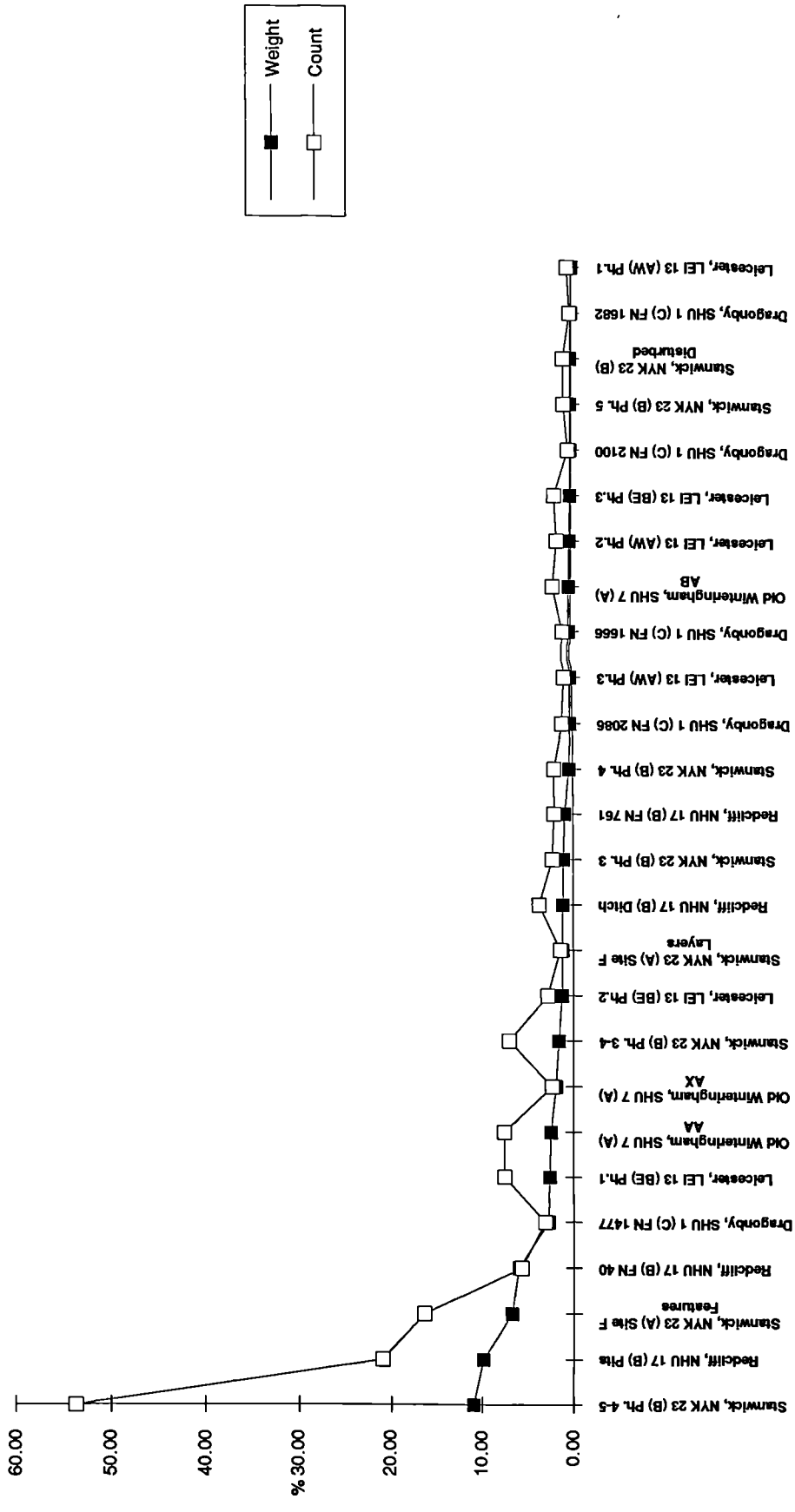


Figure 5.51: Cam. 113 as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups: Comparison of Quantification Methods.

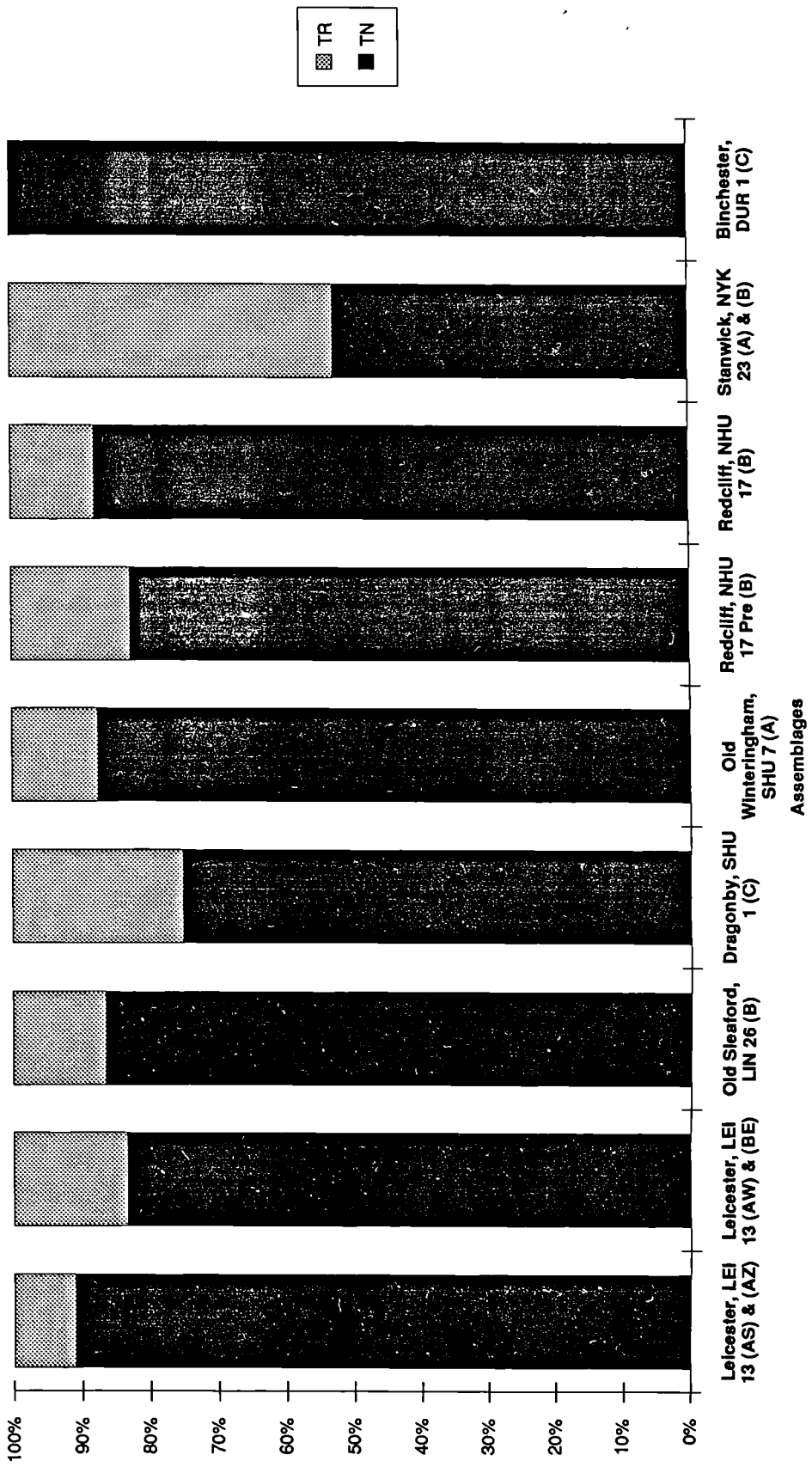


Figure 5.52: The Relative Frequency of Terra Nigra and Terra Rubra by Weight.

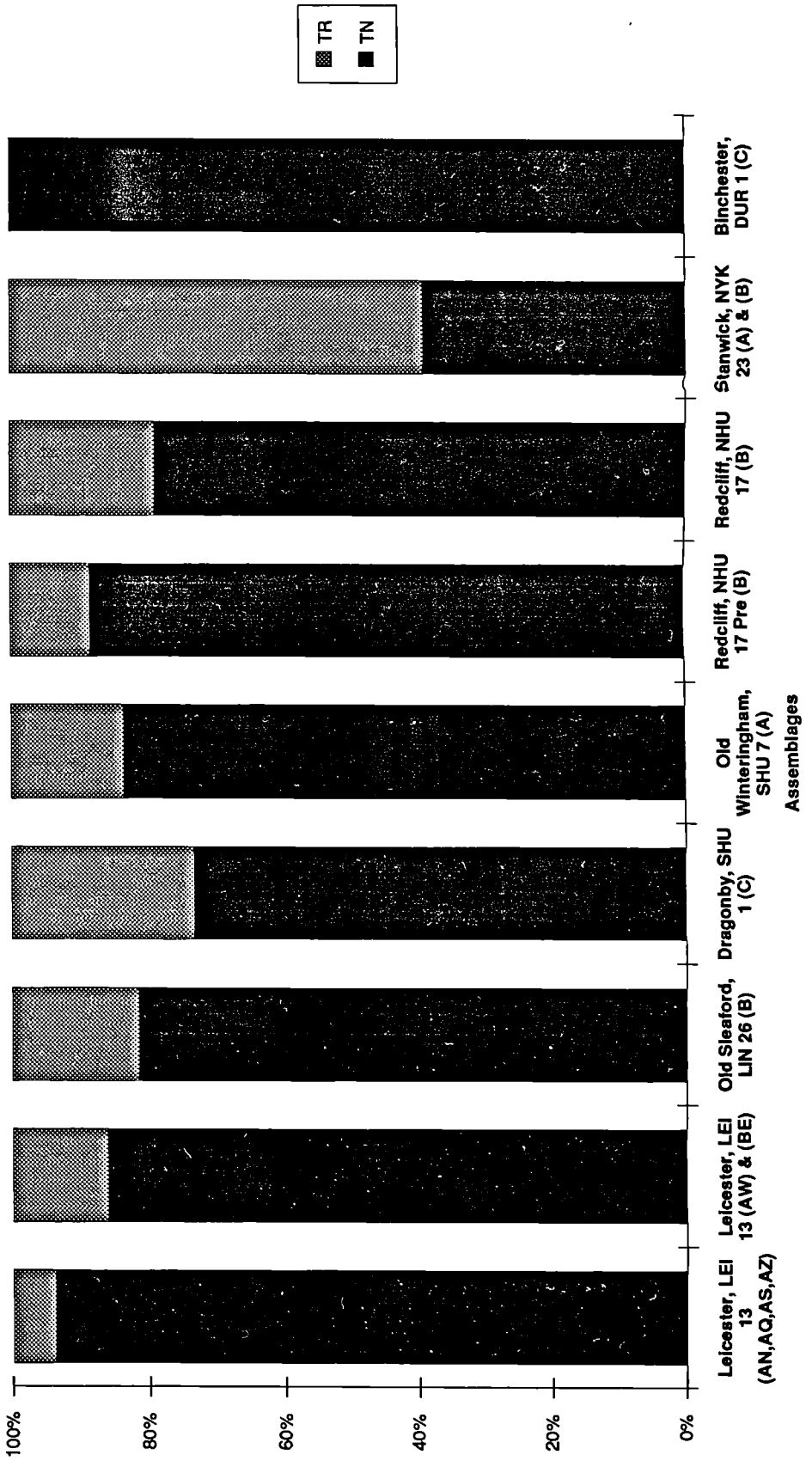


Figure 5.53: The Relative Frequency of Terra Nigra and Terra Rubra by Rim Equivalent.

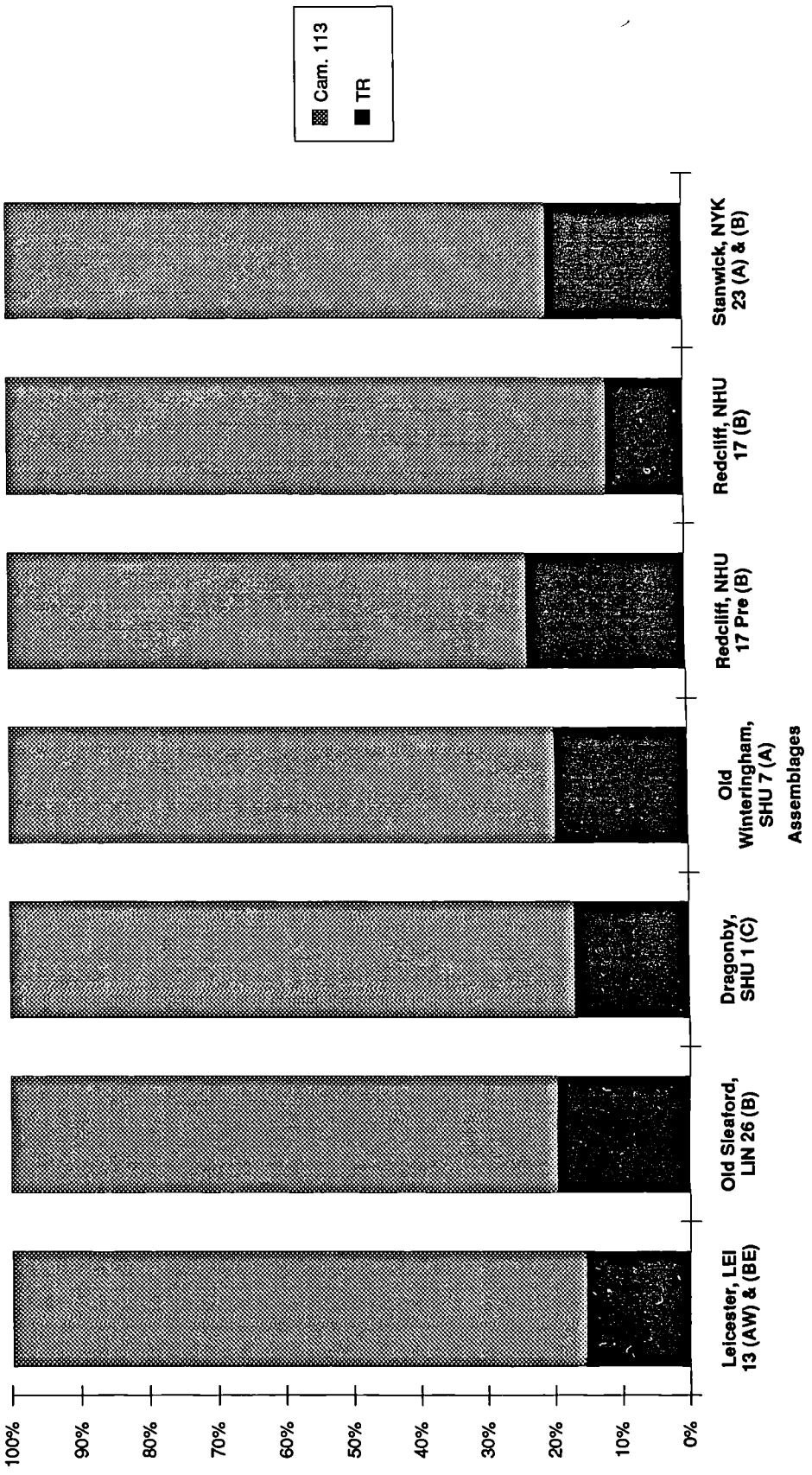
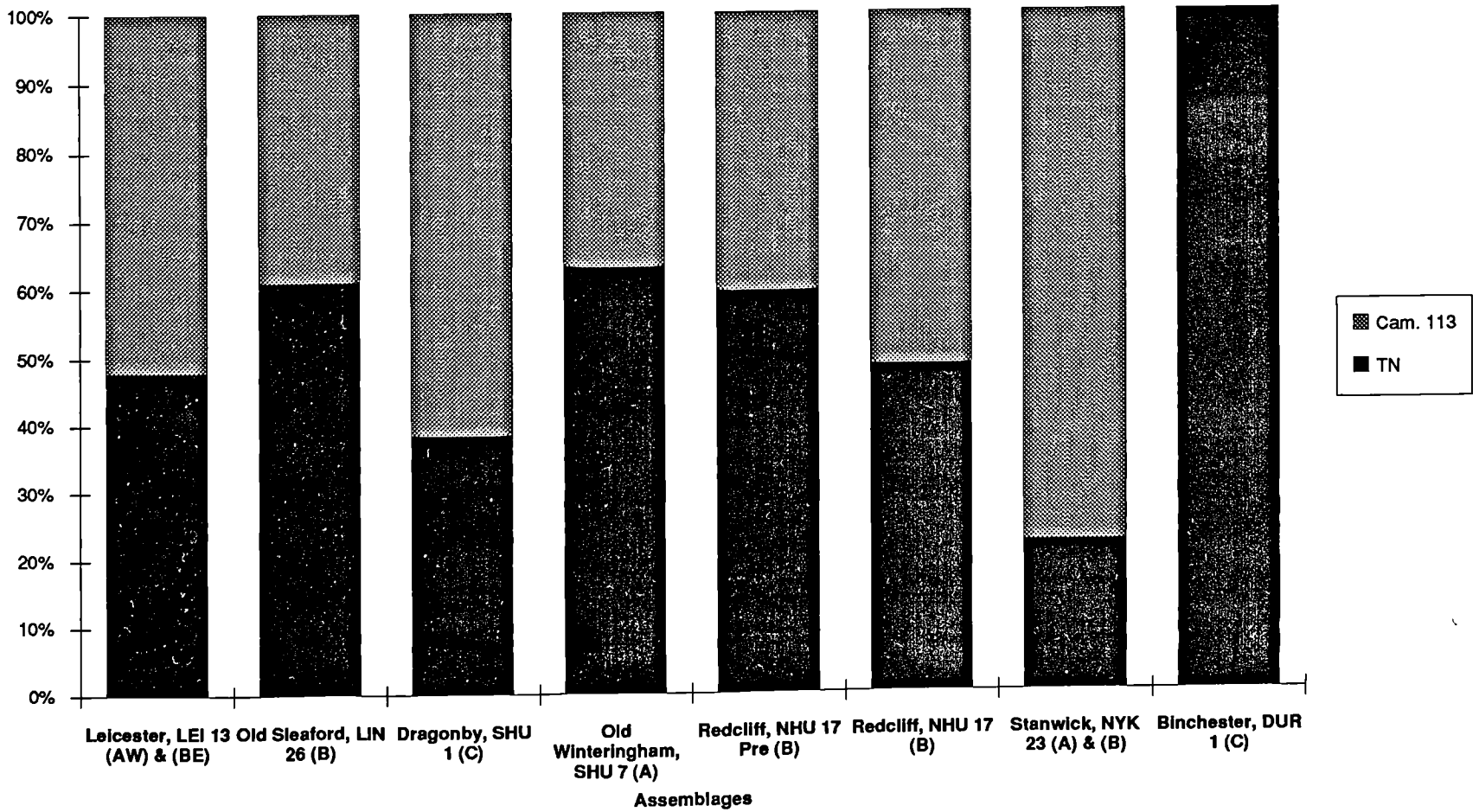


Figure 5.54: The Relative Frequency of Terra Rubra and Cam. 113 by Weight.

Figure 5.55: The Relative Frequency of Terra Nigra and Cam. 113 by Weight.



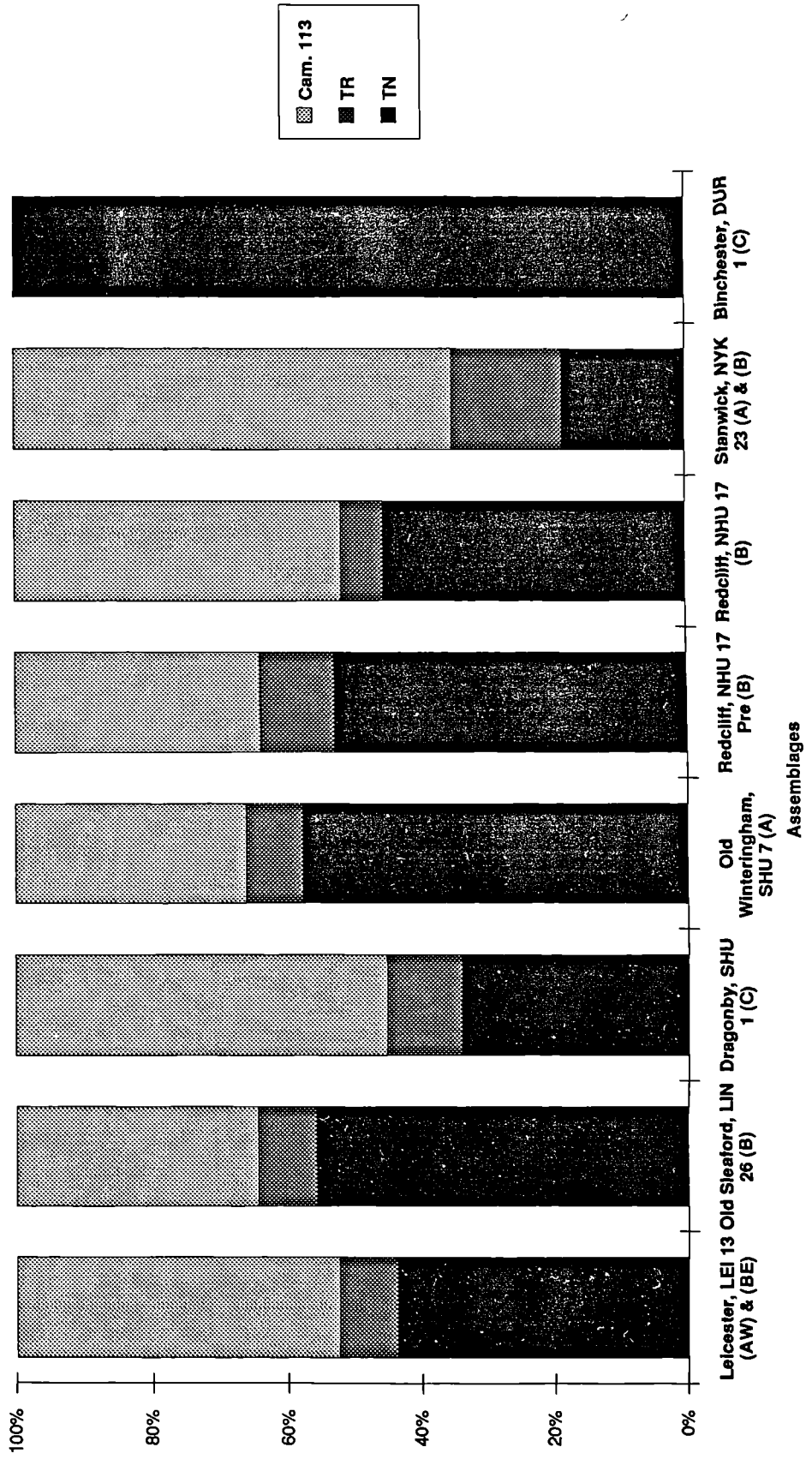


Figure 5.56: The Relative Frequency of Gallo-Belgic Pottery (TN, TR & Cam. 113) by Weight.

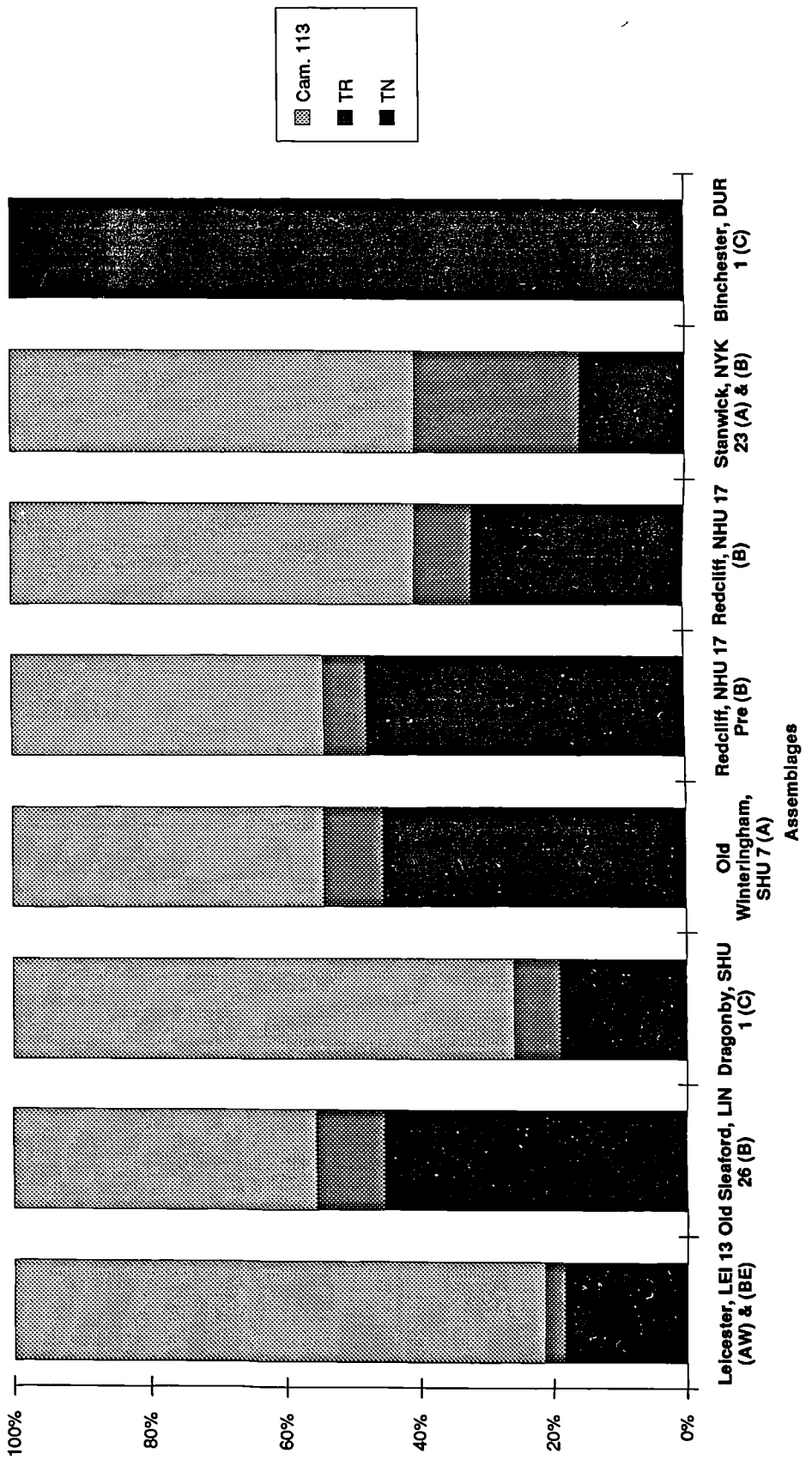


Figure 5.57: The Relative Frequency of Gallo-Belgic Pottery (TN, TR & Cam. 113) by Rim Equivalent.

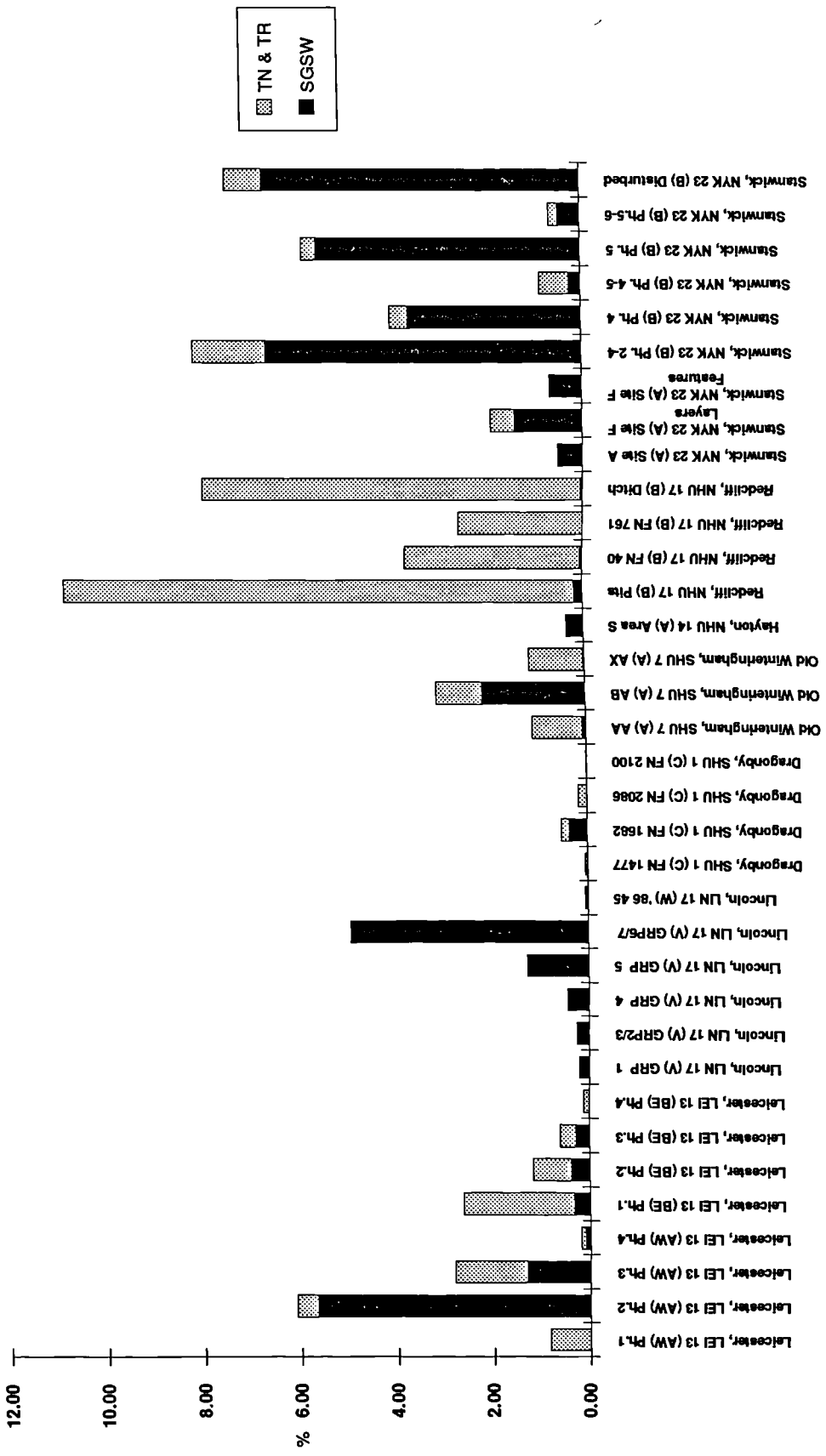


Figure 5.58: A Comparison of SGSW with TN and TR as Percentage Components of Quantified Groups (by Weight).

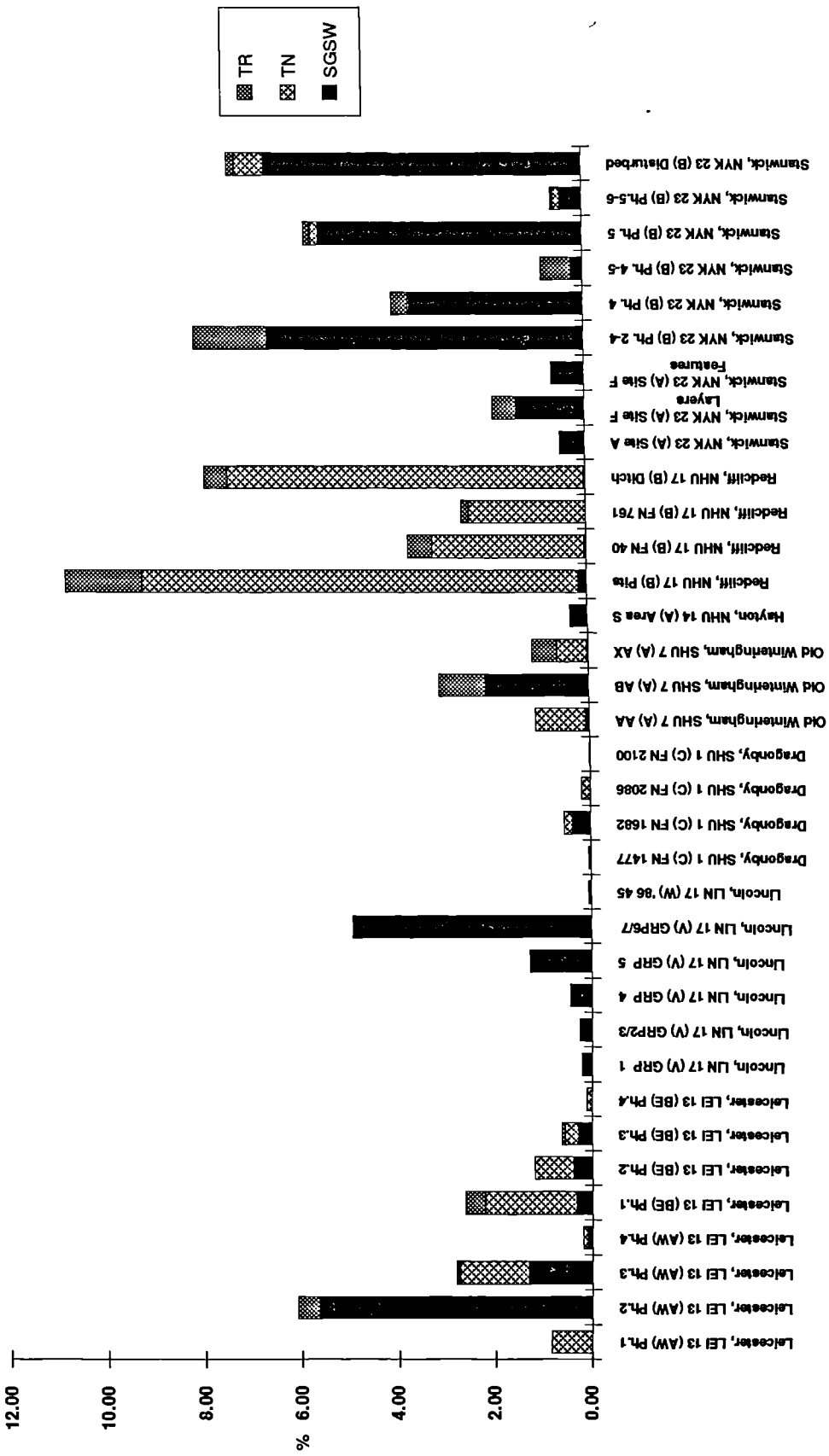


Figure 5.59: A Comparison of SGSW, TN and TR as Percentage Components of Quantified Groups (by Weight).

Figure 5.60: The Incidence of Lyon Ware (see Appendix 5.53).

(Black shading denotes presence).

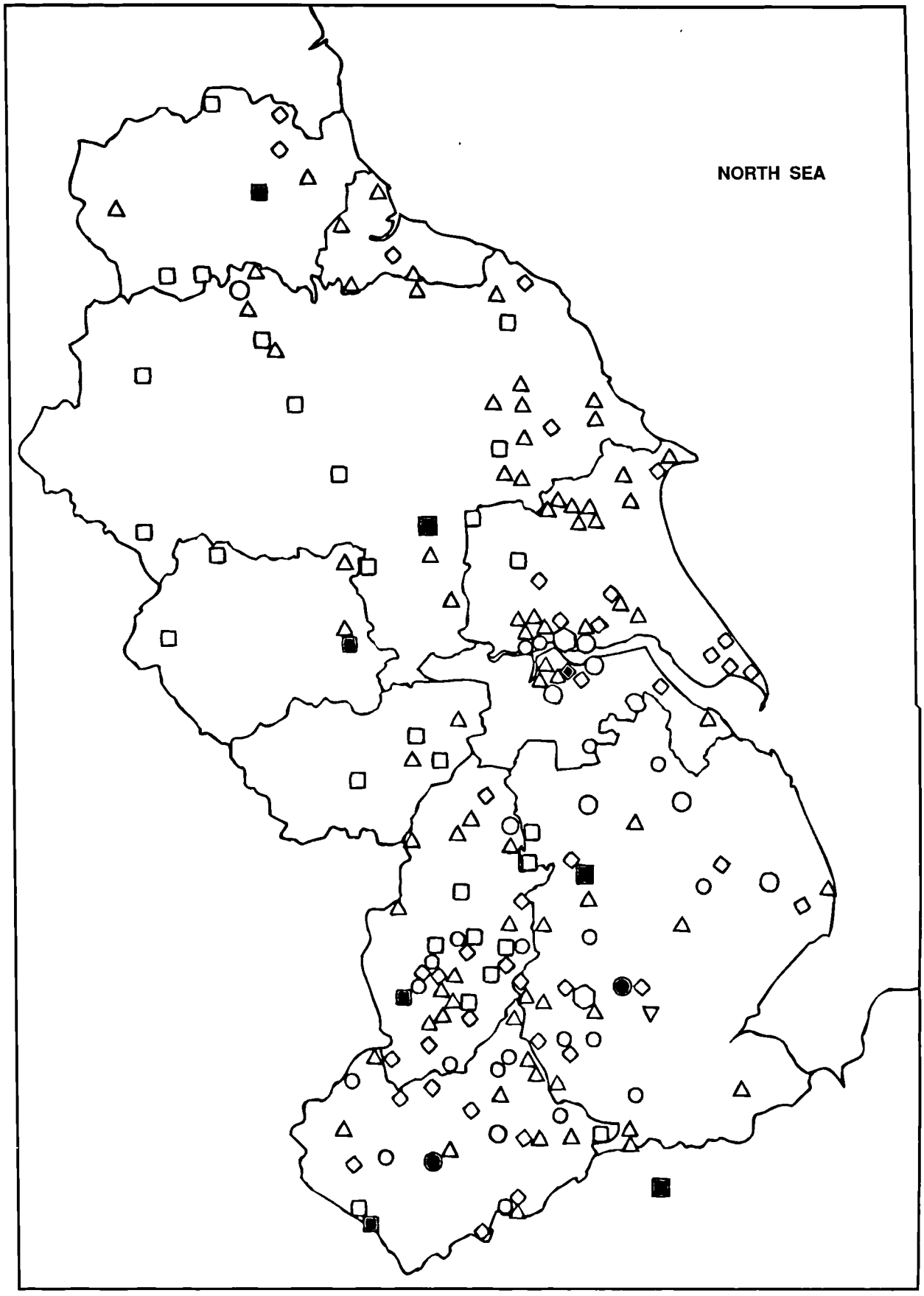


Figure 5.61: Greene's Map of the Distribution of Lyon Ware (Greene 1979, Fig.4). Reproduced by kind permission of the author.

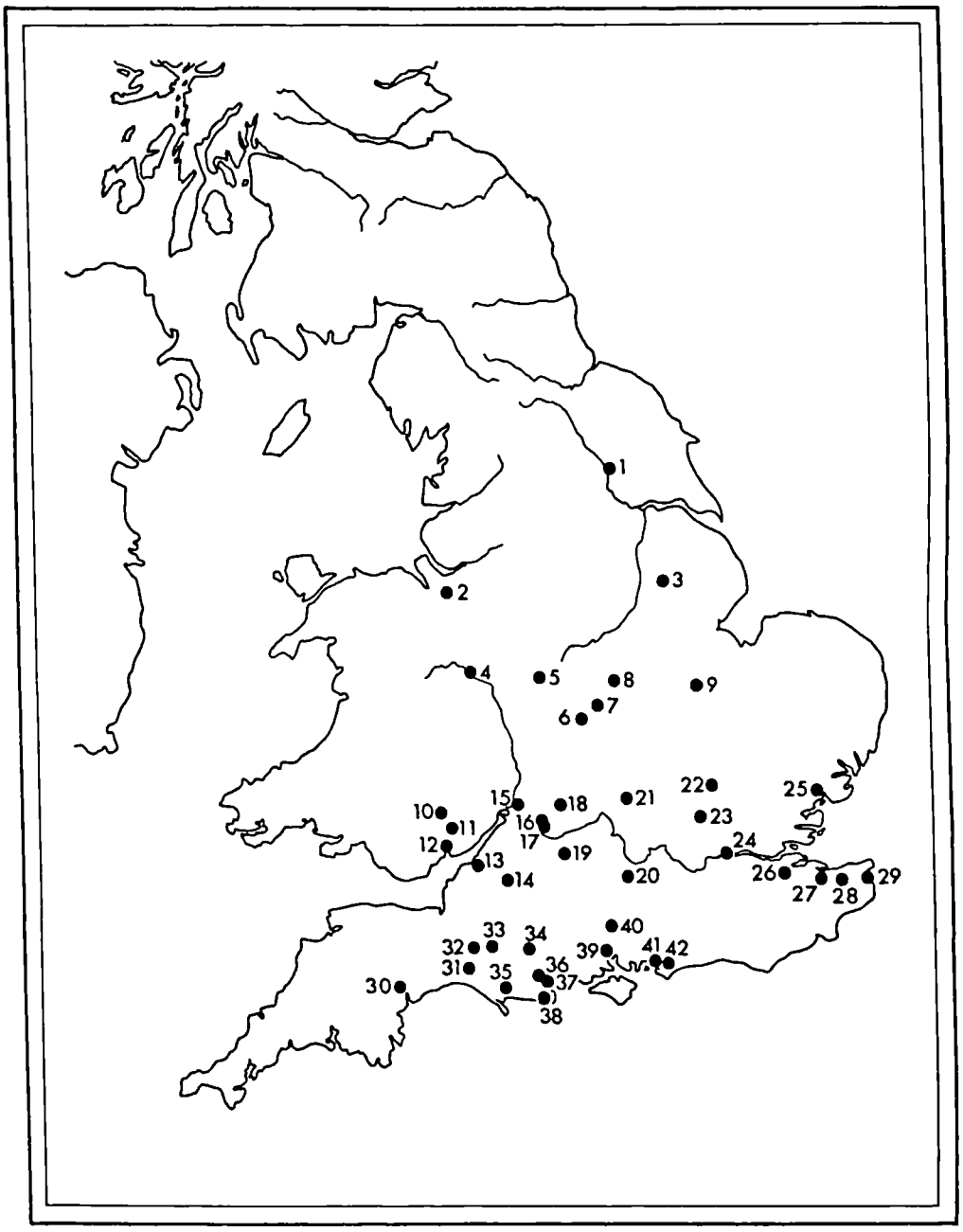


FIGURE 4. LYON WARE: DISTRIBUTION IN BRITAIN

1	York	12	Caerleon	23	Verulamium	33	South Cadbury
2	Chester	13	Seamills	24	London	34	Hod Hill
3	Lincoln	14	Bath	25	Colchester	35	Dorchester
4	Wroxeter	15	Gloucester/Kingsholm	26	Eccles	36	Corfe Mullen
5	Wall	16	Bagendon	27	Faversham	37	Hamworthy
6	The Lunt	17	Cirencester	28	Canterbury	38	Wilkswood
7	High Cross	18	Salmonsbury	29	Richborough	39	Bitterne
8	Leicester	19	Wanborough	30	Exeter	40	Winchester
9	Longthorpe	20	Silchester	31	Waddon Hill	41	Fishbourne
10	Abergavenny	21	Alchester	32	Ham Hill	42	Chichester
11	Usk	22	Baldock				

Figure 5.62: The Incidence of Cups in Lyon Ware (see Appendix 5.54).

(Black shading denotes presence).

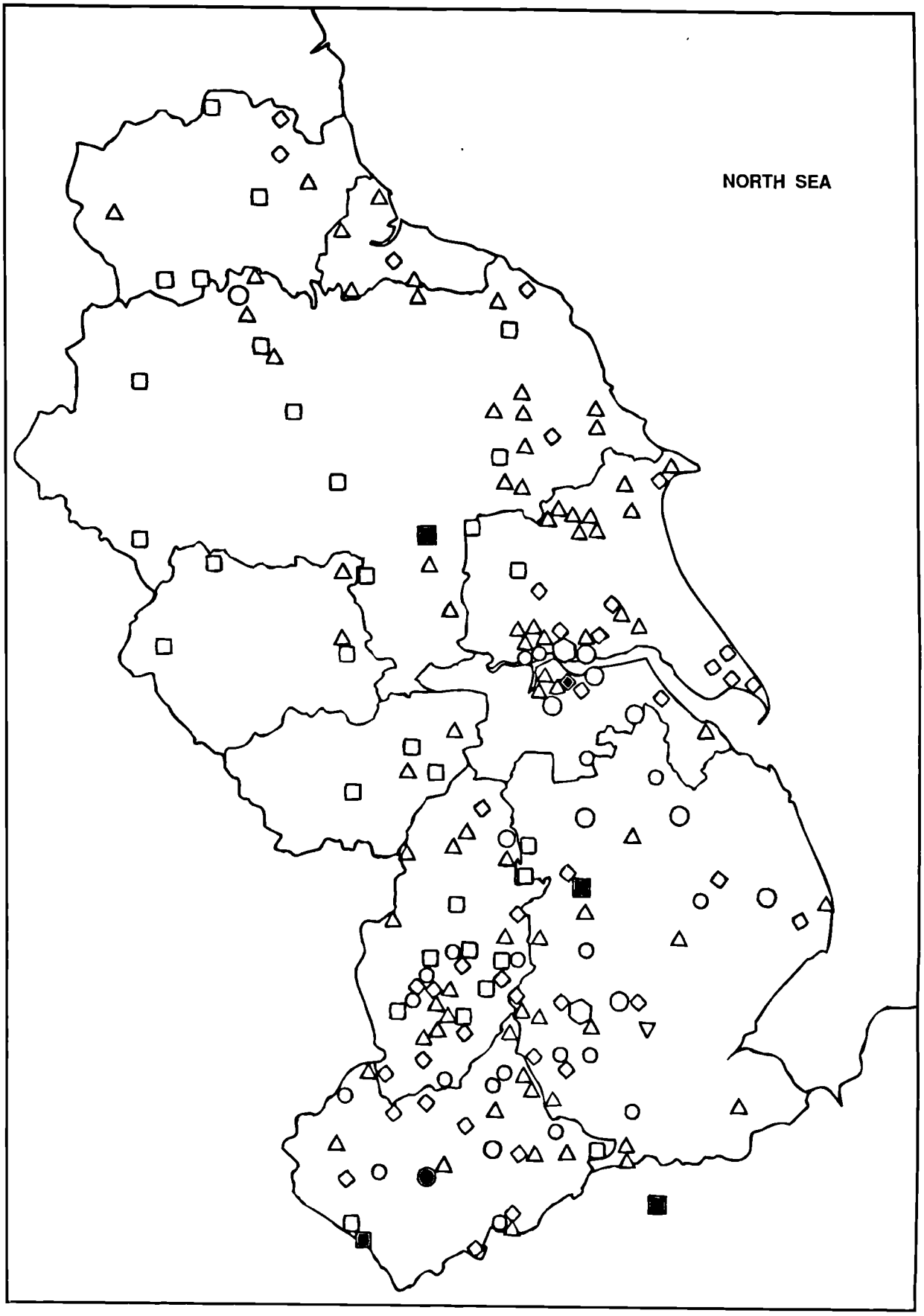


Figure 5.63: The Incidence of Beakers in Lyon Ware (see Appendix 5.55).

(Black shading denotes presence).

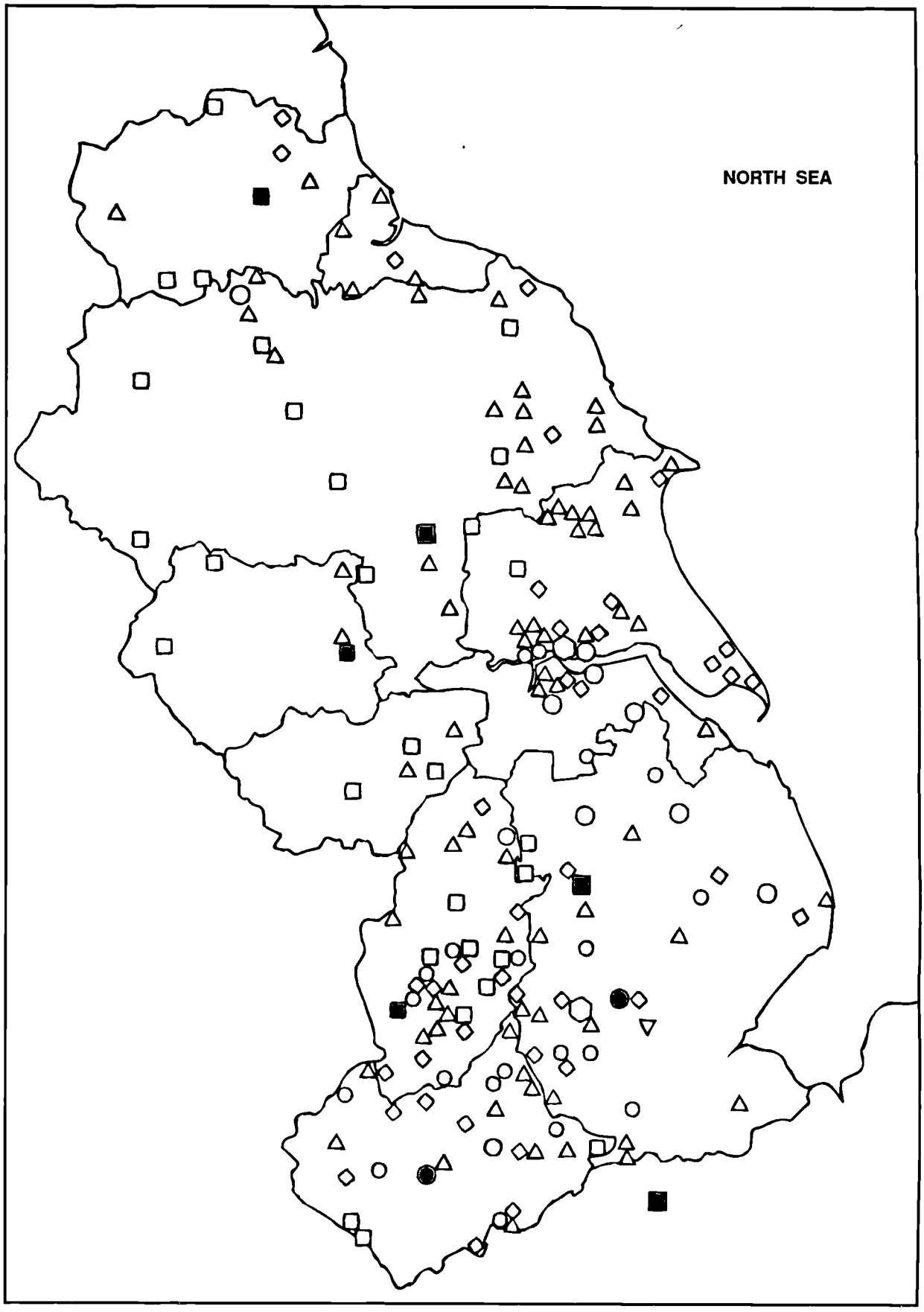


Figure 6.1: The Incidence of (?) Dressel Form 1 Species Amphorae (see Appendix 6.1).

(Black shading denotes presence).

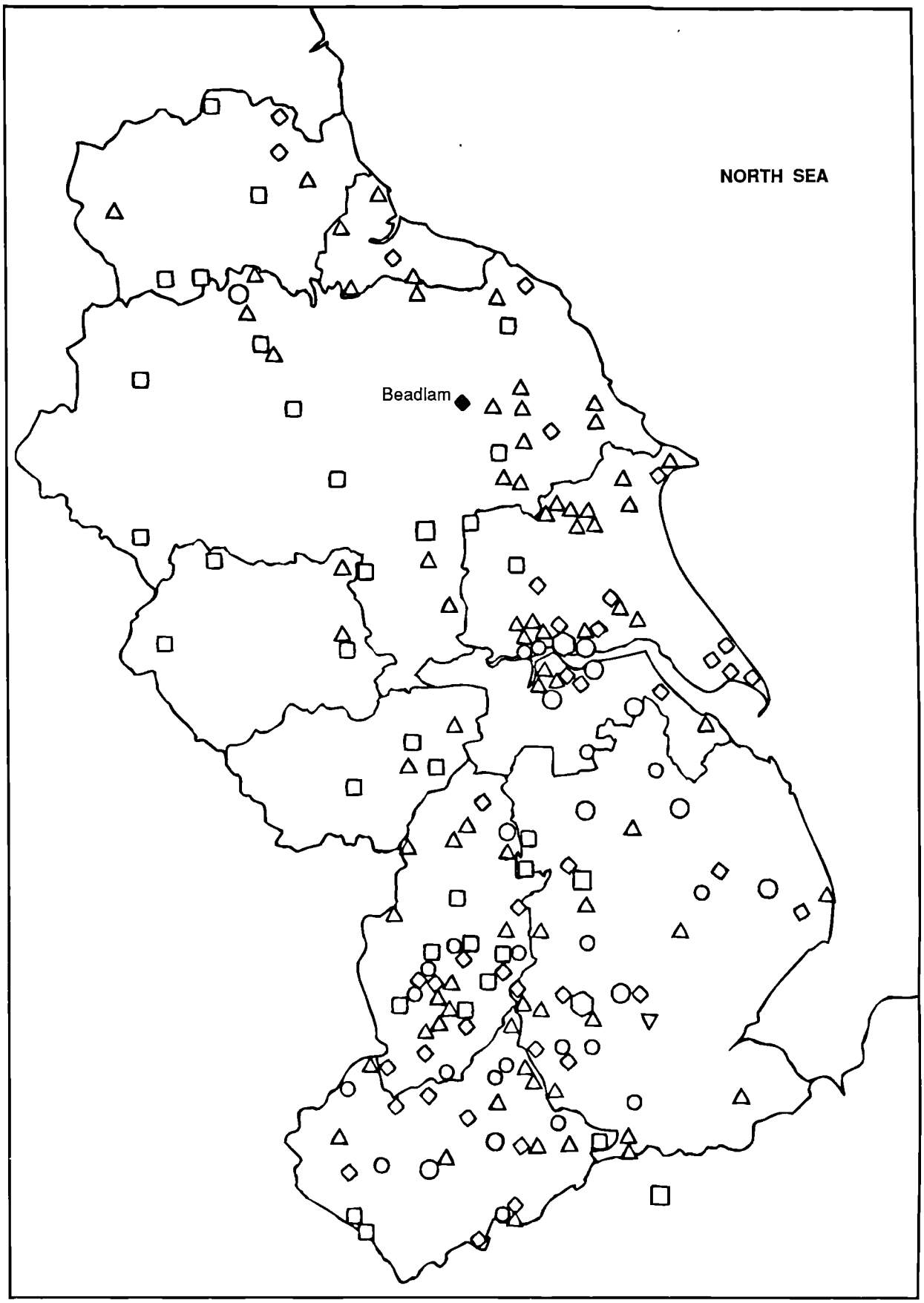


Figure 6.2: The Incidence of Dressel 2-4 Amphorae (see Appendix 6.2).

(Black shading denotes presence).

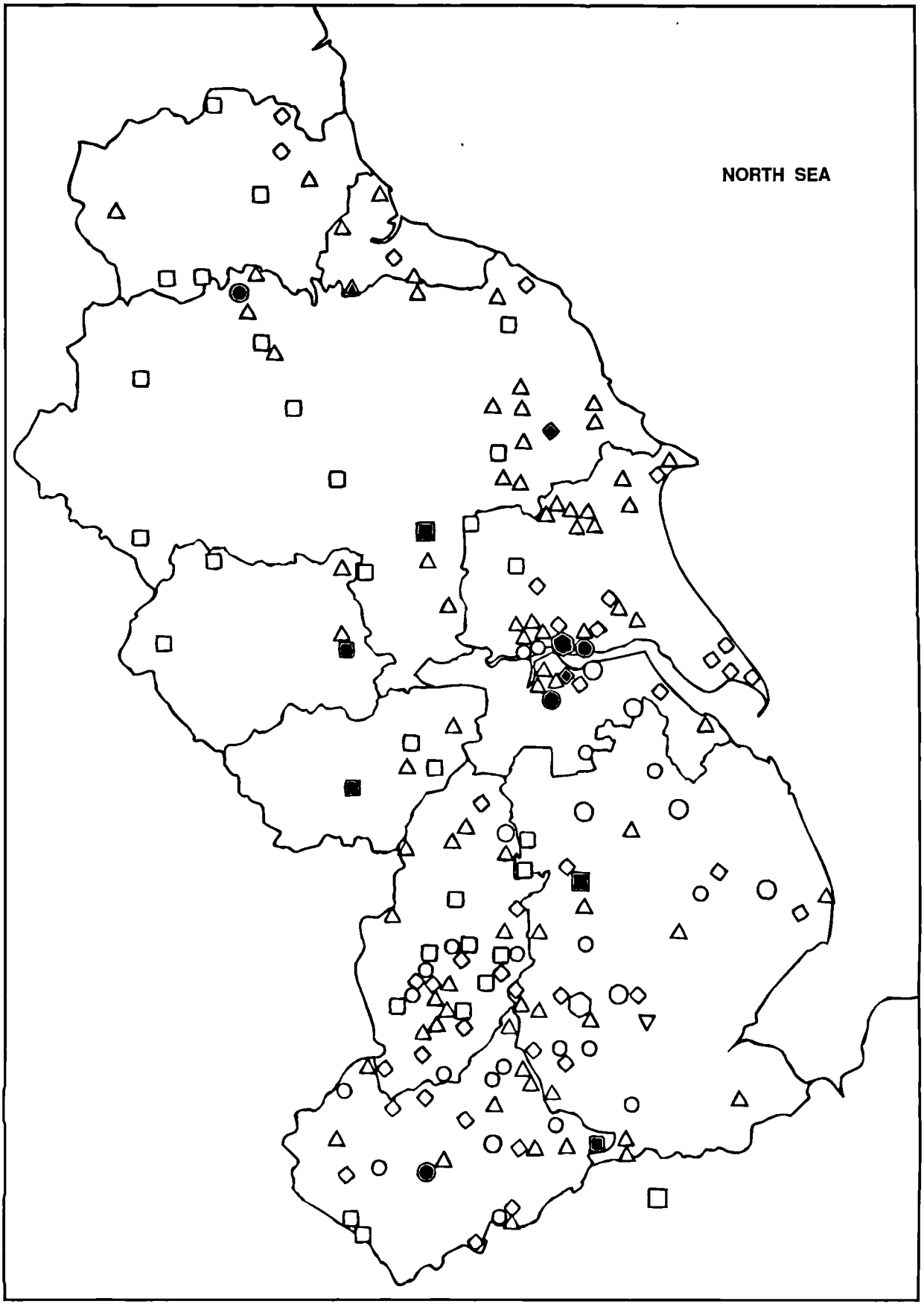


Figure 6.3: The Incidence of Rhodian Form / Cam. Form 184 Amphorae (see Appendix 6.3).

(Black shading denotes presence).

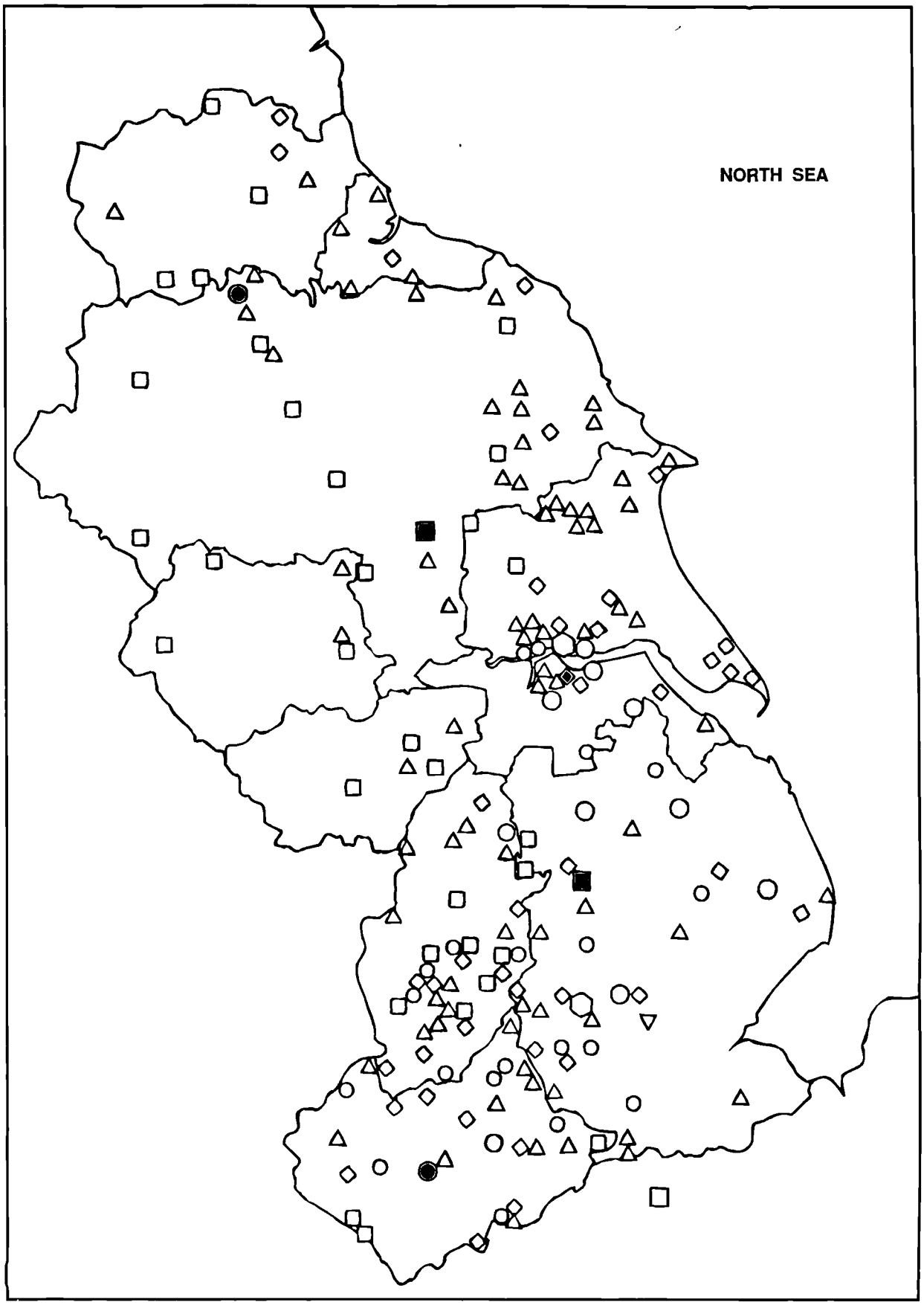


Figure 6.4: The Incidence of Pélichet 47 / Gauloise 4 Form Amphorae (see Appendix 6.4).

(Black shading denotes presence).

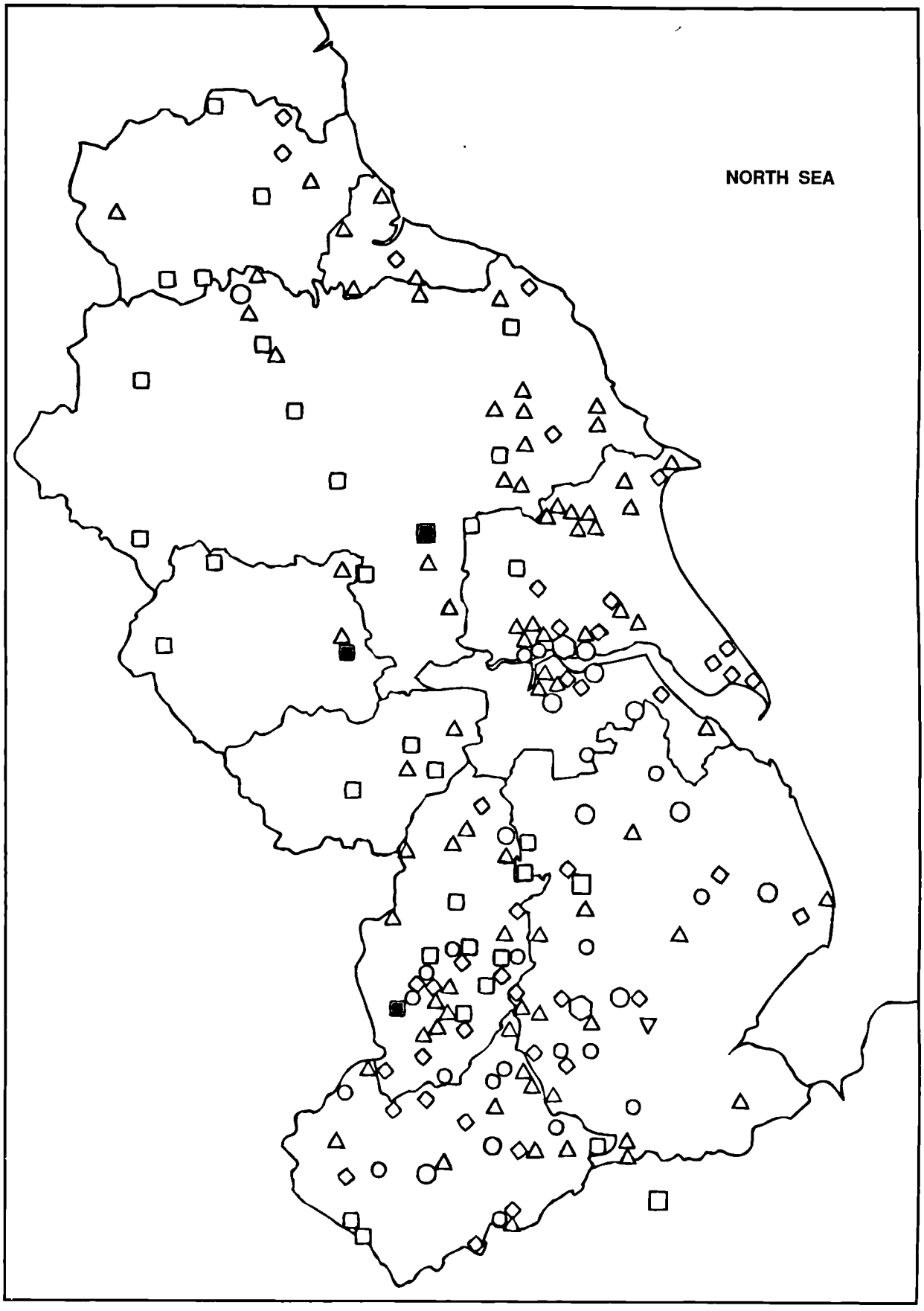


Figure 6.5: The Incidence of Miscellaneous Gauloise Amphore Forms (see Appendix 6.5).

(Black shading denotes presence).

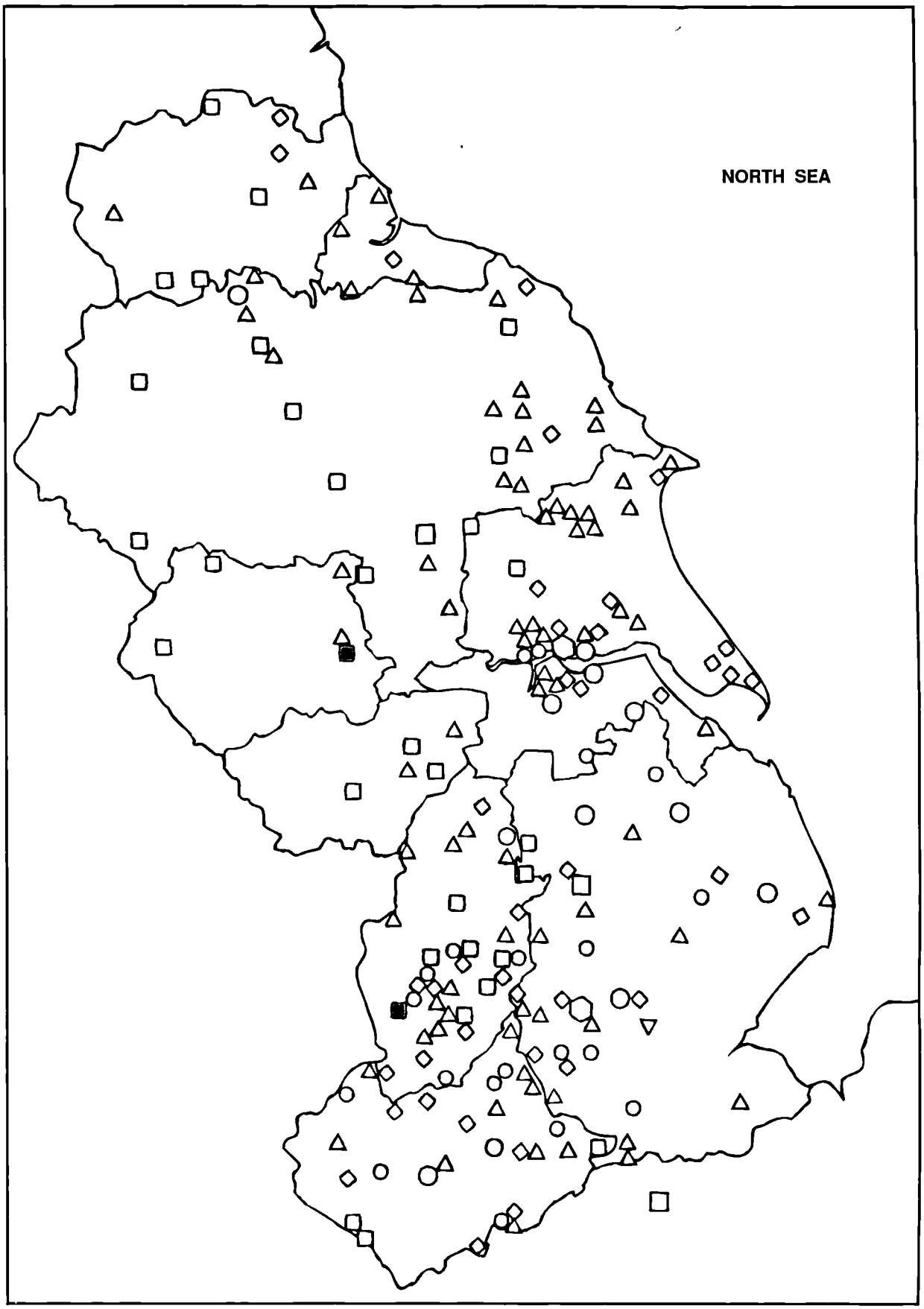


Figure 6.6: The Incidence of Dressel Form 28 Amphorae (see Appendix 6.6).

(Black shading denotes presence).

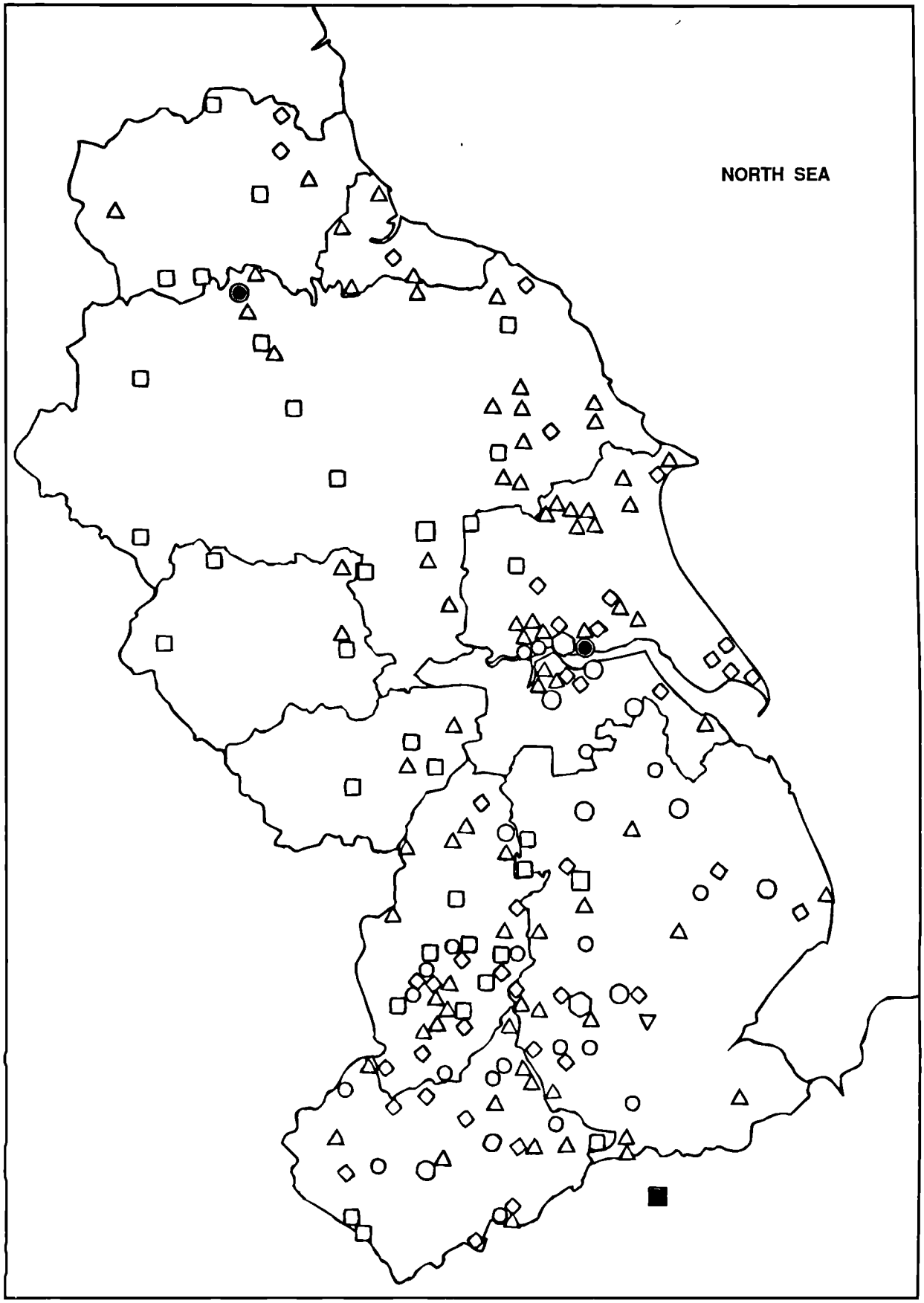


Figure 6.7: The Incidence of Dressel Form 20 Amphorae, of First Century A. D. date (see Appendix 6.7).

(Black shading denotes presence).

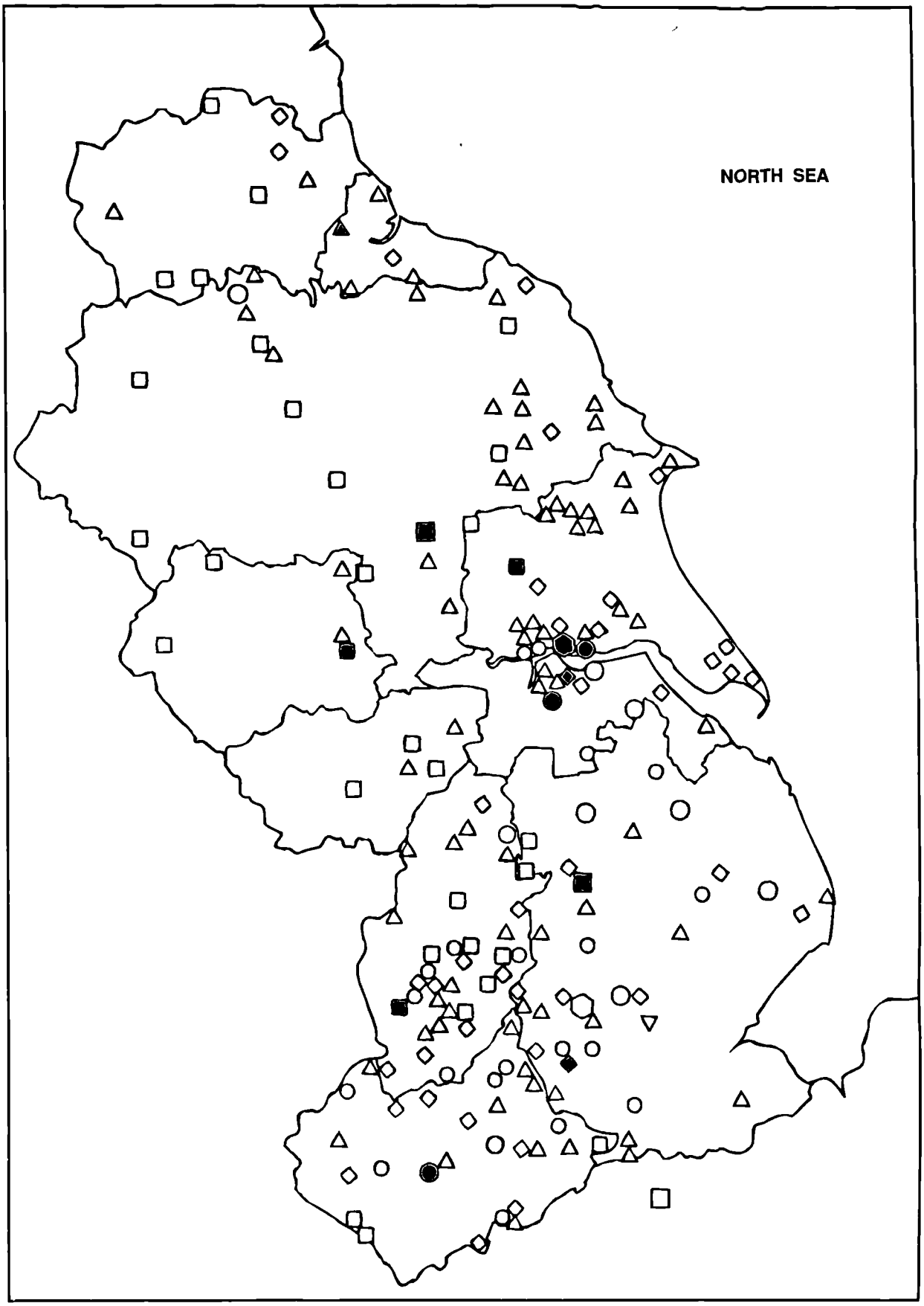


Figure 6.8: The Incidence of Cam. Form 186 / Beltràn I & II Amphorae (see Appendix 6.8).

(Black shading denotes presence).

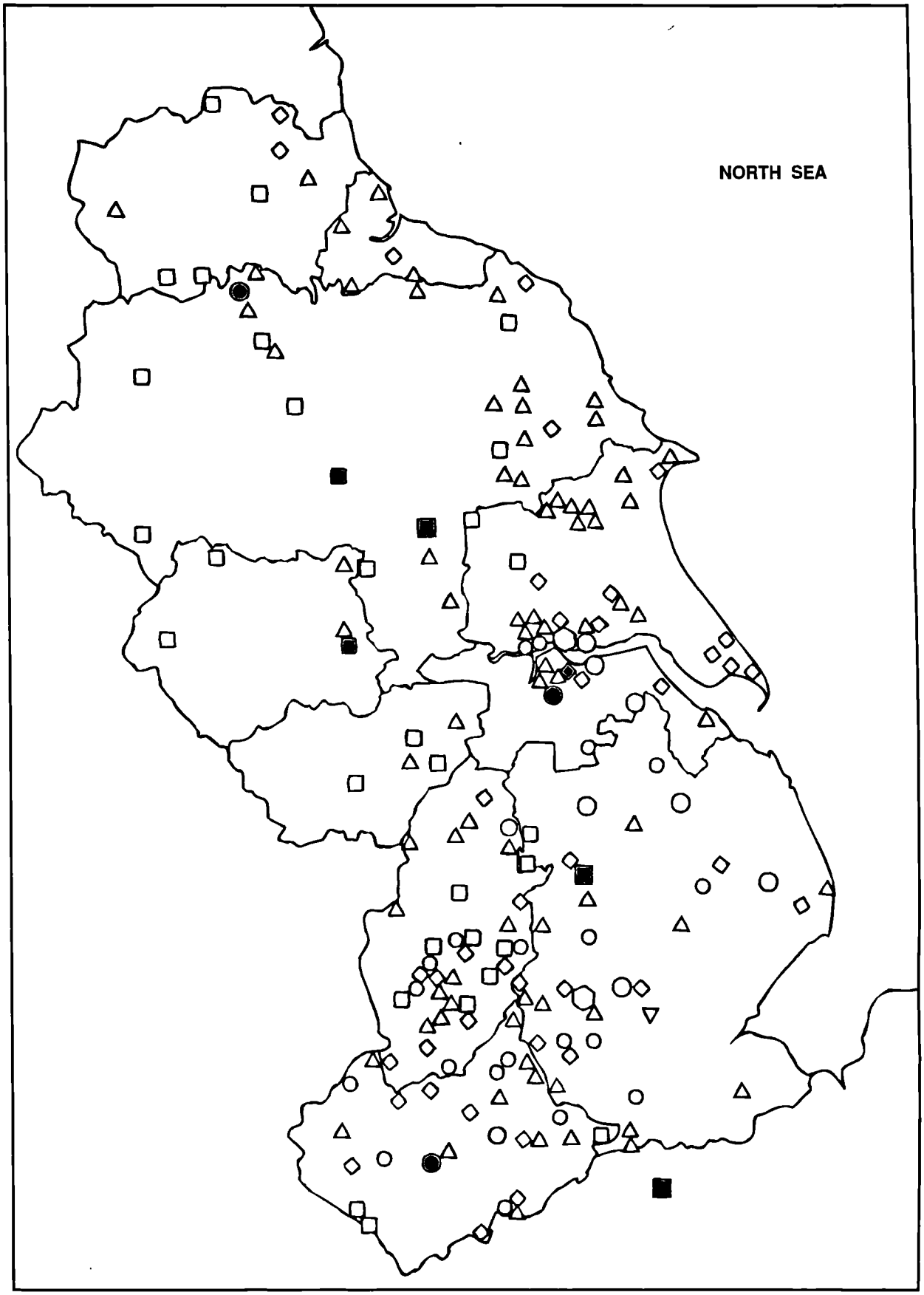


Figure 6.9: The Incidence of Dressel Form 14 Amphorae (see Appendix 6.9).

(Black shading denotes presence).

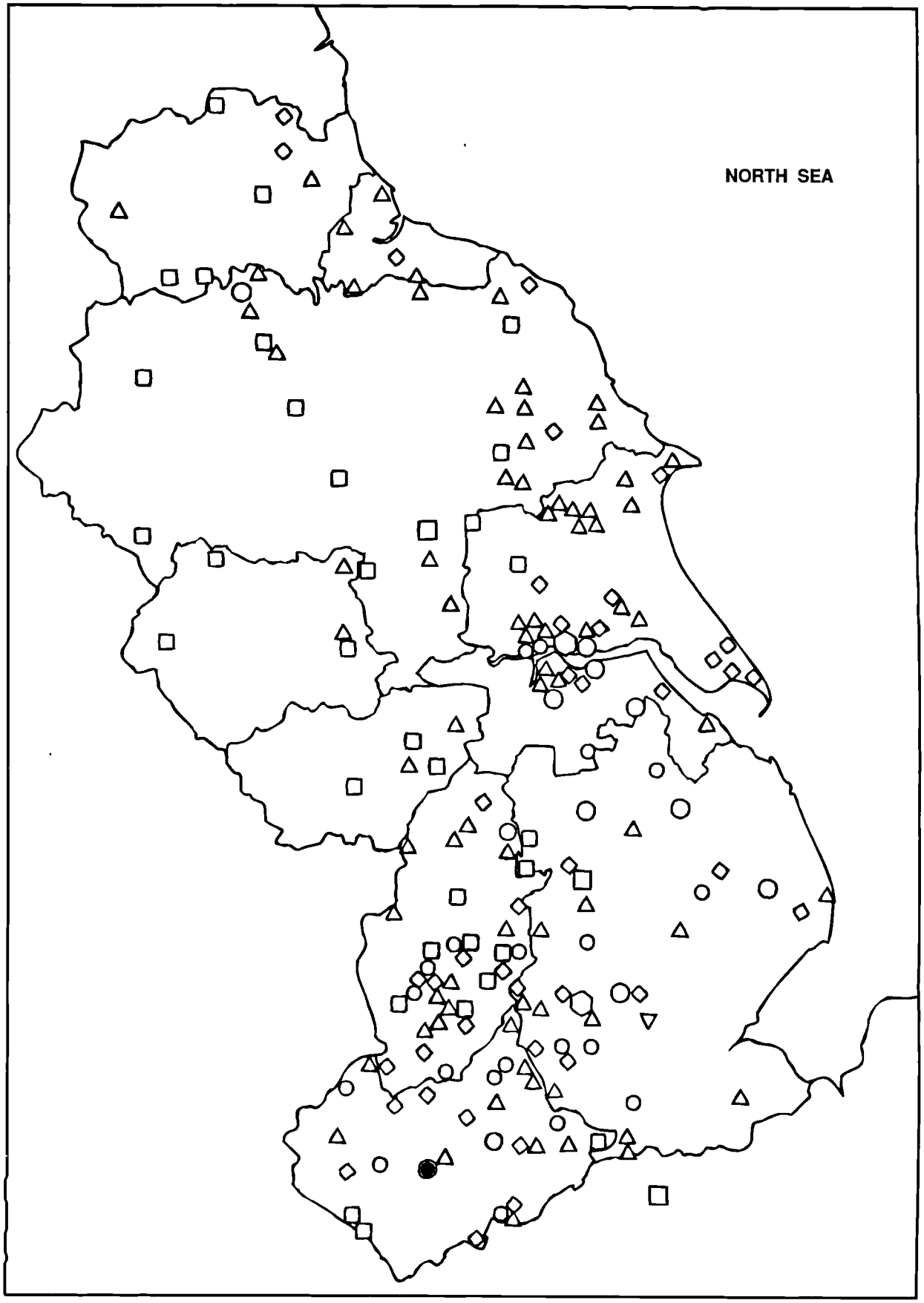


Figure 6.10: The Incidence of Haltern Form 70 Amphorae (see Appendix 6.10).

(Black shading denotes presence).

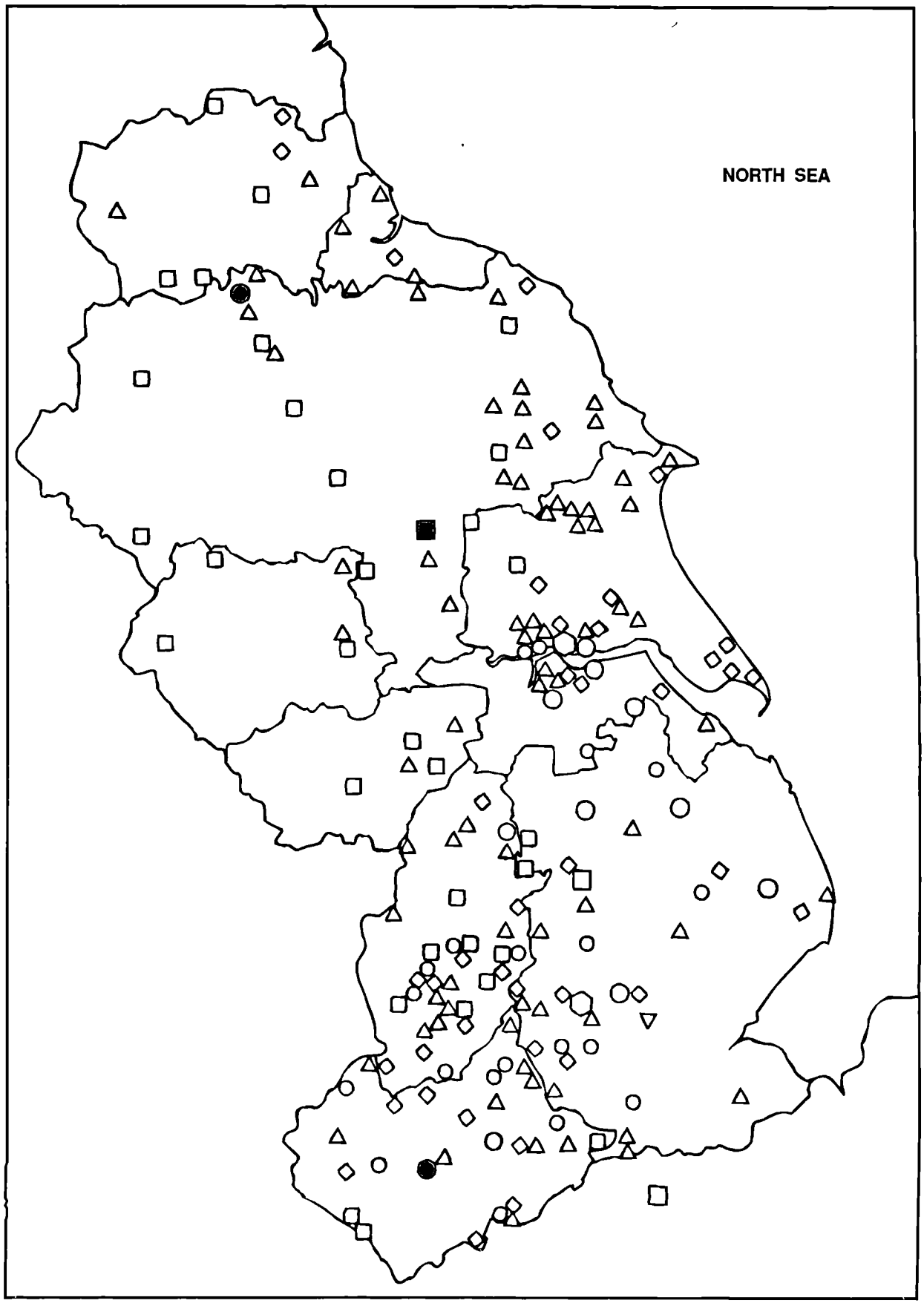


Figure 6.11: The Incidence of London 555 Form Amphorae (see Appendix 6.11).

(Black shading denotes presence).

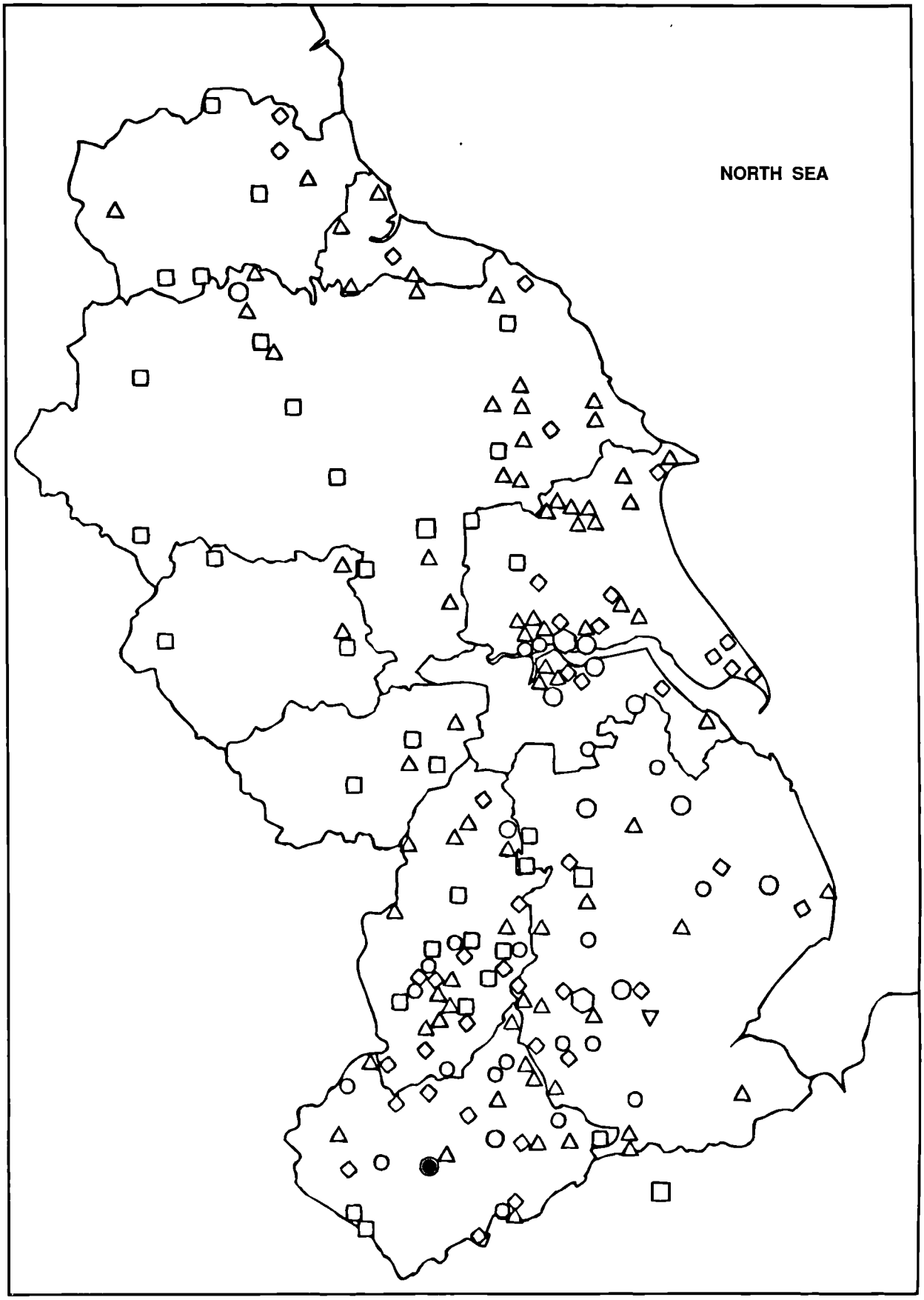


Figure 6.12: The Incidence of Dressel Form 21 - 22 Amphorae (see Appendix 6.12).

(Black shading denotes presence).

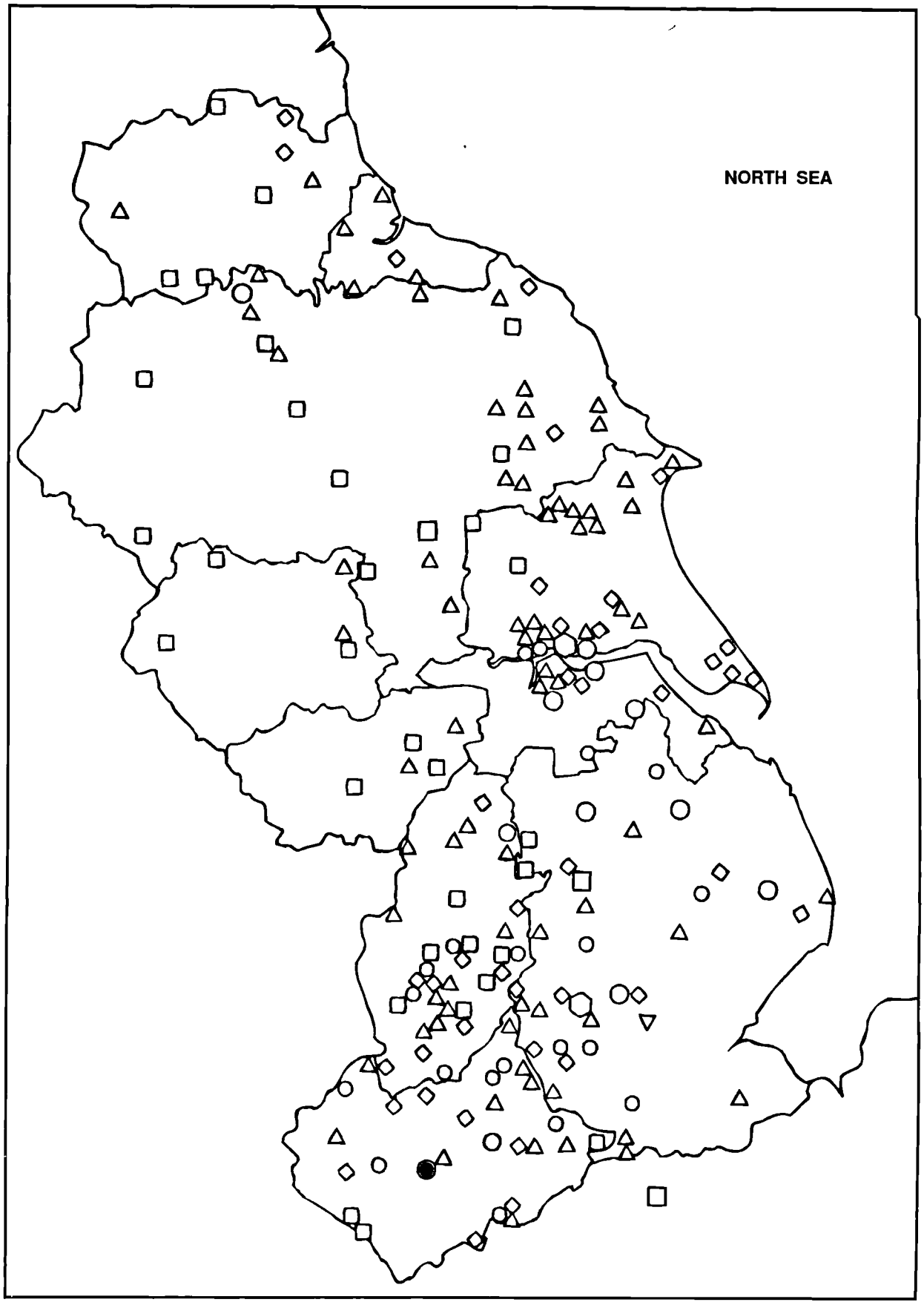


Figure 6.13: The Incidence of Cam. Form 189 Amphorae (see Appendix 6.13).

(Black shading denotes presence).

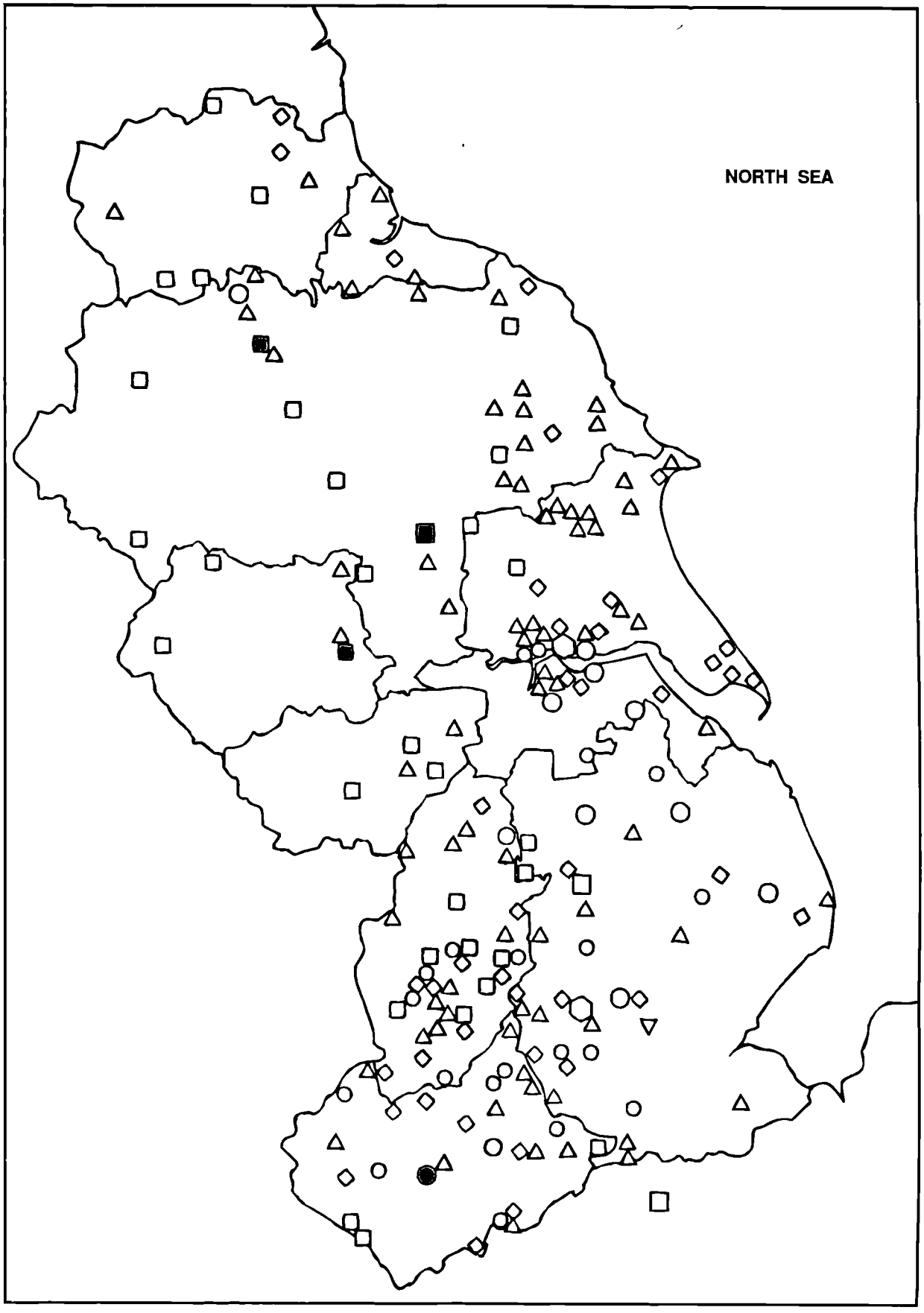


Figure 6.14: The Incidence of Kingsholm Form 117 Amphorae (see Appendix 6.14).

(Black shading denotes presence).

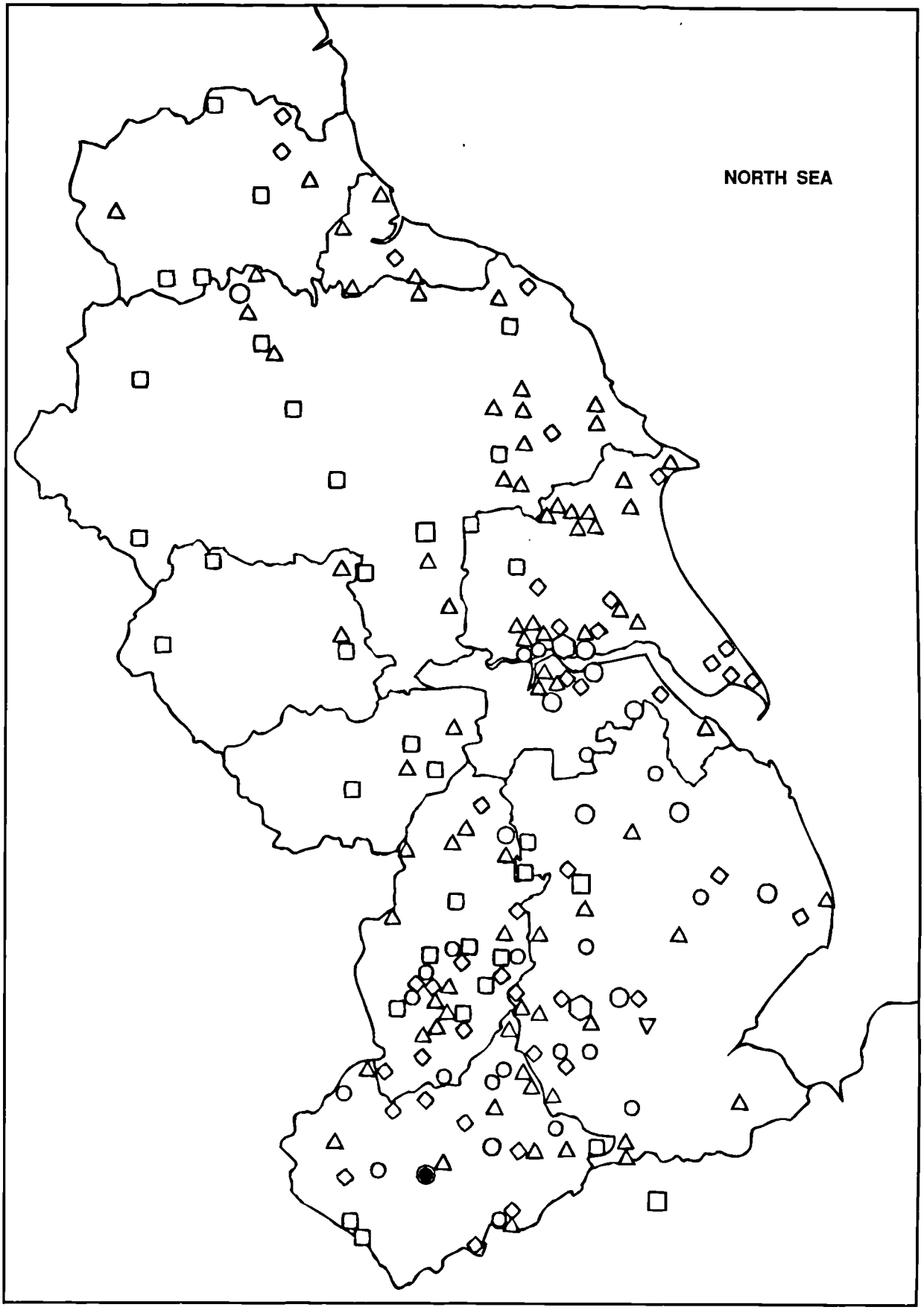


Figure 6.15: The Incidence of Fishbourne Form 148.3 Amphorae (see Appendix 6.15).

(Black shading denotes presence).

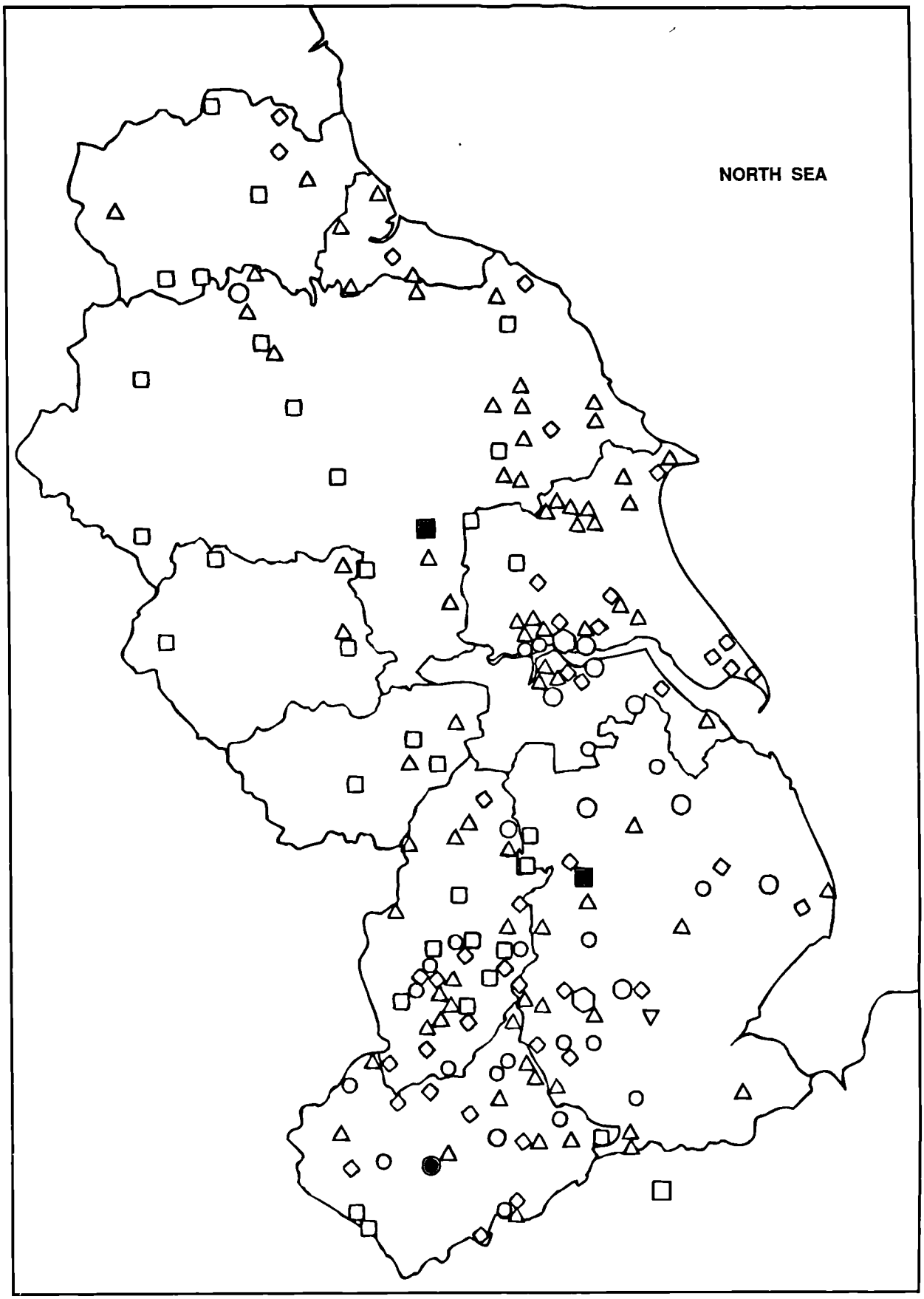


Figure 6.16: The Incidence of Cam. Form 139 (see Appendix 6.16).

(Black shading denotes presence).

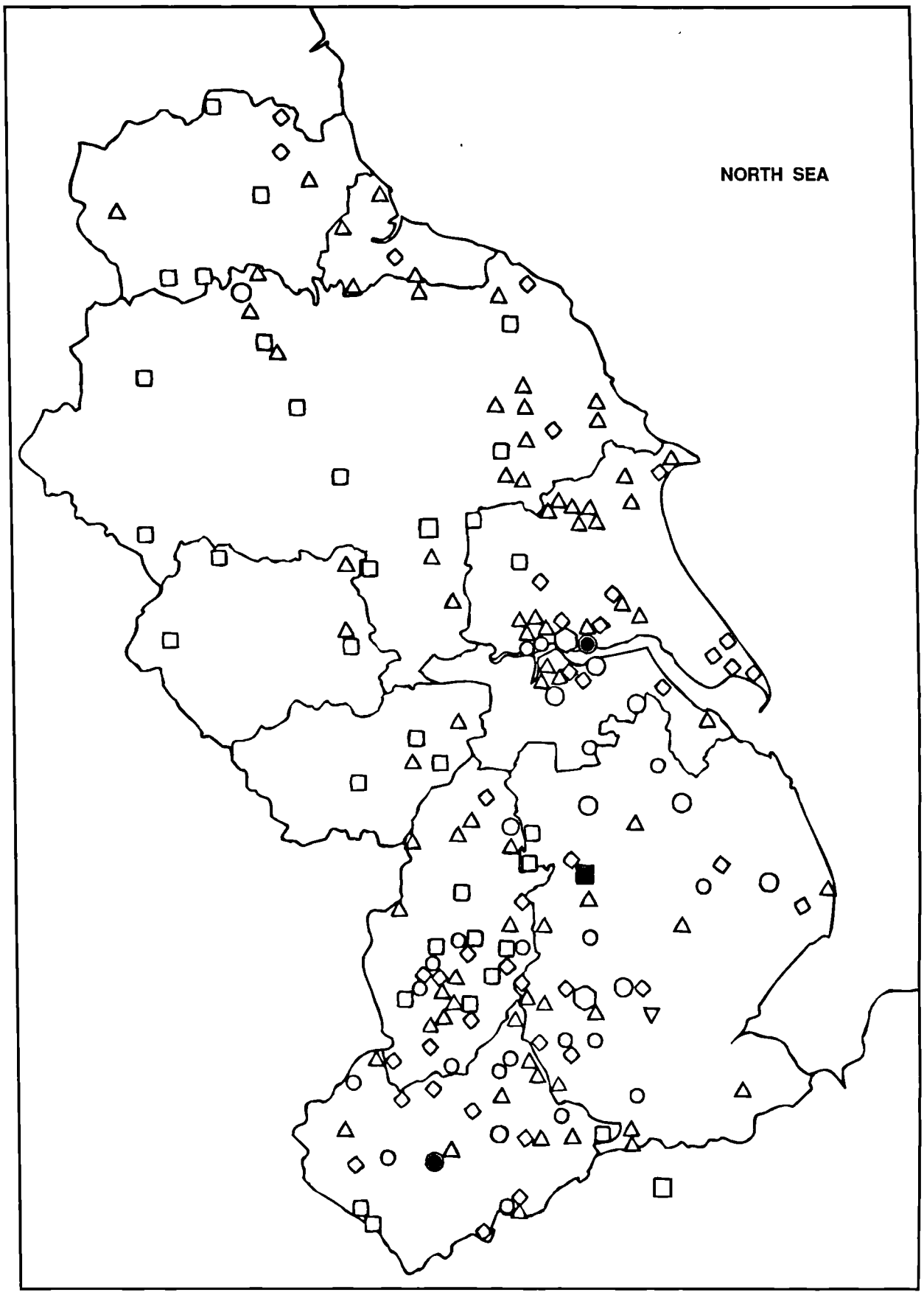


Figure 6.17: The Incidence of Cam. 176 (see Appendix 6.17).

(Black shading denotes presence).

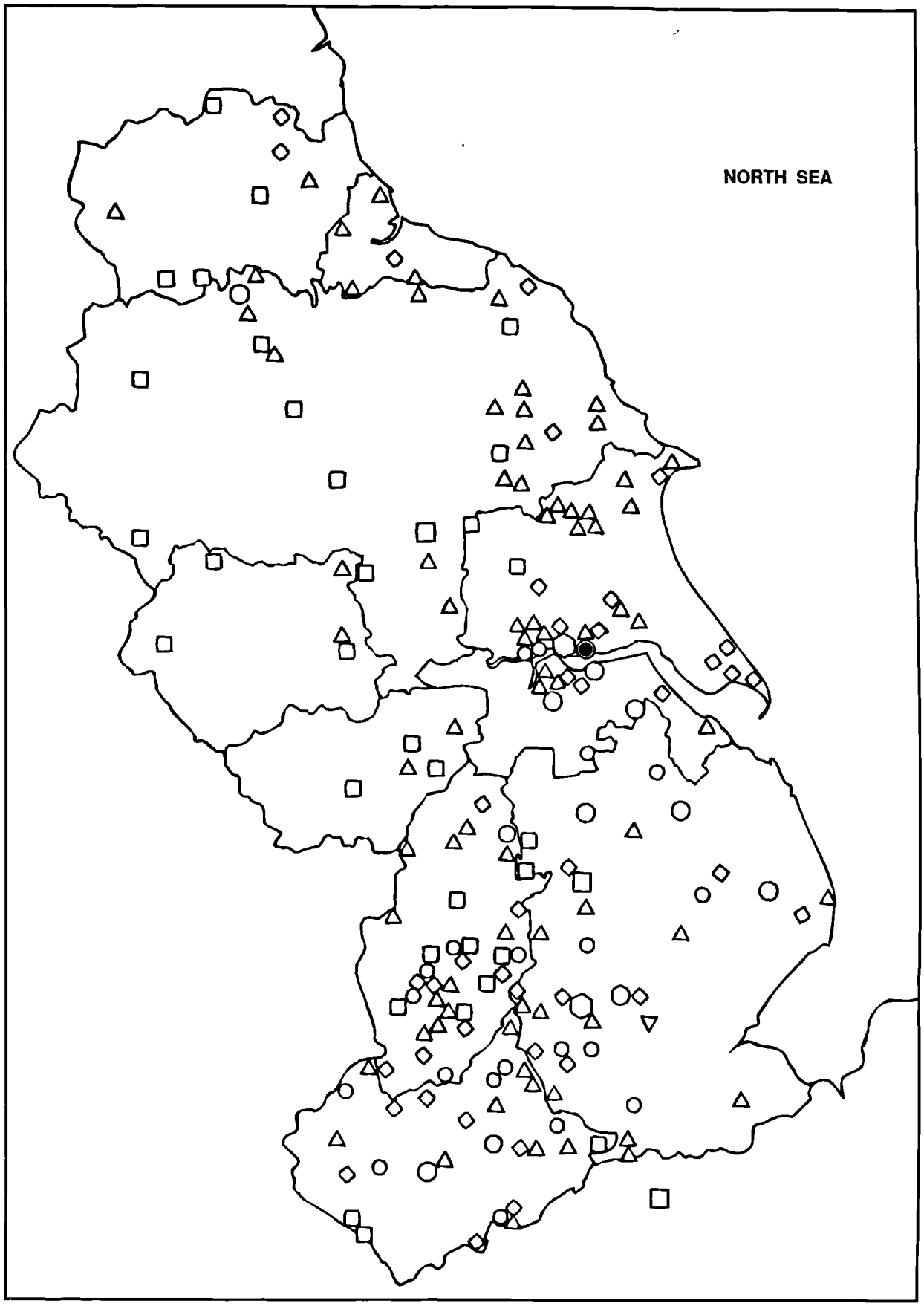


Figure 6.18: The Incidence of Dressel Form 6 Amphorae (see Appendix 6.18).

(Black shading denotes presence).

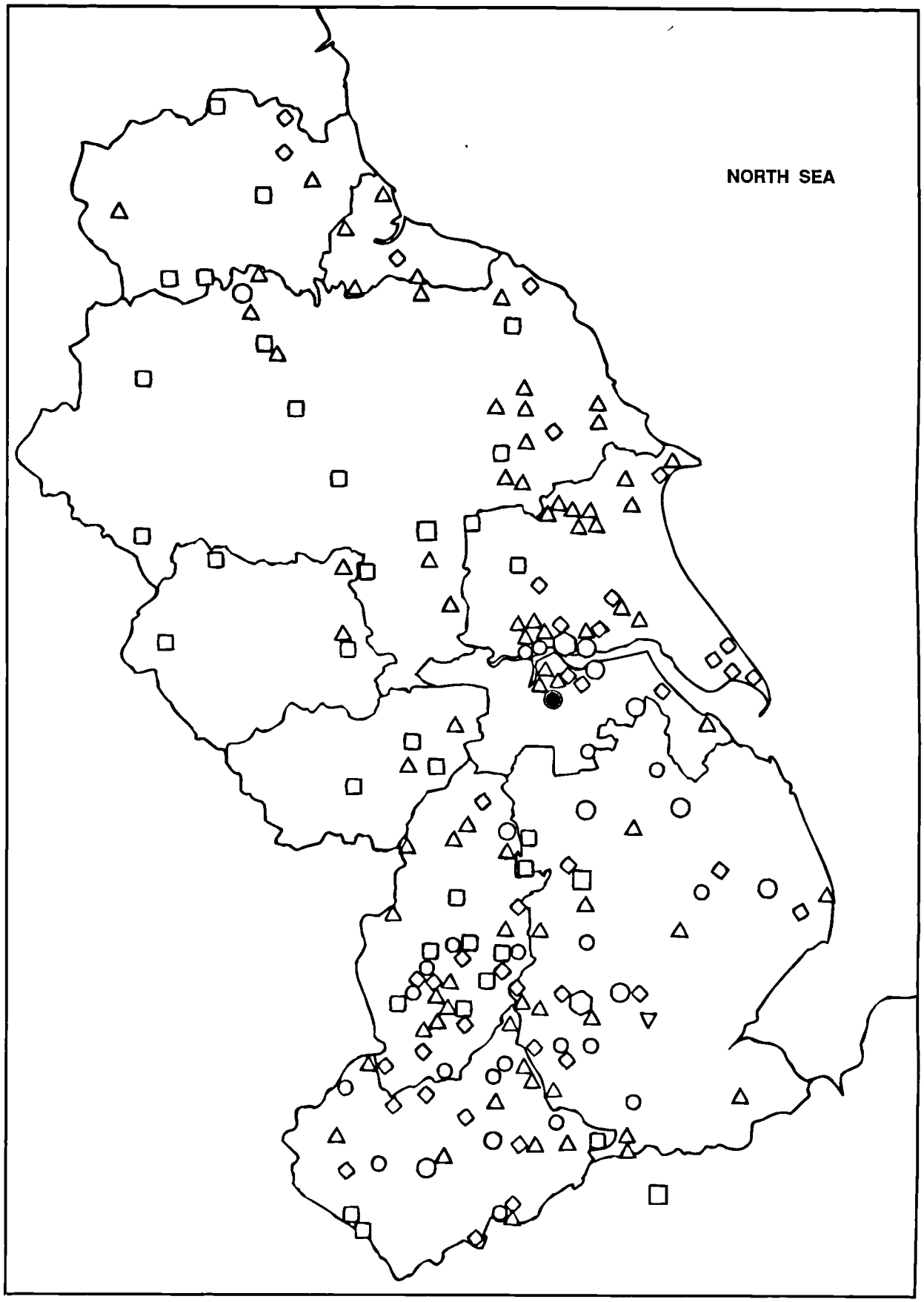


Figure 6.19: The Incidence of Richborough Form 527 Amphorae (see Appendix 6.19).

(Black shading denotes presence).

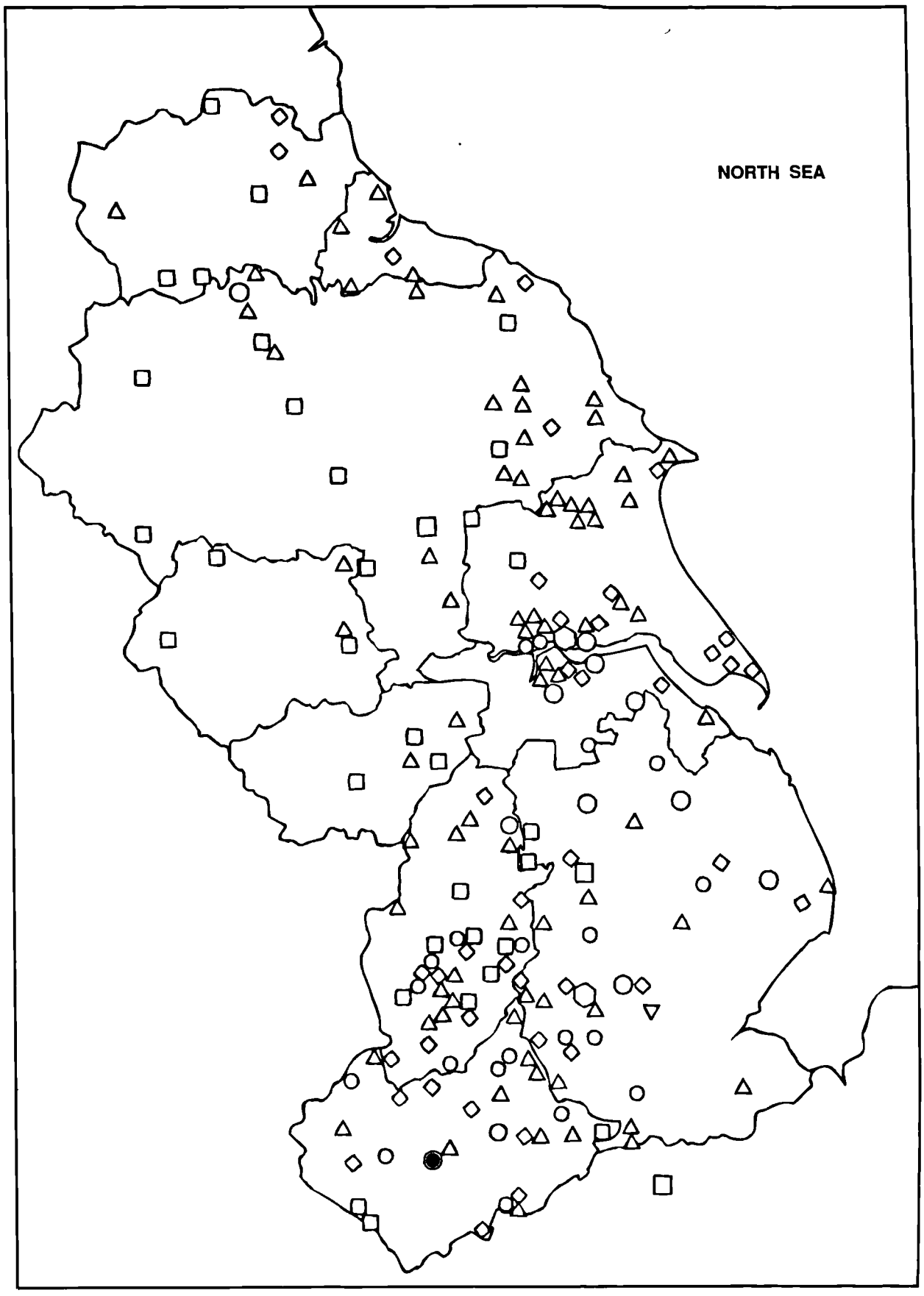


Figure 6.20: The Incidence of Amphorae in Italian Fabrics (see Appendix 6.20).

(Black shading denotes presence).

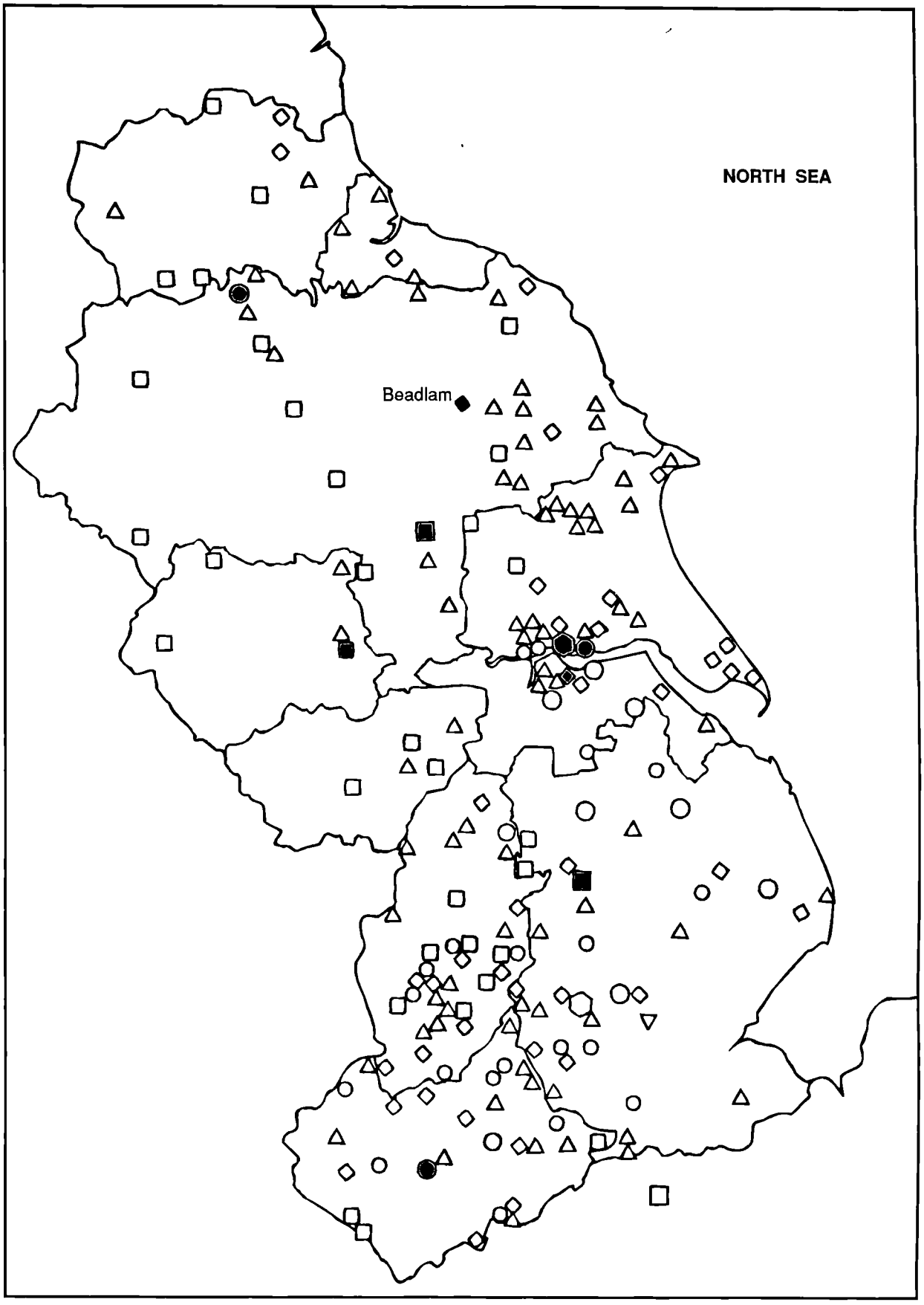


Figure 6.21: The Incidence of Amphorae in Tarraconensian Fabrics (see Appendix 6.21).

(Black shading denotes presence).

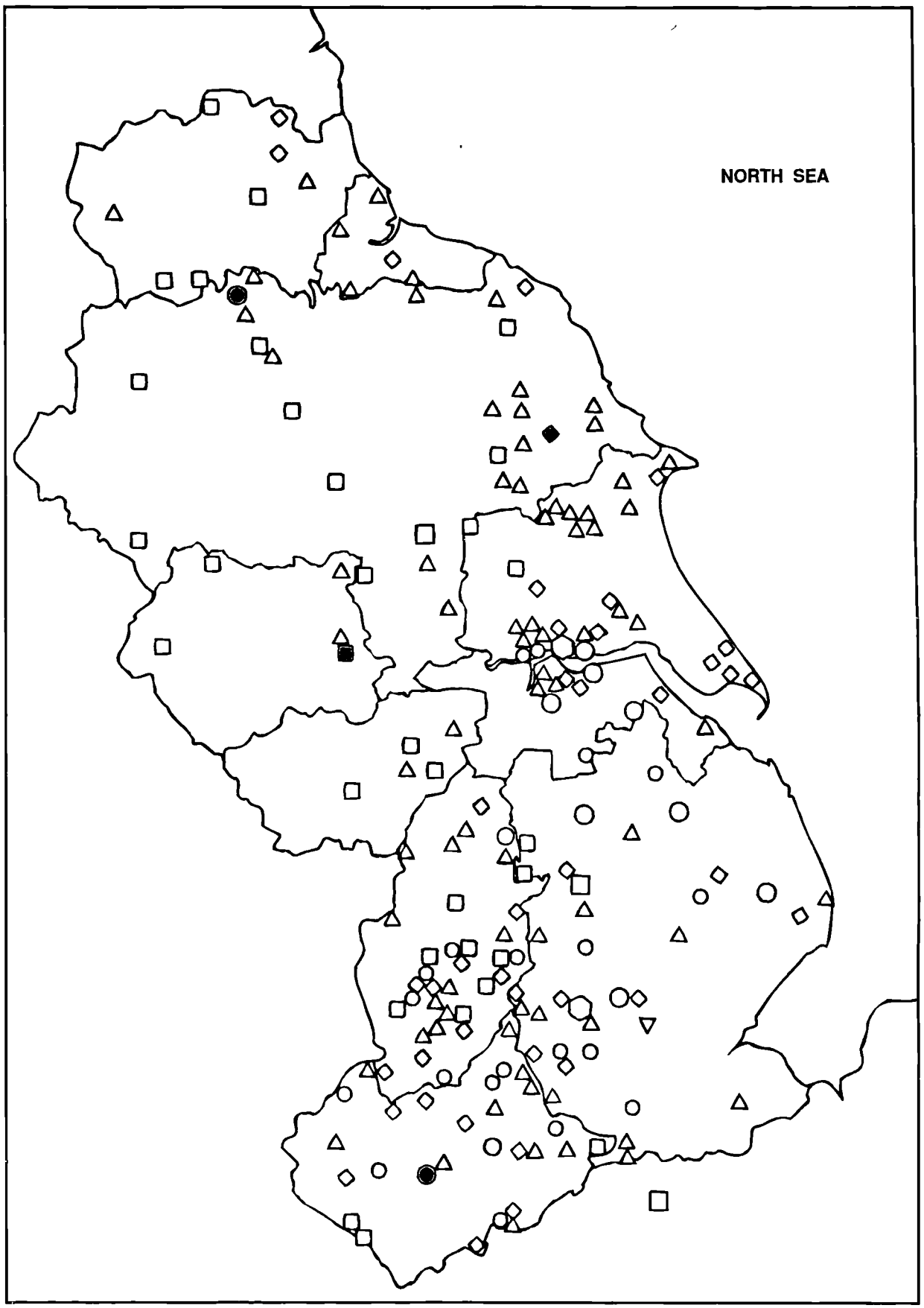


Figure 6.22: The Incidence of Amphorae in Rhodian Fabrics (see Appendix 6.22).

(Black shading denotes presence).

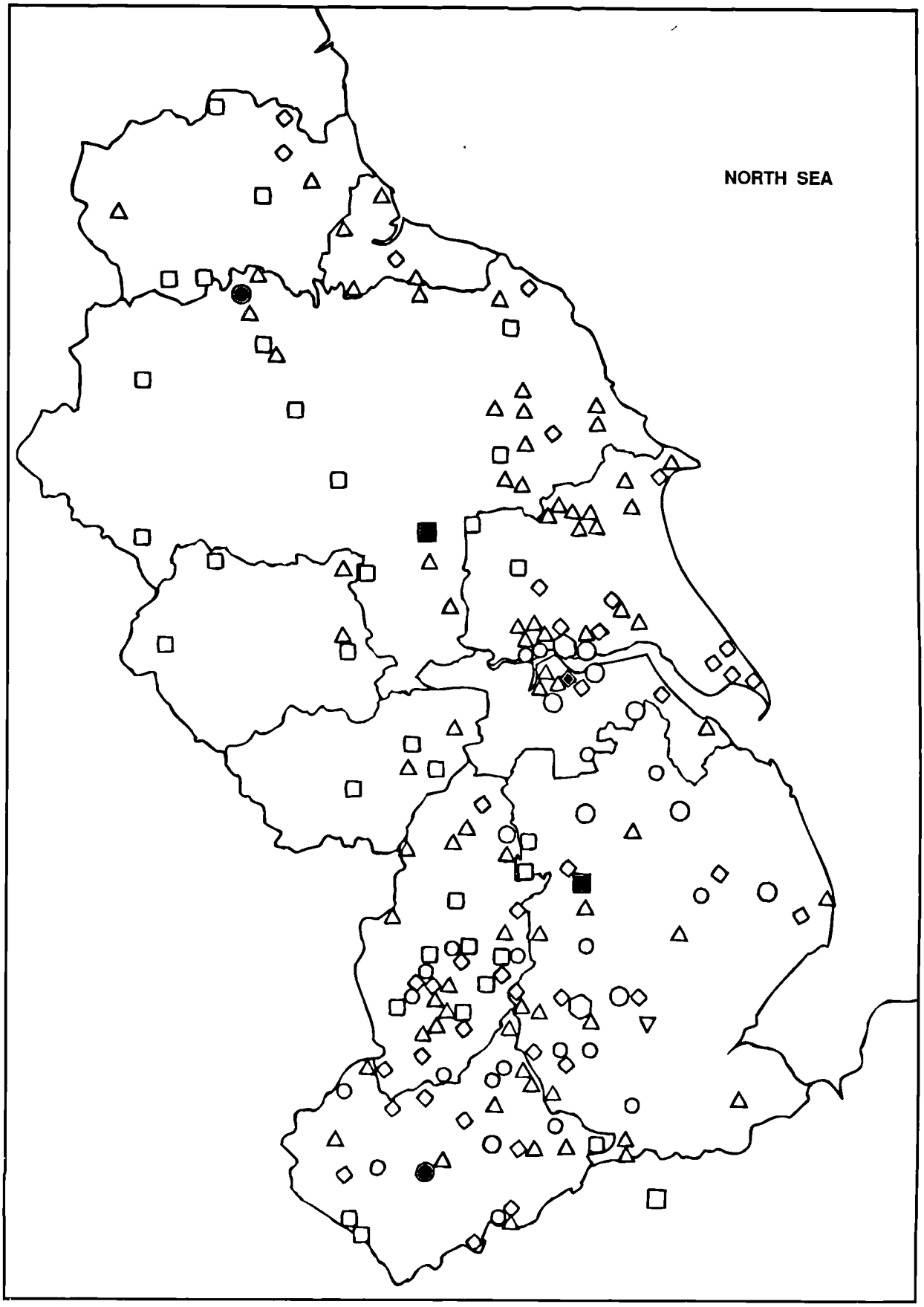
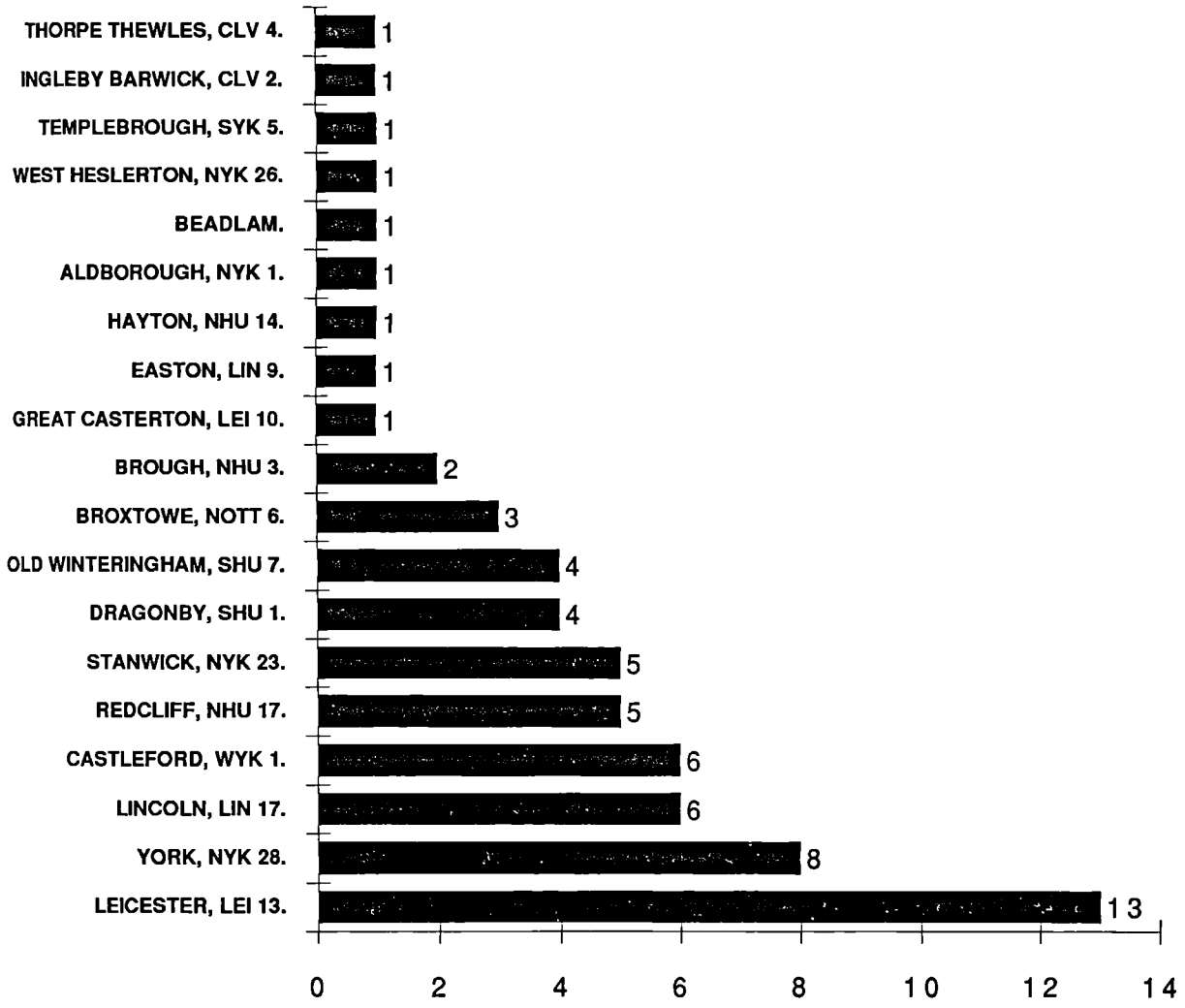


Figure 6.23: The Number of Different Early Amphora Forms Recorded Per Site.



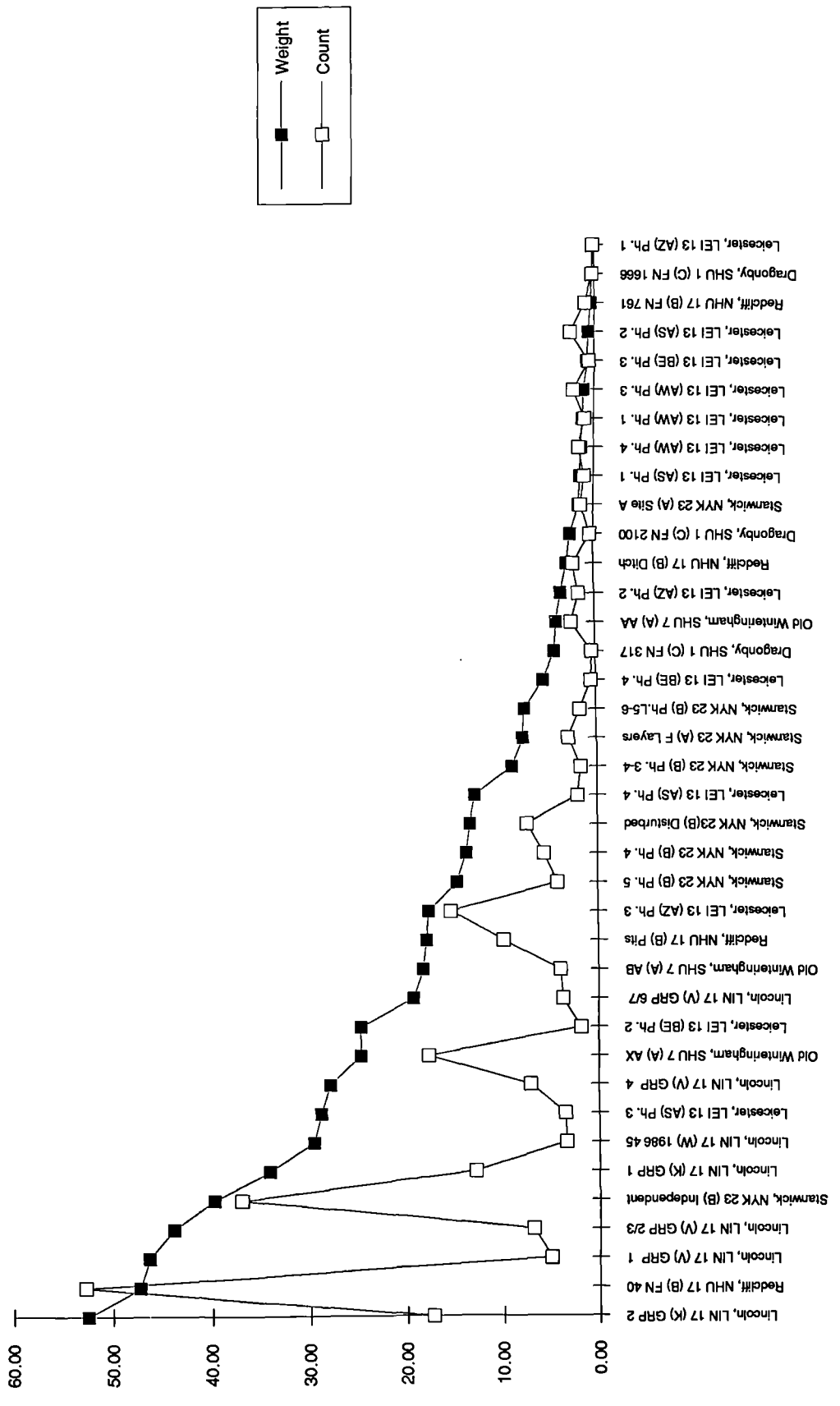


Figure 6.24: Amphorae as % Component of Quantified Groups: Comparison of Quantification Methods.

Figure 6.25: The Composition of Amphorae Assemblages from Selected Sites (% Composition by Weight).

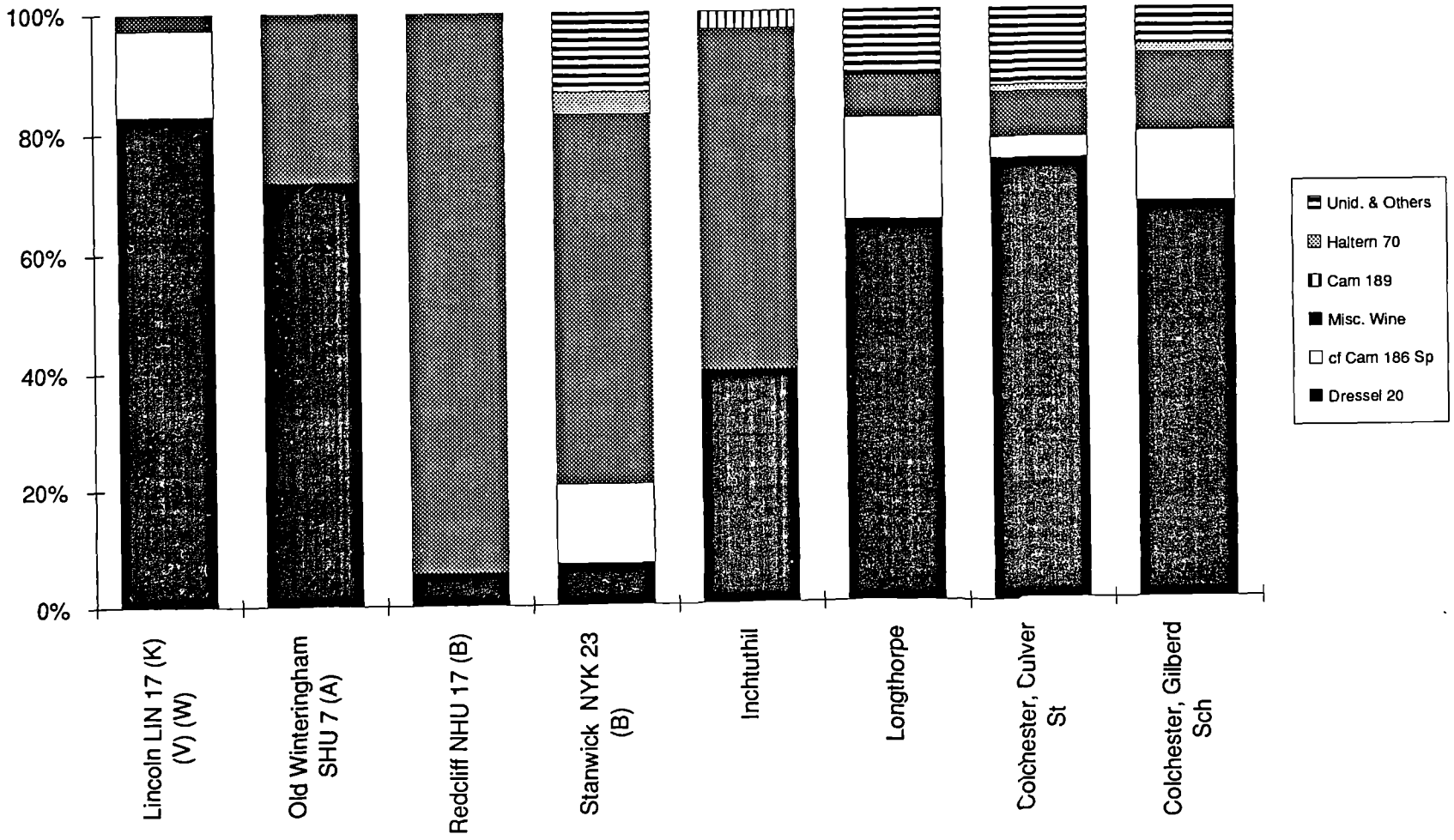


Figure 6.26: The Composition of Amphorae Assemblages from Selected Sites (% Composition by Sherd Count).

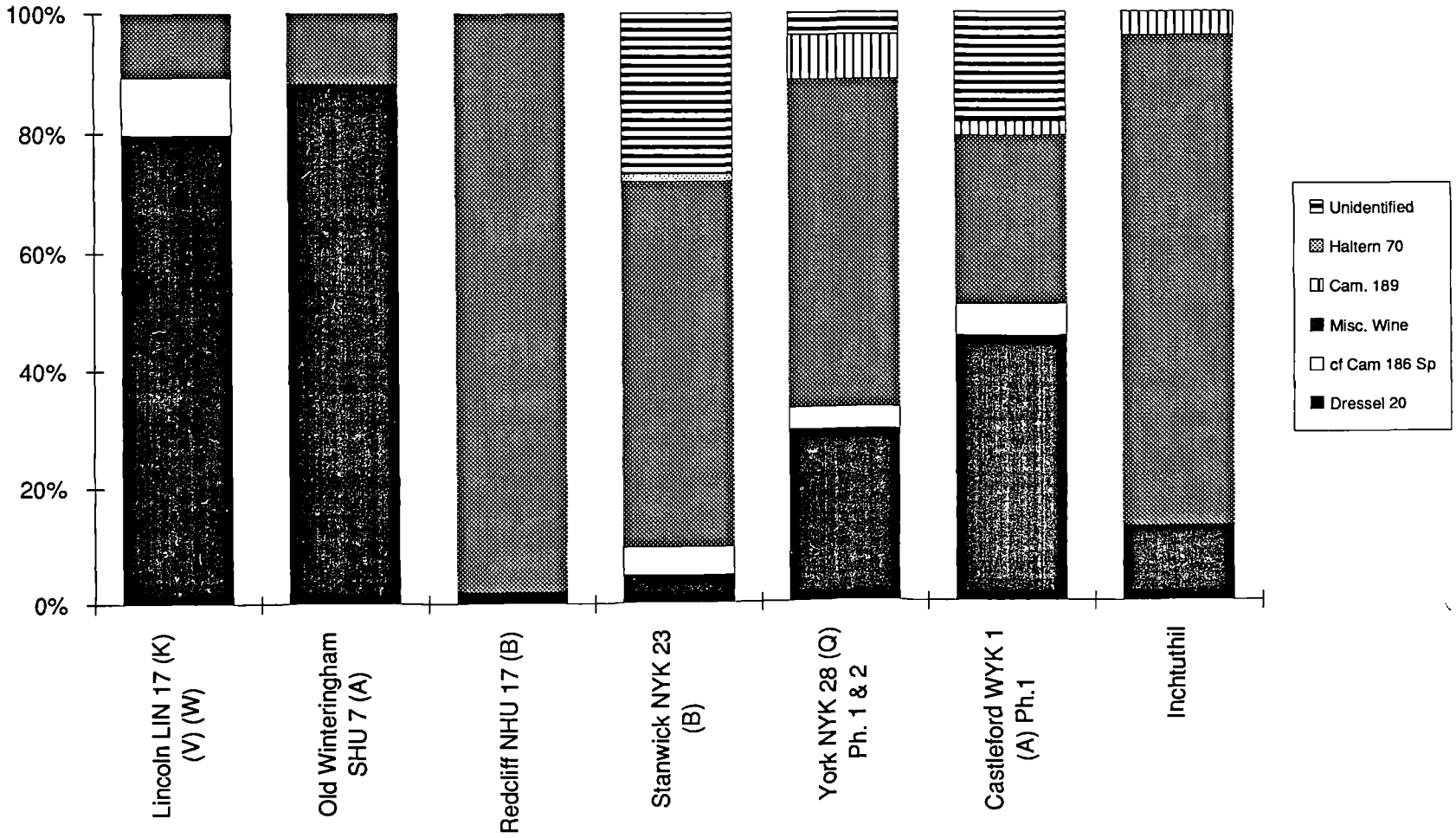


Figure: 7.1: The Incidence of Early Wall-Sided Mortaria *cf.* Cam. Form 191 (see Appendix 7.1)

(Black shading denotes presence).

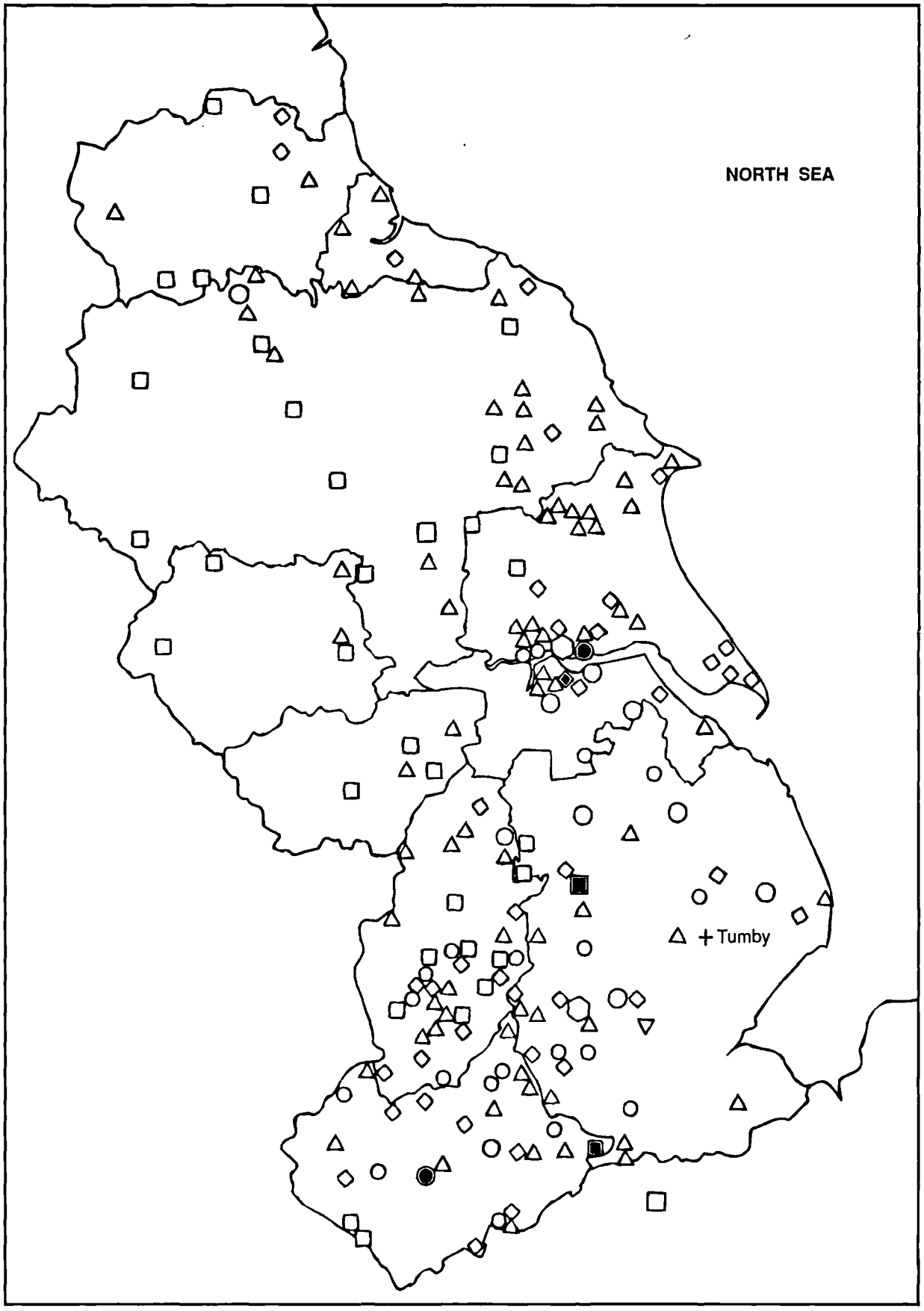


Figure 7.2: The Incidence of Mortaria of Hartley's (1977) Group I (see Appendix 7.2).

(Black shading denotes presence).

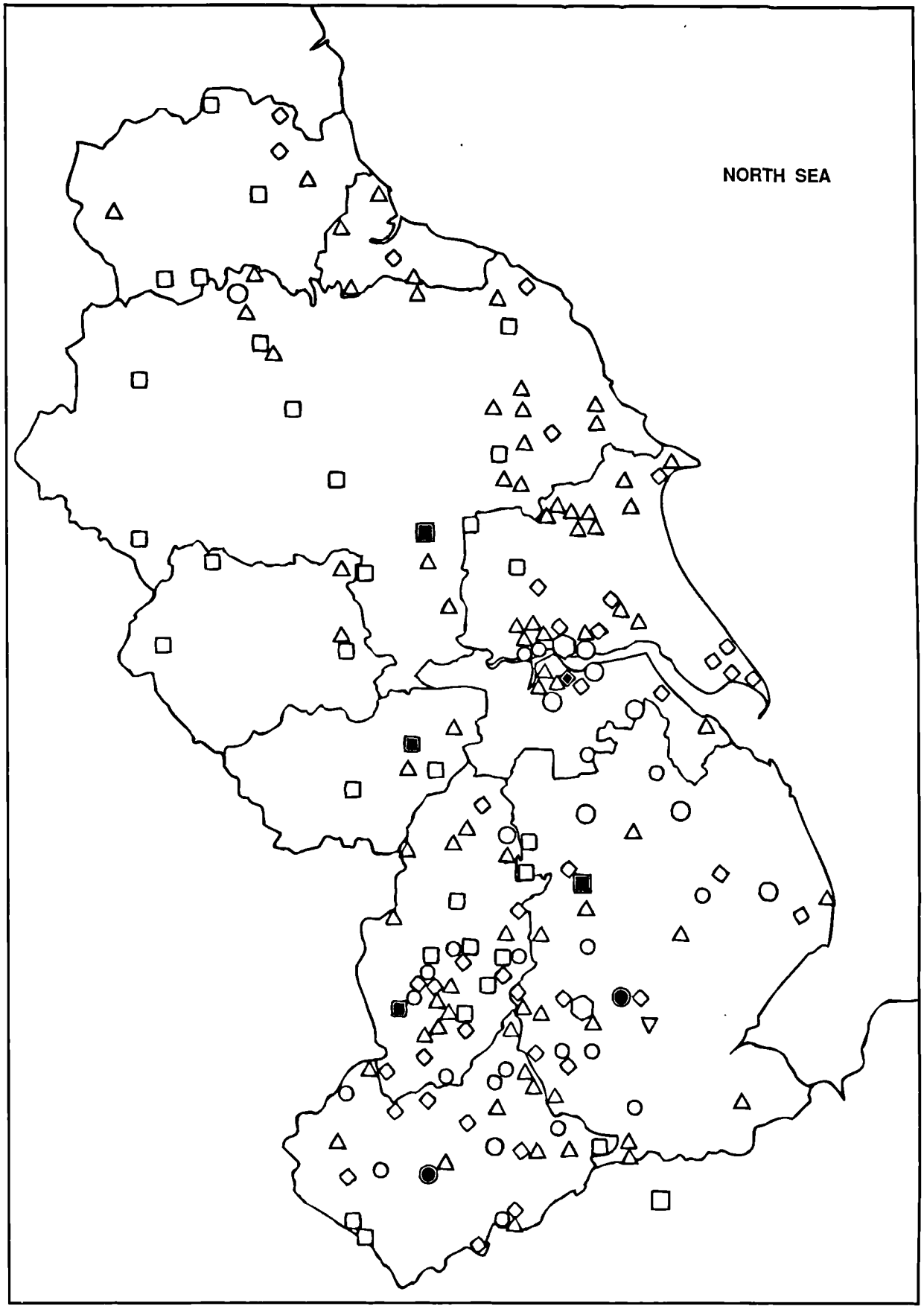


Figure 7.3: The Incidence of Mortaria of Hartley's (1977) Group II (see Appendix 7.3).

(Black shading denotes presence).

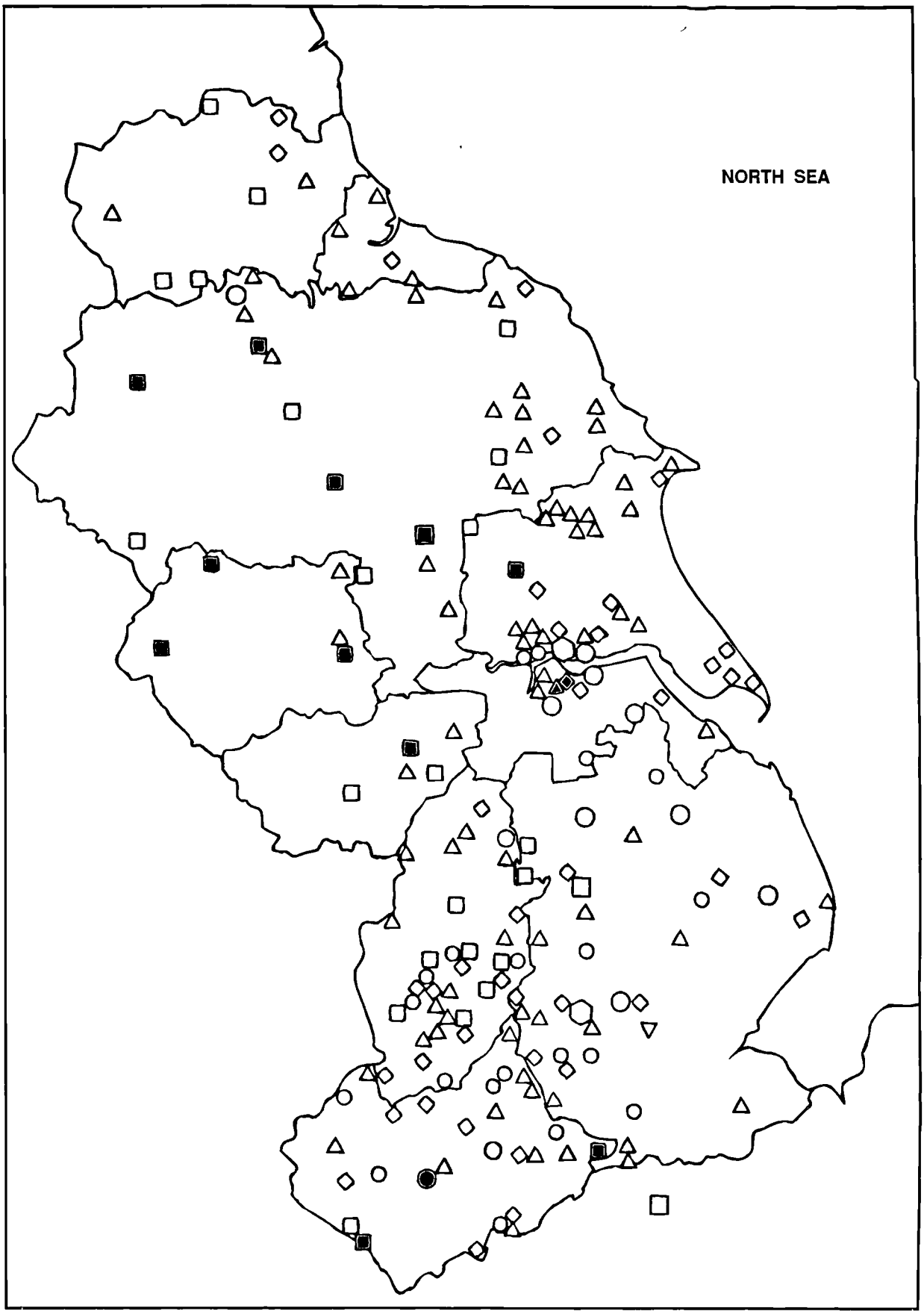


Figure 7.4: The Incidence of Mortaria from the Verulamium Region (see Appendix 7.4).

(Black shading denotes presence).

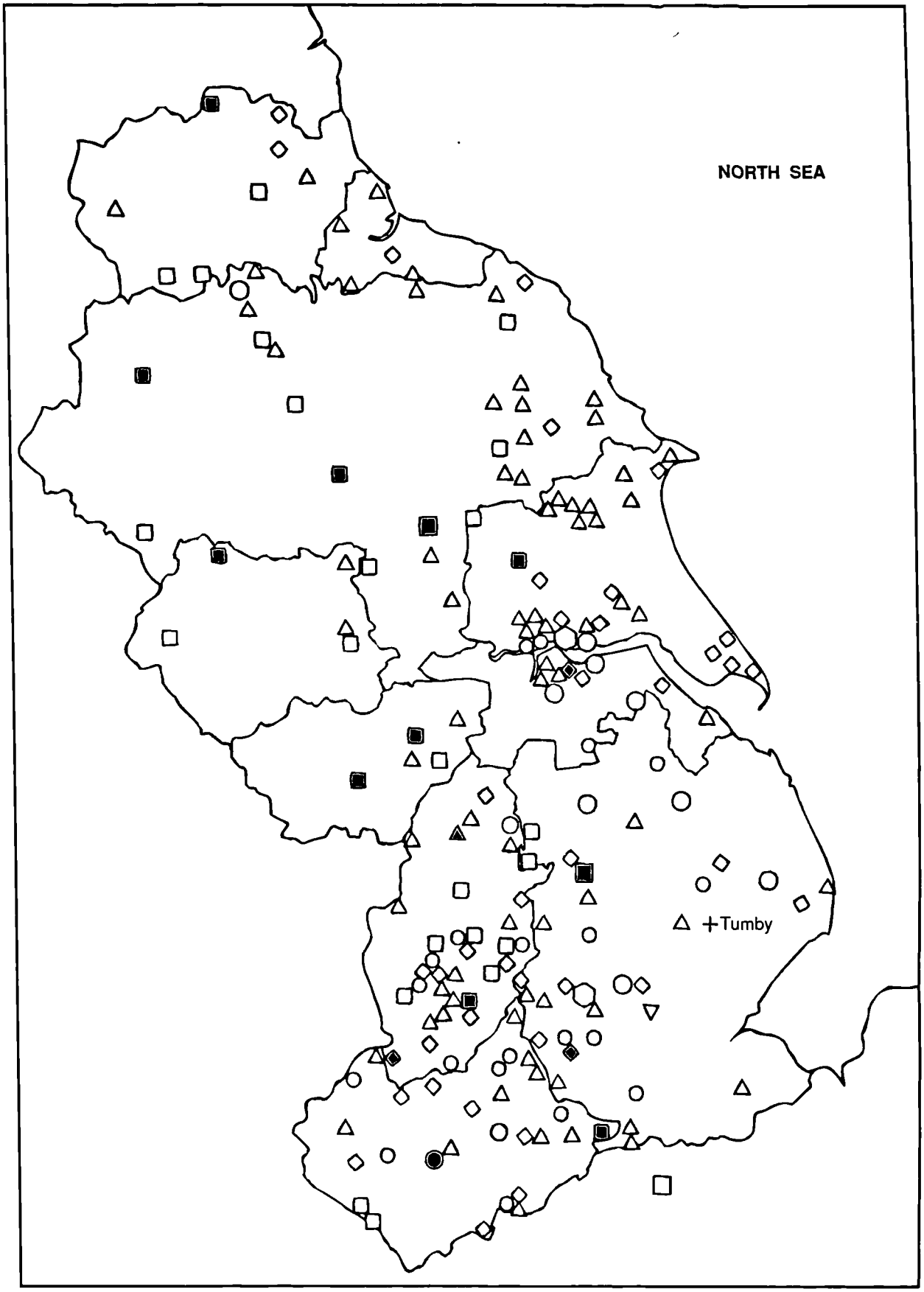
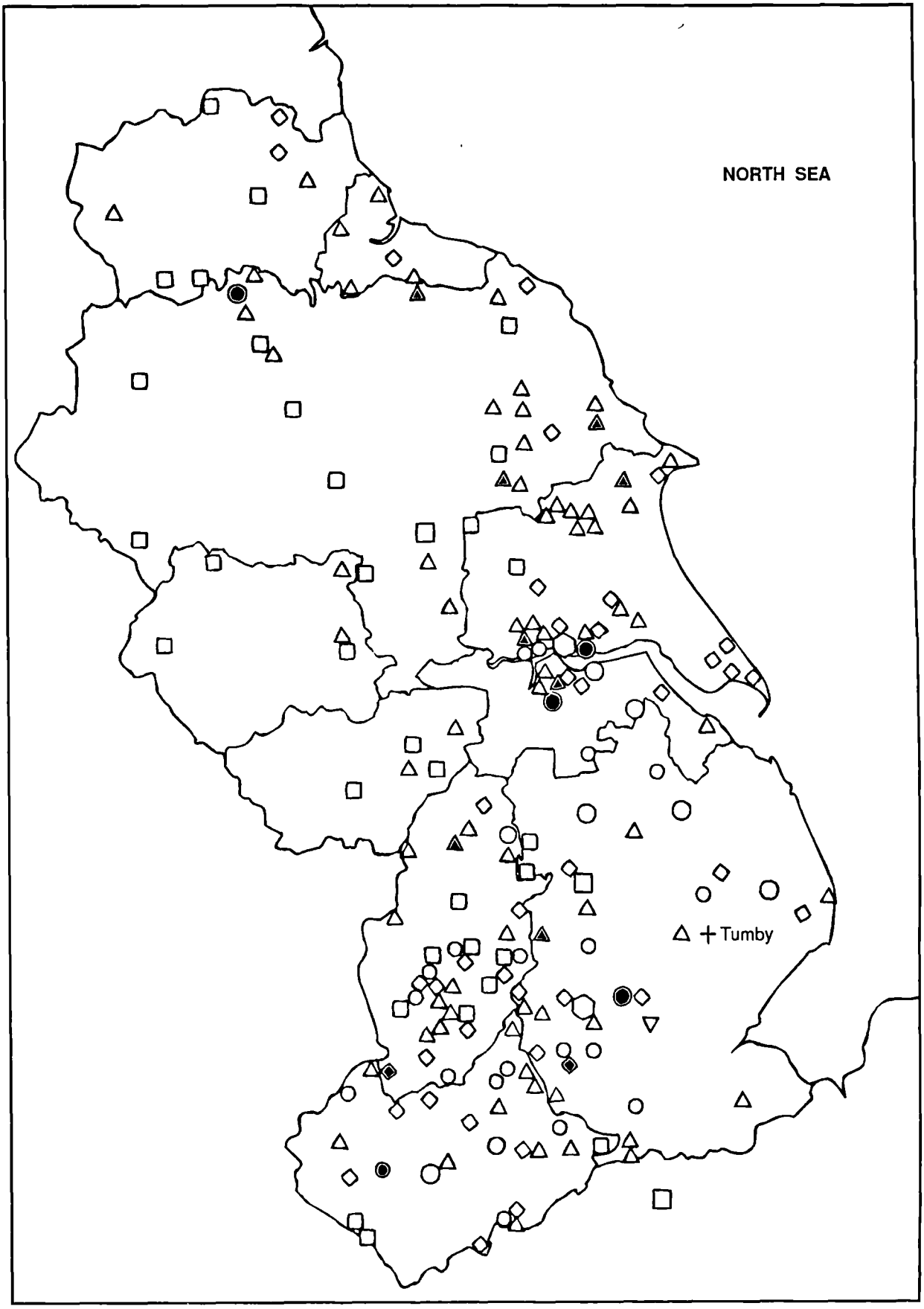


Figure 7.5: Early Mortaria at Non-military Sites within the Study Area (see Appendix 7.5).

(Black shading denotes presence).



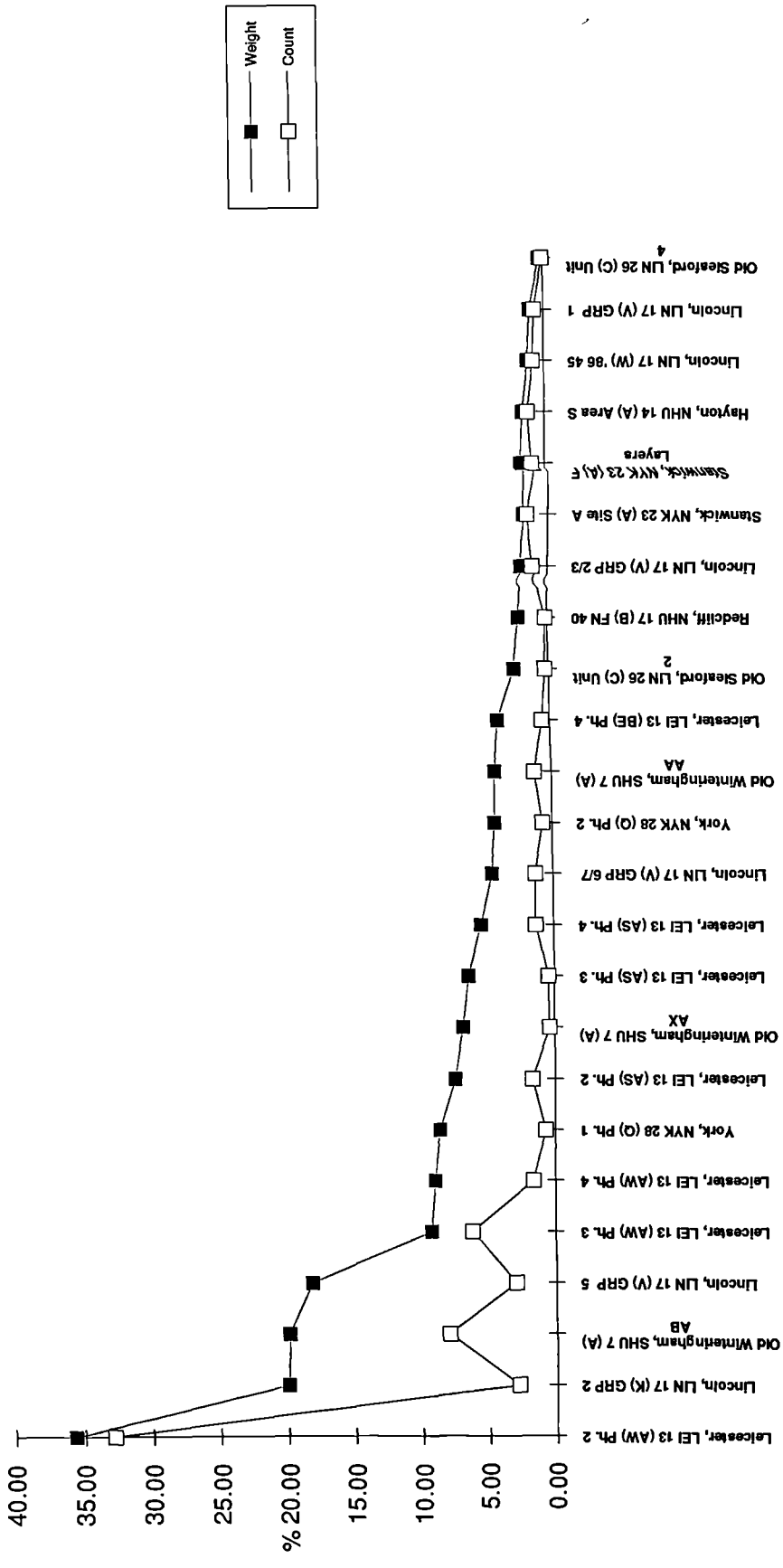


Figure 7.6: Mortaria as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups: Comparison of Quantification Methods.

Figure 8.1: **The Incidence of Pottery Classifiable as Stylistically 'Belgic' (see Appendices 8.1 & 8.2).**

(Black shading denotes presence).

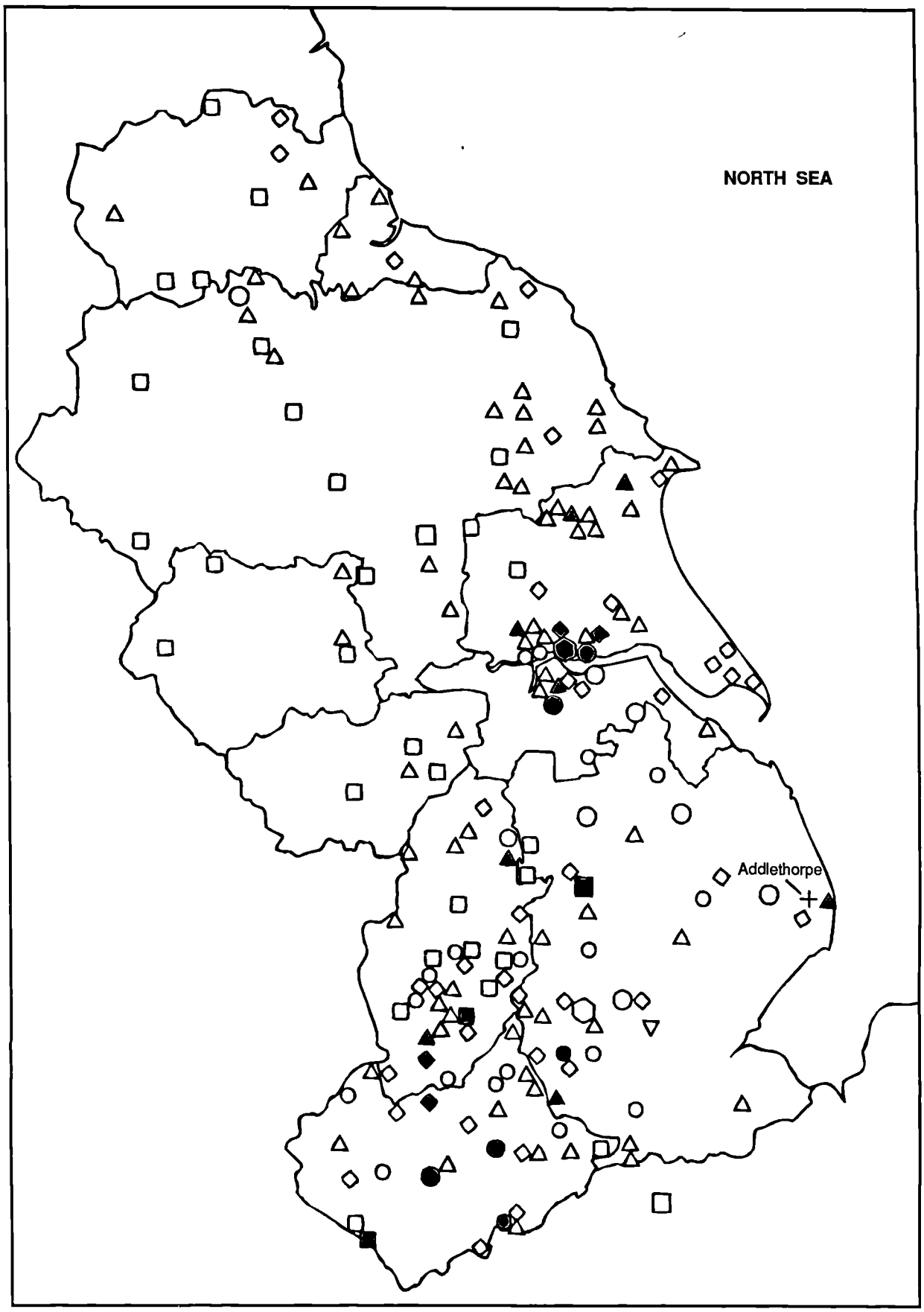


Figure 8.2: **The Incidence of Wheel-Produced Typologically Late Iron Age Pottery (see Appendix 8.3).**

(Black shading denotes presence).

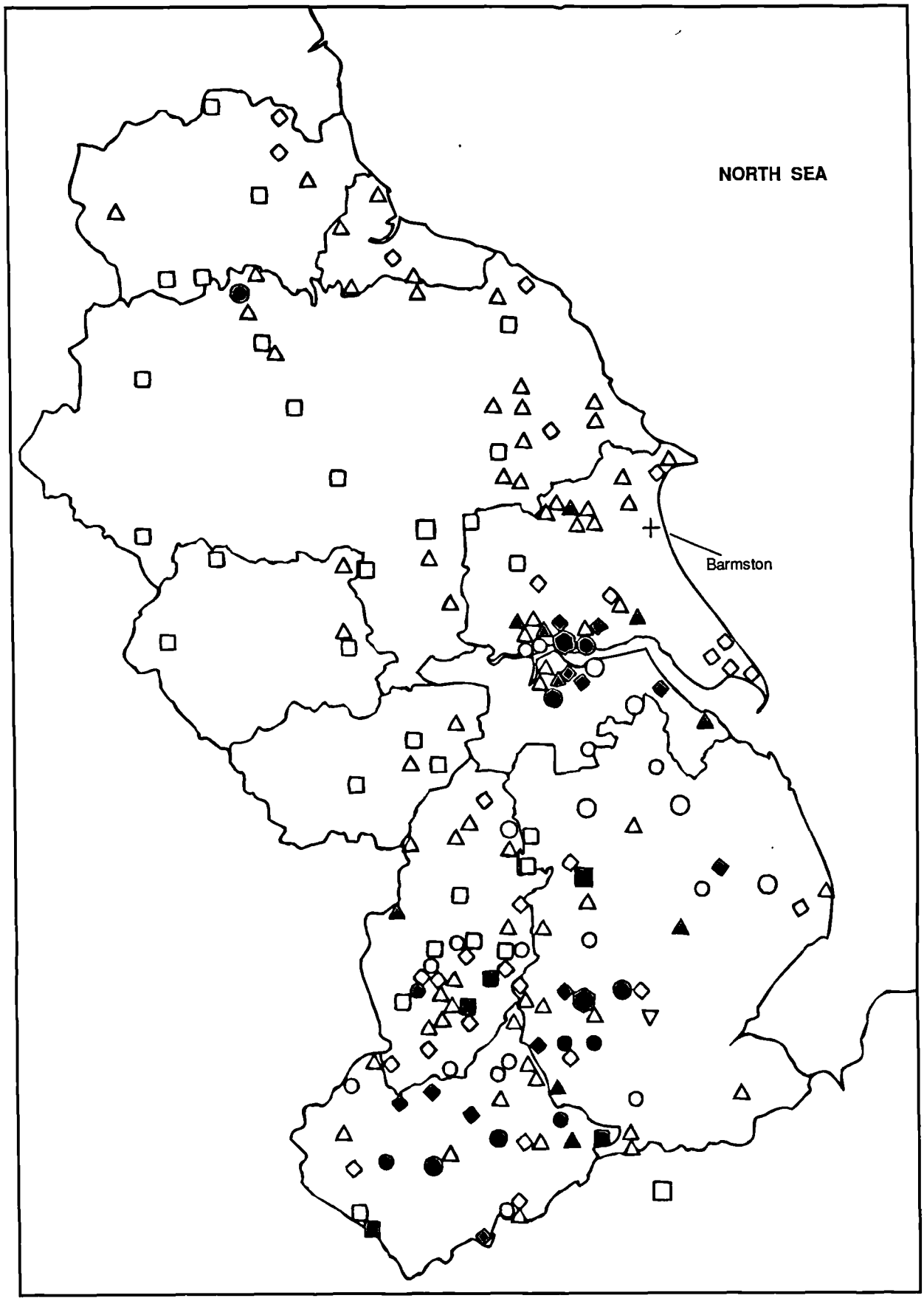


Figure 8.3: The Incidence of Bowls and Jars *cf.* Cam. Form 229 (see Appendix 8.4).

(Black shading denotes presence).

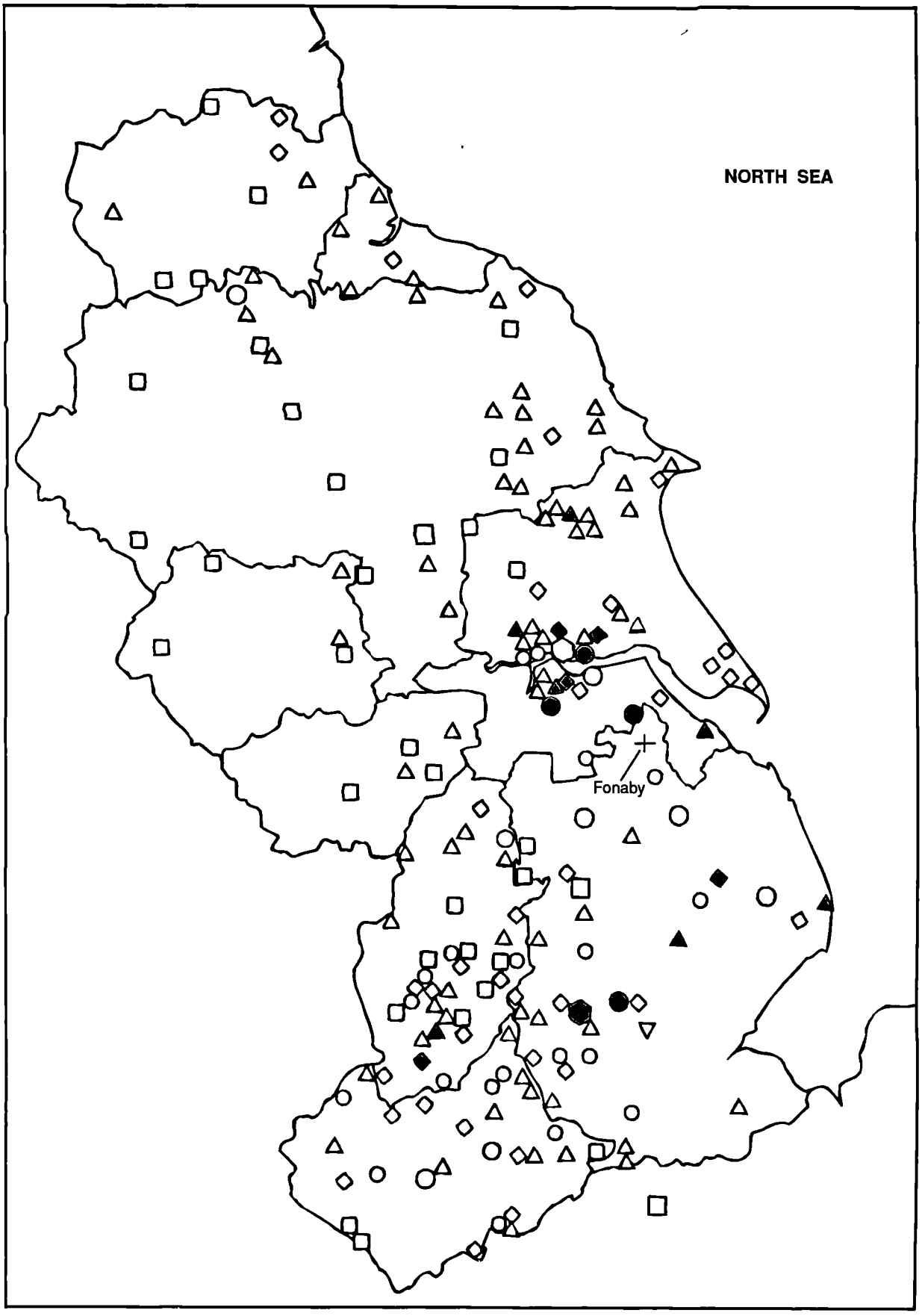


Figure 8.4: The Incidence of Bowls of Cam. Form 209 (see Appendix 8.5).

(Black shading denotes presence).

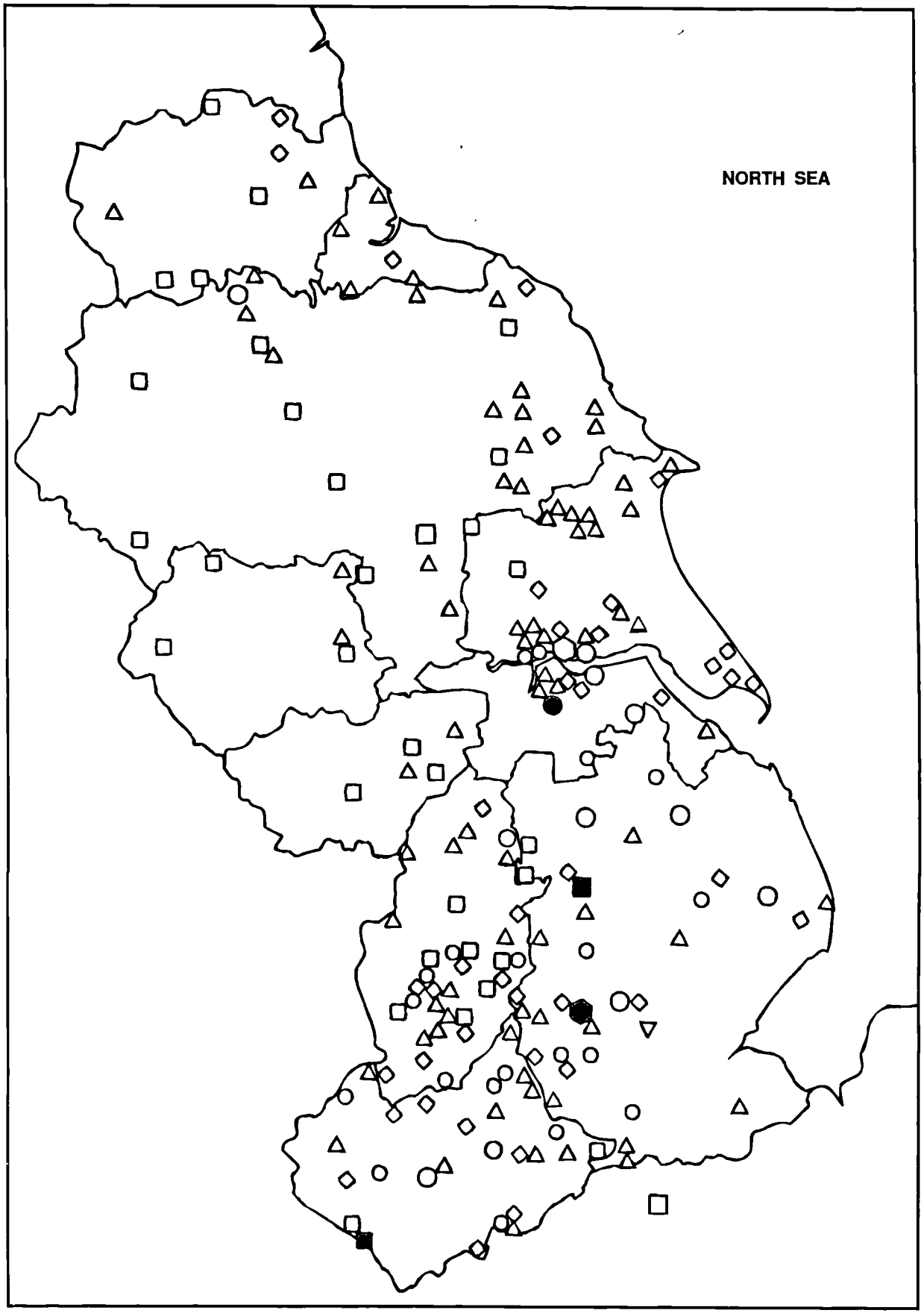


Figure 8.5: The Incidence of Pedestalled Bowls of Cam. Form 210 (see Appendix 8.6).

(Black shading denotes presence).

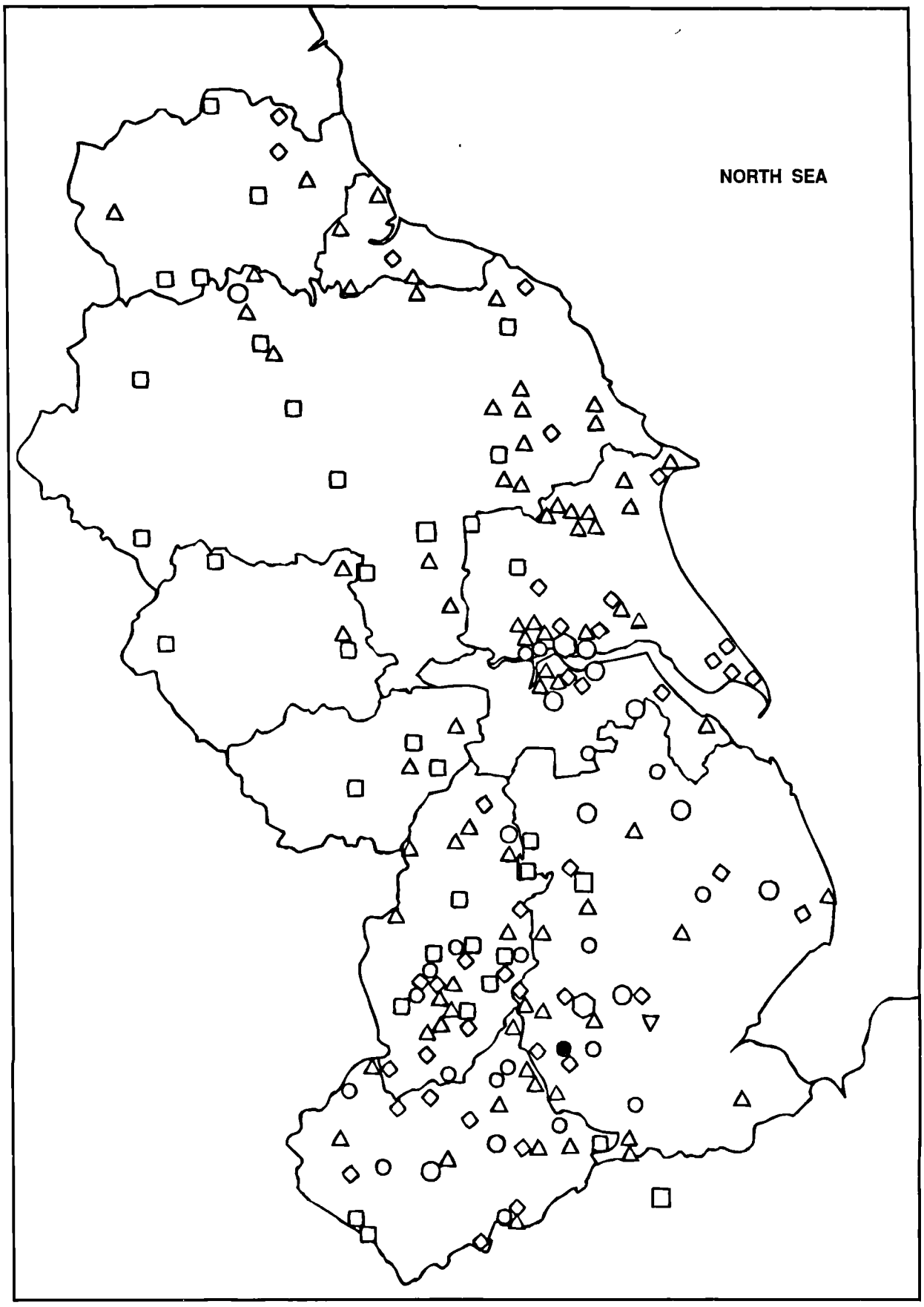


Figure 8.6: The Incidence of Bowls of Cam. Form 211 (see Appendix 8.7).

(Black shading denotes presence).

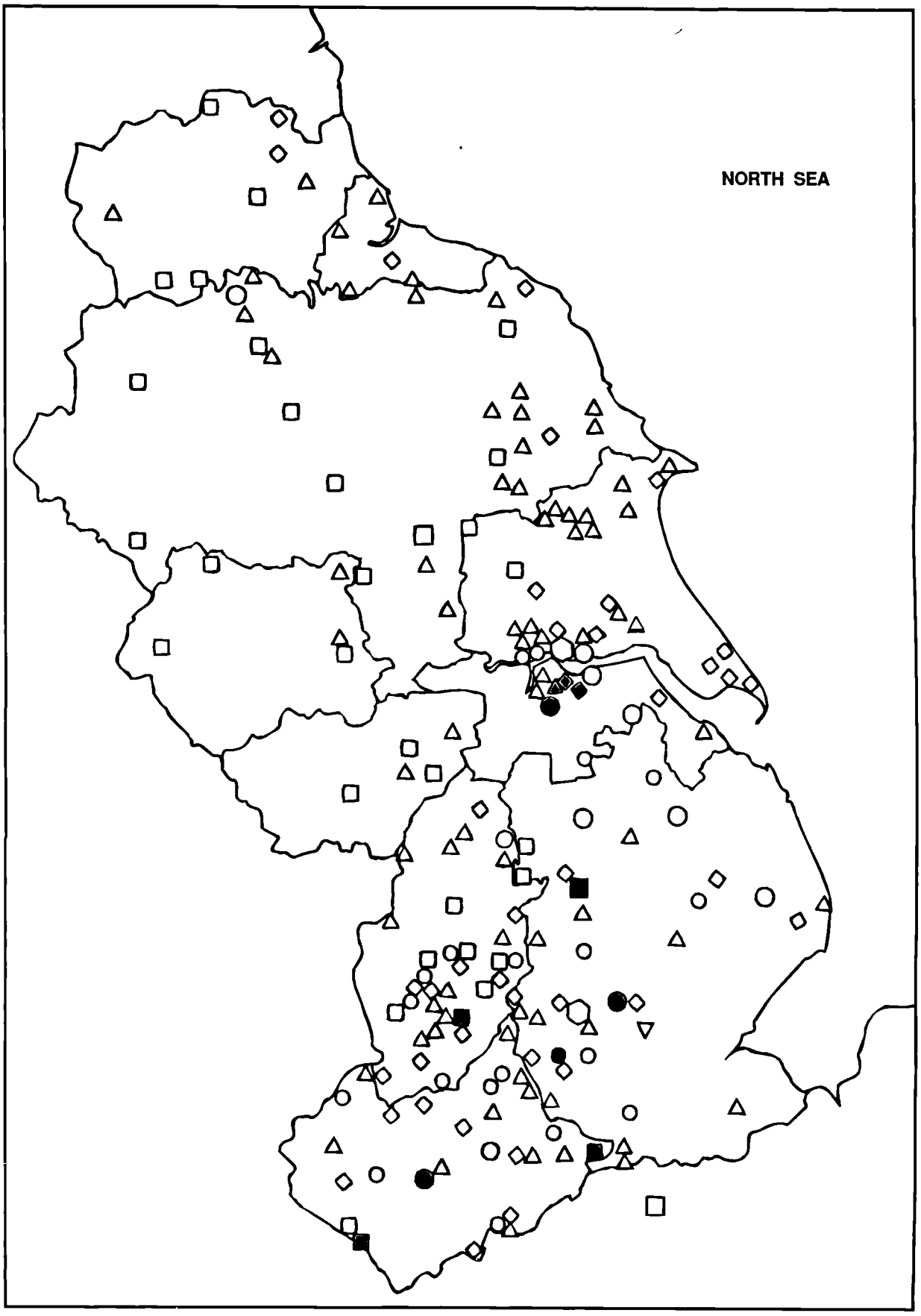


Figure 8.7: The Incidence of Bowls of Cam. Form 212 (see Appendix 8.8).

(Black shading denotes presence).

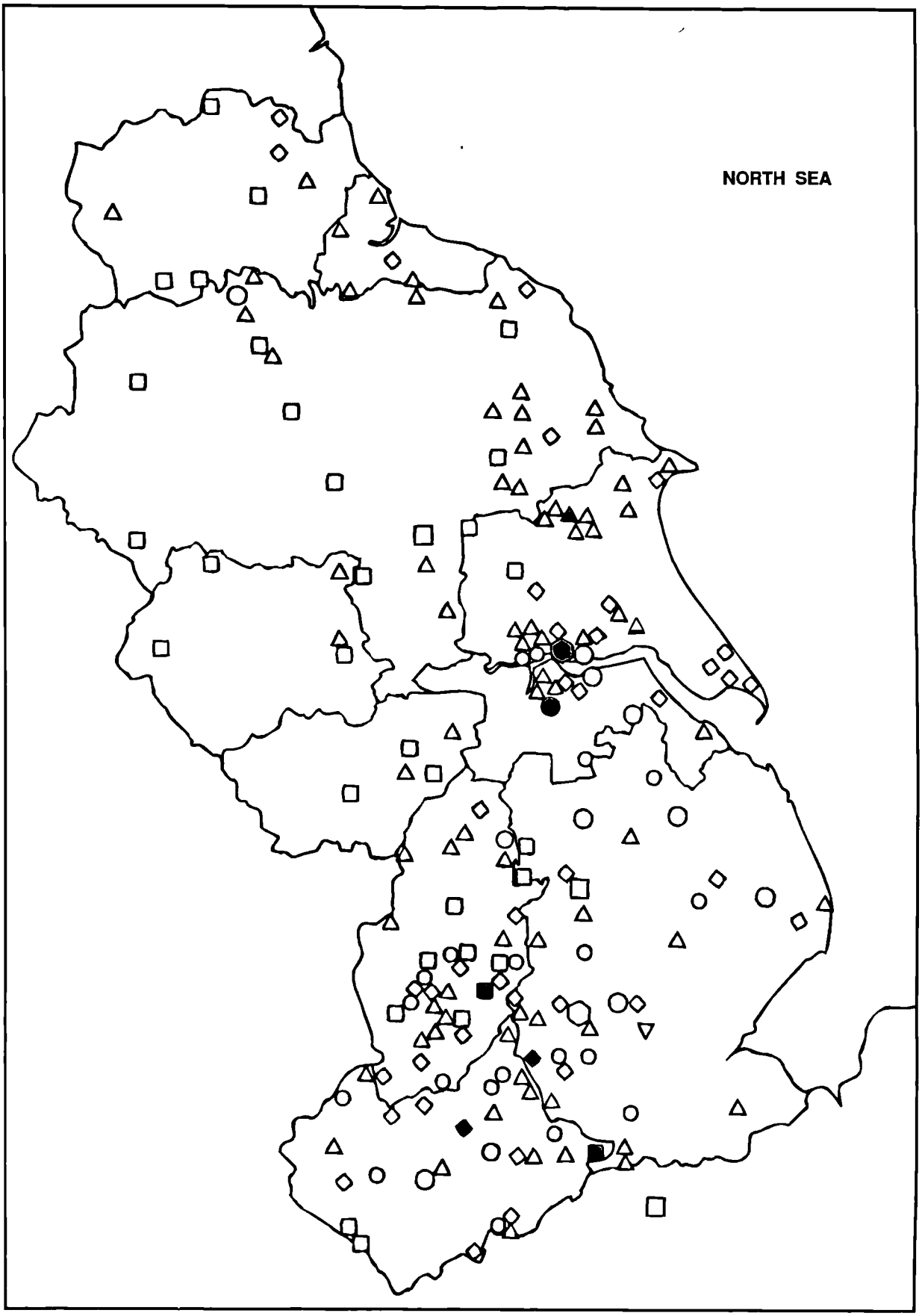


Figure 8.8: The Incidence of Bowls of Cam. Form 213 (see Appendix 8.9).

(Black shading denotes presence).

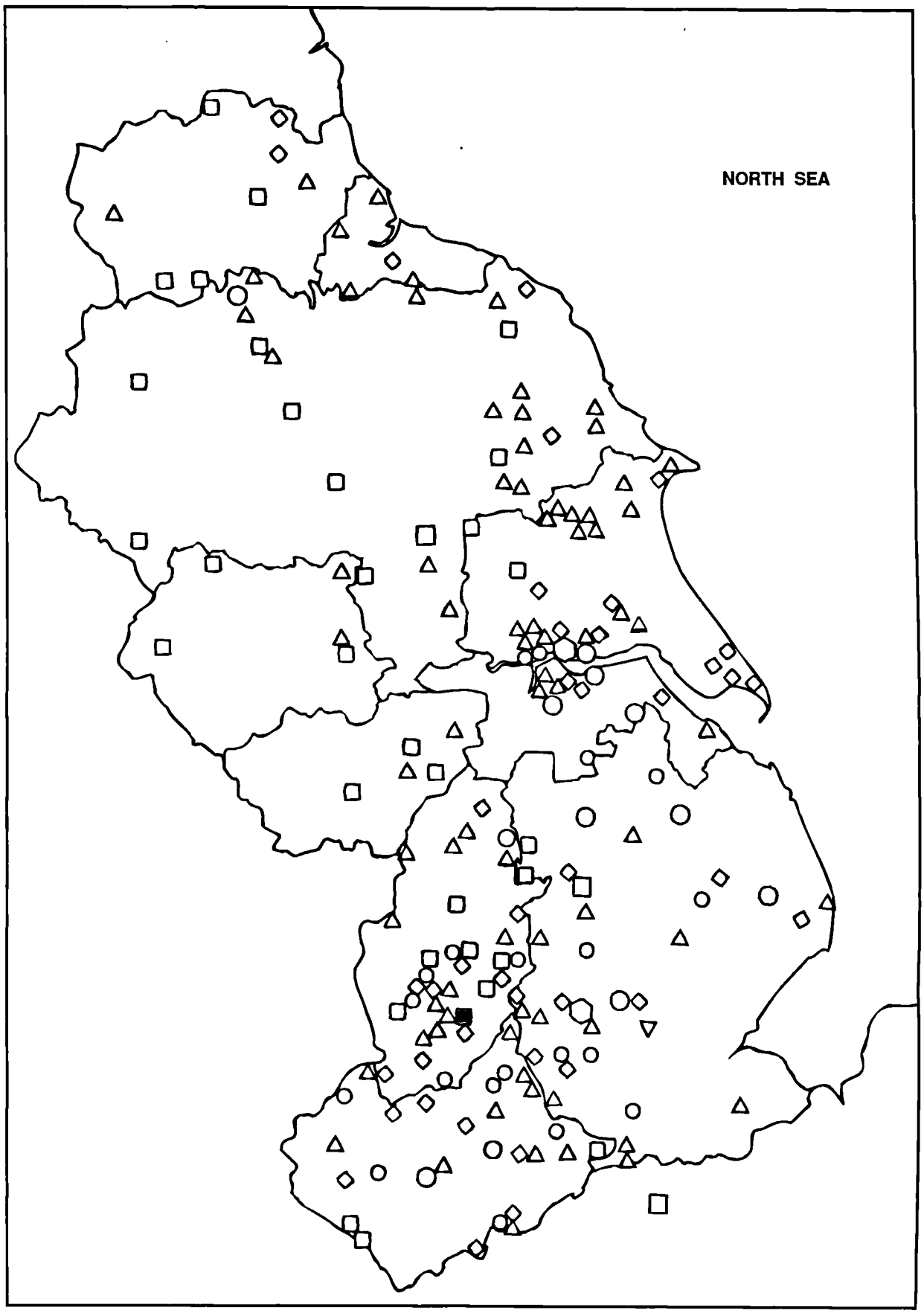


Figure 8.9: The Incidence of Bowls of Cam. Form 214 (see Appendix 8.10).

(Black shading denotes presence).

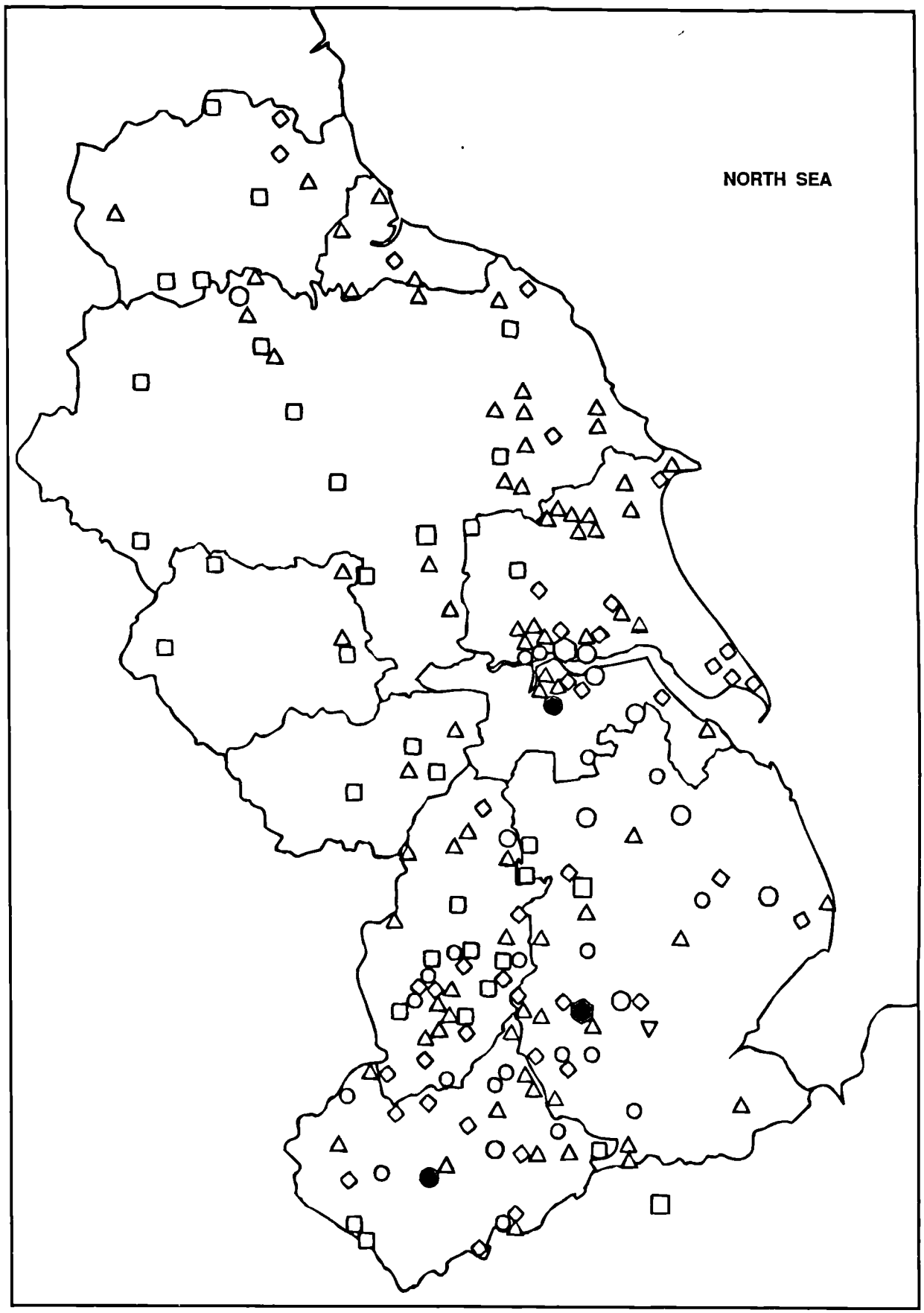


Figure 8.10: The Incidence of Bowls of Cam. Form 215 (see Appendix 8.11).

(Black shading denotes presence).

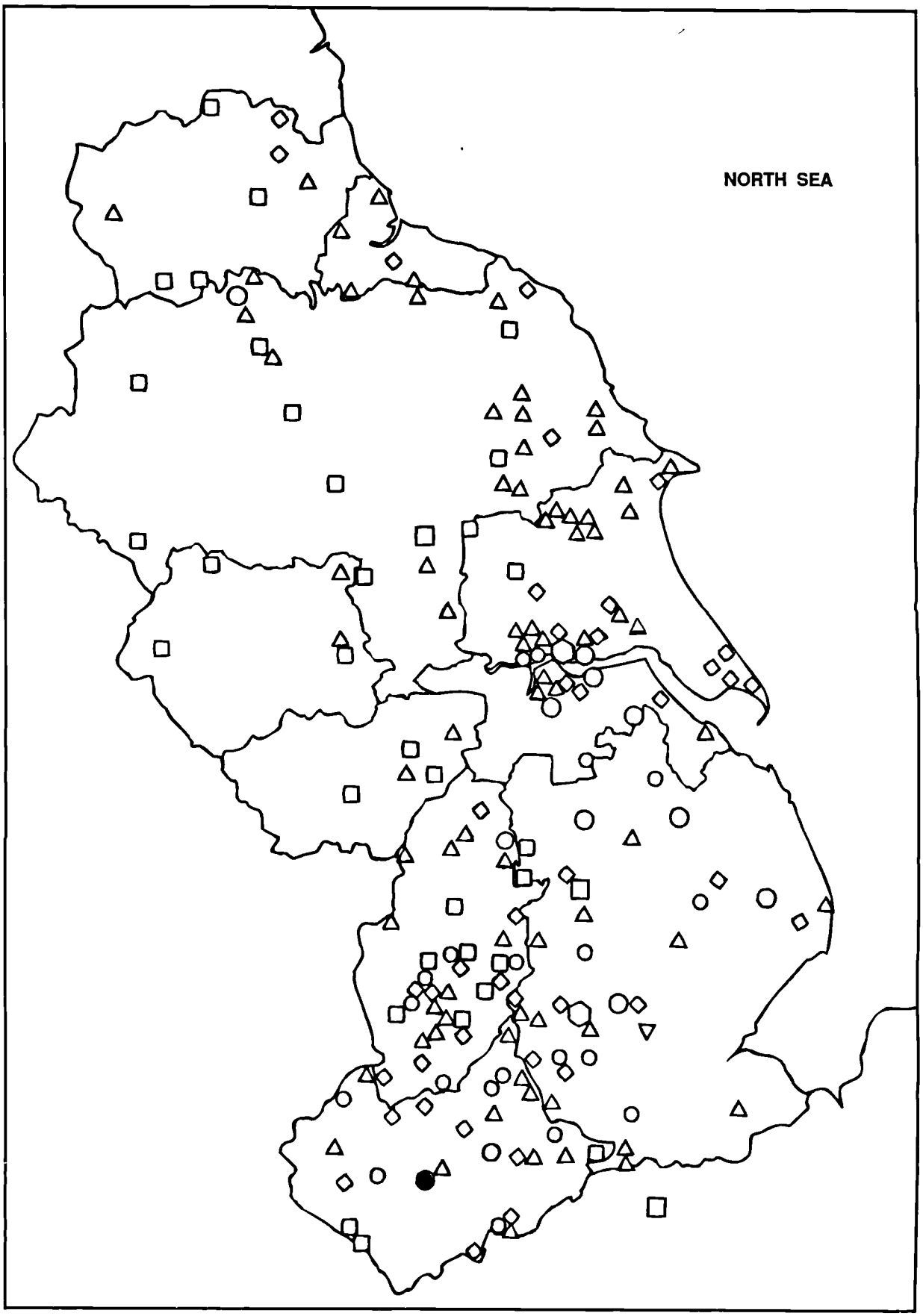


Figure 8.11: The Incidence of Bowls of Cam. Form 216 (see Appendix 8.12).

(Black shading denotes presence).

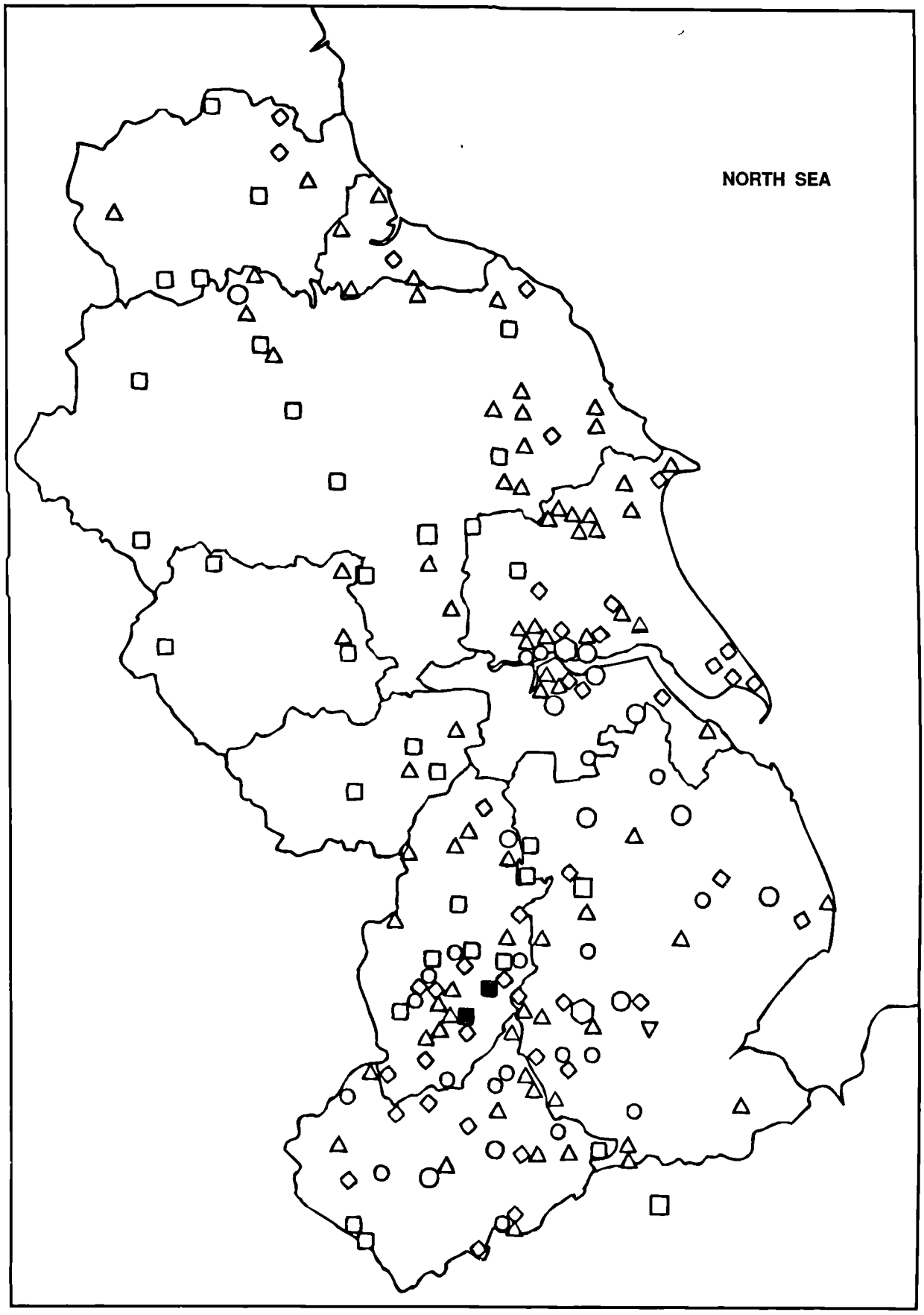


Figure 8.12: The Incidence of Other Vessels Approximating to the Cam. form Range 209-217 (see Appendix 8.13).

(Black shading denotes presence).

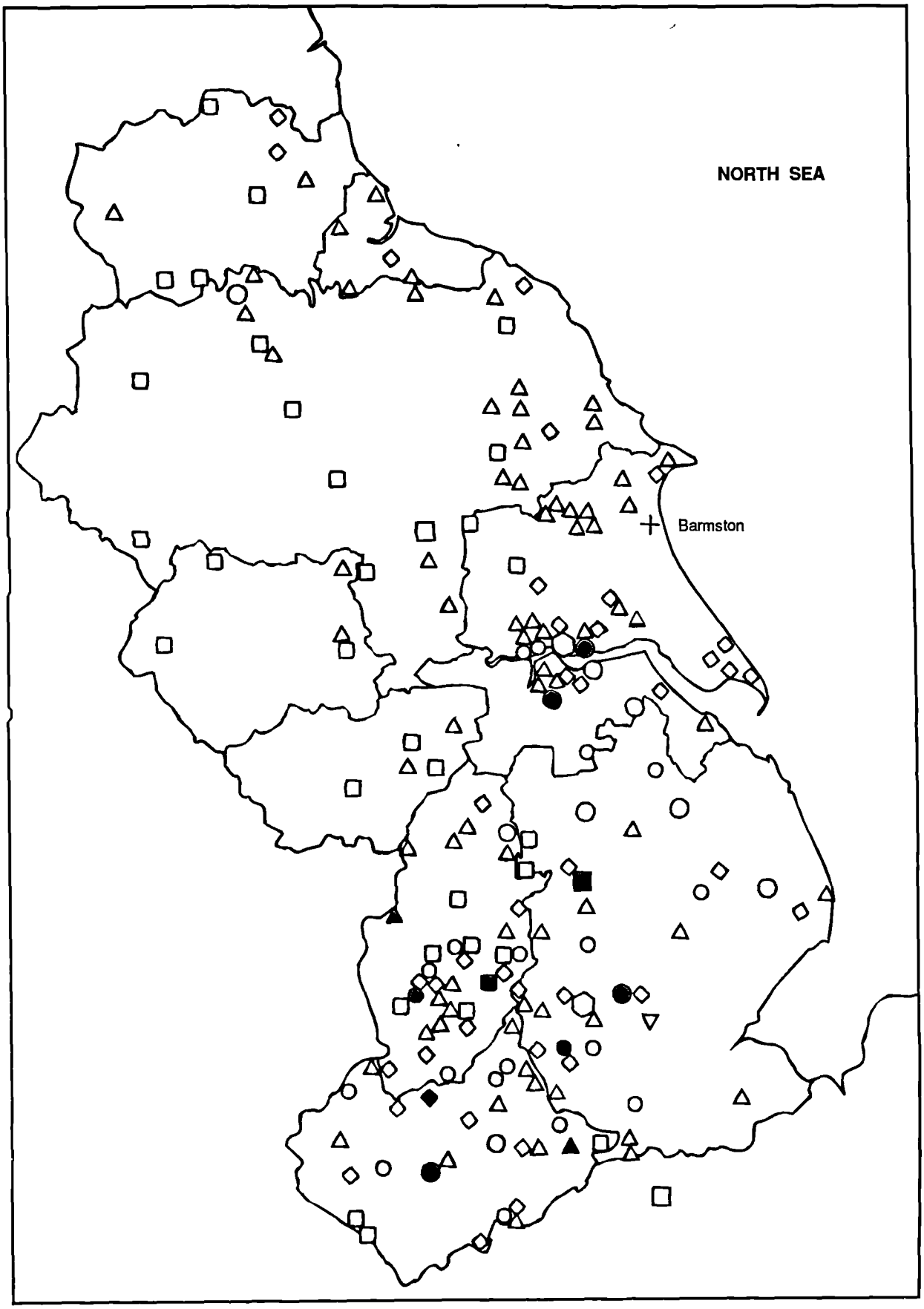


Figure 8.13: The Incidence of Cam. Forms 209 - 217 (see Appendix 8.14).

(Black shading denotes presence).

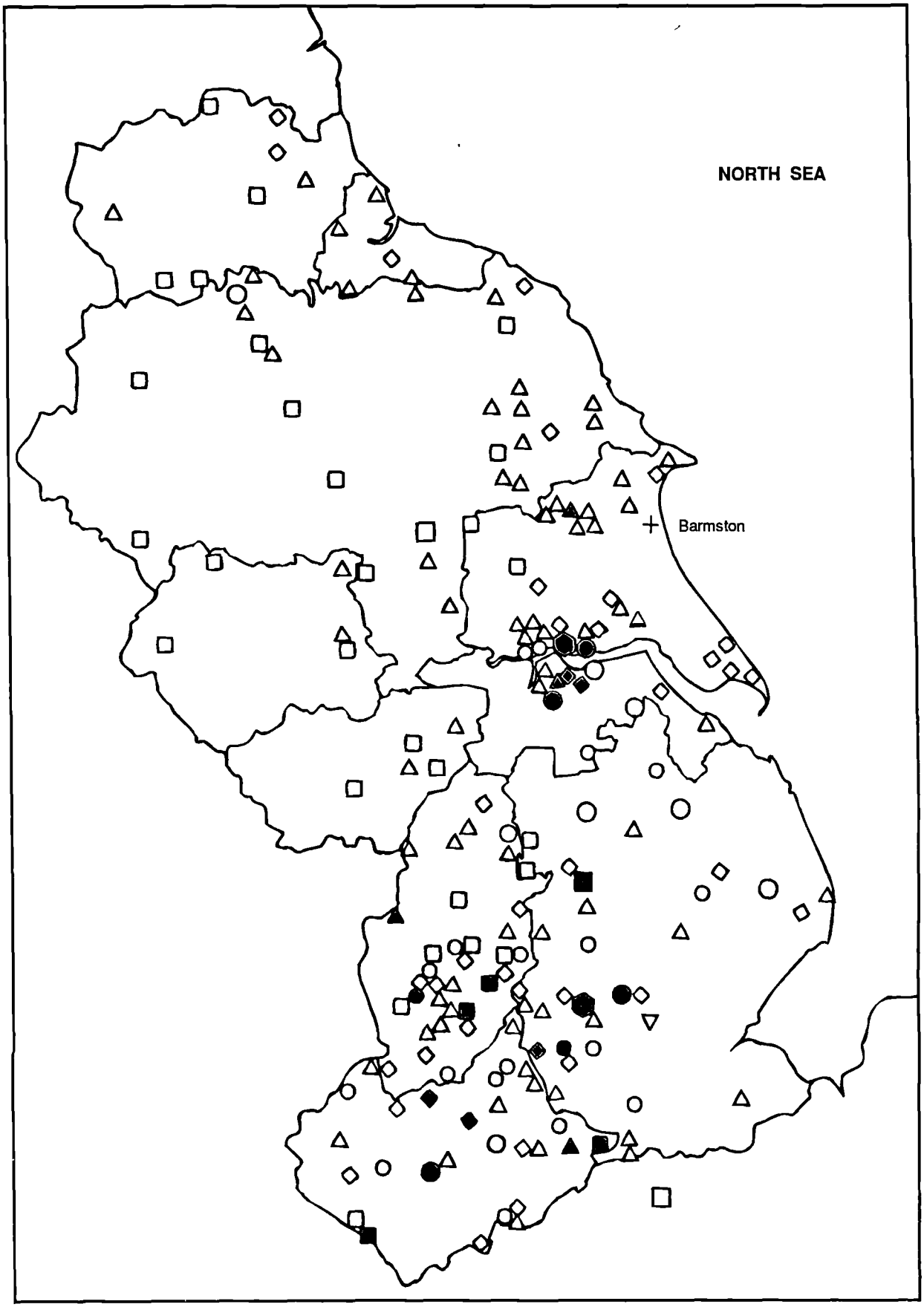


Figure 8.14: The Relative Frequency (by weight) of Calcite and Quartz Tempered Iron Age and Transitional Pottery amongst Groups from Ancaster; (the groups are arranged in approximate chronological order).

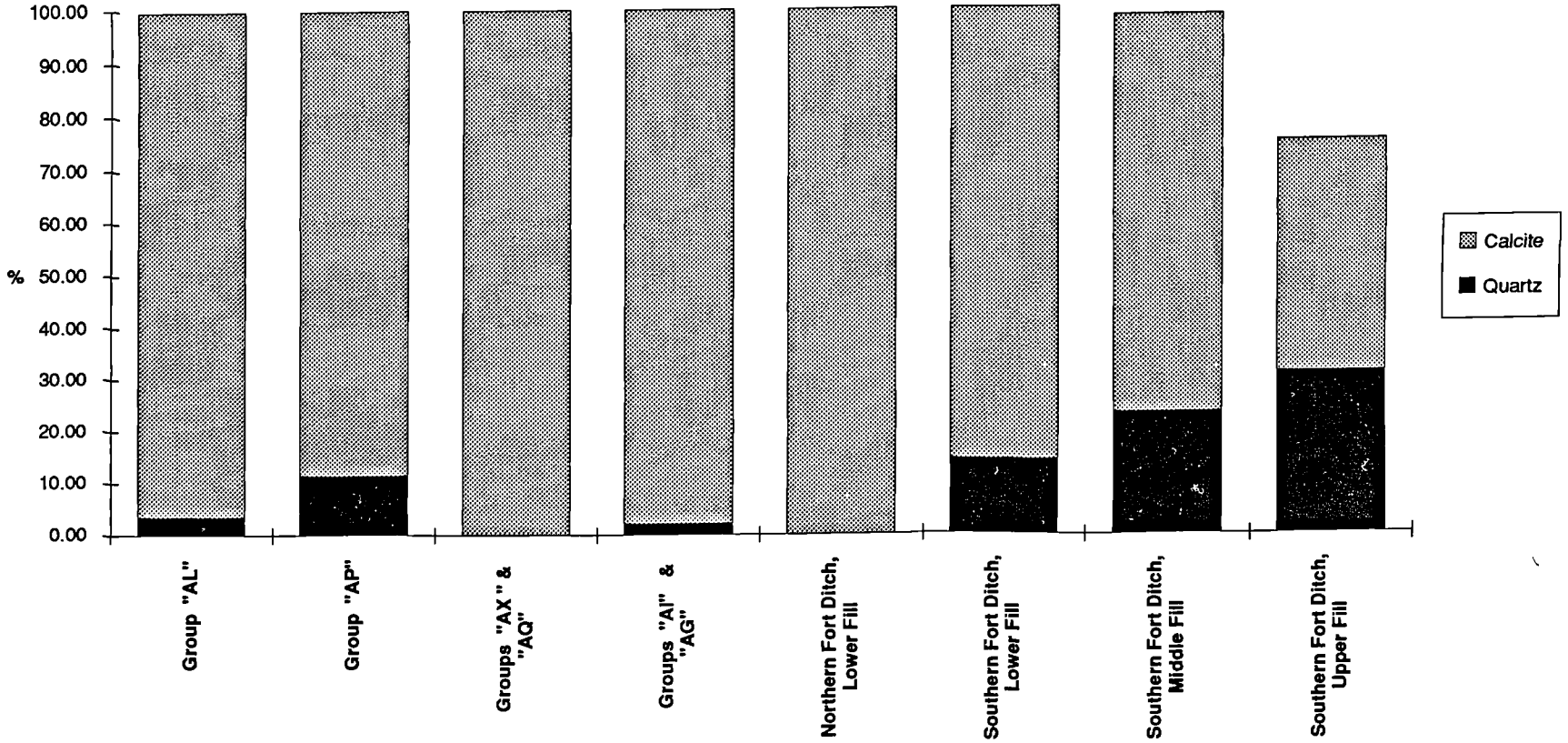


Figure 8.15: The Relative Frequency of Two Moderately Quartz Tempered Brown Fabrics amongst groups at Dunston's Clump (based upon sherd count data published by Leary 1988).

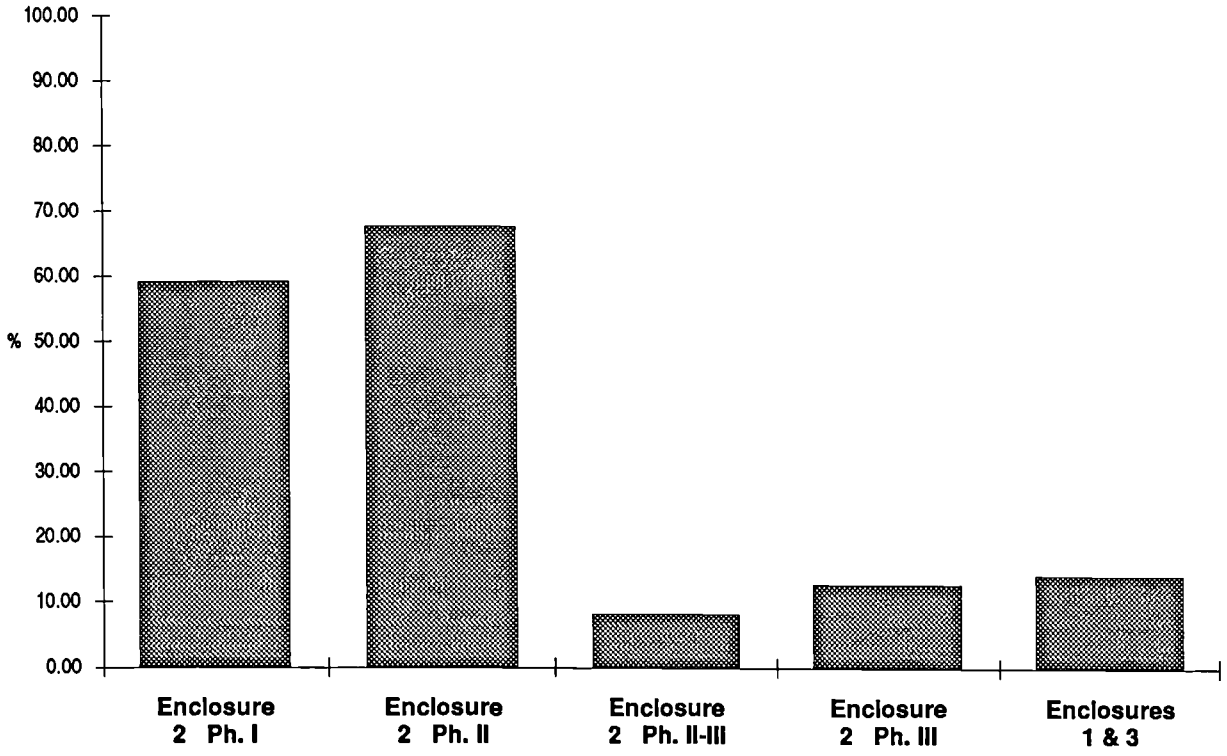


Figure 8.16: The Relative Frequency of the Calcite and Quartz Tempered Fabric amongst groups at Dunston's Clump (based upon sherd count data published by Leary 1988).

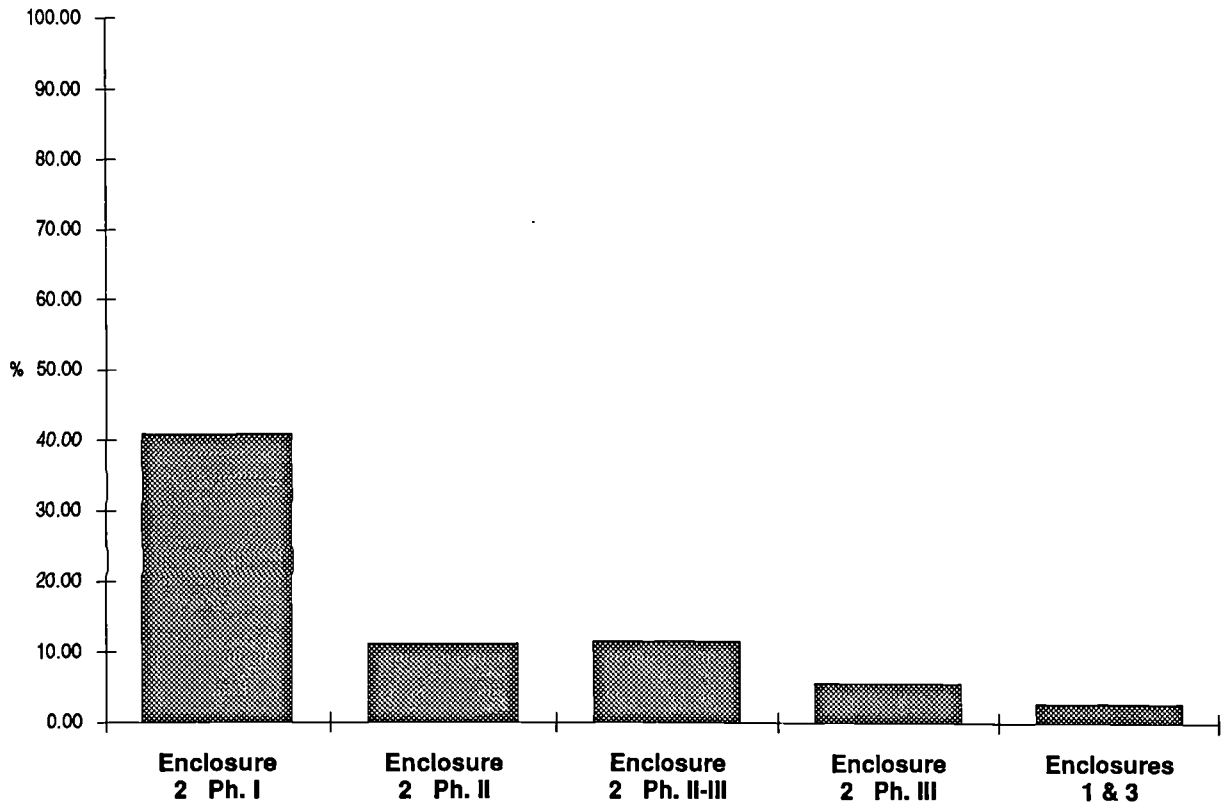


Figure 8.17: The Relative Frequency of the Quartz Tempered Grey Ware Fabrics Category amongst groups at Dunston's Clump (based upon sherd count data published by Leary 1988).

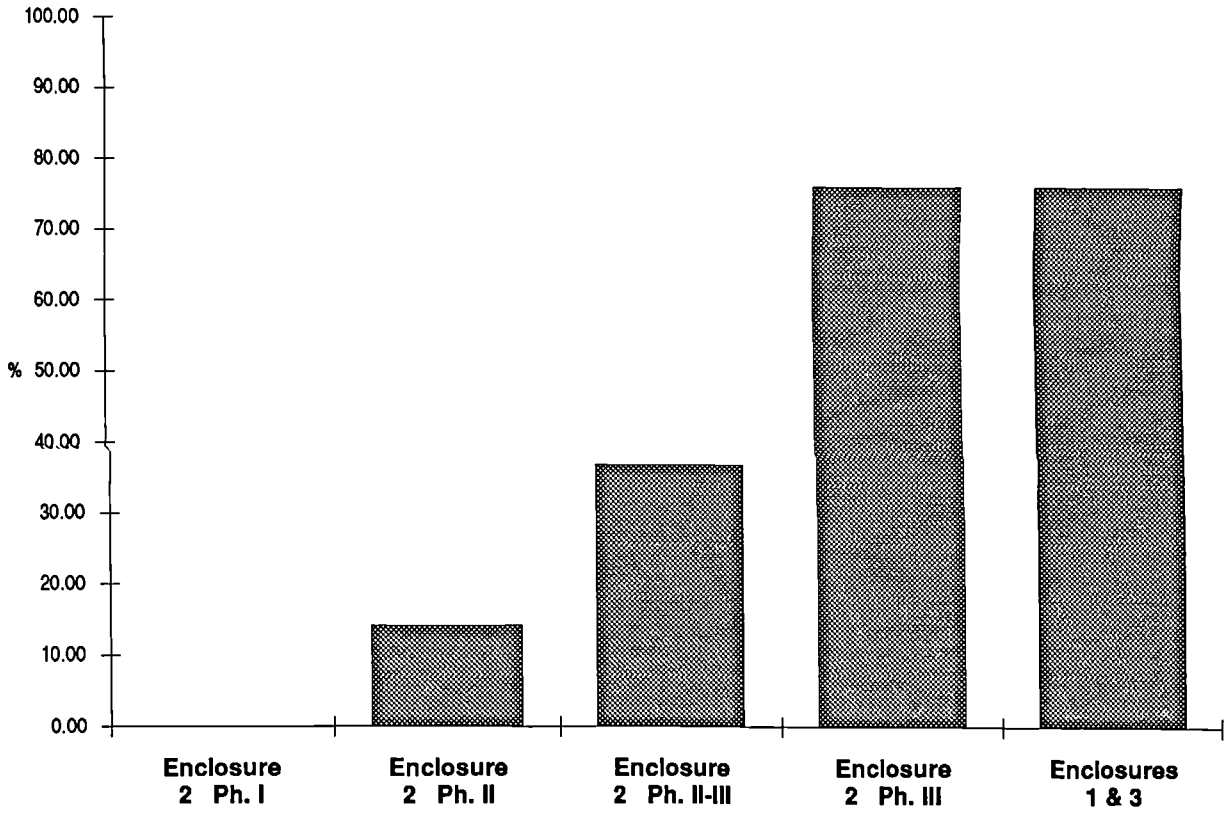


Figure 8.18: The frequency of different tempering types within 47 diagnostic Late Iron Age and Transitional vessels from Tattershall Thorpe (based upon descriptions published by Chowne et al. 1986).

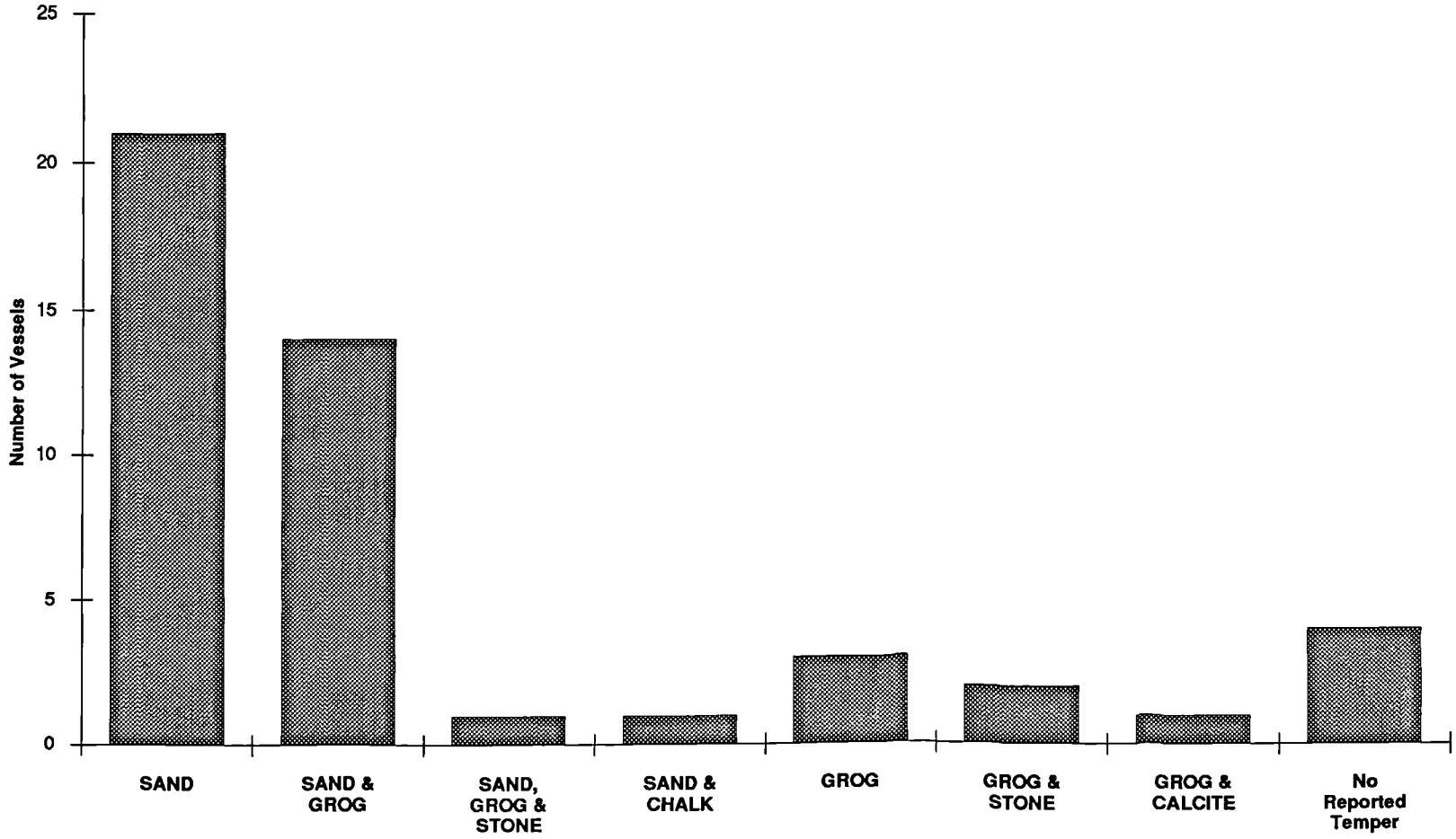
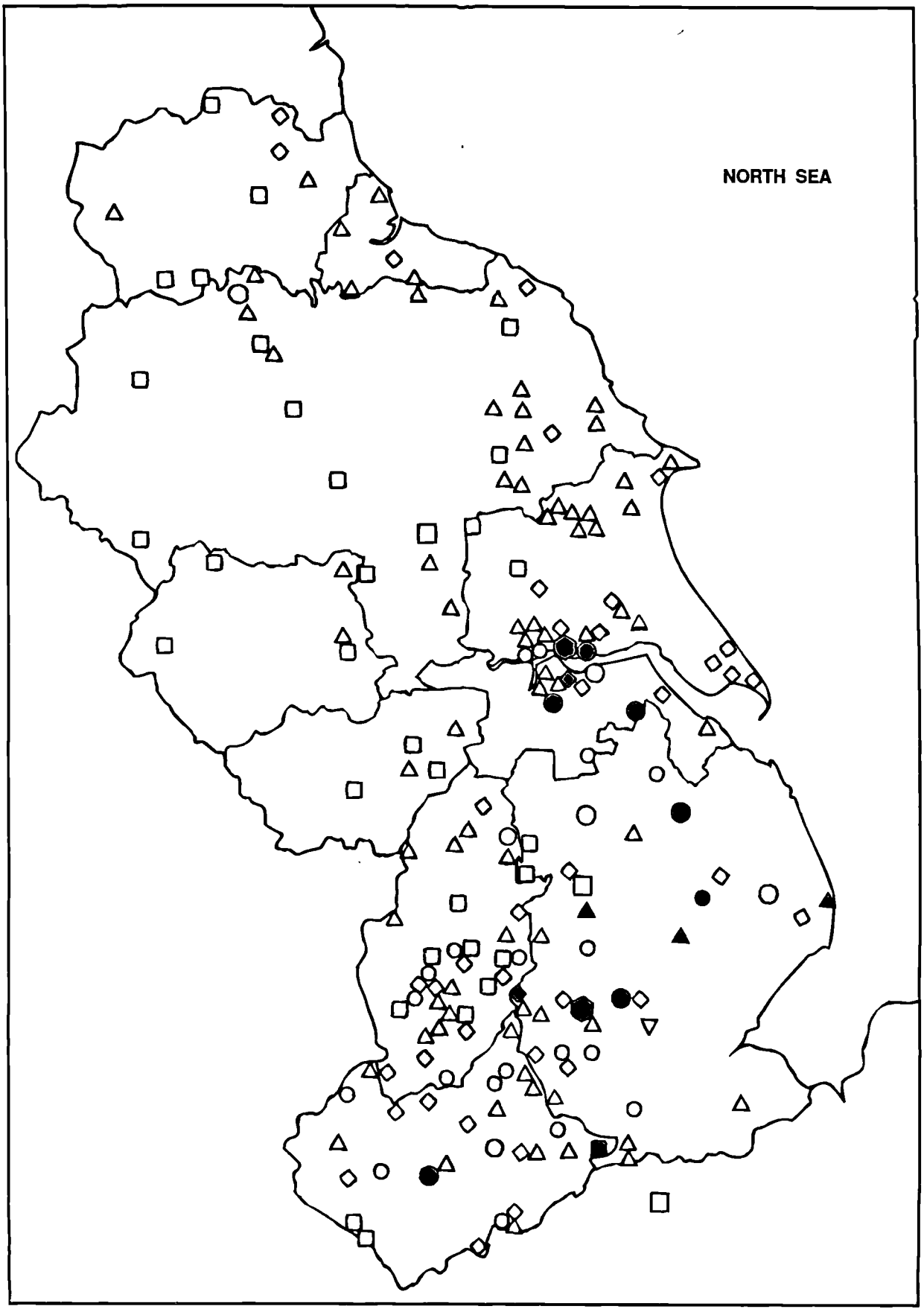


Figure 8.19: The Incidence of 'Imitations' of Butt Beakers *cf.* Cam. Form 113 (see Appendix 8.15).

(Black shading denotes presence).



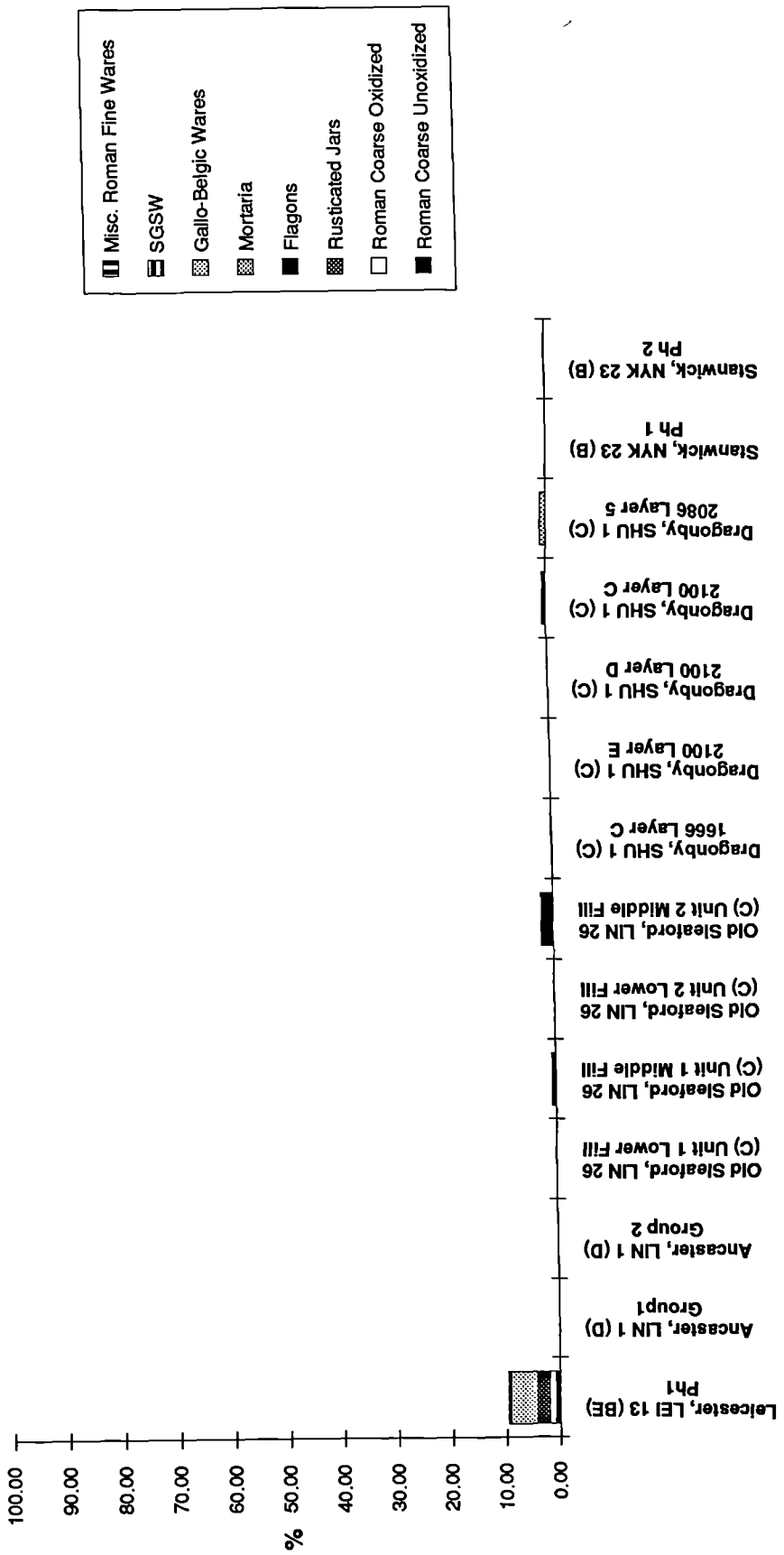


Figure 9.1: The incidence by relative frequency (based upon weight data), of Roman Pottery types amongst 14 Pottery Groups dated as Pre-Claudian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Figure 9.2: The incidence by relative frequency (based upon weight data), of Roman Pottery types amongst 3 Pottery Groups dated as Pre-Claudian to Claudian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

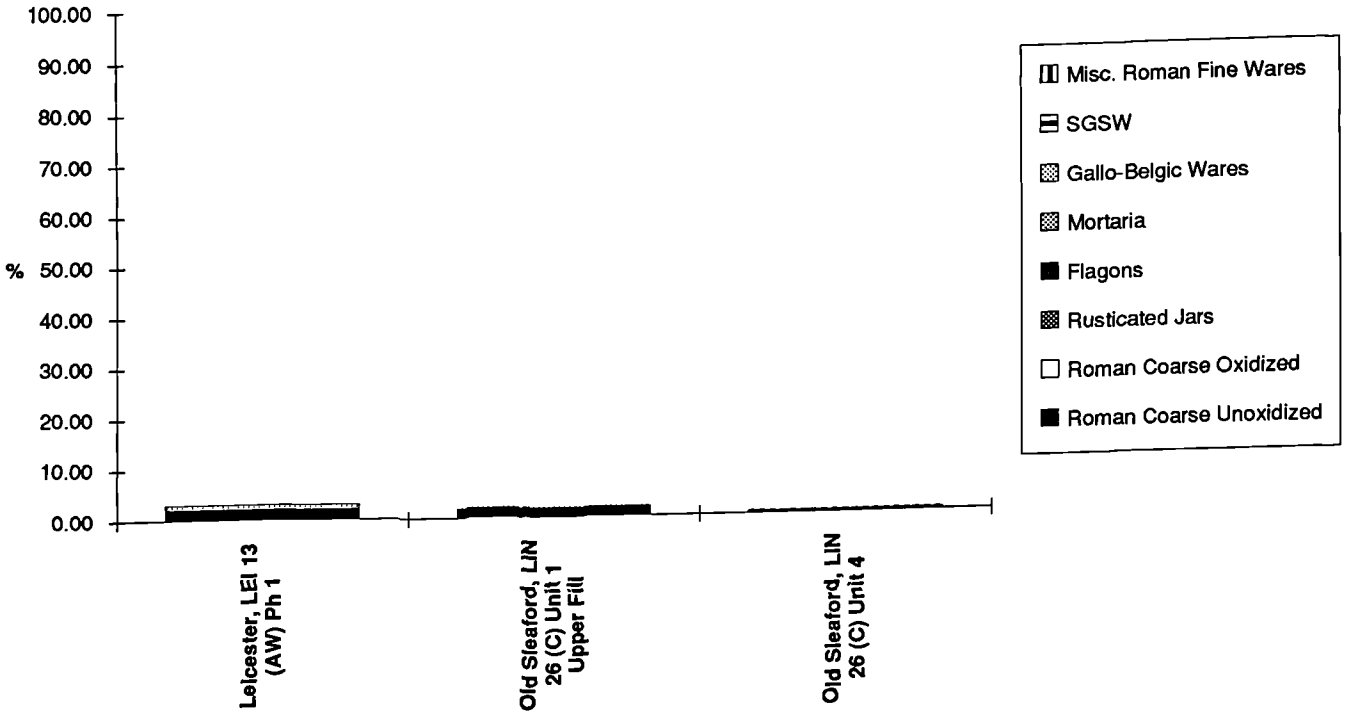


Figure 9.3: The incidence, by relative frequency (based upon weight data), of Roman Pottery types amongst 15 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

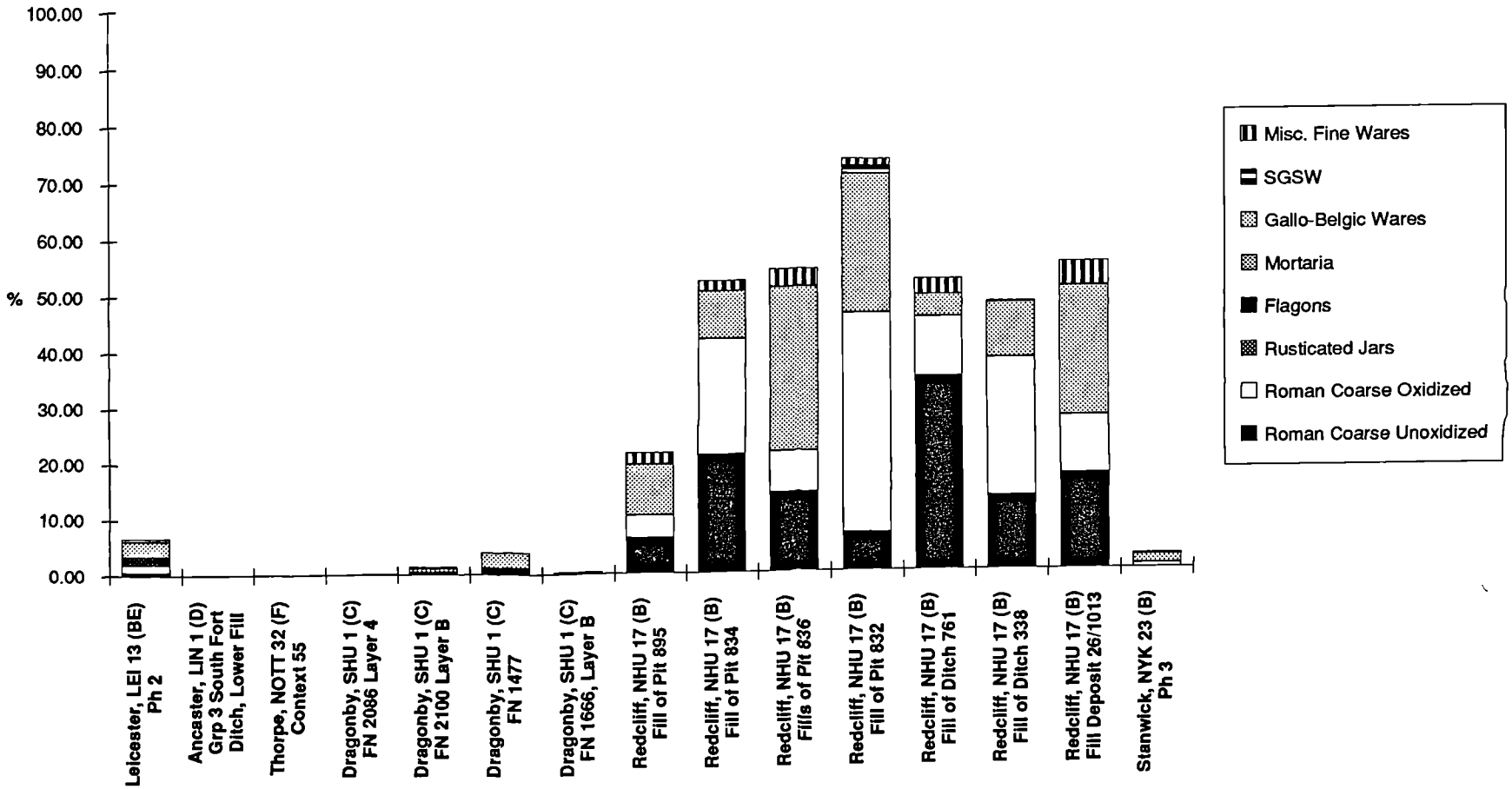


Figure 9.4: The incidence by relative frequency (based upon weight data), of Roman Pottery Types amongst 6 Pottery Groups dated as Neronian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

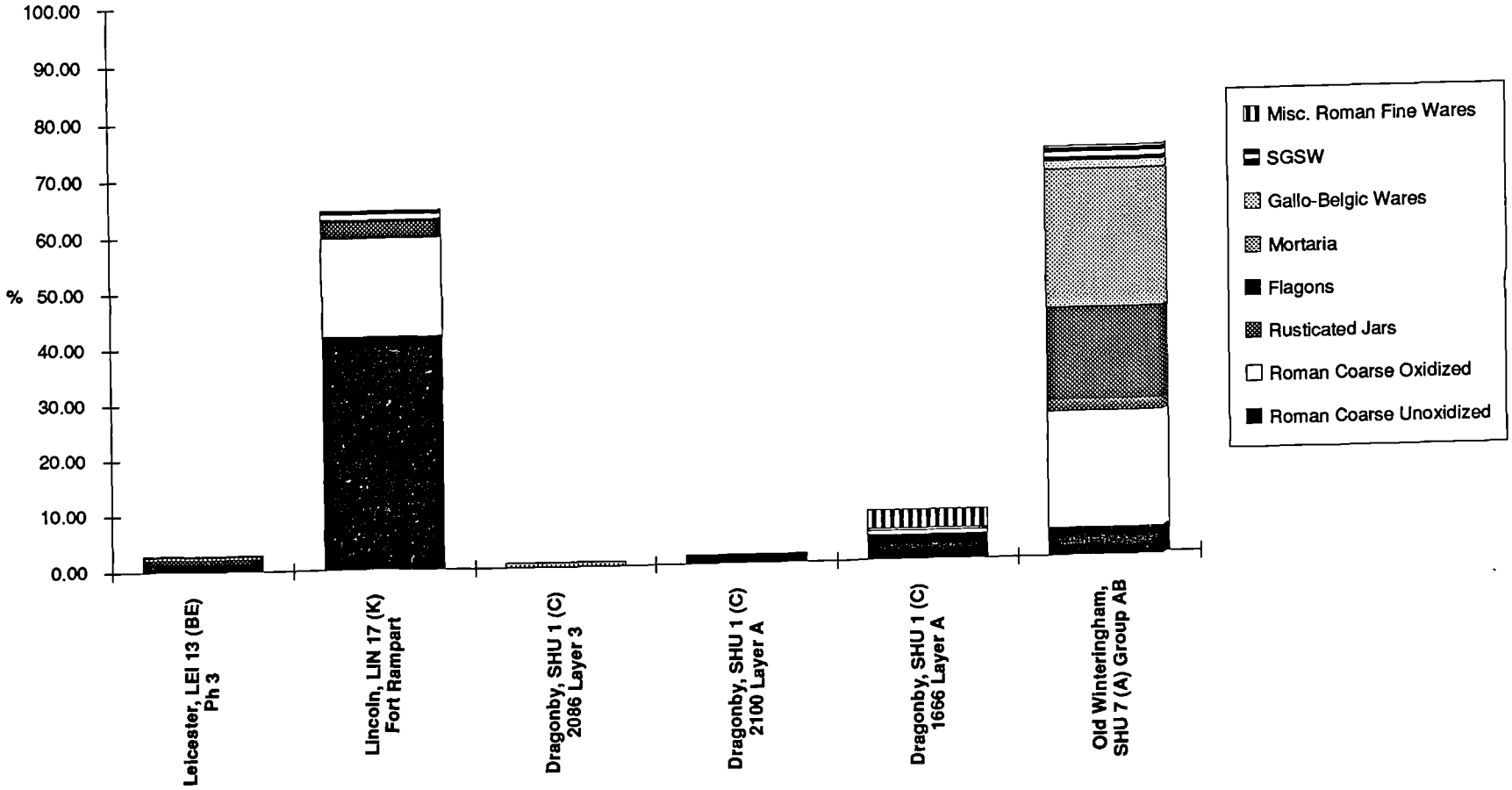
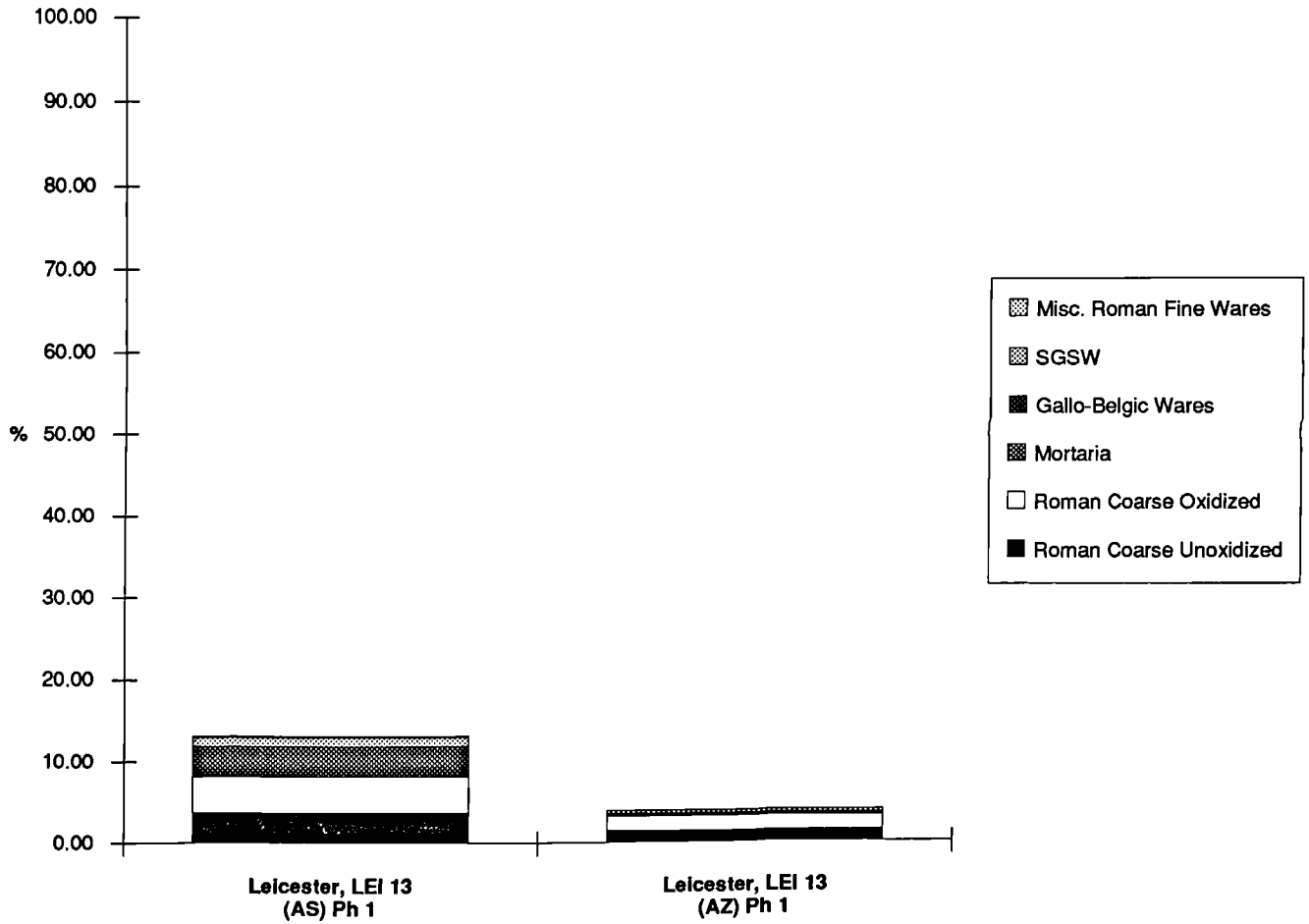


Figure 9.5: The incidence, by relative frequency (based upon weight data), of Roman Pottery types amongst 2 Pottery Groups dated as Pre-Claudian to Neronian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).



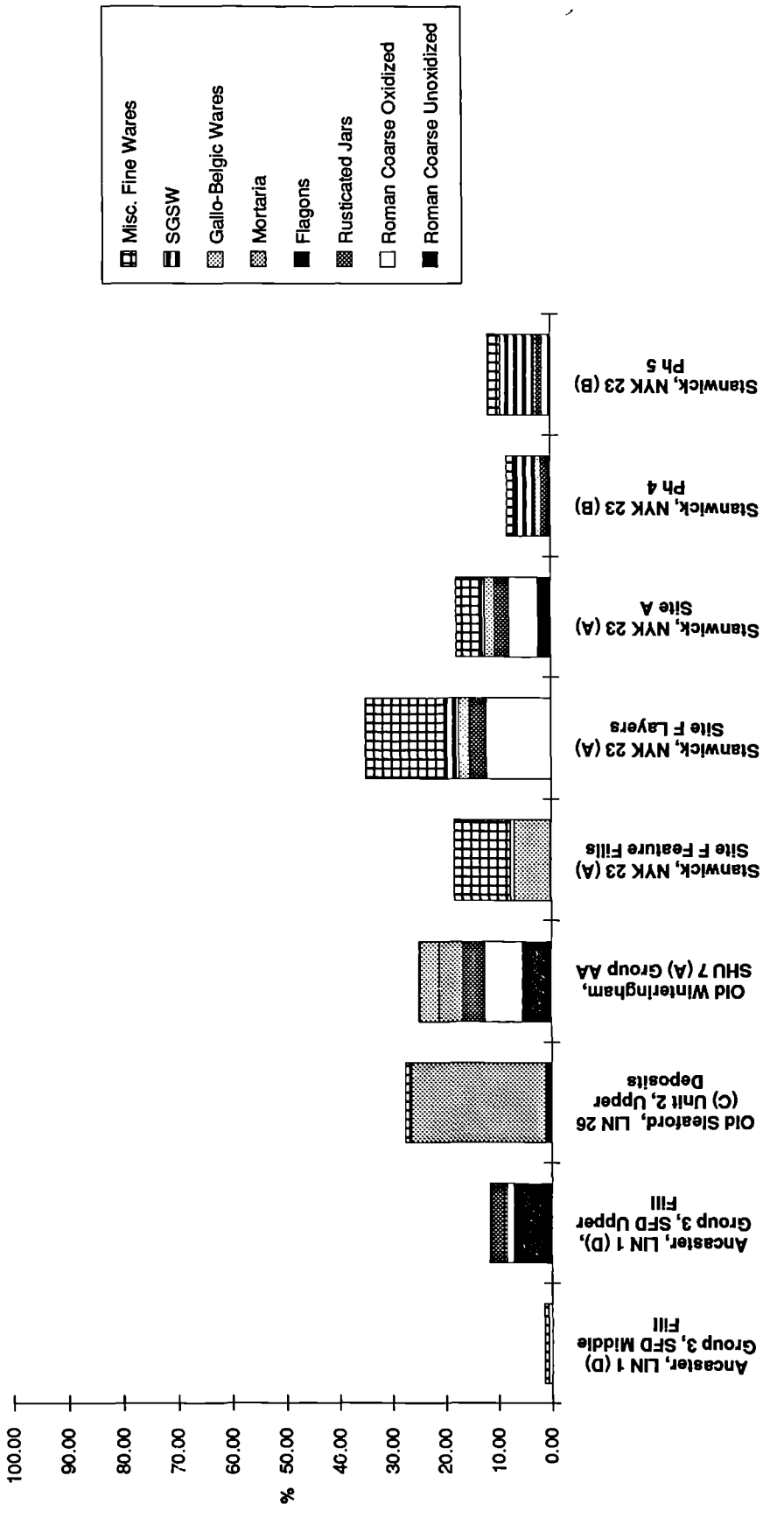
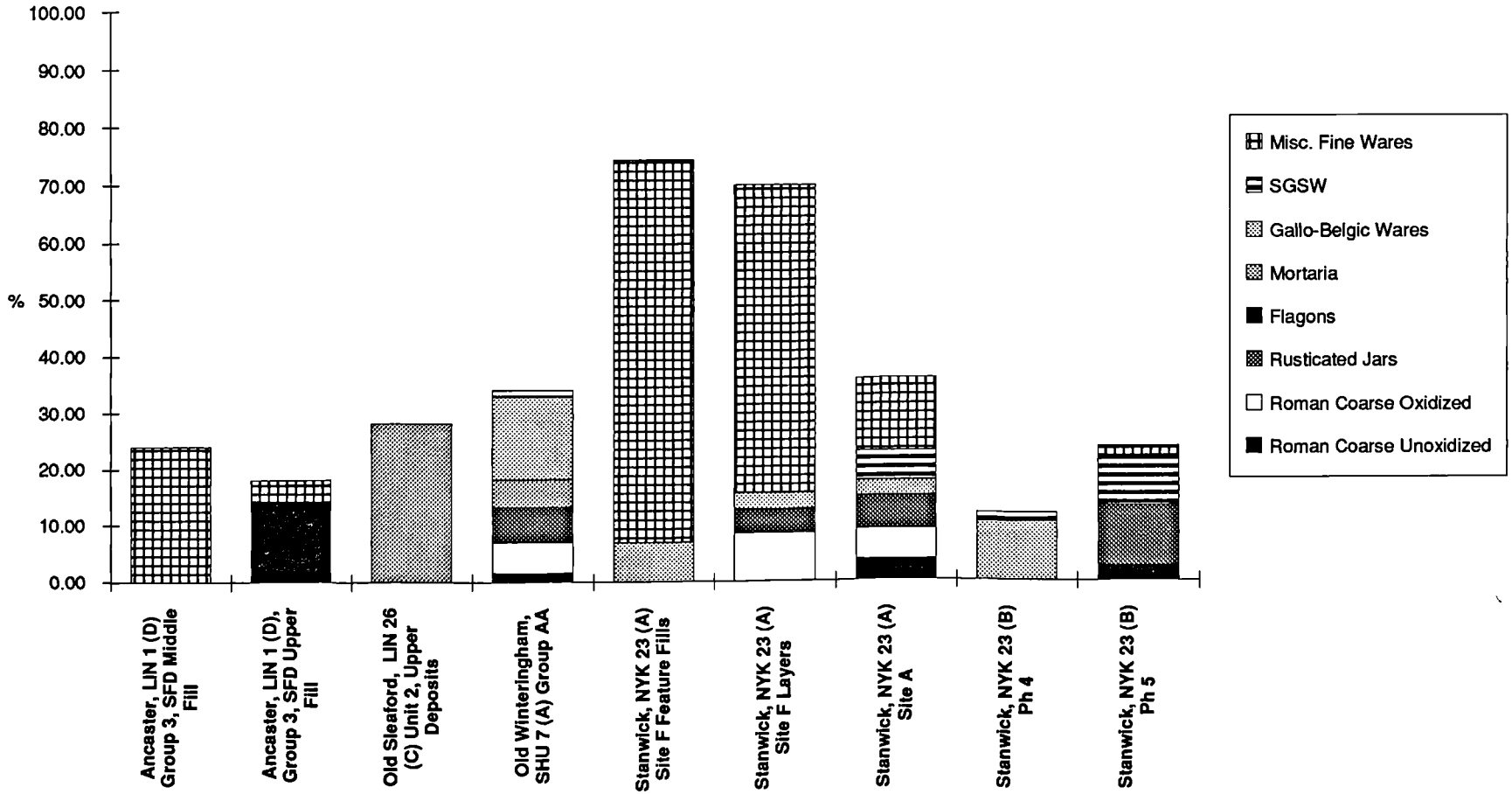


Figure 9.6: The incidence, by relative frequency (based upon weight data), of Roman Pottery types amongst 9 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian-Neronian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Figure 9.7: The incidence, by relative frequency (based upon RE data), of Roman Pottery types amongst 9 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian-Neronian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).



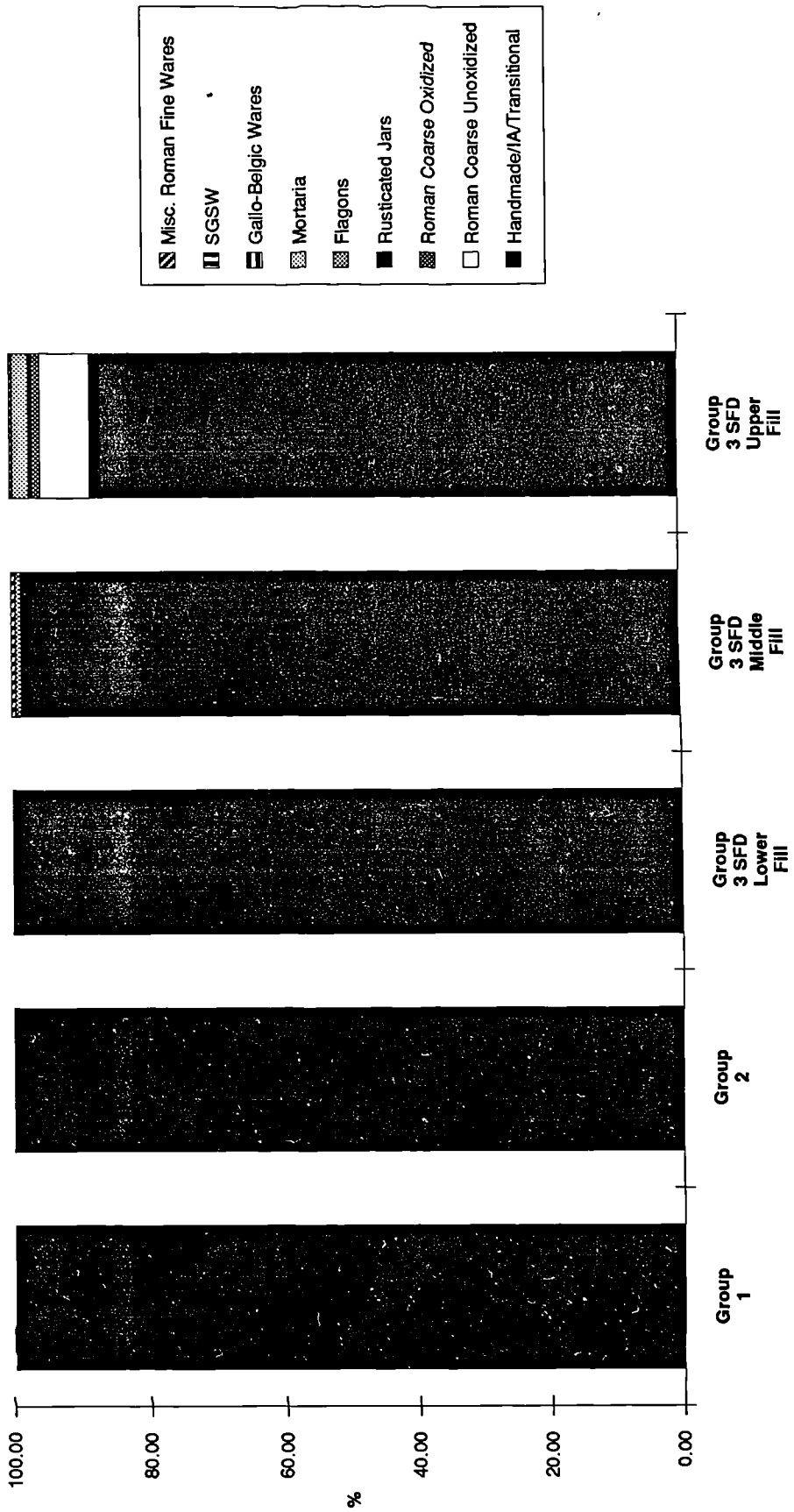


Figure 9.8: The composition, by relative frequency (based upon weight data), of first century A.D. Pottery Groups from Ancaster, LIN 1 (D), arranged in chronological sequence.

Figure 9.9: The composition, by relative frequency (based upon weight data), of 10 Pottery Groups dated as (Later) Neronian to Early Flavian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

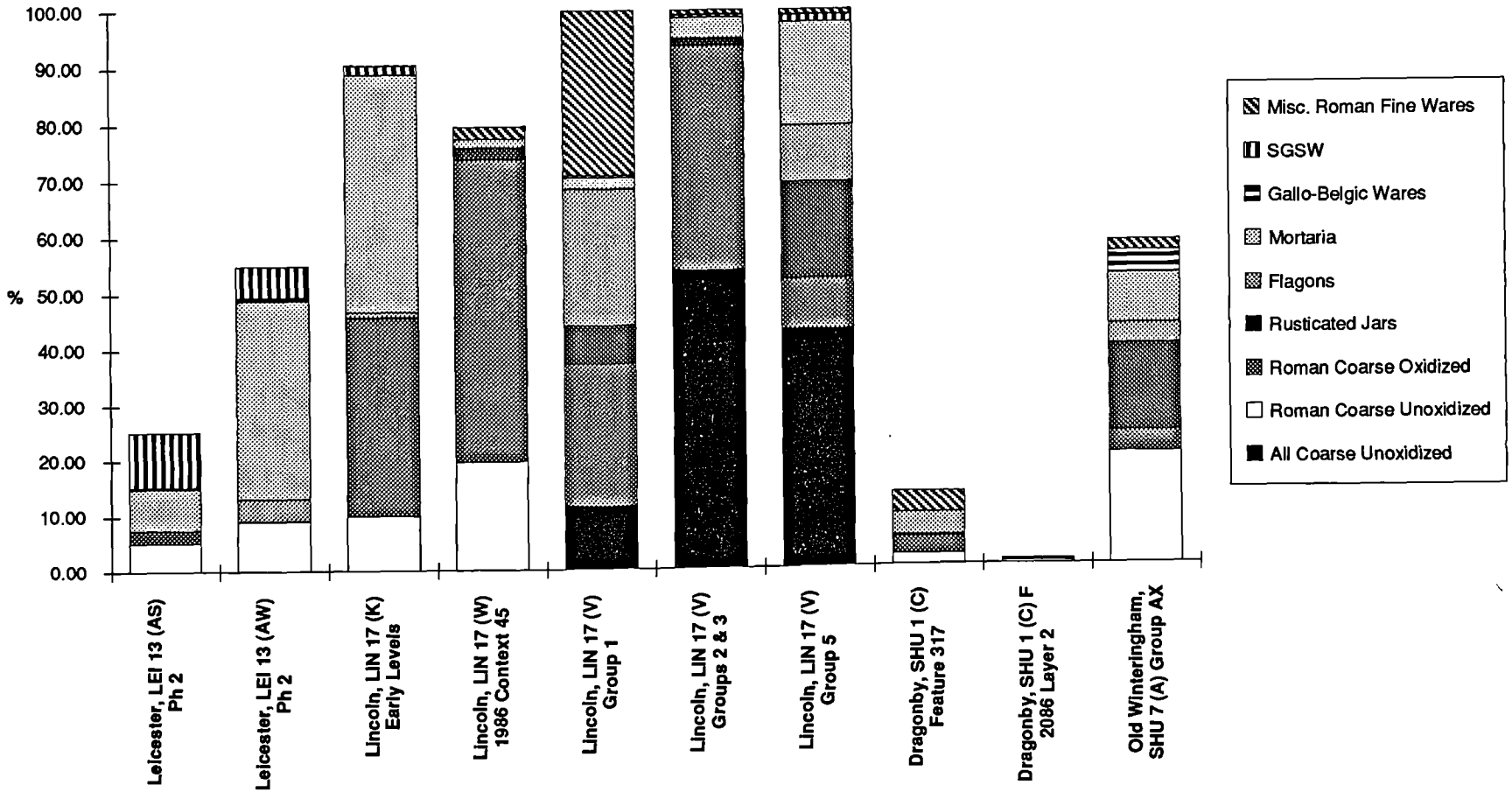
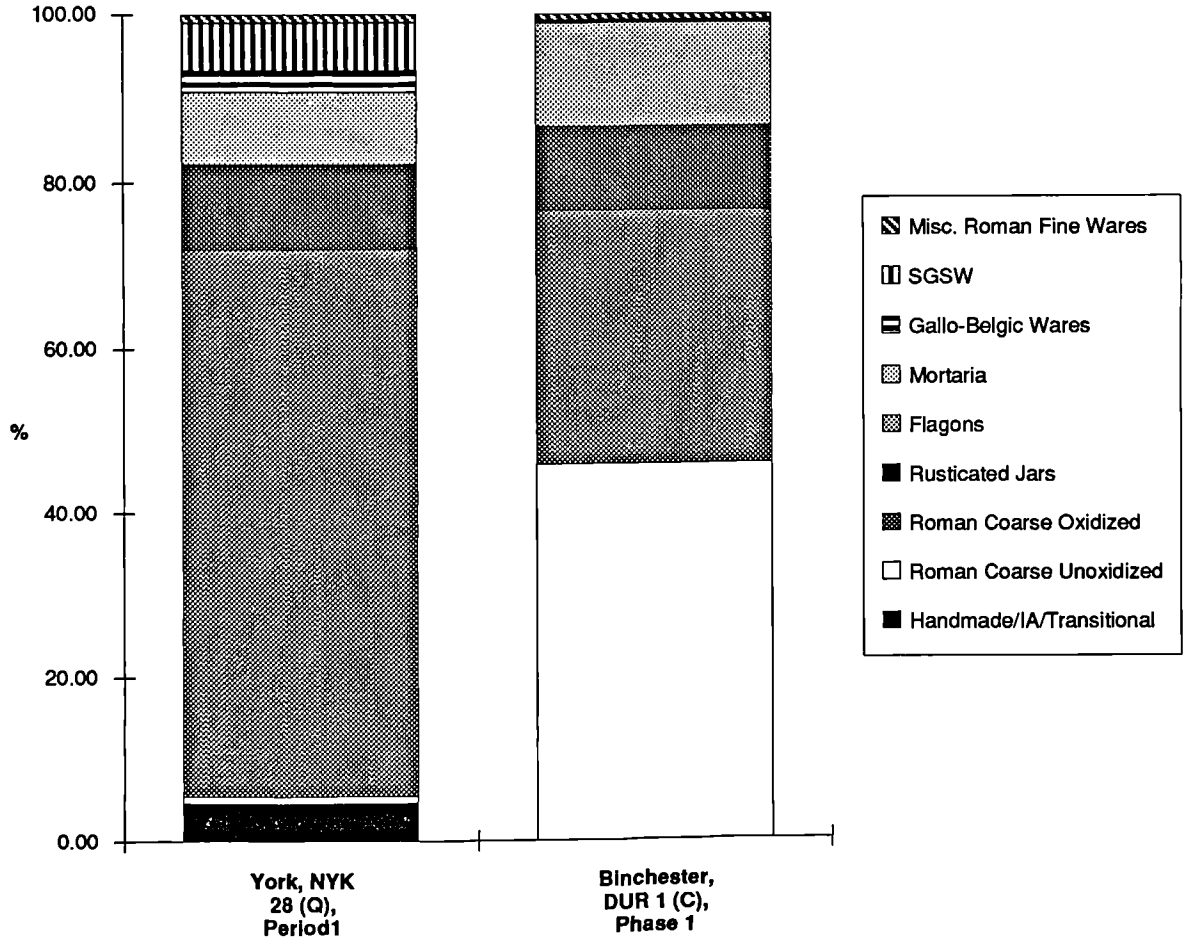


Figure 9.10: The composition, by relative frequency (based upon weight data), of 2 Pottery Groups dated as Early Flavian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).



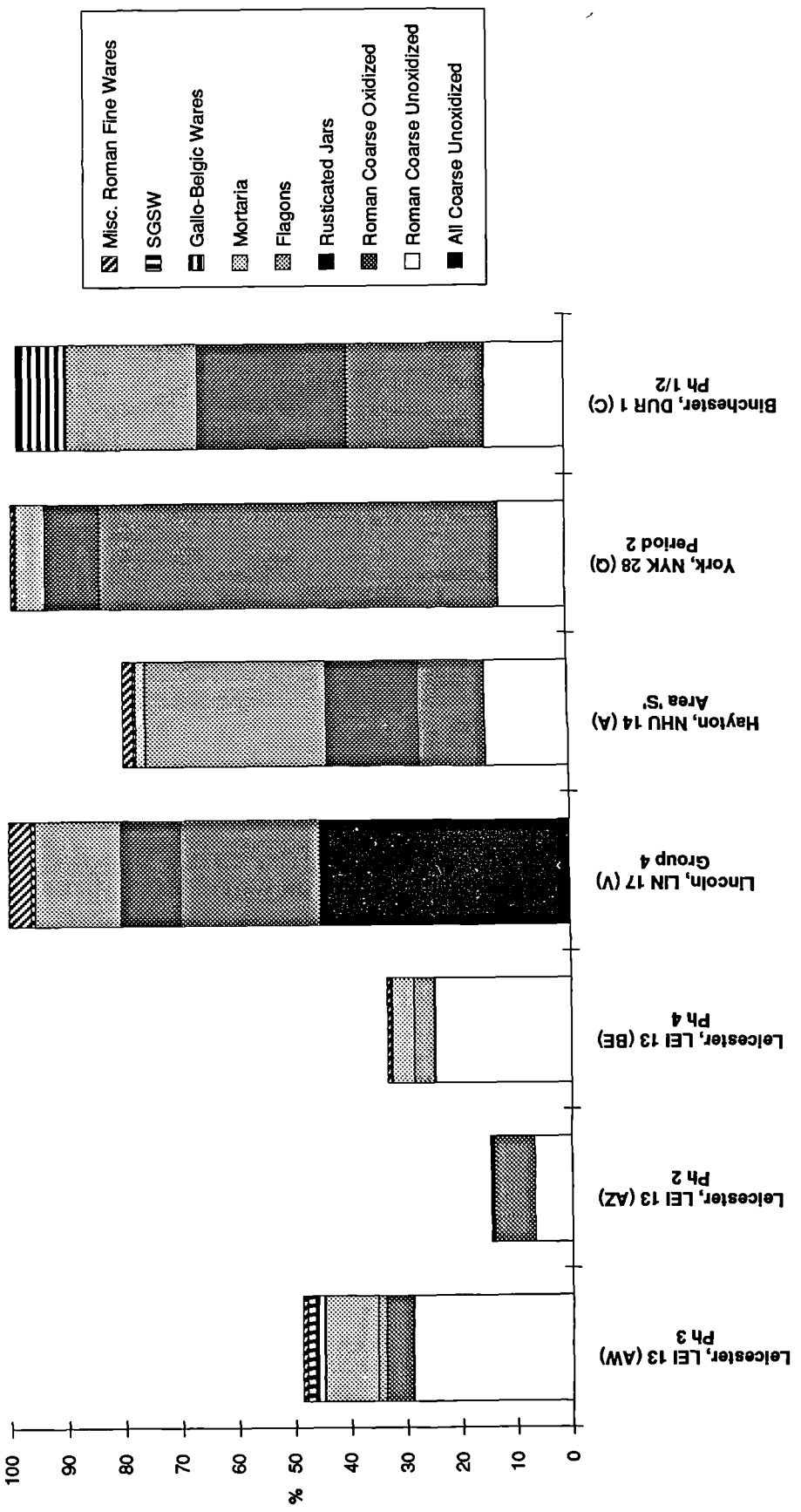


Figure 9.11: The composition, by relative frequency (based upon weight data), of 7 Pottery Groups dated as Flavian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Figure 9.12: The composition, by relative frequency (based upon weight data) of the Pottery Groups from the first four phases at Bath Lane (AW) & Blackfriars St. (BE), Leicester, LEI 13, arranged in chronological sequence.

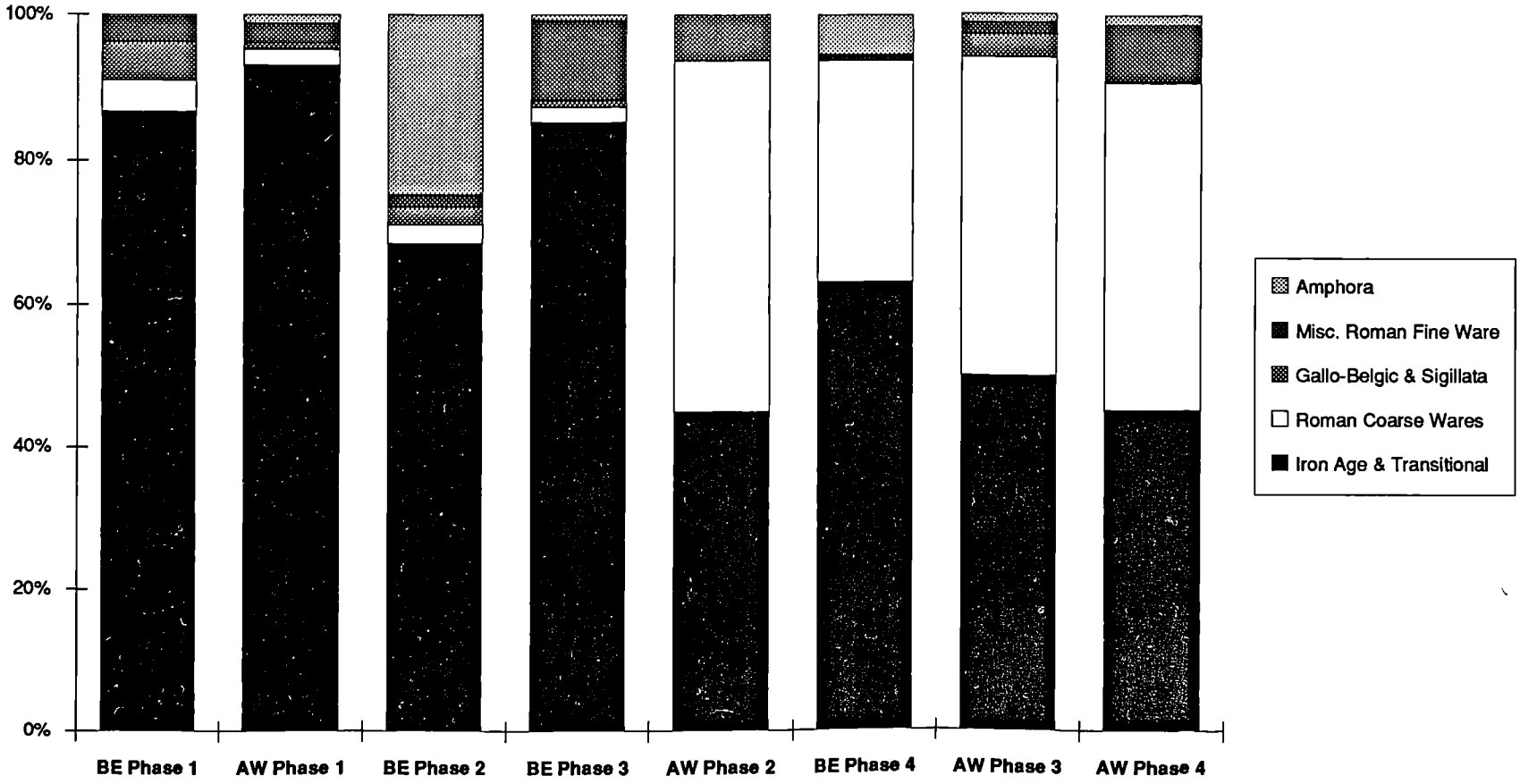
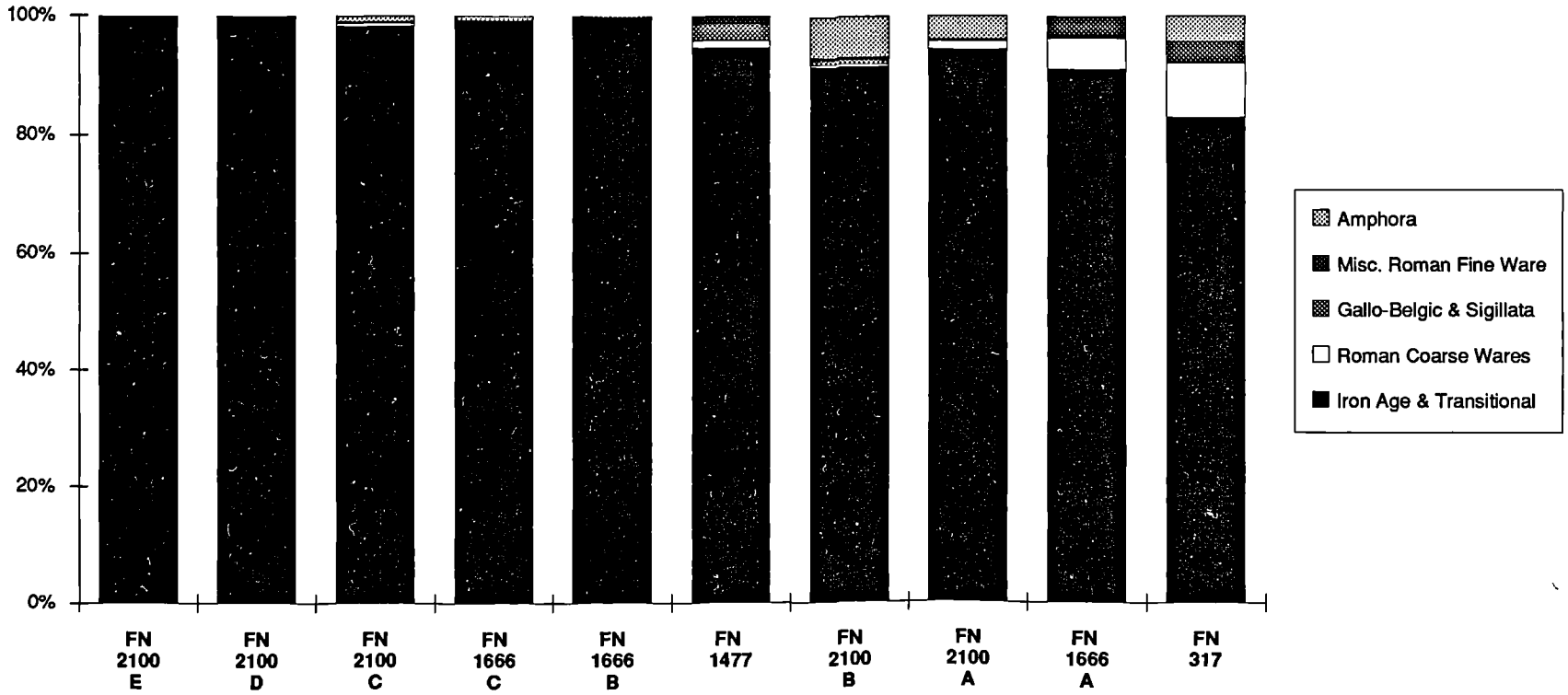


Figure 9.13: The composition, by relative frequency (based upon weight data), of 10 Pottery Groups from Dragonby, SHU 1 (C), arranged in chronological sequence.



Groups: By Feature Number (FN) and Layer (A-E).

Figure 9.14: The incidence, by relative frequency (based upon weight data), of Roman Pottery types amongst 5 Pottery Groups dated as (Late) Flavian to Trajanic. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

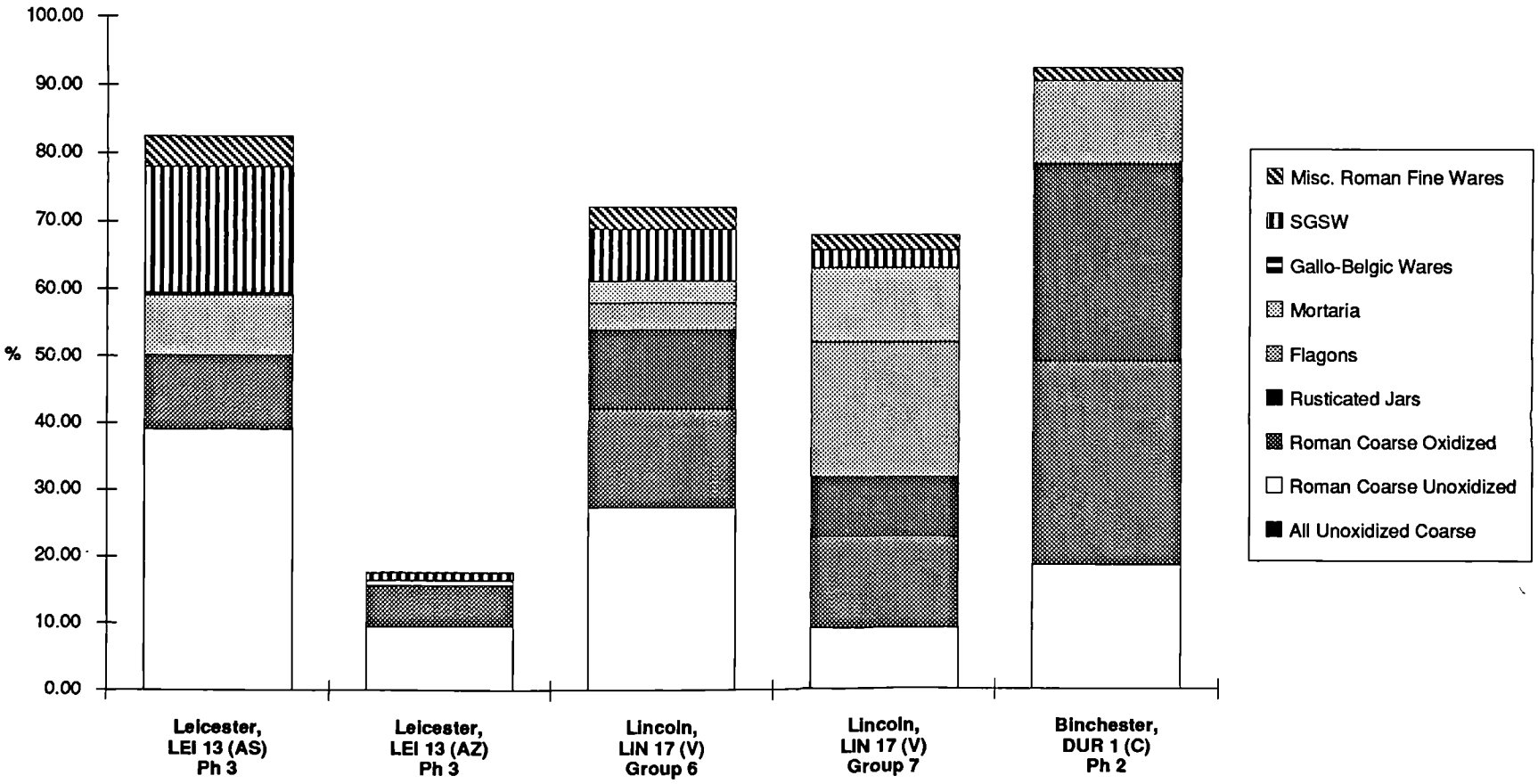


Figure 9.15: The incidence, by relative frequency (based upon weight data), of Roman Pottery types amongst 2 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian to Flavian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

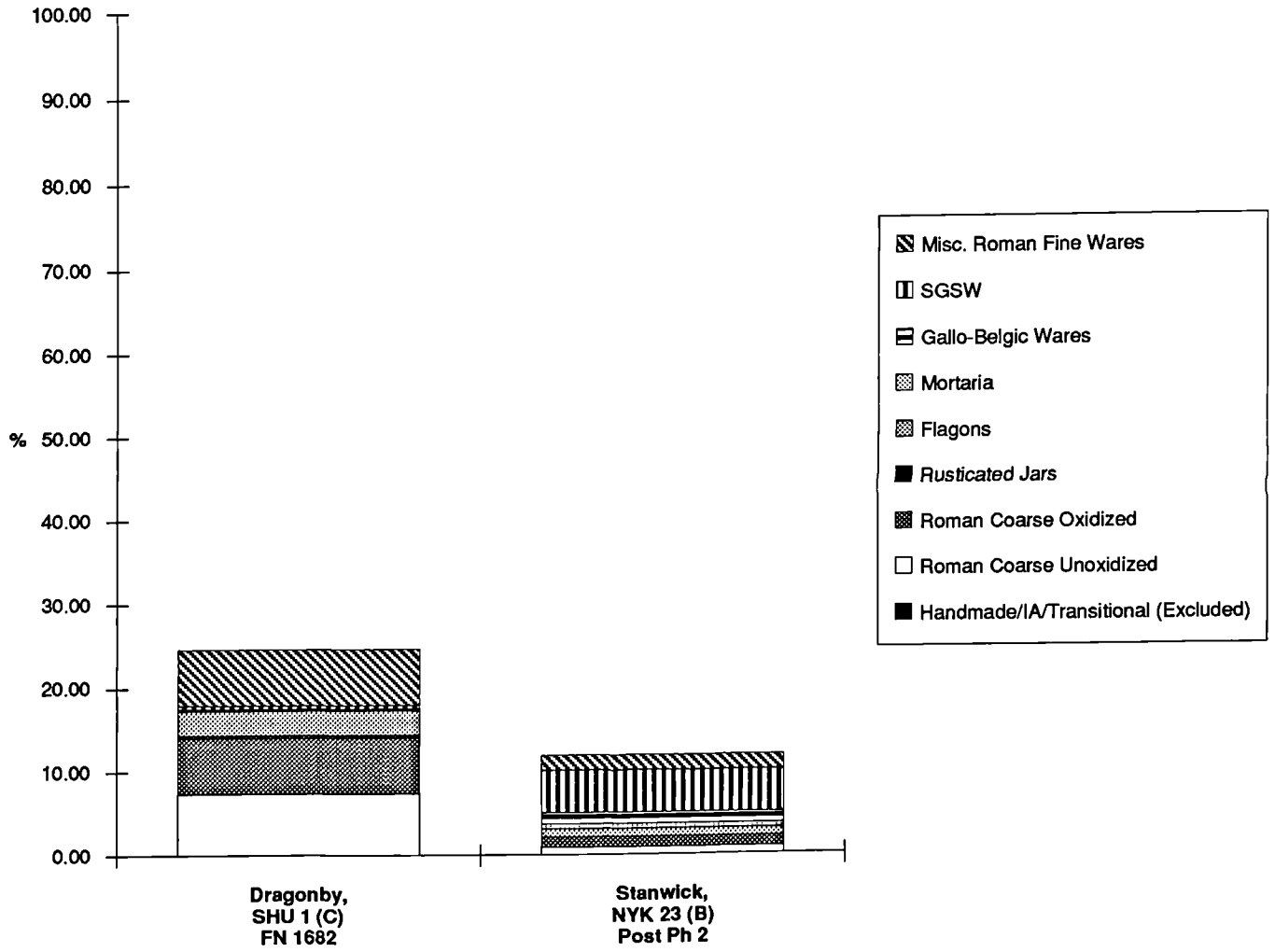


Figure 9.16: The incidence, by relative frequency (based upon RE data), of Roman Pottery types amongst 2 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian to Flavian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

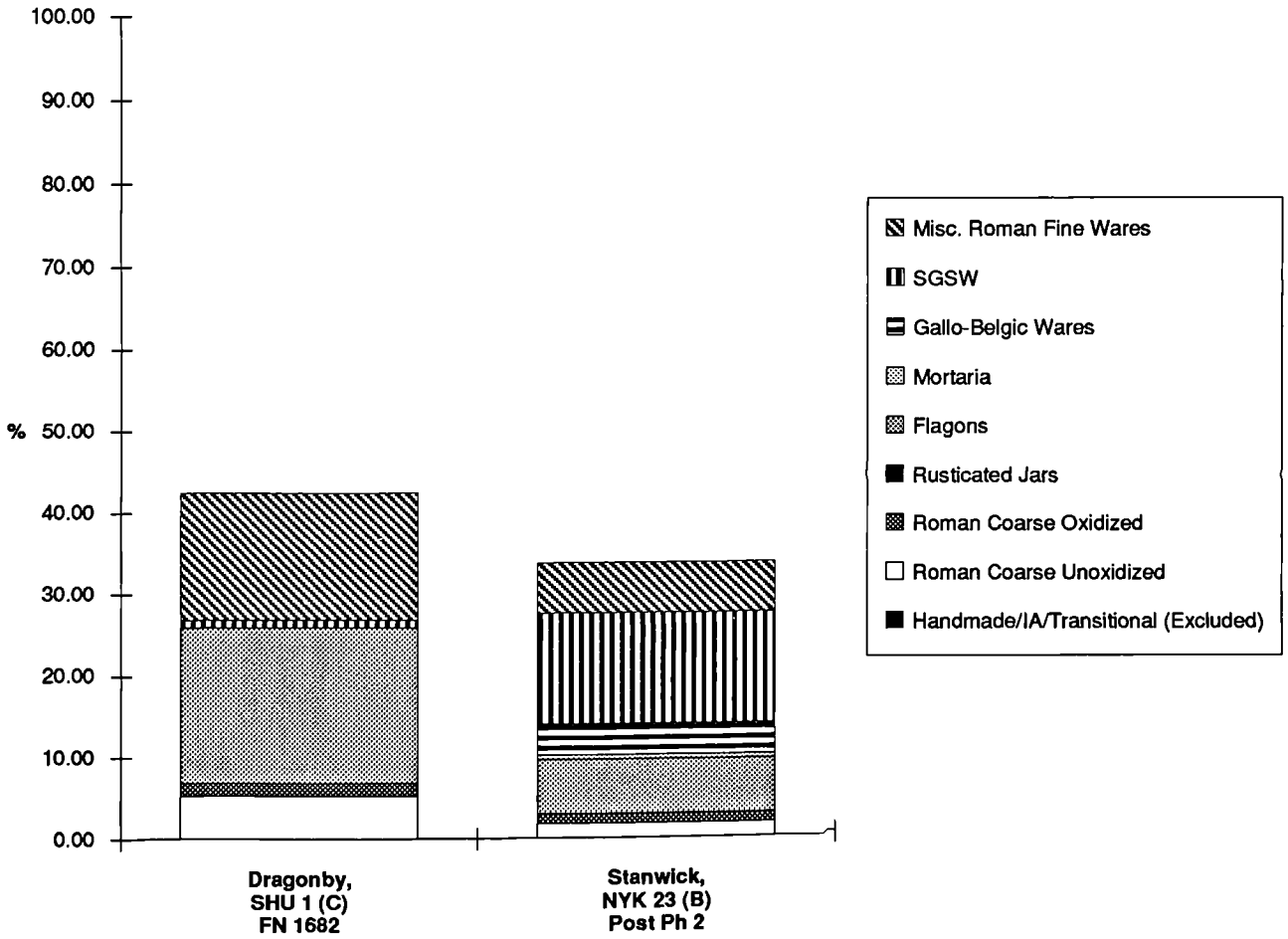


Figure 9.17: The Composition, by Relative Frequency (based upon weight data), of three Pottery Groups of Late First Century A.D. Date from Binchester, DUR 1 (C), arranged in Chronological Sequence.

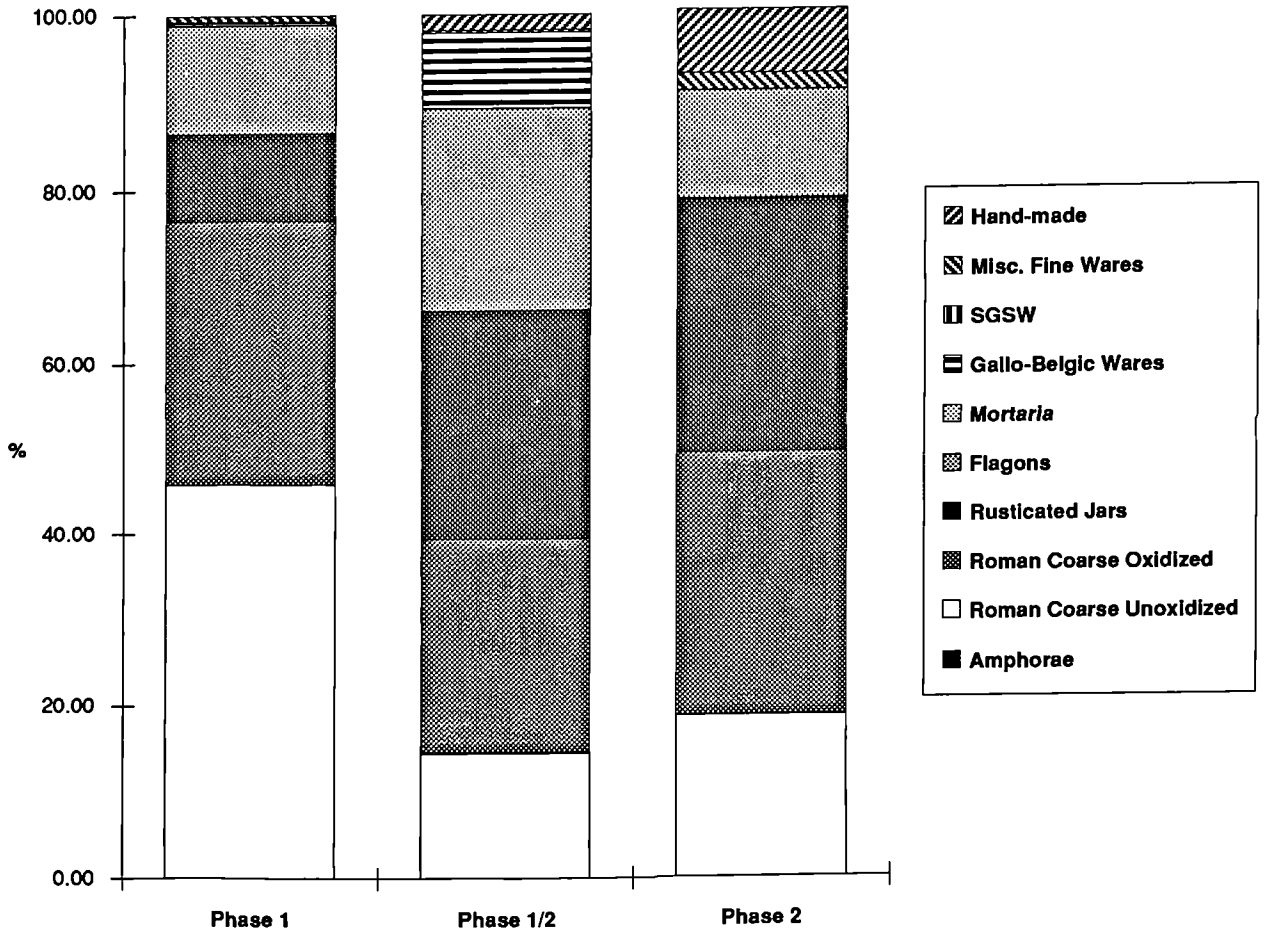


Table 5.1: South Gaulish Samian Ware as a Percentage Component of Groups.

Site & Group	Weight (grms)	Count	RE
Leicester:			
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	5.66	6.25	2.91
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	1.32	2.66	15.04
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	0.10	0.82	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	0.34	1.53	3.95
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	0.40	0.93	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	0.29	2.50	8.23
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ancaster:			
LIN 1 (D) Group 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lincoln:			
LIN 17 (V) Group 1	0.23	2.16	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	0.27	2.30	4.86
LIN 17 (V) Group 4	0.47	1.82	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 5	1.29	2.98	4.16
LIN 17 (V) Group 5/6	4.94	12.63	11.11
LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	0.07	0.44	0.00
Old Sleaford:			
LIN 26 (C) Unit 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 9	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thorpe:			
NOTT 32 (F) Context 55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dragonby:			
SHU 1 (C) FN 317	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1477	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1666	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	0.39	0.50	0.89
SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	0.007	0.08	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	0.003	0.14	0.00
Old Winteringham:			
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	0.08	1.90	1.18
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	2.15	16.00	8.25
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	0.02	0.39	0.00
Hayton:			
NHU 14 (A) Area S	0.37	1.68	0.00
Redcliff:			
NHU 17 (B) Pits	0.18	0.67	0.00
Stanwick:			
NYK 23 (A) Site A	0.51	2.58	3.46
NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	1.41	6.93	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	0.69	6.66	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	6.55	10.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	3.60	7.65	1.33
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	0.25	1.49	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	5.49	14.97	8.97
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	0.47	3.54	1.48
NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	6.59	19.67	14.90
NYK 23 (B) Unphased (Independent)	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 5.2: South Gaulish Samian Ware as a Percentage Component of Groups by Weight: Groups arranged in Rank Order.

Assemblage / Group	Percentage by Weight	Quantity (in Grams)
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Distrurbed	6.59	350
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	6.55	50
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	5.66	101
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	5.49	316
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	4.94	691
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	3.60	133
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	2.15	27
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	1.41	17
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	1.32	37
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 5	1.29	18
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	0.69	4
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) Site A	0.51	35
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	0.47	10
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 4	0.47	13
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	0.40	6
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	0.39	31
Hayton, NHU 14 (A) Area S	0.37	40
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	0.34	39
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	0.29	9
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Groups 2/3	0.27	7
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	0.25	2
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 1	0.23	10
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B) Pits	0.18	10
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	0.10	1
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	0.08	4
Lincoln, LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	0.07	3
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	0.02	1
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	0.007	2
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	0.003	1

Table 5.3: South Gaulish Samian Ware as a Percentage Component of Groups by Sherd Count: Groups arranged in Rank Order.

Assemblage / Group	Percentage by Count	Quantity (in sherds)
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	19.67	82
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	16.00	8
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	14.97	52
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	12.63	47
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	10.00	3
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	7.65	15
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	6.93	14
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	6.66	4
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	6.25	4
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	3.54	4
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 5	2.98	2
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	2.66	6
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) Site A	2.58	14
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	2.50	4
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	2.30	2
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 1	2.16	3
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	1.90	3
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 4	1.82	1
Hayton, NHU 14 Area 'S'	1.68	8
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	1.53	10
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	1.49	2
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	0.93	1
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	0.82	1
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B) Pits	0.67	4
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	0.50	3
Lincoln, LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	0.44	1
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	0.39	1
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	0.14	2
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	0.08	1

Table 5.4: **South Gaulish Samian Ware as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups (by weight and sherd count).**

Assemblage / Group	Percentage by Weight	Percentage by Count
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	6.59	19.67
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	6.55	10.00
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	5.66	6.25
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	5.49	14.97
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	4.94	12.63
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	3.60	7.65
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	2.15	16.00
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	1.41	6.93
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	1.32	2.66
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 5	1.29	2.98
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	0.69	6.66
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) Site A	0.51	2.58
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	0.47	3.54
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 4	0.47	1.82
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	0.40	0.93
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	0.39	0.50
Hayton, NHU 14 (A) Area S	0.37	1.68
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	0.34	1.53
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	0.29	2.50
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Groups 2/3	0.27	2.30
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	0.25	1.49
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 1	0.23	2.16
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B) Pits	0.18	0.67
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	0.10	0.82
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	0.08	1.90
Lincoln, LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	0.07	0.44
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	0.02	0.39
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	0.007	0.08
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	0.003	0.14

Table 5.5: Terra Nigra as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities).

Site & Group	Weight (in grams)	Count	RE
Leicester:			
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 1	23	3	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	40	4	0.11
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	1	1	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	216	16	0.22
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	12	2	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	9	1	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	2	2	0.00
Ancaster:			
LIN 1 (D) Group1	0	0	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 2	0	0	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 3	0	0	0.00
Lincoln:			
LIN 17 (V) Group 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 4	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 5	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	0	0	0.00
Old Sleaford:			
LIN 26 (C) Unit 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 2	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 4	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 9	0	0	0.00
Thorpe:			
NOTT 32 (F) Context 55	0	0	0.00
Dragonby:			
SHU 1 (C) FN 317	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1477	5	1	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1666	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	13	5	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	55	9	0.07
SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	5	1	0.00
Old Winteringham:			
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	49	3	0.06
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	0	0	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	24	4	0.07
Hayton:			
NHU 14 (A) Area S	0	0	0.00
Redcliff:			
NHU 17 (B) Pits	489	54	0.98
NHU 17 (B) FN 40	222	25	0.48
NHU 17 (B) FN 761	44	5	0.08
NHU 17 (B) Ditch	195	16	0.69

Table 5.5: Terra Nigra as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities).

Stanwick:			
NYK 23 (A) Site A	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3-4	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	1	1	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	9	1	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	3	1	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	32	3	0.00
Binchester:			
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1	3	3	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1/2	241	98	0.29
DUR 1 (C) Phase 2	0	0	0.00

Table 5.6: Terra Nigra as a Percentage Component of Groups.

Site & Group	By Weight	By Count	By RE
Leicester:			
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 1	0.85	1.53	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	1.43	1.77	4.86
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	0.10	0.82	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	1.89	2.45	3.62
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	0.80	1.87	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	0.28	0.62	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	0.12	1.18	0.00
Ancaster:			
LIN 1 (D) Group1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lincoln:			
LIN 17 (V) Group 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 5	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	0.00	0.00	0.00
Old Sleaford:			
LIN 26 (C) Unit 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 9	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thorpe:			
NOTT 32 (F) Context 55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dragonby:			
SHU 1 (C) FN 317	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1477	0.06	0.26	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1666	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	0.16	0.84	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	0.19	0.78	0.58
SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	0.02	0.07	0.00
Old Winteringham:			
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	1.04	1.90	2.37
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	0.62	1.57	1.73
Hayton:			
NHU 14 (A) Area S	0.00	0.00	0.00
Redcliff:			
NHU 17 (B) Pits	8.99	9.06	18.49
NHU 17 (B) FN 40	3.14	2.07	9.77
NHU 17 (B) FN 761	2.43	2.62	6.40
NHU 17 (B) Ditch	7.36	4.95	22.40

Table 5.6: Terra Nigra as a Percentage Component of Groups.

Stanwick:			
NYK 23 (A) Site A	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3-4	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	0.03	0.51	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	0.15	0.28	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	0.14	0.88	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	0.60	0.69	0.00
Binchester:			
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1	0.32	5.77	0
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1/2	8.64	37.83	13.18
DUR 1 (C) Phase 2	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 5.7: Terra Rubra as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities).

Site & Group	Weight (in grams)	Count	RE
Leicester:			
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 1	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	8	2	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	2	1	0.02
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	47	12	0.03
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	3	1	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	0	0	0.00
Ancaster:			
LIN 1 (D) Group 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 2	0	0	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 3	0	0	0.00
Lincoln:			
LIN 17 (V) Group 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 4	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 5	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	0	0	0.00
Old Sleaford:			
LIN 26 (C) Unit 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 2	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 4	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 9	0	0	0.00
Thorpe:			
NOTT 32 (F) Context 55	0	0	0.00
Dragonby:			
SHU 1 (C) FN 317	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1477	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1666	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	0	0	0.00
Old Winteringham:			
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	0	0	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	12	1	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	20	7	0.00
Hayton:			
NHU 14 (A) Area S	0	0	0.00
Redcliff:			
NHU 17 (B) Pits	86	37	0.42
NHU 17 (B) FN 40	36	9	0.13
NHU 17 (B) FN 761	3	3	0.00
NHU 17 (B) Ditch	13	8	0.10

Table 5.7: Terra Rubra as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities).

Stanwick:			
NYK 23 (A) Site A	1	1	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	6	3	0.04
NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	5	2	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3	1	1	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3-4	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	13	3	0.05
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	5	1	0.02
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	9	6	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	1	1	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	9	6	0.04
Binchester:			
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1	0	0	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1/2	0	0	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 2	0	0	0.00

Table 5.8: Terra Rubra as a Percentage Component of Groups.

Site & Group	By Weight	By Count	By RE
Leicester:			
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	0.45	3.12	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	0.07	0.44	0.88
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	0.41	1.83	0.49
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	0.06	0.62	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ancaster:			
LIN 1 (D) Group 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lincoln:			
LIN 17 (V) Group 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 5	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	0.00	0.00	0.00
Old Sleaford:			
LIN 26 (C) Unit 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 9	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thorpe:			
NOTT 32 (F) Context 55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dragonby:			
SHU 1 (C) FN 317	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1477	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1666	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	0.00	0.00	0.00
Old Winteringham:			
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	0.95	2.00	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	0.52	2.75	0.00
Hayton:			
NHU 14 (A) Area S	0.00	0.00	0.00
Redcliff:			
NHU 17 (B) Pits	1.58	6.20	7.92
NHU 17 (B) FN 40	0.51	0.74	2.64
NHU 17 (B) FN 761	0.16	1.57	0.00
NHU 17 (B) Ditch	0.49	2.47	3.24

Table 5.8: Terra Rubra as a Percentage Component of Groups.

Stanwick:			
NYK 23 (A) Site A	0.02	0.19	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	0.50	1.48	2.94
NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	1.52	8.69	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3	0.14	2.32	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3-4	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	0.35	1.53	3.33
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	0.62	1.49	4.25
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	0.15	1.69	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	0.05	0.88	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	0.17	1.38	1.57
Binchester:			
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1/2	0.00	0.00	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 2	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 5.9: Cam. Type 113 as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities).

Site & Group	Weight (in grams)	Count	RE
Leicester:			
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 1	1	1	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	3	1	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	7	2	0.06
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	293	49	1.27
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	19	3	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	5	3	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	0	0	0.00
Ancaster:			
LIN 1 (D) Group 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 2	0	0	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 3	0	0	0.00
Lincoln:			
LIN 17 (V) Group 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 4	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 5	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	0	0	0.00
Old Sleaford:			
LIN 26 (C) Unit 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 2	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 4	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 9	0	0	0.00
Thorpe:			
NOTT 32 (F) Context 55	0	0	0.00
Dragonby:			
SHU 1 (C) FN 317	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1477	241	12	0.85
SHU 1 (C) FN 1666	14	3	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	4	1	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	85	13	0.05
SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	36	5	0.00
Old Winteringham:			
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	116	12	0.29
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	3	1	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	74	6	0.19
Hayton:			
NHU 14 (A) Area S	0	0	0.00
Redcliff:			
NHU 17 (B) Pits	538	125	2.18
NHU 17 (B) FN 40	427	69	2.30
NHU 17 (B) FN 761	18	4	0.11
NHU 17 (B) Ditch	30	12	0.00

Table 5.9: Cam. Type 113 as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities).

Stanwick:			
NYK 23 (A) Site A	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	15	3	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	39	10	0.03
NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3	8	1	0.16
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3-4	17	4	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	17	4	0.08
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	89	36	0.15
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	8	3	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	6	4	0.00
Binchester:			
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1	0	0	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1/2	0	0	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 2	0	0	0.00

Table 5.10: Cam. Type 113 as a Percentage Component of Groups.

Site & Group	By Weight	By Count	By RE
Leicester:			
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 1	0.04	0.51	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	0.17	1.56	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	0.25	0.89	2.65
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	2.57	7.50	20.89
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	1.27	2.80	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	0.16	1.87	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ancaster:			
LIN 1 (D) Group 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lincoln:			
LIN 17 (V) Group 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 5	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	0.00	0.00	0.00
Old Sleaford:			
LIN 26 (C) Unit 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 9	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thorpe:			
NOTT 32 (F) Context 55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dragonby:			
SHU 1 (C) FN 317	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1477	2.76	3.12	20.58
SHU 1 (C) FN 1666	0.25	0.89	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	0.05	0.17	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	0.30	1.13	0.41
SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	0.13	0.35	0.00
Old Winteringham:			
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	2.46	7.59	11.46
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	0.24	2.00	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	1.92	2.36	4.70
Hayton:			
NHU 14 (A) Area S	0.00	0.00	0.00
Redcliff:			
NHU 17 (B) Pits	9.89	20.97	41.13
NHU 17 (B) FN 40	6.04	5.72	46.84
NHU 17 (B) FN 761	0.99	2.09	8.80
NHU 17 (B) Ditch	1.13	3.71	0.00

Table 5.10: Cam. Type 113 as a Percentage Component of Groups.

Stanwick:			
NYK 23 (A) Site A	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	1.24	1.48	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	6.76	16.39	6.97
NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3	1.10	2.32	12.40
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3-4	1.65	7.02	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	0.46	2.04	5.33
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	11.00	53.73	31.91
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	0.13	0.84	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	0.11	0.92	0.00
Binchester:			
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1/2	0.00	0.00	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 2	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 5.11: Gallo-Belgic Pottery Assemblages within the Study Area: Absolute Quantities by Weight in grams.

Site / Assemblage	TN	TR	Cam. 113	Totals:
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) & (BE)	301	60	328	689
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (B)	1417	221	906	2544
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	509	168	820	1497
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)	830	119	486	1435
Redcliff, NHU 17 Pre (B)	1374	288	938	2600
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B) FN 40	290	39	499	828
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B) Pits	489	86	538	1113
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B) Ditch	195	13	30	238
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) & (B)	59	53	208	320
Binchester, DUR 1 (C)	326	0	0	326
	5790	1047	4753	11590

Weight (grams)	Leicester, LEI 13 (AS) & (AZ)	Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) & (BE)	Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (B)	Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)
Terra Nigra	479	301	1417	509	830
Terra Rubra	47	60	221	168	119
Weight (grams)	Redcliff, NHU 17 Pre (B)	Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) & (B)	Binchester, DUR 1 (C)	
Terra Nigra	1374	1018	59	326	
Terra Rubra	288	141	53	0	
RE	Leicester, LEI 13 (AN,AQ,AS,AZ)	Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) & (BE)	Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (B)	Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)
Terra Nigra	0.90	0.31	2.56	0.77	1.58
Terra Rubra	0.06	0.05	0.58	0.28	0.31
RE	Redcliff, NHU 17 Pre (B)	Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) & (B)	Binchester, DUR 1 (C)	
Terra Nigra	3.84	2.44	0.09	0.66	
Terra Rubra	0.51	0.65	0.14	0.00	
Weight (g)	Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) & (BE)	Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (B)	Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)	Redcliff, NHU 17 Pre (B)
Terra Rubra	60	221	168	119	288
Cam. 113	328	906	820	486	938
Weight (g)	Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) & (B)			
Terra Rubra	141	53			
Cam. 113	1085	208			
Weight (g)	Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) & (BE)	Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (B)	Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)	Redcliff, NHU 17 Pre (B)
Terra Nigra	301	1417	509	830	1374
Cam. 113	328	906	820	486	938
Weight (g)	Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) & (B)	Binchester, DUR 1 (C)		
Terra Nigra	1018	59	326		
Cam. 113	1085	208	0		

Table 5.12: Nine Gallo-Belgic Pottery Assemblages (Absolute Quantities).

Continued:					
Weight (g)	Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) & (BE)	Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (B)	Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)	Redcliff, NHU 17 Pre (B)
Terra Nigra	301	1417	509	830	1374
Terra Rubra	60	221	168	119	288
Cam. 113	328	906	820	486	938
Weight (g)	Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) & (B)	Binchester, DUR 1 (C)		
Terra Nigra	1018	59	326		
Terra Rubra	141	53	0		
Cam. 113	1085	208	0		
RE	Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) & (BE)	Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (B)	Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)	Redcliff, NHU 17 Pre (B)
Terra Nigra	0.31	2.56	0.77	1.58	3.84
Terra Rubra	0.05	0.58	0.28	0.31	0.51
Cam. 113	1.33	2.52	3.01	1.60	3.70
RE	Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) & (B)	Binchester, DUR 1 (C)		
Terra Nigra	2.44	0.09	0.66		
Terra Rubra	0.65	0.14	0.00		
Cam. 113	4.59	0.34	0.00		

Table 5.12: Nine Gallo-Belgic Pottery Assemblages (Absolute Quantities).

Weight (g)	Leicester, LEI 13 (AS) & (AZ)	Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) & (BE)	Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (B)	Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)
Terra Nigra	91.06	83.38	86.50	75.18	87.46
Terra Rubra	8.93	16.62	13.49	24.81	12.54
Weight (g)	Redcliff, NHU 17 Pre (B)	Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) & (B)	Binchester, DUR 1 (C)	
Terra Nigra	82.67	87.83	52.67	100.00	
Terra Rubra	17.33	12.16	47.32	0.00	
RE	Leicester, LEI 13 (AN,AQ,AS,AZ)	Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) & (BE)	Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (B)	Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)
Terra Nigra	93.75	86.11	81.53	73.33	83.59
Terra Rubra	6.25	13.88	18.47	26.66	16.40
RE	Redcliff, NHU 17 Pre (B)	Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) & (B)	Binchester, DUR 1 (C)	
Terra Nigra	88.27	78.96	39.13	100.00	
Terra Rubra	11.72	21.03	60.86	0.00	
Weight (g)	Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) & (BE)	Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (B)	Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)	Redcliff, NHU 17 Pre (B)
Terra Nigra	43.68	55.70	34.00	57.83	52.84
Terra Rubra	8.70	8.68	11.22	8.29	11.07
Cam. 113	47.60	35.61	54.77	33.86	36.07
Weight (g)	Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) & (B)	Binchester, DUR 1 (C)		
Terra Nigra	45.36	18.43	100.00		
Terra Rubra	6.28	16.56	0.00		
Cam. 113	48.35	65.00	0.00		
RE	Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) & (BE)	Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (B)	Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)	Redcliff, NHU 17 Pre (B)
Terra Nigra	18.34	45.22	18.96	45.27	47.70
Terra Rubra	2.95	10.24	6.89	8.88	6.33
Cam. 113	78.69	44.52	74.13	45.84	45.96
RE	Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) & (B)	Binchester, DUR 1 (C)		
Terra Nigra	31.77	15.79	100.00		
Terra Rubra	8.46	24.56	0.00		
Cam. 113	59.76	59.64	0.00		

Table 5.13: Terra Nigra, Terra Rubra and Cam. 113 as Percentage Components of Nine Gallo-Belgic Pottery Assemblages.

Table 5.14: Lyon Ware as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities).

Site & Group	Weight (in grams)	Count	RE
Leicester:			
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 1	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 2	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 3	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 1	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	5	2	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	3	1	0.00
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 1	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 2	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 3	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	0	0	0.00
Ancaster:			
LIN 1 (D) Group 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 2	0	0	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 3	0	0	0.00
Lincoln:			
LIN 17 (K) Group 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (K) Group 2	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 4	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 5	3	2	0.06
LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	0	0	0.00
Old Sleaford:			
LIN 26 (C) Unit 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 2	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 4	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 9	0	0	0.00
Thorpe:			
NOTT 32 (F) Context 55	0	0	0.00
Dragonby:			
SHU 1 (C) FN 1477	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1666	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 317	0	0	0.00
Old Winteringham:			
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	0	0	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	0	0	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	0	0	0.00

Table 5.14: Lyon Ware as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities).

Hayton:			
NHU 14 (A) Area S	0	0	0.00
Redcliff:			
NHU 17 (B) Pits	0	0	0.00
NHU 17 (B) FN 40	0	0	0.00
NHU 17 (B) FN 761	0	0	0.00
NHU 17 (B) Ditch	0	0	0.00
Stanwick:			
NYK 23 (A) Site A	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Unphased (Independent)	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3-4	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	0	0	0.00
Binchester:			
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1	5	1	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1/2	1	1	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 2	5	1	0.00

Table 5.15: Lyon Ware as a Percentage Component of Groups.

Site & Group	By Weight	By Count	By RE
Leicester:			
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	0.17	0.88	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	0.31	0.82	0.00
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ancaster:			
LIN 1 (D) Group 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lincoln:			
LIN 17 (K) Group 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (K) Group 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 5	0.21	2.98	2.77
LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	0.00	0.00	0.00
Old Sleaford:			
LIN 26 (C) Unit 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 9	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thorpe:			
NOTT 32 (F) Context 55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dragonby:			
SHU 1 (C) FN 1477	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1666	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 317	0.00	0.00	0.00
Old Winteringham:			
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 5.15: Lyon Ware as a Percentage Component of Groups.

Hayton:			
NHU 14 (A) Area S	0.00	0.00	0.00
Redcliff:			
NHU 17 (B) Pits	0.00	0.00	0.00
NHU 17 (B) FN 40	0.00	0.00	0.00
NHU 17 (B) FN 761	0.00	0.00	0.00
NHU 17 (B) Ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stanwick:			
NYK 23 (A) Site A	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Unphased (Independent)	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3-4	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	0.00	0.00	0.00
Binchester:			
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1	0.53	1.92	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1/2	0.03	0.38	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 2	0.10	0.26	0.00

Table 6.1: Amphorae as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities).

Site & Group	Weight (in grams)	Count	RE
Leicester:			
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 1	140	5	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 2	18	3	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 3	1810	8	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 4	1402	15	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 1	32	2	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	33	5	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	13	2	0.00
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 1	24	2	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 2	210	6	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 3	1690	65	No Data Available
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	370	2	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	25	1	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	88	1	0.00
Ancaster:			
LIN 1 (D) Group 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 2	0	0	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 3	0	0	0.00
Lincoln:			
LIN 17 (K) Group 1	305	8	Not Published
LIN 17 (K) Group 2	4935	37	Not Published
LIN 17 (V) Group 1	2011	7	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	1131	6	0.17
LIN 17 (V) Group 4	759	4	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 5	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	2697	14	0.80
LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	1255	8	0.00
Old Sleaford:			
LIN 26 (C) Unit 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 2	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 4	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 9	0	0	0.00
Thorpe:			
NOTT 32 (F) Context 55	0	0	0.00
Dragonby:			
SHU 1 (C) FN 1477	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1666	15	1	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	673	6	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 317	162	1	0.00
Old Winteringham:			
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	192	4	0.13
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	229	2	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	954	45	0.41

Table 6.1: Amphorae as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities).

Continued:			
Hayton:			
NHU 14 (A) Area S	0	0	0.00
Redcliff:			
NHU 17 (B) Pits	971	59	0.36
NHU 17 (B) FN 40	3345	637	0.11
NHU 17 (B) FN 761	9	2	0.00
NHU 17 (B) Ditch	75	7	0.00
Stanwick:			
NYK 23 (A) Site A	101	7	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	93	6	0.03
NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Unphased (Independent)	358	20	0.03
NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3-4	92	1	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	505	11	0.25
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	867	15	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	159	2	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	706	32	0.00
York:			
NYK 28 (Q) Phase 1	No Data Available	6	No Data Available
NYK 28 (Q) Phase 2	No Data Available	21	No Data Available
Binchester:			
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1	0	0	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1/2	0	0	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 2	0	0	0.00

Table 6.2: Amphorae as a Percentage Component of Groups.

Site & Group	By Weight	By Count	By RE
Leicester:			
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 1	1.48	1.07	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 2	0.68	2.54	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 3	28.91	3.58	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 4	12.78	2.09	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 1	1.19	1.02	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	1.17	2.22	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	1.36	1.65	0.00
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 1	0.14	0.23	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 2	3.54	1.67	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 3	17.69	15.33	No Data Available
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	24.73	1.86	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	0.80	0.62	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	5.49	0.59	0.00
Ancaster:			
LIN 1 (D) Group 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lincoln:			
LIN 17 (K) Group 1	34.19	12.90	No Data Available
LIN 17 (K) Group 2	52.55	17.29	No Data Available
LIN 17 (V) Group 1	46.38	5.03	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	43.88	6.89	11.80
LIN 17 (V) Group 4	27.89	7.14	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 5	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	19.27	3.76	6.13
LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	29.64	3.46	0.00
Old Sleaford:			
LIN 26 (C) Unit 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 9	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thorpe:			
NOTT 32 (F) Context 55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dragonby:			
SHU 1 (C) FN 1477	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1666	0.27	0.29	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	2.43	0.42	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 317	4.27	0.40	0.00
Old Winteringham:			
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	4.07	2.53	5.13
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	18.24	4.00	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	24.78	17.71	10.14

Table 6.2: Amphorae as a Percentage Component of Groups.

Continued:			
Hayton:			
NHU 14 (A) Area S	0.00	0.00	0.00
Redcliff:			
NHU 17 (B) Pits	17.86	9.89	6.79
NHU 17 (B) FN 40	47.33	52.82	2.24
NHU 17 (B) FN 761	0.49	1.04	0.00
NHU 17 (B) Ditch	2.83	2.16	0.00
Stanwick:			
NYK 23 (A) Site A	1.61	1.36	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	7.73	2.97	2.20
NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Unphased (Independent)	39.82	37.03	21.42
NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3-4	8.92	1.75	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	13.67	5.61	16.66
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	14.64	4.23	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	7.50	1.76	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	13.29	7.40	0.00
York:			
NYK 28 (Q) Phase 1	No Data Available	4.31	No Data Available
NYK 28 (Q) Phase 2	No Data Available	0.94	No Data Available
Binchester:			
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1/2	0.00	0.00	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 2	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6.3: Dressel 20 as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities).

Site & Group	Weight (in grams)	Count	RE
Leicester:			
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 1	0	0	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 2	5	1	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 3	1559	2	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 4	836	6	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 1	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 1	0	0	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 2	13	1	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 3	0	0	No Data Available
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	370	2	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	0	0	0.00
Ancaster:			
LIN 1 (D) Group 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 2	0	0	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 3	0	0	0.00
Lincoln:			
LIN 17 (K) Group 1	135	3	No Data Available
LIN 17 (K) Group 2	4425	33	No Data Available
LIN 17 (V) Group 1	1593	6	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	1131	6	0.17
LIN 17 (V) Group 4	759	4	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 5	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	2641	13	0.80
LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	174	2	0.00
Old Sleaford:			
LIN 26 (C) Unit 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 2	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 4	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 9	0	0	0.00
Thorpe:			
NOTT 32 (F) Context 55	0	0	0.00
Dragonby:			
SHU 1 (C) FN 1477	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1666	15	1	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	593	5	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 317	162	1	0.00
Old Winteringham:			
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	14	1	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	229	2	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	736	42	0.14

Table 6.3: Dressel 20 as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities).

Continued:			
Hayton:			
NHU 14 (A) Area S	0	0	0.00
Redcliff:			
NHU 17 (B) Pits	73	6	0.00
NHU 17 (B) FN 40	109	1	0.00
NHU 17 (B) FN 761	7	1	0.00
NHU 17 (B) Ditch	55	4	0.00
Stanwick:			
NYK 23 (A) Site A	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	3	1	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Unphased (Independent)	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3-4	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	159	2	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	38	1	0.00
York:			
NYK 28 (Q) Phase 1	No Data Available	2	No Data Available
NYK 28 (Q) Phase 2	No Data Available	6	No Data Available
Binchester:			
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1	0	0	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1/2	0	0	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 2	0	0	0.00

Table 6.4: Dressel 20 as a Percentage Component of Groups.

Site & Group	By Weight	By Count	By RE
Leicester:			
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 2	0.19	0.84	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 3	24.90	0.89	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 4	7.62	0.83	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 2	0.22	0.28	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 3	0.00	0.00	No Data Available
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	24.73	1.86	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ancaster:			
LIN 1 (D) Group 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lincoln:			
LIN 17 (K) Group 1	15.13	4.83	No Data Available
LIN 17 (K) Group 2	47.12	15.42	No Data Available
LIN 17 (V) Group 1	36.73	4.31	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	43.88	6.89	11.80
LIN 17 (V) Group 4	27.89	7.14	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 5	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	18.87	3.49	6.13
LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	4.10	0.86	0.00
Old Sleaford:			
LIN 26 (C) Unit 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 9	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thorpe:			
NOTT 32 (F) Context 55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dragonby:			
SHU 1 (C) FN 1477	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1666	0.27	0.29	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	2.14	0.35	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 317	4.27	0.40	0.00
Old Winteringham:			
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	0.29	0.63	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	18.24	4.00	0.00
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	19.12	16.53	3.46

Table 6.4: Dressel 20 as a Percentage Component of Groups.

Continued:			
Hayton:			
NHU 14 (A) Area S	0.00	0.00	0.00
Redcliff:			
NHU 17 (B) Pits	1.34	0.16	0.00
NHU 17 (B) FN 40	1.54	0.08	0.00
NHU 17 (B) FN 761	0.38	0.52	0.00
NHU 17 (B) Ditch	2.07	1.23	0.00
Stanwick:			
NYK 23 (A) Site A	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	0.24	0.49	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Unphased (Independent)	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3-4	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	7.50	1.76	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	0.71	0.23	0.00
York:			
NYK 28 (Q) Phase 1	No Data Available	1.43	No Data Available
NYK 28 (Q) Phase 2	No Data Available	0.26	No Data Available
Binchester:			
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1/2	0.00	0.00	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 2	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6.5: Amphorae as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups by Weight.

Site & Group	Percent
Lincoln, LIN 17 (K) Group 2	52.55
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B) FN 40	47.33
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 1	46.38
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	43.88
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Unphased (Independent)	39.82
Lincoln, LIN 17 (K) Group 1	34.19
Lincoln, LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	29.64
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS) Phase 3	28.91
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 4	27.89
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	24.78
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	24.73
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	19.27
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	18.24
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B) Pits	17.86
Leicester, LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 3	17.69
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	14.64
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	13.67
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	13.29
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS) Phase 4	12.78
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 3-4	8.92
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	7.73
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	7.50
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	5.49
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C) FN 317	4.27
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	4.07
Leicester, LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 2	3.54
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B) Ditch	2.83
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	2.43
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) Site A	1.61
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS) Phase 1	1.48
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	1.36
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 1	1.19
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	1.17
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	0.80
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS) Phase 2	0.68
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B) FN 761	0.49
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C) FN 1666	0.27
Leicester, LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 1	0.14

Table 6.6: Amphorae as a Percentage Component of Quantified Groups, by Sherd Count.

Site & Group	Percent
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B) FN 40	52.82
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Unphased (Independent)	37.03
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	17.71
Lincoln, LIN 17 (K) Group 2	17.29
Leicester, LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 3	15.33
Lincoln, LIN 17 (K) Group 1	12.90
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B) Pits	9.89
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	7.40
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 4	7.14
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	6.89
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	5.61
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 1	5.03
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	4.23
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	4.00
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	3.76
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS) Phase 3	3.58
Lincoln, LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	3.46
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	2.97
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS) Phase 2	2.54
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	2.53
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	2.22
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B) Ditch	2.16
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS) Phase 4	2.09
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	1.86
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	1.76
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B) Phase 3-4	1.75
Leicester, LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 2	1.67
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	1.65
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) Site A	1.36
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS) Phase 1	1.07
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B) FN 761	1.04
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 1	1.02
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	0.62
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	0.59
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	0.42
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C) FN 317	0.40
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C) FN 1666	0.29
Leicester, LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 1	0.23

Type	Lincoln, LIN 17 (K), (V) & (W)	Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)	Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)
Dressel 20	82.92	71.92	5.70	7.18
cf. Cam. 186 Species	14.38	0.00	0.00	13.56
Cam.184	1.61	2.10	0.00	14.92
Cam. 184 or Drsl 2-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.81
Dressel 2-4	0.00	16.87	0.00	3.19
Italian (Presumably Wine)	1.06	0.00	42.26	10.93
cf. Gauloise Species	0.00	9.09	52.02	1.46
Cam.189	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haltern 70	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.69
Unidentified	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.23
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	99.97	99.98	99.98	99.97
Sample Size (grams)	13093 g	1375 g	4400 g	3008 g
Type	Inchtuthil	Longthorpe II	Colchester 1.81 (Culver St)	Colchester GBS (Gilberd Sch)
Dressel 20	40.00	65.00	74.96	67.61
cf. Cam. 186 Species	0.00	17.00	3.52	11.73
Cam.184	0.00	0.00	1.80	2.23
Cam. 184 or Drsl 2-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dressel 2-4	27.00	6.66	4.35	7.68
Italian (Presumably Wine)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
cf. Gauloise Species	30.00	0.33	1.34	3.00
Cam.189	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haltern 70	0.00	0.00	1.12	1.50
Unidentified	0.00	11.00	1.39	0.47
Others	0.00	0.00	11.47	5.73
	100.00	99.99	99.95	99.95
Sample Size (grams)	3990 g	8886 g	23624 g	74021 g

Table 6.7: The Composition of Amphorae Assemblages from Selected Sites (% Composition by Weight).

Type	Lincoln, LIN 17 (K), (V) & (W)	Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)	Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)
Dressel 20	79.76	88.23	2.12	4.87
cf. Cam.186 Species	9.52	0.00	0.00	4.87
Cam. 184	5.95	1.96	0.00	7.31
Cam. 184 or Drsl 2-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.92
Dressel 2-4	0.00	5.88	0.00	2.43
Italian (Presumably Wine).	4.76	0.00	21.40	18.29
cf. Gauloise Species	0.00	3.92	76.45	1.21
Cam. 189	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haltern 70	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.21
Unidentified	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.82
Sample Size	84 sherds	51 sherds	705 sherds	82 sherds
Type	York, NYK 28 (Q) Phases 1 & 2	Castleford, WYK 1 (A) Phase 1	Inchtuthil	
Dressel 20	29.62	45.52	13.00	
cf. Cam.186 Species	3.70	5.44	0.00	
Cam. 184	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Cam. 184 or Drsl 2-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Dressel 2-4	3.70	3.89	31.00	
Italian (Presumably Wine).	0.00	0.00	0.00	
cf. Gauloise Species	51.85	24.51	52.00	
Cam. 189	7.40	2.33	4.00	
Haltern 70	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Unidentified	3.70	18.28	0.00	
Sample Size	27 sherds	257 sherds	152 sherds	

Table 6.8: The Composition of Amphorae Assemblages from Selected Sites (% Composition by Count).

Table 7.1: Mortaria as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities).

Site & Group	Weight (in grams)	Count	RE
Leicester:			
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 1	0	0	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 2	195	2	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 3	398	1	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 4	474	8	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 1	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	636	21	0.45
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	260	14	0.22
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	86	2	0.09
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 1 *	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 2	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 3	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	0	0	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	62	1	0.00
Ancaster:			
LIN 1 (D) Group 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 2	0	0	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 3	0	0	0.00
Lincoln:			
LIN 17 (K) Group 1	0	0	No Data Available
LIN 17 (K) Group 2	1880	6	No Data Available
LIN 17 (V) Group 1	46	1	0.04
LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	52	1	0.10
LIN 17 (V) Group 4	0	0	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 5	253	2	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	633	5	0.33
LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	53	2	0.06
Old Sleaford:			
LIN 26 (C) Unit 1	0	0	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 2	262	1	0.13
LIN 26 (C) Unit 4	71	1	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 9	0	0	0.00
Thorpe:			
NOTT 32 (F) Context 55	0	0	0.00
Dragonby:			
SHU 1 (C) FN 1477	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1666	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	0	0	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 317	0	0	0.00
Old Winteringham:			
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	200	2	0 06
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	250	4	0.02
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	262	1	0.12

Table 7.1: Mortaria as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities).

Continued:			
Hayton:			
NHU 14 (A) Area S	90	3	0.25
Redcliff:			
NHU 17 (B) Pits	0	0	0.00
NHU 17 (B) FN 40	156	2	0.17
NHU 17 (B) FN 761	0	0	0.00
NHU 17 (B) Ditch	0	0	0.00
Stanwick:			
NYK 23 (A) Site A	114	8	0.13
NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers +	22	2	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Unphased (Independent)	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3-4	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	0	0	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	85	1	0.09
NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	13	2	0.00
York:			
NYK 28 (Q) Phase 1	302	1	0.12
NYK 28 (Q) Phase 2	1361	16	0.60
Binchester:			
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1	0	0	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1/2	0	0	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 2	0	0	0.00
* Excludes Intrusive Sherds			
+ Poss. Amphora.			

Table 7.2: Mortaria as a Percentage Component of Groups.

Site & Group	By Weight	By Count	By RE
Leicester:			
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 2	7.42	1.69	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 3	6.35	0.45	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AS) Phase 4	5.37	1.32	No Data Available
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	35.69	32.81	32.84
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	9.28	6.22	9.73
LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	9.00	1.65	10.46
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 1 *	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (AZ) Phase 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	3.87	0.59	0.00
Ancaster:			
LIN 1 (D) Group 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 1 (D) Group 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lincoln:			
LIN 17 (K) Group 1	0.00	0.00	No Data Available
LIN 17 (K) Group 2	20.02	2.80	No Data Available
LIN 17 (V) Group 1	1.06	0.72	1.53
LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	2.01	1.15	6.94
LIN 17 (V) Group 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 5	18.21	2.98	0.00
LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	4.52	1.34	2.52
LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	1.25	0.86	3.27
Old Sleaford:			
LIN 26 (C) Unit 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 2	2.60	0.28	2.26
LIN 26 (C) Unit 4	0.28	0.07	0.00
LIN 26 (C) Unit 9	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thorpe:			
NOTT 32 (F) Context 55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dragonby:			
SHU 1 (C) FN 1477	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1666	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 1682	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2086	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 2100	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHU 1 (C) FN 317	0.00	0.00	0.00
Old Winteringham:			
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	4.24	1.26	4.74
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	19.92	8.00	1.83
SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	6.80	0.39	2.97

Table 7.2: Mortaria as a Percentage Component of Groups.

Continued:			
Hayton:			
NHU 14 (A) Area S	1.67	1.26	3.54
Redcliff:			
NHU 17 (B) Pits	0.00	0.00	0.00
NHU 17 (B) FN 40	2.20	0.16	3.46
NHU 17 (B) FN 761	0.00	0.00	0.00
NHU 17 (B) Ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stanwick:			
NYK 23 (A) Site A	1.82	1.56	2.83
NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers +	1.82	0.99	0.00
NYK 23 (A) Site F Feature Fills	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Unphased (Independent)	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 2-4	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 3-4	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 4-5	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYK 23 (B) Phase 5-6	4.01	0.88	6.66
NYK 23 (B) Disturbed	0.24	0.46	0.00
York:			
NYK 28 (Q) Phase 1	8.61	0.72	2.51
NYK 28 (Q) Phase 2	4.26	0.72	1.63
Binchester:			
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 1/2	0.00	0.00	0.00
DUR 1 (C) Phase 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
* Excludes Intrusive Sherds.			
+ Poss. Amphora.			
(Nb. Amphorae are excluded from			
the York calculations).			

Table 7.3: Mortaria as a Percentage Component of Groups, arranged in Rank Order by Weight.

Site & Group	By Weight	By Count
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 2	35.69	32.81
Lincoln, LIN 17 (K) Group 2	20.02	2.80
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AB'	19.92	8.00
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 5	18.21	2.98
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 3	9.28	6.22
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW) Phase 4	9.00	1.65
York, NYK 28 (Q) Phase 1	8.61	0.72
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS) Phase 2	7.42	1.69
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AX'	6.80	0.39
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS) Phase 3	6.35	0.45
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS) Phase 4	5.37	1.32
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 6/7	4.52	1.34
York, NYK 28 (Q) Phase 2	4.26	0.72
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A) Group 'AA'	4.24	1.26
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE) Phase 4	3.87	0.59
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C) Unit 2	2.60	0.28
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B) FN 40	2.20	0.16
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 2/3	2.01	1.15
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) Site A	1.82	1.56
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A) Site F Layers	1.82	0.99
Hayton, NHU 14 (A) Area S	1.67	1.26
Lincoln, LIN 17 (W) 1986 Context 45	1.25	0.86
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V) Group 1	1.06	0.72
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C) Unit 4	0.28	0.07
(Nb. Amphorae are excluded from the York		
calculations).		

York, NYK 28 (Q) Phases 1 & 2	Weight (gms)	Weight %	Sherd Count	Count %
Source:				
Hartley's Group I	362	21.76	3	17.64
Hartley's Group II	547	32.89	6	35.29
Verulamium Region	218	13.10	2	11.76
Local	413	24.83	4	23.53
Misc./Unidentified.	123	7.39	2	11.76
Totals:	1663		17	
Inchtuthil	**Weight (gms)**	**Weight %**	**Sherd Count**	**Count %**
Source:				
Gaul/Rhineland		26.89		27.27
Verulamium Region		13.39		9.09
Local		59.22		62.12
Misc./Unidentified.		0.48		1.51
Totals:	9185		66	
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)	**Estimated**	**Number of**	**Vessels**	**Per Period**
Source:	c. A.D. 40-55	c. A.D. 55-85	c. A.D. 65-100	c. A.D.40-100
Gaul &/or SE England	5	4	3	12
Verulamium	0	0	1	1
Lincoln	0	0	1	1
York	0	0	1	1
Totals:	5	4	6	15

Table 7.4: The Internal Composition of Three Mortaria Assemblages of the First Century A.D.

Table 8.1: **Calcite Tempered Typologically Iron Age and Transitional Pottery as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities).**

Site & Group	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)			
Group AL	2275	449	0.55
Group AP	2067	64	0.62
Group AX & AQ	141	9	0.06
Group AI & AG	2405	224	0.59
Group North Fort Ditch Lower Fill	115	12	0.00
Group South Fort Ditch Lower Fill	793	62	0.22
Group South Fort Ditch Middle Fill	708	37	0.22
Group South Fort Ditch Upper Fill	923	52	0.35
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)			
Unit 1			
Earliest Contexts	766	25	0.33
Middle Contexts	2117	122	0.92
Latest Contexts	7881	351	1.88
Unit 2			
Earliest Contexts	2284	123	2.45
Middle Contexts	5902	151	2.38
Latest Contexts	753	24	0.33
Unit 4			
Short Sequence Earlier	1011	36	0.17
Short Sequence Later	659	26	0.22
Main Sequence Earlier	10483	416	4.11
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 1666 Layer C	1628	70	1.06
FN 1666 Layer B	2221	122	0.83
FN 1666 Layer A	1473	120	0.74
FN 2086 Layer 5	703	36	0.36
FN 2086 Layer 4	3303	91	1.51
FN 2086 Layer 3	2078	62	0.52
FN 2086 Layer 2	15048	628	6.40
FN 317	3143	193	2.58

Table 8.2: Calcite Tempered Typologically Iron Age and Transitional Pottery as a Percentage Component of Groups.

Site & Group	By Weight	By Count	By RE
Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)			
Group AL	96.56	96.97	85.93
Group AP	88.63	73.56	84.93
Group AX & AQ	100.00	100.00	100.00
Group AI & AG	97.80	93.72	83.09
Group North Fort Ditch Lower Fill	100.00	100.00	0.00
Group South Fort Ditch Lower Fill	85.63	73.80	62.85
Group South Fort Ditch Middle Fill	75.31	60.65	75.86
Group South Fort Ditch Upper Fill	44.01	40.00	30.70
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)			
Unit 1			
Earliest Contexts	99.09	96.15	100.00
Middle Contexts	91.05	78.20	94.84
Latest Contexts	*96.13*	*88.63*	*85.06*
Unit 2			
Earliest Contexts	81.71	84.82	93.51
Middle Contexts	94.76	85.31	89.47
Latest Contexts	72.40	85.71	71.73
Unit 4			
Short Sequence Earlier	83.62	33.02	100.00
Short Sequence Later	92.94	83.87	100.00
Main Sequence Earlier	83.85	69.44	75.83
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 1666 Layer C	98.96	97.22	97.24
FN 1666 Layer B	99.64	99.18	100.00
FN 1666 Layer A	91.03	88.23	91.35
FN 2086 Layer 5	98.87	94.73	100.00
FN 2086 Layer 4	100.00	100.00	100.00
FN 2086 Layer 3	99.14	95.38	100.00
FN 2086 Layer 2	99.05	97.36	94.67
FN 317	82.99	78.13	84.03

Table 8.3: **Quartz Tempered Typologically Iron Age and Transitional Pottery as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities).**

Site & Group	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)			
Group AL	81	14	0.09
Group AP	265	23	0.11
Group AX & AQ	0	0	0.00
Group AI & AG	54	15	0.12
Group North Fort Ditch Lower Fill	0	0	0.00
Group South Fort Ditch Lower Fill	133	22	0.13
Group South Fort Ditch Middle Fill	218	20	0.00
Group South Fort Ditch Upper Fill	646	41	0.34
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)			
Unit 1			
Earliest Contexts	7	1	0.00
Middle Contexts	189	31	0.05
Latest Contexts	157	16	3.33
Unit 2			
Earliest Contexts	507	20	0.17
Middle Contexts	176	16	0.00
Latest Contexts	0	0	0.00
Unit 4			
Short Sequence Earlier	127	72	0.00
Short Sequence Later	50	5	0.00
Main Sequence Earlier	1020	183	1.31

Table 8.4: Quartz Tempered Typologically Iron Age and Transitional Pottery as a Percentage Component of Groups.

Site & Group	By Weight	By Count	By RE
Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)			
Group AL	3.43	3.02	14.06
Group AP	11.36	26.43	15.06
Group AX & AQ	0.00	0.00	0.00
Group AI & AG	2.19	6.27	16.90
Group North Fort Ditch Lower Fill	0.00	0.00	0.00
Group South Fort Ditch Lower Fill	14.36	26.19	37.14
Group South Fort Ditch Middle Fill	23.19	32.78	0.00
Group South Fort Ditch Upper Fill	30.80	31.53	29.82
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)			
Unit 1			
Earliest Contexts	0.90	3.84	0.00
Middle Contexts	8.12	19.87	5.15
Latest Contexts	1.91	4.04	9.34
Unit 2			
Earliest Contexts	18.13	13.79	6.48
Middle Contexts	2.82	9.03	0.00
Latest Contexts	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unit 4			
Short Sequence Earlier	10.50	66.05	0.00
Short Sequence Later	7.05	16.12	0.00
Main Sequence Earlier	8.15	30.55	24.16

Table 8.5: Cam. 113 and its Imitations as a Component of Groups (Absolute Quantities).

Site and Assemblage	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW): Phases 1-4			
Genuine Cam. 113	11	4	0.06
All Copies	120	17	0.12
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE): Phases 1-4			
Genuine Cam. 113	317	55	1.27
All Copies	506	22	0.25
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (B): Site Aggregate			
Genuine Cam. 113	906	149	2.52
Calcite Tempered Copies	422	54	1.87
Quartz Tempered Copies	331	65	1.16
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C): ? Site Aggregate			
Genuine Cam. 113	2	1	0.00
Calcite Tempered Copies	21	2	0.00
Quartz Tempered Copies	123	11	0.00
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C): Site Aggregate			
Genuine Cam. 113	820	104	3.01
Calcite Tempered Copies	240	12	0.71
Quartz Tempered Copies	262	17	0.80
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A): Site Aggregate			
Genuine Cam. 113	486	63	1.60
Calcite Tempered Copies	5	1	0.00
Quartz Tempered Copies	203	30	0.51

Table 8.6: The Relative Frequency of Cam. 113 and its Imitations.

Site and Assemblage:	% By Weight	% By Count	% By RE
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW): Phases 1-4			
Genuine Cam. 113	Group of	Insufficient	Size.
All Copies			
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE): Phases 1-4			
Genuine Cam. 113	38.51	71.42	83.55
All Copies	61.48	28.57	16.44
Old Sleaford: LIN 26 (B): Site Aggregate			
Genuine Cam. 113	54.61	55.59	45.40
Calcite Tempered Copies	25.43	20.14	33.69
Quartz Tempered Copies	19.95	24.25	20.90
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C): ? Site Aggregate			
Genuine Cam. 113			
Calcite Tempered Copies	Group of	Insufficient	Size.
Quartz Tempered Copies			
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C): Site Aggregate			
Genuine Cam. 113	62.02	78.19	66.59
Calcite Tempered Copies	18.15	9.02	15.70
Quartz Tempered Copies	19.81	12.78	17.69
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A): Site Aggregate			
Genuine Cam. 113	70.02	67.02	75.82
Calcite Tempered Copies	0.72	1.06	0.00
Quartz Tempered Copies	29.25	31.91	24.17

Table 9.1: **The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.**

Leicester, LEI 13 (AN)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	No data available	No data available	0.74
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	No data available	No data available	5.19
Roman Coarse Oxidized	No data available	No data available	1.10
Rusticated Jars	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCU
Flagons	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	No data available	No data available	0.10
Gallo-Belgic Wares	No data available	No data available	0.04
SGSW	No data available	No data available	1.04
Misc. Fine Wares	No data available	No data available	0.06
Sub-Total	No data available	No data available	**8.27**
Amphorae	No data available	No data available	0.00
Totals	No data available	No data available	**8.27**
Leicester, LEI 13 (AN)			
Phase 2A			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	No data available	No data available	6.32
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	No data available	No data available	12.93
Roman Coarse Oxidized	No data available	No data available	11.85
Rusticated Jars	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCU
Flagons	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	No data available	No data available	2.55
Gallo-Belgic Wares	No data available	No data available	0.00
Samian Ware	No data available	No data available	22.20
Misc. Fine Wares	No data available	No data available	1.20
Sub-Total	No data available	No data available	**57.05**
Amphorae	No data available	No data available	0.53
Totals	No data available	No data available	**57.58**
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS)			
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	8045	338	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	350	37	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	407	60	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria	0	0	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	349	13	No data available
SGSW	99	11	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	16	2	No data available
Sub-Total	**9266**	**461**	No data available
Amphorae	140	5	No data available
Totals	**9406**	**466**	No data available

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Leicester, LEI 13 (AS)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	1950	73	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	137	14	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	59	8	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria	195	2	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	5	1	No data available
SGSW	263	17	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	No data available
Sub-Total	**2609**	**115**	No data available
Amphorae	18	3	No data available
Totals	**2627**	**118**	No data available
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS)			
Phase 3			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	777	34	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	1737	66	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	494	55	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria	398	1	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	15	2	No data available
SGSW	827	48	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	201	9	No data available
Sub-Total	**4449**	**215**	No data available
Amphorae	1810	8	No data available
Totals	**6259**	**223**	No data available
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS)			
Phase 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	972	36	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	4562	328	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	2063	213	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria	855	17	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	No data available
Sigillata	1086	97	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	28	9	No data available
Sub-Total	**9566**	**700**	No data available
Amphorae	1402	15	No data available
Totals	**10968**	**715**	No data available

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Leicester, LEI 13 (AS)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Sub-Phase 4A			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	No data available	No data available	0.08
Roman Coarse Wares	No data available	No data available	6.63
Roman Coarse Oxidized	No data available	No data available	4.13
Rusticated Jars	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCU
Flagons	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	No data available	No data available	0.15
Gallo-Belgic Wares	No data available	No data available	0.00
SGSW	No data available	No data available	2.05
Misc. Fine Wares	No data available	No data available	0.44
Sub-Total	No data available	No data available	**13.48**
Amphorae	No data available	No data available	0.00
Totals	No data available	No data available	**13.48**
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW)			
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	2566	180	1.38
Roman Coarse Wares	38	5	0.10
Roman Coarse Oxidized	7	2	0.10
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	14	3	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	24	4	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**2649**	**194**	**1.58**
Amphorae	32	2	0.00
Totals	**2681**	**196**	**1.58**
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW)			
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	800	25	0.19
Roman Coarse Wares	161	8	0.69
Roman Coarse Oxidized	Quantified under RCW	Quantified under RCW	Quantified under RCW
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	73	3	0.00
Mortaria	636	21	0.45
Gallo-Belgic Wares	11	3	0.00
SGSW	101	4	0.04
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**1782**	**64**	**1.37**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**1782**	**64**	**1.37**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Leicester, LEI 13 (AW)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Phase 3			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	1418	124	0.84
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	798	45	0.37
Roman Coarse Oxidized	133	11	0.32
Rusticated Jars	3	1	0.00
Flagons	43	7	0.00
Mortaria	260	14	0.22
Gallo-Belgic Wares	49	7	0.17
SGSW	37	6	0.34
Misc. Fine Wares	25	5	0.00
Sub-Total	**2766**	**220**	**2.26**
Amphorae	33	5	0.00
Totals	**2799**	**225**	**2.26**
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW)			
Phase 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	494	53	0.39
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	174	30	0.26
Roman Coarse Oxidized	135	18	0.12
Rusticated Jars	4	1	0.00
Flagons	36	11	0.00
Mortaria	86	2	0.09
Gallo-Belgic Wares	1	1	0.00
SGSW	1	1	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	11	2	0.00
Sub-Total	**942**	**119**	**0.86**
Amphorae	13	2	0.00
Totals	**955**	**121**	**0.86**

Table 9.1: **The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.**

Leicester, LEI 13 (AZ)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	15831	751	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	249	28	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	300	42	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria*	0	0	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	33	3	No data available
SGSW	73	11	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	No data available
Sub-Total	**16486**	**835**	No data available
Amphorae	24	2	No data available
Totals	**16510**	**837**	No data available
Leicester, LEI 13 (AZ)			
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	4886	268	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	383	20	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	431	57	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria*	0	0	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	22	2	No data available
SGSW	13	5	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	No data available
Sub-Total	**5735**	**352**	No data available
Amphorae	210	6	No data available
Totals	**5945**	**358**	No data available
Leicester, LEI 13 (AZ)			
Phase 3			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	6471	247	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	758	42	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	482	52	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria	0	0	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	58	5	No data available
SGSW	83	11	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	11	2	No data available
Sub-Total	**7863**	**359**	No data available
Amphorae	1690	65	No data available
Totals	**9553**	**424**	No data available
* Excludes Intrusive sherds.			

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Leicester, LEI 13 (BE)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	10290	462	3.75
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	101	17	0.06
Roman Coarse Oxidized	123	11	0.23
Rusticated Jars	15	1	0.00
Flagons	257	61	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	564	78	1.52
SGSW	39	10	0.24
Misc. Fine Wares	17	3	0.28
Sub-Total	**11406**	**643**	**6.08**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**11406**	**643**	**6.08**
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE)			
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	1050	94	0.77
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	7	2	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	16	1	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	16	2	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	31	5	0.00
SGSW	6	1	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**1126**	**105**	**0.77**
Amphorae	370	2	0.00
Totals	**1496**	**107**	**0.77**
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE)			
Phase 3			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	3002	133	0.66
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	34	8	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	8	2	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	24	7	0.12
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	17	5	0.00
SGSW	9	4	0.07
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**3094**	**159**	**0.85**
Amphorae	25	1	0.00
Totals	**3119**	**160**	**0.85**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Leicester, LEI 13 (BE)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Phase 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	1010	108	0.34
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	372	47	0.52
Roman Coarse Oxidized	3	1	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	54	5	0.00
Mortaria	62	1	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	2	2	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	11	4	0.15
Sub-Total	**1514**	**168**	**1.01**
Amphorae	88	1	0.00
Totals	**1602**	**169**	**1.01**
Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)			
Group 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	4829	559	1.43
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**4829**	**559**	**1.43**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**4829**	**559**	**1.43**
Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)			
Group 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	2459	239	0.71
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**2459**	**239**	**0.71**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**2459**	**239**	**0.71**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Group 3, SFD Lower Fill			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	926	84	0.35
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**926**	**84**	**0.35**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**926**	**84**	**0.35**
Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)			
Group 3, SFD Middle Fill			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	926	57	0.22
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	7	1	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	7	3	0.07
Sub-Total	**940**	**61**	**0.29**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**940**	**61**	**0.29**
Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)			
Group 3, SFD Upper Fill			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	1844	108	0.85
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	151	8	0.15
Roman Coarse Oxidized	27	5	0.00
Rusticated Jars	9	1	0.00
Flagons	51	3	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	8	4	0.04
Sub-Total	**2090**	**129**	**1.04**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**2090**	**129**	**1.04**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Lincoln, LIN 17 (K)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Fortress Rampart Layers			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	205	14	Data not recorded
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	241	16	Data not recorded
Roman Coarse Oxidized	102	15	Data not recorded
Rusticated Jars	0	0	Data not recorded
Flagons	17	4	Data not recorded
Mortaria	0	0	Data not recorded
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	Data not recorded
SGSW	11	3	Data not recorded
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	Data not recorded
Sub-Total	**576**	**52**	Data not recorded
Amphorae	305	8	Data not recorded
Totals	**881**	**60**	Data not recorded
Lincoln, LIN 17 (K)			
Early Levels in Fortress			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	415	31	Data not recorded
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	446	35	Data not recorded
Roman Coarse Oxidized	1599	84	Data not recorded
Rusticated Jars	0	0	Data not recorded
Flagons	40	9	Data not recorded
Mortaria	1880	6	Data not recorded
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	Data not recorded
SGSW	73	9	Data not recorded
Misc. Fine Wares	3	3	Data not recorded
Sub-Total	**4456**	**177**	Data not recorded
Amphorae	4935	37	Data not recorded
Totals	**9391**	**214**	Data not recorded
Lincoln, LIN 17 (W)			
1986, Pit, context 45			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	590	27	1.03
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	577	44	0.34
Roman Coarse Oxidized	1587	129	0.00
Rusticated Jars	63	6	0.12
Flagons	42	9	0.15
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	3	1	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	64	5	0.13
Sub-Total	**2926**	**221**	**1.77**
Amphorae	1308	10	0.06
Totals	**4234**	**231**	**1.83**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Fortress Rampart Building (Grp1)			
All Coarse Unoxidized	268	19	0.51
Roman Coarse Oxidized	596	49	0.19
Rusticated Jars	161	8	0.00
Flagons	566	13	0.74
Mortaria	46	1	0.04
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	10	3	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	678	39	1.12
Sub-Total	**2325**	**132**	**2.60**
Amphorae	2011	7	0.00
Totals	**4336**	**139**	**2.60**
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)			
Layers assoc with Grp 1 (Grps 2&3)			
All Coarse Unoxidized	779	37	1.10
Roman Coarse Oxidized	575	37	0.00
Rusticated Jars	20	2	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	52	1	0.10
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	7	2	0.07
Misc. Fine Wares	13	2	0.00
Sub-Total	**1446**	**81**	**1.27**
Amphorae	1131	6	0.17
Totals	**2577**	**87**	**1.44**
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)			
Layers over Grps 1, 2 & 3 (Grp4)			
All Coarse Unoxidized	884	19	1.04
Roman Coarse Oxidized	487	18	0.00
Rusticated Jars	205	8	0.40
Flagons	297	2	1.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	13	1	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	76	3	0.14
Sub-Total	**1962**	**51**	**2.58**
Amphorae	759	4	0.00
Totals	**2721**	**55**	**2.58**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Fortress Building II (Grp 5)			
All Coarse Unoxidized	599	40	0.87
Roman Coarse Oxidized	126	7	0.00
Rusticated Jars	240	8	0.18
Flagons	140	4	0.83
Mortaria	253	2	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	18	2	0.09
Misc. Fine Wares	13	4	0.19
Sub-Total	**1389**	**67**	**2.16**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**1389**	**67**	**2.16**
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)			
Context 108 (Group 6)			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	2167	53	2.61
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	2133	75	2.08
Roman Coarse Oxidized	1155	48	0.07
Rusticated Jars	924	36	1.14
Flagons	316	9	1.17
Mortaria	248	2	0.18
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	598	38	1.33
Misc. Fine Wares	261	12	0.44
Sub-Total	**7802**	**273**	**9.02**
Amphorae	774	7	0.00
Totals	**8576**	**280**	**9.02**
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)			
Context 116 (Group 7)			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	1118	25	1.46
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	321	11	0.70
Roman Coarse Oxidized	479	10	0.00
Rusticated Jars	311	10	0.55
Flagons	710	13	0.19
Mortaria	385	3	0.15
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	93	9	0.12
Misc. Fine Wares	79	4	0.06
Sub-Total	**3496**	**85**	**3.23**
Amphorae	1923	7	0.80
Totals	**5419**	**92**	**4.03**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Unit 1, Lower Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	773	26	0.33
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**773**	**26**	**0.33**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**773**	**26**	**0.33**
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)			
Unit 1, Middle Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	2306	156	0.96
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	19	3	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**2325**	**159**	**0.96**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**2325**	**159**	**0.96**
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)			
Unit 1, Upper Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	8038	367	5.63
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	151	27	0.03
Roman Coarse Oxidized	4	1	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	5	1	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**8198**	**396**	**5.66**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**8198**	**396**	**5.66**

Table 9.1: **The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.**

Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Unit 2, Lower Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	2791	143	2.62
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	4	2	0.00
Sub-Total	**2795**	**145**	**2.62**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**2795**	**145**	**2.62**
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)			
Unit 2, Middle Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	6078	167	2.07
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	150	10	0.28
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**6228**	**177**	**2.35**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**6228**	**177**	**2.35**
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)			
Unit 2, Upper Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	753	24	0.33
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	13	1	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	262	1	0.13
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	12	2	0.00
Sub-Total	**1040**	**28**	**0.46**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**1040**	**28**	**0.46**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Unit 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	24409	1417	10.23
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	24	3	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	6	1	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	71	1	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	18	1	0.00
Sub-Total	**24528**	**1423**	**10.23**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**24528**	**1423**	**10.23**
Thorpe, NOTT 32 (F)			
Context 55			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	3327	81	6.18
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**3327**	**81**	**6.18**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**3327**	**81**	**6.18**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
FN 1666 C (earliest fill)			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	1628	70	1.06
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	2	1	0.03
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**1630**	**71**	**1.09**
Amphorae	15	1	0.00
Totals	**1645**	**72**	**1.09**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 1666 B			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	2221	122	0.83
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	8	1	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**2229**	**123**	**0.83**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**2229**	**123**	**0.83**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 1666 A			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	1473	120	0.74
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	73	5	0.07
Roman Coarse Oxidized	11	1	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	6	2	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	55	8	0.00
Sub-Total	**1618**	**136**	**0.81**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**1618**	**136**	**0.81**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
FN 2100 E (earliest fill)			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	4359	243	2.01
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**4359**	**243**	**2.01**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**4359**	**243**	**2.01**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 2100 D			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	4999	167	5.31
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**4999**	**167**	**5.31**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**4999**	**167**	**5.31**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 2100 C			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	7167	312	3.26
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	23	2	0.13
Roman Coarse Oxidized	4	2	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	9	1	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	1	1	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	15	2	0.00
Sub-Total	**7219**	**320**	**3.39**
Amphorae	80	1	0.00
Totals	**7299**	**321**	**3.39**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
FN 2100 B			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	4687	234	2.86
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	13	3	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	10	5	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	35	4	0.00
SGSW	1	2	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	10	2	0.00
Sub-Total	**4756**	**250**	**2.86**
Amphorae	357	2	0.00
Totals	**5113**	**252**	**2.86**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 2100 A			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	5604	401	1.16
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	50	14	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	8	2	0.00
Rusticated Jars	18	1	0.00
Flagons	4	1	0.11
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	5	1	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	8	3	0.02
Sub-Total	**5697**	**423**	**1.29**
Amphorae	236	3	0.00
Totals	**5933**	**426**	**1.29**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 2086 Layer 5			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	703	36	0.36
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	8	2	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**711**	**38**	**0.36**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**711**	**38**	**0.36**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
FN 2086 Layer 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	3303	91	1.51
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**3303**	**91**	**1.51**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**3303**	**91**	**1.51**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 2086 Layer 3			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	2078	62	0.52
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	18	3	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**2096**	**65**	**0.52**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**2096**	**65**	**0.52**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 2086 Layer 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	15048	628	6.40
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	81	4	0.17
Roman Coarse Oxidized	6	1	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	3	1	0.07
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	54	11	0.12
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**15192**	**645**	**6.76**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**15192**	**645**	**6.76**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
FN 1682			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	5897	364	3.27
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	580	75	0.30
Roman Coarse Oxidized	517	45	0.09
Rusticated Jars	30	3	0.00
Flagons	225	22	1.08
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	17	6	0.00
SGSW	31	3	0.05
Misc. Fine Wares	526	74	0.89
Sub-Total	**7823**	**592**	**5.68**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**7823**	**592**	**5.68**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 1477			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	8386	360	2.95
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	106	10	0.33
Roman Coarse Oxidized	4	1	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	246	13	0.85
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**8742**	**384**	**4.13**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**8742**	**384**	**4.13**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 317			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	3143	193	2.58
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	71	16	0.29
Roman Coarse Oxidized	111	15	0.07
Rusticated Jars	11	1	0.00
Flagons	152	6	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	137	15	0.23
Sub-Total	**3625**	**246**	**3.17**
Amphorae	162	1	0.00
Totals	**3787**	**247**	**3.17**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Old Winteringham	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
SHU 7 (A) Group AA			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	3395	96	1.58
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	248	19	0.04
Roman Coarse Oxidized	318	15	0.13
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	186	4	0.15
Mortaria	200	2	0.12
Gallo-Belgic Wares	165	15	0.35
SGSW	4	3	0.03
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**4516**	**154**	**2.40**
Amphorae	192	4	0.13
Totals	**4708**	**158**	**2.53**
Old Winteringham			
SHU 7 (A) Group AB			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	279	11	0.23
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	51	8	0.08
Roman Coarse Oxidized	214	10	0.35
Rusticated Jars	21	3	0.32
Flagons	169	2	0.00
Mortaria	250	4	0.02
Gallo-Belgic Wares	15	2	0.00
SGSW	27	8	0.09
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**1026**	**48**	**1.09**
Amphorae	229	2	0.00
Totals	**1255**	**50**	**1.09**
Old Winteringham			
SHU 7 (A) Group AX			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	1202	48	0.63
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	587	69	1.88
Roman Coarse Oxidized	108	15	0.25
Rusticated Jars	456	42	0.34
Flagons	104	5	0.00
Mortaria	262	1	0.12
Gallo-Belgic Wares	118	17	0.26
SGSW	1	1	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	57	11	0.15
Sub-Total	**2895**	**209**	**3.63**
Amphorae	954	45	0.41
Totals	**3849**	**254**	**4.04**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Hayton, NHU 14 (A)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Area S.			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	1088	61	0.54
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	807	51	1.52
Roman Coarse Oxidized	652	20	0.88
Rusticated Jars	889	60	1.67
Flagons	1742	29	2.20
Mortaria	90	3	0.25
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	20	4	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	103	10	0.00
Sub-Total	**5391**	**238**	**7.06**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**5391**	**238**	**7.06**
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)			
Fill Deposit 26/1013			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	1124	122	1.38
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	431	34	0.10
Roman Coarse Oxidized	262	55	0.09
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	579	93	2.17
SGSW	4	1	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	107	80	0.07
Sub-Total	**2507**	**385**	**3.81**
Amphorae	3252	628	0.11
Totals	**5759**	**1013**	**3.92**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Fill of Pit 834			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	705	45	0.47
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	315	19	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	308	21	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	126	31	0.36
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	28	10	0.00
Sub-Total	**1482**	**126**	**0.83**
Amphorae	4	1	0.00
Totals	**1486**	**127**	**0.83**
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)			
Fills of Pit 836			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	1305	122	1.16
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	408	29	0.52
Roman Coarse Oxidized	212	76	1.13
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	841	154	2.21
SGSW	1	1	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	93	29	0.00
Sub-Total	**2860**	**411**	**5.02**
Amphorae	527	27	0.00
Totals	**3387**	**438**	**5.02**
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)			
Fill of Pit 895			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	604	29	0.07
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	50	6	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	31	13	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	70	19	0.25
SGSW	1	1	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	16	5	0.00
Sub-Total	**772**	**73**	**0.32**
Amphorae	264	5	0.00
Totals	**1036**	**78**	**0.32**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Fill of Pit 832			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	147	17	0.14
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	38	4	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	221	31	0.13
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	138	46	0.76
SGSW	8	2	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	7	5	0.00
Sub-Total	**559**	**105**	**1.03**
Amphorae	138	25	0.36
Totals	**697**	**130**	**1.39**
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)			
Fills of Ditch 761			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	855	81	0.33
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	626	62	0.61
Roman Coarse Oxidized	192	21	0.12
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	71	16	0.19
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	52	9	0.00
Sub-Total	**1796**	**189**	**1.25**
Amphorae	9	2	0.00
Totals	**1805**	**191**	**1.25**
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)			
Fill of Ditch 338			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	1333	139	1.69
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	342	33	0.37
Roman Coarse Oxidized	639	95	0.23
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	255	43	0.79
SGSW	1	1	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	4	5	0.00
Sub-Total	**2574**	**316**	**3.08**
Amphorae	75	7	0.00
Totals	**2649**	**323**	**3.08**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Stanwick, NYK 23 (A)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Site F, Feature Fills			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	472	34	0.11
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	1	1	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	39	10	0.03
SGSW	4	4	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	61	12	0.29
Sub-Total	**577**	**61**	**0.43**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**577**	**61**	**0.43**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A)			
Site F, Overlying Layers			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	734	81	0.42
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	136	30	0.12
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	37	6	0.06
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	22	7	0.04
SGSW	27	14	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	171	57	0.76
Sub-Total	**1127**	**195**	**1.40**
Amphorae*	115	8	0.03
Totals	**1242**	**203**	**1.43**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A)			
Site A			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	5036	292	2.94
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	149	13	0.17
Roman Coarse Oxidized	334	46	0.25
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	163	11	0.27
Mortaria	114	8	0.13
Gallo-Belgic Wares	1	1	0.00
SGSW	35	14	0.24
Misc. Fine Wares	292	118	0.59
Sub-Total	**6124**	**503**	**4.59**
Amphorae	101	7	0.00
Totals	**6225**	**510**	**4.59**
* 2 sherds (22g) are possibly of	mortaria.		

Table 9.1: **The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.**

Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	718	30	0.31
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**718**	**30**	**0.31**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**718**	**30**	**0.31**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)			
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	956	50	0.67
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	2	1	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0	0	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0	0	0.00
Sub-Total	**958**	**51**	**0.67**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**958**	**51**	**0.67**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)			
Phase 3			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	705	38	1.13
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	6	1	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	0	0	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	11	3	0.16
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	2	1	0.00
Sub-Total	**724**	**43**	**1.29**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**724**	**43**	**1.29**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Phase 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	2927	142	1.10
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	4	1	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	11	3	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	44	2	0.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	31	8	0.13
SGSW	133	15	0.02
Misc. Fine Wares	39	14	0.00
Sub-Total	**3189**	**185**	**1.25**
Amphorae	505	11	0.25
Totals	**3694**	**196**	**1.50**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)			
Phase 5			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	4467	232	2.80
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	22	1	0.10
Roman Coarse Oxidized	58	12	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	48	7	0.39
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	26	10	0.00
SGSW	325	53	0.33
Misc. Fine Wares	119	25	0.06
Sub-Total	**5065**	**340**	**3.68**
Amphorae	857	14	0.00
Totals	**5922**	**354**	**3.68**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)			
Late Phase 5/Phase 6			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	1754	90	0.94
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	3	1	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	43	4	0.23
Mortaria	85	1	0.09
Gallo-Belgic Wares	4	2	0.00
SGSW	10	4	0.02
Misc. Fine Wares	61	9	0.07
Sub-Total	**1960**	**111**	**1.35**
Amphorae	159	2	0.00
Totals	**2119**	**113**	**1.35**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
All contexts Post Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	15242	812	6.30
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	165	7	0.17
Roman Coarse Oxidized	214	50	0.11
Rusticated Jars	0	0	0.00
Flagons	166	15	0.64
Mortaria	98	3	0.05
Gallo-Belgic Wares	228	76	0.36
SGSW	869	164	1.29
Misc. Fine Wares	327	77	0.59
Sub-Total	**17309**	**1204**	**9.51**
Amphorae	2648	63	0.20
Totals	**19957**	**1267**	**9.71**
York, NYK 28 (Q)			
Period 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	166	5	0.47
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	29	3	0.20
Roman Coarse Oxidized	2329	80	2.33
Rusticated Jars	356	21	0.91
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	302	1	0.12
Gallo-Belgic Wares	91	8	0.38
SGSW	197	16	0.23
Misc. Fine Wares	36	5	0.14
Sub-Total	**3506**	**139**	**4.78**
Amphorae	No data available	6	No data available
Totals	**3506**	**145**	**4.78**
York, NYK 28 (Q)			
Period 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	164	7	0.01
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	3249	183	3.08
Roman Coarse Oxidized	18986	1224	15.20
Rusticated Jars	2572	140	4.55
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	1361	16	0.60
Gallo-Belgic Wares	40	4	0.25
SGSW	Excluded (see text)	Excluded (see text)	Excluded (see text)
Misc. Fine Wares	206	56	1.13
Sub-Total	**26578**	**1630**	**24.82**
Amphorae	No data available	21	No data available
Totals	**26578**	**1651**	**24.82**

Table 9.1: The Composition, in Absolute Quantities, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 First Century A.D. Assemblages.

Binchester, DUR 1 (C)	Weight (Grams)	Count	RE
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	0	0	0.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	427	19	0.83
Roman Coarse Oxidized	286	16	0.00
Rusticated Jars	93	3	0.18
Flagons	115	9	0.13
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	3	3	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	7	2	0.00
Sub-Total	**931**	**52**	**1.14**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**931**	**52**	**1.14**
Binchester, DUR 1 (C)			
Phase 1/2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	49	1	0.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	403	32	0.21
Roman Coarse Oxidized	695	50	0.14
Rusticated Jars	744	41	0.56
Flagons	649	34	1.00
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	241	98	0.29
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	8	3	0.00
Sub-Total	**2789**	**259**	**2.20**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**2789**	**259**	**2.20**
Binchester, DUR 1 (C)			
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	369	20	0.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	943	91	1.60
Roman Coarse Oxidized	1537	129	1.35
Rusticated Jars	1484	87	2.35
Flagons	619	26	0.14
Mortaria	0	0	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0	0	0.00
SGSW	0	0	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	95	29	0.25
Sub-Total	**5047**	**382**	**5.69**
Amphorae	0	0	0.00
Totals	**5047**	**382**	**5.69**

Table 9.2: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Leicester, LEI 13 (AN)	Weight	Count	RE
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	No data available	No data available	8.95
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	No data available	No data available	62.76
Roman Coarse Oxidized	No data available	No data available	13.30
Rusticated Jars	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCU
Flagons	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	No data available	No data available	1.21
Gallo-Belgic Wares	No data available	No data available	0.48
SGSW	No data available	No data available	12.57
Misc. Fine Wares	No data available	No data available	0.72
Totals	No data available	No data available	**99.99**
Leicester, LEI 13 (AN)			
Phase 2A			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	No data available	No data available	11.08
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	No data available	No data available	22.67
Roman Coarse Oxidized	No data available	No data available	20.77
Rusticated Jars	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCU
Flagons	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	No data available	No data available	4.47
Gallo-Belgic Wares	No data available	No data available	0.00
Samian Ware	No data available	No data available	38.91
Misc. Fine Wares	No data available	No data available	2.10
Totals	No data available	No data available	**100.00**
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS)			
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	86.82	73.32	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	3.78	8.03	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	4.39	13.01	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	3.77	2.82	No data available
SGSW	1.07	2.39	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	0.17	0.43	No data available
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	No data available

Table 9.2: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Leicester, LEI 13 (AS)	Weight	Count	RE
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	74.74	63.48	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	5.25	12.17	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	2.26	6.96	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria	7.48	1.74	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.19	0.87	No data available
SGSW	10.08	14.78	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	No data available
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	No data available
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS)			
Phase 3			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	17.46	15.81	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	39.04	30.70	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	11.10	25.58	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria	8.95	0.46	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.34	0.93	No data available
SGSW	18.59	22.33	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	4.52	4.19	No data available
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	No data available
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS)			
Phase 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	10.16	5.14	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	47.69	46.86	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	21.57	30.43	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria	8.94	2.43	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	No data available
Sigillata	11.35	13.86	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	0.29	1.28	No data available
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	No data available

Table 9.2: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Leicester, LEI 13 (AS)	Weight	Count	RE
Sub-Phase 4A			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	No data available	No data available	0.59
Roman Coarse Wares	No data available	No data available	49.18
Roman Coarse Oxidized	No data available	No data available	30.64
Rusticated Jars	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCU
Flagons	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	No data available	No data available	1.11
Gallo-Belgic Wares	No data available	No data available	0.00
SGSW	No data available	No data available	15.21
Misc. Fine Wares	No data available	No data available	3.27
Totals	No data available	No data available	**100.00**
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW)			
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	96.87	92.78	87.34
Roman Coarse Wares	1.43	2.58	6.33
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.26	1.03	6.33
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.53	1.55	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.91	2.06	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW)			
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	44.89	39.06	13.87
Roman Coarse Wares	9.03	12.50	50.36
Roman Coarse Oxidized	Quantified under RCW	Quantified under RCW	Quantified under RCW
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	4.10	4.69	0.00
Mortaria	35.69	32.81	32.85
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.62	4.69	0.00
SGSW	5.67	6.25	2.92
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Leicester, LEI 13 (AW)	Weight	Count	RE
Phase 3			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	51.27	56.36	37.17
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	28.85	20.46	16.37
Roman Coarse Oxidized	4.81	5.00	14.16
Rusticated Jars	0.11	0.46	0.00
Flagons	1.55	3.18	0.00
Mortaria	9.40	6.36	9.74
Gallo-Belgic Wares	1.77	3.18	7.52
SGSW	1.34	2.73	15.04
Misc. Fine Wares	0.90	2.27	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW)			
Phase 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	52.44	44.54	45.35
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	18.47	25.21	30.23
Roman Coarse Oxidized	14.33	15.13	13.95
Rusticated Jars	0.42	0.84	0.00
Flagons	3.82	9.24	0.00
Mortaria	9.13	1.68	10.47
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.11	0.84	0.00
SGSW	0.11	0.84	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	1.17	1.68	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Leicester, LEI 13 (AZ)	Weight	Count	RE
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	96.03	89.94	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	1.51	3.35	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	1.82	5.03	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria*	0.00	0.00	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.20	0.36	No data available
SGSW	0.44	1.32	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	No data available
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	No data available
Leicester, LEI 13 (AZ)			
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	85.20	76.14	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	6.68	5.68	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	7.51	16.19	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria*	0.00	0.00	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.38	0.57	No data available
SGSW	0.23	1.42	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	No data available
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	No data available
Leicester, LEI 13 (AZ)			
Phase 3			No data available
Handmade/IA/Transitional	82.30	68.80	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	9.64	11.70	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	6.13	14.49	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.74	1.39	No data available
SGSW	1.05	3.06	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	0.14	0.56	No data available
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	No data available
* Excludes Intrusive sherds.			

Table 9.2: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Leicester, LEI 13 (BE)	Weight	Count	RE
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	90.22	71.85	61.68
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.88	2.64	0.99
Roman Coarse Oxidized	1.08	1.71	3.78
Rusticated Jars	0.13	0.15	0.00
Flagons	2.25	9.49	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	4.95	12.13	25.00
SGSW	0.34	1.56	3.95
Misc. Fine Wares	0.15	0.47	4.60
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE)			
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	93.25	89.52	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.62	1.91	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	1.42	0.95	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	1.42	1.91	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	2.75	4.76	0.00
SGSW	0.53	0.95	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**99.99**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE)			
Phase 3			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	97.03	83.65	77.65
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	1.10	5.03	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.26	1.26	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.77	4.40	14.12
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.55	3.14	0.00
SGSW	0.29	2.52	8.23
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Leicester, LEI 13 (BE)	Weight	Count	RE
Phase 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	66.71	64.29	33.66
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	24.57	27.98	51.49
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.20	0.59	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	3.57	2.98	0.00
Mortaria	4.09	0.59	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.13	1.19	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.73	2.38	14.85
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)	**Weight**	**Count**	**RE**
Group 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)			
Group 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)	Weight	Count	RE
Group 3, SFD Lower Fill			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)			
Group 3, SFD Middle Fill			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	98.51	93.44	75.86
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.74	1.64	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.74	4.92	24.14
Totals	**99.99**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)			
Group 3, SFD Upper Fill			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	88.23	83.72	81.73
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	7.23	6.20	14.42
Roman Coarse Oxidized	1.29	3.88	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.43	0.77	0.00
Flagons	2.44	2.33	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.38	3.10	3.85
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Lincoln, LIN 17 (K)	Weight	Count	RE
Fortress Rampart Layers			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	35.59	26.92	Data not recorded
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	41.84	30.77	Data not recorded
Roman Coarse Oxidized	17.71	28.85	Data not recorded
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	Data not recorded
Flagons	2.95	7.69	Data not recorded
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	Data not recorded
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	Data not recorded
SGSW	1.91	5.77	Data not recorded
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	Data not recorded
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	Data not recorded
Lincoln, LIN 17 (K)			
Early Levels in Fortress			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	9.31	17.51	Data not recorded
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	10.01	19.77	Data not recorded
Roman Coarse Oxidized	35.88	47.46	Data not recorded
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	Data not recorded
Flagons	0.90	5.08	Data not recorded
Mortaria	42.19	3.39	Data not recorded
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	Data not recorded
SGSW	1.64	5.08	Data not recorded
Misc. Fine Wares	0.07	1.70	Data not recorded
Total	**100.00**	**99.99**	Data not recorded
Lincoln, LIN 17 (W)			
1986, Pit, context 45			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	20.16	12.22	58.19
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	19.72	19.91	19.21
Roman Coarse Oxidized	54.24	58.37	0.00
Rusticated Jars	2.15	2.72	6.78
Flagons	1.44	4.07	8.47
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.10	0.45	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	2.19	2.26	7.35
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)	Weight	Count	RE
Fortress Rampart Building (Grp1)			
All Coarse Unoxidized	11.53	14.39	19.61
Roman Coarse Oxidized	25.63	37.12	7.31
Rusticated Jars	6.93	6.06	0.00
Flagons	24.34	9.85	28.46
Mortaria	1.98	0.76	1.54
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.43	2.27	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	29.16	29.55	43.08
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)			
Layers assoc with Grp 1 (Gps 2&3)			
All Coarse Unoxidized	53.87	45.68	86.62
Roman Coarse Oxidized	39.77	45.68	0.00
Rusticated Jars	1.38	2.47	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	3.60	1.23	7.87
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.48	2.47	5.51
Misc. Fine Wares	0.90	2.47	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)			
Layers over Grps 1, 2 & 3 (Grp4)			
All Coarse Unoxidized	45.06	37.26	40.31
Roman Coarse Oxidized	24.82	35.29	0.00
Rusticated Jars	10.45	15.69	15.50
Flagons	15.14	3.92	38.76
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.66	1.96	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	3.87	5.88	5.43
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)	Weight	Count	RE
Fortress Building II (Grp 5)			
All Coarse Unoxidized	43.12	59.70	40.28
Roman Coarse Oxidized	9.07	10.45	8.33
Rusticated Jars	17.28	11.94	38.42
Flagons	10.08	5.97	0.00
Mortaria	18.21	2.98	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	1.30	2.98	4.17
Misc. Fine Wares	0.94	5.97	8.80
Total	**100.00**	**99.99**	**100.00**
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)			
Context 108 (Group 6)			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	27.78	19.41	28.94
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	27.34	27.47	23.06
Roman Coarse Oxidized	14.80	17.58	0.78
Rusticated Jars	11.84	13.19	12.64
Flagons	4.05	3.30	12.97
Mortaria	3.18	0.73	1.99
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	7.66	13.92	14.74
Misc. Fine Wares	3.35	4.40	4.88
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)			
Context 116 (Group 7)			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	31.98	29.41	45.20
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	9.18	12.94	21.67
Roman Coarse Oxidized	13.70	11.76	0.00
Rusticated Jars	8.90	11.76	17.03
Flagons	20.31	15.29	5.88
Mortaria	11.01	3.53	4.64
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	2.66	10.59	3.72
Misc. Fine Wares	2.26	4.71	1.86
Total	**100.00**	**99.99**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)	Weight	Count	RE
Unit 1, Lower Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)			
Unit 1, Middle Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	99.18	98.11	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.82	1.89	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)			
Unit 1, Upper Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	98.05	92.68	99.47
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	1.84	6.82	0.53
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.05	0.25	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.06	0.25	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)	Weight	Count	RE
Unit 2, Lower Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	99.86	98.62	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.14	1.38	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)			
Unit 2, Middle Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	97.59	94.35	88.09
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	2.41	5.65	11.91
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)			
Unit 2, Upper Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	72.40	85.72	71.74
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	1.25	3.57	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	25.19	3.57	28.26
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	1.15	7.14	0.00
Totals	**99.99**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)	Weight	Count	RE
Unit 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	99.52	99.58	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.10	0.21	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.02	0.07	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.29	0.07	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.07	0.07	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Thorpe, NOTT 32 (F)			
Context 55			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Weight	Count	RE
FN 1666 C (earliest fill)			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	99.88	98.59	97.24
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.12	1.41	2.76
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 1666 B			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	99.64	99.19	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.36	0.81	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 1666 A			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	91.04	88.23	91.36
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	4.51	3.68	8.64
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.68	0.73	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.37	1.47	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	3.40	5.88	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**99.99**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Weight	Count	RE
FN 2100 E (earliest fill)			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 2100 D			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 2100 C			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	99.28	97.50	96.17
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.32	0.62	3.83
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.06	0.62	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.12	0.31	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.01	0.31	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.21	0.62	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**99.98**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Weight	Count	RE
FN 2100 B			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	98.55	93.60	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.27	1.20	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.21	2.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.74	1.60	0.00
SGSW	0.02	0.80	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.21	0.80	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 2100 A			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	98.37	94.80	89.92
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.88	3.31	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.14	0.47	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.31	0.23	0.00
Flagons	0.07	0.23	8.53
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.09	0.23	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.14	0.71	1.55
Totals	**100.00**	**99.98**	**100.00**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 2086 Layer 5			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	98.87	94.74	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	1.13	5.26	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Weight	Count	RE
FN 2086 Layer 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 2086 Layer 3			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	99.14	95.38	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.86	4.62	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 2086 Layer 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	99.05	97.36	94.67
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.53	0.62	2.51
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.04	0.15	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.02	0.15	1.04
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.36	0.00	1.78
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	1.71	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**99.99**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Weight	Count	RE
FN 1682			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	75.38	61.49	57.57
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	7.41	12.67	5.28
Roman Coarse Oxidized	6.61	7.60	1.59
Rusticated Jars	0.38	0.51	0.00
Flagons	2.88	3.71	19.01
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.22	1.01	0.00
SGSW	0.40	0.51	0.88
Misc. Fine Wares	6.72	12.50	15.67
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 1477			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	95.93	93.75	71.43
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	1.21	2.60	7.99
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.05	0.26	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	2.81	3.39	20.58
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 317			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	86.70	78.45	81.39
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	1.96	6.50	9.15
Roman Coarse Oxidized	3.06	6.10	2.21
Rusticated Jars	0.30	0.41	0.00
Flagons	4.19	2.44	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	3.78	6.10	7.25
Totals	**99.99**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)	Weight	Count	RE
Group AA			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	75.18	62.34	65.83
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	5.49	12.34	1.67
Roman Coarse Oxidized	7.04	9.74	5.42
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	4.12	2.59	6.25
Mortaria	4.43	1.30	5.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	3.65	9.74	14.58
SGSW	0.09	1.95	1.25
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)			
Group AB			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	27.19	22.91	21.10
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	4.97	16.66	7.34
Roman Coarse Oxidized	20.86	20.83	32.11
Rusticated Jars	2.05	6.25	29.36
Flagons	16.47	4.16	0.00
Mortaria	24.37	8.33	1.83
Gallo-Belgic Wares	1.46	4.16	0.00
SGSW	2.63	16.66	8.26
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**99.96**	**100.00**
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)			
Group AX			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	41.52	22.97	17.35
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	20.28	33.01	51.79
Roman Coarse Oxidized	3.73	7.18	6.89
Rusticated Jars	15.75	20.10	9.37
Flagons	3.59	2.39	0.00
Mortaria	9.05	0.48	3.31
Gallo-Belgic Wares	4.08	8.13	7.16
SGSW	0.03	0.48	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	1.97	5.26	4.13
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Hayton, NHU 14 (A)	Weight	Count	RE
Area S.			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	20.18	25.63	7.65
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	14.97	21.43	21.53
Roman Coarse Oxidized	12.10	8.40	12.47
Rusticated Jars	16.49	25.21	23.65
Flagons	32.31	12.19	31.16
Mortaria	1.67	1.26	3.54
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.37	1.68	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	1.91	4.20	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)			
Fill Deposit 26/1013			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	44.83	31.69	36.22
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	17.19	8.83	2.62
Roman Coarse Oxidized	10.45	14.28	2.36
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	23.10	24.16	56.96
SGSW	0.16	0.26	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	4.27	20.78	1.84
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	Weight	Count	RE
Fill of Pit 834			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	47.57	35.71	56.63
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	21.26	15.08	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	20.78	16.67	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	8.50	24.60	43.37
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	1.89	7.94	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)			
Fills of Pit 836			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	45.63	29.68	23.11
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	14.27	7.06	10.36
Roman Coarse Oxidized	7.41	18.49	22.51
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	29.41	37.47	44.02
SGSW	0.03	0.24	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	3.25	7.06	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)			
Fill of Pit 895			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	78.24	39.72	21.87
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	6.48	8.22	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	4.01	17.81	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	9.07	26.03	78.12
SGSW	0.13	1.37	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	2.07	6.85	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**99.99**

Table 9.2: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	Weight	Count	RE
Fill of Pit 832			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	26.30	16.19	13.59
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	6.80	3.81	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	39.53	29.52	12.62
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	24.69	43.81	73.79
SGSW	1.43	1.91	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	1.25	4.76	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)			
Fill of Ditch 761			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	47.61	42.86	26.40
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	34.85	32.80	48.80
Roman Coarse Oxidized	10.69	11.11	9.60
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	3.95	8.47	15.20
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	2.90	4.76	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)			
Fill of Ditch 338			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	51.79	43.99	54.87
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	13.29	10.44	12.01
Roman Coarse Oxidized	24.82	30.06	7.47
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	9.91	13.61	25.65
SGSW	0.04	0.32	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.15	1.58	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Stanwick, NYK 23 (A)	Weight	Count	RE
Site F, Feature Fills			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	81.80	55.74	25.58
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.18	1.64	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	6.76	16.39	6.98
SGSW	0.69	6.56	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	10.57	19.67	67.44
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A)			
Site F, Overlying Layers			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	65.13	41.54	30.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	12.07	15.38	8.57
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	3.28	3.08	4.28
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	1.95	3.59	2.86
SGSW	2.40	7.18	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	15.17	29.23	54.28
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**99.99**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A)			
Site A			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	82.23	58.05	64.05
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	2.43	2.58	3.70
Roman Coarse Oxidized	5.45	9.15	5.45
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	2.66	2.19	5.88
Mortaria	1.86	1.59	2.83
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.02	0.20	0.00
SGSW	0.57	2.78	5.23
Misc. Fine Wares	4.77	23.46	12.86
Total	**99.99**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)	Weight	Count	RE
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)			
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	99.79	98.04	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.21	1.96	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)			
Phase 3			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	97.37	88.37	87.60
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.83	2.32	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	1.52	6.98	12.40
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.28	2.32	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**99.99**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)	Weight	Count	RE
Phase 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	91.78	76.76	88.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.35	1.62	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.13	0.54	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	1.38	1.08	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.97	4.32	10.40
SGSW	4.17	8.11	1.60
Misc. Fine Wares	1.22	7.57	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)			
Phase 5			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	88.19	68.24	76.08
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.43	0.29	2.72
Roman Coarse Oxidized	1.15	3.53	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.95	2.06	10.60
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.51	2.94	0.00
SGSW	6.42	15.59	8.97
Misc. Fine Wares	2.35	7.35	1.63
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)			
Late Phase 5/Phase 6			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	89.49	81.08	69.63
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.15	0.90	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	2.19	3.60	17.04
Mortaria	4.34	0.90	6.67
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.21	1.80	0.00
SGSW	0.51	3.60	1.48
Misc. Fine Wares	3.11	8.11	5.18
Total	**100.00**	**99.99**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)	Weight	Count	RE
All contexts Post Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	88.06	67.44	66.25
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.95	0.58	1.79
Roman Coarse Oxidized	1.23	4.15	1.16
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.96	1.25	6.73
Mortaria	0.56	0.25	0.53
Gallo-Belgic Wares	1.32	6.31	3.78
SGSW	5.02	13.62	13.56
Misc. Fine Wares	1.89	6.40	6.20
Totals	**99.99**	**100.00**	**100.00**
York, NYK 28 (Q)			
Period 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	4.73	3.60	9.83
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.83	2.16	4.18
Roman Coarse Oxidized	66.43	57.55	48.75
Rusticated Jars	10.15	15.11	19.04
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	8.61	0.72	2.51
Gallo-Belgic Wares	2.60	5.75	7.95
SGSW	5.62	11.51	4.81
Misc. Fine Wares	1.03	3.60	2.93
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
York, NYK 28 (Q)			
Period 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	0.62	0.43	0.04
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	12.22	11.23	12.41
Roman Coarse Oxidized	71.43	75.09	61.24
Rusticated Jars	9.68	8.59	18.33
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	0.00
Mortaria	5.12	0.98	2.42
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.15	0.24	1.01
SGSW	Excluded (see text)	Excluded (see text)	Excluded (see text)
Misc. Fine Wares	0.78	3.43	4.55
Total	**100.00**	**99.99**	**100.00**

Table 9.2: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 81 Pottery Groups from 20 Assemblages of the First Century A.D. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Binchester, DUR 1 (C)	**Weight**	**Count**	**RE**
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	45.86	36.54	72.81
Roman Coarse Oxidized	30.72	30.77	0.00
Rusticated Jars	9.99	5.77	15.79
Flagons	12.35	17.30	11.40
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.32	5.77	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.75	3.85	0.00
Total	**99.99**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Binchester, DUR 1 (C)			
Phase 1/2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	1.76	0.39	0.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	14.45	12.35	9.55
Roman Coarse Oxidized	24.92	19.30	6.36
Rusticated Jars	26.67	15.83	25.45
Flagons	23.27	13.13	45.45
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	8.64	37.84	13.18
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.29	1.16	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**99.99**
Binchester, DUR 1 (C)			
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	7.31	5.23	0.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	18.69	23.82	28.12
Roman Coarse Oxidized	30.45	33.77	23.72
Rusticated Jars	29.40	22.77	41.30
Flagons	12.27	6.81	2.46
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	1.88	7.59	4.39
Total	**100.00**	**99.99**	**99.99**

Table 9.3: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 14 Pottery Groups dated as Pre Claudian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Leicester, LEI 13 (BE)	Weight	Count	RE
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	90.22	71.85	61.68
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.88	2.64	0.99
Roman Coarse Oxidized	1.08	1.71	3.78
Rusticated Jars	0.13	0.15	0.00
Flagons	2.25	9.49	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	4.95	12.13	25.00
SGSW	0.34	1.56	3.95
Misc. Fine Wares	0.15	0.47	4.60
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)			
Group 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)			
Group 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.3: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 14 Pottery Groups dated as Pre Claudian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)	Weight	Count	RE
Unit 1, Lower Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)			
Unit 1, Middle Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	99.18	98.11	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.82	1.89	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.3: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 14 Pottery Groups dated as Pre Claudian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)	Weight	Count	RE
Unit 2, Lower Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	99.86	98.62	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.14	1.38	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)			
Unit 2, Middle Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	97.59	94.35	88.09
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	2.41	5.65	11.91
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 1666 Layer C			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	99.88	98.59	97.24
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.12	1.41	2.76
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.3: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 14 Pottery Groups dated as Pre Claudian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Weight	Count	RE
FN 2100 E (earliest fill)			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 2100 D			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 2100 C			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	99.28	97.50	96.17
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.32	0.62	3.83
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.06	0.62	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.12	0.31	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.01	0.31	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.21	0.62	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**99.98**	**100.00**

Table 9.3: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 14 Pottery Groups dated as Pre Claudian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Weight	Count	RE
FN 2086 Layer 5			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	98.87	94.74	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	1.13	5.26	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)			
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)			
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	99.79	98.04	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.21	1.96	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.4: The Composition, by Relative Frequency , of 3 Pottery Groups dated as Pre-Claudian to Claudian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Leicester, LEI 13 (AW)	Weight	Count	RE
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	96.87	92.78	87.34
Roman Coarse Wares	1.43	2.58	6.33
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.26	1.03	6.33
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.53	1.55	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.91	2.06	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)			
Unit 1, Upper Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	98.05	92.68	99.47
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	1.84	6.82	0.53
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.05	0.25	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.06	0.25	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)			
Unit 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	99.52	99.58	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.10	0.21	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.02	0.07	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.29	0.07	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.07	0.07	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.5: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 15 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Leicester, LEI 13 (BE)	Weight	Count	RE
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	93.25	89.52	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.62	1.91	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	1.42	0.95	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	1.42	1.91	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	2.75	4.76	0.00
SGSW	0.53	0.95	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**99.99**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)			
Group 3, SFD Lower Fill			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Thorpe, NOTT 32 (F)			
Context 55			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.5: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 15 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Weight	Count	RE
FN 2086 Layer 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	100.00	100.00	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 2100 Layer B			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	98.55	93.60	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.27	1.20	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.21	2.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.74	1.60	0.00
SGSW	0.02	0.80	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.21	0.80	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 1477			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	95.93	93.75	71.43
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	1.21	2.60	7.99
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.05	0.26	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	2.81	3.39	20.58
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.5: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 15 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Weight	Count	RE
FN 1666 B			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	99.64	99.19	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.36	0.81	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)			
Fill of Pit 895			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	78.24	39.72	21.87
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	6.48	8.22	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	4.01	17.81	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	9.07	26.03	78.12
SGSW	0.13	1.37	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	2.07	6.85	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**99.99**
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)			
Fill of Pit 834			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	47.57	35.71	56.63
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	21.26	15.08	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	20.78	16.67	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	8.50	24.60	43.37
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	1.89	7.94	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.5: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 15 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	Weight	Count	RE
Fills of Pit 836			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	45.63	29.68	23.11
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	14.27	7.06	10.36
Roman Coarse Oxidized	7.41	18.49	22.51
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	29.41	37.47	44.02
SGSW	0.03	0.24	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	3.25	7.06	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)			
Fill of Pit 832			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	26.30	16.19	13.59
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	6.80	3.81	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	39.53	29.52	12.62
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	24.69	43.81	73.79
SGSW	1.43	1.91	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	1.25	4.76	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)			
Fill of Ditch 761			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	47.61	42.86	26.40
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	34.85	32.80	48.80
Roman Coarse Oxidized	10.69	11.11	9.60
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	3.95	8.47	15.20
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	2.90	4.76	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.5: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 15 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)	**Weight**	**Count**	**RE**
Fill of Ditch 338			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	51.79	43.99	54.87
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	13.29	10.44	12.01
Roman Coarse Oxidized	24.82	30.06	7.47
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	9.91	13.61	25.65
SGSW	0.04	0.32	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.15	1.58	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Redcliff, NHU 17 (B)			
Fill Deposit 26/1013			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	44.83	31.69	36.22
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	17.19	8.83	2.62
Roman Coarse Oxidized	10.45	14.28	2.36
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	23.10	24.16	56.96
SGSW	0.16	0.26	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	4.27	20.78	1.84
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)			
Phase 3			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	97.37	88.37	87.60
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.83	2.32	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	1.52	6.98	12.40
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.28	2.32	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**99.99**	**100.00**

Table 9.6: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 6 Pottery Groups dated as Neronian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Leicester, LEI 13 (BE)	Weight	Count	RE
Phase 3			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	97.03	83.65	77.65
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	1.10	5.03	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.26	1.26	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.77	4.40	14.12
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.55	3.14	0.00
SGSW	0.29	2.52	8.23
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Lincoln, LIN 17 (K)			
Fortress Rampart Layers			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	35.59	26.92	Data not recorded
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	41.84	30.77	Data not recorded
Roman Coarse Oxidized	17.71	28.85	Data not recorded
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	Data not recorded
Flagons	2.95	7.69	Data not recorded
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	Data not recorded
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	Data not recorded
SGSW	1.91	5.77	Data not recorded
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	Data not recorded
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	Data not recorded
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 1666 A			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	91.04	88.23	91.36
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	4.51	3.68	8.64
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.68	0.73	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.37	1.47	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	3.40	5.88	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**99.99**	**100.00**

Table 9.6: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 6 Pottery Groups dated as Neronian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Weight	Count	RE
FN 2100 A			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	98.37	94.80	89.92
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.88	3.31	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.14	0.47	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.31	0.23	0.00
Flagons	0.07	0.23	8.53
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.09	0.23	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.14	0.71	1.55
Totals	**100.00**	**99.98**	**100.00**
Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)			
FN 2086 Layer 3			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	99.14	95.38	100.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.86	4.62	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)			
Group AB			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	27.19	22.91	21.10
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	4.97	16.66	7.34
Roman Coarse Oxidized	20.86	20.83	32.11
Rusticated Jars	2.05	6.25	29.36
Flagons	16.47	4.16	0.00
Mortaria	24.37	8.33	1.83
Gallo-Belgic Wares	1.46	4.16	0.00
SGSW	2.63	16.66	8.26
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**99.96**	**100.00**

Table 9.7: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 2 Pottery Groups dated as Pre-Claudian to Neronian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Leicester, LEI 13 (AS)	Weight	Count	RE
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	86.82	73.32	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	3.78	8.03	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	4.39	13.01	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	3.77	2.82	No data available
SGSW	1.07	2.39	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	0.17	0.43	No data available
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	No data available
Leicester, LEI 13 (AZ)			
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	96.03	89.94	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	1.51	3.35	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	1.82	5.03	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria*	0.00	0.00	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.20	0.36	No data available
SGSW	0.44	1.32	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	No data available
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	No data available
* Excludes Intrusive sherds.			

Table 9.8: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 9 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian-Neronian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)	**Weight**	**Count**	**RE**
Group 3, SFD Middle Fill			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	98.51	93.44	75.86
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.74	1.64	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.74	4.92	24.14
Totals	**99.99**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Ancaster, LIN 1 (D)			
Group 3, SFD Upper Fill			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	88.23	83.72	81.73
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	7.23	6.20	14.42
Roman Coarse Oxidized	1.29	3.88	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.43	0.77	0.00
Flagons	2.44	2.33	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.38	3.10	3.85
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Old Sleaford, LIN 26 (C)			
Unit 2, Upper Deposits			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	72.40	85.72	71.74
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	1.25	3.57	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	25.19	3.57	28.26
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	1.15	7.14	0.00
Totals	**99.99**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.8: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 9 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian-Neronian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A)	Weight	Count	RE
Group AA			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	75.18	62.34	65.83
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	5.49	12.34	1.67
Roman Coarse Oxidized	7.04	9.74	5.42
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	4.12	2.59	6.25
Mortaria	4.43	1.30	5.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	3.65	9.74	14.58
SGSW	0.09	1.95	1.25
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A)			
Site F, Feature Fills			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	81.80	55.74	25.58
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.18	1.64	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.00	*0.00*	*0.00*
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	6.76	16.39	6.98
SGSW	0.69	6.56	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	10.57	19.67	67.44
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (A)			
Site F, Overlying Layers			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	65.13	41.54	30.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	12.07	15.38	8.57
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	3.28	3.08	4.28
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	1.95	3.59	2.86
SGSW	2.40	7.18	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	15.17	29.23	54.28
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**99.99**

Table 9.8: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 9 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian-Neronian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Stanwick, NYK 23 (A)	Weight	Count	RE
Site A			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	82.23	58.05	64.05
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	2.43	2.58	3.70
Roman Coarse Oxidized	5.45	9.15	5.45
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	2.66	2.19	5.88
Mortaria	1.86	1.59	2.83
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.02	0.20	0.00
SGSW	0.57	2.78	5.23
Misc. Fine Wares	4.77	23.46	12.86
Total	**99.99**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)			
Phase 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	91.78	76.76	88.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.35	1.62	0.00
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.13	0.54	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	1.38	1.08	0.00
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.97	4.32	10.40
SGSW	4.17	8.11	1.60
Misc. Fine Wares	1.22	7.57	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)			
Phase 5			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	88.19	68.24	76.08
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.43	0.29	2.72
Roman Coarse Oxidized	1.15	3.53	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.95	2.06	10.60
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.51	2.94	0.00
SGSW	6.42	15.59	8.97
Misc. Fine Wares	2.35	7.35	1.63
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.9: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 11 Pottery Groups dated as (Later) Neronian to Early Flavian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Leicester, LEI 13 (AN)	Weight	Count	RE
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	No data available	No data available	8.95
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	No data available	No data available	62.76
Roman Coarse Oxidized	No data available	No data available	13.30
Rusticated Jars	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCU
Flagons	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	No data available	No data available	1.21
Gallo-Belgic Wares	No data available	No data available	0.48
SGSW	No data available	No data available	12.57
Misc. Fine Wares	No data available	No data available	0.72
Totals	No data available	No data available	**99.99**
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS)			
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	74.74	63.48	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	5.25	12.17	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	2.26	6.96	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria	7.48	1.74	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.19	0.87	No data available
SGSW	10.08	14.78	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	No data available
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	No data available
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW)			
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	44.89	39.06	13.87
Roman Coarse Wares	9.03	12.50	50.36
Roman Coarse Oxidized	Quantified under RCW	Quantified under RCW	Quantified under RCW
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	4.10	4.69	0.00
Mortaria	35.69	32.81	32.85
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.62	4.69	0.00
SGSW	5.67	6.25	2.92
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.9: **The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 11 Pottery Groups dated as (Later) Neronian to Early Flavian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).**

Lincoln, LIN 17 (K)	**Weight**	**Count**	**RE**
Early Levels in Fortress			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	9.31	17.51	Data not recorded
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	10.01	19.77	Data not recorded
Roman Coarse Oxidized	35.88	47.46	Data not recorded
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	Data not recorded
Flagons	0.90	5.08	Data not recorded
Mortaria	42.19	3.39	Data not recorded
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	Data not recorded
SGSW	1.64	5.08	Data not recorded
Misc. Fine Wares	0.07	1.70	Data not recorded
Total	**100.00**	**99.99**	Data not recorded
Lincoln, LIN 17 (W)			
1986, Pit, context 45			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	20.16	12.22	58.19
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	19.72	19.91	19.21
Roman Coarse Oxidized	54.24	58.37	0.00
Rusticated Jars	2.15	2.72	6.78
Flagons	1.44	4.07	8.47
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.10	0.45	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	2.19	2.26	7.35
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.9: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 11 Pottery Groups dated as (Later) Neronian to Early Flavian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)	Weight	Count	RE
Fortress Rampart Building (Grp1)			
All Coarse Unoxidized	11.53	14.39	19.61
Roman Coarse Oxidized	25.63	37.12	7.31
Rusticated Jars	6.93	6.06	0.00
Flagons	24.34	9.85	28.46
Mortaria	1.98	0.76	1.54
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.43	2.27	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	29.16	29.55	43.08
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)			
Layers assoc with Grp 1 (Gps 2&3)			
All Coarse Unoxidized	53.87	45.68	86.62
Roman Coarse Oxidized	39.77	45.68	0.00
Rusticated Jars	1.38	2.47	0.00
Flagons	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortaria	3.60	1.23	7.87
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.48	2.47	5.51
Misc. Fine Wares	0.90	2.47	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)			
Fortress Building II (Grp 5)			
All Coarse Unoxidized	43.12	59.70	40.28
Roman Coarse Oxidized	9.07	10.45	8.33
Rusticated Jars	17.28	11.94	38.42
Flagons	10.08	5.97	0.00
Mortaria	18.21	2.98	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	1.30	2.98	4.17
Misc. Fine Wares	0.94	5.97	8.80
Total	**100.00**	**99.99**	**100.00**

WETWANG SLACK (Centre) SE 946 602.

Site Code: NHU 25.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on undulating downland on the dip slope of the Yorkshire Wolds. The underlying natural geology is chalk.

Site Type:

(NHU 25 is contiguous with NHU 11, see NHU 11).

Generally, features encountered were closely similar to those excavated at NHU 11 and included the trackway, NHU 11, enclosures, an enclosure complex, farmsteads and numerous burial features. A farmstead adjacent to the trackway and within a rectangular ditched enclosure 79m x 44m was investigated in 1976. Evidence of both round and rectangular structures was recovered. These are thought to represent a succession of domestic buildings (*cf.* Frere 1977). A ditched enclosure later sub-divided by further ditches was encountered. A sequence of Iron Age structural phases continuing into the Roman period suggests an accelerating process of nucleation through the Iron Age; this trend continues into the second century A.D. However, settlement in Wetwang Slack appears to cease in the second century.

Date of Occupation:

Occupation dates from the early Iron Age (at least) and continues into the second century A.D. The square-barrow cemetery is wholly Iron Age. "Where roundhouses and square barrows occupied the same site the former were earlier, so not all roundhouses need have been contemporary with or later than Arras culture burials, although the metalwork from both suggests a degree of contemporary use" (Dent 1983b, 8). A large ditched enclosure, defining an area of approximately 2 square km was established in the Iron Age; sub-dividing ditches, however, contained Roman pottery dated as late first or second century A.D.

Excavation:

(A) SE 946 602 (approx. centre) 1975-80. John Dent HAC/HAU/DOE (Dent 1983a; 1983b; Frere 1977; Grew 1981; summary reports: YAJ. 1976, 3; YAJ. 1977, 5; YAJ. 1979, 3; YAJ. 1980, 180).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY.

Both hand-made Iron Age tradition pottery and "wheel-turned Roman wares of late 1st or 2nd century date (Dent 1983b, 7) were recovered; the latter occurred late in the site sequence.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

La Tène I; 'S' form; La Tène II; Involuted; La Tène III (Dent 1982); Colchester (Dent 1983b, Fig.6 No.5; Frere 1977, 384).

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

PTX.

Literature:

Dent 1982; 1983a; 1983b; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 140.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

Table 9.10: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 2 Pottery Groups dated as Early Flavian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

York, NYK 28 (Q)	Weight	Count	RE
Period 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	4.73	3.60	9.83
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.83	2.16	4.18
Roman Coarse Oxidized	66.43	57.55	48.75
Rusticated Jars	10.15	15.11	19.04
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	8.61	0.72	2.51
Gallo-Belgic Wares	2.60	5.75	7.95
SGSW	5.62	11.51	4.81
Misc. Fine Wares	1.03	3.60	2.93
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Binchester, DUR 1 (C)			
Phase 1			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	45.86	36.54	72.81
Roman Coarse Oxidized	30.72	30.77	0.00
Rusticated Jars	9.99	5.77	15.79
Flagons	12.35	17.30	11.40
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.32	5.77	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.75	3.85	0.00
Total	**99.99**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.11: The Compositon, by Relative Frequency, of 7 Pottery Groups dated as Flavian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Leicester, LEI 13 (AW)	Weight	Count	RE
Phase 3			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	51.27	56.36	37.17
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	28.85	20.46	16.37
Roman Coarse Oxidized	4.81	5.00	14.16
Rusticated Jars	0.11	0.46	0.00
Flagons	1.55	3.18	0.00
Mortaria	9.40	6.36	9.74
Gallo-Belgic Wares	1.77	3.18	7.52
SGSW	1.34	2.73	15.04
Misc. Fine Wares	0.90	2.27	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Leicester, LEI 13 (AZ)			
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	85.20	76.14	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	6.68	5.68	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	7.51	16.19	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria*	0.00	0.00	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.38	0.57	No data available
SGSW	0.23	1.42	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	0.00	0.00	No data available
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	No data available
Leicester, LEI 13 (BE)			
Phase 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	66.71	64.29	33.66
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	24.57	27.98	51.49
Roman Coarse Oxidized	0.20	0.59	0.00
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	3.57	2.98	0.00
Mortaria	4.09	0.59	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.13	1.19	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.73	2.38	14.85
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
* Excludes Intrusive sherds.			

Table 9.11: The Compositon, by Relative Frequency, of 7 Pottery Groups dated as Flavian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)	Weight	Count	RE
Layers over Grps 1, 2 & 3 (Grp4)			
All Coarse Unoxidized	45.06	37.26	40.31
Roman Coarse Oxidized	24.82	35.29	0.00
Rusticated Jars	10.45	15.69	15.50
Flagons	15.14	3.92	38.76
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.66	1.96	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	3.87	5.88	5.43
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Hayton, NHU 14 (A)			
Area S.			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	20.18	25.63	7.65
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	14.97	21.43	21.53
Roman Coarse Oxidized	12.10	8.40	12.47
Rusticated Jars	16.49	25.21	23.65
Flagons	32.31	12.19	31.16
Mortaria	1.67	1.26	3.54
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.37	1.68	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	1.91	4.20	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
York, NYK 28 (Q)			
Period 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	0.62	0.43	0.04
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	12.22	11.23	12.41
Roman Coarse Oxidized	71.43	75.09	61.24
Rusticated Jars	9.68	8.59	18.33
Flagons	Quanti'd under RCO	Quanti'd under RCO	0.00
Mortaria	5.12	0.98	2.42
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.15	0.24	1.01
SGSW	Excluded (see text)	Excluded (see text)	Excluded (see text)
Misc. Fine Wares	0.78	3.43	4.55
Total	**100.00**	**99.99**	**100.00**

Table 9.11: The Compositon, by Relative Frequency, of 7 Pottery Groups dated as Flavian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Binchester, DUR 1 (C)	Weight	Count	RE
Phase 1/2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	1.76	0.39	0.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	14.45	12.35	9.55
Roman Coarse Oxidized	24.92	19.30	6.36
Rusticated Jars	26.67	15.83	25.45
Flagons	23.27	13.13	45.45
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	8.64	37.84	13.18
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	0.29	1.16	0.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**99.99**

Table 9.12: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 6 Pottery Groups dated as (Late) Flavian to Trajanic. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Leicester, LEI 13 (AN)	Weight	Count	RE
Sub-Phase 2A			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	No data available	No data available	11.08
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	No data available	No data available	22.67
Roman Coarse Oxidized	No data available	No data available	20.77
Rusticated Jars	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCU
Flagons	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	No data available	No data available	4.47
Gallo-Belgic Wares	No data available	No data available	0.00
Samian Ware	No data available	No data available	38.91
Misc. Fine Wares	No data available	No data available	2.10
Totals	No data available	No data available	**100.00**
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS)			
Phase 3			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	17.46	15.81	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	39.04	30.70	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	11.10	25.58	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria	8.95	0.46	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.34	0.93	No data available
SGSW	18.59	22.33	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	4.52	4.19	No data available
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	No data available
Leicester, LEI 13 (AZ)			
Phase 3			No data available
Handmade/IA/Transitional	82.30	68.80	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	9.64	11.70	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	6.13	14.49	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.74	1.39	No data available
SGSW	1.05	3.06	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	0.14	0.56	No data available
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	No data available

Table 9.12: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 6 Pottery Groups dated as (Late) Flavian to Trajanic. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)	Weight	Count	RE
Context 108 (Group 6)			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	27.78	19.41	28.94
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	27.34	27.47	23.06
Roman Coarse Oxidized	14.80	17.58	0.78
Rusticated Jars	11.84	13.19	12.64
Flagons	4.05	3.30	12.97
Mortaria	3.18	0.73	1.99
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	7.66	13.92	14.74
Misc. Fine Wares	3.35	4.40	4.88
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Lincoln, LIN 17 (V)			
Context 116 (Group 7)			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	31.98	29.41	45.20
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	9.18	12.94	21.67
Roman Coarse Oxidized	13.70	11.76	0.00
Rusticated Jars	8.90	11.76	17.03
Flagons	20.31	15.29	5.88
Mortaria	11.01	3.53	4.64
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	2.66	10.59	3.72
Misc. Fine Wares	2.26	4.71	1.86
Total	**100.00**	**99.99**	**100.00**
Binchester, DUR 1 (C)			
Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	7.31	5.23	0.00
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	18.69	23.82	28.12
Roman Coarse Oxidized	30.45	33.77	23.72
Rusticated Jars	29.40	22.77	41.30
Flagons	12.27	6.81	2.46
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	0.00
SGSW	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	1.88	7.59	4.39
Total	**100.00**	**99.99**	**99.99**

Table 9.13: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 3 Pottery Groups dated as Trajanic. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Leicester, LEI 13 (AS)	Weight	Count	RE
Phase 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	10.16	5.14	No data available
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	47.69	46.86	No data available
Roman Coarse Oxidized	21.57	30.43	No data available
Rusticated Jars	Quantified under RCU	Quantified under RCU	No data available
Flagons	Quantified under RCO	Quantified under RCO	No data available
Mortaria	8.94	2.43	No data available
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.00	0.00	No data available
Sigillata	11.35	13.86	No data available
Misc. Fine Wares	0.29	1.28	No data available
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	No data available
Leicester, LEI 13 (AS)			
Sub-Phase 4A			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	No data available	No data available	0.59
Roman Coarse Wares	No data available	No data available	49.18
Roman Coarse Oxidized	No data available	No data available	30.64
Rusticated Jars	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCU
Flagons	No data available	No data available	Quantified under RCO
Mortaria	No data available	No data available	1.11
Gallo-Belgic Wares	No data available	No data available	0.00
SGSW	No data available	No data available	15.21
Misc. Fine Wares	No data available	No data available	3.27
Totals	No data available	No data available	**100.00**
Leicester, LEI 13 (AW)			
Phase 4			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	52.44	44.54	45.35
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	18.47	25.21	30.23
Roman Coarse Oxidized	14.33	15.13	13.95
Rusticated Jars	0.42	0.84	0.00
Flagons	3.82	9.24	0.00
Mortaria	9.13	1.68	10.47
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.11	0.84	0.00
SGSW	0.11	0.84	0.00
Misc. Fine Wares	1.17	1.68	0.00
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 9.14: The Composition, by Relative Frequency, of 2 Pottery Groups dated as Claudian to Flavian. (Nb. Amphorae are excluded from these computations).

Dragonby, SHU 1 (C)	Weight	Count	RE
FN 1682			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	75.38	61.49	57.57
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	7.41	12.67	5.28
Roman Coarse Oxidized	6.61	7.60	1.59
Rusticated Jars	0.38	0.51	0.00
Flagons	2.88	3.71	19.01
Mortaria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gallo-Belgic Wares	0.22	1.01	0.00
SGSW	0.40	0.51	0.88
Misc. Fine Wares	6.72	12.50	15.67
Totals	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Stanwick, NYK 23 (B)			
All contexts Post Phase 2			
Handmade/IA/Transitional	88.06	67.44	66.25
Roman Coarse Unoxidized	0.95	0.58	1.79
Roman Coarse Oxidized	1.23	4.15	1.16
Rusticated Jars	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flagons	0.96	1.25	6.73
Mortaria	0.56	0.25	0.53
Gallo-Belgic Wares	1.32	6.31	3.78
SGSW	5.02	13.62	13.56
Misc. Fine Wares	1.89	6.40	6.20
Totals	**99.99**	**100.00**	**100.00**

INTRODUCTION TO THE GAZETTEER.

The Gazetteer of sites and find provenances below is organized by administrative county; the coding of the sites and of specific excavations and collections of material has been explained above (Preface, Page XIV). The Gazetteer lists sites and provenances which have produced artefactual and/or other evidence of occupation during the LPRIA and early Roman period, and in particular of the first century A.D. Two points may be noted. First, it is acknowledged that the term 'site' is problematic, especially in respect of the definition of the term. How a 'site' is defined is an area of debate within archaeology generally and it is not beneficial to consider this question in depth at this juncture. For purposes of convenience here the term site is employed in a heuristic manner to specify spatial concentrations of material evidence of past activity. As is evident from the range of provenances listed below such a broad definition is apposite. Second, it is recognized by the author that the listing is not (indeed cannot be) a definitive catalogue. The main intention has been to document, reasonably comprehensively, structural and cultural evidence relevant to the study.

As well as constituting a resource in itself the Gazetteer serves the highly useful purpose of unburdening the main Text and Appendices of the thesis of extensive references to finds, publications and so forth. Instead the relevant Gazetteer entry is referenced where these details reside. Information held in the Gazetteer assists in contextualizing material and other evidence and provides references to published sources per site.

The arrangement of each site/find provenance entry is standardized and straight forward. Basic data is listed under category headings. The only area where some clarification is perhaps required is the sequence customarily followed when the details of an excavation are recorded. First, each operation has a unique alphabetic code. This is usually followed by the National Grid Reference for the site of excavation and/or a local or Street name succeeded by the year(s) of the work; next, the name(s) of the principal excavator(s) are given, followed by the name of the body for, or with, whom they worked, be this a Museum, University, excavation unit, etc. Subsequent to this a bibliographic reference is stated referencing the published report or interim statement or note on the work (via the thesis bibliography).

In compiling the Gazetteer many written sources have been referred to. The quality, extent and reliability of information in these texts is, of course, varied. An attitude of 'source criticism' (*cf.* Barrett 1987) might be considered a wise tactic when considering all site reports.

The following abbreviations employed in the Gazetteer were inadvertently overlooked when the list appearing on page XVI was typed up:

LEM - Leicester/Leicestershire Museums.
LRC - Leicester Research Committee.
SMR - Sites and Monuments Record.
TLAHS - Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society.
TLAS - Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society.

GAZETTEER: LEICESTERSHIRE.

Contents:

LEI 1: BLASTON.
LEI 2: BOTTESFORD BYPASS.
LEI 3: BREEDON HILL.
LEI 4: BURROUGH HILL.
LEI 5: CROXTON KERRIAL, TERRACE HILLS.
LEI 6: DRAYTON II VILLA.
LEI 7: EATON.
LEI 8: FRISBY-ON-THE-WREAKE.
LEI 9: GOADBY MARWOOD.
LEI 10: GREAT CASTERTON.
LEI 11: HIGH CROSS.
LEI 12: HUMBERSTONE, HUMBERSTONE FARM.
LEI 13: LEICESTER.
LEI 14: LOCKINGTON.
LEI 15: LOUGHBOROUGH.
LEI 16: MARKET BOSWORTH.
LEI 17: MARKET HARBOROUGH, BOWDEN HILL.
LEI 18: MEDBOURNE.
LEI 19: MELTON MOWBRAY, SCALFORD BROOK.
LEI 20: NORMANTON-LE-HEATH.
LEI 21: OAKHAM, BURLEY ROAD.
LEI 22: OAKHAM CASTLE.
LEI 23: RATBY BURY.
LEI 24: SPROXTON.
LEI 25: THISTLETON.
LEI 26: WHITWELL.
LEI 27: WIGSTON PARVA.
LEI 28: WYMESWOLD.

BLASTON. SP 814 959 & SP 815 956.

Site Code: LEI 1.
Geographic Situation:
The finds come from either side of a valley, adjacent to a stream.
Site Type:
Not known.
The two surface find-spots were apparently spatially discrete, being c. 350m apart. Whether they represent two separate sites is not known, though the finds indicate that they are likely to have been approximately contemporary.
Date of Occupation:
Finds suggest late Iron Age and early Roman occupation.
Excavation:
The author believes that no archaeological excavation has taken place.
Collected Material:
(A) SP 815 956. Field walking in 1986 by the LEM Archaeological Survey Team (TLAHS Vol. LXI, 1987, 97). A concentration of finds was encountered on the surface of a newly ploughed field.
(B) SP 814 959. Field walking in 1987 by the LEM Archaeological Survey Team (TLAHS Vol. LXII, 1988, 89). A small concentration of surface finds was encountered.
THE POTTERY:
(A) Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was recovered.
(B) Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was recovered.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
(A) LEM, A 25.1986.
(B) LEM, A 272.1987.
Literature:
TLAHS Vol. LXI, 97; Vol. LXII, 89.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

BOTTESFORD BYPASS. SK 810 380.

Site Code: LEI 2.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies in the Vale of Belvoir, in a valley bottom adjacent to a stream.
Site Type:
Uncertain; probable rural occupation site.
Late Iron Age occupation was evident from (A); however, its character and extent were not defined in the course of that work.
Date of Occupation:
Occupation from the late Iron Age through the Roman period is indicated.
Excavation:
(A) SK 810 380, 1988. Deborah Sawday & Peter Liddle, LAU (Sawday 1989, an interim statement). This work comprised salvage excavation in advance of the Bottesford Bypass roadworks. A feature interpreted as an "eavesdrip gully" was encountered together with at least one post-hole. The gully feature was cut by a wall trench which contained a sherd of mid to late Roman date. Other features of Romano-British date were present; these included post-holes or pits and spreads.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no Collected Material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY:
(A) Pottery of first to fourth century A.D. date is reported (Sawday 1989, 107).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
(A) LEM, Acc. No. A 70.1988.
Literature:
Sawday 1989.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

BREEDON HILL. SK 406 235.

Site Code: LEI 3.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies a prominent hill composed of Carboniferous Limestone. The summit is fairly level and was pear-shaped in plan. Little or no cover deposits occur.

Site Type:

Hillfort.

The natural topography and earthworks have been described in detail by Wall who also produces a plan (Wall 1907, 246-247). Occupation preceding the defenses and earthworks has been recorded but remains, despite extensive archaeological research, little understood. The initial defenses appear to have been in the form of a free-standing palisade. Subsequently this was replaced by a rampart and ditch arrangement enclosing the summit of the hill. The work under-taken within the defenses was never large scale, nor was it systematically conducted. However, evidence of two circular structures has been recorded (Liddle 1982, 19; see below). A large number of beehive rotary querns have been recovered. Over half of the site has now been destroyed by quarrying work (see Liddle 1982, Fig.11).

Date of Occupation:

The pre-earthworks occupation is likely to date to the later Bronze Age and/or early Iron Age. A middle and/or late Iron Age date for the earthworks seems highly probable.

Excavation:

(B) 1946. Kathleen Kenyon, LEM (Kenyon 1950). Excavations were undertaken in advance of quarrying. The work concentrated upon an area approximately 80m east of the church. An inhumation cemetery was encountered, probably dating to the Saxon period. Prehistoric features comprised two postholes, a pit and part of an arcing gully, perhaps belonging to a circular structure. The eastern rampart was sectioned.

(C) 1957. John Wacher, MOW (Wacher 1964). Excavation was again undertaken in advance of quarrying. The eastern earthworks, including the ditch, were sectioned 30m (100ft) to the north of where the rampart had been sectioned in the course of (A). No work was undertaken within the interior. It was again observed that the defences were of two phases. The rampart, constructed of limestone, was believed to have been rivetted in front with timber during phase 1 and then in phase 2 the timber was replaced by turf and dry stone rivetting (however, see below under (E)). The original height of the rampart was an estimated 3m (10ft). Beyond the rampart was a berm and then a ditch which was wide and flat-bottomed in both periods. The ditch was here c. 8m (27ft) wide lip to lip and 3m (10ft) wide across its bottom. The earthworks had a counterscarp bank which was found to be slight. The excavator suggests that this feature may be assigned to period 1.

(D) c. SK 406 233-5, early 1960s. Stanley Thomas, Max Hebditch, D. Reaney and others, Leicester Museum (EMAB No.7, for 1964, 5; TLAHS Vol. XXXIX, 1963-4, 50; TLAHS Vol. XLI, 1965-6, 66). Continuing rescue excavations and salvage work were conducted piecemeal over a number of years by Leicester Museums staff; the results of all this work remain unpublished. The main focus of attention was the northern end of the interior in advance of quarrying. An aerial photograph taken by A. J. Pickering at the beginning of the 1960s had revealed a feature interpreted as a: "hut circle" at SK 406 234, by the edge of the quarry, and this was excavated (TLAHS Vol. XXXIX, 1963-4, 50). Subsequently, further rescue work 180m (200 yards) north-north-east of the church exposed evidence of a second "hut circle", together with several pits (TLAHS Vol. XLI, 1965-6, 66).

(E) 1966. John Wacher, DOE (Wacher 1978). Further rescue work in advance of quarrying. A trench, 25m (82ft) by 2.4m (8ft) was opened across the northern earthworks of the hillfort. There the rampart survived to a height of 1.5m (5ft) above the present surface of the interior. The sequence of the defences was unequivocally ascertained: a palisade had been superseded by a rampart and ditch, the latter with an associated counter-scarp bank. The rampart was itself rivetted with a timber palisade. The ditch was found to be highly irregular; this appeared to be a function of the fact that it was rock cut and that its original excavators had encountered a pot-hole. Two sherds of Ancaster-Breedon type pottery were recovered from the rubble core of the rampart, whilst another came from the "old ground surface" (Wacher 1978, 4-5).

(F) SK 406 233, 1987-88. Richard Buckley, LAU (TLAHS Vol. LXII, 1988, 74). Small scale excavation work was undertaken on the south and east sides of St Mary & St Hardulph church ahead of new drainage facilities. Around seventy burials were recorded, mostly of post-medieval date. Medieval stratigraphy was also encountered. Nothing of earlier date is reported.

Collected Material:

(A) During the years preceding (B) several persons (T. A. Dalman, and Frank Cottrill and T. Powell of LEM) recovered material exposed both in advance of and during quarrying operations. The recovery work had included the excavation of features. Finds arising from this work were reported upon by Kenyon in her publication of (B) (Kenyon 1950). More material had been recovered in the course of (A) than was forthcoming from (B).

THE POTTERY:

(A) & (B) Both of these operations produced large quantities of Iron Age pottery. All of the sherds were from hand-made competently executed vessels the fabric of which was, with very few exceptions, consistent. According to Kenyon the fabric is variably oxidized and: "fairly fine, with a number of very small greyish grits" (Kenyon 1950, 25). Only three sherds were tempered with calcite. Almost twenty-five per cent of the sherds displayed (exterior) scoring, many other sherds, though not themselves scored could apparently have derived from scored vessels. In conjunction with the site at Ancaster Quarry (LIN 2), Breedon Hill is considered the 'Type-Site' of this 'type' of pottery.

The range of forms present is limited. Large situlate jars with high rounded shoulders, short necks and rims which are only slightly out-turned are common. Smaller situlate jars also occur, though these tend to be more globular. Neckless jars are also represented. Kenyon reports that bowl forms are present though rare, they are not fine, but rather are thick and heavy (*cf.* Kenyon 1950, 26).

(C) A small group of Ancaster-Breedon type pottery was recovered (Wacher 1964, 129-31, Fig.3); this material is typical of the pottery of this tradition.

(D) It is reported that: "Iron Age pottery of normal Trent Valley Type was found" (EMAB No.7, for 1964, 5); this, presumably, means pottery of Ancaster-Breedon tradition.

(E) Another small group of Ancaster-Breedon type pottery was recovered. This material, together with items from (D) has been published by Fox (Fox 1978).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

(B) Penannular of Fowler's Type Aa (Kenyon 1950, Fig.7 No.2; Fowler 1960, 172).

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Metalwork.

(E) A miniature bronze of an Iron Age shield was recovered from the counterscarp bank (see Wacher 1978, 6-7).

Location of Finds:

(A) & (B) LEM.

Literature:

Kenyon 1950; Liddle 1982, 19 & Fig.11; Wacher 1964; 1978; Wall 1907, 246-7.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

BURROUGH HILL. SK 761 119.

Site Code: LEI 4.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies a promontory position overlooking two valley heads. The underlying natural geology comprises limestone and ironstone.

Site Type:

Hillfort.

The enclosed area, defined by a rampart, occupies the western half of the hill. The natural topography and earthworks have been described in detail by Wall who also produces a plan (Wall 1907, 247-249). An inturned entrance lies at the south-east corner; through it ran a cobbled road-way. A detailed contour survey of this entrance was conducted in conjunction with (B). 'Hunsbury type' rotary querns have been found at the site; two were found in the course of (B), complete with iron fittings.

Date of Occupation:

Finds indicate that the site was occupied during the later Iron Age and into the first half of the first century A.D. Subsequent Roman occupation during the third and fourth centuries is also apparent.

Excavation:

(A) 1930s. A small scale excavation was undertaken. No further details are known to the present author.

(B) SK 760-1 119-20, 1960, & (?) 1965. Stanley Thomas with J. Dyer, ULR (Thomas 1960; EMAB III, 3). A number of areas were investigated by excavation; the results of this work were never fully published. A proton magnetometer survey covering about half of the enclosed area was undertaken by M. J. Aitken in order to identify interior features. A number of anomalies indicative of features were apparent. These lay mainly in the north and western sides of the enclosed area. Several of the anomalies were partially investigated by excavation and they proved to be "storage type" pits containing refuse deposits including later Iron Age and some Roman pottery and Hunsbury-type querns. The entrance at the south-east corner was subject to excavation with one trench being opened over the inner part of the southern inturn and another immediately to the south. The former exposed a cobbled road surface, the butt-end of the inturn wall, an associated stone founded structure containing hearths and post-holes implying a gate structure.

(C) SK 761 119, 1967. A. E. Brown and D. D. A. Simpson (Brown & Simpson 1968). An area 15m (50ft) square was opened in the northern part of the enclosed area, where anomalies had been indicated by the survey undertaken by Aitken. The intention was to examine as many 'pits' as possible. In fact the excavation revealed twelve and these were sampled; a number contained cultural material. The results of this work were never fully published.

(D) c. SK 761 119, 1970-71. J. H. Thawley, ULR (Thawley 1973). In 1970 a grid of trenches was opened in the north quadrant of the enclosed area again in an attempt to investigate geophysical anomalies plotted by Aitken. Apparently no archaeological features were encountered. The trench cut in 1971 extended into the back of the rampart. This was found to have no rear stone revetment but rather comprised of a loose pile of boulders which had been covered with a clay capping.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

Challis and Harding record that some of the pottery from the site parallels the early assemblage from the Jewry Wall site Leicester (LEI 13, Site (AA)). Liddle states that: "some late Iron Age wheel-thrown pottery" was forthcoming (Liddle 1982, 22). This is presumably the pottery from (C) mentioned by Brown and Simpson (Brown & Simpson 1968).

Challis and Harding illustrate two items of pottery from Burrough Hill (Challis & Harding 1975(ii) Fig.11 Nos 3 & 4), both vessels are examples of the Ancaster-Breedon tradition. No.3 is the upper profile of a jar; this vessel has a straight sided wall, which rises with a gentle angle before terminating in a simple slightly inturned flat rim (there is no shoulder or neck). No.4 is a typical example of an Ancaster-Breedon type jar. The vessel has a straight sided wall, a high unpronounced shoulder, a very short neck and a simple, slightly beaded upright rim. The base is slightly splayed.

(B) Scored ware of Ancaster-Breedon type was recovered. Roman pottery was forthcoming from some of the pits and this is said to be: "mainly of early date" (Thomas 1960,52).

(C) Ancaster-Breedon type pottery, including some scored sherds, was recovered. It is reported that: "one pit contained a quantity of wheel-made pottery of Belgic type of the period just prior to the Roman Conquest; others contained pieces of Roman pottery" (Brown & Simpson 1968, 61). A considerable quantity of sherds of Roman date were recovered from the topsoil; this material covered the whole of the Roman period.

(D) Roman pottery was recovered (including some items believed to be of third century date).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

(B) An iron brooch was recovered (Thomas 1960, 52). This item is probably the iron La Tène I variant brooch from Burrough Hill illustrated by Challis and Harding (1975 (ii) Fig.11 No.1).

Coins:

(Roman coins of third and fourth century A.D. date have been recovered from topsoil (Brown & Simpson 1968; Liddle 1982, 22). The V. C. H. of Leicestershire states that: "Roman coins have ... been unearthed " (Vol. I, 211); no further details are given).

Location of Finds:

(?) ULR.

Literature:

Brown & Simpson 1968; Challis & Harding 1975, 93; Liddle 1982, 22 & Fig.12; Thawley 1973; Thomas 1960; Wall 1907, 247-249.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

CROXTON KERRIAL, TERRACE HILLS. SK 795 320.

Site Code: LEI 5.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies a prominent position at the edge of the Terrace Hills overlooking the Vale of Belvoir which lies immediately to the north. The underlying natural geology is Middle Lias Marlstone.

Site Type:

Enclosure site.

The site is known from both aerial photography (Pickering & Hartley 1985, 44-5, Plan 2) and from fieldwalking (see (A)). Aerial photographs have revealed a large rectangular enclosure with rounded corners and an entrance opening on the eastern side. Faint cropmarks suggest smaller enclosures adjacent to this 'main' enclosure.

Date of Occupation:

Finds evidence suggests occupation during the (late) Iron Age and early Roman period. The Roman material recovered is mostly of first and second century A.D. date.

Excavation:

The author believes that no archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Fieldwalking across the site (Pickering & Hartley 1985, 44).

THE POTTERY:

(A) Pottery of Iron Age tradition, together with Roman pottery, was recovered.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The V. C. H. of Leicestershire records that: "One or two small Roman coins (bronze) were found here ... in a field called 'Egypt'" (Vol. I, 212); no further details are given.

Location of Finds:

(?) LEM.

Literature:

Liddle 1982, 25; Pickering & Hartley 1985, 44-5.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

DRAYTON II VILLA. SP 817 918-9.

Site Code: LEI 6.

Geographic Situation:

"The site lies on rising ground on the north side of the Welland valley, about 100m from the river" (Cooper *et al.* 1989, 7).

Site Type:

Roman Villa.

The site lies near to the point where Gartree Road crosses the Welland.

The site had been known to eighteenth century antiquarians but its exact location was subsequently lost. Large fragments of opus signinum flooring and tile were recovered during deep ploughing work in 1977 (TLAHS Vol. LII, 1978, 98), and this resulted in the precise re-identification of the site.

A resistivity survey was conducted in 1988 in conjunction with (B) (Cooper *et al.* 1989, 11 & Fig.7).

(The site known as Drayton I is that of a villa (SP 831 931); this site was originally discovered in 1971).

Date of Occupation:

Finds indicate occupation from the later Iron Age (first century B.C.), continuing through the Roman period.

Excavation:

(B) SP 817 918, 1988-91. Nick Cooper, Jon Coward, Ian Hind and Richard Pollard, ULR (Frere 1989, 286; 1991, 245; Cooper *et al.* 1989; Cooper 1990; Pollard 1991). This work comprised assessment trial trenching concentrated upon an area containing rubble measuring 30m by 30m, first identified during (A); the aims of the project have widened so that it is now intended to establish the extent of the main buildings so far identified. Ploughsoil and disturbed deposits were removed to expose underlying features and layers; these were found to include stone walls, mortar and other floors. These were recorded but not excavated, hence any contexts below these were not revealed. Work in 1989 included the cutting of four 3m x 1.5m trenches designed to explore the eastern part of the main geophysical anomaly identified in 1988. In 1990 five rooms were examined, two of which, at least, contained mosaics. Further excavations in 1991 took the form of wider trenches, with some incorporation of earlier trial trenches (Pollard 1991, Fig.1). Concomitantly a broader plan of the villa was forthcoming.

Collected Material:

(A) Fieldwalking in 1977 by the LEM survey team identified an extensive concentration of building debris including tesserae, tiles and wall plaster, together with pottery, all this material being of Roman date, with the exception of a little Iron Age tradition pottery (TLAHS Vol. LII, 1978, 98; Cooper *et al.* 1989, Figs 2 to 5).

(C) Traverse-and-stint fieldwalking was undertaken in 1980 (Cooper *et al.* 1989, 9).

THE POTTERY:

(A) In addition to the Roman pottery, sherds of Ancaster-Breedon type pottery were also found. These came from an area adjacent to the concentration of Roman material (TLAHS Vol. LII, 1978, 98).

(B) Pottery of later Iron Age tradition was recovered together with Roman pottery spanning the entire Roman period; collectively this material comprised 206 sherds. In particular small amounts of shell-tempered ware and grog (or mixed) tempered ware were retrieved. Items included one sherd of Ancaster-Breedon type Scored ware (grog-tempered), six sherds of shell-tempered coarse ware from combed vessels (these dating to the first century A.D.), and four sherds of "Gallo-Belgic type" (Cooper *et al.* 1989, 15).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(B) Form Present: Drag. 18 (info. supplied by Richard Pollard 12.2.92). No other SGSW has been recovered to date (pers. comm. Nick Cooper 28.1.92).

Brooch Types Present:

(B) No brooches *per se* have been recovered to date though a fragment of a brooch pin has been found (pers. comm. Nick Cooper 28.1.92).

Coins:

(B) One coin was recovered, this being a sestertius of Trajan.

Location of Finds:

(B) PTX, ULR/LEM, Acc. No. A90.1988.

Literature:

Cooper *et al.* 1989; Frere 1989, 286; 1991, 245; Pollard 1991.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

EATON. Vicinity of SK 795-6 296.

Site Code: LEI 7.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on a fairly gentle hill slope on the undulating terrain south-east of the Belvoir escarpment.
Site Type:
Probable Farmstead.
In the course of (A) what was believed to be an occupation surface was identified and investigated. The top-stone and a part of the lower stone of a rotary quern of beehive type have been recovered, together with pottery sherds.
Date of Occupation:
Finds evidence indicates late Iron Age occupation.
Excavation:
No systematic archaeological excavation has taken place.
Collected Material:
(A) Finds recovered in the course of Ironstone working (TLAHS Vol. XXVIII, 1952, 47; Liddle 1982, 25).
THE POTTERY:
(A) Liddle states that late Iron Age pottery has been recovered from this site (Liddle 1982, 27); elsewhere he records that Ancaster-Breedon type Scored ware is known from this provenance (Liddle 1982, 25). In 1952 the TLAHS recorded that: "A few sherds of Iron Age A ware, with scratch decoration" were recovered (TLAHS Vol. XXVIII, 1952, 47). That this is Ancaster-Breedon type pottery is confirmed by the illustration of a rim sherd with scoring (Fig.25). The item displays a typical rim profile for this type of pottery; it has a high unpronounced shoulder, an upright rim, which is flat on top.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
LEM.
Literature:
Liddle 1982, 25 & 27; TLAHS Vol. XXVIII, 1952, 47.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

FRISBY - ON - THE - WREAKE. Vicinity of SK 69 17.

Site Code: LEI 8.

Geographic Situation:

Details are not known to the current author. (Frisby-on-the-Wreake lies on the south bank of the Wreake, 4 km west of Melton Mowbray).

Site Type:

Not known.

Date of Occupation:

The pottery finds itemized below appear to indicate a date around the mid first century A.D.

Excavation:

The author believes that no archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) The circumstances of the recovery of the three vessels itemized below are not known to the author. (The author understands that they may have been recovered from the eroding river bank).

THE POTTERY:

(A) A group of three vessels present in the Jewry Wall Museum store examined by the author are of approximately mid first century A.D. date (or perhaps slightly later). They comprise the following: A cordoned carinated bowl of Cam. Form Type 212 in a quartz (? and fine grog) tempered fabric, a simple carinated bowl, in the same fabric, which is parallelled in terms of form by a vessel from an early context at Thorpe (NOTT 32) (context 55, see NOTT 32), and a large storage jar, typologically of late Iron Age tradition and of closely similar form to vessels from the Jewry Wall site, Leicester (LEI 13, assemblage (AA)). The fabric of this latter vessel is grog (? and quartz) tempered and it displays herring-bone style incised decoration at its shoulder. All ids SHW 2.2.90.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) LEM.

Literature:

None.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(A) The three vessels itemized above have been examined and recorded by the author (2.2.90).

GOADBY MARWOOD. c. SK 778-9 266-7.

Site Code: LEI 9.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies at the southern end of the Vale of Belvoir, on gently rising ground immediately north of a stream and adjacent to its source. The underlying natural geology comprises the clays and shales and the limestone and ironstone of the Middle Lias Marlstone.

Site Type:

Roman settlement; possible 'Small-Town'.

The site was (? largely) destroyed during ironstone quarrying which continued up until the mid 1950s. How much of the site remains, being outside the area of the quarrying, is uncertain. Finds were recovered from an area of 12 hectares (30 acres) in the course of the quarrying (though it may be that they extended across a wider area, but passed unrecorded). There is strong evidence to indicate that iron working was being undertaken here during the Roman period (Abbott 1956, 17-18).

Date of Occupation:

Finds evidence suggests occupation throughout the Roman period.

Excavation:

No systematic archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) c. SK 778 267, 1952-54. Finds collected by LEM staff in advance of and during ironstone quarrying; this material included pottery and small finds (Clarke 1954, 123; Abbott 1956).

(B) c. SK 779 266, 1980s. Finds recovered from replaced topsoil by the Melton & Belvoir Search Society (TLAHS Vol. LX, 1986, 92).

THE POTTERY:

(A) Abbott states that a large assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered, and that this is mostly of third and fourth century date (Abbott 1956, 20).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Samian ware was recovered. Abbott publishes a short list of the recovered items (Abbott 1956, 20). No SGSW can be positively identified from this list.

Two forms in SGSW have, however, been recorded from the site: Drag. 29 and Drag. 37 (info. supplied by R. Pollard 12.2.92).

Brooch Types Present:

(A) (Two Roman disc brooches, both apparently of late Roman date, are the only brooches reported (Abbott 1956, 21)).

(B) Apparently "many brooches" were recovered. No further details are known to the author.

Coins:

(B) More than 200 Roman coins were recovered. These ranged from first to fourth century in date. A Corieltauvian coin was also recovered.

Location of Finds:

Many finds are in private possession; records are held at the Jewry Wall Museum Leicester.

Literature:

Abbott 1956; Clarke 1954, 122-23; Liddle 1982, 35.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

GREAT CASTERTON. TF 003 093 (Fort); TF 001 089 (Town).

Site Code: LEI 10.

Geographic Situation:

Both the fort and the Romano-British town lie on the left (north) bank of the river Gwash. The Romano-British settlement occupies a loop formed by the river, whilst the fort lies on gently sloping ground immediately to the north-east. The underlying natural geology comprises the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone.

Site Type:

Early Roman auxiliary fort; subsequently a Romano-British 'Small Town'.

The site of the fort was originally discovered during aerial reconnaissance conducted by J. K. St Joseph in 1959 (St Joseph 1961b, Pl.II). The original fort covered an area of 2.4 hectares (6 acres) and was defended by two parallel ditches. This was subsequently reduced to 2.1 hectares (5 & one quarter acres). The fort had a gateway at the centre of its short, south-eastern, fronts during both phases. A gateway on the north-east side was identified by excavation (St Joseph 1961a, Fig.3) and another opposite was located in the course of (C) (Todd (Ed.) 1968, 30). The fort appears to have an annex lying immediately south of the south front, towards the river (Todd (Ed.) 1968, 23). Contemporary occupation is evident to the west of the fort, below the later Roman town, since Claudian material (including items of early Claudian date) has been found here. This occupation may have been military, perhaps in the form of a second annex, or it may have been civilian (see below).

The area of the town lies immediately to the south and west of the fort where it occupies a loop in the river. The area enclosed by the later Roman town walls was 7 hectares (17.5 acres). Only limited excavation has been undertaken here, with the late defenses and the defended area being investigated by silt trenches. This work revealed, at the bottom of the stratigraphic sequence, evidence of occupation spanning the second half of the first century A.D. This evidence came from across and below the area of the later settlement; whether this was civilian or not has yet to be established with certainty. The evidence is wide ranging and includes pits containing pre-Flavian and Flavian pottery, a range of (residual) pre-Flavian material found across the area subsequently enclosed, a metalworking hearth dated to the late first century and a wall trench containing Flavian pottery (Gillam 1961, 35-7), (see below). Whether this material represents a *canabae* to the fort is as yet unclear.

The site lies on Ermine St as it crosses the river Gwash.

Date of Occupation:

The fort appears to date from shortly after A.D. 43-5 (Todd (Ed.) 1968, 39). It was reduced in size c. A.D. 70 and abandoned around A.D. 80 (Todd (Ed.) 1968, 39-40; JRS Vol. LI 1961, 175). The Roman civil settlement dates from the later first century A.D.

Excavation:

(A) Excavations on the site of the Roman town, 1950-59. Philip Corder (with others), UNG (JRS Vol. XLI, 1951, 127-8; Vol. XLIII, 1953, 115-6; Vol. XLIV, 1954, 92; Vol. XLV, 1955, 132-3; Vol. XLVI, 1956, 131-3; Vol. XLVII, 1957, 212-3; Vol. XLIX, 1959, 112-3; Corder (Ed.) 1951a; 1954; 1961; Todd (Ed.) 1968). 1950: The northern defences of the late Roman town were sectioned (JRS Vol. XLI, 1951, Fig.18). Below the rampart two pits and a gully cut into natural were excavated and were found to contain pottery of Claudian date. 1951-58: The line of the later town defences, on the northern, western, eastern and south-eastern sides was sectioned in many places (JRS Vol. XLIV, 1954, Fig.14). 1953: The western defences of the early Roman fort were encountered but were not clearly understood at the time. 1956: an area within the walled town, near to its centre was investigated by slit trenching and limited area excavation; an area of 300 sq. metres (1000ft) was cleared down to natural subsoil. Evidence of three phases of timber buildings was recorded. The earliest dated to the mid first century A.D. This earliest structure was evidenced by a sleeper-beam trench the fill of which contained pottery: "[indicative of] an early Flavian date for the removal of the sleeper" (Gillam 1961, 35). The second building was of Flavian date. The third was early or mid second century. A simple iron smelting hearth of Flavian date was also encountered; this was stratigraphically later than the earliest timber building. 1958: A trench north of the churchyard encountered evidence of a bath house. This had plastered walls, an *opus signinum* floor and hypocaust and it produced finds of later first century date (Corder (Ed.) 1961, 49). It has been suggested that this belonged to a mansio (Corder (Ed.) 1961, 11).

(B) Excavations on the site of the fort, 1960 & 62. Philip Corder and Ian Richmond (JRS Vol. LI, 1961, 175; Todd (Ed.) 1968). This work was undertaken in advance of building development (on the north-west half of the fort, its *retentura*) and as a research priority. Trial trenches were cut during the two seasons to explore the defences and the sites of the south-east gates of the fort. No area excavation was undertaken, and no concerted attempt was made to explore the interior of the fort. However, evidence of internal structures was forthcoming from the trenches cut to investigate the entrances of the later fort, and at two other locations. Excavation confirmed that the fort had been reduced in size. A rampart and ditch crossing the interior of the fort parallel with the defences on the south-east front were found to be stratigraphically later than two timber buildings (which apparently belonged to the earlier fort); these buildings have been interpreted as barrack blocks (Todd (Ed.) 1968, 31). Elements of several internal timber

buildings belonging to both periods of occupation were located. The south-east gates of both forts were located and investigated. The south tower of the north-east gate was also identified; this was a timber construction. The ramparts were sectioned and were found to be 4.5m (15ft) wide and constructed of upcast limestone fragments between turf revetments. Two phases of timber buildings were encountered south of the *via principalis* (it is implied that these fit into the Claudian to early Flavian period).

(C) The site of the fort, 1965. D. G. Benson, MPBW (JRS Vol. LVI, 1966, 203-5; Todd (Ed.) 1968). This work comprised of limited excavation, together with the recording of a number of trenches cut for sewer pipes, in the vicinity of the south-west gate. This work confirmed the position of the south-west gate of the fort and revealed evidence of a palisaded enclosure lying outside its south-east gate. The results of this work were included in Todd's publication of (B).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Pottery of Claudian date was recovered from below the later Roman town particularly in 1950, and from a section cut in 1953 and 1954. This included Rusticated ware, the rim of a cordoned (and probably carinated) bowl or jar and imitations of girth beakers and Gallo-Belgic platters (JRS Vol. XLI, 1951, 127; Corder (Ed.) 1954, 5-6; Gillam 1954, Fig.2 Nos 15 & 17). Corder illustrates much first century pottery (Corder (Ed.) 1961, 40-47), including imitations of Gallo-Belgic platters (Fig. 14 Nos 1-4; Fig.15 Nos 31 & 39); an imitation of a Drag. 30 (Fig.14 A); a bowl with a reeded rim (Fig.14 No.8); a Rusticated ware jar with pronounced nodules (Fig.15 No.40); a rim from a flagon similar to the Hofheim type (Cam. 140b) in a buff fabric (Fig.15 No.34); and a dolium rim (Fig.16 No.65).

From deposits antedating the town wall and rampart the rim and upper wall profile of a vessel of Cam. 212 was recovered (Gillam 1954, 7, Fig.2 No.2); the vessel is described as having a brownish grey fabric, with a black burnished surface. Gillam dated the latter item as early second century, mistakenly attributing it to a jar type from the Jewry Wall site Leicester. It is worth noting that the Great Casterton find was associated with other mid and later first century pottery. Clearly a considerable quantity and range of Claudian, Neronian and Flavian pottery was recovered during the work comprising (A).

(B) Pottery of early Claudian date was recovered (JRS Vol. LI, 1961, 175). Todd states that: "about half the pottery in use was of native manufacture, being generally charged with calcite grit" (Todd (Ed.) 1968, 42). Further, he states that a number of vessels represented by sherds from the fort are parallelled by items from pre-Flavian and Flavian stratigraphy below the Roman town. Imitations of Gallo-Belgic platters, in a variety of fabrics, were recovered (eg. Todd (Ed.) 1968, 47, Fig.16 Nos 6 & 11). A number of butt beakers, several similar in form to Gallo-Belgic precedents and examples from *Camulodunum* are illustrated by Todd (Todd (Ed.) 1968, Fig.17 Nos 23-27); these include items of mid first century and slightly later date. A cordoned beaker, of a form apparently devolved from a girth beaker is present (Todd (Ed.) 1968, 49, Fig.17 No.34); this vessel is likely to be pre-Flavian in date. The upper profile of a vessel, apparently a carinated bowl, of Cam. Form type 211b genus is also illustrated (Todd 1968, 50, Fig.19 No.54).

Amongst the unequivocally Roman/Romanized pottery is a sherd from the rim of a Hofheim type flagon (*cf.* Cam. 142; Todd (Ed.) 1968, 48, Fig.16 No.15). Sherds from carinated bowls with a reeded rim are present (eg. Todd (Ed.) 1968, Fig.16 Nos 13 & 14) and these would be characteristic of Flavian occupation.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) SGSW was recovered from deposits below the later Roman town (JRS Vol. XLI, 1951, 127). Forms Present: Drag. 15/17 (Hartley B.R. 1961, 39); Drag. 18 (Hartley 1961, 39; Corder (Ed.) 1961, 49); Drag. 27, dated as Flavian (Hartley 1961, 39); Drag. 29, sherds from vessels dated c. A.D. 50-65, 50-70 and "Vespasianic" (Hartley 1961, 39, Fig.13 No.1); Drag. 30, vessels dated as "probably pre-Flavian" (Hartley 1961, 39, Fig.13 No.5); Drag. 37, sherds from vessels dated c. A.D. 65-75 & 75-100 (Hartley 1961, 39, Fig.13 Nos 2 & 3).

(B) Todd states that: "Samian ware was comparatively scarce, amounting to some thirty fragments from plain vessels and five from decorated specimens" (Todd (Ed). 1968, 42).

Forms Present: Drag. 18, vessels dated as probably Claudian or early Neronian and as pre-Flavian (Hartley 1968, 42); Drag. 24 or Ritt. 8 apparently Neronian (Hartley 1968, 42); Drag. 27, vessels dated as Claudian and later Flavian (Hartley 1968, 42); Drag. 29, vessels dated as Claudian or early Neronian and as Neronian-early Flavian (Hartley 1968, 41 & Fig.15); Curle 11 or Ritt. 12, vessel dated as Neronian or early Flavian (Hartley 1968, 42); Ritt. 8 vessel dated as probably Claudian, certainly pre-Flavian (Hartley 1968, 42); Ritt. 9 vessel dated as probably Claudian (Hartley 1968, 42).

Terra Nigra:

(A) Terra Nigra platters are reported to be present (JRS Vol.XLI, 1951, 127).

Central Gaulish Glazed Ware:

(A) Sherds from a green-glazed "jug" were recovered (JRS Vol. XLI, 1951, 127).

Wall-Sided Mortaria (*cf.* Cam. Form 191):
(A) Present (Corder (Ed.) 1961, Fig.14 No.20).
(B) Present (Todd (Ed.) 1968, 47, Fig.16 No.3).
Other Mortaria:
A mortarium stamp "]assar[" of Hartley's (1977) Group II is recorded (Hartley, K.F. 1977, 7).
(B) Todd states that the mortaria recovered from deposits associated with the early military occupation were, in origin, from Colchester, whilst those from the later military occupation were derived from the *Verulamium* region (Todd 1968, 42).
Brooch Types Present:
(A) or (B) Colchester derivative (Unpublished, reference: MacKreth 1988a; in Rutland County Museum).
(B) Hod Hill (Todd (Ed.) 1968, 52, Fig.20 No.1); Dolphin (Todd (Ed.) 1968, 51, Fig.20 No.2); Penannular of Fowler's Type D4 (Todd (Ed.) 1968, 52).
Coins:
(A) The Roman coin assemblage includes a Republican denarius plus five other pre-Hadrianic Roman coins. The latter comprise issues of Caligula (1 coin), Claudius I (2), Vespasian (1) and Trajan (1) (Kent 1961).
(B) Five Roman coins were recovered. These comprised a dupondius of Claudius I, two Claudian Copies, an as of Nero and a Copy of a Neronian issue (Todd (Ed.) 1968, 51).
Location of Finds:
(B) Rutland County Museum, Oakham.
Literature:
Corder (Ed.) 1951a; 1954; 1961; Liddle 1982, 29, 33 & Fig.22; Pickering & Hartley 1985, 66-7; McWhirr 1970, 14; St Joseph 1961, 119; Smith 1987, 185-86; Todd (Ed.) 1968.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

HIGH CROSS. c. SP 476 886.

Site Code: LEI 11.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies the summit of a gentle hill. The immediate underlying natural subsoil comprises drift deposits, overlying Keuper Marl.

Site Type:

Romano-British settlement; *Venonis* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 491-2).

The site lies at the junction of the Fosse Way with Watling St.

It has frequently been suggested that a Roman fort at this location is likely. However, to date, no evidence of a fort has been forthcoming. No open area excavation has been undertaken at LEI 11, and this partly explains why the chronology and character of the site remain obscure.

Date of Occupation:

On current evidence the site appears to have been occupied for certain from the early Flavian period through till the end of the fourth century. A number of pottery finds suggest the probability of earlier occupation (see below under The Pottery, (C)).

Excavation:

(B) Various locations, mainly east of High Cross Farm, 1929-32. Arthur Pickering (Pickering 1935). Pickering's digging took the form of: "a series of trial holes" (Pickering 1935, 52). These were mainly to the north and (immediately) east of High Cross Farm, as well as along the southern (western) edge of modern Watling St. A wide range of Roman artefactual material was recovered.

(C) 1955. Graham Webster and Ernest Greenfield, MOW (Greenfield & Webster 1966). Excavation was necessitated by road widening. Area 1 (Greenfield): The site lay adjacent to High Cross Farm. Seventy square trenches were laid out measuring 4.8m (16ft) square on a systematic gridded basis. Fifty seven of these were investigated by trenching; several extensions were then undertaken (Greenfield & Webster 1966, Fig.2). Greenfield states that: "Roadside ditches and gullies, together with post-holes, hearths and pits indicated fairly considerable domestic settlement of the area, but no evidence was found of stone structures or of a military or large-scale industrial use of the site throughout its occupation" (Greenfield & Webster 1966, 5). Parts of the Roman road surfaces of Watling St and the Fosse Way were apparently identified. The earliest occupation in this area was of Flavian date. Two features, both substantial, contained only Flavian dating evidence; these were a large pit, or sump and a ditch (or possibly elongated pit). Eight features could be dated to the later first century - early second century A.D.; these included the roadside ditch adjacent to the line of the Fosse Way.

Areas 2 to 7 (Webster). Area 2: A long line of trial trenches was opened on the west side of the Watling St. In all these covered a transect of 156m (520ft). Remains of occupation were encountered along the entire extent of the investigated area. Evidence of timber and clay structures with gravel surfaces were recorded. Webster notes that: "pottery indicates that the occupation of this area was early Flavian in origin" (Greenfield & Webster 1966, 11). The Fosse Way just south of Watling St was located. Area 3: This area lay immediately south of Area 2. The roadside ditch next to Watling St was identified and sampled; its fill contained pottery of Flavian date. Areas 5, 6 and 7: These areas were investigated by means of slit trenching across or parallel to the line of Watling St, north of High Cross Farm.

(D) SP 473 887, 1967. Ernest Greenfield, MPBW (Greenfield 1968). This operation comprised trial trenching adjacent to Watling St and its junction with the Fosse Way, in advance of roadworks. Some 62 test holes were excavated in pairs at intervals of 15m (50 ft), these pairs being spaced 7.5m (25ft) apart. In test hole 51 a small gully was encountered containing sherds of hand-made pottery and part of a (?) loom weight. This was interpreted as indicative of Iron Age occupation, but it was the only such evidence.

Evidence of continuous occupation through the whole of the Roman period was widely apparent. Limits to the occupation spread were encountered to the south-east and on the south-west side of the north-west end of the test trenches. Greenfield states that: "no trace of stone structures were found but post-holes, gullies, ditches, sumps and occupation levels suggesting ... settlement alongside Watling St was evident" (Greenfield 1968; Goodburn 1979, 296).

(E) SP 473 886, 1968. H. Cameron and J. Lucas (TLAHS Vol. XLV, 1969-70, 76; Liddle 1982, 32). During the widening of the A5 recording work undertaken identified Roman occupation (ie. structural evidence) and cultural material for a distance of 515m along the line of Watling St. A first century pottery group was recovered from a small ditch. A section was cut across the Fosse Way and its roadside ditches.

Collected Material:

(A) Collected finds and finds from early investigative work at the site have been collectively published by Pickering (Pickering 1935). This early work includes small scale trenching by Hugh Goodacre in 1913 on the east side of Watling St. A wide range of Roman cultural material is represented.

(F) Fieldwalking by the Lutterworth Fieldwork Group during the late 1980s in the vicinity of SP 472 880 (TLAHS, Vol. LXII, 1988, 90; Vol. LXIV, 1990, 105).

THE POTTERY:

In his review of the evidence from the site till 1970, McWhirr states that the earliest pottery from the site is believed to be Flavian (McWhirr 1970, 3); however, a number of vessels illustrated by Greenfield and Webster (1966) may be of Neronian date.

(A) Pickering reports that: "the greater part of a large black jar of Belgic character with a coarse reticulated pattern" was recovered (Pickering 1935, 54). Other sherds said to be of "Late 1st or early 2nd century" date are reported (Pickering 1935, 62).

(C) Greenfield and Webster publish four figures of drawings of "coarse ware" pottery; (the material illustrated included items then in the possession of Mr Lees of High Cross Farm).

Some pottery vessels which are typologically late La Tène and approximately of mid first century A.D. date are published by Greenfield and Webster. A bowl in a form characteristically similar to the Cam. Form 209 occurs (Fig.7 No.2). This vessel has an everted rim and a cordoned constricted 'neck'; this form type is represented at Dragonby, SHU 1, (eg. Elsdon & May 1987, Fig.14 No.1623); curiously both this Dragonby example and the vessel from High Cross have rounded bases, a feature believed to be somewhat unusual for such a form (Elsdon & May 1987, 18-9).

A pedestal base in a "coarse brown ware" occurs (Greenfield & Webster 1966, Fig.9 No.57); this closely resembles the bases of the Cam. Forms 71 to 81.

The neck and upper wall of a cordoned (and probably carinated) bowl in a "grey ware" fabric is illustrated (Greenfield & Webster Fig.9 No.63); this item resembles the profile of the Cam. Form 211.

A girth beaker: "with pronounced cordons in the form of corrugations" occurs in a: "brown-buff ware" (Greenfield & Webster 1966, 26, Fig.10 No.65). This vessel mirrors the form of the Cam. 82-85 range, but, as Greenfield and Webster point out its rim is beaded, not everted; they suggest that it has a closer affinity with a vessel from East Bridgford (*Margidunum*) NOTT 10, (Oswald F. 1948a, Pl.iii No.14) dated c. A.D. 50-75 (Greenfield & Webster 1966, 26).

A sherd from another carinated, cordoned beaker typologically of mid first century A.D. date came from Area 6 or 7 (Greenfield & Webster 1966, Fig.9 No.55). The vessel represented seems identical to one from The Lawn, Lincoln, LIN 17, Site (W) (Darling 1988b, 46-7, Fig.9 No.1) both in terms of form and fabric. This is certainly a mid first century A.D. type; it may well have been made in the Buckingham-Northamptonshire area (*cf.* Darling 1988b, 47).

A wide range of Roman pottery is illustrated by Greenfield and Webster. Early Roman pottery represented includes the following items: a flagon of Hofheim type (Greenfield & Webster 1966, Fig.8 No.4); a bowl imitating the Drag. form 29 (Fig.10 No.66); Greenfield and Webster (1966, 26) point out that similar 'copies' occur at *Camulodunum* (Cam. Form 68) and East Bridgford (*Margidunum*), NOTT 10 (Oswald, F. 1923, PL.XI No.17); parts of two burnished platters in grey ware apparently imitating Drag. 15/17 (Fig.9 Nos 52 & 60); the base of a platter with an illiterate stamp, again in alight grey ware fabric, is apparently, another imitation of a samian form (Fig.9 No.51). An imitation of a Gallo-Belgic type platter resembling the Cam. Form 24 in a "coarse black ware" is also illustrated (Fig.10 No.67); Greenfield and Webster (1966, 26) cite a parallel from the Jewry Wall site, Leicester, LEI 13, assemblage (AA) (Kenyon 1948, Fig.35 No.17). A rim from a dolium (Fig.7 No.3) may well be early Roman in date on the basis of its form.

(F) "Much pottery" is reported (TLAHS, Vol. LXII, 1988, 90). No other details are given.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) & (B) Forms Present: Drag. 18 (said to be "undateable", but presumably pre-Trajanic and South Gaulish; Pickering 1935, 65); Drag. 27 (said to be "Claudian to Trajan" (Pickering 1935, 65); Curle 11 (Pickering 1935, 65).

(C) Forms Present: (Note that only stamped sherds or sherds bearing decoration were reported upon) Drag. 15/17 or 18, dated as "Vespasianic" (Hartley B.R. 1966b, 19); Drag. 27, dated c. A.D. 75-100 (Hartley 1966b, 17, Fig.6 No.11); Drag. 29, sherds from vessels dated as Neronian-early Flavian and mid-Flavian (Hartley 1966b, 19, Fig.6 Nos 6 to 10); Drag. 33, dated c. A.D. 80-100 (Hartley 1966b, 17); Drag. 37, of Flavian date (Hartley 1966b, 15, 19, Fig.4 Nos 1 to 11 & Fig.6 No.11).

Lyon Ware:

Greene's distribution map of Lyon ware in Britain records Lyon ware as present at High Cross (Greene 1979, Fig.4). Greene does not give the references or sources upon which this distribution must be based.

(C) A sherd which appears to be from a Lyon ware cup is illustrated (Greenfield & Webster 1966, 26, Fig.9 No.59). The annotation states: "thin cream ware with shiny brownish green slip decorated with impressed pattern probably made with a roller stamp" (1966, 26). Decoration by rouletting, though not common, does occur on Lyon ware vessels (eg. Greene 1979, 22, Fig.6 No.10 (a cup)).

Mortaria:

Hartley records the presence of a stamp of Q. Valerivs Veranivs of her (1977) Group II (Hartley, K.F. 1977, 6).

Brooch Types Present:

(C) Five brooches were recovered: iron Aucissa/Hod Hill variant (Greenfield & Webster 1966, 37, Fig.13 No.4); Dolphin (dated by Rex Hull to the mid first century A.D.; Greenfield & Webster 1966, 32, Fig.12 No.1); Headstud (Greenfield & Webster 1966, 34, Fig.12 Nos 2 & 4); Disc (Greenfield & Webster 1966, 34, Fig.12 No.3).

(F) A brooch of unspecified type has been reported (TLAHS Vol. LXIV, 1990, 105).

A Colchester derivative brooch, found in 1957, has been reported (TLAHS Vol. XLVII, 1973, 69).

Coins:

(A) Five pre-Hadrianic Roman coins from the site are recorded by Pickering. These comprise issues of Caligula (1 coin), Vespasian (2), Domitian (1) and a silver Republican coin, apparently of Mark Antony (Pickering 1935, 67-69).

(C) Six pre-Hadrianic Roman coins were recovered. These comprised the following issues: Vespasian (1 coin), Domitian (4) and Nerva (1) (Greenfield & Webster 1966, 12).

(D) Roman coins of the third and fourth centuries were recovered.

Location of Finds:

(E) LEM.

Literature:

Greenfield 1968; Greenfield & Webster 1966; Liddle 1982, 32; McWhirr 1970, 3-4; Pickering 1935; V. C. H. Leicestershire Vol. I, 213.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

HUMBERSTONE, HUMBERSTONE FARM. SK 630 073-5.

Site Code: LEI 12.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies the top of a low hill (at 91m above O.D.). The underlying natural geology comprises boulder clay. (Leicester, LEI 13, lies 5km (3 miles) to the south-west).

Site Type:

Enclosure site, probably representing a farmstead.

The site was discovered in 1979 as a result of fieldwalking. The work comprising (C) identified a spread of Roman material across an area of c.1.2 hectares (3 acres). A sequence of occupation through the later Iron Age and Roman period was evident from (A) and (B). The exact character of this occupation is, as yet uncertain, although it would appear that during the Roman period the farmstead occupied an area to the south of the original farm, which dates from the late Iron Age. (Finds include roof and flue tile fragments).

Date of Occupation:

Pottery and other finds indicate that the site originated as a farm in the late Iron Age and continued as a farmstead through the Roman period, continuing into the fifth century A.D.

Excavation:

(A) SK 630 073, 1985. John Lucas, LAU (Lucas 1986). This work consisted of trial trenching, initially slit trenching by machine, comprising an evaluation exercise. The Roman (? and earlier) occupation was found to have been much disturbed by medieval ploughing. Approximate limits to the former were established. Two areas were then opened (Lucas 1986, Fig.1). In the southern area the enclosure ditch(s) was identified and excavated; recovered finds indicated a date for this boundary from the second century A.D. (if not before) continuing into the fourth century. To the north of the ditch(s), within the enclosure, numerous padstones and post-holes indicated timber buildings, probably of more than one phase. Further north two ditches on the same alignment were encountered. These may represent the northern edge of the enclosure. One was backfilled in the late Roman period, the other contained Iron Age and Roman pottery.

(B) SK 628 073, 1987-88. John Lucas, LAU (Lucas 1988; Frere 1989, 286). The south-west corner of the ditched enclosure was investigated in two locations; an area totalling 1500 square metres was opened. A substantial ditch was encountered, this being interpreted as the enclosure boundary ditch. Lesser ditches lying both within and outside the enclosure were recorded. Their layout suggests that the focus of occupation altered over time. One ditch was, apparently, of Iron Age date. Vestiges of timber structures, as well as, pits (including two with late Iron Age finds) and two small ovens were examined. Two inhumation burials possibly of late Iron Age date were also found.

Collected Material:

(C) Fieldwalking in 1979 and subsequently, during the winter of 1984-85.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Pottery of Iron Age and early Roman date is reported (Lucas 1986, 80). No further details are given.

(B) Pottery finds were recovered; no further details available.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

SGSW is recorded from this site; various forms occur (info. supplied by R. Pollard 12.2.92).

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(?) LEM

Literature:

Frere 1989, 286; Lucas 1986; 1988.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

LEICESTER. c. SK 58 04.

Site Code: LEI 13.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies mainly on the east bank of the river Soar at a natural crossing point. The underlying natural geology comprises river alluvia of sand and gravel, overlying Keuper Marl.

Site Type:

Extensive late Iron Age occupation; probable early Roman military occupation; subsequently a major Romano-British city, probably the *Civitas* capital of the Corieltauvi, *Ratae Corieltauvorum* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 443-4).

Leicester lies at a convenient river crossing point and is a nodal point for a number of Roman roads including the Fosse Way.

Leicester appears to have been a major centre of occupation in the LPRIA (*cf.* Jarvis 1986, 14). The character of this occupation, however, remains enigmatic. No large scale excavations have yet been undertaken in the probable area of the late Iron Age occupation, which current evidence suggests lies adjacent to the east bank of the Soar (see below under 'Excavation'). Structural evidence of LPRIA occupation is lacking (though evidence of a (? probable) circular structure of Iron Age date has been recently forthcoming from the West Bridge area (TLAHS Vol. LXI, 1987, 95; details are not yet published), consequently, as Clay states: "Evaluation of the type of settlement depends therefore on artefactual evidence much of which is from residual contexts" (Clay & Mellor 1985, 30). Pottery and other finds likely to be of pre-Conquest first century A.D. date have been recorded over an extensive area (Clay & Mellor 1985, Fig.29) suggesting late Iron Age settlement across at least 13 hectares (39 acres). Fragments of so-called coin flan trays were recovered from (BE).

Leicester is the most northerly site in Britain at which late Augustan pottery types have to date been identified (pers. comm. Val Rigby 29.3.88). As recently as 1970 Alan McWhirr suggested that this pottery: "may have been brought to the site during the early years of the invasion" (McWhirr 1970, 4). This now seems improbable for a number of reasons, not least the amount of pre-Claudian pottery present, but also the argument that if it could arrive at Leicester after the Conquest why does it not occur at other Conquest period sites and deposits in the region.

A fort of the Conquest period at Leicester is suspected, but it remains to be located unequivocally (*cf.* Clay & Mellor 1985, 32). A ditch of pre-Flavian date, v-shaped in profile, was discovered in 1967 in the West Bridge area (AV) between the two arms of the river. This may be military. However, unless the course of the river has altered dramatically (see Buckley & Lucas 1987, 52 & Fig. 25) the space available between the two arms would permit only a small fort at this location. The early timber structures encountered at (AW), of site phase 3 there, at (BE), again site phase 3, and at (AA), may perhaps have been military, though they are unlikely to have been contemporary. That there was a sequence of forts at Leicester is not entirely improbable.

Little is known of the early development of the civilian town in the later half of the first century A.D. The archaeological evidence suggests that the grid-iron street pattern of the Roman town may be comparatively late at Leicester, dating from the late first and early second century.

Much more information is required to clarify the nature of occupation at Leicester through the first century A.D.

Date of Occupation:

Kenyon suggested that the first occupation at the Jewry Wall site dated from c. A.D. 35 (Kenyon 1948, 9-10, & 124-35). Having examined the pottery from the earliest stratigraphy at this site (ie. the so-called pits) in the early 1980s Val Rigby concluded that: "the earliest pottery consisted of a small group of hand-made or coarse wheel-thrown pottery of first century B.C. date. This material was superseded by a later group of Gallo-Belgic wares and their copies", these being of Augustan date (Jarvis 1985b, 92). Further it seems likely that some of the pits are of differing dates with one group dating from c. A.D. 25, another post-Conquest and Claudian. On the grounds of the Gallo-Belgic pottery evidence Jarvis suggests the possibility of a gap in occupation at the Jewry Wall site in the period immediately prior to the Conquest (1986, 13-14). Finds from other sites (especially (AW) & (BE) also indicate pre-Conquest occupation at Leicester, though Patrick Clay has suggested an A.D. 20-40 date range for the earliest material from (BE) (Jarvis 1985b, 92).

In his discussion of the Iron Age coins from Leicester Fitzpatrick states that: "the Celtic coins from Leicester are compatible with the earliest imported pottery in suggesting that occupation may have started by the last 10 or 20 years B.C." (Fitzpatrick forthcoming). Whilst there is no unequivocal evidence for this a start date around this time seems probable.

Excavation:

Numerous excavations have been undertaken at Leicester. Trenches have generally been small scale. This has worked against the identification and characterization of first century stratigraphy (*cf.* Hebditch & Mellor 1973, 36). Excavations yielding evidence relevant to the current study are listed here.

(AA) The Jewry Wall, 1936-39. Kathleen Kenyon, LEM (Kenyon 1948). Work began as a rescue excavation in advance of proposed development on the site of the Jewry Wall, a remnant of the public baths of the Roman city.

This was the first systematic archaeological excavation undertaken in Leicester. At the bottom of the stratigraphic sequence Kenyon reports that: "early occupation was widespread, and was found wherever clearance was carried to ... depth", the excavator notes, however, that: "clearance was not everywhere carried to the lowest levels" (Kenyon 1948, 9). A series of features defined by the excavator as pits, were encountered. These are said by Kenyon to be the earliest features and were found to contain imported Roman material culture of pre-Conquest date. Kenyon reports that it was not possible to produce a coherent plan of this occupation because it was extensively cut by subsequent features. Paul Jarvis has published the results of a re-examination of these early 'pits' and their contents (Jarvis 1985b; 1986); one of his most important observations is that the pits may actually be of (at least) two phases rather than one (see above for dating).

In the south-east corner of the site a sequence of early (ie. pre-Hadrianic/pre-forum) timber structures was recorded (Kenyon 1948, 10-12). The longest sequence begins with a series of surfaces which postdated the pits but with which similar cultural material was associated (Kenyon 1948, 10-11); these were divided by apparent foundation slots for timber framed buildings. The purpose of these structures is unclear, though they are said to have been "irregular". These structures were succeeded by another phase of timber framed buildings, which were more clearly rectilinear in plan and which were apparently Neronian to (early) Flavian in date (Kenyon 1948, 11). During the later Flavian period another regular timber building occupied the same site. Overlying the remains of this building was a thick layer of "debris" immediately above which was the forum.

In the northern part of the excavated area a corresponding pattern of pre-forum occupation was evidenced by a sequence of four successive timber buildings (Kenyon 1948, 12-14).

All of these structures may have been of civilian occupation (eg. shops, or houses); it is possible, however, that the earliest structures were military and/or that the later structures represent a timber forum-basilica complex.

(AB) Leicester Castle, South Gateway, 1939. (The current author understands that this work was probably undertaken by Frank Cottrill), LEM (JRS Vol. XXX, 1940, 169; Clay forthcoming; see also Buckley & Lucas 1987, 45, 'Site 6'). Pottery dating to the mid first century A.D. was recovered from the fill of small ditch lying north of the south gateway of the castle. The ground here lies on the top of a slope overlooking the Soar.

(AC) SK 5848 0422, 54-56 Friar Lane, 1939. Frank Cottrill, LEM (JRS Vol. XXX, 1940, 169; Buckley & Lucas 1987, 45-6). Vestiges of the southern defences of the Roman town were encountered. What was believed to be a "hut floor" of late first century A.D. date was revealed below sand and clay (JRS Vol. XXX, 1940, 169). Buckley and Lucas make no reference to this statement but record substantial spreads of material and two small features pre-dating the rampart. Three sherds of pre-Hadrianic pottery were recovered. There is some evidence to suggest that a palisade may have pre-ceded the rampart.

(AD) The Newarke, 1951. No details are currently known to the author.

(AE) The Newarke Houses Garden, 1951. No details are currently known to the author.

(AF) SK 5827 0495, Sanvey Gate, 1952. R. G. Goodchild, LRC (JRS Vol. XLIII, 1953, 117; Buckley & Lucas 1987, 47). The northern line of the town defences were sectioned by three narrow trenches. The remains of the defences were found to overly a hearth and a pit of apparent first century A.D. date. The pottery associated with this pre-rampart phase consisted of five sherds which were dated as pre-Hadrianic (ie. late first century, to early second century).

(AG) Blue Boar Lane, 1953. J. A. Daniell & R. D. Abbott, LEM (Clarke 1954, 115-19). This work comprised limited research trial trenching to the south of Blue Boar Lane, around the centre of the Roman occupation. A substantial masonry wall was encountered. No stratigraphy of first century A.D. date is reported.

(AH) SK 5802 0458, Bath Lane, 1953. A substantial fragment of a masonry wall was discovered in the course of excavation for modern foundations (Clay & Mellor 1985, 24 & Fig.1 Site 3). This may be part of a town wall to the Roman town (western side). Natural gravel under-lay the wall. No stratigraphy or finds of first century A.D. date are reported. The site lies some 90m north and west of (AW) and (BE).

(AI) SK 5831 0497, Elbow Lane, 1958. John Wacher, MOW & LEM (JRS Vol. XLIX, 1959, 113; Wacher 1976, 336; Buckley & Lucas 1987, 40-5; note that the excavation report by Buckley & Lucas (1987) must supersede Wacher's comments (Wacher 1976, 336) which seem to be mistaken and misleading). This work comprised the sectioning of the northern defences of the Roman town at the junction of Cumberland St and Elbow Lane. Prior to development a trench 12.7m by 2.1m was excavated. The earliest contexts (Phase 1a) comprised of a series of spreads of mid first century A.D. date. These yielded 24 sherds of pottery. Overlying spreads (Phase 1b) contained pottery of late first/early second century date. Evidence of a timber structure of early second century date was also found to underlie the rampart.

(AJ) Blue Boar Lane, 1958. John Wacher, MOW & LEM (JRS Vol. XLIX, 1959, 113-5). Excavation was undertaken in advance of the new inner ring road development, north of Blue Boar Lane, near the centre of the Roman city. The earliest occupation encountered was of a Flavian date, represented by a cobbled surface and a post-hole. The structure was interpreted as a timber building which was replaced in the early second century by a more substantial stone founded building. This was overlain by the stone forum/basilica complex.

(AK) SK 5812 0456, Orton St, 1960. David T-D. Clarke, LEM (Clay & Mellor 1985, 24 & Fig.1 Site 5). Three trenches were opened between Orton St and Blackfriars St, west of the Railway viaduct. The site lies mid way between (AW) and (BE). Part of a Roman masonry building was recorded. No stratigraphy or finds of first century date are reported.

(AL) SK 5811 0452, Bath Lane/Welles St, 1960 & 1978. This work comprises excavation in 1960 directed by David T-D. Clarke for LEM and a watching brief conducted by Peter Liddle in 1978 for LAU (Clay & Mellor 1985, 24-27, Fig.1 Site 6). The 1960 excavation trench investigated an area of around 90 square metres. The 1978 watching brief, during redevelopment, examined 26 stanchion holes and recorded some archaeological features exposed in the vicinity. The earliest stratigraphy cut into natural consisted of stake-holes and a small channel. Iron Age tradition and early Roman pottery was forthcoming from the fills of these features, being qualitatively similar to the early material from (BE). A range of deposits assigned to site phase 2 also contained Iron Age tradition and early Roman pottery as well as a Corieltauvian coin and the cheek piece from a Roman helmet (see 'Metalwork', below). Subsequent deposits appear to have been of second century and later date.

(AM) Great Central St, 1961-2. Max Hebditch, LEM (JRS Vol. LII, 1962, 172). Vestiges of a early Roman timber structure were reported to be located below the remains of the north wing of the later forum/basilica complex (but see Hebditch & Mellor 1973, 7-8).

(AN) Harvey Lane, 1962. Max Hebditch, LEM (JRS Vol. LIII, 1963, 134). (This site was previously identified as "33 Redcross St"). Excavation was undertaken behind 33 Redcross St near the centre of the later Roman town. Four major phases of occupation were identified, the earliest of which dated to the second half of the first century A.D. During the period A.D. 75-100 a street, aligned north-south was laid, this being flanked by a structure with timber floors. A long sequence of stratigraphy overlay this phase.

(AO) 15 Thornton Lane, 1963. Max Hebditch, LEM (JRS Vol. LIV, 1964, 162). Excavation revealed a sequence of seven timber buildings. No further details are known to the current author.

(AP) The Jewry Wall, 1963. Max Hebditch, LEM (JRS Vol. LIV, 1964, 162). Traces of two buildings were identified on the south side of the Jewry Wall site, both of which were believed to pre-date the Forum (ie. they pre-dated Kenyon's Period I at (AA)). The earlier was a timber construction whilst the latter had stone foundations; this structure had been rebuilt on one occasion but this rebuild still, apparently pre-dated Kenyon's Period I.

(AQ) 51 Thornton Lane, 1963. Max Hebditch, LEM (JRS Vol. LIV, 1964, 162 & Fig.13; Vol. LV, 1965, 207). Excavations at the site of the Forum of the later Roman town. This work comprised rescue excavation in advance of road development.

(AR) Thornton Lane, 1964. Max Hebditch, LEM (Hebditch & Mellor 1973, 6-7). This site lies in the south-west corner of Insula XXII, adjacent to the site of the Forum. No details of occupation of first century A.D. date are known to the current author.

(AS) St Nicholas St, 1965-6. Jean Mellor, LEM (JRS Vol. LVI, 1966, 203; Hebditch & Mellor 1973). This site has often been identified as the "Peacock Pavement" site since work here included the lifting of the 'Peacock Pavement' mosaic. Parts of the south and east ranges of the Forum were examined along with its south-east and south-west corners, south of St Nicholas St, by several separate trenches. Deposits of early (pre-Forum) Roman date (ie. first century A.D.) were encountered; these are not reported upon fully by Hebditch and Mellor (1973).

(AT) Castle St, Everards Brewery, 1966. J. A. Daniell, LEM (Clay forthcoming). A watching brief.

(AU) SK 5845 0418, Magazine Walk, (a.k.a. Friar Lane), 1966. Jean Mellor, LEM (JRS Vol. LVII, 1967, 183; Buckley & Lucas 1987, 17-23). A section was cut through the southern defences of the Roman town between Friar Lane and Millstone Lane, that is, to the east of the south gate, in advance of the road scheme. The trench measured 25.75m by 2.5-3.7m. Features pre-dating the second century defences were ascribed to the site phase 1. Sub-phase 1a was undated (containing no artefacts) and 1b to d were dated as first to early second century. Sub-phases 1b, 1c and 1d were represented by two silted channels on the same alignment as the later town defences, and spreads; they produced finds of early Roman date. Below the footings of the Roman robbed town wall, a line of an earlier palisade was encountered; this was second century in date. A sequence of ditches beyond the line of the wall and palisade here were also identified and sectioned; they too were second century.

(AV) Lower Redcross St ('LC') & West Bridge St ('WB'), 1967, (treated as one unit). Jean Mellor, LEM (JRS Vol. LVIII, 1968, 186; Wacher 1976, 336). In 1967 these two discrete sites, lying approximately opposite each other, on either side of the Soar were excavated in advance of road development comprising the western access to the inner ring road. They were allocated the same general accession number by LEM and have consequently often been grouped together in interim discussions and during post-excavation work.

'WB': Excavations were undertaken in an area lying between St Augustine St, West Bridge St and Bow Bridge St. At the bottom of the sequence a ditch with a V-shaped profile was sectioned; it measured at least 1.8m (6ft) wide and c. 0.9 - 1.2m (3-4ft) deep. At the bottom of the ditch was a square cut channel. Pottery filling the ditch suggests that it was out of use by the early Flavian period. This, coupled with the overall profile of the ditch suggests that it may

have been military (Wacher 1976, 336; note that Wacher refers to this site as Dun's Lane). No evidence of a rampart was detected.

(AW) SK 5807 0453, Bath Lane, 1968. Jean Mellor, LEM (Clay & Mellor 1985). The site lies close to the river, which today lies around 45m to the west. The area investigated was restricted by a number of practical difficulties, and amounted to c. 25 square metres. An important stratigraphic sequence was encountered. The earliest phase, comprising post-holes and filled scoops and depressions, contained no deposits that could be dated unequivocally to the pre-Conquest period. The excavator states that: "while most of the material from phase 1 may well be pre-Conquest in origin a *terminus post quem* for its deposition must be c. A.D. 50/60" (Clay & Mellor 1985, 2). Phase 2 features comprised a ditch (re-cut), the pit of a probable lime burning kiln and a spread of dirtied clay. On samian evidence a late Neronian to mid Flavian *terminus post quem* is suggested for the later deposits of this phase. A third phase was manifest in a number of slots, presumably for sleeper beams for timber buildings; no associated surfaces were encountered. Mellor suggests that these structures may have been military (Clay & Mellor 1985, 9). Phase 4 was represented by a series of layers, together with foundation trenches for a stone founded building(s). Subsequent stratigraphy was of middle and later Roman date.

(AX) Shakespeare's Head, Southgate St, 1968. Jean Mellor, LEM (JRS Vol. LIX, 1969, 215). The work comprised, principally, of the excavation of a Roman cellar.

(AY) SK 5859 0485, Butt Close Lane, Churchgate, 1968. Jean Mellor, LEM (JRS Vol. LIX, 1969, 215; Buckley & Lucas 1987, 30-40). A section was cut across the eastern defences of the Roman town in advance of development. The defences were located. This was the first occasion upon which a section through the rampart, town wall and ditches sequence of the defences on the eastern side of the town was cut. The excavated trench measured 31.2m by 14.6m. The earliest stratigraphy, phase 1, pre-dated the rampart and was of late first-early second century date. Features included a probable wall slot with associated post-holes within and an adjacent, presumably associated, channel. This building and its gully are of an alignment consistent with the street grid established towards the end of the first century A.D. This is taken by Buckley and Lucas to imply that the structure was a civilian development (1987, 31). Either earlier or subsequent to this several features of late first century-early second century date associated with minor industrial activity were recorded. A ditch of late first century date, u-shaped in profile, was also encountered. This ditch followed an alignment at right-angles to the defences of the later town and may have been contemporary with the timber structure. Overlying this activity were deposits of second century date.

(AZ) St Nicholas Circle, 1969. Jean Mellor, LEM (Wilson D.R. 1970, 286). Rescue excavation was undertaken in advance of development work. Two trenches were opened. At the western end of the site, near to (AA) a series of features of mid first century A.D. date were encountered at the bottom of the sequence. These comprised ditches and gullies, as well as evidence of timber structures. The features were sealed by the metaling of subsequent Roman streets.

(BA) St Nicholas Circle, 1971. Jean Mellor, LEM (Hebditch & Mellor 1973). Further excavations on the south range of the Forum.

(BB) St Nicholas Circle, 1973. Jean Mellor, LEM (Wilson D.R. 1975, 246). Further small scale excavation was undertaken on the south range of the Forum. This site lay adjacent to (BA).

(BC) SK 5864 0477, St Peters Lane, 1974. John Lucas, LEM (Buckley & Lucas 1987, 24-9). An excavation was undertaken in an attempt to locate the line of the eastern defences. A trench 20m by 7.5m was opened by machine. Post-medieval activity had removed evidence of the defences. Stratigraphy of late first to early second century date was encountered in one corner and this constituted the earliest evidence at the site (phase 1). This stratigraphy comprised pits, channels and spreads, however, it is reported that activity of this period: "was not clearly defined" (Buckley & Lucas 1987, 27).

(BD) Blue Boar Lane, 1975. John Wacher. No details are currently known to the author.

(BE) SK 5813 0459, Blackfriars St, 1977. Patrick Clay, LAU (Clay & Mellor 1985). The site lies east of the Soar, on the west side of the Roman town, and is 75m north-east of (AW). The site is that of a mosaic, discovered originally in 1830, which was removed to the Jewry Wall Museum in 1977. (BE) comprises an excavation which was undertaken following the removal of the mosaic. Archaeological deposits were excavated to natural. As at (AW) an important occupation sequence was encountered with the earliest phase indicating the presence of a pre-Roman settlement with material of a c. 15 B.C. to c. A.D. 40 date range represented; the second phase apparently covered the period c. A.D. 40-55 (Clay & Mellor 1985, 23). The excavator states that only 14 square metres were available for excavation (Clay & Mellor 1985, 17) though this does not tally with the published plans (Figs 13, 14, 16, 18, 20 and, indeed, 1, the scales of which are consistent with the published sections) which suggest that an area of some 27.5 square metres was thoroughly excavated. The earliest features at the site (the excavators' phase 1A) consisted of short lengths of truncated gullies and two post-holes; Iron Age tradition pottery, Arretine Ware and sherds from an Augustan flagon were recovered from these features. Phase 1B comprised more substantial cuts: a pit and a pit or ditch. Phase 2 was composed of stake-holes, pits and an inhumation burial. Features of phase 3 were two post-holes, a gully or slot, a small pit and part of another pit; Roman pottery and tile was associated. This phase is

believed to be of Neronian date, perhaps indicating military occupation (Clay & Mellor 1985, 24). Several post-holes of a probable late first century timber structure were of phase 4. This was overlain in the period c. A.D. 120-140 by the foundations of a *opus signinum* floor of phase 5 and then the mosaic pavement. Fragments of so-called coin flan trays were recovered from the site (Clay & Mellor 1985, 69-70).

(BF) SK 579 042, Great Holme St, 1975-77. Terry Pearce, Jean Mellor & John Lucas, LAU (Goodburn 1976, 327; Frere 1977, 392; Lucas 1977; Goodburn 1978, 435; [see also TLAHS Vol. LI, 1975-6, 59, for work in 1976]). An area of 1,450 square metres was excavated. A sequence of features spanning the Roman period was encountered; features comprised pits, quarry pits, ditches and gullies. In 1977 first century A.D. features included two ditches, possibly field boundaries. Pottery of Gallo-Belgic affinity was recovered, an amount of which was believed to be waster material. This, together with a large amount of kiln debris present suggests that there may have been more kilns here than the two revealed in 1976. (See Britannia Vol. 8, 1977, 393, Fig.19 for a plan).

(BG) SK 5834 0496, Elbow Lane, 1977. John Lucas, LAU (Lucas *et al.* 1989). This work comprised the opening of a small silt trench 11m by 3.25m in the north-east quarter of Leicester. The area lay just within the Roman wall. The earliest extant stratigraphy comprised a beam slot and a post-hole. These were believed to be of first or second century A.D. date and imply a structure. Later Roman and post-Roman deposits overlay this stratigraphy.

(BH) SK 5803 0459, Bath Lane, 1978. Substantial masonry walls and a mortar floor were recorded in the course of a watching brief and subsequently (Clay & Mellor 1985, 24 & Fig.1 Site 4). The site lies adjacent to (AH) and like (AH) is 90m north and west of (AW) and (BE). No stratigraphy or finds of first century date are reported.

(BI) SK 5813 0444, Bath Lane, 1980. Jean Mellor and others, LAU (Clay & Mellor 1985, 27-29). This work comprised a watching brief upon an area 30m by 15m; detailed investigation was not possible. The area lay between Welles St, Talbot Lane and Bath Lane, c.50m east of the river. Levelling and terracing during the Roman period appears to have altered the natural topography here and probably accounts for the absence of archaeological remains of the pre- or early Roman periods (the solitary exception being an inhumation burial).

(BJ) SK 584 048, Causeway Lane, 1980. Richard Buckley, LAU (Grew 1981, 336). Excavations in the north-east quarter of the Roman town revealed pits of Roman date containing domestic rubbish and building rubble. No unequivocal structural evidence was encountered.

(BK) SK 5852 0468, St Peters Lane ('The Shires'), 1988-90. Richard Buckley, LAU (Lucas & Buckley 1989; Frere 1991, 245-6). Excavation was undertaken in advance of building construction. See under (BL).

(BL) SK 5858 0464, Little Lane ('The Shires') 1988-90. John Lucas, LAU (Lucas & Buckley 1989; Frere 1989, 286; 1991, 245-6). Excavation was undertaken in advance of building construction. (BK) & (BL) comprised two trenches lying adjacent to each other, towards the centre of the eastern half of the Roman walled city. The earliest features identified at (BK) & (BL) were a series of re-cut ditches running north-south which were probably field boundaries. These features were of late first century date. Lucas and Buckley point out that the absence of first century occupation here: "could suggest that the original Roman town developed further to the west" (1989, 105). Grog tempered pottery recovered in the course of the excavations may have derived from the disturbed fill of these ditches. In the late first century A.D. and/or early second century the Roman street grid was established here, as evident in the Little Lane trench. It followed a similar alignment to the ditches running north-south; this may indicate a continuity of alignment from an Iron Age field boundary into Roman urban arrangements. There was no evidence for structures pre-dating the street plan; the earliest buildings date from the early second century and were of timber construction. These levels were overlain by a long sequence of subsequent Roman, medieval and post-medieval deposits. Further ditches at the bottom of the stratigraphic sequence, and aligned north-south were identified during a subsequent watching brief (Lucas 1990, 96). These too may be 'early' field ditches, or perhaps enclosure boundaries.

(BM) Causeway Lane, 1991. No details are currently available.

Addendum.

(BN) SK 5841 0416, Southgates, 1967. Jean Mellor, LEM (Buckley & Lucas 1987, 11-16). The site of this rescue excavation lay on the west side of Southgates, across the line of the town defences. A trench 11m by 1.85m was excavated by hand. The earliest phase encountered covered the period of the first century to the mid second century A.D. and pre-dated the Roman defences. However, this phase was only manifest in a small extant 'island' of stratigraphy. The four earliest sub-phases of phase 1 were perhaps of first century date, and were comprised mainly of spreads. Subsequent stratigraphy was of mid second century date or later.

Collected Material:

(CA) Pottery recovered during excavation for building foundations at No.1 St Nicholas St in the (?) early 1930s (Oswald, F. 1933).

THE POTTERY:

"Pre-Roman" Iron Age tradition pottery has been recorded from at least nine sites on the western side of Leicester, including (AA), (AE), (AL), (AQ), (AR), (AT), (AV), (AW), (AZ), (BA), (BB), and (BE).

Pollard states that: "Pottery of 'Belgic' style was found in abundance on several ... sites ... notably [(AQ), (AS), (AV) & (AZ)]" (Pollard forthcoming).
No pottery which could be described as 'Legionary Ware' is present at Leicester.
(AA) The excavated assemblage included a large quantity of late Iron Age tradition pottery. An number of imitations of Gallo-Belgic forms including platters and beakers are represented (eg. Kenyon 1948, Fig.34 Nos 5 & 6, Fig.35 No.11; Jarvis 1986, 13; and examined by SHW 2.2.90). Pedestal beakers of Cam. Form 79 are present. Cordoned, carinated bowls of Cam. Form 211 and 215b were recovered (Kenyon 1948, 132, Fig.35 No.23; unpublished listing by Paul Jarvis, ids Val Rigby, respectively).
(AB) "Claudian pottery" and "Belgic forms" mostly of post-conquest date were reported as present (JRS Vol. XXX, 1940, 169). No other details are known to the author.
(AC) Pottery of late first century A.D. date was recovered (JRS Vol. XXX, 1940, 169).
(AE) Calcite gritted and grog tempered late La Tène pottery was recovered (pers. comm. R. Pollard 14.8.91).
(AI) Imitations of Terra Nigra platters were present (MacRobert 1987, 71, Fig.33 Nos 51, imitating Cam. 16, & 54, imitating Cam. 7/8).
(AS) A quantity of pottery of first century A.D date was recovered; selected items have been published by Todd (Todd, 1973b, Figs 28-30). Part of a ring-necked flagon of Flavian type was recovered (Todd 1973b, Fig.28 No.1).
(AT) Sherds of early Roman pottery were recovered (Clay, forthcoming).
(AW) Pottery from the earliest deposits spans the Conquest period with native tradition coarse wares and early 'Roman' (ie. hard fired, quartz tempered, etc.) grey ware represented. Imitations of Gallo-Belgic type beakers and platters occur (ids SHW 7.6.88). The occurrence of the cordoned-neck jar type amongst the pottery from phase 1 of site (AW) is of particular interest (Clamp 1985, Fig.33 No.83); this is the most southerly find-spot of this type known to the current author. Rusticated ware was also present (Clay & Mellor 1985, 6).
(AZ), (BA) & (BB) Pottery of mid first century A.D. date was recovered.
(BE) Large calcite tempered storage jars with combed decoration were represented (eg. Clamp 1985, Fig.31 Nos 11 & 12); these parallel vessels recovered from (AA), (Kenyon 1948, Fig.34 Nos 12 & 13). A range of imitations of Gallo-Belgic type beakers occur (id. SHW 9/10/22.6.88). A carinated bowl, *cf.* Cam. form 214Ba, was recovered from phase 1 (Clamp 1985, Fig.31 No.15), as was another bowl *cf.* Cam. form 211 (1985, 51, Fig.32 No.31). A part of a third carinated bowl published by Clamp is classifiable as belonging to the Cam. range 209-17, most probably Cam. 211-14 (1985, 51, Fig.32 No.32).
(BG) 288 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from this site. Amongst the pottery from the earliest deposits a large calcite tempered storage jar is represented (*cf.* Kenyon 1948, Fig.29, Nos 1-5) as is a grey ware platter approximating to the Cam. form 16 (MacRobert 1989, 26-27). MacRobert suggests a first century A.D. date for the group, perhaps continuing into the early second century (1989, 27).
(BK) & (BL) The modest amount of pottery of first century A.D. date recovered includes the following: A copy of a platter of Cam. Form Type 14 (Accession "MC. (1A/R) 3.1561"); and a copy of a butt beaker (Accession "MC (1A/R) 3.1446") closely reminiscent of butt beaker copies present at Dragonby (SHU 1) and Old Sleaford (LIN 26) in terms of form, fabric and incised decoration, (ids SHW 2.2.90).
A comparatively small quantity of grog tempered pottery was recovered from this site. This fabric is late Iron Age in origin, though at Leicester in generally appears to continue through to the end of the first century A.D. A quantity of sherds from typologically early Roman (ie. pre-Hadrianic) vessels in calcite tempered fabric was also forthcoming (pers. comm. R. Pollard 2.2.90).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(Oswald and Pryce illustrate a Drag. 36 from Leicester held in the LEM collections (Oswald & Pryce 1920, Pl.LIII No.20)).
(AA) Forms Present: Loeschcke Ia, "Tiberian" (Oswald F. 1948c, 59, Fig.12 No.1); Drag. 15, vessels of Claudian, probable Claudian, Claudio-Neronian & Neronian-early Flavian date (Oswald 1948c, 44, 59, 61, 63, Fig.13 No.9); Drag. 17, "Claudian" (Oswald 1948c, 61, Fig.12 No.15); Drag. 18, including vessels of Claudian, Neronian, early Flavian & later Flavian date (Oswald 1948c, 43, 44, 45, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, Fig.4 No.1, Fig.12 No.16, Fig.15, No.2, Fig.16 No.10); Drag. 24, including vessels of Claudian & probable Claudian date (Oswald 1948c, 44, 59, 61, Fig.12 No.18); Drag. 27, including vessels dated as Claudian, Neronian, Neronian-early Flavian, Flavian & later Flavian (Oswald 1948c, 44, 47, 59, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68); Drag. 29, including vessels of Claudian, Claudio-Neronian, Neronian & early Flavian date (Oswald 1948c, 43, 44, 45, 59, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, Fig.5 Nos 4, 5 & 6, Fig.12 Nos 2 & 3 & Nos 8 to 10, Fig.13 Nos 1 to 4 & 6 to 8, Fig.14 Nos 1 to 14, Fig.15 Nos 11 & 12, Fig. 16 A); Drag. 30, including vessels dated as Claudian, Claudio-Neronian, early Flavian, Flavian & later Flavian (Oswald 1948c, 44, 59, 61, 65, 67, Fig.5 Nos 1 & 2, Fig.12 Nos 4, 11, 12, & 13, Fig.14 No.15, Fig.16 Nos 1, 8, 9 & 11); Drag. 18/31, vessels dated as early & later Flavian (Oswald 1948c, 66 & 69); Drag. 31, "Probably Claudian" (Oswald 1948c, 59); Drag. 33, vessels dated as early & later Flavian (Oswald 1948c, 67, 68, 69); Drag. 35, early Flavian (Oswald 1948c, 66, 67, Fig.15 No.17); Drag. 36, early & later Flavian (Oswald 1948c, 66, 67, 68, Fig.16 No.6; Drag. 37, including vessels dated as

early Flavian, Flavian & later Flavian (Oswald 1948c, 44, 45, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, Fig.4 No.4, Fig.5 Nos 3, 7 to 12, 15 to 24, 26, Fig.14 Nos 16 to 26, Fig.15 Nos 6 to 9 & No.13, Fig.16 Nos 2 to 5); Drag. 42, Flavian (Oswald 1948c, 45, 67, Fig.15 No.16); Drag. 46, "Claudian" (Oswald 1948c, 61); transitional Ritt. 1/Drag. 18, "Claudian, c. A.D. 50" (Oswald 1948c, 43, Fig.4 No.1); Ritt. 1, Claudian (Oswald 1948c, 59, Fig.12 No.5); Ritt. 8, vessels of Claudian & probable Claudian date (Oswald 1948c, 43, 44, 61, Fig.12 No.14); Ritt. 9, "Claudian, A.D. 40-50" (Oswald 1948c, 43, Fig.4 No.3); Ritt. 12, including a vessel of Claudio-Neronian date (Oswald 1948c, 43, 61 Fig.4 No.2); Curle 11, early Flavian (Oswald 1948c, 45); Dech. 67, early Flavian (Oswald 1948c, 45, 65, 67, Fig.5 No.13, Fig.14 Nos 27 to 28, Fig.15 No.15; Knorr 78, early Flavian (Oswald 1948c, 45, Fig.5 No.14). Paul Jarvis' inventory of extant pottery from the early "pits" at this site lists samian items by 'pit'; no details of form are given (Jarvis 1986, Appendix 1).

(AI) Forms Present include: Drag. 15/17 or 15/17r, including Neronian-Flavian vessel; Drag. 15/17r or 18r, Claudio-Neronian; Drag. 18 & 18r, including vessels dated as Claudian or early Neronian & Flavian; Drag. 18/31, Flavian; Drag. 27, Flavian; Drag. 29, Flavian; Drag. 30, Claudian; Drag. 37, Flavian; Ritt. 12 or Curle 11, Neronian (Dickinson & Hartley, B.R. 1987, 77-8). Neronian Samian was recovered from the ditch (Clay & Mellor 1985, 34).

(AL) 1960: Forms Present: Drag. 29, dated c. A.D. 50/65 (Dannell 1985, 61 & Fig.36 A); Drag. 37, dated c. A.D. 80/95 (Dannell 1985, 61 & Fig.36 No.8). Other SGSW vessels were represented, but no further details of form types are presented in the report (Dannell 1985, 61, Table 8).

(AS) Forms Present include: Drag. 17, in an early Montans fabric (Hebditch & Mellor 1973, 21); Drag. 18, "probably Flavian" (Hebditch & Mellor 1973, 23); Drag. 29, including a vessel of Claudian date (Dannell 1973, 56, Fig.23 No.1); a decorated closed form (a jar), dated as Flavian (Dannell 1973, 56, Fig.23 No.4); Drag. 37, vessels of Flavian date (Dannell 1973, 58, Fig.23 Nos 8-12).

(AU) Forms Present include: Drag. 15/17, Flavian; Drag. 15/17 or 18, Neronian or early Flavian; Drag. 18 & 18r, Neronian or early Flavian; Drag. 18/31, Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 27, vessels dated as Neronian or early Flavian & Flavian; Drag. 27g, Flavian; Drag. 29, vessels dated as Neronian & Flavian; Drag. 36; Drag. 37, vessels dated as Flavian & Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic (Dickinson & Hartley, B.R. 1987, 75-6).

(AW) Forms Present: Drag. 15/17, several sherds, one dated c. A.D. 55/65 (Dickinson 1985, 61; others id. SHW 8.6.88); Drag. 18 (id. SHW 7.6.88); Drag. 24/25 (id SHW 8.6.88); Drag. 27 (id. SHW 7.6.88); Drag. 29, Neronian (Dickinson 1985, 61); Drag. 29, dated c. A.D. 65/80 (Dannell 1985, 59 & Fig.36 No.4); Drag. 30, dated c. A.D. 50/65 (Dannell 1985, 59 & Fig.36 No.5). Other SGSW vessels were represented, but no further details of form types are presented in the report (Dannell 1985, 61, Table 6).

(AY) Forms Present include: Drag. 15/17; Drag. 18, vessels dated as early Flavian, Flavian & late Flavian; Drag. 18r; Drag. 24; Drag. 27, vessels dated as Claudio-Neronian, Neronian & Neronian or early Flavian; Drag. 27g, including vessels dated as Neronian & early Flavian; Drag. 29, including vessels dated as pre-Flavian, Neronian-early Flavian, early Flavian & Flavian; Drag. 36; Drag. 37, including a vessel dated as early Flavian; Curle 11, Flavian; Dech. 67; Ritt. 8, Neronian; Ritt. 12 (Dickinson & Hartley 1987, 76-7).

(BC) Forms Present include: Drag. 15/17, Neronian; Drag. 18 & 18r, Neronian-early Flavian, early Flavian & Flavian; Drag. 27, Neronian-Flavian & early Flavian; Drag. 29, Claudian, Claudio-Neronian & Neronian; Drag. 37, Flavian & Flavian-Trajanic; Ritt. 9, pre-Flavian (Dickinson & Hartley, B.R. 1987).

(BE) Forms Present: Ritt. 4a, Tiberian (Dannell 1985, 59 & Fig.36 No.3); Drag. 18 (ids SHW 9/10/22.6.88); Drag. 27, more than one example, one is dated Neronian or Flavian (Dickinson 1985, 62). Other SGSW vessels were represented, but no further details of form types are presented in the report (Dannell 1985, 61, Table 7).

(BG) Forms Present: Drag. 18, 27, 30, (all Neronian or early Flavian); Drag. 29 (Neronian); (?) Curle 11 (Neronian); ids Brenda Dickinson (Lucas *et al.* 1989, 27).

(BN) Forms Present: (all vessels are Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic unless otherwise stated) Drag. 15/17 or 18, Flavian; Drag. 15/17r or 18r, Neronian or early Flavian; Drag. 18 & 18r, including vessels dated as Flavian; Drag. 18 or 18/31, Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 27, Flavian; Drag. 30 or 37; Drag. 37, including a vessel dated as Flavian; Curle 11 (Dickinson & Hartley, B.R. 1987, 75).

(CA) SGSW, dated by Oswald as Domitianic, was recovered (Oswald, F. 1933, 59).

Arretine:

(AA) Five sherds are said to have been recovered (Kenyon 1948, 9).

(BE) Examples of (Tiberian) 'Arretine ware' were present in deposits of site phases 1 & 2 (Clay & Mellor 1985, 18; Dannell 1985, 59 & Fig.36 Nos 1 & 2; examined by SHW 10 & 22.6.88).

(CA) A decorated sherd of sigillata from this provenance was identified and published by Felix Oswald as being from a cylindrical cup of Arretine ware (Oswald, F. 1933). This appears to be a reliable identification.

Terra Nigra:

(AA) Forms Present: Cam. 1; 2a; 2c; 5; 5a; 6; 8; 12; 13; 14; 16a; 17; 24a 56; 56c (Kenyon 1948; unpublished listing by Paul Jarvis, ids Val Rigby; examined by SHW 2.2.90).

(AE) One sherd has been recorded. The sherd is from a platter (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).

(AK) Five sherds have been recorded. Forms present: Cam. 1 (1 sherd; the current author does not know whether the fabric is micaceous or not); Cam. 56 (1 sherd; this is presumably the lower profile of a Cam. 56 cup published in the Bath Lane report (Clamp 1985, Fig.35 No.129), together with a sherd from a cup, a sherd from a platter and a sherd from a beaker (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(AL) Form Present: Cam. 56 (Clamp 1985, 41).
(AN) Two sherds have been recorded. Forms Present: Cam. 5 and Cam. 12 (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(AQ) Seven sherds have been recorded. Forms Present: Cam. 5 (1 sherd) and Cam. 13 (3 sherds); the other sherds are from platters (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(AS) Fourteen sherds have been recorded. All sherds are from platters (no other details of form are available to the current author (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88; see also Hebditch & Mellor 1973, 21).
(AV) Seven sherds have been recorded. Five sherds are from platters, one is from a beaker and one is perhaps from a bowl (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(AW) Four sherds were recovered. Form Present: Cam. 2 (1 sherd), the other sherds are from platters (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(AZ) Twenty five sherds have been recorded. Twenty sherds are from platters, three sherds are from beakers and two sherds are from cups. No other details of form are available to the current author (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(BA) Thirty four sherds have been recorded. One sherd is from a platter, thirty sherds are from a single beaker and three other sherds are from beaker(s) (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(BB) Two sherds have been recorded. One sherd is from a platter, the other is from a cup (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(BE) Twenty four sherds were recovered. Forms Present: Cam. 1 (3 sherds), Cam. 8 (1 sherd), Cam. 13 (3 sherds); the other sherds are from platters (13 sherds) and beakers (4 sherds) (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88). In addition an example of Cam. 50 may be represented (Clamp 1985, Fig.32 No.31; id SHW); this vessel may parallel one represented at Dragonby (SHU 1) (Elsdon & May 1987, Fig.39 No.5).

Micaceous Central Gaulish 'Terra Nigra':

(AA) "Four examples", of Augustan date, have been identified (Jarvis 1985b, 92). Forms Present include: Cam. 1; 4; 4b (unpublished listings by Paul Jarvis, ids Val Rigby).
(AW) Forms Present: Platters (ids SHW 7.6.88).
(BE) Forms Present: Cam. 1 (Clamp 1985, Fig.31 No.1); Cam. 2 (id. SHW 9 & 22.6.88).

Terra Rubra:

All of the main Terra Rubra categories (ie. TR 1(A), TR 1(B), TR 1(C), TR 2 & TR 3) as characterised by Rigby (Rigby 1973) are represented at Leicester (eg. Clamp 1985, 41).
(AA) Forms Present include: Cam. 3; 5; 5/6; 7/8; 8; 53, "Dated to A.D. 15-25 on south-east British sites" (Jarvis 1985b, 92, id. Val Rigby); 112; also a cordoned vessel (sources: Kenyon 1948; Jarvis 1985b, 92; unpublished listing by Paul Jarvis, ids Val Rigby; examined by SHW 2.2.90).
(AK) Form Present: Cam. 3 (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(AL) 1978: A solitary sherd was recovered, this being from a Girth beaker (Clamp 1985, Table 3 and info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(AQ) Forms Present: Cam. 56, platter and beaker (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(AS) Forms Present: Platter and cup (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(AV) Form Present: Platter (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(AW) Five sherds were recovered, all were from platters, amongst which Cam. 3 is represented (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88; see also Clamp 1985, Table 1).
(AZ) Eleven sherds were recovered, three being from platters, eight from beakers (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(BB) Two sherds were recovered. One is from a beaker; the form from which the other sherd derives is not known (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(BC) One sherd was recovered. The sherd is from a cup (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(BE) Sixteen sherds were recovered. TR 1(C), TR 2 & TR 3 are all represented (Clamp 1985, Table 2). Forms present include: Platter(s), possibly including Cam. 3; Cam. 8; Cam. 56 and beakers, including girth beaker, Cam. Type 112 and a poppy-head form, all in TR3 (sources: Clamp 1985, 41; info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88; & ids SHW 9 & 22.6.88).

Butt Beakers:

(AA) Cam. 113 (Kenyon 1948, eg. Fig.34 No.23), including two vessels from this provenance dated by Rigby as pre-A.D. 25 (Jarvis 1985b, 92).
(AW) Cam. 113 present (id. SHW 7.6.88).

(BE) Cam. 113 is present (Clamp 1985, Fig.31 No.2 & No.4; Fig.32 No.34; & ids SHW 9 & 22.6.88). An imitation of Cam. Form 112 is also represented (Clamp 1985, 51, Fig.31 A).

Copies of Gallo-Belgic type butt beakers are present in a number of assemblages from Leicester including: (AA), (AL), (AQ), (AT), (AW), (AZ) and (BE) (Clamp 1985, 41 & 49, Tables 1, 2 & 3; Pollard forthcoming).

Amphorae:

(AA) Types Present include: Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10, from Pit 4 (Kenyon 1948, 135, Fig.36 No.31). This item occurs in a Tarraconensian fabric (id. Andrew Fitzpatrick (Jarvis 1986, 13)). The fabric is the creamy-white variety, which is Peacock & Williams' Tarraconensian Fabric 2 (1986, 95).

Cam. 186/Peacock & Williams Class 17, probably from an Iron Age context (Fitzpatrick 1989, Appendix 7).

(AN) Dressel 14/Peacock & Williams Class 20; Haltern 70/Peacock & Williams Class 15; Dressel 21-22/Peacock & Williams Class 7; Cam. 186/Peacock & Williams Class 17; the so-called 'carrot amphora', Cam. 189/Peacock & Williams Class 12; Fishbourne 148.3; Pélichet 47/Peacock & Williams Class 27 (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 9.6.88).

Kingsholm 117/Peacock & Williams Class 66 and a Rhodian amphora of Peacock & Williams Class 9, perhaps in Rhodian fabric (Peacock & Williams 1986, 103, Fabric 1) may also be represented. These are probable, rather than positive, identifications (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 9.6.88).

(AQ) Sherds in a fabric characteristic of Cam. 186/Peacock & Williams Class 17 have been identified; Pélichet 47/Peacock & Williams Class 27 (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 9.6.88).

(AS) One sherd in an Italian fabric *cf.* Peacock's Fabrics 1 and 2 (Peacock 1971, 164) has been identified; four sherds in a fabric characteristic of Cam. 186/Peacock & Williams Class 17 are present (*cf.* Todd 1973b, Fig.30 No.71, Fig.29 No.44 & Fig.28 No.10); the so-called 'Carrot amphora', Cam.189/Peacock & Williams Class 12 is also represented; Fishbourne 148.3; Richborough 527/Peacock & Williams Class 13 (source (in addition to Todd 1973b): from info. supplied by R. Pollard 9.6.88).

(AV) The West Bridge site: one sherd in a fabric characteristic of Cam. 186/Peacock & Williams Class 17 has been identified (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 9.6.88).

(AW) (Probable) Cam. 186/Peacock & Williams Class 17 (id. SHW 7.6.88); Dressel 14/Peacock & Williams Class 20 (Clamp 1985, 58, Fig.35 No.134); Pélichet 47/Peacock & Williams Class 27 (Clamp 1985, 58, Fig.35 No.135).

(AZ) Seven sherds of London 555/Peacock & Williams Class 59 have been identified; Pélichet 47/Peacock & Williams Class 27; Cam. Type 139 (pers. comm. R. Pollard 18.3.88 & from info. supplied by R. Pollard 9.6.88).

(BA)/(BB) Richborough 527/Peacock & Williams Class 13 (pers. comm. R. Pollard 26.6.92).

(BC) A handle fragment, possibly from a Rhodian type/Peacock & Williams Class 9 is reported; no details of fabric are published (MacRobert 1987, 67).

(BE) Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams Class 25 was represented, stratified in a deposit of c. A.D. 40-55 (Clay & Mellor 1985, 18; Clamp 1985, 49, from notes by Paul Sealey); Haltern 70/Peacock & Williams Class 15 (Clamp 1985, Table 4); the so-called 'Carrot amphora', Cam.189/Peacock & Williams Class 12 (Clamp 1985, Table 4); Beltran I or II/Peacock & Williams Classes 16, 17, 18 & 19 (Clamp 1985, Table 4).

'Early' Central Gaulish Flagons:

A number of sites at Leicester have yielded sherds of a distinctive fabric which, when they can be attributed to a specific form invariably derive from flagons. Characteristically the fabric is oxidized and the exterior of the vessel is covered with a pale slip (Clamp 1985, 41, "Flagon Fabric 1"). These sherds represent examples of a class of imported vessels almost certainly, in every case, from Central Gaul; examples found elsewhere in Britain occur in contexts dating to the early decades of the first century A.D. (Rigby & Freestone 1986). Val Rigby has suggested that these items at Leicester are probably late Augustan (pers. comm. Val Rigby 29.3.88).

The following Leicester sites have produced examples of this class (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88): (AK) 2 sherds; (AL) present (see also Clamp 1985, Table 3); (AS) 7 sherds; (AV) 5 sherds; (AW) 6 sherds (see also Clamp 1985, Table 1); (AZ) 38 sherds; (BB) 2 sherds; (BE) 58 sherds (see also Clay & Mellor 1985, 18; Clamp 1985, Table 2).

Lyon Ware:

(AA) The rim of a beaker (of standard form) has been illustrated (Kenyon 1948, 144, Fig.38 No.28).

(AK) Four sherds have been recorded. One sherd is from a beaker and three sherds (from the same vessel) may be from a beaker or a cup (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).

(AL) Present; two vessels are represented (Clamp 1985, Table 3).

(AN) Four sherds have been recorded . All four sherds are from beakers (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).

(AQ) Eleven sherds have been recorded. All eleven sherds are from beakers (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).

(AS) Five sherds have been recorded. Three sherds are from beakers, and two sherds are from a vessel of unidentified type (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).

(AU) Two sherds have been recorded. The sherds are from a cup (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).

(AV) One sherd has been recorded, this being from a cup (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(AW) Three sherds were recovered. All three sherds are from beakers (or perhaps one beaker) and came from phases 3A and 4C (Clay & Mellor 1985, 6 & 11, 38; info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88; examined by SHW 7.6.88).
(AX) Two sherds have been recorded. Both sherds are from a beaker or beakers (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(AZ) Six sherds have been recorded. All six sherds are from beakers (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(BA) One sherd has been recorded, this being from a beaker (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(BB) Eight sherds have been recorded. All eight are from beakers (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(BC) Eight sherds have been recorded. Five sherds are from beakers, the other sherd is from a vessel of unidentified type (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88; see also MacRobert 1987, 67).
(BE) One sherd was recorded, this being from a cup (Clamp 1985, Table 2; info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).

'Pompeian Red' Ware:

(David Peacock has identified and characterized 7 different 'Pompeian Red' ware fabrics (Peacock 1977c). His series is employed here in the classification of the Leicester material).
(AA) Sherds from two vessels of 'Pompeian Red' ware are illustrated by Kenyon (1948, 212, Fig.57 No.2 & No.3). One of these (No.2) is approximately of Cam. Form 17. No.3 is said to be: "of similar ware" to No.2. It is stated that: "A number of other sherds" were also recovered (Kenyon 1948, 212). Peacock appears to have characterized these two items as being examples of his Fabric 1 (Peacock 1977c, Table 1). That these are reliable identifications may be brought into question by the fact that Kenyon describes the fabric of No.2 as "buff ware", whereas the description of Fabric 1 given in Peacock's essay is: "reddish brown" (Peacock 1977c, 149). It is not clear whether Peacock has seen the sherds in person but the fact that he lists only 2 examples from Leicester (1977c, Table 1) when there are more than two from this site alone (Kenyon 1948, 212) may suggest that he has not.
(AK) One sherd was recovered; the sherd is from a lid in Peacock's Fabric 2 (info. supplied by R. Pollard 9.6.88).
(AL) Present; one vessel is represented (Clamp 1985, Table 3).
(AN) Three sherds, all rim sherds from platters have been identified by R. Pollard; one sherd is in Peacock's Fabric 3, the other two sherds are in Peacock's Fabric 7 (info. supplied by R. Pollard 9.6.88).
(AS) According to the LAU record only one sherd of 'Pompeian Red' ware has been identified in the assemblage from this site, this being from a platter in Peacock's Fabric 6 (info. supplied by R. Pollard 9.6.88). However, Todd has published two items from this site which he classifies as 'Pompeian Red' ware: an illustrated small dish said to be 'Pompeian Red' ware, from work in 1966 (Todd 1973b, 81, Fig.30 No.98), the fabric of which is described as: "Pale buff" with a "red orange slip-coat on the interior surface and dripped onto exterior" (1973b, 81), and a sherd from a 1965 trench, which is not illustrated, said to be from a platter and of Claudian to Flavian date (Todd 1973b, 76).
(AU) Twenty three sherds have been identified in the assemblage from this site. One sherd, from a platter, occurs in Peacock's Fabric 1; the remaining twenty-two sherds, from platters and lids, are in Peacock's Fabric 3 (info. supplied by R. Pollard 9.6.88).
(AW) Two sherds from a lid in Peacock's Fabric 1 were recovered (Clamp 1985, 45 & 55, Fig.33 No.89). A sherd from a platter and a sherd from a lid, both in Peacock's Fabric 2 have been published (Clamp 1985, 45 & 55, Fig.33 No.78 & No.79 respectively). Another lid sherd in Peacock's Fabric 2 was recovered (info. supplied by R. Pollard 9.6.88). (All items examined by SHW 7.6.88).
(AZ) Two sherds were recovered. Both are from platters, one is in Peacock's Fabric 1, the other is in a Fabric which was not characterized by Peacock (info. supplied by R. Pollard 9.6.88).
(BC) One sherd was recovered. The sherd is from a platter in Peacock's Fabric 3 (info. supplied by R. Pollard 9.6.88).
(BE) Sherds from a flange-rimed bowl in Peacock's Fabric 6 were recovered (Clamp 1985, 45 & 53 Fig.32 No.49). The form is Peacock's 'Pompeian Red' Ware Form 14 (Peacock 1977c, Fig.3 No.14). Also recovered were one sherd from a lid in Peacock's Fabric 1 (id. SHW 9.6.88) and one sherd in Peacock's Fabric 3 (info. supplied by R. Pollard 9.6.88).

Other 'Early' Central Gaulish Wares: Lid-Seated Jars (Cam. Type 262).

(AA) Present (unpublished listings by Paul Jarvis, id. Val Rigby).
Solitary sherds have been recovered from the following sites: (AK), (AW), (AZ), (BB) & (BE) (from info. supplied by R. Pollard 18.3.88).

Other 'Early' Gaulish Wares: Cam. 114.

(This type is dated by Rigby as being: "essentially Tiberio-Claudian" (Rigby 1981, 162).
(AA) Present (Kenyon 1948, 144, No.28, Fig.38 No.28).
(BE) Present (Clamp 1985, 41, Fig.31 No.3; examined by SHW 9 & 22.6.88).

Wall-Sided Mortaria (*cf.* Cam. Form 191):

(AA) Present (Kenyon 1948, 75, Fig.18 No.1; & Fig.37 No.17).

Other Mortaria:

Mortaria from the Verulamium region, stamped "LVGVD", dated c.A.D. 65-95 are recorded from Leicester (Hartley, K.F. 1976, 121).

(AA) The work of the Albinvs workshop(s), in the Verulamium region, is represented (Kenyon 1948, 152); Birley records the presence of a stamp of Marinvs, of the Verulamium region, of Flavian date (Birley 1948, 220).

(AW) A vessel in Kay Hartley's form 2.1.1. (Hartley 1977) is represented. This should date to the period c. A.D. 50-80 and is probably from north-east Gaul (Pollard 1985, 47, from notes by Kay Hartley).

Brooch Types Present:

Whitwell records that: "a number of mid-first century brooches, now in [LEM] were found in Abbey Meadows", Leicester (Whitwell 1982, 36).

(AA) Colchester (Kenyon 1948, 249, Fig.80 Nos 4 & 5); Langton Down variant (Kenyon 1948, 249, Fig.80 No.9); Nauheim derivative (Kenyon 1948, 249, Fig.80 Nos 1, 2 & 3); Hod Hill (Kenyon 1948, 249, Fig.80 No.13); Hod Hill variant (Kenyon 1948, 249, Fig.80 No.10); Dolphin (Kenyon 1948, 249, Fig.80 Nos 6, 7 & 8); Headstud (Kenyon 1948, 251, Fig.80 No.14); Collingwood Type M (Kenyon 1948, 251, Fig.80 No.11); Collingwood Type S(i) (Kenyon 1948, 251, Fig.80 No.15); Collingwood Type S variant (Kenyon 1948, 251, Fig.81 No.1); Knee brooch (Kenyon 1948, 251, Fig.81, No.3); Disc (Kenyon 1948, 251, Fig.82 Nos 1 ("Flavian"), 2, 3 & 4); Penannular of Fowler's Type A1 (Kenyon 1948, 252, Fig.82, A); Penannular of Fowler's Type A2 (Kenyon 1948, 252, Fig.82 No.8); Penannular of Fowler's Type A4 (Kenyon 1948, 252, Fig.82 No.10); Penannular of Fowler's Type B (Kenyon 1948, 252, Fig.82 No.6); Penannular of Fowler's Type E (Kenyon 1948, 252, Fig.82 No.9); Crossbow (Kenyon 1948, 251, Fig.81 No.2).

(AM) Langton Down (Hebditch & Mellor 1973, 45, Fig.18 No.8).

(AR) 'Plate on bow' Type, dating from the second half of the second century (Hebditch & Mellor 1973, 45-7, Fig.18 No.10).

(AS) Nauheim/Nauheim derivative (Hebditch & Mellor 1973, 45, Fig.18 No.9).

(AW) Colchester (Clay & Mellor 1985, 69, Fig.38 No.5). (A penannular brooch of second to third century date was also recovered (Clay & Mellor 1985, 13).

(AY) Colchester (Clay 1987b, 104, Fig.42 No.12); Fantail, dated c. A.D. 60-150 (Clay 1987b, 104, Fig.42 No.14).

(BC) Langton Down (Clay 1987b, 101, Fig.42 No.9); Nauheim derivative (Clay 1987b, 101, Fig.42 No.11); Catch-plate, possibly from a Hod Hill type (Clay 1987b, 101, Fig.42 No.10).

(BE) Langton Down (Clay & Mellor 1985, 69, Fig.38 No.6); Hod Hill variant/Collingwood Type O (Clay & Mellor 1985, 69, Fig.38 No.4).

Coins:

By 1988 Jeffrey May had recorded a total of 13 Iron Age coins from Leicester (1988, 54); Fitzpatrick records the same total (Fitzpatrick forthcoming). Fitzpatrick observes that none of these coins: "can be shown to have been found in a pre-Conquest context" (Fitzpatrick forthcoming). Six of these coins are certainly Corieltauvian issues, two are of southern British tribes and three from Gaul. Fitzpatrick records that it is possible that the two other coins: "(neither of which can be located presently), may also have been Corieltauvian" (Fitzpatrick forthcoming). At least seven of these coins came from the Bath Lane - Jewry Wall area.

By 1985 15 Claudian coins were known from Leicester, 9 probably being Copies (Clay & Mellor 1985, 34). Only three were recovered from excavation (including that from (AW), and: "the distribution of the Copies suggests no particular concentration" (1985, 34).

(AA) Two Corieltauvian coins were recovered, these being a 'stater' (gold plated over bronze) and a silver coin, of perhaps South Ferriby Type ZB or Mack 458; another British Iron Age coin of Mack Type 311 and a Gaulish silver issue and a Gaulish bronze issue were also found (Fitzpatrick forthcoming). A total of 83 pre-Hadrianic Roman coins were recovered; these were comprised of the following issues: Republican (1), Tiberius (1), Claudius I (5), Nero (13), Vespasian (20), Titus (1), Domitian (12), Nerva (2), Trajan (28) (Pearce 1948, 280).

(AL) A Corieltauvian silver issue of South Ferriby Type U came from this site (Clay & Mellor 1985, 26; Rutland 1985). Four Roman coins were recovered; one of these was pre-Hadrianic, this being a denarius of Vespasian (Buckley 1985).

(AN) One British Iron Age coin was recovered. This was a 'half' denomination Corieltauvian issue, of South Ferriby Type ZA (Mack 455) (Fitzpatrick forthcoming).

(AS) One British Iron Age coin was recovered. This was a Corieltauvian issue (Fitzpatrick forthcoming). Two pre-Hadrianic Roman coins were recovered; these were both issues of Vespasian (Cotteril & Mattingley 1973).

(AT) A pre-Flavian Roman coin was recovered (Clay, forthcoming).

(AU) A dupondius of Trajan dated A.D. 98-100 was recovered (Buckley 1987, 100).

(AW) Only one pre-Hadrianic coin was recovered, a dupondius of Claudius (Clay & Mellor 1985, 6; Buckley 1985).

(AY) Four pre-Hadrianic Roman coins were recovered. These comprised issues of Claudius (1 coin), Vespasian (2) and Domitian (1) (Buckley 1987, 101).

Metalwork:

Graham Webster has published a Legionary belt-plate from Leicester (Webster 1960, 84, Fig.5 No.134) together with other metalwork items which might be associated with the Roman army.

(AL) 1978: A cheek-piece from an Auxiliary cavalry helmet was recovered (Clay & Webster 1984; Clay & Mellor 1985, 26 & 62, Fig.38 No.2). Clay suggests a late first to mid second century date for this item (Clay & Webster 1984, 237).

Location of Finds:

LEM.

Literature:

Buckley & Lucas 1987; Clay & Mellor 1985; Fitzpatrick forthcoming; Hebditch & Mellor 1973; Jarvis 1985b; 1986; Kenyon 1938; 1948; Liddle 1982; Lucas 1990; Lucas & Buckley 1989; Lucas *et al.* 1989; May 1984, 21; McWhirr 1970, 4-5; Wacher 1976, 335-57.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(AA) A large sample of the pottery, particularly material from the so-called early "pits" has been examined.

(AW) All of the pottery from the earliest phases (ie. of first century A.D. date) has been examined and quantified.

(BE) All of the pottery from the earliest phases (ie. of first century A.D. date) has been examined and quantified.

(BF) A sample of the pottery recovered has been viewed.

(BK) & (BL) A range of pottery has been examined on a number of occasions.

LOCKINGTON. SK 480 294 & SK 482 294.

Site Code: LEI 14.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies just west of the river Soar and adjacent to a tributary stream of the river. Both the enclosure complex and the villa buildings occupy slight natural eminences. The underlying natural geology comprises alluvium and river gravels.

Site Type:

Enclosure complex, apparently representing nucleated farmsteads, and site of Roman villa.

The site has been extensively mapped by plotting from aerial photographs, having first been discovered by J. K. St Joseph (St Joseph 1961, 133-4; 1968b, Pl.XI; Wilson D.R. 1974b, Pl.XXIIa; Frere & St Joseph 1983, 198-99, Pl.120; Pickering & Hartley 1985, 36-7, Plan 1). The western complex (c. SK 480 294) comprises a contiguous series of rectangular and oval enclosures some containing penannular features which are presumably indicative of circular structures. Around twenty such features have been identified from aerial photographs. It is certain that the enclosures are not all contemporary, though it is probable that a number are. A trackway appears to have run through this complex at some stage of its development; its course is demarcated by ditches and pit alignments. The chronology of this complex has still to be established with certainty. It may be Iron Age and/or Roman in date. As a consequence of this its relationship to the villa also remains unclear.

The villa building (SK 482 294) lies immediately east of and separate from this complex of compounds and apparent structures. According to Frere and St Joseph it: "overlies another native close" (1983, 198). A number of enclosures appear to be associated with the villa; these are generally more regular than those to the west, and they may represent paddocks and gardens. Since the early 1980s the site has been the subject of an integrated survey, co-ordinated by Patrick Clay of LAU. The operations here identified as (B), (C) and (D) comprise elements of this project.

Date of Occupation:

The villa appears to be of middle and late Roman date. However, with regard to the western enclosure complex, Clay states: "Dating ... remains impossible due to the lack of fieldwalked material recovered. The very few Iron Age sherds recovered may suggest origins in the 1st century B.C. or earlier. The Romano-British material recovered from this site may have been introduced by later ploughing or manuring" (1985, 25).

Excavation:

(A) 1962. D. Reaney (Clay 1985, 17). Excavation was undertaken in the area of the villa. This work confirmed that the building was indeed a Roman villa. Finds of middle and late Roman date were retrieved.

(C) Several trial sondages c. 1m square were cut at the western site in 1982 (Clay 1985, Fig.3).

(D) Several trial sondages c. 1m square were cut at the eastern site in 1984 (Clay 1985, Fig.3).

Collected Material:

(B) Fieldwalking on both sites in 1981 and 1982 by the Burleigh Archaeological Fieldwork Group (Clay 1985).

THE POTTERY:

(B) Little pottery was forthcoming from the western complex, however, what was recovered included Iron Age tradition pottery and sherds of early/mid first century A.D. date to second century A.D. date (Liddle 1982, 26; Frere & St Joseph 1983, 198). Pottery from the eastern site was more plentiful. Types represented were of middle and late Roman date; first century A.D. calcite gritted ware was not represented (Clay 1985, 25).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

Samian ware was recovered from the eastern complex (Clay 1985, Fig.4). No further details are available.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(B), (C) & (D) LEM (Acc. No. A31.1982).

Literature:

Clay 1985; Frere & St Joseph 1983, 198-9; Liddle 1982, 25-6 & Fig.18; Pickering & Hartley 1985, 36-7; St Joseph 1968b; Wilson D.R. 1974b, 253 & 257.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

LOUGHBOROUGH. NGR: Not known to the author.

Site Code: LEI 15.
Geographic Situation:
Details not known to the current author (see Kenyon 1950, 52-4).
Site Type:
Uncertain.
Date of Occupation:
The recovered pottery is typologically late Iron Age and some of it should date to the early or middle decades of the first century A.D.
Excavation:
The author believes that no archaeological excavation has taken place.
Collected Material:
(A) Pottery and other finds were collected from: "the filling of a long trench" approx. 2m (6 to 7 ft) deep revealed in a brickyard, about 2 kilometres (three quarters of a mile) south of Loughborough in 1888 (Kenyon 1950, 52-4). The upper and lower stones of a rotary quern were amongst the material recovered.
THE POTTERY:
The pottery from (A) includes sherds from so-called Ancaster-Breedon type Scored ware vessels (Kenyon 1950, Fig.14 Nos 1, 2, & 5). The illustrated sherds are either from bowls, or, more likely, from jars. Rim sherds from two other vessels typologically similar to these aforementioned items are also illustrated (Fig.14 Nos 3 & 4).

In addition the rim and upper wall of a late La Tène/early to mid first century A.D. wheel-turned shallow bowl are illustrated (Fig.14 A). The vessel is unoxidized and its fabric is tempered with infrequent fragments of stone. The rim is sharply everted and three girth grooves occur at the rounded shoulder (*cf.* Kenyon 1950, 52-4). Kenyon states that it is a local product imitating a form more commonly found further south and she cites two parallels. The form is closely similar to Wheeler's Type 38 at *Verulamium* (Wheeler & Wheeler 1936, 161, Fig.15) and approximates to the Cam. Form 229c.

Finally, a large jar with a high shoulder giving way sharply to a short angular neck, and terminating in a bead rim completes the published group (Fig. 14 No.8). The vessel is variably oxidized and tempered with a range of inclusions (though not calcite nor grog). This vessel will be of a similar date to A.

Kenyon states that the majority of the sherds from the site are comparatively hard fired, not crumbly nor scored. These characteristics imply an assemblage dating approximately to the first half of the first century A.D.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
(A) The Jewry Wall Museum, Leicester.
Literature:
Kenyon 1950, 52-54.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

MARKET BOSWORTH. NGR: Not known to the author.

Site Code: LEI 16.

Geographic Situation:

Details not known to the current author. The Market Bosworth district is an area of gently undulating terrain much dissected by streams and dry valleys. The underlying natural geology of the area comprises glacial, and glacially derived, deposits.

Site Type:

Possible fort.

There is to date only limited evidence from this provenance. The indications that there may have been a fort here are slight.

(The site lies close to that of a later villa).

Date of Occupation:

Pottery evidence may suggest first century occupation here.

Excavation:

(A) 1967. K. Clarke (McWhirr 1970, 10). This operation comprised trial trenching. A probable ditch was discovered. (McWhirr states that further work has been undertaken (McWhirr 1970). No details are currently known to the author).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

First century A.D. pottery has been recovered from the area (Jones 1975, 166; McWhirr 1970, 10).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The V. C. H. of Leicestershire records that Roman coins were found here in 1871 but were dispersed before a record could be made (Vol. I, 214). A gold Roman coin is also recorded (V. C. H. Leicestershire Vol. I, 214).

Location of Finds:

Not known to the current author.

Literature:

Jones 1975, 166; McWhirr 1970, 10.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

MARKET HARBOROUGH, BOWDEN HILL. c. SP 73 88.

Site Code: LEI 17.

Geographic Situation:

The finds have come mainly from a hill-top and hill-side known as the Ridgeway (Bowden Hill), lying between Market Harborough and Great Bowden on the north bank of the Welland.

Site Type:

Not known. More than one site may be represented by the finds recorded here. Whitwell states that Roman finds have been found : "in all quarters of the town" (Whitwell 1982, 121). However, to date, the main focus appears to be Bowden Hill.

Querns are known from the site. Liddle states that the site probably lies close to a conjectured Roman road crossing the Welland near this point (Liddle 1982, 37).

Date of Occupation:

Finds evidence suggests activity from the late Iron Age continuing through the Roman period. Whether there was actually continuous occupation here is not clear.

Excavation:

The author knows of no archaeological excavations having been undertaken at LEI 17, prior to August 1991. (The Field Archaeological Unit of the LEM was intending to undertake excavations at Market Harborough in the late summer of 1991. No details of any such work are known to the author).

Collected Material:

(The V. C. H. of Leicestershire documents a range of Roman artefactual material found at Market Harborough during the 19th century (Vol. I, 214). No dated material is itemized).

(A) During the construction of a bungalow at 20 Wartnaby St, Market Harborough, during the later 1970s, a pit feature 0.6m deep was encountered. This feature was found to contain pottery, and burnt ("cremated") bone was discovered in association (TLAHS Vol. LII, 1976-7, 99).

(B) SP 740 881, c. mid 1980s. Pottery, coins and metalwork items have been collected from gardens in the vicinity of 'The Ridgeway' (TLAHS, Vol. LX, 1986, 93). The finds came from an area c. 500m by 300m.

(C) SP 733 887, c. 1989. A range of Roman surface finds has been reported (TLAHS, Vol. LXIV, 1990, 107).

THE POTTERY:

Liddle states that Iron Age and Roman pottery is known from Bowden Hill (Liddle 1982, 37).

Some Roman pottery of first century A.D. date is recorded from the site (info. supplied by R. Pollard 12.2.92).

(A) The pottery comprised a late Iron Age wheel-made carinated bowl. It has been pointed out that the pot seems to have been 'fired' after breaking, and it is suggested that this may have occurred within the context of a funeral pyre (TLAHS Vol. LII, 1976-7, 99).

Liddle states that late Iron Age pottery has been found at Market Harborough; however, he provides no specific details and it may well be that the material in question is actually that from (A) (1982, 27).

(B) Recovered pottery is predominantly late Roman. However: "Earlier Roman pottery and some of late Iron Age date" is reported (TLAHS, Vol. LX, 1986, 93).

(C) Roman pottery is reported (TLAHS Vol. LXIV, 1990, 107); no further details are given.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

(C) Roman brooches are reported (TLAHS Vol. LXIV, 1990, 107); no further details are given.

Coins:

Liddle states that Roman coins are known from Bowden Hill (Liddle 1982, 37).

(A brockage of a Republican silver coin of c. 65 B. C. was found on the edge of the Welland to the east of Market Harborough, just to the south-east of LEI 17, near SP 745 874 (TLAHS Vol. XXXVI, 1960, 53).

(B) All of the coins were of late Roman date.

(C) Roman coins are reported (TLAHS Vol. LXIV, 1990, 107); no further details are given.

Location of Finds:

(A) LEM, Acc. No. A 904 1977.

(B) LEM, Acc. No. A 101-6 1985.

(C) LEM, Acc. No. A 31 1990.

Literature:

Liddle 1982, 37; TLAHS, Vol. LX, 1986, 93.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

MEDBOURNE. (Vicinity of) SP 793 932.

Site Code: LEI 18.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on rising ground on the north side of the Welland valley at a point where a tributary of the Welland enters the valley of the latter. Occupation appears to have extended for some distance up Port Hill, a low, flat-topped, hill. The underlying natural geology comprises Middle Lias clays and silts.

Site Type:

Iron Age occupation; subsequent Romano-British roadside settlement, probably a 'Small Town'.

The site lies at the junction of a minor road running from Ermine St, with Gartree Road. There is, to date, no evidence of Roman military occupation at this site. Romano-British settlement appears to extend for over a kilometre along Gartree Road. Finds are recorded from across an area of 70 hectares (175 acres) (Liddle 1982, 33). However, the character of the site is far from understood. The main focus of occupation appears to lie west of Medbourne village, though there is evidence of Roman occupation underlying the modern village. The evidence arising from (E) appears to confirm that the site underlying Medbourne village lies a short distance away from the 'core' area of settlement.

Date of Occupation:

Finds recovered in the course of (E) were of Iron Age to fourth century Roman date. Material of first century A.D. date has been recovered.

Excavation:

(E) SP 793 932, Millfield, 1987-88. Jon Coward and Richard Pollard, LAU (Pollard 1988b; Frere 1989, 287). This work comprised extensive box-section trial trenching in the suspected north-east quarter of the known settlement. This work was undertaken as part of an evaluation exercise (with only c. 0.2 per cent of the field being sampled). No positive stratigraphy was extant above the horizon of the natural sub-soil. However, a ditch was recorded which may have demarcated the back of enclosures fronting on to Gartree Road. A second ditch and a number of pits were also encountered.

(F) SP 798 930, Saddlers Cottage garden, 1988. Richard Pollard, LAU (Pollard 1989). Trial excavations were conducted in the vicinity of the site of a large fourth century mosaic removed in the nineteenth century. The operation was undertaken in advance of building work, and comprised six box sections. A ditch of late Iron Age date was encountered, together with later Roman deposits. (See also TLAHS Vol. LXV, 1991, 103).

(G) SP 789 934, 'the Seeds' field, Mill Hill, 1990. Ian Hind and Jon Coward, LAU (Coward 1990; Frere 1991, 246). This work comprised extensive 2m square box-section trial trenching undertaken as a component of the LAU evaluation project (see (A) & (C). The field is pasture land. A narrow ditch of Roman date is reported.

Collected Material:

The V. C. H. of Leicestershire documents finds from the site made prior to the nineteenth century (Vol. I, 214-5).

(A) A range of material, especially pottery, has been collected by Edna Linford, with others, over many years (eg. TLAHS Vol. LII, 1976-7, 99-100). One group came from an area alittle to the north of the main focus of occupation (Liddle 1982, 33).

(B) Finds recovered during the re-cutting of a field ditch in 1977. This operation exposed a number of features including pits, ovens, gullies and stone features of first to third century A.D. date (TLAHS Vol. LII, 1976-7, 100).

(C) A program of systematic fieldwalking designed to cover the whole of the parish of Medbourne was initiated by Leicestershire Museums and operationalized during the 1980s. A number of finds scatters have been isolated, for example: at SP 816 953, 1985, a "tight" concentration of Iron Age tradition pottery and other domestic debris was identified during systematic fieldwalking (TLAHS Vol. LX, 1986, 93); a pottery scatter was identified in the vicinity of SP 806 921 during fieldwalking and this is said to be: "certainly an occupation site" (TLAHS, Vol. LXII, 1988, 90); quantities of Roman pottery of first and second century date centred on SP 793 938 and SP 791 935 have also been defined (TLAHS Vol. LV, 1979-80, 96).

(D) SP 798 929, c. 1985. Material collected from a garden (TLAHS, Vol. LX 1986, 93).

THE POTTERY:

A girth beaker of late Iron Age or Roman date is known from Medbourne (see Whitwell 1982, 83, with reference).

(A) It is reported in TLAHS that: "a group of pottery of first century A.D. date was found ... including possible Belgic sherds" (TLAHS Vol. XLVII, 1971-72, 73). The find-spot given is SP 793 939. Another group of pottery sherds collected by Edna Linford, c. 1976/77 is reported in TLAHS: "a small number of sherds of late Iron Age pottery, two with incised decoration came from the vicinity of Medbourne, SP 798 930 (TLAHS Vol. XLIX, 1973-4, 62). These sherds are, presumably, typologically of the Ancaster-Breedon tradition.

(C) Iron Age tradition pottery, including sherds from late Iron Age types is reported (TLAHS Vol. LXII, 1988, 90). Sherds of Scored ware were recovered from the scatter at SP 816 953.

(D) A sherd said to be: "in a grog-tempered fabric and the 'Belgic' tradition" is reported (TLAHS Vol. LX, 1986, 93).

(E) Iron Age tradition and Roman pottery was forthcoming (Pollard 1988b, 74).
(G) The recovery of late Iron Age and Roman material is reported.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

SGSW has been recovered from the area of the 'Small Town' (pers. comm. R. Pollard 17.1.92). Various forms are recorded: Pre-Flavian SGSW may be present (info. supplied by R. Pollard 12.2.92).

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

Liddle states that very large numbers of coins have been collected from this site over many years (1982, 33). Coins of Vespasian and Domitian are known from the site (Smith 1987, 210; V. C. H. Leicestershire Vol. I, 215).
(E) (A number of late Roman coins were recovered (Pollard 1988b, 74)).
(G) Several Roman coins were recovered (Coward 1990).

Location of Finds:

(C) LEM Acc. Nos. A46 1985 & A54 1985.
(E) LEM Acc. No. A126 1987.
(G) LEM.

Literature:

Frere 1989, 287; Liddle 1982, 33 & Fig.21; Pollard 1988b; Smith 1987, 209-10; TLAHS Vol. LII 1976-7, 99-100.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

MELTON MOWBRAY, SCALFORD BROOK. SK 755-8 207.

Site Code: LEI 19.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on a gentle east facing slope, above Scalford Brook, about 1 and a half km north of its confluence with the River Eye. The underlying natural geology is probably boulder clay.

Site Type:

Enclosure; site of Roman masonry building.

Material recovered in the course of (A) and (B) included roof and box tile fragments, tesserae, wall plaster, part of a column base and pieces of quern stone. These finds imply a Roman building of some quality. A magnetometer survey has been conducted.

Date of Occupation:

Finds evidence indicates occupation spanning the Roman period.

Excavation:

(B) SK 755 207, 1990. Matthew Beamish, LAU (Frere 1991, 246; Beamish 1991). Subsequent to (A) excavation was undertaken in advance of dam development work. The enclosure was defined by a ditch and within, pits, gullies and evidence of timber buildings was identified.

Collected Material:

(A) The site was discovered by the Melton Fieldwork Group (TLAHS Vol. LXIV, 1990, 107) who collected various finds from the site.

THE POTTERY:

(A) A "large" assemblage of Roman pottery is said to have been recovered (TLAHS, Vol. LXIV, 1990, 107). No further details are known to the current author.

(B) Roman pottery was recovered (Beamish 1991).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) & (B) Form Present: Drag. 18, Flavian (pers. comm. R. Pollard 17.1.92; info. supplied by R. Pollard 12.2.92).

A: "samian sherd with potter's mark" is reported (TLAHS Vol. LXIV, 1990, 107); no further details are known to the current author.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) It is reported that: "numerous brooches" of Roman date have been recovered from the site by metal detector users working in conjunction with the archaeological project (TLAHS Vol. LXIV, 1990, 107). No further details are known to the current author.

Coins:

It is reported that a denarius of Mark Antony and other coins of Roman date have been recovered by metal detector users working in conjunction with the project specified as (A) (TLAHS Vol. LXIV, 1990, 107). No further details are known to the current author.

Location of Finds:

(A) & (B) PTX/LEM, Acc. No. A162.1990.

Literature:

Frere 1991, 246; TLAHS Vol. LXIV, 1990, 107; Beamish 1991.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

NORMANTON - LE - HEATH. c. SK 389 118.

Site Code: LEI 20.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies the top of a broad and fairly flat low hill in an area which is generally well dissected by streams. The underlying natural geology comprises drift deposits.

Site Type:

A complex of large rectilinear enclosures, apparently representing a field-system, was discovered by aerial reconnaissance in 1984 (Pickering & Hartley 1985, 72-3, Plan 4). The complex covers c. 6 hectares (15 acres) and lies between Heather and Normanton-Le-Heath.

Date of Occupation:

The complex is of Iron Age origin. Activity and occupation apparently continued into the early Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) SK 389 118, 1990. Josephine Sharman, LAU (Frere 1991, 246; Thorpe & Trimble 1991). Extensive areas of the enclosure system were investigated in advance of proposed opencast mining. Work was undertaken in two stages. Initial trial trenching was followed by an area excavation within the eastern area of the complex; c. 4000 square metres were examined. This latter work revealed several phases of activity evidenced by well stratified deposits. Gullies and enclosure ditches of Iron Age date were revealed and evidence of several timber buildings was also recorded. One enclosure ditch contained Roman pottery.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Ancaster-Breedon type pottery was recovered, as was an amount of Roman pottery of unspecified date (Thorpe & Trimble 1991, 100) . No further details are known to the current author.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) No details are known to the current author.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) No details are known to the current author.

Coins:

(A) No details are known to the current author.

Metalwork:

(A) A typologically Late Iron Age copper alloy scabbard mount was recovered (Thorpe & Trimble 1991, 100).

Location of Finds:

(A) PTX/LEM, Acc. No. A159.1990.

Literature:

Frere 1991, 246; Pickering & Hartley 1985, 72-3; Thorpe & Trimble 1991.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

OAKHAM, BURLEY ROAD. SK 867 095.

Site Code: LEI 21.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies in a slight valley in the Vale of Catmose. The underlying natural geology comprises ferruginous Limestone, except to the north-west of the site, where there occurs a clay deposit.
Site Type:
Enclosure site.
The site was originally identified in 1976 as a cropmark following reconnaissance by Jim Pickering. The site comprises a ditched enclosure with (at least two) entrances.
(LEI 22 lies c. 750m to the south-west).
Date of Occupation:
Multi-period prehistoric activity was revealed by (A).
Finds evidence strongly indicates occupation during the first century A.D. and subsequently.
Excavation:
(A) SK 867 095, 1986-87. Patrick Clay, LAU (Clay 1987a; Frere 1987, 322; 1988, 447-48). Excavations were undertaken in advance of a proposed road development. In 1986 an area of c. 2,500 square metres was opened, including five trial trenches. (The following summarizes only the Iron Age and Roman evidence). A part of an enclosure ditch was located; where examined this was found to be 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep. Two entrance gaps were also identified. Within the enclosure a circular pit just over 1m in diameter was found to contain material culture of first to third century date. To the south-east of the enclosure two wells and three hearths were investigated. These features: "yielded late Iron Age to early Roman pottery together with fired clay and Iron slag" (Frere 1987, 322; *cf.* Clay 1987a, 90). The wells were approx. 1.5m in diameter and measured c. 2.5m deep.
Collected Material:
(B) Fieldwalking by the Rutland Field Research Group was undertaken prior to (A), in 1985-86.
THE POTTERY:
(A) & (B) No details of the pottery are known to the current author.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
(A) & (B) LEM, Acc. No. A64 1986.
Literature:
Clay 1987a; Frere 1987, 322; 1988, 447-48.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

OAKHAM CASTLE. SK 862 089.

Site Code: LEI 22.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies at the centre of modern Oakham at a location where the natural topography seems likely to have been subject to considerable human initiated alteration. The nine test trenches comprising (A) lay immediately north of the Castle moat. The underlying natural subsoil is clay.

Site Type:

Not known.

(P. W. Gathercole had conducted a watching brief and excavations to the south of the castle, adjacent to the market place, in the early 1950s; no evidence of Iron Age or Roman occupation is reported in his account of the work (see TLAHS Vol. XXXIV, 1958, 17-38).

Date of Occupation:

Finds evidence appears to indicate an Iron Age and early Roman presence in the vicinity (as well as perhaps earlier prehistoric activity too).

Excavation:

(A) SK 862 089, 1989. Josephine Sharman and Deborah Sawday, LAU (Sharman & Sawday 1990). The work comprised trial excavations in the outer court of the castle in advance of sewage pipe laying and a proposed car park development. Six sondages (Trenches I to VI) were cut at points along the line of the intended pipe. Three slit trenches (Nos VII to IX) were opened by machine on the car park site. Trench I sectioned a large north-south bank. Trenches II and III part-sectioned an east-west earthwork; lower contexts yielded only Roman and Iron Age pottery and Roman tile suggesting the possibility that this earthwork may be of pre-medieval date. Trenches IV to VI were located at a point where the erstwhile moat would have opened out into former fishponds. Here, however, excavation was abandoned at a preliminary stage as a result of water and sewage seepage. Trenches VII to IX produced no significant stratigraphy or finds.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) The following summarises Pollard's brief report (Pollard 1990b). Middle and late Iron Age pottery, together with Roman pottery came from Trenches I to III. A coil built vessel with a sandy quartz fabric is believed to be of middle Iron Age date. Sherds of mid to late Iron Age shell tempered ware were also recovered, including a rim from a hand-made shoulderless jar or bowl, resembling a published vessel from Wakerley, Northants (Jackson & Ambrose 1978, Fig. 37). Other sherds from hand-made vessels in sandy fabrics are of late Iron Age to Conquest period date. A rim from an early Roman jar in a "fine sandy white-ware" (Pollard 1990b) came from Trench III and body sherds in a similar fabric were also recovered. Romano-British grey ware was also forthcoming.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) PTX/LEM.

Literature:

Sharman & Sawday 1990.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

RATBY BURY. c. SK 498 057.

Site Code: LEI 23.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies a promontory position, at c. 110m O.D. above the valley of a tributary of the Soar.

Site Type:

A large rectangular earthwork.

An area of about 4.8 hectares (12 acres) is enclosed by a bank and a ditch (see TLAHS Vol. XLVII, 73, for a 'recent' description of the earthworks). The enclosure has at least one entrance on each of its four sides. The traditional view has been that this is the site of a Roman fort (eg. Kenyon 1948, 3-4). Liddle states that whilst its characteristics may superficially suggest this possibility the size of the earthworks render this unlikely and in fact more readily imply an Iron Age origin (1982, 26). McWhirr states that the reasons for doubting that the site is a Roman fort are: "the absence of correctly-spaced entrances and the height of the surviving bank" (McWhirr 1970, 11). Excavation would solve this uncertainty. (See McWhirr 1970, Pl.Ib for an aerial photograph).

Date of Occupation:

The site, including the earthworks, cannot, on current evidence, be securely dated.

Excavation:

The author believes that no archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Several sherds of pottery have been recovered from animal disturbances of the ramparts (Liddle 1982, 26).

THE POTTERY:

(A) Two sherds of typologically late Iron Age pottery were found in the 1970s (TLAHS Vol. LII, 1976-7, 101; provenance: SK 498 058). They comprise: "a neck of a fine burnished bowl with soft fabric, and a body sherd of a large jar with combed decoration in a similar fabric which is quite distinct from Ancaster-Breedon ware" (Liddle 1982, 26). These sherds may be from wheel-turned vessels.

A sherd from a mortarium was also recovered from an animal disturbance in 1938 (Kenyon 1948, 3; McWhirr 1970, 11; no further details are given).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

Roman coins are known from this site (TLAS Vol. VII, 23). The author knows of no details of these coins.

Location of Finds:

LEM.

Literature:

Liddle 1982, 26; McWhirr 1970, 10-11; Wall 1907, 252-3.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

SPROXTON. c. SK 874 243.

Site Code: LEI 24.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on gently rising ground just north of a valley bottom. The underlying natural geology comprises Northampton Sand and Lower Lincolnshire Limestone.

Site Type:

A ditched enclosure site, probably a farmstead.

The site was first identified as an enclosure cropmark from the air (Pickering & Hartley 1985, 50-1, Plan 4). The enclosure is large and near rectangular, and appears to have a five-sided 'annex'. To the west aerial photographs also suggest further enclosures to the south and west. Surface survey in the same field as the cropmark (B) located what is said to be a stone scatter: "suggesting a circular building" (TLAHS, Vol. LII, 1978, 101).

Date of Occupation:

Finds evidence suggests that the site was occupied during the later Iron Age. Occupation appears to continue into the second century A.D. at least.

Excavation:

(A) SK 874 243, c. 1976-7. This work comprised trial trenching on the site of the main enclosure. It is reported in the TLAHS that: "Preliminary investigations revealed stone structures including a hearth" (TLAHS, Vol. LII, 1978, 101). Liddle states that the site was: "excavated by an untrained group before it came to the notice of Museum archaeologists" (Liddle 1982, 25).

Subsequently stone hearths were identified within the annex; these may be of early Roman date. Deep pits, perhaps of storage function, were also encountered. A part of a quern was found unstratified.

Collected Material:

(B) A surface survey of the field containing the cropmark was apparently undertaken. No finds of material culture were forthcoming though: "a stone scatter suggesting a circular building" was identified (TLAHS, Vol. LII, 1978, 101).

THE POTTERY:

The Iron Age tradition pottery from this site includes Ancaster-Breedon type Scored ware.

(A) Iron Age tradition and Roman pottery was recovered (TLAHS, Vol. LII, 1978, 101).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

Not known to the current author.

Literature:

Liddle 1982, 25; TLAHS, Vol. LII, 1978, 101; Pickering & Hartley 1985, 50-1.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

THISTLETON. c. SK 91 17.

Site Code: LEI 25.

Geographic Situation:

Details are not known to the author. The underlying natural geology is the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone.

Site Type:

Somewhat uncertain. Presumed to be a 'major' Iron Age centre; Romano-British settlement complex.

The site, which was known to both Camden and Stukeley, lies on Sewstern Lane which is likely to have been an important prehistoric routeway. Greenfield estimated that the site covered an area in excess of 20 hectares (50 acres) (Whitwell 1982, 87). However, Liddle (1982, 35) estimates that the nucleus of the site alone probably extended across 40 hectares (100 acres). A range of evidence was forthcoming from the work comprising (A). A sequence of temples dating from the Iron Age and continuing through the Roman period was found to have occupied the same site (Lewis 1966, especially 84; see below). Aerial photographs had demonstrated that the temples lay within their own compound (St Joseph 1958, 98 & Pl.XV, 2), and this was verified by excavation. Timber structures as well as a number of stone buildings (the latter of mid and late Roman date) are known from the main site. A series of enclosures have also been identified from fragmentary evidence.

A villa lies a few hundred metres to the north-west of the nucleus of settlement. This was excavated by Greenfield (see below) and dates from the third century A.D. (Liddle 1982, Fig.24). Liddle reports that: "traces of pre-villa occupation were discovered including Iron Age pits and ditches filled in the early second century" (1982, 37).
The publication of (A) should help to establish the nature and extent of the Iron Age settlement.

Date of Occupation:

Stratified deposits demonstrate occupation from at least the later Iron Age, continuing through the Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) 1956-1963. Ernest Greenfield and Sarnia Butcher, MOW (Unpublished; JRS Vol. XLVII, 1957, 212; Vol. XLVIII, 1958, 137-8; Vol. XLIX, 1959, 113; Vol. L, 1960, 224; Vol. LI, 1961, 175; Vol. LII, 1962, 172-3; Vol. LV, 1965, 207; Allen 1965). Excavations were conducted over an extensive area in advance of ironstone quarrying. SK 908 170, Black Wong Field, 1956-60 (Butcher & Greenfield): Occupation traversing the Roman period was identified; this is said to be: "of simple agricultural type" (JRS Vol. LI, 1961, 175). Features comprised; two groups of buildings, many pits, ditches, 'ovens', hearths, burials and roads. Occupation dating to the first half of the first century A.D. was recognized. SK 899 178, 1956-60 (Greenfield): A villa of post first century A.D. date was extensively investigated (JRS Vol. LI, 1961, 176, Fig.22). Iron Age tradition pottery was recovered. Black Holme Field, 1960-63 (Greenfield): A number of stone structures were identified. One of these was a later Roman temple of rectangular form which had two associated buildings. This temple overlay a temenos-ditch and an earlier circular building itself apparently a temple, with at least three phases. The original temple/shrine was of timber construction and of first century A.D. date. (Work towards the publication of the results of this operation is currently being co-ordinated).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Both Ancaster-Breedon type pottery and sherds from later Iron Age tradition wheel-turned vessels were recovered during the course of (A) (Whitwell 1982, 30).
(The report on the pottery, by Robin Symonds, is nearing completion (1992)).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) No details are known to the author.

Brooch Types Present:

By 1958 at least 31 bronze brooches had been recovered from this site (JRS Vol. XLVIII, 1968, 138); no further details are known to the author.

Coins:

By 1984 May had recorded a total of 25 Iron Age coins from this site (1984, 22). Fifteen of these were recovered in the course of (A) (Allen 1965); others are subsequent finds. 23 of the coins are Corieltauvian issues, 17 are uninscribed, six are inscribed (May 1984, 22). It may be that many of these coins represent votive depositions. Several hundred Roman coins have also been recovered; these include an issue of Mark Antony. An Iron Age silver coin is recorded from near Thistleton, at SK 91 18 (pers. comm. Colin Haselgrove 1990).

Location of Finds:

(A) PTX, (eventually Rutland County Museum, Oakham).

Literature:

Allen 1965; Liddle 1982, 33-35; May 1984; Whitwell 1982, especially 87.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

WHITWELL. SK 924/5 084.

Site Code: LEI 26.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on the gentle east-facing slope of a valley side. The underlying solid geology comprise limestone. The site is now on the edge of the Rutland Water Reservoir.

Site Type:

Probable Iron Age farmstead; subsequently a Romano-British farmstead.

Later Iron Age occupation, perhaps within an enclosure, covered an area of at least half an acre and was represented by gullies and pits, though no certain structural evidence was identified. Deposits of this phase were found to contain Ancaster-Breedon type pottery, including Scored ware.

Occupation during the early Roman period was set within enclosures defined by ditches. One, and perhaps two, penannular gullies were revealed in the course of (A). One at least may date to the immediate post-Conquest period. Subsequent Roman buildings comprised an aisled timber building and later a rectangular stone building.

Date of Occupation:

Iron Age tradition pottery and other finds (present in modest quantity) suggest the probability of occupation during the later Iron Age, perhaps continuing into the first half of the first century A.D. Todd interprets the evidence as indicating a break in occupation (at least in the sampled area) with a 'gap' prior to the early Roman period with: "re-occupation shortly after A.D. 43" (Todd 1981b, 43). The earliest Roman pottery dates from c. A.D. 50. The possibility of continuity of occupation through the LPRIA and Conquest period cannot be ruled out (contra Todd). The work comprising (A) also revealed much indication of later Roman occupation including evidence of timber and stone buildings.

Excavation:

(A) SK 924/5 084, 1976-77. C. J. Drage, Richard Sheppard & Malcolm Todd, TVARC (Todd 1981b). This work comprised rescue excavation in advance of building and car park construction. During the course of this work archaeological evidence was recorded over an area of 2 hectares (5 acres), with 0.7 of a hectare (c. 2 acres) stripped of topsoil. Several areas were subject to detailed investigation. Area 1 contained the only stratigraphy unequivocally of Iron Age date. Features of this Iron Age phase included gullies and pits. The excavator believed that the nucleus of settlement during this early occupation lay beyond, but adjacent to, the excavated area. A ditch (cut 43; subsequently recut), and at least two gullies, date, on the basis of finds evidence to the mid first century/early Roman period. Area 2 (to the west of 1) contained qualitatively similar features likely to be contemporary with the early Roman occupation. In particular, ditches here were thought to comprise part of the same system of enclosures as encountered in Area 1. Small sherds of early Roman pottery came from the lowest fill of Ditch 5 (whilst upper fills contained late Roman pottery). In Area 3, south of 1, the principle stratigraphy was again early Roman (ie. of second half of the first century A.D. and early second century date). A complex of ditches, gullies and pits was investigated. Todd states that one of the gullies, A, (Todd 1981b, Fig.5) which curves: "could well have been the foundation trench for the wall of a circular timber hut" (Todd 1981b, 8); associated pottery was entirely of later first century A.D. date.

Collected Material:

None, other than that recovered in the course of (A).

THE POTTERY:

(A) The report on the pottery includes neither a Fabric Series nor quantitative information of any sort. The majority of the recovered pottery came from Area 1. Todd states that little "recognizably late" La Tène pottery is present and he interprets this as indicating that the excavated site was not occupied during this period (Todd 1981b).

The Roman component of the assemblage includes imported flagons and imitations of Gallo-Belgic pottery types. Todd states that: "The range of pottery vessels dating from the Claudio-Neronian and Flavian-Trajanic periods is unusually wide for a relatively humble rural site" (1981b, 13). The criteria for making such a statement, however, are not outlined and regrettably no comparative information on the pottery from similar and contemporary sites is presented by Todd to support this statement. Further Todd suggests that the Whitwell site may well have had access to the same source(s) of supply as the fort at Great Casterton, LEI 10, which lies only a few miles to the east, or rather specifically: "the markets serving [it]" (Todd 1981b, 13). However, an investigation of this possibility (through a rigourous objective comparison of the respective pottery assemblages, or by any other means) is not pursed. These statements by Todd were surely matters for investigation rather than assumption).

A quantity of Ancaster-Breedon type Scored ware was recovered; this group is of regional importance. The formal range of this pottery is, characteristically, limited (see Todd 1981b, Fig.12; see also main text 3.3.1 iv). All sherds representing large Iron Age tradition jars occur in fossil-shell and grog tempered fabrics. In addition the smaller vessels are: "in a similar, though somewhat finer and harder fabric" (Todd 1981b, 23).

The upper profiles of two wheel-turned highly burnished, bead rimed, neckless vessels are published by Todd (1981b, Fig.12 Nos 37 & 38). Both vessels are in calcite tempered fine, dark brown, fabrics. The forms represented

are certainly of the mid first century A.D. In the opinion of the current author No.37 is almost certainly from a butt beaker form, whilst No.38 must be from a bowl.

A relatively large group of pottery was recovered from the fill of ditch cut 43 in Area 1. Most of the items represented were of mid and or later first century A.D. date (Todd 1981b, Fig. 14). Todd stated that these (latter) vessels: "included a small number which can be closely parallelled in the material from the Claudio-Neronian fort at Great Casterton. Later sherds were present in some quantity in the upper filling, some of these being as late as the earlier fourth century" (Todd 1981b, 8).

Three wide-mouthed jars with carinated bodies and cordoned necks are illustrated (Todd 1981b, Fig.14 Nos 6, 15 & 16). These are comfortably of mid first century A.D. date.

Imitations of Gallo-Belgic type platter forms occur (eg. Todd 1981b, Fig.14 Nos 22 & 28), the former resembles Cam. Form 16.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) The modest assemblage of South Gaulish Ware from (A) is mainly Neronian and Flavian. Forms present: Drag. 18, vessels dated as Neronian-early Flavian, Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic (Todd 1981b, 26); Drag. 27, vessels dated as Neronian-early Flavian, Flavian-Trajanic (Todd 1981b, 26); Drag. 29 (sherds from two vessels dated c. A.D. 45-60 & c. A.D. 50-65); Drag. 30; Drag. 37 (sherds from vessels dated c. A.D. 75-95 & c. A.D. 85-110); identifications and dating by Joanna Bird (Bird 1981b).

Terra Nigra:

(A) The upper profile of a platter of Cam. form 14 is published (Todd 1981b, Fig.14 No.21). The fabric description given (de Bethune 1981, 28) is entirely consistent with what one would expect if this item were Terra Nigra, though it is not identified as being such in the report. Nor is this connection specifically commented upon. Whether this is Terra Nigra is therefore uncertain, though likely.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) Hod Hill (Todd 1981b, 38, Fig.19 No.2).

Coins:

(A) One Iron Age coin was recovered. This is a Corieltauvian uninscribed, base metal stater of South Ferriby type (Todd 1981b, 34).

Nine Roman coins were recovered; these were of third and fourth century date.

Metalwork:

A large fine bronze strap junction of mid first century A.D. date was recovered (Todd 1981b, 37-38, Figs 17 & 18).

Location of Finds:

(A) Rutland County Museum, Oakham.

Literature:

Todd 1981b; Liddle 1982, 25.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

WIGSTON PARVA. c. SK 464 894.

Site Code: LEI 27.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on the edge of a plateau, at 120m above O.D. It overlooks the valley of a tributary of the Soar, immediately to the north-west. The underlying natural geology comprises glacial gravel and sand.

Site Type:

A small fort.

The site was initially identified by aerial photography (see McWhirr 1970, Pl.Ia for a photograph of cropmarks; Pickering & Hartley 1985, 56-7, Plan 1). It lies on the line of Watling St 1.2km north-west of LEI 11. A relatively small, rectangular, area is enclosed by a ditch, with rounded corners. It appears to have covered an area of 0.88 hectares (2.2 acres). In the course of (A) it was discovered that the fort ditch underlay Watling St. This means that the fort must be Conquest period in date, presumably Claudian. This site may actually represent a fortlet of a split auxiliary unit.

Date of Occupation:

The fort was probably occupied during the immediate Conquest period.

Excavation:

(A) SK 463 895, 1969-70. E. Blank, LEM (Blank 1971; Liddle 1982, 29). Rescue excavation was undertaken as a result of road-widening of the A5 at Shockington's Hollow. The fort ditches were sectioned at several locations, in particular along the southern and south-eastern perimeter of the fort. This feature was found to measure 2.1m (7 ft) wide and 1.2m (4 ft) deep; it was V-shaped in profile and there was a channel at the bottom. No finds were forthcoming from the ditch; it was filled with turfs from the disused rampart. The area of the east gate was also examined. This was found to have comprised a likely timber tower, fronted by a tutulus. Liddle records that: "The only excavated internal structure was probably the officer's end of a barrack block and a watertank or latrine pit. From this came the only dating evidence which was a sherd of a butt beaker" (1982, 29). Pits and roads were also identified within the ramparts.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

No details are known to the current author.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

LEM.

Literature:

Blank 1971; Liddle 1982, 29; McWhirr 1970, 10; Pickering & Hartley 1985, 56-7.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

WYMESWOLD. SK 605 234.

Site Code: LEI 28.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies in a valley bottom just to the north of a steam which feeds into King's Brook and eventually the Soar. The site now underlies a part of the village of Wymeswold.

Site Type:

Not Known.

The site is believed to be an occupation site of the late Iron Age/Early Roman period. The excavation (A) may have revealed a part of a penannular gully perhaps associated with a circular structure.

Date of Occupation:

Finds suggest occupation during the late Iron Age/Early Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) SK 605 234, 1990. Ian Hind, LMAST (Liddle 1991). A short program of excavation was undertaken following the discovery of Roman and late Iron Age finds during building work. Only limited areas were cleaned. A curving gully (which is said to "branch"), containing late Iron Age pottery was encountered and was the earliest identified feature. Liddle records that: "the curving gully section may have continued around a circular house, but not enough was revealed to make this certain" (Liddle 1991). Cutting this feature were straight ditches which produced Roman pottery. No structural evidence was recorded.

Collected Material:

(The finding of Roman and late Iron Age material in the course of building work lead to (A)).

THE POTTERY:

(A) Late Iron Age wheel-thrown pottery, described as "Belgic", is reported; Roman pottery was also present (Liddle 1991).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) A brooch was recovered from the straight ditches otherwise containing Roman pottery (Liddle 1991); no further details are known to the author.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) The Jewry Wall Museum.

Literature:

Liddle 1991.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

GAZETTEER: LINCOLNSHIRE.

Contents:

LIN 1: ANCASTER.
LIN 2: ANCASTER QUARRY.
LIN 3: BOURNE.
LIN 4: BRACEBRIDGE HEATH.
LIN 5: BURGH-LE-MARSH.
LIN 6: CAISTOR.
LIN 7: COLSTERWORTH, NORTH WITHAM.
LIN 8: DENTON.
LIN 9: EASTON.
LIN 10: EWERBY
LIN 11: FOSTON.
LIN 12: GOLTHO MANOR SITE.
LIN 13: HELPRINGHAM.
LIN 14: HOLBEACH ST JOHNS.
LIN 15: HORNCASTLE.
LIN 16: INGOLDMELLS.
LIN 17: LINCOLN.
LIN 18: LINCOLN, BURTON ROAD.
LIN 19: LONG BENNINGTON, A1 BYPASS.
LIN 20: LONG BENNINGTON VILLA SITE.
LIN 21: LUDFORD.
LIN 22: MARTON.
LIN 23: NAVENBY.
LIN 24: NEWTON ON TRENT.
LIN 25: NORTON DISNEY VILLA SITE.
LIN 26: OLD SLEAFORD.
LIN 27: OWMBY.
LIN 28: SALMONBY.
LIN 29: SALTERSFORD.
LIN 30: SAPPERTON.
LIN 31: SUDBROOK 'NEW SAND PIT'.
LIN 32: TALLINGTON 35.
LIN 33: TALLINGTON 37.
LIN 34: TATTERSHALL THORPE.
LIN 35: ULCEBY CROSS.

ANCASTER. SK 982 437.

Site Code: LIN 1.

Geographic Situation:

The site is situated in a gap (known as The Ancaster Gap) in the Jurassic Limestone ridge. The river Slea flows through this gap. The immediate natural subsoil across the floor of the gap is sand and fine gravel. The site lies less than 400m north-west of LIN 2.

Site Type:

Later Iron Age occupation; early Roman auxiliary fort; subsequent Romano-British settlement.

Knowledge of both the late Iron Age settlement and the Conquest period fort is limited. The evidence of occupation in the late PRIA from (D) was taken by the excavators to imply a nucleated settlement. It is now widely suggested that the site was a complex nucleated settlement in the late PRIA (Cunliffe 1976; May 1984). However, the extent of this settlement is unknown and it is only an assumption that it was sizeable. In actuality features and deposits dated as late PRIA were found to be vestigial having been widely disturbed by a range of subsequent activities (ie. fort ditches, gravel quarrying, buildings and an extensive late Roman inhumation cemetery). The characteristic features of the settlement comprised small ditches and gullies. However, their plan: " could not be properly understood in the excavated areas" (May 1976b, 166-8).

That there was a Conquest period fort at Ancaster is known only from the presence of a pair of ditches excavated during (D). One ditch, which was 2.7m (9ft) wide was recorded for a distance of 12m (40ft), the other, 3m (10ft) to the south, was 4.8m (16ft) wide. Their morphology is characteristic of Roman military ditches and they appear to terminate at a gate causeway. No stratified military deposits within the area of the fort have been encountered.

Field and Hurst (1984, 84) suggest that the area of the Romano-British settlement covered 25 to 30 hectares (62 to 75 acres). The enclosed area is 3.5 hectares (9.1 acres). This settlement appears to have been a 'Small Town'. The site lies on Ermine St.

Date of Occupation:

May (1976b, 166-8; 1984, 21) states that PRIA occupation dates from the early first century B.C. The occupation of the fort is not closely dated. Pottery from the early fills of the ditches is principally of Iron Age tradition and, according to the excavators: "none ... need be as late as the early Flavian period" (Barley, *et al.* 1968, 1). Todd (1981a, 4) suggests that the fort probably dates from c. A.D. 47, if not earlier, and continues until c. A.D. 65-70.

Excavation:

(A) 1956 & 1964. Charles Green, MOW/MPBW (JRS 1957, 210-1; JRS 1965, 205 & Fig.12; Todd 1981a, 7-8 & 36-45). Excavations at the south-west corner of the Roman town. The excavations of 1956 were an evaluation exercise. The 1964 work was occasioned by roadworks at the junction of the Grantham-Sleaford road (A 153) and Ermine St (B 6413). A quantity of late Iron Age tradition pottery was present, though no structural remains which could be associated with this material were encountered. A curving ditch antedating the late defences contained a small group of Claudio-Neronian pottery. It has been suggested that this feature may have been an element of an extra-mural occupation exterior to the fort (Todd 1981a, 44). Evidence of a large timber-built structure was also identified below the later rampart. The foundation trench of this structure cut a layer containing Flavian pottery (Todd 1981a, 44).

(B) 1955 & 1960-1. H. E. O'Neil, MOW (JRS 1961, 171; 1962, 167-8; Todd 1981a, 90-106). These are the only excavations too have investigated the interior of the walled area. Excavations comprised of several trenches in the northern part of the walled area in advance of house building. The earliest stratigraphy in trenches 6 & 7 (1960), comprising pits and other deposits, contained pottery of late Iron Age and/or early Roman date.

(C) 1962-71. Prof. Maurice Barley, Barry Beeby, Jeffrey May, Malcolm Todd & David R. Wilson, UNG (Barley *et al.* 1965; 1966; 1967; 1968; May 1976a; 1984; Todd 1981a, see Fig.3). Excavations on the defences of the Roman town. This work established that the wall, rampart and ditches were all of late Roman date. Pottery of the later Iron Age was recovered from most of the excavation trenches. However, the great majority of this material came from deposits in which Roman pottery was also present. Similarly though pre-Flavian Roman pottery was found in almost every trench its occurrence was limited to apparently secondary contexts (Todd 1981a, 61).

(D) SK 981 436, 1964-9. Prof. Maurice Barley, Barry Beeby, Jeffrey May, Malcolm Todd & David R. Wilson, UNG (Barley *et al.* 1965; 1966; 1967; 1968; May 1976a; 1984). Rescue excavation in the area of the modern church cemetery immediately west of the Roman town wall. It was in this area that substantive evidence of LPRIA and Roman military occupation was forthcoming. The results of this work remain to be published.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Several items of late La Tène wheel-made pottery are illustrated by Todd (1981a, Fig.17). Two items are cordoned carinated bowls, in calcite tempered fabrics, with everted rims (Nos 1 & 3). A tall jar with a corrugated shoulder and a bead rim is also in a calcite tempered fabric (No.4). A sherd from the footring of a pedestal jar, again

in a calcite tempered fabric, is also present (No.5). A small carinated jar has a zone of slashed decoration between two cordons (No.2). All of these illustrated sherds are in unoxidized fabrics and date, on typological grounds to the early and perhaps middle decades of the first century A.D.
Amongst other pottery a sherd of 'London Type Ware' was recovered (Todd 1981a, Fig.17 No.17).
(C) The late La Tène wheel-made pottery recovered includes a sherd from the base of a pedestal jar in a calcite tempered fabric (Todd 1981a, Fig.13 No.2) and the upper profile of a cordoned carinated bowl (Todd 1981a, Fig.13 No.1) *cf.* Cam. Type 209. The wall profile of a platter with calcite tempered fabric typologically derived from Gallo-Belgic type platters is illustrated (Todd 1981a, Fig.14 No.32). The published Roman pottery includes a ring-necked flagon (Todd 1981a, Fig.13 No.3).
(D) The pottery from the earliest phase, which is hand-made and in a fine unoxidized fabric, is closely similar to pottery at Old Sleaford in terms of form and decoration. The decoration occurs in the form of: "stamped dimples and circles and linear and curvilinear patterns done with a square-toothed roulette wheel" (May 1976b, 166-8; also see 1976a, 175 & Fig.87 Nos 1-5). A range of late La Tène wheel-made pottery displaying grooves, cordons, bead-rims and rouletting, etc. was present in quantity (May 1976a, 175-6). Imitations of Gallo-Belgic types, including Terra Nigra type platters, are also present (ids SHW 16-20.1.89).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) & (C) The only samian ware reported on (in Todd 1981a) is a selection of stratified decorated sherds. Only one item of SGSW is reported: a sherd from a Drag. 37 bowl, dated as Flavian, (Bird 1981a, 64).
(D) Drag. 15/17 (id SHW 16-20.1.89); no other SGSW was encountered by the author. No further details are currently available.

Terra Nigra:

(D) Forms Present include: Cam. 2b (id SHW 16-20.1.89); no other Terra Nigra was encountered by the author. No further details are currently available.

Terra Rubra:

V. Rigby has recorded the presence of the Cam. Type 112 beaker (in the Terra Rubra Fabric 3) at this site (pers. comm. V. Rigby 9.5.91).

Butt Beakers:

V. Rigby has recorded the presence of the Cam. Type 113 butt beaker at this site (pers. comm. V. Rigby 9.5.91).
(C) Close imitations of the Cam. Type 113 butt beaker were recovered (Todd 1981a, Fig.16 Nos 1-3).
(D) Similarly, imitations of the Cam. Type 113 butt beaker are present; other butt beaker forms occur (ids SHW 16-20.1.89).

Brooch Types Present:

La Tène III (May 1976b, 166-8; 1984); Thistle (*cf.* Hawkes & Hull 1947, Type XI, Pl. XCIV Nos 82 & 83; pers. exam. 15.11.89, UNG Museum store), this item is apparently an unstratified find, said to be: "from a site south of the crossroads behind the Post Office" (LAASR Vol. 6, 1955, 8, Fig.2 No.5).
(B) Hod Hill (Todd 1981a, 106, Fig.30 No.1).
(D) Colchester (at least three brooches; Barley *et al.* 1968, 2); Deal Type (Barley *et al.* 1968, 1); Langton Down (Barley *et al.* 1968, 2).

Coins:

By 1990 Jeffrey May had recorded sixteen Iron Age coins from the site (pers. comm. Jeffrey May, summer 1990). (One of these, a silver Corieltauvian coin, came from a stratigraphically early deposit at Trench 6 (B) (Todd 1981a, 104). Another two of these coins, a half denomination South Ferriby type and one full denomination 'AVN AST' type, came from the fill of the outer ditch of the Roman fort (Barley *et al.* 1968, 1).
Roman coins from the site include Republican issues, as well as coins of the following first century Emperors: Gaius; Claudius; Otho; Vespasian; Domitian; and Trajan (Hawkes 1947, 19; Trollope 1870, 6).
(A) & (C) Four Roman coins of pre-Hadrianic date were recovered; all were from (C). Two are coins of Vespasian, whilst the remaining two are issues of Domitian and Trajan (Todd 1981a, 71).

Location of Finds:

(D) UNG.

Literature:

Barley *et al.* 1965; 1966; 1967; 1968; Hawkes 1947, 17-21; Jones 1975, 127; May 1976a; 1984; Todd 1981a; Trollope 1870; Wilson, D. R. 1970, 284; 1971, 257.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(D) A selection of stratified groups has been examined and quantified. Other pottery has also been examined.

ANCASTER QUARRY. SK 987 433.

Site Code: LIN 2.

Geographic Situation:

The site is situated on the south side of The Ancaster Gap where it occupies a slight shelf in the limestone slope over thirty metres above the floor of the gap. The site lies less than 400m south-east of LIN 1.

Site Type:

A small, apparently open, settlement of wholly Iron Age date.

The extent of the occupation is unknown since limits were only encountered on the northern side. Evidence of two circular structures was identified along with 75 pits, post holes, hearths and gullies. Generally features were widely spaced. Finds included rotary querns. This is the only settlement site dating to the earlier phases of the Iron Age in Lincolnshire to have been excavated in detail (*cf.* May 1976a, 133).

Date of Occupation:

The main *floruit* of occupation is believed to date to the middle Iron Age: "There is no clear evidence that the settlement was occupied during the last phase of the local Iron Age, from c. 100 B.C. to the Roman conquest, and the two brooches would support a date for the main occupation of the site around the third century B.C." (May 1976a, 140).

Excavation:

(A) SK 987 433, 1962-5. Jeffrey May, UNG/MOW (May 1976a, 133-41, Fig.68). The site had been partially destroyed by quarrying prior to its discovery. However, sufficient survived to suggest something of the character of the settlement (see above).

Collected Material:

None.

THE POTTERY.

(A) All of the pottery recovered was hand-made and occurred in fossil-shell tempered fabric(s). The only form represented, with one exception, was the jar. Many of these vessels display scoring or brushing (May 1976a Fig.69 Nos 5, 6 & 8; Challis & Harding 1975, Fig.11 Nos 6 & 7). In conjunction with Breedon Hill (LEI 3), Ancaster Quarry is considered the 'Type-Site' of this 'type' of pottery.

The exception is a bowl with an everted rim and a footring (May 1976a, Fig.69 No.7). Typologically this vessel is conspicuous with regard to the rest of the illustrated material (May *1976a Fig.69; Challis & Harding 1975, Fig.11, Nos* 5-7). This bowl may be of slightly latter date than the rest of the assemblage.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

La Tène I (May 1976a, 138-40, Fig.69 No.1); Involuted (May 1976a, 140, Fig.69 No.2).

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) UNG.

Literature:

May 1976a, 133-41.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

BOURNE. TF 09 19.

Site Code: LIN 3.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on the western Fen-edge.

Site Type:

Uncertain; apparent settlement site of the Roman period.

There is no evidence to date of an early Roman military presence at Bourne. Roman finds and stratigraphy have been encountered at a number of locations in the southern half of the modern town, between the probable line of the Roman road known as King St and the Car Dyke (*cf.* Smith 1987, 201). Roman buildings with tessellated floors are recorded (The Archaeological Journal Vol.XXII, 1865, 337; Phillips 1935, 160).

Date of Occupation:

To date no first century A. D. material is known from Bourne (Whitwell 1982, 42). Dated Roman finds are of post first century Roman date.

Excavation:

No systematic archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Pottery, Roman building debris and a range of other finds have been collected over many years (eg. The Archaeological Journal Vol.XXII, 1865, 337).

THE POTTERY:

It is reported that "Large quantities" of Roman pottery were found at "Home Close", Bourne, during railway work in the mid-Victorian period; the finds were thought at the time to indicate evidence of pottery production (The Archaeological Journal Vol.XXII, 1865, 337). (Evidence of one (or more) late Roman pottery kilns is known from the site of the Grammar School TF 098 197 (EMAB 1959, 7; LAASR 1961, 19); an archive of drawings of diagnostic sherds exists in the Lincolnshire SMR).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Samian ware, found at TF 098 195 and TF 098 196 is recorded in the Lincolnshire SMR (records examined by the current author 8.11.91); no further details are known to the current author.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) A Roman plate brooch found at TF 096 192 is recorded in the Lincolnshire SMR (records examined by the current author 8.11.91); no further details are known to the current author.

Coins:

(A) Phillips reported that Roman coins were known from Bourne (Phillips 1935, 160). All of the Roman coins from Bourne listed in the Lincolnshire SMR are of post first century A. D. date, with the exception of a coin of Nero which was present in a late hoard (records examined by the current author 8.11.91).

Location of Finds:

Various locations including LCM.

Literature:

Phillips 1935, 160; Smith 1987, 201.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

BRACEBRIDGE HEATH. SK 976/7 665.

Site Code: LIN 4.

Geographic Situation:

The site of the finds (A) lies on the crest of the Lincoln Edge (at c. 70m above O.D.) immediately above the scarp slope (to the west). The Lincoln Gap lies a short distance to the north.

Site Type:

Uncertain.

Aerial photographs demonstrate rectilinear enclosures here (Wilson C. M. 1970, 9).

Date of Occupation:

The pottery finds suggest a mid first century A.D. date.

Excavation:

No archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Sherds from two vessels were found in the garden of No.24 Vauxhall Road, Bracebridge Heath (Whitwell & Wilson 1968, 21).

THE POTTERY:

(A) The pottery comprised the rim and other sherds from a butt beaker of Cam. Form 113 and a sherd in a coarse shell tempered fabric (Whitwell and Wilson 1968, 21). Whitwell and Wilson illustrate the butt beaker (1968, Fig.I No.7). On the basis of its thickness (as illustrated) and its description ("dark core and light brown surfaces", 1968, 21) it would appear that this item is a careful copy of the Cam. 113 Type.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

LCM.

Literature:

Whitwell & Wilson 1968, 21.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

BURGH - LE - MARSH. TF 503 651.

Site Code: LIN 5.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies at the northern edge of the Wash and on somewhat higher ground above lowlands to the south and east.

Site Type:

Roman settlement.

Knowledge of this site is particularly limited. Stone buildings are known. The site is presumably the terminus of the Roman road, Margary 27, from Lincoln to the coast. It is possible that LIN 5 was a port.

Date of Occupation:

To date no PRIA material is known from LIN 5. That there was settlement here during the Roman period is fairly certain though the start date of this is not known.

Excavation:

(A) TF 499 649, Cock Hill, 1933. The Rev. Geoffrey Swalwell (unpublished; a detailed account of the excavation written by the excavator is contained in a notebook held in the Lincolnshire SMR (examined by the current author 8.11.91). Cock Hill is a prominent circular mound which today lies adjacent to the A158. Excavation was initiated in 1933 in the belief that the feature was a burial mound. The mound was unequivocally of post-Roman date and is perhaps post-medieval. It had clearly been constructed from deposits containing Roman material. (In 1965 a Roman inhumation burial was discovered adjacent to Cock Hill; the grave was lined and covered with tegulae; no other finds nor further dating evidence were recovered (The Skegness Standard 19.2.65)).

Collected Material:

(B) Finds of Roman date recorded in the Lincolnshire SMR include a quantity of Roman pottery found at TF 499 653 in 1948 and Roman pottery and coins found at the site of St Marks church, TF 4978 6503 (records examined by the current author 8.11.91).

(C) c. TF 503 651, 1975. A quantity of pottery of first to fourth century A.D. date was recovered from trenches dug for cables north of the main road. It is possible that these finds came from the western edge of a ditch on a north - south alignment (Goodburn 1976, 323).

THE POTTERY:

(A) A quantity of Roman pottery was recovered. The Rev. Swalwell's notebook states that 37 sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. Some details are given in the notebook, though none of the identifications given are necessarily entirely reliable.

(B) Details of the Roman pottery present are not known to the author.

(C) Details of this pottery are not known to the author.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

Whitwell reports a denarius of Claudius I from Burgh-le-Marsh (Whitwell 1970, 75); this is presumably the denarius of Claudius found at TF 505 649 and recorded in the Lincolnshire SMR. A sestertius of Domitian, minted A.D. 86, found at TF 501 649, is recorded in the Lincolnshire SMR. Several post first century A.D. Roman coins from Burgh-le-Marsh are also recorded there (records examined by the current author 8.11.91).

Location of Finds:

(A) LCM (?).

Literature:

Whitwell 1982, 87.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

CAISTOR. c. TA 117 013 (centre).

Site Code: LIN 6.

Geographic Situation:

The site is situated at the western edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds. It lies on a chalk spur, at c. 80m above O.D.

Site Type:

Romano-British 'Small Town'.

Knowledge of this settlement is limited. There is (to date) no evidence of pre-Conquest settlement, nor of occupation in the early Roman period. Rahtz records that prior to (A) finds of Roman date from the town were: "mostly of late Roman date" (1960, 177). That it was a site of some significance by the late Roman period (if not before) is apparent from its possession of circuit walls with towers; these enclose an area of 4 hectares. Two kilns and a cemetery have been located nearby; however, these are also of late Roman date. The site lies adjacent to Caistor High St, the ridgeway road believed to be pre-historic in origin, which runs along the edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds.

Date of Occupation:

To date no PRIA or first century A.D. Roman material is known from Caistor.

Excavation:

(A) 1959. Philip Rahtz, MOW (Rahtz 1960). Several trenches were cut across and adjacent to the south-west corner of the Roman wall in advance of building work. The trenches interior to the wall yielded little indication of occupation during the Roman period.

(B) 1964 & 1965. Tom Richards (Unpublished; scant records, including a typescript held in the Lincolnshire SMR were examined by the current author 8.11.91). A number of slit trial trenches were opened, chiefly in order to verify Rahtz's proposed plan of the course of the late Roman walls. In 1964 a trench was opened in a garden belonging to the Grimsby Co-operative society, (exact location unknown to the current author) in an attempt to locate the conjectured line of the late Roman wall. As far as one can tell from the extant records neither this trench nor any of the others appears to have yielded any remains of an early Roman date or earlier.

Collected Material:

(C) Roman pottery and tile are recorded from the site of a sweet factory, at TA 114 022, to the north of the town (Lincolnshire SMR; records examined by the current author 8.11.91).

The author has no other details of collected material.

THE POTTERY:

(A) The work comprising (A) generated a modest assemblage of approx. 200 Roman sherds. These were not reported on, though the excavator states that: "none need be earlier than the third century A.D., and most would be consistent with a fourth-century dating" (Rahtz 1960, 182).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

Archdeacon Trollope's coin list for Caistor begins with Vespasian (Phillips 1935, 131). All of the coins from Caistor listed in the Lincolnshire SMR are of second, third and fourth century date (records examined by the current author 8.11.91).

Location of Finds:

(A) LCM.

Literature:

Hawkes 1947, 23 & Fig.3; Phillips 1935; Rahtz 1960; Whitwell 1982.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

COLSTERWORTH, NORTH WITHAM. SK 945 231.

Site Code: LIN 7.
Geographic Situation:
Site Type:
Apparently an Iron Age farmstead.
The site appears to have been a small agricultural settlement. A ditched enclosure of about one half of a hectare in size, and roughly rectangular in shape, was extensively excavated during the Second World War. The enclosure was defined by a single ditch and bank. A simple entrance lay on the western side. Within the enclosure evidence of several circular structures was apparent in the form of gullies; the implied structures were interpreted by the excavator as round-houses. These were of varying diameters. Gully intersections demonstrated that the occupation was of more than one phase. Other gully features and pits were also found to be present.
Date of Occupation:
Finds evidence strongly implies occupation during the late PRIA, and continuing into the mid first century A.D. (This was the excavators conclusion).
Excavation:
(A) SK 945 231, 1942-3. Prof. W. F. Grimes, MOW (Grimes 1961; May 1976a, 192).
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY:
(A) An assemblage of not less than 550 sherds was recovered, mainly from contexts associated with the circular structures. Typologically this pottery was mainly Iron Age though some early Roman items have been recognized. The assemblage included hand-made Ancaster-Breedon type Scored Ware, largely, it would seem, from large storage type vessels, as well as sherds from other hand-made vessels. Calcite tempered fabrics are well represented. In addition: "finer, usually wheel-turned and sand filled wares of late La Tène type" were present (Pendleton, No date, 1). The forms include grooved and cordoned vessels as well as butt beakers. (In addition to the terra rubra sherd part of a stamped platter is recorded by Pendleton (No Date, 5); details of its fabric are not given). A typescript report held at the Sleaford office of Heritage Lincolnshire describes the pottery as: "showing well-marked 'Belgic' influence" (see under 'Literature' below).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Terra Rubra:
(A) One sherd is recorded (Pendleton No date, 5); no other details.
V. Rigby has recorded the presence of a sherd from a pedestal-beaker of Cam. Form 76, in the Terra Rubra Fabric 1a (pers. comm. V. Rigby 9.5.91). This is presumably the same sherd.
Butt Beakers:
(A) Present (May 1976a, 192). In his report Pendleton notes the presence of: "part of a white ware butt beaker rim" (No date, 5). Perhaps this could be from a Cam. Type 113 butt beaker.
Brooch Types Present:
(A) Grimes states that: "a simple bronze brooch" was recovered (Grimes 1961, 25; *cf.* Whitwell 1982, 21). No further details are known to the current author.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Glass:
(A) Roman glass was present (Grimes 1961, 25).
Location of Finds:
(A) GRM.
Literature:
Grimes 1961; May 1976a, 192 & Fig.96; O'Neil 1948, 31; Pendleton No date.
(A typed report on excavations entitled: 'Site 2. Twyford Forest, Colsterworth, Lincs.: Iron Age Site.' is held in the Sleaford office of Heritage Lincolnshire (previously The Trust For Lincolnshire Archaeology); it is not dated and no author is specified).
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

DENTON. c. SK 869 329.

Site Code: LIN 8.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on a valley slope above what is now the Grantham canal. The underlying natural geology comprises limestone.

Site Type:

Unknown.

The site lies c. 1km south-east of the late Roman villa at Denton.

Date of Occupation:

Excavation:

No archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) A range of finds were rescued from ironstone workings prior to 1950. In addition to Iron Age tradition and mid first century A.D. pottery two Hunsbury type beehive querns were recovered, as well as Romano-British pottery of third and fourth century date and later pottery (Kenyon, 1950, 56).

THE POTTERY:

(A) Scored Ware was present (Kenyon 1950, 56-7, Fig.16 Nos 1-3). Kenyon (1950, 57, Fig.16 No.4) illustrates a wheel-made carinated bowl with cordoned and concave wall; this is Cam. Type 212a. The fabric description given suggests this to have been calcite tempered.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no Brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

Not known to the author.

Literature:

Kenyon 1950, 56-7; May 1976b.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

EASTON. c. SK 937 261.

Site Code: LIN 9.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on a virtual plateaux east of the valley of the river Witham.
Site Type:
Uncertain.
The site is a fairly recent discovery, as a result of road widening. Excavation has been partial and information is limited.
Date of Occupation:
Probable early, and perhaps later, Roman occupation.
Excavation:
(A) c. 1971. N. Kerr and Kings School Archaeological Society, Grantham (Wilson, C. M. 1972). A building of Roman date, thought to be a store or workshop, was excavated.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY:
(A) Apparently "much Romano-British pottery" was forthcoming (Wilson C. M. 1972, 7).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Amphorae:
(A) Material included an amphora stamp, seemingly from a Dressel 20, bearing the name of G. Antoni Qvieti, (Callender 1965, No.243, dated by him as Flavian-Trajanic, "with a late first century floruit"; Wilson C. M. 1972, 7 & Fig.II No.3).
Mortaria:
(A) A stamp from a mortarium was forthcoming, this was: "probably of Albinus, A.D. 65-95 (id. K. Hartley)" (Wilson C. M. 1972, 7 & Fig.II No.2).
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
Four Roman coins (LCM 63.71) are reported by Wilson (1972, 9). These were found at SK 937 258, prior to (A). One of these coins is an as of Nero, the others are second and fourth century. Phillips (1935, 166) records a reference to a coin of Nero from the site.
Location of Finds:
LCM.
Literature:
Wilson C. M. 1972, 7.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

EWERBY. TF 117 465.

Site Code: LIN 10.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on a slight isolated rise (c. 22m above O.D.) at the western Fen-Edge, four kilometres east of Sleaford.

Site Type:

Unknown.

Date of Occupation:

Pottery finds date to the LPRIA and also to the Roman period.

Excavation:

No archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Pottery collected by Margaret Jones and others from the surface of a ploughed field at Fox Covert south-west of Ewerby (May 1976a, 179; Whitwell 1966a, 35).

THE POTTERY:

(A) The pottery from (A) included sherds from later Iron Age burnished and unoxidized vessels. Represented in the group were a carinated cup, a high shouldered jar and a turned base (Whitwell 1966a, 35, Fig.2 No. 2). The upper profile of a carinated bowl with stamped and rouletted decoration was also recovered (Elsdon 1975, Fig.17 No.14; May 1976a, Fig.87 No.11; Whitwell 1966a, Fig.2 No.1). Romano-British pottery is also reported but no further details are given (Whitwell 1966a, 35).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present;

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) Greyfriars Museum, Lincoln.

Literature:

May 1976a; Whitwell 1966a.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

FOSTON. c. SK 860 440.

Site Code: LIN 11.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies close to the south bank of the river Witham, north of the village of Foston.

Site Type:

Uncertain; apparently a 'large' Roman site.

A rectangular ditched system of approximately 3 hectares (6 to 8 acres) has yielded surface finds, here denoted as (A). The site is situated on the north-south road known as Fallows Lane.

Date of Occupation:

Pottery finds appear to indicate Iron Age occupation, whilst the coins and brooches indicate a presence during the Roman period. Whether there was occupation here during the first century A.D. remains, on current evidence, an open question.

Excavation:

No archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Surface finds from the area of the enclosure (Phillips 1935, 167; May 1964, 11).

THE POTTERY:

Pottery said to be "probably" of Iron Age date is reported (Whitwell 1970, 77).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

Dolphin, Trumpet, and Headstud type brooches are known from Fallows Lane, Foston (Marjoram 1974, 22).

Coins:

First to fourth century A.D. Roman coins are known from Fallows Lane, Foston (Marjoram 1974, 22).

Location of Finds:

LCM.

Literature:

Phillips 1935; Whitwell 1970, 76-7; 1982, especially 85.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

GOLTHO MANOR SITE. c. TF 116 774.

Site Code: LIN 12.

Geographic Situation:

The site of the excavation, (A), the castle mound, was on slightly higher ground above a gently undulating landscape. The immediate underlying natural subsoil encountered during (A) comprised a thin level of sand overlying boulder clay.

Site Type:

Romano-British farmstead.

The site is primarily known as that of an early medieval manor, however, the remains of a sequence of three circular structures, interpreted by the excavator as "huts" were encountered in the course of (A). Palisade trenches, two stock pounds and a water pit were of the same period. This phase was dated to c. A.D. 50-200 (Beresford 1987, 15). A spread of occupational and structural debris, including pottery, coins, roof and flue tile and parts of a stone pillar, was also revealed. This was of third and fourth century A.D. date and was believed to derive from a substantial building lying adjacent to (but outside) the excavated area. No limits to this occupation were identified within the area excavated.

Date of Occupation:

The Romano-British occupation appears to span the entire Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) 1971-4. Guy Beresford, MPBW/the Medieval Village Research Group (Beresford 1987). Excavation at the site of the moated castle mound, Goltho, was undertaken in advance of proposed levelling and ploughing. An area approximately 50m (c. 170ft) by 50m was fully excavated on an open area basis. Below five structural phases dating from c. 850 to the middle of the 12th century a Romano-British farmstead site was encountered (Beresford 1987, Figs 15 & 16). The earliest occupation, Period 1, Phase 1, (dated c. A.D. 50-100) was represented by a palisade trench, which traversed the excavated trench and with which a likely drove and pound were associated. Immediately east of the palisade was a circular structure demonstrated by a circular gully 12m (40ft) in diameter and 0.46m (18in) deep. This feature is interpreted by Beresford as a wall trench (1987, 16). The entrance to this structure lay on its eastern side.

During Period 1, Phase 2, (dated c. A.D. 100-200) the same general arrangement endured, but with several alterations. The northern end of the palisade was shifted c. 8m west and at this end two circular structures were in turn constructed. At the southern end the original pound was replaced by a smaller version of the same. The two structures were not contemporaneous, the earlier dating to the first half of the second century, the later to the second half of that century. Both structures were c. 12m (40ft) in diameter. A water pit was associated with the earlier of the two.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) A small quantity of Late Iron Age tradition pottery was forthcoming from this work; no details are published in the report.

Coppack reports that sherds from fifteen vessels were recovered associated with Period 1, Phase 1 deposits. The vessels represented comprised five jars in calcite tempered fabric, seven jars in Roman "grey ware" and three flagons: "in a soft cream fabric" (Coppack 1987, 131). Further, he states that all of the items represented date to the second half of the first century A.D. and: "most probably to the final quarter" (Coppack 1987, 131).

Eight illustrations are published (Coppack 1987, Fig.129, Nos 1-8); these portray profiles of five vessels (Nos 1, 2, 4, 5 & 7), rims of two vessels (Nos 6 & 8) and a pierced lug handle (No.3). Vessels 1 and 2 are handmade, and occur in a grey to grey-brown calcite tempered fabric; both are characteristic first century A.D. types. No.1 is a tall wide-mouthed neckless jar, with a high shoulder and everted rim. Below the shoulder the profile tapers consistently to a narrow base. No. 2 is a broadly similar vessel, being a tall, wide-mouthed neckless jar with a high shoulder and an everted, near d-shaped rim. The base is less constricted than with No.1. A similar vessel to No.2, also in a calcite tempered fabric, is known from Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (Stead & Rigby 1976, 160, Fig.78, No.76), where it came from an unphased deposit. The rim of the Old Winteringham example is more flattened, however, another published rim from (presumably) a similar vessel at Old Winteringham mirrors that of the Goltho vessel (Stead & Rigby 1976, Fig.76, No.38).

No.3, the pierced lug handle, was also in a grey-brown, calcite tempered fabric.

Vessels 4 and 5 are fairly small necked jars, with burnished exterior, in a quartz tempered grey ware. These vessels, carinated, with a long neck and a (more or less) bead rim bear a close affinity to a class of usually small carinated jars relatively common in Humberside, and known to have been produced at Roxby (the kiln of Antonine date; Stead & Rigby 1976, Fig.66 No.29), Dragonby (Kiln 3, dated Flavian-Trajanic; Stead & Rigby 1976, Fig.64 No.1) and Market

Rasen (the latter lies 11.5 km due north of LIN 12). This type had a long life dating from c. A.D. 60-75. The two Goltho pots are taller than is customary with this class of vessels. The type is, again, approximately parallelled at Old Winteringham by a necked jar in grey ware, with exterior burnishing (Stead & Rigby 1976, Fig.75 No.31). This Old Winteringham vessel came from a group of Neronian/early Flavian date.

No.6 is a rim fragment from a jar in grey ware. No.7 is a flagon: "in a soft, slightly sandy pinkish cream fabric" with, it is said: "sporadic inclusions of crushed tile grogging" (Coppack 1987, 131). The form, as illustrated, is markedly angular, and, if correct, is unusual. The neck funnels out somewhat terminating in an unelaborated rim; slight corrugations towards the top of the neck are suggestive of the ring-necked flagon. The fabric of this vessel may be Darling's Lincoln Fabric No.4 (Darling 1984, 52; known to the current author) which there mostly occurs in the form of flagons and which is of an appropriate date.

No.8 is a rim sherd from another flagon, in this case in a: "soft white fabric" again said to be: "grogged with crushed tile" (Coppack 1987, 131). The rim profile is near to that of the Cam. Forms 134(2) (Hawkes & Hull 1947, Pl.LXI) and 140 (Hull 1963, Fig.91 No.4). The Goltho vessel would appear to be devolved from the familiar 'Hofheim Type' flagon profile. The fabric of this vessel may be Darling's Lincoln Fabric No.1 (Darling 1984, 51-2; known to the current author) which there most commonly occurs in flagon forms, and which is of an appropriate date. (All parallels researched by the current author).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Only one stratified sherd of Samian was recovered; this item was Central Gaulish. No SGSW is reported (Coppack 1987).

Brooch Types Present:

(A) Three pre-Flavian Roman brooches were recovered, all three are examples of the Colchester derivative type, and all three were associated with the circular structure of Period 1, Phase 1 (MacKreth 1987; Beresford 1987, 16 & Fig.153 Nos 1-3).

Coins:

A Corieltauvian coin, of Allen's 'Coritanian' Type F (Allen 1963) was found near Goltho at TF 117 766 in 1971 (LHA Vol.7, 1972, 6, Fig. 11, 14).

(A) Six Roman coins, all unstratified, were recovered. Three of these were of pre-Hadrianic date, comprising two imitations from the same pair of dies, apparently copying a dupondius issue of Caligula and a coin of Domitian (Bland 1987, 187).

Location of Finds:

(A) LCM.

Literature:

Beresford 1987.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

HELPRINGHAM. c. TF 153 407.

Site Code: LIN 13.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on the western Fen-edge. The natural subsoil comprises Fen-edge gravels.

Site Type:

The 'site' comprises a group of salterns near to the Car Dyke and just east of Helpringham (Simmons 1979, Fig.3). The remnants of several made mounds have been recorded adjacent to a former watercourse running north-west to south-east and cut by the Car Dyke.

Date of Occupation:

The salt making activity appears to pre-date the Car Dyke. The presence of Ancaster-Breedon pottery would indicate an Iron Age date, either middle or late Iron Age. However, two radio-carbon dates are now available: "230±80 B.C. (HAR - 2280), from charcoal from a hearth in the upper levels of the mouth, representing the latest use of the site for salt-making, and 380±90 B.C. (HAR - 3102), from charcoal directly beneath the hearth" (Elsdon & May 1987, 72).

Excavation:

(A) 1972 & 1975. Brian Simmons & Hilary Healey, Car Dyke Research Group (Simmons 1975, 35 Fig.19). A part of one of the mounds was excavated. A hearth was encountered measuring 2.4 by 0.4 m; this had been cut by a gully (Simmons 1975, 35, Fig.19).

Collected Material:

(B) Systematic surface collections were conducted in the area during the 1970s by The Car Dyke Research Group, co-ordinated by Brian Simmons (Simmons 1979, see especially Fig.2).

THE POTTERY:

(A) Ancaster-Breedon type Scored Ware was found associated. Three sherds of pottery typologically later Iron Age have been reported; these may be the cordoned, stamped and rouletted fine wares mentioned by May (Elsdon & May 1987, 71-2).

(B) Scored Ware pottery has been found at a number of locations: TF 151 389; TF 152 388; TF 155 405; TF 150 403. The base of a pedestalled vessel was also found at TF 151 389 (Wilson C. M. 1971, 7). The source of this information was Brian Simmons.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

A Corieltauvian silver coin was recovered at TF 150 403 (Wilson, C. M. 1971, 7). (This may be a chance find and maybe unrelated to the salt-making activities and the other material culture recovered).

Location of Finds:

Not known to the author.

Literature:

Simmons 1975; 1979; Whitwell 1982, 28; Wilson, C. M. 1971, 7.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

HOLBEACH ST JOHNS. TF 342 162.

Site Code: LIN 14.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on low-lying ground on either side of the South Holland Main Drain.

Site Type:

Romano-British industrial and agricultural site.

Extant surface features south of the Drain were planned by C. W. Phillips and others c. 1935. These features comprised the ditches of fields and associated trackways. The excavations (B) & (C) revealed evidence of industrial activity dating approximately to the late first century A.D. This is believed to be associated with salt production. An extensive ditch complex in the area is apparently of third century A.D. date (Gurney 1984).

Date of Occupation:

Activity appears to date from the late first century A.D. and continues to the early fourth century A.D.

Excavation:

(A) Near Lammings (formerly Shell) Bridge, c. early 1930s. J. C. Mossop (JRS Vol.XXVI, 1936, Fig.25 & 248-9). One field measuring c. 33m (110 ft) by c. 21m (70 ft) was investigated; this was crossed by a trackway connected with the main trackway.

(B) Lammings Bridge, 1960. Philip Mayes, BAG (LAASRP Vol.9, Part 1, 1961, 17-8). This work comprised a rescue excavation of a part of the site north of the Drain in advance of levelling for agriculture.

(C) Lammings Bridge, 1961. Ernest Greenfield, MOW (JRS Vol.LII, 1962, 168; LAASRP Vol.9, Part 2 1962, 100). This work constituted a continuation of (B). (The author believes that the results of this work have yet to be fully published).

(D) c. TF 340 159, Lammings Bridge, 1983. (?) A. Bell, CEU (Bell 1984). Work was undertaken in Field OS 46 as a plough damage evaluation. Two areas were researched. One, in the north-eastern part of the field, investigated the area of a droveway; this feature could not be dated. The other area, in the south of the field, investigated another droveway, between two enclosures. This droveway cut an earlier enclosure, with which was associated a ditch containing pottery of second and third century date.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Pottery of second and third century A.D. date was recovered.

A sherd of (green) lead-glazed ware has been identified amongst the pottery from this site (Gurney 1984). It is from a vessel imitating the Drag. 30 bowl. Kevin Crouch has confirmed its identification as almost certainly a product of the Staines area. Production at the Staines kilns is dated to the late first century and early second centuries A.D.

(C) Roman pottery dating from the Flavian period to the early fourth century A.D. was present.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

Not known to the author.

Literature:

Bell 1984; Gurney 1984; Whitwell 1970 (aerial photograph, Pl. VI).

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

HORNCASTLE. c. TF 260 693 (centre).

Site Code: LIN 15.

Geographic Situation:

The site is situated in the middle of the valley of the river Bain at the south-western edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds. More specifically, the site lies on slightly higher ground by the confluence of the Bain and the Waring. The subsoil consists of river gravels, and the occupied area is at c. 30m above O.D.

Site Type:

Probable settlement during the LPRIA; subsequently a Romano-British 'Small Town'.

A circuit wall enclosing about 2 hectares (5 acres) between the confluence of the rivers (at the centre of the modern town) was built in the late Roman period. No evidence of pre-Roman or early Roman activity has been forthcoming form excavations in this locality.

The area of the unwalled Roman settlement, being on a gravel terrace east of the Bain and south of the walled area, is thought to cover up to 54 hectares (135 acres). Field and Hurst state that: "sufficient late Iron Age material has been recovered [from the area of the unwalled Roman settlement] to suggest that occupation originated before the conquest and continued into the early Roman period" (1984, 84).

Aerial photographs show a complex of enclosures in the area between the Bain and the known unwalled settlement (Field & Hurst 1984, Figs 24 & 26). These are believed to relate to the late Iron Age and Roman settlement. More than one period of features is demonstrated.

There is, to date, no evidence that Horncastle was the site of an early Roman fort.

The site lies on Caistor High St, the ridgeway road believed to be pre-historic in origin, which runs along the edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds.

Date of Occupation:

Finds evidence indicates occupation from at least the middle decades of the first century continuing through the Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) Manor House Paddock, 1965-6; 1968. Excavations 1965-6, M. W. Ponsford & P. Wheatley, BAG; Excavations 1968, Henry Hurst, MPBW (Field & Hurst 1984). An excavation at the north-west corner of the late Roman circuit wall. No stratigraphy pre-dating the second century A.D. was encountered.

(B) Boston Road, 1962-8 (Field & Hurst 1984, Fig.26 locations 23 & 24). P. Wheatley, BAG (Field & Hurst 1984, 78). Excavations in the area of the unwalled settlement.

(C) Wharf Road, 1968. Henry Hurst, MPBW (Field & Hurst 1984). An excavation on the line of the late Roman circuit wall. No significant stratigraphy pre-dating the second century A.D. was encountered.

(D) Lincolnshire C. C. Health Centre site, 1968. Henry Hurst, MPBW (Field & Hurst 1984). An excavation at the south-western corner of the late Roman circuit wall. No stratigraphy necessarily pre-dating the second century A.D. was encountered.

(E) TF 259 695, 27 High St, 1978. Naomi Field, NLAU (Field & Hurst 1984). An excavation (c. 4m x 50m) within the walled area. No unequivocally early deposits are reported.

(F) Dog Kennel Yard, 1978. Naomi Field, NLAU (Field & Hurst 1984). A small excavation at the north-east corner of the circuit wall. No pre-wall stratigraphy is reported. No Roman pottery was recovered.

(G) The Wong, 1982. Andrew White, City & County Museum Lincoln (Field & Hurst 1984). A narrow trench in the area of the unwalled settlement. Cremation burials of the later Roman period were encountered.

(I) TF 260 695, 3-5 Bridge St, 1984. Naomi Field, NLAU (Field 1985c). An excavation on the line of the late Roman circuit wall. Again, deposits associated with the construction of the wall sealed an old land surface. No LPRIA or early Roman material is reported.

Collected Material:

(H) TF 260 691, The Town Hall/Sellwood Gardens (aka the Drill Hall site) 1968-9 (Field & Hurst 1984 Fig.26 location 7). Finds were recovered by various individuals in the course of the laying of services for new housing adjacent to Boston Road in the area of the unwalled settlement. This site produced an amount of LPRIA/early Roman material (Field & Hurst 1984; Whitwell & Wilson 1969, 103 & Figs 1 & 2).

(J) Field & Hurst (1984, 78-9) present an annotated listing of find-spots in the area of the unwalled settlement. A small number of Iron Age and early Roman finds are recorded. These are reproduced here.

THE POTTERY:

(E) The pottery assemblage composed late Roman and medieval vessels. Only one or two of the illustrated sherds appear potentially earlier (Field & Hurst Fig.19 Nos 74 & 75).

(H) Mid first century A.D. hand and wheel-made pottery of late Iron Age tradition was recovered along with other pottery. Samuels (1984) illustrates several items of approximately mid first century A.D. date: a hand-made "shell & quartz" tempered bowl (Fig.29 No.123); body sherd(s) from a comb-decorated beaker with grooves [? and cordons]

(Fig.29 No.135); and part of an imitation of a mid first century butt beaker (*cf.* Cam. 113) in an unoxidized fabric with quartz inclusions; incised lattice decoration is demonstrated (Fig.29 No.142; this item is also published by Whitwell & Wilson 1969, Fig.2 No.1; see also Whitwell and Wilson 1969, Fig.1 Nos 7-15). Several early Roman forms (ie. approximately of first century A.D. date) are published by Whitwell & Wilson (1969, Fig.2 Nos 2 to 6). Included amongst these is an apparent imitation of a Ritterling Form 12 (Fig.2 No.6). Another item present was a pedestal base with a cordon above (*cf.* Challis & Harding 1975, 92); again this will be of mid first century date. Rusticated ware was also present.

(J) Late Iron Age tradition pottery has been recovered from a number of locations in the area of the unwalled Roman settlement (Field & Hurst 1984, 78; Fig.26 Locations 7, 18 & 19).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(E) No SGSW is reported.

(H) A stamped sherd of Cosius Rufinus, a Flavian potter at La Graufesenque, was recovered (Field & Hurst 1984, 78; Whitwell & Wilson 1969, 103).

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

By 1984 Jeffrey May had recorded eleven Iron Age coins from Horncastle (1984, 21). (This total presumably includes the coin reported by Whitwell and Wilson (1968, 21), which was identified as a Corieltauvian stater. Its find-spot was c. TF 263 691).

Claudian coins have been recovered (Hawkes 1947, 22).

(B) Flavian coins and a coin of Trajan were recovered.

(E) Only late 3rd & 4th century coins were recovered.

(H) A coin of Trajan (Field & Hurst 1984, 78).

Location of Finds:

LCM.

Literature:

Field & Hurst 1984; May 1984; Whitwell 1982, especially 44; Whitwell & Wilson 1969, 103.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

INGOLDMELLS. c. TF 57 68.

Site Code: LIN 16.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies adjacent to the North Sea coast and has been subject to coast erosion.

Site Type:

Settlement and Saltern sites.

Warren (1932) reported the existence of apparent "hut-circles" visible on the clay slopes above Ingoldmells Point. These had floors raised on piles with wall structures incorporating mortising and dowelling (*cf.* Warren 1932; Challis & Harding 1975, 20). The locality has produced extensive evidence of salt making, including much briquetage.

Date of Occupation:

The pottery from (A), together with that from (B) and (C), indicates salt-making activity in the early and/or middle decades of the first century A.D. However, other evidence demonstrates that the practice of salt 'winning' was being undertaken along this stretch of the Lincolnshire coast during the early Iron Age, if not earlier (Baker 1975, 31-2; Challis & Harding 1975, 35-6).

Excavation:

(A) "One mile south of Ingoldmells", 1953. F. Baker, LCM (Baker 1960; 1975). Following exceptionally high tides the floors of several evaporating hearths (or chambers) were exposed and recorded. No elements of the superstructures of these features survived in situ, though parts of enclosing walls were found. Associated pottery confirmed a LPRIA/mid first century A.D. date for these particular hearths.

Collected Material:

(B) Finds collected from the site in 1969 by the Barton-on-Humber WEA group and now in the UNG Museum store.

(C) Finds collected from the site prior to 1972 and now present in the UNG Museum store.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Sherds from several vessels were recovered. With one exception (Baker 1960, Fig.3 No.1) these appear to be a broadly contemporary group. On typological grounds the vessels represented appear to date to the first half, and perhaps the middle decades, of the first century A.D., though they could be very slightly earlier. Baker states that the recovered pottery displays an: "unmistakable influence of Belgic forms" (1960, 33). Rims and bases of large 'storage' jars were present (Baker 1960, 33, Fig.4). At least one of these (Fig.4, No.1) occurred in a calcite tempered fabric. The forms indicated are characteristically LPRIA. Two bowls with cordoned high shoulders and everted rims were represented (Baker 1960, 33 Fig.3 Nos 2 & 3). These are both examples of the Cam. Type 229. Much of a shallow bowl with an omphalous base is also illustrated by Baker (1960, Fig.3 No.1; 1975 Fig.16 No.1). The vessel displays an everted rim and a rounded shoulder. It has been burnished and is decorated at and above the shoulder with incised lines. A mid, or even early Iron Age date for this particular item seems probable (Baker 1975, 32). It cannot therefore have been a component in any group which included any of the other illustrated items.

(B) Numerous sherds of calcite tempered pottery, in this instance likely to be from late Iron Age tradition vessels were present (id. SHW 15.11.89).

(C) A range of typologically late Iron Age/first century A.D. pottery was recovered. Vessels represented include a necked carinated jar (*cf.* Cunliffe 1974, 343, A28, No.10) which appears to be hand-made. The fabric displays quartz/sand inclusions and sparse calcite tempering. A rim and upper wall from a large calcite tempered, (?) probably wheel-made, jar of late Iron Age tradition is also present. This item has a large 'rolled-rim' with a 'D'-profile. The form is a familiar one in the East Midlands, being precedented at Dragonby, SHU 1, in terms both of form and fabric (eg. Elsdon & May 1987, Fig.9 P916), as well as at, for instance, North Killingholme Haven, SHU 6, Winterton, SHU 11 and Brough-on-Humber, NHU 3. A further item is a decorated body sherd which appears to be from a copy of a Cam. Form 113 butt beaker, or similar. The fabric is somewhat suggestive of 'Parisian Ware' however, the nature of the decoration bears a closer affinity to Cam. 113 than to 'Parisian Ware' styles. (Ids. SHW 15.11.89).

A jar with rusticated decoration found at c. TF 575 687 (Ingoldmells Point) is reported (Wilson, C. M. 1971, 8, Fig.1 No.3).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

May states that the Romano-British site at Ingoldmells Point has: "yielded samian pottery ranging from the first to the third centuries A.D." (May 1976a, 153).

(B) Forms Present: Drag. 18; Drag. 29 (ids. SHW 15.11.89).

No further details are known to the current author.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

The Swinnerton collection and (B): UNG Museum Store. The Swinnerton material bears the accession code "30.37"; the finds here identified as (B) bear the accession code "69.93"; those identified as (C) bear the code "72.71".

Literature:

Baker 1960; 1975; Swinnerton 1932; Warren 1932.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

All of the pottery from Prof. Swinnerton's work held at UNG Museum Store has been examined; so too has the material identified here as (B) and (C).

LINCOLN. c. SK 97 71 (centre).

Site Code: LIN 17.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies the northern side of a break in the Jurassic Limestone ridge which is of glacial origin. The river Witham flows through this channel. A river crossing at this location seems highly probable.

Site Type:

Iron Age occupation; Legionary fortress (of the IX Legion *Hispana*, c. A.D.(?) 60-71, later, of the II Legion *Adiutrix*, c. A.D. 71-8); subsequent *colonia*, *Lindum* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 393). The site lies on Ermine St, just north of its junction with the Fosse Way.

Evidence of occupation in the late PRIA has been forthcoming from two sites, principally (O) but also (W). Hence at least two foci are implied. However, the nature and extent of this occupation is, to date, uncertain.

The Legionary fortress, which was sited on the crest of the scrap, was relatively small; it occupied an area of 16.72 hectares (41.3 acres). All four sides of the defences of the fortress have been identified and investigated. However, knowledge of the interior of the fortress is limited. On current evidence (particularly that of the samian) it is believed to date from no earlier than c. A.D. 60. A range of evidence (particularly from (J) suggests that the hill top site was occupied by the Roman military prior to this, perhaps by an auxiliary unit, (Darling 1984, 81; Jones 1980, 48; Thompson & Whitwell 1973, 135-7). It has been suggested that Lincoln was the site of an early vexillation fortress, and that, further, this may have lain south of the river by the known military cemetery and the junction of the Fosse Way and Ermine St (Jones 1988a, 2; 1988c, 146). (This might conveniently explain the absence of cognomina from three military tombstones found at Lincoln (RIB 254, 255 and 257). These tombstones, lacking cognomina, should date to no later than A.D. 50 (Birley 1971, 71).

The foundation of the *colonia* appears to date to the reign of Domitian, c. A.D. 85-95. The site of the Legionary fortress was reused and it became the (so-called) Upper Enclosure of the *colonia*. The defences of the upper enclosure of the *colonia* were predicated upon those of the fortress. The retention of the Legionary defences: "ensured the continuity of the principal north-south and east-west streets" (Jones 1988c, 159).

Multiple linear ditches have been identified to the east and north of Lincoln, particularly on the limestone escarpment (Everson 1979, 74-5, Fig.5). These are currently undated. They may represent first century A.D. earthworks analogous to those at, for example, Colchester and Chichester.

Date of Occupation:

Evidence forthcoming from (O) demonstrated late PRIA occupation. The date of the foundation of the fortress has yet to be closely established (see above).

Thompson (Thompson & Whitwell 1973, 202) states that: "The weight of evidence is now in favour of an early second century date, at latest, for the building of the first stone defences at Lincoln" (see the tabulation of dating evidence for the first *colonia* wall presented by Jones (1980, 52, Table 3).

(See above, and under 'South Gaulish Samian Ware' below).

Excavation:

Numerous excavations have been undertaken in Lincoln. Those yielding evidence relevant to the current study are listed here.

(A) Westgate School, 1938. C. H. Friskney, The Junior Boy's School (Webster 1949).

(B) Westgate School, 1941-2 & 1945-6. Graham Webster, LARC (Webster 1949). Excavations on the line of the *colonia* defences at Westgate. The *colonia* ditch and the (?) foundation of the *colonia* wall were located, as were the Legionary ditch and rampart, and the post-holes of a tower. Below this stratigraphy two 'alignments' of features interpreted as 'post-holes' were encountered. These latter features were believed by the excavator to represent vestigial structural remains of Iron Age date (Webster 1949, 62). It is not entirely clear from the report whether any finds were associated. Subsequently it has been suggested that these features were in fact natural solution holes (Whitwell 1982, 24). No other evidence was indicative of pre-Roman occupation.

(C) Flaxengate, 1945 & 1948. Graham Webster, LARC (Coppack 1973). This site was located at the centre of the eastern half of the lower walled city. Excavation was undertaken in the course of re-development work. The area investigated was of modest dimensions (Coppack 1973, Fig.2) and comprised three separate trenches of differing dimensions. The earliest structure encountered was of a Flavian to mid-Trajanic date range, and was evidenced by the footings of a robbed wall, with which good quality cement floors may have been associated. A layer of occupation debris was certainly associated as were two coins of Nero and an as of Domitian. A substantial pit of perhaps very slightly later date lay nearby. This stratigraphy was overlain by a long sequence of occupation features.

(D) North Row, 1946. Graham Webster, LARC (Webster 1949). Excavations on the line of the northern defences of the *colonia*. The Legionary rampart and other military features were located. Claudio-Flavian finds were found to be associated. No evidence of pre-Roman occupation was encountered (Webster 1949, 67).

(E) East Bight, 1953. F. H. (Hugh) Thompson, LARC (Thompson 1956, 22-32; Jones 1980, 19-20; Darling 1984, Appendix IV). Excavations on the line of the eastern defences of the fortress and *colonia*. This work revealed the ramparts of the fortress and *colonia*, as well as the back of the *colonia* wall. This was the first work to locate these defences on this side. The body of the Legionary rampart was found to be aceramic here. No other Legionary deposits were excavated.
(F) The North Gate, 1954. F. H. (Hugh) Thompson, LARC (Thompson 1973). Excavation on the west side of Newport Arch. No stratigraphy nor finds of relevance to this study are reported (Thompson 1973, 185-94).
(G) Old Bishop's Palace (ie. the grounds of), 1955-8. Dennis Petch, LARC (JRS 1959, 109-11 & Fig.8; Petch 1962; Jones 1980, 27). Excavations comprised two trenches cut through the south defences of the fortress and original *colonia*. This work revealed the ramparts of the fortress and *colonia*.
(H) Cottesford Place, James St, 1956-8 (north-east quarter of the early *colonia*). Dennis Petch, LARC/MPBW (Petch 1962). Legionary period structures and deposits were identified beneath a Baths complex.
(I) The East Gate, 1959 & 1960-2. Dennis Petch, LARC (Whitwell 1973, 130-4). 1959: Excavations at the South Tower. The ditch of the Legionary defences was sectioned; in addition elements of the later *colonia* defences were recorded (Whitwell 1973, 132; JRS 1960, 221 & Fig.23). 1960-2: Work on the North Tower. A post-pit associated with the timber gate-tower of the Legionary fortress was encountered; this had been re-cut, presumably for the replacement of the post. These features directly underlay third century and later stratigraphy (Whitwell 1973, 133).
(J) The East Gate, 1963-6. Ben Whitwell, LARC (Whitwell 1973, 130-84). This operation completed the work on the North Tower initiated during (I). Three main phases were identified: "A timber gateway, represented by post-pits for the uprights, and belonging to the Legionary fortress, was fronted in stone in the late first or early second century, presumably coinciding with the foundation of the *colonia*. This first version in stone was replaced no earlier than the third century by a massive stone tower ..." *(Whitwell 1973, 130-2). No evidence of pre-Roman activity was* encountered. According to the excavator the post pits of the gate cut extant Roman occupation layers. The timber gate appeared to have been replaced/rebuilt during the Legionary period. Elements of the Legionary rampart and ditch were investigated. The dating of Whitwell's second phase (see above) has been subject to review: "Darling's study of the pottery has now shown that the stone cladding of the gate tower and, by implication, the early wall [here] belong to the Hadrianic period" (Jones 1980, 25).
(K) East Bight 1964-6. Ben Whitwell, LARC (Whitwell 1980a). Excavations on the line of the northern defences of the fortress and *colonia*. The Legionary ditch was encountered and sectioned, the remains of the rampart were likewise identified and investigated. Immediately behind the rampart, (that is, within the Legionary defences), evidence of several phases of structural activity, attributed to the Legionary period, was encountered. This evidence was limited; it comprised, principally, post-trench features.
(L) Temperance Place, 1969. Two excavations were undertaken at Temperance Place in 1969; during post-excavation work and in publication these two sites have been combined by LAT (as Site 22). The first was a trench dug by Steven Taylor which was known as Chapel Lane, 1969 (Darling 1984, 49); this site is here denoted as (Li). The second excavation was conducted by Ben Whitwell for LARC (Whitwell 1980b; Darling 1984, 49); this site is specified here as (Lii).

(Li) This trench lay on the line of the northern defences, but south of the *colonia* wall. The tail of the rampart was located. Little stratified pottery was recovered (Darling 1984, 49).

(Lii) A length of the northern defences measuring 28.5m was revealed. The priority of this work was considered the location and investigation of the *colonia* wall and an interval tower, and much work was done using a machine (Whitwell 1980b, 36). Little stratified pottery was recovered (Darling 1984, 49).
(M) The Park, 1970-2. Christina Colyer, LAT (Colyer 1975, 228-45, an interim account). Excavations on the line of the western defences of the lower enclosure of the *colonia* (this completed work initiated in 1968 by Ben Whitwell). The main focus of attention were the Roman defensive features, particularly the city wall, rampart and fourth century gateway. The *colonia* ditch was sectioned. Some evidence of earlier structures was encountered below the rampart, these being of a first to early third century date range.
(N) West Parade, 1971-2. Christina Colyer, LAT (Colyer 1975, 246-59). Excavations on the line of the western defences of the lower enclosure of the *colonia*. The wall and rampart of the *colonia* were revealed, along with an interval tower. Limited work was conducted on the interior side of the defences, though vestigial evidence of timber structures of 'early' Roman date was apparent; (part of a late Roman building was also recorded).
(O) SK 974 710, 181-3 High St (Holmes Grainwarehouse), 1972. Christina Colyer, Mick Jones & T. R. Marshall, LAT (Darling & Jones 1988). This site produced the first stratified evidence of pre-Roman settlement at Lincoln. The site lies on a low natural sand terrace (4.6m above O.D.) in The Lincoln Gap, south of the site of the fortress and walled *colonia*, c. 200m south of the modern river and east of Brayford Pool (Darling & Jones 1988, Fig.1). An area of c. 110 square metres in the form of an elongated trench was excavated. The site Period One underlay stone/stone founded buildings and their associated deposits. These were broadly of first/early second century date, and hence were contemporary with the foundation of the *colonia*. Period One contexts represent Late PRIA and first century A.D.

Roman activity. Within Period One, despite shallow stratigraphy and limited stratigraphic relationships, at least three sub-phases have been tentatively identified (Darling & Jones 1988, Figs 2 & 4). The stratigraphy comprises a substantial ditch, two pits, gully type features, a post-hole alignment (a structure?) and part of an arcing cut interpreted as an eavesdrip gully for a circular structure. The curve of the latter: "indicated a diameter of c. 5-7m. Its fill contained slight traces of burnt wattle and daub" (Jones 1988b, 6). The latest sub-phase (Period 1E) is certainly Roman. It is suggested in the report that the earliest phase (Period 1AB) is pre-conquest, on the grounds of associated feature type; the feature interpreted as an eavesdrip gully was open at this time (Jones 1988b, 2-8).

(P) Flaxengate, 1972-6. Christina Colyer & Mick Jones, LAT (Colyer & Jones (eds) 1979, 50-68, an interim account). This site was located at the middle of the eastern side of the lower walled city, and was bounded by the modern street of Flaxengate on the east and Grantham St to the south. Mid and late Roman occupation was evident, as was a post-Roman sequence. However: "A number of factors, including flooding, prevented the investigation of earlier levels, so that it proved impossible to establish whether there had been any 1st century (Legionary) occupation" (Mann & Reece 1983, 55; *cf.* Colyer & Jones (eds) 1979, 53).

(Q) Westgate School, 1973. Christina Colyer, LAT (Jones 1980, 30 & Fig.37). Two small trenches were dug in advance of school extensions. In one the Legionary ditch and rampart were located; another, outer ditch, was apparently the *colonia* ditch. The second trench, which lay within the fortress area, revealed evidence of wall-trenches belonging to a Legionary period timber building, perhaps a barrack block.

(R) Silver St, 1973. John Wacher, DOE (Wacher 1979, an interim account). Three trenches were opened. One cut the line of the eastern defences of the lower city. The other two trenches lay c. 25m in form the line of the defences (ie. within the walled area); neither was fully excavated. The trench cutting the later defences exposed evidence of first century A.D. activity. The earliest structure encountered was interpreted as being a timber granary or stores building. This was dated by the excavator to the: "early military occupation" (1979, 83). This was superseded by a series of timber-framed buildings during the later first century. Above this evidence of a long stratigraphic sequence was recorded.

(S) 4-7 Steep Hill, 1974-5. Christina Colyer & Mick Jones, LAT (Colyer & Jones (eds) 1979, 77-9). The site of excavation lay at the bottom of the steeper part of the hill, and on the eastern side of the (presumed) line of Ermine St. The earliest evidence of occupation was of a Flavian-Trajanic date, and comprised pits and post-holes. This occupation has been assumed to be associated with the Legionary fortress on the hill top and, or, the early *colonia*. No plans of structures could be recovered. Colyer and Jones note that: "the exact nature of early Roman occupation on the hillside here, as elsewhere, remains obscure" (1979, 78). This early stratigraphy was overlain by structures of second century date. Terracing activities had removed much Roman stratigraphy.

(T) St Marks 1976-7. Brian Gilmour, LAT (Gilmour 1982). Excavations at the site of the former church of St Mark. The site lies c. 450m south of the site of the walled colonia and on the west side of the modern High St, which here overlies Ermine St. The earliest stratigraphy which was of late first century to mid second century date consisted of an area of rough cobbling and traces of gullies and possible drainage ditches aligned virtually parallel with Ermine St. These contexts were overlain by a long sequence.

(U) The Church of St Paul-in-the-Bail site, 1978-9. Mick Jones, LAT (Jones & Gilmour 1980; Jones 1988c, 149-55 & Fig.7.5). The site of this excavation lay at the centre of the area originally enclosed by the defences of the Legionary fortress, and later, the upper *colonia*. A long and complicated sequence was encountered. However, most significantly, the work located the *principia* of the fortress and established that an early *forum* and/or temple precinct had subsequently occupied this site during the initial years of the *colonia*. The construction of the *principia* represented the earliest identified activity at the site and was believed to date from the Neronian period. The building appeared to have been partially reconstructed around A.D. 70-1. This building was then demolished and the site cleared in the late first or early second century, when a new paved courtyard was laid. Thereafter the forum complex, which appears to date, approximately, from the Hadrianic period was initiated.

Associated with this work trenches were opened to the south of the so-called Mint Wall. A narrow trench extending south from the Mint Wall located a concrete floor and evidence of construction work of the early *colonia* period.

(V) SK 978 722, East Bight, 1980-1. Kevin Camidge & Mick Jones, LAT (Camidge & Jones 1982; Rankov 1982, 355). The rampart of the *colonia* and Legionary fortress was sectioned. Contiguous with this section a small area excavation revealed evidence of two timber military buildings of first century date. One, possibly a barrack block, was rebuilt late in the first century but demolished before the end of that century. These phases were overlain by subsequent Roman stratigraphy.

(W) SK 974 719, The Lawn Hospital (ie. the grounds of), 1984-7. Peter Rollin, SLHA & Andrew Snell & Mick Jones, TLA (Frere 1986, 389; Darling & Jones 1988; Jones 1988b, 2-3. None of these is the final report). This site lies on the hill top immediately west of the fortress. Work was initiated as a trial excavation, but was subsequently extended. Landscaping during the 19th century had truncated deposits in the area investigated; moreover, the early stratigraphy was much disturbed by late and post-Roman features. A structural slot was of early Roman date. No features likely to be of pre-Conquest date are reported. Apart from (O) this is the only site at Lincoln to have produced a group of

late Iron Age tradition (ie. Late La Tène) pottery, all be it in small quantity. However, the presence of this material cannot be taken as directly indicative of pre-Conquest occupation at this location.

(X) Chapel Lane Corporation Depot, 1985. Mick Jones, TLA (Jones 1986). Two phases of timber buildings of military construction were identified: "Although the alignment of post holes and wall trenches was clear the small extent of the area uncovered meant that the function of the structures could not be identified" (Jones 1986).

Collected Material:

(Y) Finds collected in the course of constructing the Water Tower north of the Castle in 1910.

THE POTTERY.

The pottery from Legionary deposits is distinctive. Its constitution and its sources have been discussed by Darling (1981; 1984). Darling notes that: "no imitations of the relatively common Terra Nigra plates are known from Legionary deposits in Lincoln, or for that matter in the *colonia* period" (1981, 400).

(A) & (B) Approximately two dozen sherds of Iron Age tradition pottery were recovered from below the legionary rampart at Westgate. Webster illustrates one rim (1949, Fig.12, No.32). Prof. Hawkes was unable to allocate these items to a specific cultural phase within the PRIA due to the fact that the sherds were so small and fragmentary (Webster 1949, 61-2).

(C) London Ware was recovered from deposits associated with the early building (Coppack 1973, 76 & Fig.5, No.1, a bowl imitating the Drag. form 37).

(E) The recovered assemblage included Flavian pottery (Darling 1984, Appendix IV, C5).

(J) The pottery from contexts associated with the Legionary occupation was consistent with that recovered from like deposits elsewhere at Lincoln.

(K) The pottery from this site has been comprehensively published by Darling (1984). Pre-Flavian samian and coarse wares of Neronian-Flavian date were recovered from the Legionary rampart (Darling 1980, 12; 1984).

(N) Darling states that: "pottery of the type found in Legionary deposits" was recovered (1981, 397).

(O) A significant assemblage of late Iron Age tradition hand and wheel-made pottery was recovered. A number of vessels illustrated by Darling (1988a) mirror forms present at Dragonby, SHU 1, and Old Sleaford, LIN 26. Forms present include necked bowls (eg. Fig.5 Nos 9 & 10); late Iron Age tradition butt beakers (eg. Fig.5 No.3); a carinated bowl with concave and cordoned wall, *cf.* Cam. Form 211b, (Fig.6 Nos 24-5; other items are probably also of this form); and large storage jars in coarse calcite tempered fabrics (eg. Fig.6 No.34). An example of the Cam. form 209, bowl was also recovered (Fig.5 No.8, pers. exam. November 1988).

(R) Darling states that: "pottery of the type found in Legionary deposits" was recovered (1981, 397).

(W) As well as considerable range of late La Tène pottery: "quantities of early Roman pottery, typical of assemblages from the Legionary fortress layers" were present (Darling 1988b, 46). Darling illustrates several items of Late La Tène tradition hand and wheel-made pottery (Darling 1988b, Fig.9). These items include: a burnished, cordoned beaker (1988b, 46-7, Fig.9 No.1) in a grog tempered fabric (the form appears to be related to the Cam. Type 82-85 range); a carinated, cordoned bowl, *cf.* Cam. Type 211 (1988b, 47, Fig.9 No.2) which occurs in a fabric tempered with quartz and only a sparse amount of calcite; together with quartz tempered, hand-made, decorated vessels (1988b, 46-7, Fig.9 Nos 3 & 4).

Webster (1949, Fig.12 No.38) illustrates a platter of Gallo-Belgic type form. Similar vessels are present at Old Winteringham (SHU 7), (Rigby & Stead 1976, Fig.75 No.17) and Dragonby (SHU 1), (Elsdon & May 1987, Fig.10 No.933).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

Webster (1949) has published a number of South Gaulish samian sherds from Lincoln. Most are from (B) and (D), however, the specific provenance is rarely given. The types present are: Drag. 15/17 (1949, 72, Fig.12 No.34); 18 (1949, 76, Fig.14 Nos 76 & 77); 18/31 (1949, 76, Fig.13 No.67); 24/25 (1949, 72, Fig.11 Nos 26 & 27; also Pryce 1938, 33); 30 (1949, 70 & 72, Fig.10 Nos 1, 3, & 5; Fig.12 No.47); 35 (1949, 76, Fig.13 No.68); 37 (1949, 70 & 74, Fig.10 Nos 2, 4 & 10).

(B) Form present: Drag. 15/17 (Webster 1949, Fig.12 No.33).

(C) Forms present: Drag. 15/17, dated as approx. Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 18, dated as approx. Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 27, dated as approx. Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 29, dated as approx. Flavian; Drag. 31, dated as Flavian; Drag. 33, including vessels dated to c. A.D. 65-80 and as approx. Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 36, dated as approx. Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 37, including vessels dated as early Flavian, Flavian, late Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 46, dated as approx. Flavian-Trajanic; Curle 15, dated as approx. Flavian-Trajanic; Dech. 67, dated as approx. Flavian-Trajanic; Knorr 78, dated as approx. Flavian-Trajanic (Bird 1973).

(E) Forms present: Drag. 18; 29; 35/36; 37 (Birley 1956, 28 & Figs 4 & 5).

(I) Form present: Drag. 24/25 (Darling 1988b, 48).

(J) Forms present: Drag. 18; 27; 29; 37; Ritt. 12 (ids Brian Hartley; Whitwell 1973, 172-3).

(K) 176 stratified sherds of SGSW were recovered (Darling 1984, 50). Forms present: Drag. 15/17, Flavian; Drag. 18 & 18R, including vessels dated as Neronian, Pre-Flavian, Neronian-early Flavian, early Flavian, Flavian and Flavian-

Trajanic; Drag. 15/17R or 18R, Neronian-Flavian; Drag. 24/25, Neronian; Drag. 27, including vessels dated as Neronian, Neronian-early Flavian, Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 29, including vessels dated as Neronian, Neronian-Flavian and early Flavian; Drag. 18/31; Drag. 33, including a vessel of Flavian date; Drag. 35, including sherds from a vessel of Flavian date; Drag. 36, Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 37, Flavian; (probable) Ritt. 1; Ritt. 12, Neronian-early Flavian; Ritt. 12 or Curle 11; (probable) Dech. 67 (Darling 1984, Appendix II, ids. Brian Hartley & Brenda Dickinson). A stamp of Primus iii present on a Drag. 27 is of Neronian date (Darling 1984, Appendix I, A6, ids. Brian Hartley & Brenda Dickinson).

(Li) 8 sherds of SGSW were recovered. Forms present: Drag. 18R, two sherds of Flavian-Trajanic date; Drag. 27, one sherd, Flavian; Drag 36, one sherd, Flavian; Drag. 37, including sherds from vessels of Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic date (Darling 1984, 50, Table 1 & Appendix III, B14; ids. Brian Hartley & Brenda Dickinson).

(Lii) 55 sherds of SGSW were recovered. Forms present: Drag. 15/17, including sherds from vessels dated as Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 18 & 18R, including sherds from vessels dated as Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 27, including sherds from vessels dated as Neronian, Pre-Flavian, Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 29, Flavian; Drag. 30, including sherds from vessels dated as Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 33a, Flavian; Drag. 35, Flavian; Drag. 35 or 36, including vessels dated as Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 37, including sherds from vessels dated as Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic; Curle 11, including sherds from vessels dated as Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic (Darling 1981, 402; 1984, 50-1, and Appendix III B 13; ids. Brian Hartley & Brenda Dickinson). A stamp of Quartus ii present on a Drag. 27 is of Neronian date (Darling 1984, Appendix I, A 10; ids. Brian Hartley & Brenda Dickinson).

(O) 205 sherds were recovered, 57% of which have been dated as Claudian-Early Flavian.
Forms present: Drag. 15/17; 18; 24/25; 27; 29; 30; 36; 37; Curle 15; Dech. 67; Ritt. 1 (ids Joanna Bird; Darling 1988a, 28-31).

(V) Forms Present: Drag. 15/17; 18; 18/31; 27; 29; 37; Ritt. 9; Ritt. 11b; Ritt. 12 (ids SHW 29/30.11.88).

(W) Present (id SHW 1.12.88).

(Y) Samian, said to be of Claudian date was recovered (identification, Prof. Haverfield; Richmond 1947, 27).

By 1981 a total of 23 stamps of pre-Flavian or potentially pre-Flavian date were known to Brian Hartley (Hartley 1981). He states that: "The list reduces to about 12 stamps certainly, or more likely to be pre-Flavian than Flavian. This represents some 7 per cent in the total record for Lincoln ... on this evidence neither a lengthy nor an intensive pre-Flavian occupation seems possible for the areas represented by the stamps, that is primarily the fortress and lower *colonia*" (1981, 241). Stamps likely to be of Claudio-Neronian, Neronian, Neronian-early Flavian and Flavian date are listed by Hartley (Hartley 1981, 240-1).

A Drag. 15/17 was represented amongst the pottery from the small trench cut on the line of the eastern defences at Eastgate Hotel in 1971 (Darling 1984, Appendix IV, C10).

Terra Nigra:

(M) No Terra nigra was recovered.

(O) Several sherds from Cam. Form 16 platters (Darling 1988a, 11). Sherds came from deposits of Periods 1 & 2. The author knows of no other Terra Nigra forms at Lincoln.

Terra Rubra: *(Corrigendum)*!

No Terra Rubra has been identified at Lincoln to date (pers. comm. Maggi Darling 1.6.91).

In 1949 Webster published sherds from two vessels from (D) which he believed to be Terra Rubra. The items in question are: a sherd from a cup (Fig.12 No.35, Page 72), apparently from a vessel in Cam. Form 57; and the rim and part of the wall of an apparent imitation of a Ritterling Form 12 (Fig.12 No.36, Page 72). These items have been reviewed by Darling and can now be identified not as Terra Rubra but as belonging to an early red-slipped fine ware category well precedented at Lincoln. This ware has been characterized by Darling (1981).

Central Gaulish Colour Coated Ware:

(O) Rough-cast beaker, Greene (1979) Form 17.3 (Darling 1988a, Fig.8 No.79).

Butt Beakers:

(J) A copy of the Cam. Form 112 butt beaker is illustrated (Whitwell 1973, 160 & Fig.14 No.13); from the fabric description given it would appear that this item is a local product.

(O) Cam. 113 (Darling 1988a, 11); Copy of Cam. 113 (Darling 1988a, Fig.8 No.92).

Amphorae:

(K) Types present include: Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams Class 25 (from Legionary rampart and associated layers; Darling 1984, 75); (probable) Cam. Type 139, the fabric description given suggests the possibility that the fabric is of Italian origin (Darling 1984, 60, Fig.14 No.32; another rim sherd, not illustrated, 1984, 58; sherds came from the Legionary rampart (Darling 1984, 73); Cam. Form 186c/Peacock & Williams Class 17 (Darling 1984, 64, Fig.16 No.101); Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10 (Darling 1984, 75); sherds in a fabric characteristically similar to Peacock's 'black-sand' fabric (Peacock 1971, 164, Fabric 2) were present, however, none were diagnostic of form (Darling 1984, 74-5; Williams 1984a, 77).

(L) A rim from an amphora resembling that of Fishbourne 148.3 was recovered unstratified (Darling 1984, 68 & 74, Fig.18 No.152).
(O) Types present include: Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams Class 25 & Cam. Form 186/Peacock & Williams Class 17 (from Period 1 contexts, ie. pre-c. A.D. 85/pre-*colonia* (Darling 1988a, 35 and Fig.8 No.91 respectively).
(V) Types present include: Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams Class 25 (from secure first century contexts, comprising layers of legionary date); Cam. Form 186/Peacock & Williams Class 17, Cadiz fabric (Peacock & Williams 1986, 121. Ids SHW 29/30.11.88).
(W) Types present include: Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams Class 25 (from a secure first century context, comprising a deposit of legionary date); Rhodian Form/Peacock & Williams Class 9 (one in a Rhodian fabric (Peacock & Williams 1986, 103, Fabric 1); another, fabric unrecognized); Cam. Form 186/Peacock & Williams Class 17 (ids SHW 1.12.88). Also Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10 (Darling 1988b, 46).

Lyon Ware:

(J) Form present: Cam. Type 62 (Whitwell 1973, 168, Fig.16 No.30).
(K) Sherds from two cups of Cam. Type 62 are illustrated by Darling (1984, Fig.16 No.108, Fig.17 No.142). Another sherd, again from a cup, is recorded by Darling (1984, 66).
(O) One sherd: a fragment from the discus of a lamp (Darling 1988a, 11). From a Period Two context.
(V) Forms Present: Cam. Type 62; Beaker (ids SHW 29/30.11.88).
(W) "Sherds" recorded as present (Darling 1988b, 46).

'Pompeian Red' Ware:

(O) Two sherds: "probably ... Peacock's [1977c] fabric 3"; both sherds were from late Period One contexts (Darling 1988a, 11).
Peacock's (1977c) Fabrics 2 & 3 appear to be the only 'Pompeian Red' Ware fabrics known at Lincoln to date.

Wall-Sided Mortaria (*cf.* Cam. Form 191):

(V) Present (id SHW 30.11.88).

Other Mortaria:

Hartley records the presence of a stamp of ORGIL[VS] of her (1977) Group I, from Lincoln (Hartley 1977, 6).
(K) A stamp of DEVALVS of Verulamium, dated c. A.D. 60-90 was present (Darling 1984, 70). A product in Hartley's (1977) Group I tradition was also represented, this item dating to c. A.D. 55-85 (Darling 1984, 60, 69-70, Fig.14 No.127).
(K) & (L) Mortaria from the Verulamium region are represented as are vessels of local manufacture (darling 1984, 71).
(V) A mortarium from the Verulamium region (Brockley Hill) is represented amongst Legionary deposits of first century A.D. date, as are vessels of local manufacture (pers. exam. 29.11.88).

Brooch Types Present:

Colchester derivative (MacKreth 1988a); Langton Down (Wheeler & Wheeler 1932, 74, List No.32); Thistle (Richmond 1947, 27; in the BM); Aucissa (Richmond 1947, 27; Webster 1949, Plate X No.1, (the same brooch) in LCM); Eye brooch (Hildyard 1945, 156-7, illustrated as No.4 Page 156); Early Trumpet type (approx. Claudio-Neronian; Hildyard 1945, 155-6, illustrated as No.3, Page 156); Dolphin (Webster 1949, 59 & Plate X No.2).
(A) & (B) Nauheim derivative (Webster 1949, 78).
(J) Hod Hill; (?) Dolphin; Penannular (Whitwell 1973, 173, Fig.19 Nos 22, 32 & 23 respectively).
(O) Colchester derivative (Mann 1988b, 40, Fig.10 No.3); Langton Down (Mann 1988b, 39, Fig.10 No.2); Nauheim derivative (Mann 1988b, 40).

Coins:

May states that though two Iron Age coins are said to be from Lincoln their provenance is in doubt (1984, 21; 1988, 54).
Richmond noted the presence of a 'large number' of Claudian Copies from Lincoln over forty years ago (Richmond 1947, 27). In his 1938 paper Pryce records the presence of 78 coins: "from Augustus to Claudius inclusive" (1938, 33).
In their report on the Roman coins from excavations in Lincoln during the 1970s Mann and Reece also list the coins from Lincoln held in Museum collections. The list records the following pre-Hadrianic Roman coins: 11 coins of pre-Claudian date; 16 coins of the Claudian period (this total presumably includes Claudian Copies); 5 issues of Nero; 30 coins of the period 69 to 96; and 13 of the period 96 to 117 (Mann & Reece 1983, 65).
(A) & (B) Two Claudian Copies were recovered (Sutherland 1949, 77-8).
(C) Six pre-Hadrianic coins were recovered. These comprised issues of Claudius (1 coin), Nero (3), Vespasian (1) and Domitian (1) (Wilson, C. M. & Kent 1973, 84-5).
(D) Coins of Nero and Vespasian, and an as commemorating Agrippa were recovered (Sutherland 1949, 77).
(E) An as of Domitian, issued A.D. 86 was the only coin recovered (Thompson 1956, 26).
(I) Fourteen Roman coins were recovered. These comprised issues of Claudius (1 coin), Domitian (1) and Trajan (1), together with ten later Roman coins and an illegible late first or early second century coin (Mann & Reece 1983, 49).

(J) Four pre-Hadrianic Roman coins were recovered. All are Claudian issues of A.D. 41 (Whitwell 1973, 157).
(K) Two Roman coins from this provenance are recorded by Mann and Reece, though it is unclear whether these items came from the work here identified as (K) or that of K. F. Wood 1970-1; one is a coin of Domitian, the other is fourth century (Mann & Reece 1983, 49).
(M) One hundred and eighty three Roman coins were recovered. These included six pre-Hadrianic coins comprising the following: Claudian Copy (1), Domitian (1) and Trajan (3), together with an illegible first century coin (Mann & Reece 1983, 52-3).
(N) Thirteen Roman coins were recovered. These comprised issues of Domitian (1 coin) and Trajan (1), together with eleven later Roman coins (Mann & Reece 1983, 54).
(O) Seventeen pre-Flavian and Flavian Roman coins were recovered. These comprised 5 Claudian Copies, 5 coins of Nero and 7 coins of Vespasian (Mann 1988a). One coin of Domitian and two coins of Trajan were also recovered (Reece & Mann 1983, 58-9).
(P) Four hundred and four Roman coins were recovered. Only six of these were pre-Hadrianic coins. These comprised issues of Claudius (2 coins), Vespasian (1), Domitian (1) and Trajan (2) (Mann & Reece 1983, 55-7).
(Q) Five Roman coins were recovered. These comprised issues of Tiberius (1 coin), Nero (1) and Vespasian (1), together with two fourth century coins (Mann & Reece 1983, 49).
(S) Twenty Roman coins were recovered. Only one of these was of pre-Hadrianic date this being an issue of Nero (Mann & Reece 1983, 54).
(T) Two hundred and eighty eight Roman coins were recovered from this site. Only five of these were pre-Hadrianic coins. These comprised issues of Vespasian (2 coins), Domitian (1) and Trajan (2) (Mann & Reece 1983, 59-61).
(U) One hundred and ninety Roman coins were recovered. These included ten pre-Hadrianic coins comprising the following issues: Mark Antony (2 coins), Agrippa (1), Augustus or Tiberius (1), Claudius (2), Claudian Copies (3) and Domitian (1) (Mann & Reece 1983, 50-1). A solitary coin was recovered from the trenches south of Mint Wall, this being a coin of Vespasian (Reece & Mann 1983, 50).

Location of Finds:

LCM.

Literature:

Breeze & Dobson 1985; Colyer 1975; Colyer & Jones (eds) 1979; Darling 1981; Darling & Jones 1988; Hartley 1981; Jones 1988c; May 1976a; 1984; 1988; Petch 1962; Richmond 1947; Thompson & Whitwell 1973; Webster 1949; Whitwell 1980a; 1980b; 1982.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(O) Most of the pottery published by Darling (1988a) has been examined by the author, together with other sherds of the assemblage.
(V) All early groups in the stratified sequence (which are comprised exclusively of pre-Trajanic pottery) have been examined and quantified. Other pottery has also been examined.
(W) A large pit group (of first century A.D. date) has been quantified. All of the items published by Darling (1988b, Fig.9) have been examined by the author.

LINCOLN, BURTON ROAD. c. SK 965 738.

Site Code: LIN 18.

Geographic Situation:

The site of these finds lies on the crest of the Lincoln Edge (at c. 55m above O.D.) immediately above the scarp slope (to the west), and just to the north of The Lincoln Gap. The natural subsoil is Jurassic Limestone. (Frere (1986, 390) gives a national grid reference of SK 971 726. This is clearly mistaken).

Site Type:

Uncertain.

Date of Occupation:

The pottery finds date to the early first century A.D.

Excavation:

No archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) c. SK 965 738, 1984. Naomi Field and Geoff Tann, NLAU (Field 1985a, 72; 1985b, 60; Frere 1986, 389-90). In the course of a watching brief on the line of the Lincoln bypass (the A46T), a number of pits were observed at the Burton Road crossing. These were found to contain sherds of Iron Age tradition pottery.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Sherds from at least five different vessels of "shelly" fabric were recovered. Sheila Elsdon has examined this material and has suggested that it is of early first century A.D. date.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of nò SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

Not known to the author; presumably LCM.

Literature:

Field 1985a, 72; 1985b; Frere 1986, 389-90.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

LONG BENNINGTON, A1 BYPASS. SK 832 457.

Site Code: LIN 19.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies immediately west of the river Witham.
Site Type:
Uncertain.
Date of Occupation:
Pottery finds imply some occupation during the later first century A.D. Later Roman occupation appears more certain.
Excavation:
The author believes that no archaeological excavation has taken place.
Collected Material:
(A) Finds, particularly pottery, collected at the site of roadworks on the Long Bennington bypass stretch of the A1. Two boxes of finds are held in the UNG Museum store. The boxes are marked "LB 69.77", with a national grid reference (above), the collection date, 2.3.1969 and the name of the collector, D. March.
THE POTTERY:
(A) The assemblage is dominated by later Roman pottery. A number of sherds in calcite tempered fabric(s) are present. Some of these items at least appear to be from vessels of later Iron Age tradition (id SHW 15.11.89). (No Rusticated ware was present despite the fairly large size of the sample).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) Forms present: Probable Drag. 18; Drag. 18/31 (ids SHW 15.11.89).
Butt Beaker:
(A) A decorated body sherd from a butt beaker, apparently imitating the Cam. Form 113 is present. The fabric is unoxidized and is not calcite tempered (id SHW 15.11.89).
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
UNG Museum Store.
Literature:
None.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
(A) All of the pottery has been viewed.

LONG BENNINGTON VILLA SITE. SK 829 471.

Site Code: LIN 20.

Geographic Situation:

The site is situated on a small rise of glacial sand and gravel.

Site Type:

Possible Late Iron Age farmstead?; subsequently a Roman villa.

The site is primarily known of as a Roman villa (this being of small corridor type). However, the villa building was preceded by an earlier horizon of activity in the form of ditches. Aerial photographs demonstrate the existence of a large complex of rectangular and irregular fields in the vicinity, especially c. SK 815 464.

Date of Occupation:

The villa is principally third and fourth century A.D. in date. The preceding ditches were evidently filling approximately during the late first to early second century A.D.

Excavation:

(A) By Hazel Wheeler (unpublished). No further details are known to the current author.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY

Ruth Leary has written a report on the pottery from (A). Types present include pottery which is stylistically late La Tène (pers. comm. Ruth Leary 17.1.89).

(Pottery of Iron Age tradition, including Ancaster-Breedon type Scored Ware, is reported from Middle Farm, Long Bennington (Marjoram 1974, 20)).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

No details are currently available.

Brooch Types Present:

No details are currently available.

Coins:

No details are currently available.

Location of Finds:

LCM.

Literature:

Wheeler 1977; Whitwell 1982.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

LUDFORD. c. TF 211 895.

Site Code: LIN 21.
Geographic Situation:
The site is located on the western edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds, at the head of the river Bain.
Site Type:
Later Iron Age and Romano-British settlement.
Surface collected material, together with aerial photographs indicate an extensive LPRIA and Romano-British settlement. Whitwell (1982, 74) estimates a site of 17 hectares (40 acres). The main concentration of Iron Age material is located on the slopes of the gentle hill east of Ludford Grange and north of the river (pers. comm. Jeffrey May 25.4.91). A second concentration occurs south of the latter, between the A631 and the river, (though it is possible that this material derives from the former concentration, the result of colluvial action). The site lies on the (presumed) pre-Roman trackway known as Caistor High St. There may also have been a cross-roads here.
Date of Occupation;
Finds evidence suggests occupation from the late PRIA continuing through the Roman period.
Excavation:
(B) "TF 19 89", 1979. Naomi Field, NLAU (Grew 1980, 366). Excavation took place following the discovery of a stone wall during ploughing. Three phases were identified: "The first ... consisted of four roughly parallel gullies running down to the river Bain some 50m to the north. The second phase was represented by two ovens ... and the third by a small rectangular rubble-filled structure, perhaps the base of another, unfinished oven" (Grew 1980, 366). Nothing of Iron Age or early Roman date is reported.
Collected Material:
(A) Finds, especially metalwork, collected piecemeal from ploughed fields over many years, particularly by detectorists (Wilson C. M. 1970, 8).
(C) Finds, essentially pottery, from systematic field-walking now held at the UNG Museum Store. This material is contained in two boxes, one box is marked "1983".
THE POTTERY:
(B) Pottery of third and fourth century A.D. date is reported (Grew 1980, 366).
(C) Most of the pottery present is of later Roman date. However, a number of sherds in calcite tempered fabric(s) are also present. Some of these items at least appear to be from vessels typologically of later Iron Age tradition (id SHW 15.11.89).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(C) Two sherds of SGSW were positively identified, including a rim sherd from a Drag. Form 29 (id SHW 15.11.89).
Butt Beaker:
(C) One decorated body sherd from a butt beaker apparently imitating the Cam. Form 113 is present. Its fabric is quartz tempered rather than calcite tempered (id SHW 15.11.89).
Brooch Types Present:
(A) Colchester, La Tène III (Marjoram 1974, 20); Langton Down (Marjoram 1973, 41, Fig.III No.3; LCM 58.72; another, Henry Mossop coll., Whitwell 1967, 35 & Fig.II 1A); Dolphin (Mossop coll., Whitwell 1967, 35 & Fig.II 1B).
Coins:
By 1984 May had catalogued 64 Iron Age coins from ploughed fields in the vicinity of the site (1984, 21).
A gold coin of Nero, from a burial, is recorded, found in a field, south-west of Ludford Grange (Phillips 1934, 174).
Location of Finds:
(A) Much material is held in private collections.
(C) UNG Museum Store.
Literature:
May 1984; Whitwell 1982.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
(C) All of the pottery has been examined by the author.

MARTON. SK 832 821.

Site Code: LIN 22.

Geographic Situation:

The site is located at the edge of a fairly low scarp overlooking the east bank of the Trent.

Site Type:

Auxiliary fort.

The site was discovered by aerial photography in 1974. William Stukeley, the eighteenth century antiquarian had previously noted an earthwork here. The site lies just south of the Roman road from Lincoln via Ermine St to Doncaster as it approaches its crossing point of the Trent opposite Littleborough (NOTT 21). Aerial photographs have revealed the fort to be of the familiar rectangular 'playing-card' plan. The fort is demarcated by two parallel ditches which can be traced for the whole of the eastern side and for most of the northern and southern sides as well. The entrance on the eastern side is clearly apparent; entrances on the northern and southern sides are fairly clear (St. Joseph 1977, Fig.3). Ditches defining the western edge of the fort have not been observed on aerial photographs. St Joseph observes that: "The crop marks disappear, as the scarp is approached, no doubt because of a fall in the water-table, above a steep 25ft [7.5m] drop" (St. Joseph 1977, 129). The area of the fort covers 0.7 hectares (approx. 1.8 acres).

Date of Occupation:

The fort is very likely to date to the conquest period. Breeze and Dobson believe that it was probably vacated between c. A.D. 75 and A.D. 85 (Breeze & Dobson 1985).

Excavation:

No archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

The author knows of no pottery from this provenance.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

N/A.

Literature:

Breeze & Dobson 1985; Jones 1975, 161; St Joseph 1977, 128-9.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

N/A.

NAVENBY. c. SK 993 577.

Site Code: LIN 23.

Geographic Situation:

The site is situated on the Jurassic Limestone ridge (the Lincoln Edge).

Site Type:

Romano-British settlement.

There is (to date) no evidence of Iron Age occupation here. The site is known as a Romano-British civil settlement. It lies on Ermine St, equidistant between Lincoln and Ancaster. Surface finds have come from both sides of a c. 900m length of Ermine St, north-east of the existing village of Navenby (*cf.* Smith 1987, 187). Surface finds include a range of early Roman military equipment (much of it unpublished; records in Lincolnshire SMR, examined by the current author 8.11.91) and a patera handle (Goodburn 1979, 295; Smith 1987, 189). Timothy Ambrose has suggested that the site may be that of a Roman fort (in correspondence to Prof. J. K. St Joseph, dated 18.8.78; copy in the Lincolnshire SMR).

Navenby lies within the restricted flying area in the vicinity of RAF Waddington, hence there has been little aerial photographic coverage of the area.

Date of Occupation:

To date no PRIA material is known from LIN 23. That there was settlement here during the Roman period is certain though the start date of this is not known.

Excavation:

No archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Pottery, Roman building debris and other finds have been collected from an area of c. one and a half hectares (3 to 4 acres) (Whitwell 1966a, 45; The Lincolnshire Echo 8.7.1965, copy in the Lincolnshire SMR; see EMAB No.VIII, 1965, Fig.5 for a sketch plan of the area of the finds).

THE POTTERY:

Smith (1987, 189) states that collected pottery is of second to fourth century date; Whitwell is quoted as giving a similar dating in The Lincolnshire Echo 8.7.1965.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Samian ware is reported (Whitwell 1966a, 45). No further details are given.

Brooch Types Present:

A fragment from a dolphin brooch (second century) was found in the late 1970s; a Roman plate brooch is also recorded (Lincolnshire SMR, records examined by the current author 8.11.91). The author knows of no other brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no Iron Age or first century A.D. Roman coins from this site. Roman coins of second, third and fourth century A.D. date are recorded (Lincolnshire SMR, records examined by the current author 8.11.91).

Location of Finds:

(A) (In 1966 the finds were held in Navenby school).

Literature:

Goodburn 1979, 295: Smith 1987, 187-9; Whitwell 1966a, 45; 1970, 67; 1982.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

NEWTON ON TRENT. SK 824 737.

Site Code: LIN 24.

Geographic Situation:

The site is situated above a cliff on the east bank of the Trent.

Site Type:

Probable vexillation fortress.

The site was discovered during air reconnaissance in 1962. The area enclosed, by a double ditch system, is 10.7 hectares (26.5 acres). This means that conventionally it is too large to have been garrisoned by auxiliary troops, but insufficiently large to hold an entire Legion. Traces of what appears to have been a marching camp have been identified, approximately 200m to the south of the 'fortress' (St. Joseph 1977, 128).

Date of Occupation:

The fort is likely to date from the Claudian or Neronian periods (Jones 1975, 170).

Excavation:

No archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

The author knows of no pottery from this provenance.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

N/A.

Literature:

Jones 1975, 170; McWhirr 1970, 13; St Joseph 1965, 74-6, Fig.2 & Plate 10.1; 1969, 104.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

N/A.

NORTON DISNEY VILLA SITE. c. SK 86 59.

Site Code: LIN 25.

Geographic Situation:

The site is situated prominently on a long ridge lying between the Trent and the Witham. The subsoil consists of a thinnish layer of sand overlying clay.

Site Type:

Probable Late Iron Age farmstead enclosure; subsequently a Roman villa.

The site is primarily known as a Roman villa adjacent to the Fosse Way. Excavated evidence demonstrates that the villa overlay a ditched enclosure complex, of unknown extent, containing first century A.D. finds. This was the earliest stratigraphy, and it was defined by the excavator as 'Period One'. These contexts were only partially investigated and hence the evidence from this period was limited. However, the features encountered comprised large and small ditches, together with pits, two ovens and structural post holes. (No building plan could be ascertained from the latter). On the evidence of the plan of the excavated features (Oswald, A. 1937, Pl. XLV) and of the published finds there is no reason to suggest the presence of the Roman military during this period. The complex may have contained a farmstead. Period One stratigraphy was overlain by features and structures dating from the early second century.

Date of Occupation;

The site was occupied from at least the latter half of the first century A.D. to the middle of the fourth century.

Excavation:

(A) Early/Mid 1930s. Adrian Oswald, NKM (Oswald, A. 1937). (The site was discovered by chance in 1933 by a farmer).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

Wheel-turned Roman pottery, typologically of the second half of the first century A.D. was recovered from a number of features ascribed by the excavator to his Period One. Types represented include jars (Oswald, A. 1937, Fig.1, Nos 1, 2, 3, & 5), carinated bowls (Fig.1 Nos 6 & 7; Fig.3 No.39), Rusticated ware (Fig.1 No.9) and a rough cast beaker (Fig.1 No.4). Local manufacture has been suggested in the case of the jars (Oswald, A. 1937, 162).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Forms Present include: Drag. 18, Flavian (Oswald, A. 1937, 141 & 142); Drag. 27, Flavian (Oswald, A. 1937, 141); Drag. 29, sherds from vessels dated as early Flavian (Oswald, A. 1937, 162, Fig.1 Nos 11, 12 & 14); Drag. 30, a sherd from a vessel dated as early Flavian (Oswald, A. 1937, 162, Fig.1 No.10); Drag. 37, a sherd from a vessel dated as early Flavian (Oswald, A. 1937, 162, Fig.1 No.13).

Mortaria:

(A) A rim from a flanged mortarium with grits extending over the flange was recovered. This is dated by Adrian Oswald as late first to early second century A.D. (1937, 170-2, Fig.5 No.71); a Flavian, or even earlier sate is probably more accurate. This item appears to have been associated stratigraphically with the early occupation at the site.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) The only unequivocal brooch reported was of a Trumpet type (Oswald, A. 1937, Fig.4 No.55b).

Coins:

(A) No coins earlier than the reign of Septimius Severus were recovered.

Location of Finds:

(A) Presumably NKM.

Literature:

Oswald, A. 1937.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

OLD SLEAFORD. TF 077 459.

Site Code: LIN 26.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on flat topography on the western Fen-edge just south of the river Slea. The immediate subsoil natural comprises gravel and sand aggregates. A river crossing at this location seems probable.

Site Type:

Later Iron Age occupation; subsequent Romano-British settlement.

Excavation, observation and surface finds suggest a fairly extensive, and perhaps major, open settlement in the late PRIA. It is now widely suggested that the site was a complex nucleated settlement in the late PRIA (Cunliffe 1976; May 1984). The extent of the occupation is unknown. Whitwell (1982, 73) has suggested that the size of the settlement was between 20 to 30 hectares (50 to 75 acres); Field & Hurst (1984, 84) put forward a similar estimate. Over 3,000 fragments of trays of baked clay with circular depressions were recovered from (B); approximately 100 fragments were forthcoming from (C). There is little doubt that these represent a late PRIA mint at Old Sleaford. Later the site developed as a Romano-British settlement on King St/Mareham Lane. The excavated evidence suggests that it may never have been more than a minor road-side settlement.

Date of Occupation:

Occupation dates from the later middle Iron Age (if not before). There is little evidence of occupation during the immediate post-Conquest period.

Excavation:

(A) c. TF 076 459 (Vicinity of Old Place), 1955-61. C. W. R. Ellis & K. R. Fennell, Carre's Grammar School, Sleaford (Fennell 1959; Jones, M. U. *et al.* 1976, 238-9). This work comprised exploratory trenching in conjunction with aerial reconnaissance by local archaeologists, principally pupils from the Grammar school. This work partly engendered (B).

(B) c. TF 077 459, 1960-4. Margaret Jones & W. T. Jones, MPBW (Jones 1963). Rescue excavations as a result of building construction: "work had to be restricted to - at best - wide trenches between house plots" (Jones, M. U. *et al.* 1976, 239). Unpublished plans held at the Sleaford office of TLA demonstrate that numerous silt trenches were cut, with eight specific locations being examined. All eight locations lay to the north and east of Old Place, between it and the old course of the Slea and were in close proximity to each other. The principal features encountered were ditches and gullies.

(C) c. TF 076/7 458, 1984-5. G. Brown & Brian Simmons, SLAU/TLA/HBMC (Brown 1985; Frere 1986, 390). Two areas, only a short distance apart, were investigated. These lay just to the north of Old Place and immediately west of (B). In sum an area of c. 1600sq. m. was investigated. The principal features encountered comprised pits, ditches and gullies. However, in addition, part of a curving gully with associated post-holes was encountered. The evidence strongly suggests a circular structure. The plan of a timber built rectangular structure, similarly early in the stratigraphic sequence was identified. (A small trench, 'Trench 3', in the grounds of Old Place, excavated concurrently by BDAS, is taken here to be part of the work comprising (C).

(D) c. TF 079 457, 1989-90. Brian Simmons, TLA (pers. comm. Torven Zeffert). Part 'watching brief', part small scale excavation, in advance of building construction south of the known Iron Age and Roman occupation. This site lies adjacent to Mareham Lane. Some evidence of later Roman and post-Roman occupation was present.

Collected Material:

(E) Fennell (1959) records a range of finds of Roman date known from the site prior to (A).

THE POTTERY.

Whilst the work comprising (B) generated a rich assemblage of first century pottery, including Gallo-Belgic wares, the adjacent excavations (C) yielded later Iron Age tradition pottery and later Roman pottery. Pottery types of the first century A.D. were virtually absent.

Ancaster-Breedon type Scored Ware is present.

(B) The assemblage includes hand and wheel-made late La Tène pottery, for instance a part of a cordoned, carinated bowl *cf.* Cam. Form 210-14, currently held in the BM store (id SHW 12.6.89). Later Iron Age stamped and rouletted pottery was recovered. Sherds from globular, girth and ovoid beakers are well represented. Amongst the Roman and Romanized pottery several vessels of so-called 'London Ware' are also identifiable; typically the sherds are from vessels imitating the Drag. Forms 29 and 30 (ids SHW, November 1989). Rusticated Ware is also present amongst the assemblage as are imitations of Gallo-Belgic platters (id SHW, November 1989). Flagons of so-called 'Hofheim type' occur, these being Cam. Form 140b (pers. exam. 21-22.11.89).

(C) Types present include: stamped and rouletted wares; the carinated bowl form Cam. 211b; pedestal jars; and carinated bowls *cf.* Cam. Form 229. Rusticated Ware is also present amongst the assemblage (ids SHW 20-4.11.89).

Old Sleaford, to date, has yielded a wider range of Gallo-Belgic types than Dragonby.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(B) No details are currently available.
(C) Form Present: Drag. 18 (id SHW 24.11.89). Virtually no samian was recovered; only a small number of small sherds were present and these are not documented in the manuscript of the forthcoming report.
Terra Nigra:
(B) Cam. Forms present: 2c; 4a; 5a; 8; 8/14 (hybrid); 12; 13; 14; 16Ac; 56; in addition, Greene (1979) Form 47.40, Type 7 (ids SHW 12.6.89 (BM); 21.11.89 (UNG).
(C) Form present: Platter base (id SHW November 1989).
Terra Rubra:
(B) Forms present include: Cam. 6; platter base, from Form 5 or 8; (?) 12; 54 or 56; 56. Additionally sherds from beakers in Terra Rubra indicate the presence of the following Cam. Forms: 84 or 85; 74-9 (ids SHW 12.6.89 (BM); 21.11.89 (UNG).
(C) No Terra Rubra was present amongst the groups examined.
Butt Beakers:
(B) Forms present include the Cam. Types 112 & 113; imitations of the Cam. Form 113 are also present (id SHW 22.11.89).
(C) Gallo-Belgic butt beaker types are present; imitations of Cam. Form 113 butt beakers in both calcite and quartz tempered fabrics are present (ids SHW 20-4.11.89).
'Early' Central Gaulish Flagons:
(B) Sherds from a Cam. Form 161a/Hofheim Form 51 type flagon of Tiberio-Claudian date were recovered. This vessel appears to be an example of the class discussed by Rigby and Freestone (1983; 1986).
Lyon Ware:
(B) Form present: Beaker (id SHW 21.11.89).
'Pompeian Red' Ware:
(B) One sherd (at least) is present. This occurs in Peacock's (1977c) Fabric 3 (id SHW 12.6.89).
Mortaria:
A stamp of PAVLLVS of Hartley's (1977) Group I is recorded from the site (Hartley K. F. 1977, 6).
Brooch Types Present:
Eye brooch (Challis & Harding 1975, 88).
(B) & (C) La Tène (iron; precursor of the Drahtfibel); Colchester derivative (3 examples); Langton Down; Nauheim derivative; Aucissa/Hod Hill (2 examples); Rosette (2 examples); Headstud; Unclassified (second half of the first century A.D.); penannular (3 examples); plate (MacKreth forthcoming).
Coins:
By 1984 only two Iron Age coins were known to Jeffrey May (1984, 21); one is Mack (1975) type 456, the other is Dobunnic. Brown (1985, 16) states that only four Iron Age coins are known from all the excavations.
(B) Whitwell (1982, 14) and Jones (1963, 6) both record "a Claudian coin" from (B).
(C) Four Iron Age coins were recovered (Frere 1986, 390).
Location of Finds:
(B) BM; LCM; UNG.
(C) PTX; TLA; UNG.
Literature:
Brown 1985; Jones M. U. 1963; Jones, M. U. *et al.* 1976; May 1976a; 1984; Whitwell 1982.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
(B) Virtually all of the pottery recovered is unstratified. In addition, the circumstances of the recovery of this assemblage and the differential retention of sherds that was apparently practiced on site have meant that any quantification of groups is unlikely to result in representative data. A range of pottery has been examined by the author. The Gallo-Belgic component of the assemblage has been quantified and treated as a 'site group' on the reasonable assumption that sherds of this material were consistently retained by the excavators. Sheila Elsdon has kindly made pottery drawings available for the author to study.
(C) Four main stratified sequences were encountered. All groups belonging to these sequences were examined. Groups assignable to Iron Age and/or early Roman phases were quantified.

OWMBY. c. SK 970 865.

Site Code: LIN 27.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on the gentle dip slope of the Jurassic Limestone ridge, and at the head of a tributary of the river Ancholme.
Site Type:
Probable major late Iron Age site; Romano-British settlement, probably a 'Small Town'.
Aerial photographs show enclosures, plus other features of uncertain date. Finds are said to have come from an area covering 30 hectares (70 acres). Smith (1987, 189) states that Roman finds have been found adjacent to, and at some distance from, both sides of a c. 400m length of Ermine St. Field and Hurst (1984, 84) give an estimate of 8 hectares for the area of the Romano-British settlement. The quantity, type and range of finds recovered indicate that Owmby is likely to have been a centre of major significance during the late PRIA in the north Lincolnshire area.
It has been proposed that Owmby should be the site of a fort since it is on Ermine St and lies exactly one third of the distance north from Lincoln to Old Winteringham. There is (to date) no evidence to suggest a first century Roman military presence at the site.
Date of Occupation:
Presumed, on the basis of finds evidence, to have been occupied during the immediate PRIA and into the Roman period.
Excavation:
No archaeological excavation has taken place.
Collected Material:
(A) Finds, especially metalwork, collected piecemeal from ploughed fields over many years, particularly by detectorists.
(B) Fieldwalking and survey work was conducted at the site in the late 1970s by NLAU.
(C) Material collected from across the site by Alan Harrison since the 1960s.
THE POTTERY:
May states that: "A small amount of pottery" has been collected from this site (May 1976a, 191).
(C) Rusticated Ware has been recovered (id SHW 18.11.88).
(Smith noted that: "Information about pottery from the site is lacking" (Smith 1987, 189).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(C) Form Represented: Drag. 29 (several examples) (id SHW 15.1.90).
The author knows of no other SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
(A) Colchester (Henry Mossop Coll., Whitwell 1966a, 44-5, Fig.4A No.3; another, Mossop Coll., Marjoram 1974, 20); La Tène III (Mossop Coll., Marjoram 1974, 20); Langton Down (Mossop Coll., Whitwell 1966a, 44-5, Fig.4A Nos 1 & 2; Wilson, C. M. 1970, 10); Nauheim derivative (Mossop Coll., Whitwell 1966a, 45); *cf.* Nauheim derivative (LCM, Whitwell 1966a, 45, Fig.4A No.5); Thistle (Mossop Coll., Whitwell 1966a, 44-5, Fig.4A No.8); Aucissa/Hod Hill (that is, Collingwood's Group L, Wilson, C. M. 1970, 10); Dolphin (Mossop Coll., Whitwell 1966a, 44-5, Fig.4A Nos 6 & 7; Wilson, C. M. 1970, 10); Headstud (Mossop Coll., Whitwell 1966a, 44-5, Fig.4B Nos 9, 10 & 11); Penannular, of Fowler Type 'C' (Mossop Coll., Whitwell 1966a, 44-5, Fig.4B Nos 14 & 15); other penannular (Mossop Coll., Whitwell 1966a, 44-5, Fig.4B No.12 & No.16; Marjoram 1974, 20).
Coins:
(A) By 1984 63 Iron Age coins from this provenance were known to Jeffrey May (May 1984).
Roman coins from the site include Flavian issues (Smith 1987, 189).
Metalwork:
Late Iron Age linch pin terminal (Leahy 1980a); bronze terrets (May 1976a, 63, Fig.79 Nos 1, 3, & 4).
Location of Finds:
(A) Some, LCM.
(C) Alan Harrison, private collection.
Literature:
Ambrose 1979; May 1976a; 1984; Smith 1987, 189; Whitwell 1982.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
(C) Pottery in Alan Harrison's collection has been examined.

SALMONBY. Vicinity of TF 317 748.

Site Code: LIN 28.

Geographic Situation:

The site at TF 317 748 occupies part of a plateau, towards the southern end of the Lincolnshire Wolds, c. 1.5km north-west of Salmonby and c. 1.5km west of Tetford. A tributary stream of the river Lynn lies c. 50m to the north of this site.

Site Type:

Uncertain.

The site (at TF 317 748) lies approximately 400m south of the known Roman road running from Lincoln to the east coast.

Date of Occupation:

An amount of pottery finds attest occupation in the LPRIA/mid first century A.D.

Excavation:

(A) TF 317 748, 1967. G. V. Taylor (Whitwell & Wilson 1968, 21). Following the discovery of late Iron Age tradition pottery sherds on the surface of a ploughed field a trial excavation was conducted. Gully features were encountered and further pottery was recovered.

(B) 1972. G. V. Taylor (Marjoram 1973, 38). A ditch of apparent Iron Age date was excavated.

Collected Material:

With the exception of the material gathered during (A) the author knows of no other collected material from this site.

((C) Fieldwalking west of Salmonby has been conducted by G.V. Taylor from the early 1950s).

THE POTTERY:

(A) Part profiles of five later Iron Age tradition vessels are illustrated by Whitwell and Wilson (1968, Fig.II Nos 1 to 5). Two burnished carinated bowls (Nos 1 & 5), in unoxidized fabrics, display high shoulders with multiple cordons at or immediately above the angle of carination. These two items are characteristically similar to vessels from Old Sleaford and Dragonby (No.1, *cf.* Elsdon & May 1987, Fig.12 No.994; this is Cam. Type 229c; No.5, Elsdon & May 1987, Fig.12 No.985 and *cf.* Fig.25 No.673). The remaining three items, two deep bowls (Fig.II Nos 2 & 4) and one much shallower bowl (No.3) (the latter parallelled at Dragonby, Elsdon and May 1987, Fig.31 No.243) appear as if they may be hand-made. Nonetheless, they too are, on typological grounds, likely to be of LPRIA/mid first century A.D. date.

(B) The pottery recovered included sherds from hand-made storage jars and wheel-made bowls with carinations. Sherds with decoration were also present.

((C) The lower part of a large Ancaster-Breedon type jar was recovered from the vicinity of Hill Farm, Salmonby in the 1950s (LAASR Vol.6, 1955, 5, Fig.3 No.6). The fabric is unoxidized and contains occasional large grits).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

LCM.

Literature:

Marjoram 1973, 38; Whitwell & Wilson 1968, 21.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

SALTERSFORD. c. SK 92 33.

Site Code: LIN 29.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on the river Witham, two miles south of Grantham. (Evidence of occupation comes from both sides of the river).

Site Type:

Probable LPRIA settlement site; subsequent Romano-British settlement.

There is, to date, no evidence that the site was a major settlement in the PRIA (May 1984), though the recovery of a considerable amount of late Iron Age tradition wheel-turned pottery suggests some degree of occupation by the mid first century A.D. Occupation during the Roman period is certain; Saltersford appears to have been a Romano-British 'Small Town'. Observations and recordings during the course of (A) established the existence of stone buildings of Roman date on both sides of the river, extending west for half a mile, (nearly to the modern A1). Other features were encountered, including roads, pits and wells. The site lies on 'The Salt-Way', Margary 58a. (Ermine St is over a mile away, to the east).

Date of Occupation:

Finds suggest occupation during the late PRIA/mid first century A.D., and subsequently throughout the Roman period.

Excavation:

(B) Tom Lane, TLA (unpublished). No details are known to the current author.

Collected Material:

(A) Material collected piecemeal over thirty years, immediately prior to the First World War, as a result of occasional construction work at the Saltersford Waterworks pumping station complex (Preston 1916).

THE POTTERY:

(A) A large quantity of Roman pottery was recovered. It is clear from Preston's report that types post-dating the first century A.D. were well represented. A small quantity of late La Tène style pottery was also recovered.

(B) No comparable pottery was recovered.

A number of sherds from late La Tène form types precedented at Camulodunum (Hawkes & Hull 1947) are now known from Saltersford. Amongst these the following are represented: a carinated bowl with a concave, cordoned wall, Cam. Form 211b; a pedestal bowl with a concave cordoned wall, Cam. Form 210; sherds from several other carinated and cordoned vessel types with bead-rims and complicated profiles; and sherds from the bases of at least three other pedestalled vessels. (Source of information: unpublished reference illustrations drawn by Sheila Elsdon (UNG), who kindly made them available to the author; descriptions and ids SHW).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Samian ware was recovered (Preston 1916, 36 & 42). Preston (1916, 42) states: "The character of the Saltersford specimens shows it to be of the later date, probably manufactured between A.D. 100 and 250". Fourteen potter's stamps are listed by him (1916, 43); no South Gaulish potters appear to be represented. However, Whitwell (1970, 65) records that: "one example from the period when Nero was Emperor" has been recovered (id Brian Hartley).

Brooch Types Present:

(A) A total of thirteen brooches were recovered, including bow and plate types. However, apart from an enamelled plate brooch in the form of a bird, details of specific types are not given by Preston.

Coins:

(A) 200 Roman coins were identified by Preston (1916, 44). The earliest is a coin of Vespasian. No other first century emperors are represented.

Location of Finds:

(A) GRM.

Literature:

May 1984; Preston 1916; Whitwell 1982, 86.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed, but see above under 'The Pottery'.

SAPPERTON. c. TF 018 330 / TF 019 327.

Site Code: LIN 30.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies at the bottom of a slight valley, adjacent to a stream. The immediate subsoil natural is gravel.

Site Type:

Romano-British settlement.

A Romano-British 'Small Town' (or road-side settlement) on the Roman road from Bourne to Ancaster (Margary 26). PRIA occupation at this site is suspected though is not yet unequivocally proven stratigraphically. Four main areas of activity have been identified. The principal structural evidence is mid and late Roman in the form of strip buildings adjacent to the road and settlement appears to extend for c. 1000m along the road. At least ten strip buildings have been identified. The earliest stone buildings are of Hadrianic date. Evidence of Roman occupation has been recovered from an area covering 4 hectares (10 acres). There is no evidence of an early Roman military presence at the site. The Roman road sealed a number of "enigmatic", stratigraphically early, features. No datable artefacts have been recovered from these features.

Date of Occupation:

The strip buildings are dated to between A.D. 125 and A.D. 235. Activity (of an uncertain nature) during the first century A.D. seems most probable.

Excavation:

(A) 1973-88. Brian Simmons, SLAU/TLA/Harlaxton College (Simmons 1976; Frere 1986, 390). The excavations have been concentrated principally upon the west side of the settlement area.

Collected Material:

(B) Collected finds from the site (LNQ Vol. V, 1897, 116-7).

THE POTTERY.

(A) An amount of late La Tène wheel-thrown pottery has been recovered from pits and gullies at the bottom of the stratigraphic sequence. These features also contained an apparently modest quantity of Roman material (Frere 1977, 391; May 1984). Stamped and rouletted later Iron Age tradition pottery has also been forthcoming.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Forms represented comprise:

Site A: Drag. 18 & 18R, Flavian; Drag. 30, Flavian; Drag. 37, sherds from vessels dated as Flavian & c. A.D. 75-100 (Dickinson forthcoming).

Site B: Drag. 15/17 or 18, Flavian; Drag. 29, sherds from vessels dated as late Neronian-early Flavian; Drag. 18, Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 37, sherds from vessels dated as Flavian-Trajanic and Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic; plus sherds from a cup and a dish, both Flavian (Dickinson forthcoming).

Site C: Drag. 29, Neronian-early Flavian; Drag. 18, sherds from vessels dated as Flavian and Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 36, Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic (Dickinson forthcoming).

Site D: Flake, Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 18R, Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic. There are two adjoining sherds of form 15/17 from this site but the fabric is not South Gaulish but that of Les Martres-de-Veyre, and the item is dated as Trajanic (Dickinson forthcoming).

Dickinson states that: "All the South Gaulish ware comes from La Graufesenque" and that: "the earliest material includes three Neronian or early-Flavian pieces, but it is unlikely that any samian reached the site before A.D. 70" (Dickinson forthcoming).

Brooch Types Present:

No details are currently available.

Coins:

(A) By 1984 two Iron Age coins had been recovered as well as at least one Claudian Coin (Frere 1977, 391). The Iron Age coins are both Corieltauvian issues, Mack 454 and 455 (Goodburn 1979, 295).

(B) The collected coins include a denarius of Trajan (LNQ Vol.V, 1897, 116).

Location of Finds:

(A) PTX.

Literature:

Frere 1977; Goodburn 1976, 326; 1979, 295; Oetgen 1986; Simmons 1976; 1977.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(A) A small sample of the pottery has been viewed.

SUDBROOK 'NEW SAND PIT'. SK 971 443.

Site Code: LIN 31.

Geographic Situation:

The find-spot is situated in a natural gap in the Jurassic Limestone ridge. The river Slea flows through this gap, and the find-spot lies just to the north of the river. The site lies 1.1km west of LIN 1 (Ancaster).

Site Type:

Unknown.

Date of Occupation:

Finds evidence suggests activity during the LPRIA.

Excavation:

No archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Finds collected as a consequence of the commercial extraction of aggregates south of Sudbrook village.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Sherds from later Iron Age hand and wheel-made vessels in calcite tempered fabrics have been recovered (ids SHW 15.11.89).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) UNG Museum Store. Accession code "SSP.O.294".

Literature:

None.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(A) The pottery comprises a small group, all sherds of which have been examined (SHW 15.11.89).

TALLINGTON 35. TF 107 097.

Site Code: LIN 32.
Geographic Situation:
The site occupies a low-lying Fen-edge position in the Welland valley. The natural subsoil is gravel.
Site Type:
Farmstead complex.
The site has been interpreted by David Peacock and Gavin Simpson (and subsequently by others) as a farmstead complex.
Date of Occupation:
Activity appears to extend from the late Iron Age through the Roman period (Peacock 1962, 118; Simpson 1966, 15).
Excavation:
(A) The late 1950s and early 1960s. David Peacock (Peacock 1962). The work comprised piecemeal recording and limited feature excavation in advance of quarrying. Evidence of a large circular building, c. 14m in diameter, with an entrance on the eastern side, was recorded.
(B) c. TF 107 097, the early 1960s. Gavin Simpson, WVRC (Simpson 1966). Specific details of this work remain unpublished and its relationship to (A) remains unclear to the current author. The work comprising (B) investigated a large rectangular ditched enclosure 148m by 98m (480 by 320 feet). Towards one corner of the enclosure evidence of a circular structure c. 6m (20 feet) in diameter and interpreted as a roundhouse was excavated; no internal features were encountered. Associated evidence implies that a mixed farming regime was practiced.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material from this provenance other than that collected in the course of (A) and (B).
THE POTTERY:
(A) An excavated ditch section is reported to have contained: "Many sherds of a coarse black native pottery, datable to the middle of the first century A.D." (Peacock 1962, 111 & 121, Fig.5 Nos 1-5).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
Unknown to the author.
Literature:
Peacock 1962; Simpson 1966.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

TALLINGTON 37. TF 104 094.

Site Code: LIN 33.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies a low-lying Fen-edge position in the Welland Valley. The natural subsoil is gravel. Tallington 37 lies approximately 100 metre south of Tallington 35 (LIN 32).

Site Type:

As with Tallington 35 (LIN 32) the site has been interpreted by its excavator as a farmstead.

The site comprises a rectilinear ditched enclosure 77m by 46m (250 by 150 feet), three quarters of which was excavated. A four-post structure was encountered, as well as other features, including two "working hollows" (Simpson 1966, 15). Although items likely to represent 'occupation' refuse were present no domestic structure was encountered. However, the excavator has pointed out that aerial photographs demonstrate faint indications that a structure similar to that encountered at Tallington 35 (LIN 32) existed in the quarter not explored archaeologically. The latter had been destroyed by modern gravel extraction.

Again, associated evidence has been taken to imply that a mixed farming regime was practised.

The site is positioned on an east-west droveway or track along which, 138m (150 yards) to the east, occurs another rectilinear ditched enclosure, Tallington '49'. This site, which is approximately a quarter of the size of Tallington 37, is, presumably broadly contemporary with its neighbour (Simpson 1966, Fig.1). (The author believes that no archaeological investigation has been undertaken there to date).

Date of Occupation:

In his 1966 paper (Simpson 1966) the excavator suggested that the site dated from the middle decades of the first century to the end of the Flavian period. He also tentatively suggested that the site was the successor to Tallington 35. The grounds for this suggestion are unclear. Subsequently, following a re-examination of the material, Gavin Simpson has suggested that there is no certainty that the enclosure site was occupied in the Roman period since the Roman pottery came from the upper filling of the droveway ditch (Whitwell, 1982, 21).

Excavation:

(A) c. TF 104 094, the early 1960s. K. R. Fennell, WVRC (Simpson 1966, 15 & 16, Figs 1 & 3). This work comprised excavation at the enclosure entrance.

(B) c. TF 104 094, c. 1963. Gavin Simpson, WVRC (Simpson 1966, 15 & 16, Figs 1 & 3). This work comprised the investigation of most of the area of the enclosure.

Collected Material:

No details are known to the current author.

THE POTTERY:

Hand-made Scored Ware was recovered from the larger of the two "hollows" within the enclosure. Several sherds of wheel-made Romano-British pottery were also recovered (Simpson 1966, 15-6).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

Samian pottery was recovered from the upper filling of the droveway ditch. This material has been dated by Brian Hartley to c. A.D. 80-90 (Simpson 1966, 15-6). No further details are known to the current author.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

Unknown to the author.

Literature:

Simpson 1966; Whitwell 1982.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

TATTERSHALL THORPE. TF 224 598.

Site Code: LIN 34.

Geographic Situation:

The site is situated near the Fen-edge to the west of the river Bain. The natural subsoil comprises gravels and sand.

Site Type:

Probable farmstead.

The site, discovered by aerial photography in the mid 1970s, comprises a double ditched enclosure, approximately circular in plan.

Date of Occupation:

Later PRIA/mid first century A.D. Stratigraphic and finds evidence together with a radio-carbon date suggest that the site may have been in use from the early Iron Age (Chowne *et al.* 1986, 183). Pottery from late in the ditch fill sequence, and in particular from the fill of a ditch recut, dates to the first half of the first century A.D.

Excavation:

(A) 1979-80. Peter Chowne, NLAU (Chowne, Girling & Greig 1986). The initial work, in advance of gravel extraction, investigated an area of 1600sq. metres. A short length of the enclosure ditches was sampled and a part of the enclosure examined. No internal features were encountered. Important environmental evidence was recovered.

(C) 1986. Peter Chowne, TLA (Chowne 1986). A length of the outer ditch, which lay just within a field subject to gravel extraction, was excavated. A second entrance to the enclosure was discovered.

Collected Material:

(B) Fieldwalking immediately prior to (A). This operation produced nothing other than sherds of medieval pottery.

THE POTTERY:

(A) An assemblage of 129 sherds was recovered. Late La Tène hand and wheel-made pottery came from late in the excavated sequence. The necked carinated bowl form (common at Dragonby (SHU 1)) is represented (Chowne *et al.* 1986, Fig.8 No.11 & Fig.9 No.50). Small and medium sized jars, usually with 'D-shaped' rims, and often, girth grooves or cordons, appear to have been well represented, though in a variety of fabrics (eg. Chowne *et al.* 1986, Fig.8 Nos 5, 8, & 10, Fig.9 No.48). The same basic type is common in groups of early and middle first century date at Dragonby (eg. Elsdon & May 1987, Fig.27 Nos 713 & 716). Large versions of this type are not uncommon at sites in Lincolnshire and South Humberside; the form occurs at Dragonby, North Killingholme (SHU 6), and Old Winteringham (SHU 7), for example. Part of a cordoned and apparently carinated vessel (possibly a pedestalled jar) with decoration (Chowne *et al.* 1986, Fig.9 No.39), which is probably a bowl or jar, is again precedented at Dragonby (Elsdon & May 1987, Fig.27 No.839) and may be said to be an example of Dragonby-Sleaford pottery. Other small sherds illustrated may be from analogous vessels.

The rim of a flagon (*cf.* Cam. Type 140) is published (Chowne *et al.* 1986, Fig.8 No.1); its presence is not commented upon in the text. One item (Chowne *et al.* 1986, Fig.9 No.44) appears as though it may belong to a flagon base, though again this is not made apparent in the text. With the exception of sherds from Cam. 113 type beakers (see below) this is the only form-type illustrated from (A) which is certainly of Roman type. Gallo-Belgic wares and amphorae were not represented.

(C) "Coarse and fine early La Tène pottery was present in the lower ditch levels with late La Tène and Romano-British sherds in the upper layers" (Chowne 1986, 7). Jeffrey May states that: "Two small sherds from five hand-made cordoned vessels, and the greater part of the profile of a hand-made rounded jar with a high burnished, together with several sherds of coarse ware [were recovered] from ... the very bottom of the ditch. Although the coarse wares differ from Dragonby's the fine-ware sherds compare well" (Elsdon & May 1987, 72).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) No SGSW was recovered. The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Butt Beakers:

(A) Several sherds from vessels closely imitative of the Cam. Type 113 butt beaker, in (apparently) quartz tempered fabrics are illustrated (Chowne *et al.* 1986, Fig.8 Nos 17 and 18, Fig.9 No.35).

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from the site.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from the site.

Location of Finds:

(A) LCM.

Literature:

Chowne 1986; Chowne *et al.* 1986.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

ULCEBY CROSS. Vicinity of TF 412 733.

Site Code: LIN 35.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on a hill-top at the southern end of the Lincolnshire Wolds.
Site Type:
Probable major settlement during the LPRIA; subsequent Romano-British occupation.
The site is said to cover: "two or three fields" (JRS 1924, 224). The work comprising (A) revealed stone foundations, floors and surfaces on each side of the main road. The Roman road (Margary 27) to the coast at Burgh-Le-Marsh (LIN 5) passes through LIN 35.
(The site straddles the boundary of the parishes of Ulceby and Dexthorpe).
In recent years this site has occasionally been referred to in published work as "Spilsby" in order to protect its identity.
Date of Occupation:
Pottery and coin evidence suggest occupation from the second half of the first century A.D. (Occupation may, of course, have preceded this period).
Excavation:
(A) 1913-26. Canon Edward Tatham & The Rev. A. C. M. Langton (Tatham 1915; JRS 1924, 224). The work comprised of exploratory trenching over a number of years.
Collected Material:
(B) Finds, including Roman pottery and coins, collected from ploughed fields adjoining the Roman road, prior to (A).
THE POTTERY:
(A) The recovery of a "large" quantity of Roman pottery was reported. This was said to be: "mainly of the commoner black and grey ware - some of the former with incised horizontal lines, two pieces of the latter with markings of a sort of lattice work pattern on the sides" (Tatham 1915, 35); the latter is perhaps Black-Burnished Ware. This, together with other descriptions of pottery recovered, suggests the presence of Roman pottery types of post first century A. D. date.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The presence of first century A.D. samian ware is reported (id Brian Hartley, Whitwell 1970, 74-5; 1982, 81); specifically, this material dates to the second half of the first century A.D. No further details are known to the current author.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
By 1984 Jeffrey May had recorded 38 Iron Age coins from this site (May 1984).
(A) A number of Roman coins were recovered. These range from first to fourth century issues.
(B) Collected coins included issues of Vespasian and a sestertius of Domitian (Tatham 1915, 34).
The earliest recorded Roman coin from the site is an issue of Vespasian (Whitwell 1970, 74).
Location of Finds:
(A) & (B) LCM (Marjoram 1974, 22; Tatham 1915, 34-5).
Literature:
Marjoram 1974, 22; May 1984; Tatham 1915; Whitwell 1970, 74-5; 1982.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

GAZETTEER: NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Contents:

NOTT 1: BABWORTH, DUNSTON'S CLUMP.
NOTT 2: THE BRICKWORK PLAN FIELD SYSTEMS, NORTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
NOTT 3: BINGHAM.
NOTT 4: BOUGHTON.
NOTT 5: BROUGH-ON-FOSSE.
NOTT 6: BROXTOWE.
NOTT 7: BURTON JOYCE, BURTON LODGE.
NOTT 8: CROMWELL.
NOTT 9: DORKET HEAD, RAMSDALE PARK.
NOTT 10: EAST BRIDGFORD, CASTLE HILL.
NOTT 11: EPPERSTONE VILLA SITE.
NOTT 12: FARNSFIELD, CAMP HILL.
NOTT 13: FARNSFIELD, CARR BANK FARM.
NOTT 14: FARNSFIELD, COMBS FARM.
NOTT 15: FLAWFORD.
NOTT 16: GAMSTON.
NOTT 17: GOLDHILL.
NOTT 18: GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL.
NOTT 19: HOLME.
NOTT 20: HOLME PIERREPONT.
NOTT 21: LITTLEBOROUGH.
NOTT 22: LOUND, CHAINBRIDGE LANE.
NOTT 23: MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE VILLA SITE.
NOTT 24: MEERING.
NOTT 25: NEWARK.
NOTT 26: OSMANTHORPE.
NOTT 27: OXTON, OLD OX.
NOTT 28: RAMPTON.
NOTT 29: RATCLIFFE-ON-SOAR, RED HILL.
NOTT 30: SCRATTA WOOD.
NOTT 31: SHELFORD.
NOTT 32: THORPE.
NOTT 33: WILLOUGHBY-ON-THE-WOLDS, BROUGHTON LODGE.
NOTT 34: WOODBOROUGH, FOX WOOD.

BABWORTH, DUNSTON'S CLUMP. SK 663 803.

Site Code: NOTT 1.

Geographic Situation:

The site complex lies on a south facing slope on the eastern side of a gentle ridge between the rivers Idle and Ryton.

Site Type:

An Iron Age and Romano-British farmstead complex; a part of NOTT 2.

The site, originally identified by aerial photography, comprises a complex of at least four enclosures defined by ditches, set within an extensive field system. Enclosure 1, the largest, occupies a small knoll (on the aforementioned slope). Enclosure 2 lies on relatively level ground below 1. Enclosure 3, the smallest enclosure, at c. 12m x 15m lies immediately north of Enclosure 1.

Date of Occupation:

Finds evidence from the excavated areas suggests occupation/activity during the LPRIA continuing probably unbroken into the third century A.D.

The fills of the restated ditch of Enclosure 1 yielded pottery finds from middle Roman types. However, no pottery was recovered from the earliest deposits in the original ditch cut, hence the initial date of the enclosure is unfixed.

Within the principal area excavated, Enclosure 2, late Iron Age tradition pottery came from contexts assigned by the excavator to Phases I and II, whilst Phase III contexts were found to contain second and third century A.D. pottery.

Pottery finds associated with Enclosure 3 suggest that this feature was of approximately first century A.D. date, and probably earlier rather than later.

Excavation:

(A) SK 663 803, 1981. Daryl Garton, TVARC (Garton 1988). Soil marks indicated that the site was being damaged by modern ploughing, but the work was primarily undertaken as a research excavation in an attempt to date and characterize the system. Enclosure 1 was partially excavated, Enclosure 2 was almost entirely excavated and Enclosure 3, lying just north of 1 was also sampled. The intersections of major field ditches with enclosures were examined.

Enclosure 1 was not excavated excepting its enclosing ditch at its northwest corner. Here intersections with field ditches were apparent from aerial photographs. Excavation confirmed that the enclosure ditch pre-dates the field system ditches. The original ditch was 1.8m deep and c. 6m wide. Its ditch had been re-stated on at least two occasions prior to its being cut by a field system ditch.

A three-phase sequence was identified at Enclosure 2. During the first phase the enclosure was defined by a substantial ditch within which a number of large pits were cut. In Phase II a large rectangular timber building within its own yard was erected inside the enclosure; this was rebuilt on at least one occasion, and probably dates to the second half of the first century A.D., though it could be earlier. In phase III the enclosure ditch was replaced by a palisade and the area was partitioned with at least three timber buildings constructed within these divisions (*cf.* Garton 1988, 16).

The south-east corner of the ditch of Enclosure 3 was also sampled; this was found to have been re-cut on at least three occasions.

Collected Material:

(B) Fieldwalking by RAHS and TVARC (Garton 1988, 19). Pottery was encountered across the south eastern part of Enclosure 2. No other details are reported.

THE POTTERY:

(A) 942 sherds were recovered. Iron Age tradition pottery was represented (Leary 1988, 43-4) including one vessel with scoring (Leary 1988, Fig.19, No.48). Vessels typologically late Iron Age, such as simple jars with everted rims or upright rims, occur in brown fabrics, either calcite tempered or tempered with both calcite and quartz.

The cordoned-neck jar type, distinctive to the Trent Valley region and essentially of LPRIA date is present amongst this assemblage (Leary 1988, Fig. 17 No.3); an example of the form came from the primary fill of the Enclosure 2 ditch which should be of late Iron Age/mid First Century A.D. date (Garton 1988, 67).

A rim sherd from a barrel, or butt beaker, (Leary 1988, Fig.17 No.4) will be of LPRIA/mid first century A.D. date. Two rims from deep bowls are illustrated by Leary (Fig.17 No.16 & Fig.18 No.32). Both vessels have calcite tempered fabrics and similar everted rim forms. Leary observes that the vessels are parallelled by examples from Claudio-Neronian deposits at Old Winteringham (1988, 50).

A number of vessels represented are from types which date to the late first century to early second century A.D. These include sherds from Rusticated ware jars (Leary 1988, Fig.17 No.7). A small carinated bowl (Fig.17 No.12); a hook rimed platter (Fig.17 No.9) a flange-rimed bowl (Fig.17 No.6; this item is closely parallelled by a vessel represented in the assemblage from the 1968 excavations at Bath Lane, Leicester, LEI 13 (AW), (Clamp 1985, Fig.33 No.68), the form is approximately Gillam's class 301 (Gillam 1968)) and a mortarium from the Verulamium region (1988, 51).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) None. Only one sherd of Samian was recovered during this work, this being from a Drag. 18/31 form of second century date (Leary 1988, 45).
Brooch Types Present:
(A) Colchester derivative (Garton 1988, Fig.20, No.59; MacKreth 1988a), probably dating to before 75 A.D.
Coins:
(A) No coins were recovered.
Location of Finds:
(A) RFM.
Literature:
Garton 1988; Garton & Riley 1982; Leary 1988; Rankov 1982, 356-7; Riley 1980a.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

THE BRICKWORK PLAN FIELD SYSTEMS, NORTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Site Code: NOTT 2.

Geographic Situation:

The system(s) has been identified across north Nottinghamshire and into South Yorkshire, principally where the underlying natural geology is Sherwood Sandstone. (This geology gives rise to "soft" and sandy soils). The land division features extend in patches across an area of at least 40 km north to south and 8km east to west. East of Worksop, between the rivers Idle and Ryton, near Babworth, an extensive continuous spread has been plotted (Garton 1988, Fig. 1). Characteristically similar crop marks also occur in the valley of the Poulter and by the tributaries of the Ryton (Garton *et al.* 1989, Fig. 2). Although the latter are not contiguous with the main block near Babworth Garton points out that: "their similar sizes, layouts and shapes strongly suggest that the two are related (Garton *et al.* 1989, 22). Moreover, much of the intervening area is forest.

East and west of the Sherwood Sandstones the natural geology comprises Mercian Mudstone and Magnesian Limestone. Cropmarks are rarely observed in these areas; it is possible that this absence is apparition rather than actuality.

Site Type:

Field Systems and Enclosures.

Aerial photography, particularly the work of Derrick Riley, but also Jim Pickering and Malcolm Dolby, has revealed extensive field systems with associated enclosures. The evidence of this previously unsuspected system of land management has been comprehensively published (Riley 1980a).

The so-called brickwork plan fields: "were formed by a series of long parallel boundary ditches, usually aligned roughly east-west, with short cross boundaries dividing the strips into fields. Their extent and regularity led to the suggestion that these fields were laid out according to a plan perhaps based on the rivers since long boundaries were approximately at right angles to and between parallel flowing rivers" (Garton 1988, 16). Individual or clustered enclosures set within the field systems are believed to represent farmsteads. Enclosures are most commonly rectangular, single or twinned, and usually of less than 0.25 hectares in area (Riley 1980a). Plotting indicates that within the system enclosures occur at approximately 1km intervals, though whether occupation was contemporary remains a matter for research. Excavations at Dunston's Clump (NOTT 1) demonstrated that the clustered enclosures there, physically located within the field-system were not necessarily contemporary with each other. Nor, in this instance were they instituted at the same time as adjacent field system ditches. Two enclosures (1 and 3) were here established prior to the cutting of field system ditches. Excavations also showed that parallel ditches which seemed to be aligned were not contemporary. This complicated pattern should not perhaps be surprising bearing in mind the demonstrably long currency of the land management regime. It is a reasonable assumption that, in addition to ditching, boundaries will have been defined by fences and hedges. The remains of such features are likely to be comparatively difficult to detect either from the air or on the ground. However, the regularity of the field pattern suggests that the system(s) were established over a relatively short time span.

In addition to the regular 'brickwork plan' layout other arrangements have been identified and characterized by Riley (1980a): the 'nuclear' pattern wherein the fields appear to relate to a central nodal enclosure, their 'nucleus', (such as at Hesley Hall, Rossington and elsewhere in South Yorkshire) and the irregular plan, consisting of small blocks of fields and boundaries appearing not to be systematically orientated and/or associated (for instance, as at Lound and The Lings, Hatfield). Of these three the brickwork plan systems cover the largest area by far.

Features apparently indicating the ring gullies of circular structures have been identified from aerial photographs. Usually these lie within, or are associated with, enclosures.

Riley has emphasized that: "Soil type, height and water supply are important factors when considering the kind of agriculture practiced in the fields and farms from which the cropmarks originated. This is at present a problem in the Bunter Sandstone belt, because the sandy soils have limitations for growing cereals and much of the land seems too dry to be grassland (Riley 1980b, 75). Could this be evidence of socially necessitated exploitation of agriculturally low grade land in the late Iron Age?

It has been suggested that Riley's publication (Riley 1980a) probably records the majority of features ever likely to give rise to such cropmarks; however, new soilmarks and cropmarks continue to be recorded especially where agricultural activities have recently changed (Garton *et al.* 1989, 29).

A research programme studying the economy and chronology of the systems is in course (see below, under (A)). Three associated farmstead sites have been (at least partially) excavated. These are: at Dunston's Clump, SK 663 803, (NOTT 1), which has been extensively excavated (Garton 1988); Lound, Chainbridge Lane, SK 708 858 (NOTT 22), the site of salvage excavation (Eccles *et al.* 1989); and Menagerie Wood, near Worksop, SK 577 785 (Garton, *et al.* 1989).

Date:
Pollen analysis indicates that forest clearance and subsequent agricultural usage first occurred on the Sherwood Sandstones in the Iron Age. The start date of the brickwork pattern systems is not yet firmly established. Their currency during the Roman period, however, is readily apparent from finds evidence.

The excavations at Dunston's Clump (NOTT 1) suggested that the field system here was laid out in or before the late first century A.D. Enclosure 2 was of apparently earlier date, the initial occupation dating from sometime in the late first century B.C. to the mid first century A.D. (Garton, 1988, 67). Occupation appears to have continued till the mid third century A.D. if not beyond.

The enclosure site at Chainbridge Lane, Lound (NOTT 22) probably dates from the LPRIA; it certainly continues into the third century A.D.

Finds evidence recovered from excavation suggests that the site at Menagerie Wood, near Worksop (Garton *et al.* 1989), dates from the second century A.D. (consequently their is no separate entry for this site within this gazetteer. The excavator points out that though no first century A.D. pottery was recovered only 7.5% of the enclosure was sampled and hence the possibility of occupation during this period cannot be entirely ruled out. Moreover, the earliest ditch cuts of the enclosure, where sampled by excavation, yielded no pottery and could therefore be of an earlier date).

Excavation:
(See above).

Collected Material:
(A) Systematic fieldwalking of all of the cropmark enclosures and associated field systems detected and plotted by Derrick Riley and others has been undertaken. An evaluation of the results is currently in process. This project has been co-ordinated by Daryl Garton for TPAT.

THE POTTERY:
(A) No details are presently available.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) No details are presently available.

Brooch Types Present:
(A) No details are presently available.

Coins:
(A) No details are presently available.

Location of Finds:
(A) 'PTX'.

Literature:
Eccles *et al.* 1989; Garton 1988; Garton *et al.* 1989; Garton & Riley 1982; Riley 1980a; 1980b.

POTTERY EXAMINED:
(A) A small quantity of collected pottery has been examined by the current author (January 1989).

BINGHAM. SK 713 389.

Site Code: NOTT 3.

Geographic Situation:

The excavated site is located at: "the foot of the southern slope of the low ridge known as Parsons Hill" (Gregory 1970, 105). (The site lies two and a half kilometres (1 and a half miles) south-east of NOTT 10 (*Margidunum*).

Site Type:

Uncertain, perhaps a farmstead.

The nature and extent of the Roman period occupation is unknown. The excavations comprising (A) revealed no certain evidence of buildings, either stone or timber; fragments of tegulae were, however, recovered. Gregory suggests that the site may have been a villa or farmstead (1970, 107).

Date of Occupation:

According to Gregory (1970, 105) finds indicate occupation from the late first century A.D. continuing to the fourth century.

Excavation:

(A) SK 713 389, c. 1969. C. Ashton and Tony Gregory (Gregory 1970). Excavation began after building contractors had encountered a skeleton and quantities of Roman pottery during the course of pipe-laying associated with a new school. Several slit trenches were opened and contractors excavations were monitored. Considerable quantities of Roman pottery and animal bone were present in an extensive peaty clay deposit. This material was interpreted as occupation refuse deposited into marshy ground. Other features recorded included a surface of rough skerry paving, an alignment of stones, interpreted as a wall, and a number of ditches. In total three skeletons were encountered, but no dating evidence for these was found associated. All finds recovered were essentially unstratified.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Only a small number of diagnostic sherds have been published (Gregory 1970, Fig.42). Gregory states that: "The pottery includes a significant number of first-century vessels ... but the great majority date from after A.D. 200" (1970, 107). Only one of the published items (Fig. 42, No.1) is possibly of first or early second century date. The vessel represented is a jar, and its fabric is said to be (so-called) "Trent Valley Ware".

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) Two brooches were recovered, one was a knee brooch (of second or third century date (MacKreth 1970b, 109-10, Fig. 37, No.10). The other brooch was represented by a fragment; it appears to be either from a headstud or Trumpet type if not a related or devolved type (MacKreth 1970b, 110, Fig.37, No.11); as regards dating, MacKreth suggests a: "general range of the later first to early second century" (1970b, 110).

Coins:

(A) Two Roman coins were recovered, both were fourth century issues (Gregory 1970, 110).

Location of Finds:

Not known to the current author.

Literature:

Gregory 1970.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

BOUGHTON. c. SK 66 68.

Site Code: NOTT 4.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies in undulating countryside in the Sherwood Forrest district of Central Nottinghamshire. The river Maun lies a short distance to the west of the site.

Site Type:

Possible Roman fort.

It has been supposed that the site is that of a Roman fort. However, this is uncertain. The site is currently inaccessible, underlying buildings constructed during the Second World War. This construction work yielded finds of early Roman date (TTS Vol.XLIII, 1939, 6; Todd 1970a, 42).

Date of Occupation:

The possible Roman fort is speculated to be of the conquest period.

Excavation:

No systematic excavation has been undertaken.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no systematically collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

No details are known to the current author.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

No details are known to the current author.

Brooch Types Present:

No details are known to the current author.

Coins:

No details are known to the current author.

Location of Finds:

Not known to the current author.

Literature:

TTS Vol. XLIII, 1939, 6; Todd 1970a, 42.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

BROUGH - ON - FOSSE. (Centre) SK 837 584.

Site Code: NOTT 5.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies in the middle flood plain of the river Trent on the east side of the river.

Site Type:

Roman settlement, apparently a 'Small Town'; *Crococalana* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 327).

The site lies on the Fosse Way, between Thorpe, NOTT 32, and Lincoln, LIN 17. The defensive ditches of the later Roman settlement have been identified by aerial photography (St Joseph 1953, 91). These define a rectangular area 210m (700ft) by 150m (500ft), which is not less than 2.8 hectares (7 acres) in extent, bisected by the modern A46. Both within and without this area aerial photographs suggest the presence of a range of features including small rectangular enclosures indicative of separate plots (St Joseph 1966, 27 & Pl. VII). These apparently pre-date the later Roman defences (Smith 1987, 283). Near to the eastern angle of the enclosure an independent, ditched compound some 42m (140ft) square has been recognized (St Joseph 1953, 91). (Walters stated that: "An area of about forty acres is thought to have been inhabited" (Walters 1910, 11)).

It has been suggested that Brough was the site of a Roman fort, however, there is to date little evidence substantiating this claim.

Date of Occupation:

The start date of occupation is uncertain. There is little evidence, to date, to suggest occupation during the later PRIA. Moore suggests occupation from: "before 75 until late in the fourth century" (1978, 319). The coin evidence to date, however, is not consonant with this suggestion.

Excavation:

(A) c. SK 837 584, 1905-6. Cecil Woolley (Walters 1910, 12-5; TTS Vol.X 1906, 63). Excavation was undertaken within the defenses east of The Fosse Way, and elsewhere. In particular extensive trenching was undertaken in two fields lying either side of the Fosse Way (see Walters 1910, 13 for a (?) partial plan). Evidence of masonry founded, and perhaps timber, buildings was recovered.

Collected Material:

(B) Finds, especially metalwork, have been collected piecemeal over many years (Walters 1910); the rate of discovery has increased recently through the work of detectorists (Moore, 1978, 319; May 1984, 22).

THE POTTERY:

According to Todd the: "pottery from Brough in Newark Museum includes very little first century material, and nothing which is earlier than about 70" (1973, 141).

Todd has published an illustration of a bowl from Brough (Todd 1969b, Fig.1, No.7). The vessel has a bead rim, immediately below which occur four shallow grooves. This item, which is likely to be of later first or very early second century A.D. date, was believed by Todd to be an example of his so-called "Trent Valley Ware".

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

By 1984 Jeffrey May had recorded only one Iron Age coin from the site. This item was: "a bronze coin, possibly from one of the southern Iron Age tribes" (1984, 22).

(A) Smith reports that: "of the one hundred and thirty-seven coins published by Woolley the earliest is a Republican issue followed by two of Domitian ...(Woolley 1906, 71-2)" (1987, 283); this information is verified by Walters (Walters 1910, 14).

Metalwork:

(A) A decorated cheek-piece from an auxiliary parade helmet, likely to be of first century A.D. date, was recovered, (Archaeologia Vol. LVIII, 1903, 573 & Pl. LV; Walters 1910, Fig.2).

Location of Finds:

NKM.

Literature:

Jones 1975, 131; McWhirr 1970, 8; May 1984, 22; Moore 1978; St Joseph 1953, 91; 1966, 27-8; Walters 1910, 11-5; Whitwell 1982, 85.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

BROXTOWE. (Vicinity of) SK 526 428.

Site Code: NOTT 6.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on the north slope of a hill. The underlying natural geology is Magnesian Limestone.

Site Type:

Roman military occupation.

A succession of Roman military installations appears to have occupied this site. The evidence has been succinctly summarized by Jones: "The defence line is known fully of on only one side, that being some [420m, (c.1400ft)] long, the site will have been either a marching-camp or a [vexillation] fortress of c. [12 hectares (30 acres)], the best known parallel being at Longthorpe. More recently, engineering works [(C)] have revealed a ditch of Punic profile [3.9m wide by 1.8m deep, (13 by 6ft)]. This, to judge by other examples of its occurrence, was part of a multiple ditch-system which may have belonged to a fort subsequent to the camp" (1975, 133).

The work comprising (A) and (B) was said, by Hind at least, to have revealed evidence of "hut-floors" (see below). That these features were actually what they were originally believed to be is perhaps questionable. However, the possibility that the site was a focus of occupation in the LPRIA should not be dismissed without consideration.

The site is now covered by the Broxtowe housing estate.

Date of Occupation:

Coins, metalwork and pottery finds indicate pre-Flavian and early Flavian Roman occupation. The date of the earliest Roman military occupation remains somewhat uncertain. The material forthcoming from (C) is consistent with this dating (MacKreth 1967).

Excavation:

(A) 1937-8. The Thoroton Excavation Society (Never published in full; JRS 1938, 182-3; JRS 1939, 206-07; Oswald, A. 1939; MacKreth 1967, Fig.7; see MacKreth (1967) for an explanation of how the archaeology revealed by this work and (B) was originally understood by its excavators). The discovery of Roman pottery and coins during the course of construction work for a housing estate instigated a rescue excavation. JRS reported that: "a fragment of a road, a grave and hut-floors with coins and pottery, mostly of a period in the middle first century A.D." were encountered (JRS, 1938, 182). Subsequently: "Further discoveries of primitive smelting furnaces and hut-floors - twenty to thirty in all - some measuring 18 by 8 ft., some circular, were made", (JRS 1939, 206-07).

(C) SK 526 428, 1964. The Thoroton Society (Archaeological Section) (MacKreth 1967, including Fig.7; Not published in full). A ditch section exposed by civil engineering work was investigated. This was found to have a vertical face on its north-east side and on its south-west side, a sloping face. A regular slot lay at the bottom of this feature.

Collected Material:

(B) Finds collected by Frank Hind as building work proceeded following the conclusion of (A) (Oswald, A. 1939). These finds were donated to UNG Museum by Frank Hind.

THE POTTERY:

(A) & (B) Assemblages of Roman pottery of, essentially, pre-Flavian date were recovered. (A very small number of sherds of third century pottery were also recovered). The author has been able to corroborate Graham Webster's observation that: "although Mr Hind stated ... that 'the amount of the pottery discovered was amazing' comparatively little of it found its way into any permanent collection" (1960, 72).

Sherds of Rusticated ware are present (Webster 1960, 72; ids SHW 15.11.89). Their fabric is characteristically identical to that of sherds from Rusticated ware jars at Lincoln also seen by the author. The fabric appears to be one described by Darling (1984, 52, Fabric 3); Darling states that at Lincoln this fabric is: "first seen in Legionary contexts, and it is unlikely that this fabric continued beyond the Legionary period" (1984, 52). This fabric also occurs at Ratcliffe-on-Soar, Red Hill (NOTT 29) and Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Broughton Lodge (NOTT 33).

(B) A body sherd (marked "B40.42") from a large storage vessel is present. It has a calcite tempered fabric and displays combing. This item would appear to be an example of a class of vessels which are, for instance, precedented at the Jewry Wall site Leicester, LEI 13 (AA); Kenyon 1948, Fig.34 No.12) where they occur in contexts of the earliest phase. (Ids SHW 15.11.89).

(C) Pottery dating to: "the period 50-75 A.D." was recovered (MacKreth 1967, 30).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) & (B) Forms present include: Drag. 15/17, Neronian-early Flavian (Webster 1960, 72); Drag. 16, Claudio-Neronian (Webster 1960, 72); Drag. 27, vessels dated as Claudio-Neronian and Neronian-early Flavian (Webster 1960, 72); Drag. 29, Claudio-Neronian (Webster 1960, 72, Fig.8 Nos 1, 3 & 7); Drag. 30, pre-Flavian (Webster 1960, 72, Fig.8 No.2); Drag. 37, early Flavian and possibly later Flavian (Webster 1960, 72, Fig.8 No.4). Amongst this material pre-Flavian samian is predominant (ids Brian Hartley).

In addition to these published examples two sherds of SGSW were found to be present in UNG Museum Store. One sherd is probably from a Drag. 18 platter; this item is marked "Broxtowe III". The form from which the other sherd derives is not clear; this is marked "Broxtowe IV" (ids SHW 15.11.89).

Amphorae:

(B) Only three amphora types are represented amongst this material: Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams Class 25, (diagnostic rim, typologically of first century A.D. date); Pélichet 47/Peacock & Williams Class 27 (diagnostic handle sherds); another type, represented by body sherds only, probably a South Gaulish Gauloise form, wine amphora (ids SHW 15.11.89).

Lyon Ware.

(B) One sherd (6 grams) was present (marked "B40.41"), this being from the rim of a small beaker of Greene Type 20.3 (Greene 1979, 24-5, Fig.8). (Id SHW 15.11.89).

Mortaria:

A stamp of Martialis, a Gallo-Belgic potter/pottery of Hartley's (1977) Group II is recorded from Broxtowe (Hartley K.F. 1977, 7).

(A) & (B) Two sherds of mortaria (marked "40.68a" & "40.68b") display stamps reading "Q.V.A.S.[". These are products of the workshop of Q. Valerivs Se– belonging to Hartley's (1977) Group I; other examples occur in Neronian and Flavian contexts in the south of Britain (Hartley, K.F. 1960a; 1977, 6).

(B) A mortarium, on typological grounds, dating to the second half of the first century A.D. is represented (id SHW 15.11.89).

Brooch Types Present:

(A) 'Roman' brooches of mid/later mid first century A.D. date were recovered (Oswald, A. 1939). No further details are known to the current author.

Coins:

Coins of Tasciovanus, Addedomarus and Cunobelin are recorded (Oswald, A. 1938, 411).

A sestertius of Vespasian was found in the garden of No.55 Lindfield Road, Broxtowe (SK 529 425) in the mid 1960s (EMAB No.9, for 1966, 41; now at NCM, Accession Code "66.III").

(A) Roman coins recovered ranged from Mark Anthony to Vespasian; coins of Claudius and Nero were well represented (Oswald, A. 1939). (A coin of Postumous was also recovered).

(A) & (B) Roman coins from the site recorded by Webster in 1960 (comprising coins from (A) & (B)) were as follows: Mark Anthony, 2; Agrippa type, 1; Claudius, including Claudian copies, 26; Nero, 12; and Vespasian, 3 (1960, 72). Webster notes that: "all the three Vespasianic coins were minted in 71 A.D." (1960, 72).

Metalwork:

(A) & (B) A number of items of metalwork of types usually associated with the Roman military are listed, and in some cases illustrated, by Webster (1960).

(B) A tinned bronze saucepan/patera was found (Oswald, A. 1939, Pl. XXXVII; Webster 1960, 69).

Location of Finds:

UNG Museum store, boxes marked "Broxtowe. Site Code 'B'", accession numbers "40.36-54" donated by Hind. It is possible that (? some finds from (A) are included amongst this material.

Some finds NCM.

Literature:

Jones 1975, 133; MacKreth 1967; Oswald, A. 1938; 1939; Webster 1960.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(B) All of the pottery arising from the work of Hind, now held at the UNG Museum store has been examined, (it does not comprise stratified groups).

BURTON JOYCE, BURTON LODGE. SK 634 445.

Site Code: NOTT 7.

Geographic Situation:

"The earthworks ... lie almost on the crest of a low ridge of hills" above the Trent valley to the south and east (Simmons 1964, 18).

Site Type:

Enclosure.

The site survives as: "a shallow depression around three sides of the present farm buildings. The original enclosure would probably have been about 1 and a half acres" (Simmons 1964, 18-9) (ie. just less than half of a hectare). In the course of (A) the ditch was sectioned. This feature was found to be c.3m (9ft) deep and c.5m (15ft) wide at this location. The profile of the ditch indicates a pronounced slot at the bottom of the cut, as was the case with the ditch at Farnsfield, Combs Farm (NOTT 14).

Date of Occupation:

Pottery finds strongly suggest Iron Age occupation.

Excavation:

(A) c. SK 634 445, c.1950. The Peverel Research Group (Simmons 1964, 9 & 19-20). Excavations on the line of the earthworks sectioned a ditch (Simmons 1964, Fig.6).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Simmons states that: "Pottery recovered from the lower levels of this section is certainly of Iron Age character, but has no distinctive features to allow a date to be suggested or parallels quoted" (1964, 19).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) Not known to the author.

Literature:

O'Brien 1979, 309; Simmons 1964.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

CROMWELL. SK 802 625.

Site Code: NOTT 8.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on a level terrace on the west bank of the river Trent. The underlying natural geology comprises aggregates of the Trent gravels.

Site Type:

Villa complex overlying an earlier enclosure complex.

The site was discovered by aerial photography (Frere & St Joseph 1983, 199-200 & Pl. 121; also see Todd 1973, Fig.21 & JRS Vol.LI, 1961, Pl. XI No.3, for different aerial photographs). The villa building is comparatively small and has a wing projecting from each corner. It is centrally placed within a rectangular double-ditched enclosure 200m by 150m (650ft by 500ft).

Two rows of large post holes lie within a small enclosure adjacent to the villa these may represent an earlier pre-villa structure (Frere & St Joseph 1983, 199). The villa complex appears to have post-dated an expansive and complicated system of ditched enclosures. Within some of the latter, features indicating penannular gullies, suggestive of circular structures have been identified (Wilson D.R. 1974b, 253 & 257).

Date of Occupation:

The villa would appear to date to the later Roman period. Finds from ditches sectioned in the course of (A) were of third and fourth century A.D. date. Aerial photographs demonstrate re-arrangements of land management features. As Whitwell (1982, 108) has observed the pre-villa enclosures may not be pre-conquest, they could be of early Roman date.

Excavation:

(A) c. SK 802 625, 1949. K. D. M. Dauncey, UBM. & Newark Archaeological Committee (unpublished; JRS Vol.XL, 1950, 102). Limited excavation sectioned a number of ditches. These were found to have been re-cut with some frequency.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Roman pottery of third and fourth century date was recovered from ditch fill contexts (JRS Vol.XL, 1950, 102).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

Not known to the current author.

Literature:

Frere & St Joseph 1983, 199-200; St Joseph 1953, 94-5; 1961, 133; Todd 1973; Whitwell 1982, 107-8; Wilson D.R. 1974b, 253 & 257.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

DORKET HEAD, RAMSDALE PARK. (centre) SK 596 485.

Site Code: NOTT 9.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies a prominent hill plateau position above and to the west of the Trent valley.

Site Type:

A large enclosure site, defined by a bank and ditch (the latter doubled on the south-eastern side). Possible Roman (?) military occupation.

The earthworks were recorded by Hayman Rooke in the late 18th century (1792, 378, Pl. XXXIV); these are now no longer visible. However, on the basis of the dimensions given by him, together with observations during recent fieldwork, the enclosed site can be estimated to have occupied an area of c.8.5 hectares (21 acres) (Frere 1985, 285), though its complete extent has yet to be proven with certainty. During the course of (A) the ditches on the south-east, south-west and north-west sides were sectioned. Two parallel ditches occur on the south-west side of the site. The outer ditch was found to be 1.2m wide and 1.5m deep; its fill contained Iron Age tradition pottery. Within this ditch, 30m to the north-east lay a second inner ditch of similar dimensions, containing finds of Roman date. Between these two ditches two shallow curving features ("channels") were encountered; these may have been elements of circular structures. Again, Iron Age tradition and Romano-British sherds were present. The north-west ditch, where sectioned, was 1.2 to 1.5m wide and 1.0 to 1.2m deep. A hearth feature lay adjacent to its lip and was in use whilst the ditch was still open.

Aerial photographs indicate the presence of three ditches on the south-east side. The outer two intersect and were found to form a 'W' profile where sectioned. The width across the two ditches here was 2.2m and their depth was 1.4m. The third, inner ditch, on this side was 2.0m wide and 1.4m deep (Frere 1985, 285).

Frere reports that: "The north-eastward extension of the site suggested by Rooke would take it down a considerable slope where it has not been traced" (Frere 1985, 285, drawing upon information from Catherine Turner).

In 1985 a a wide entrance was located 50m from the western corner; 21m beyond this, evidence of a gateway was encountered. The gateway was 7m wide and had post-settings on both sides; in front was a "titulum-like feature", this being 3.5m long, 1m wide and 0.67m deep (Frere 1986, 391).

Within the enclosed area the presence of trees and of tree roots has precluded open area excavation. Features have been identified by limited trenching. However, the constricted nature of this work has hindered the exploration and interpretation of features. Lengths of arching gullies encountered may represent circular structures.

The interpretation of this site remains uncertain. It is of a scale not known to be parallelled elsewhere in the district during this period, and this implies that it may have been a site of importance. The possibility that there was a Roman military presence here during the conquest period cannot be ruled out (*cf.* Hod Hill). This could account for some of the defensive features.

Date of Occupation:

Finds evidence suggests occupation during the LPRIA and continuing through the first century A.D. The excavator believes that a large majority of the pottery dates to the first half of the first century A.D. (pers. comm. Catherine Turner 3.2.90). A start date of no earlier than about 50 B.C. seems a reasonable suggestion.

Excavation:

(A) 1974-90. James & Catherine Turner (nee Swarbrick), Sherwood Archaeological Society (Frere 1985, 285; 1986, 391; Turner & Swarbrick 1979). A number of trenches have been opened across the site. See above, under 'Site Type'.

Collected Material:

(B) Field-walking in conjunction with (A).

THE POTTERY:

(A) The pottery forthcoming from (A) constitutes the largest assemblage from any of the hill-top settlements in the southern part of the Sherwood Forest district. This assemblage is particularly important because it includes both (regionally distinctive) late Iron Age tradition types and some early Roman forms, as well as types which can legitimately be seen as 'transitional', as witnessed in forms, fabrics and manner of production (Todd 1979, Fig. 4).

Later Iron Age tradition hand-made pottery, of c. first century A.D. date has been recovered from a number of excavated contexts; these include the fill of the north-west and south-west ditches (Frere 1985, 285). Sherds from vessels typologically of later Iron Age date are characteristically unoxidized. Calcite tempering is, unusually, uncommon, the majority of these vessels being tempered with a moderate amount of quartz; in some cases both quartz and grog have been employed as tempers. No wheel-made vessels with cordons, pronounced carinations, corrugations, bulges, etc. of late La Tène type (as found, for example, at Dragonby (SHU 1), Saltersford (LIN 29, assemblage (A), and Lincoln (LIN 17, site (O)) have been recovered. Early Roman pottery was also found to be present in the fills of the north-west and other ditches (Frere 1985, 285; 1986, 391).

Scored ware has been recovered at the site, though in modest quantity, (eg. Todd 1979, 16 & Fig.4 No.7).

The cordon-necked jar type is represented amongst the assemblage from this site. A number of examples have been recovered from a variety of features (pers. comm. Catherine Turner 3.2.90; eg. Todd 1979, Fig.4 No.24). A fine barrel-shaped jar (perhaps a beaker) with handles, occurs in a quartz tempered fabric; this item was probably hand-made and finished on a wheel (pers. exam. 3.2.90). The type also occurs at Dragonby (SHU 1) where it is categorized as belonging to Form Group 16 (Elsdon & May 1987, 20, *cf.* Fig.11, No.966). A small carinated bowl with an upright rim, *cf.* Cam. Type 212-216 occurs in a quartz tempered fabric (pers. exam. 3.2.90).

Jars with chunky 'D-profile' rolled rims and slightly rounded wall profiles are present (eg. Todd 1979, 18, Fig.4, No.26, which is calcite tempered and: "probably produced on a wheel"). The form is relatively common in the East Midlands during the first century A.D. (See NOTT 30 under 'The Pottery' for some examples from other sites). (Pers. exam. 3.2.90).

Jars with inturned rims in calcite tempered fabric have also been recovered (pers. exam. 3.2.90).

Todd illustrates a rim sherd from a jar (1979 Fig.4 No.5) with a 'flattened' rim, triangular in profile. This rim form is unusual, though it is precedented at Scratta Wood (NOTT 30). Bowl forms also occur (Fig.4 No.4).

Several examples of fine hand-made carinated vessels have been forthcoming from (A) (pers. exam. 3.2.90). The forms near those of the Aylesford-Swarling tradition. This pottery includes sherds from (?) three vessels in fine quartz and grog tempered fabric(s), with thin walls and red oxidized surfaces. Another vessel of this class in a fine fabric, displaying few inclusions, is unoxidized and may be wheel-made.

Finds of stratified sherds of Roman pottery have been comparatively modest in number. The Roman pottery includes a 'white ware' sherd probably from a flagon (or similar vessel); this item will be of later first century or early second century A.D. date (pers. exam. 3.2.90). A rim sherd from another flagon, of similar date is published by Todd (1979, Fig.4 No.18). The form is unusual, though vessels of similar type occur at Leicester (Kenyon 1948, 109-10, (Type C) Fig.28, No.7).

A jar with an everted rim and an oxidized fabric is illustrated by (Todd 1979, Fig.4 No.10). The form is certainly Roman, and dates to the late first and early second centuries A.D.

Todd has observed that: "it is not impossible that much of the pottery ... especially the thin-walled vessels in black fabric, though clearly in an Iron Age tradition, is actually of Roman date, in this context first century A.D." (1979, 18).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Only one very small sherd of samian had been recovered by 3.2.90 (pers. comm. Catherine Turner). This item has not been seen by the author, who does not know of its fabric type.

Butt Beaker:

(A) Several sherds from the base of a beaker unequivocally *cf.* Cam. Form Type 113 have been recovered (pers. exam. 3.2.90). The fabric is distinctive; it is very fine and displays very fine inclusions, none of which are likely to have been added. In sum the fabric is different from that of any butt beaker copy or imitation seen by the author. The vessel is most unlikely to be a local product and it may well be of continental origin. A pre-Flavian date for this beaker can be suggested with assurance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

Several Roman coins are recorded from this provenance in the V.C.H. (1906, 300), but no specific details are given.

Location of Finds:

(A) Some MSM; some PTX, with excavator.

Literature:

Frere 1985, 285; 1986, 391; O'Brien 1979a, Fig.6, for a plan of crop marks; Rooke 1792, 378-9; Turner & Swarbrick 1979.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

A range of pottery from (A) has been examined.

EAST BRIDGFORD, CASTLE HILL. SK 702 418.

Site Code: NOTT 10.

Geographic Situation:

The core of the site occupies slightly higher ground, above flat land to the west. (The latter is believed to have been very marshy until comparatively recently). The underlying natural sub-soil is Keuper Marl, though the south and east slopes of the eminence are covered with a thin deposit of sand.

Site Type:

Roman military occupation, subsequently a Romano-British roadside settlement, perhaps a 'Small Town'; *Margidunum* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 413-4). The site lies on the Fosse Way.

Despite the considerable archaeological attention this site has received its early (and indeed subsequent) character remains somewhat enigmatic. Large scale Roman military activity and occupation during the period c. A.D. 50-75 seems certain on the basis of finds evidence, and this must therefore mean that a fort existed here. However, emphatic evidence of the latter has remained illusive. On the basis of the current available information it would appear that as far as the first century A.D. is concerned excavations have principally encountered a fort annex and works depot and/or (less probably) a vicus (*cf.* McWhirr 1970, 6).

From Oswald's work (A) it was apparent that the first century Roman occupation was considerable. Large quantities of first century Roman pottery, metalworking debris and other finds were forthcoming from his extensive investigations. Unfortunately Oswald's publications cannot be considered reliable. Not only were his reports: "never presented as an integrated whole" (Todd 1970a, 14) what was published was, in sum, a partial, frequently unsubstantiated, inconsistent and mistaken account of what was encountered. The use of his publications must therefore be undertaken with caution. For instance, the well published by Oswald as Claudian (Oswald 1923) was in fact Neronian or early Flavian.

Todd has identified what he believes to be a strong bias amongst the material from (A) indicating intensive occupation during the late Neronian to early Flavian period (ie. c. A.D. 60-75). Todd's suggestion is implicit: that this is indicative of a greater intensity of occupation after the immediate conquest period, that is after c. A.D. 60 (Todd 1970a, 22).

The excavations of 1966-8 extended the known area of first century occupation without establishing its precise character, nor its limits. Todd concluded that: "Such a vast extent of occupation in the period c. A.D. 50-75, none of which seems to lie within the defenses of a fort, can only indicate a site of quite unusual character" (1970a, 22).

The defenses of the Romano-British settlement were polygonal in plan and enclosed an area of c. 2 hectares (5 acres). In 1968 the course of these defenses still remained visible as ditches and bank.

(A) and (B) produced no evidence of pre-Roman occupation (May 1984).

Date of Occupation:

Todd (1970a, 29) suggests that the earliest Roman military occupation dates from c. A.D. 50-5, rather than from A.D. 45-50 as supposed by Oswald. The earthwork defences of the civilian settlement date from the later second century (Todd 1970a, 48). To date there is little structural evidence of occupation at the site between c. 75 A.D. and the middle of the second century. There appears to be no evidence of PRIA occupation.

Excavation:

(A) 1910 to 1936 (main phase; piecemeal work was undertaken subsequently). Felix Oswald (Oswald 1923; 1941; 1948a; 1948b; & No date; Todd 1970a). In the course of intermittent excavations Oswald excavated almost single handed just over one quarter of the area lying within the visible defenses, that is 0.6 of a hectare (approx. one and a half acres) (Todd 1970a, Fig.2). This work proceeded in a piecemeal fashion with squares 6 ft by 6ft being dug at any one time.

(B) 1966-8. Malcolm Todd, UNG (Todd 1970a). Excavations principally at the southern end of the site in advance of the construction of a roundabout at the junction of the A6097 with the A46 (the Fosse Way). Limited work in the autumn of 1966 investigated the defenses of the town on the south-east side and sampled the interior.

Excavations in 1967 located and sectioned two ditches north of the defenses of the town and to the west of the Fosse Way. Their fills contained pottery, unequivocally of first century A.D. date (Todd 1970a, Fig.5). Both were aligned east-west, though their trajectories were different. The larger ("Ditch I") was 'V'-shaped in section with a narrow slot at the bottom of the profile; it measured 2.7m (9ft) in width and was c.1.65m (5 and a half ft) deep. The other ditch, ("Ditch II") was shallower and narrower, measuring c.1.8m (6ft) wide by 0.6m (2ft) deep. Its fill yielded pottery which was exclusively pre-Flavian in date. The excavator suggested the probability that both are to be associated with the military, with the larger of the two perhaps the outer member of the defenses of a fort. Prior to this discovery, the exact location of the suggested Claudio-Neronian and Flavian fort was not known. Deposits of first century A.D. date were also encountered within the eastern half of the area of the Roman town. The ground plan of a timber building of this date was recovered. Finds associated with the timber buildings encountered strongly suggest the latter to be military, though they are, apparently not standard fort buildings. Very large quantities of iron working

slag and ironstone were encountered within the early Roman stratigraphy. Deposits of post first century A.D. date was also found to be present within and without the central area of the town.

The final season of excavation, in 1968, concentrated upon the southern defenses of the Romano-British settlement and the (civilian) buildings to the south of these defenses.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) The dating of many features and pottery groups excavated and published by Felix Oswald has required revision. Comfort and Simpson have summarized the situation succinctly: "Re-examination of the pottery from Oswald's pits and gullies revealed Flavian, Hadrianic and even a few pieces of Antonine pottery in what had been claimed to be Claudian features" (1988, 123).

Todd has noted that amongst the assemblage from (A) there is a relative absence of coarse ware vessels with unoxidized, soft, calcite tempered fabrics. Vessels in this type of fabric - or fabric range - are characteristic of LPRIA and first century A.D. assemblages elsewhere in the East Midlands (for example, Dragonby (SHU 1), Ancaster (LIN 1), Old Sleaford (LIN 26). Rather, coarse wares from the earliest occupation at the site are, according to Todd, hard fired and commonly quartz tempered (and by implication, more obviously 'Romanized').

(A) Oswald states that a large amount of pottery recovered was stylistically 'Belgic' (Oswald F. 1923, 124-5). Amongst the pottery from the so-called Claudian well Oswald illustrates a First century bowl form, which is an example of the Cam. Form 213 (Oswald F. 1923, 124, Pl. XI No.18). This is said to be "grey" and burnished; no other details of fabric are provided. Oswald states that this illustrated item is: "one of the smaller and plainer examples of carinated beakers which are very varied and abundant in the early layers at Margidunum" (1923, 124).

Sherds from bowls imitating the Drag. 30 samian ware bowl form are also published (Oswald F. 1923, 125, Pl. XI No.21). These are described by Oswald as "Belgic imitation". One example is colour coated, another is said to be of: "grey paste with dull black surface both inside and outside" (Oswald, F. 1923, 125). An imitation of the Drag. form 29 bowl is also published (Oswald, F. 1923, 125, Pl. XI No.17).

(B) Amongst a group of first century A.D. pottery illustrated by Todd (1970a, Fig.5) is the rim and wall of a shallow bowl (No.16). This is an example of Gillam's (1968) Type 337. The type appears to have a wide distribution in the East Midlands in the later first century.

A number of forms from Period I deposits which are typologically of the mid first century A.D. are illustrated; for instance, the complete profile of a wide-mouthed jar cf. Cam. 216 (Todd 1970a, Fig.12 No.6) and the wall profile of a bowl closely resembling the Cam. Form 211b (Fig.13 No.9). A vessel which appears to be a platter imitating Gallo-Belgic forms is also represented amongst the pottery from Period 1 (Todd 1970a, 33, Fig.13 No.3); this is described as being of: "Dark grey fabric, well-burnished internally" (1970a, 33). A vessel imitating a samian ware form, either Drag. 30 or Drag. 37, from Period 1 deposits, is also published (Todd 1970a, Fig.11 No.21).

The cordon-necked jar type is represented amongst this assemblage (Todd 1970a, Fig.14 Nos 9 & 10). An example comes from a deposit dated to A.D. 45-80 ((EMAB No.9, for 1966, 40, Fig.8 No.17; Leary 1988, 48).

In his article, on what he designated "Trent Valley Ware", Todd published a number of illustrations of unoxidized coarse ware vessels of (approximately) later first century A.D. date from NOTT 10 (Todd 1969b, Fig.1). These vessels are likely to be contemporary with the Roman military occupation at the site.

Arretine: *Corrigendum* I

A small sherd of sigillata pottery was published on three occasions by Felix Oswald as being from an Arretine crater (Oswald 1940, 282-5; 1948b, 3, 12 & Pl. i l; 1952, 32 & Pl. xii, l; Todd 1967, 284-5 & Pl. LXI). Comfort and Simpson (1988) have demonstrated that this identification is mistaken. The fabric is characteristic of Les Martres-de-Veyre, whilst the figure-types are typical of the style of the Trajanic Potter X-2 who worked at Les Martres-de-Veyre (1988, 123).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

Whitwell records that some of the samian pottery from the site has been dated by Brian Hartley as Claudian (Whitwell 1982, 38).

(A) Forms present include: Drag. 15, (eg. Oswald 1927, 46-7; 1948b, 16, Pl. III); Drag. 16 (Oswald 1948b, 14 & Pl. II No.9, Pl. III, Nos 3 & 7); Drag. 17 (Oswald 1948b, 14, Pl. II No.10); Drag. 18, (eg. Oswald & Pryce 1920, Pl. XLV No.8; Oswald 1927, 46-7; 1948b, 18, Pl. IV Nos 1-6); Drag. 22 (Oswald 1948b, 20, Pl. V No.6); Drag. 24/25 (eg. Oswald 1948b, 20 & 46, Pl. V Nos 7-9, Pl. XVIII Nos 2-4); Drag. 27, "Claudio-Neronian" (eg. Oswald & Pryce 1920, Pl. XLIX No.10; Oswald 1927, 46-7; 1948b, 22, Pl. VI Nos 1-20); Drag. 29 (eg. Oswald & Pryce 1920, Pl. V No.6, Pl. XXIX No.8; Oswald 1927, 46-7; 1948b, 12 & Pl. I, Nos 2 to 12); Drag. 30 (eg. Oswald & Pryce 1920, Pl. IX No.5; Oswald 1948b, 14, & Pl. II Nos 1-8); Drag. 18/31 (eg. Oswald 1948b, 62, Pl. XXVI Nos 7-11): Drag. 33 (eg. Oswald 1927, 46-7); Drag. 35 (eg. Oswald 1948b, 28, Pl. IX No.7); Drag. 36 (eg. Oswald 1948b, 46, Pl. XVIII No.28); Drag. 42 (Oswald 1948b, 46, Pl. XVIII No.28); Drag. 37 (eg. Oswald 1948b, 32, 33, Pl. XI Nos 17-35 & Pl. XII); Ritterling 5 (Oswald 1948b, 20, Pl. V No.5); Ritt. 8 (Oswald 1948b, 20 & 46, Pl. V Nos 3 & 4, Pl. XVIII No.1); Ritt. 9 (Oswald &

Pryce 1920, Pl. XXXIX No.16; Oswald 1948b, 20, Pl. V Nos 1 & 2); Ritt. 12 (Oswald & Pryce Pl. LXXI No.7; Oswald 1948b, 18, Pl. IV Nos 7-9); Curle 11, Flavian (eg. Oswald & Pryce 1920, Pl. LXXI No.11; Oswald 1948b, 48, Pl. XIX Nos 1-2); Dech. 67 (Oswald 1948b, 12, & Pl. I No.13, 40, Pl. XV Nos 12-18); inkpots (eg. Oswald 1948b, 50, Pl. XX No.6).

(B) Samian form this work was examined by Dannell. None of the items examined by him were (in his opinion) unequivocally earlier than c. A.D. 50. Rather according to Todd the: "great bulk of the plain and decorated samian ware belongs to the period from about A.D. 60 to A.D. 75" (1970a, 29).

Forms present include: Drag. 15/17, Flavian (Todd 1970a, 29); Drag. 18, Neronian-early Flavian, Flavian, and late Flavian (Todd 1970a, 29 & 31); Drag. 22, Neronian-early Flavian (Todd 1970a, 31); Drag. 27, Neronian-early Flavian and later Flavian (Todd 1970a, 31 & 45); Drag. 29, Neronian-early Flavian, early Flavian & Flavian (Todd 1970a, 29, 31, 45, 48, 69, Fig.7 Nos 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7, Fig.20a Nos 1 & 2); Drag. 37, Neronian-early Flavian, early Flavian and Late Flavian (Todd 1970a, 31, 48, 69, Fig.7 No.2, Fig.20a No.3); Dech. 67, Neronian (Todd 1970a, 29, Fig.7 No.1). (Identifications, presumably Geoff Dannell).

Terra Nigra:

(A) Form Present: Cam. 16 (Oswald, F. 1923, 126 & Plates X & XIII, No.5).

(B) Parts of two vessels illustrated by Todd (1970a, Fig.13, Nos 2 & 4) may be examples of Terra Nigra. They are not identified as such in the published text, however, both in terms of form and fabric this seems a reasonable possibility, though they may be 'copies'. One item (Fig.13, No.2), a platter, is similar to the Cam. form type 14; it is described as having: "Grey-brown fabric, heavily burnished on both sides" (Todd 1970a, 33). The other item (Fig.13, No.4) is also a platter; only a part of the base and footring is represented, though this is sufficient to indicate that the form is that of the Cam. platter forms 12-4; the fabric is described as: "Dark grey ... with black, burnished surface" (Todd 1970a, 33).

Mortaria:

(A) Stamps of Albinvs from the Verulamium district have been published by Felix Oswald (1944, 47).

(B) Forms present include the Cam. form 195c (Todd 1970a, Fig.5, No.15). This vessel should be of late-Neronian or Flavian date, and its origin the Verulamium district. Another vessel illustrated by Todd (1970a, Fig.5 No.1) is said to occur in a fabric which: "compares very closely with that of mortaria from the Verulamium region" (1970a, 20).

Brooch Types Present:

(A) (?) Colchester derivative, Hod Hill, Trumpet, Penannular, Dragonesque, Fantail (Oswald 1927, Pl. XII).

(B) Colchester derivative (MacKreth 1970a, Fig.37 Nos 2 & 5; 1988a); Langton Down (MacKreth 1970a, Fig.37 No.4); Hod Hill (MacKreth 1970a, Fig.37 No.1); Headstud (MacKreth 1970a, Fig.37 Nos 3 & 9); Penannular (MacKreth 1970a, Fig.37 No.7); and circular Plate type (MacKreth 1970a, Fig.37 No.8).

Coins:

(A) In his 1927 publication Oswald reported 15 pre-Hadrianic Roman coins. These comprised: Claudius, 1; Nero, 3; Vespasian, 3; Domitian, 6; Nerva, 1; plus a denarius: "probably issued by Vindex ... the place of the emperor's head is taken by a figure of Victory with the legend 'SALVS GENERIS HVMANI' (Oswald 1927, 27-8 & 47-50).

(B) Twelve pre-Hadrianic coins were recovered. These comprised the following: Nero, 2; issues of Vespasian, 6; Titus, 1; an issue of Vespasian or Titus, 1; and, Trajan, 2 (Todd 1970a, 82-3).

Metalwork:

(A) A number of items of metalwork of types usually associated with the Roman military have been published by Graham Webster (1960, 88, Fig.6 Nos 173 & 174 and Fig.7 No.175).

Location of Finds:

(A) & (B) UNG Museum store.

Literature:

Jones, M. J. 1975, 166; McWhirr 1970, 6-7; Oswald, F. 1923; 1927; 1941; 1948a; 1948b; Todd 1969b; 1970a.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

EPPERSTONE VILLA SITE. SK 673 496.

Site Code: NOTT 11.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies in a valley bottom at the south eastern edge of the undulating hill country west of the Trent. This valley, which has an extant stream, opens into the Trent valley 2km south-east of the site; the Trent currently lies 5km from the site. The underlying natural geology is Keuper Marl.

Site Type:

Villa complex overlying features of Iron Age date.

The site is known principally to be that of a villa. However, the villa overlies a sequence of ditches which are apparently of Iron Age date. The excavations comprising (A) established that a rectangular timber building occupied the site during the early years of the second century. This structure was replaced by one with stone foundations, c. A.D. 130. Further additions were of early fourth century date (Wilson 1964, 159-62; see Todd 1973, Fig.20 for a plan of the aisled 'farmhouse').

The site at Epperstone lies c. 290m (300 yards) west of the small later Roman corridor house at Thurgarton. (Whitwell has noted that since precise details of the chronology of the Epperstone sequence are obscure: "one cannot be sure of the relationship, if any, between the buildings at Thurgarton and Epperstone, though it has been suggested that the latter site was a replacement of the former (O'Brien 1978, 12)" (1982, 111).

Date of Occupation:

The villa is of mid to late Roman date (Todd 1973, 90). This phase of occupation was evidently preceded by earlier activity during the Iron Age and perhaps through the earlier Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) 1962-6. Stanley Revill, The Thoroton Society (Unpublished; Wilson, D. R. 1963, 134; 1964, 159-62; 1965, 207; pers. comm. Ruth Leary 17.1.89).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

Challis and Harding (1975 (ii) 6, Fig.9 Nos 4 & 5) have published illustrations of two vessels the sherds of which were recovered from a gully beneath the Roman villa. The vessels appear to be hand-made; one (No.4, UNG Museum accession code "E.xxii.3") is a jar or bowl with a high shoulder, finger tip decorated rim and vertical brush marks on the exterior below the shoulder. The second vessel, (No.5, UNG Museum accession code "E.xxii.3") is characteristically similar, being a tall wide-mouthed jar with a high shoulder and vertical brush marks below the shoulder on the exterior. Both vessels are of approximately 'middle Iron Age tradition'.

The cordon-necked jar type, which is essentially of late Iron Age/mid First Century A.D. date, is represented amongst the assemblage from this site (present at UNG Museum store).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author know of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) UNG Museum.

Literature:

Whitwell 1982, 111; Wilson, D. R. 1963, 134; 1964, 159-62; 1965, 207.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

FARNSFIELD, CAMP HILL. (Centre) SK 668 579.

Site Code: NOTT 12.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies a gentle knoll of Keuper Marl above the river Greet.

Site Type:

Probable hill-fort (or similar).

Simmons notes that: "since the middle of the 19th century the fields hereabouts have been ploughed extensively. The only portions of the ditches to be seen now ... are preserved in a small wood on the southern aspect of the hill, but a trace of the larger of the ditches can be seen for about 100 yds. in the field to the west of the wood. If these remaining features are representative of the whole then the original must have been of immense size for this part of the country, for the inner ditch is still 30 ft. wide and from 5 to 6 ft. deep and the outer or lower ditch is 12 ft. wide and 3 ft. deep" (1964, 14). The enclosed area had been thought to cover approx. 16 hectares (40 acres). However, a recent re-evaluation based upon ground observations and the study of aerial photographs concluded that the site was most probably an oval compound defined by two ditches enclosing an area of about 26 hectares (65 acres) (Wheater 1982, 25 & Fig.4).

Date of Occupation:

The earthworks remain undated, though they are presumed to be Iron Age. The pottery evidence indicates occupation during the middle and later Roman period.

Excavation:

No archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Pottery collected in 1960 from an area of 20 hectares (50 acres) covering the hilltop and including the vicinity of the ditches.

(B) Pottery said to comprise chance finds from SK 668 580 (Challis & Harding 1975 (ii) 9, & Fig.15 Nos 13 & 14).

(C) Unsystematic fieldwalking both within (assemblage (i)) and without (assemblage (ii)) the enclosed area by Valèrie Wheater in 1981 located two concentrations of Roman pottery (Wheater 1982).

THE POTTERY:

(A) A relatively large assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered. This material included sherds from mid and late Roman types. Simmons (1964, 14) states that: "There were also five sherds identified as of Iron Age date by Mr. P. Rahtz, but not of Trent Valley A/B type".

(B) Challis and Harding (1975 (ii) 9, Fig.15, Nos 13 & 14) have published two tiny sherds from the site. One, (No.13) is a rim sherd, displaying an approximately beaded rim form. The fabric of this vessel appears to have been tempered with calcite. The second sherd (No.14) is from the girth or shoulder of a vessel in a similar fabric. Whether the vessels represented are of later Iron Age date or of Roman date is uncertain.

(C) (i) Wheater believed that the coarse wares covered a second to fourth century date range. (C) (ii) This second scatter is reported as comprising entirely of Romano-British coarse grey ware (Wheater 1982, 28). No other details are given.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Several sherds of samian ware are reported. However, only in the case of one sherd (from a Drag. form 37 bowl of "late" second century date) are any details given (Simmons 1964, 14).

(C) (i) Four sherds of samian could be identified, two were SGSW, the other two, central Gaulish (Wheater 1982, 28-9). Martin Millett has suggested a late First to early Second Century A.D. date for the two SGSW sherds (Wheater 1982, 29).

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) Not known to the author.

(B) UNG Museum (Accession Code "68.15").

Literature:

O'Brien 1979; Simmons 1964; Walters 1910, 26; Wheater 1982.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

FARNSFIELD, CARR BANK FARM. SK 639 557.

Site Code: NOTT 13.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies level ground below the low hills of the Keuper Marl outcrop to the south. The natural subsoil is Bunter Sandstone.

Site Type:

Roman marching camp.

The site comprises an enclosure defined by a single ditch. The site was identified by aerial reconnaissance conducted by Derrick Riley in 1976 (Riley 1977, 191, Fig.2). The area enclosed is 4.2 hectares (10.5 acres). The excavated evidence, including the morphology of the ditches, strongly suggests that the site was an early Roman military establishment.

The site lies immediately north-west of the likely hillfort at Coombs Farm, Farnsfield (NOTT 14).

Date of Occupation:

A post-conquest first century A.D. date for this site seems likely.

Excavation:

(A) SK 639 557, 1978. Catherine Swarbrick & James Turner, Sherwood Archaeological Society (Swarbrick & Turner 1983). Three trenches were opened at the south-eastern corner of the site with the intention of sectioning the enclosure ditch: "Trench 1 (5m x 8m) was dug on the line of the north-east ditch and an entrance identified. Trench 2 (7m x 8m) was opened on the southern side of this entrance so that both butt ends were exposed. Trench 3 (7m x 5m) examined the eastern corner of the camp" (Swarbrick & Turner 1983, 108 & Fig.1). The entrance between the ditches measured 7.5m across. Both ditch terminals were found to be highly regular.

The section of the ditch revealed in Trench 2 was of 'V'-shaped profile; at its bottom was a slot. The ditch here was found to be 2.8m wide and 1.8m deep. The length of ditch examined in Trench 3 was found to contain turves, presumably from an inner bank. The base of the bank was in fact identified in Trench 2 where it was composed of gravelly material and was 2.25m wide. At the entrance the bank was found to continue beyond the end of the ditch by just less than a metre, resulting in an entrance gap of 5.75m.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) A small group of pottery was recovered from the three trenches. This material included: "a small body sherd of Romano-British pottery with a pattern of incised lines at right angles (in the primary [ditch] fill) a sherd of a large hand-made storage jar ... a small basal sherd of Iron Age [tradition] (among the Turves in Trench 3) and two sherds of a soft Romano-British grey ware vessel (middle infill of Trench 3)" (Swarbrick & Turner 1983, 108). No further details are reported.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

(A) The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) Not known to the author.

Literature:

Riley 1977, 191; Swarbrick & Turner 1983.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

FARNSFIELD, COMBS FARM. SK 631 552.

Site Code: NOTT 14.
Geographic Situation:
The site is situated on top of a prominent spur of Keuper Marl and Waterstones.
Site Type:
Probable hill-fort/promontary fort.
Simmons records that: "The only ditch recognisable today cuts off about 8 acres [3.2 hectares] of the north-easterly end of the spur" (1964, 9 & Fig.1). In the early 1960s, at the time of (A) the depression indicating the site of the ditch was still a substantial feature being approx. 0.6m (2ft) deep and approx. 13.5m (40 to 50ft) in width. Simmons suggests that modern ploughing has obscured the presence of other lengths of enclosure earthworks, the previous existence of which is indicated by certain topographical features and by documentary evidence. Simmons notes that a second, associated, ditch may have existed exterior to the visibly obvious one.
Date of Occupation:
The earthwork remains undated, though the site is presumed to be Iron Age.
Excavation:
(A) 1961-2. Brian Simmons, Mansfield Archaeological Society (Simmons 1964). A trench was cut across the ditch and rampart. It was established that the rampart was constructed of Keuper Marl with Waterstones. A stone kerb was associated. Upon excavation the ditch proper was found to be approximately 3m (10ft) deep, and from lip to lip, approximately 6m (17ft) wide. At the bottom of the ditch was a wide slot; this was apparently: "far wider (a fraction under 2 ft) than the 'ankle-breaker' of the type familiar on Roman forts" (1964, 12-3). No firm dating evidence was recovered.
Collected Material:
(B) A programme of surface collection was undertaken (Simmons 1964, 15). A relatively large concentration of finds was identified in the field to the south of the main ditch. These finds were apparently comparable with those found at Farnsfield, Camp Hill (NOTT 12) (Simmons 1964, 15).
THE POTTERY:
O'Brien states that: "neither in excavation nor in surface collections has Iron Age pottery been reported" (1979a).
(A) No pottery was recovered.
(B) See above, under 'Collected Material'.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) No samian was recovered.
(B) No samian was recovered (Simmons 1964, 15).
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
(A) No brooches were recovered. The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
(A) No coins were recovered. The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
Not known to the author.
Literature:
O'Brien 1979a; Simmons 1964; Walters 1910, 26-7.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

FLAWFORD. (Vicinity of) SK 600 330.

Site Code: NOTT 15.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on an area of fairly flat ground below the Nottinghamshire Wolds to the south.

Site Type:

Probable late Iron Age and/or early Roman settlement site of, as yet, uncertain extent and character.

Date of Occupation:

Pottery finds suggest occupation/activity during the first century A.D.; most likely through the middle and perhaps later decades.

Excavation:

The site has been subject to periodic excavation undertaken by a number of different local amateurs since the Second World War.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

The site has produced typologically late La Tène pottery. The assemblage includes the following vessels:

An unoxidized bowl or jar with a corrugated shoulder, neck and everted rim *cf.* Cam. Form Type 229D; the fabric is calcite tempered. At 'Camulodunum', Colchester, Hawkes and Hull (1947, 262-3) believed that the currency of this form did not continue beyond the early 60s A.D.

An oxidized and decorated butt beaker with an 'in-bent' burnished neck and an 'out-bent' rim, *cf.* Cam. Form Type 119. This vessel displays cordons at its girth (two) and at its shoulder (one) in addition it has regularly spaced groups of incised vertical lines on the greater part of its exterior; these are interrupted by the girth cordons. This type of decoration is of course characteristic of Gallo-Belgic type beakers and their imitations (eg. the illustration of Cam. Form Type 116A, Hawkes and Hull 1947, Pl. LVII).

A small variably oxidized wide-mouthed jar somewhat similar to the Roxby Form E (Rigby & Stead 1976, Fig.66 No.29) is represented. The form is carinated with a convex profile below the carination, whilst above it the profile rises in a tall concave neck terminating in an out-turned rim. The vessel is burnished and calcite tempered. The form is relatively common and continues from the mid-first century A.D. well into the second century A.D. An example from Old Winteringham (SHU 7) Site (A) illustrated by Rigby and Stead (1976, Fig.75 No.30) came from a context of Neronian/early Flavian date (1976, 156). Six examples of this form were found in the flue of Kiln 3 at Dragonby (Rigby & Stead 1976, 136, Fig.64 No.1). This kiln is believed to be of Flavian-Trajanic date. Both the fabric and the variable oxidization suggest that the Flawford vessel is more likely to be of pre-Flavian or early Flavian date, rather than later.

A blackened 'stubby' wide-mouthed jar is also represented. This vessel has a wide, flat base from which the wall profile gently flares and develops into a rounded profile. The vessel has a groove at its point of maximum girth. There is no neck above the rounded shoulder, and the profile terminates in a thick bead rim. Once again the fabric is calcite tempered.

Large calcite tempered jars are also present.

(Source of information: Unpublished reference illustrations drawn by Sheila Elsdon (November 1980) who kindly made them available to the author; descriptions and ids SHW).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

Finds from this site are believed to be held at Ruddington Village Museum.

Literature:

None.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed, but see above, under 'The Pottery'.

GAMSTON. SK 603 369.

Site Code: NOTT 16.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies a terrace south of the river Trent. The underlying natural subsoil geology is gravel. (The site lies approximately 2km south-west of the sites at Holme Pierrepont (NOTT 20)).

Site Type:

Enclosure complex site, probably representing a farmstead.

The site was first discovered during aerial reconnaissance conducted by Jim Pickering. At least three enclosures have been identified. Two are rectangular whilst the third is of square from and lies within the eastern rectangular enclosure. In addition, the site is crossed by several linear ditches or gullies indicating a regular field system comparable to those identified in north Nottinghamshire and South Yorkshire (NOTT 2); their identification and investigation at Gamston is particularly significant since, as Knight stresses, this is the first occasion on which such features present in the Trent Valley have been sampled and proven to be of late Iron Age date.

A four phase sequence was established from the work comprising (A). No consistent pattern of site development is evident from these phases; each indicates an emphatic re-organization of land management.

Date of Occupation:

On the basis of the pottery finds all four stratigraphic phases identified by the excavator in the course of (A) appear to be of exclusively LPRIA date, continuing fairly certainly into the first half of the first century A.D. The possibility that this site was occupied either side of this period cannot be ruled out, but there is little evidence of this.

Excavation:

(A) SK 603 369, 1988-9. David Knight, TPAT (Knight 1991). Excavation was undertaken in advance of house building. A range of features was revealed and a four phase sequence was observed. The first phase was identified by a number of features, including a (likely) circular structure (the excavators' 'structure 1'), which were cut by the ditches of the more western of the two rectangular enclosures, this being enclosure 1. In turn enclosure 1 was cut by a number of the linear gullies or ditches. These appear to be part of a fairly regular field system comprising rectangular units and with trackways possibly associated. Subsequently the gullies were cut by the ditch of the eastern enclosure (enclosure 2). Structure 1 was demonstrated by an arc of post-holes and vertically sided 'gullies'. A second probable circular structure, 9m in diameter, was also identified; this could not be phased, but associated pottery indicated an Iron Age date. The small square enclosure, enclosure 3, though sampled, could not be placed within the main sequence. Saddle and rotary querns were recovered in quantity.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Stratified pottery of early Iron Age tradition (if not earlier) was recovered (apparently) from an isolated feature. However, pottery from most of the features assigned to the excavator's phase 1 was of later Iron Age tradition. Ancaster-Breedon type pottery including scored ware, plus rouletted ware (of the type more commonly found on late Iron Age sites further east, in Lincolnshire) were associated with enclosure 1. In addition to Ancaster-Breedon type pottery: "occasional sherds deriving from wheel-made vessels of later 'Belgic' type" (Knight 1991, 130) were forthcoming from the phase 3 linear ditches. (It is possible that these features were still extant in some form during phase 4). Unabraded Ancaster-Breedon type Scored ware was also recovered from the initial fills of the phase 4 enclosure ditch.

Some sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. Where stratified these were found to be present only in the upper fills of features. The datable items are of mid and later Roman date, and may, according to Knight: "derive from manuring rather than occupation" (Knight 1991, 131).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) PTX.

Literature:

Knight 1991.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

GOLDHILL. c. SK 683 561.

Site Code: NOTT 17.
Geographic Situation:
The finds come from a hill slope overlooking the river Greet which lies to the north-east.
Site Type:
Not known.
The finds comprising (A) appear to come from a wide area, just to the south-east of the site at Osmanthorpe (NOTT 26). The site is known only as a scatter of pottery. This scatter probably lies adjacent to the course of a Roman road, the latter itself probably running parallel with the river Greet (Wheater 1982, Fig.1).
Date of Occupation:
Pottery finds suggest occupation from the late first century A.D. continuing well into the second century and perhaps beyond.
Excavation:
No archaeological excavation has taken place.
Collected Material:
(A) A surface scatter of Romano-British pottery recorded by Valèrie Wheater (1982).
THE POTTERY:
(A) The pottery assemblage arising from (A) includes Rusticated ware (Wheater 1982, 37, Fig.7 No.35) and Littlechester ware (Fig.7, Nos 22 & 23); it also includes Derbyshire ware (Fig.7, Nos 6 & 16).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) Wheater states that the assemblage from (A) includes: "a large amount of samian ware, mostly South Gaulish" (1982, 37).
Forms present include: Drag. 15/17 (Wheater 1982, 37); 18 & 18/31 (1982, 37; Fig.7 Nos 27 to 31).
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
Not known to the author.
Literature:
Wheater 1982.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

GRINGLEY - ON - THE - HILL. (Vicinity of) SK 73 90.

Site Code: NOTT 18.
Geographic Situation:
The site is a prominent knoll on the eastern side of the Lower Trent Valley.
Site Type:
Uncertain.
Romano-British finds are reported to have come from an area of approx. 0.8 of a hectare (2 acres) (Oswald, A. 1938).
In addition: "A few Iron Age finds" were present, including a triangular clay loomweight (Oswald, A. 1938).
Date of Occupation:
Finds evidence suggests occupation during the LPRIA, as well as during the Roman period.
Excavation:
No archaeological excavations are known to the author.
Collected Material:
(A) Finds collected during the 1930s (and perhaps before) by workers at a clay extraction quarry (Oswald, A. 1938).
THE POTTERY:
(A) Oswald reported the presence of: "a little rough local pottery" (1938, 410). It is implied in the text that this material is of Iron Age tradition.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
La Tène III (Oswald, A. 1938, illustrated).
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
Not known to the author.
Literature:
Oswald, A. 1938.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

HOLME. c. SK 810-1 591.

Site Code: NOTT 19.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on flat ground in the Trent valley, just east of the river.
Site Type:
A large Roman marching camp.
The site is known only from aerial photography (see McWhirr 1970, Pls IIb & III). The course of the ditch has been identified: "for part of the east, north and west sides, and at the rounded northern angles" (St Joseph 1961, 120). The western perimeter of the camp is at least 180m (600ft), and, perpendicular to this a perimeter has been traced for c. 345m (1,150ft). Hence the area of the camp is at minimum 6.4 hectares (16 acres), and this is sufficient, as McWhirr points out, to accommodate nearly an entire legion (McWhirr 1970, 12). Aerial photographs suggest that more than one camp may have existed here.
Date of Occupation:
A conquest period date seems probable (*cf.* McWhirr 1970, 12).
Excavation:
No archaeological excavation has taken place.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY.
The author knows of no pottery from this provenance.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
N/A.
Literature:
McWhirr 1970, 12; St Joseph 1961, 120.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
N/A.

HOLME PIERREPONT. SK 62 39.

Site Code: NOTT 20.

Geographic Situation:

The sites occupy a gravel terrace (currently) on the south bank of the river Trent. This is the lowest, flood plain, terrace of the river.

Site Type:

Farmstead and enclosure complex.

A sequence of four farmsteads occurs within a square kilometre. The sites: "comprised a number of small square or rectangular enclosures loosely grouped, containing hut circles [sic] and pits" (O'Brien 1979b).

Site 1 comprised a number of enclosures, including a rectangular ditched enclosure 15m by 20m; post-holes and pits were identified in the interior of the latter. Site 2 was represented by a circular structure, which, according to the excavator, was subsequently enclosed. The site was enlarged during the second century A.D. An orderly complex of rectangular enclosures extending across approx. 3.5 hectares formed Site 3. This complex lay on either side of an east-west trackway, and was readily apparent from aerial surveys. Site 4 was another settlement complex, formed by a small compound separate from, but adjacent to a larger rectangular one. All four sites are believed to have been established during the Iron Age. A re-organization occurred as two of these farmsteads (Nos 1 & 4) went out of use, whilst the two surviving complexes were enlarged and consolidated with occupation and agriculture continuing into the Roman period. (Did this correlate with a change in farming practice)?

Date of Occupation:

Site 1: Finds indicate occupation during the late (and perhaps middle) Iron Age. This occupation did not continue into the Roman period.

Site 2: Occupation at this site began during the PRIA and continued well into the Roman period.

Site 3: This complex dates from the Iron Age, but continued through into the Roman period, being re-vamped in the second century A.D. This represents the final phase of settlement at Holme Pierrepont.

Site 4: This complex, like that at site 1 was occupied during the Iron Age; occupation did not continue into the Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) Site 1: (1970s, pre 1977). Stuart Losco-Bradley, TVARC (O'Brien 1979a, 301; pers. comm. Ruth Leary 17.1.89). Rescue excavation in advance of gravel extraction.

(B) Site 2: (1970s, pre 1977). Stuart Losco-Bradley, TVARC (O'Brien 1979a, 303; pers. comm. Ruth Leary 17.1.89). Rescue excavation in advance of gravel extraction.

(C) Site 3: (1970's, pre 1977). Stuart Losco-Bradley, TVARC (O'Brien 1979a, 301; pers. comm. Ruth Leary 17.1.89). Rescue excavation in advance of gravel extraction.

(D) Site 4: 1977. Stuart Losco-Bradley, TVARC (O'Brien 1979a, 301; 1979c; pers. comm. Ruth Leary 17.1.89). Rescue excavation in advance of gravel extraction. The main enclosure was rectangular. The western side was formed by a substantial ditch aligned north-south which was clearly a major land division since it continued north (and ? south) of the enclosure being visible as a cropmark for 100m. The northern perimeter was formed by a lesser ditch (V-shaped in profile, 2m wide and 0.7m deep) which extended east from the main ditch for 40m before turning south for c. 25m to terminate at an entrance. The entrance causeway was 6 to 10m wide. To the south of it evidence of the enclosure continued in the form of a steep-sided gully or slot which may have been a palisade or fence slot. This feature came to an end 23m further south. A southern perimeter to the enclosure was not located; geology and topography imply that any ancient archaeological features that might have existed here may have been eroded by movements and brading of the river.

Only the northern part of the enclosure was excavated. Evidence of seven circular structures was encountered within the excavated part of the enclosure, six of these being revealed by arcing gullies and/or slots and post-holes; the other by post-holes alone. Another circular structure investigated lay immediately outside of the enclosure; pottery of Iron Age tradition was associated, but it was stratigraphically earlier than the enclosure. The two largest circular structures were 10m in diameter and 'centrally located' within the enclosure; one apparently had its entrance on the eastern side. The other circular structures within the enclosure all lay south of the larger structures and further away from the entrance, their diameters were in the order of 5-6m.

Approximately 20 pits were present within the enclosure. The majority of these were oval, up to 2m in length and 0.3-0.5m deep. They contained a range of occupation debris.

A smaller 'ancillary' compound lay just to the north of the main enclosure. This measured 13m north-south, 12m east-west and was open to the north. Since it produced pottery of the same tradition as the main enclosure and, moreover, had as its western boundary the same substantial ditch as the main enclosure the two were interpreted as being contemporary (O'Brien 1979c).

Five sherds of Roman pottery came from ditch fill contexts. These were small and abraded and were the only Roman sherds recovered from the site, which suggests that they arrived in the ditches as these filled following the abandonment of the site. Otherwise, pottery associated with the occupation features was wholly of Ancaster-Breedon type.

Collected Material:

(E) Pottery recovered from gravel workings at SK 616 391 (Challis & Harding 1975 (ii) 6 & Fig.9 Nos 2 & 3).

THE POTTERY:

(This section is complied from a number of sources; these include those cited above and below under NOTT 20, plus: Elsdon forthcoming A, and pers. comm. Sheila Elsdon).

Two of the four sites (Site 1 and Site 4) produced pottery of Ancaster-Breedon type, including vessels with scoring.

(A) A small group of pottery was recovered from this site; virtually all of it can be comfortably classified as being of Ancaster-Breedon type, including scored and undecorated items. Sheila Elsdon has estimated that only 14 vessels, at maximum, are represented; half of these display scoring. The group includes an almost complete scored barrel jar with upright rim (Elsdon forthcoming A, pottery drawing No.70). Two rim sherds with slightly out-turned rims are present as are a splayed base and a thickened base. A rim sherd from a vessel which was probably finished on a slow wheel, with an everted rim and high shoulder, (Elsdon forthcoming A, drawing 75) appears to be a late Iron Age form, and very likely of first century A.D. date.

Of similar date should be small rim sherd, almost 'flared', from a wheel-made vessel in a hard, quartz tempered fabric (Elsdon forthcoming A, drawing 71). This item appears to have been associated stratigraphically with Ancaster-Breedon tradition sherds.

(B) No specific details of the pottery are known to the current author.

(C) The assemblage from Site 3 contains a high proportion of wheel-thrown and unequivocally Roman pottery. The ceramic sequence and occupation continue longer at this site than at Sites 1 and 4. Littlechester ware and Black Burnished ware are, for instance, present (pers. comm. Ruth Leary 17.1.89; Elsdon forthcoming A).

A rim sherd from a wide-mouthed jar (or perhaps, more probably a bowl), likely to have been wheel-made, has been illustrated by Elsdon (Elsdon forthcoming A, drawing 77). The D-shaped rolled rim, high shoulder and single thin groove just above the girth are familiar from jars from a number of assemblages in the north-east Midlands and Humberside district (for instance, Dragonby, SHU 1 (eg. Elsdon & May 1987, Fig.19 No.1427). The form endured throughout the first century A.D. and into the early second.

(D) The site produced an assemblage of some size (Elsdon estimated, on the basis of a rim and body count, that c. 152 vessels were represented). Essentially the assemblage consisted of hand-made pottery of Ancaster-Breedon type, including Scored wares and undecorated vessels. A variety of fabric types occur but none necessarily implies a source other than the immediate locality; (some grog tempering is evident (*cf.* Leary 1988, 48)). The most common form whether scored or undecorated is the medium to large 'barrel' jar. Examples demonstrate rims which are (characteristically) slightly everted or slightly incurved, with bases which are flat and, not infrequently, splayed. These attributes are typical of the Ancaster-Breedon tradition. Smaller jars occur, but they are uncommon and they tend to be without scoring. The variations which occur, such as bead rims, flattened rims and upright rims, are far from being without parallel in pottery of this tradition. Bowls could be present, with sherds effectively indistinguishable from those from jars.

The rim and upper profile of a fine wheel-made cordoned vessel (probably a bowl, but perhaps a jar) is conspicuous amongst this assemblage (Elsdon forthcoming A, drawing 12; but see above under the pottery from Site 1). This item is of Aylesford-Swarling affinity, and the type of vessel which is common in the latest PRIA phases of the major Lincolnshire sites such as Dragonby, SHU 1. Such vessels are not common in Nottinghamshire. This association is of archaeological interest (see Thesis Text, Chapter 4). It was recovered along with two sherds of Ancaster-Breedon tradition pottery from a presumed post-hole belonging to one of the circular structures. A rim fragment from another wheel-made vessel of similar date and similar fabric to this example was recovered from Site 1.

(E) Challis and Harding (1975 (ii) 6, & Fig.9, Nos 2 & 3) have published illustrations of sherds representing the rims of two vessels. The vessels appear to be hand-made jars of early or middle Iron Age tradition. Both display decorated rims.

At Holme Pierrepont the proportion of fabrics tempered with quartz increases through the sequence as that of the calcite tempered fabric(s) declines. This is a pattern precedented at other sites (eg. Lincoln, LIN 17; see Thesis Text 1.6.1 (ii)).

Combed ware jars and the cordoned-neck jar type are said to be present (pers. comm. Ruth Leary 17.1.89).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
NCM.
Literature:
O'Brien 1979a 301-5; 1979b; 1979c; Elsdon forthcoming A.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

LITTLEBOROUGH. SK 824 825.

Site Code: NOTT 21.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on the west bank of the river Trent where it occupies slightly higher ground above the flood plain of the river.

Site Type:

Romano-British settlement; *Segelocum* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 453).

Roman military occupation at this site during the later first century A.D. has frequently been suggested (Frere 1974, 113; Jones 1975, 161) but it has yet to be proven. An early fort site at Marton (LIN 22) on the opposite bank of the river has been identified by aerial photography. On balance it would seem improbable that the later first century buildings encountered during (A) were military. The extent of the Roman occupation and its character has yet to be established. Slight earthwork banks appearing to define a core area (TTS Vol.LXXIV, 1970, 4) were sectioned in the course of (C). The work established that this feature was likely to be a flood defense dating to the eighteenth century (Smith 1987, 206). The site, which mostly underlies arable land is now a scheduled monument. Aerial photography has demonstrated that the 'island' of higher ground on which the site is located is crossed by a trackway adjacent to which, on either side occur rectangular ditched enclosures (Smith 1987, 206-7).

It is at Littleborough that the Roman road from Lincoln via Ermine st to Doncaster crosses the Trent.

Date of Occupation:

The earliest buildings encountered during (A) dated from the mid-Flavian period. Subsequent buildings (ie. those overlying the so-called flood deposit) were of late Antonine date (Smith 1987, 206; Wilson, 1971, 258). There is no evidence to date of any pre-Flavian occupation.

Excavation:

(C) 1954-9. Excavations conducted by a "Mr Clark" (Unpublished; Smith 1987, 206 [Wade 1973, 15]). A number of small trenches were cut in the vicinity of the suspected line of the road. A range of evidence indicating occupation was encountered; this included a cobbled surface which was cut by a probable wall trench.

(A) SK 824 825, 1968-70. John Wade, formerly UDM (Unpublished; Wilson 1971, 258; TTS Vol. LXXIV, 1970, 4). An area 15.25m by 7.6m in the gardens of the former vicarage close to the suspected line of the Roman road was excavated. This work revealed evidence of two, or perhaps three timber buildings at right angles to the probable road. The buildings were represented by wall trenches in which vertical timbers had been set. These buildings had clay floors, and one, at minimum had plastered walls; roof tiles were found to be associated. These buildings had been rebuilt on several occasions (Smith 1987, 206; Wilson 1971, 258). Above these features an orange clayey silt deposit nearly 1m thick was encountered in the stratigraphic sequence. This layer was interpreted by the excavator to have been a flood deposit. Overlying this deposit vestiges of several timber buildings were likewise oriented at right angles to the probable road.

Collected Material:

(B) A sherd recovered from a (scheduled) ploughed field at SK 822 826, immediately west of the modern hamlet, 2.3.69.

(D) In the mid 1960s a field adjacent to (A) was levelled by bulldozer in advance of ploughing. Roman-British finds, including pottery, were recovered from the area of the disturbance and from associated spoil heaps (March 1968).

THE POTTERY:

(A) Pottery finds were reported to be: "of considerable quantity and variety" (TTS Vol. LXXIV, 1970, 4). Jones (1975, 161) reports that the earliest pottery is of Neronian date (however, this dating is not repeated elsewhere in the available literature).

(B) One item; this comprises a sherd from the base of a platter or plate in a quartz-tempered grey-ware fabric. The vessel form appears to be a loose imitation of Gallo-Belgic platter forms, rather than a copy of any particular samian ware form. Part of a literate stamp is represented (id SHW 17.11.89).

(C) and (D) No specific details have been published. This material has not been seen by the author.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Smith records that: "Samian from the trench was provisionally dated Flavian" (1987, 206).

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from the site.

Coins:

Walters records references to coins of Nero and Vespasian from the site or its vicinity; a coin of Domitian was recovered associated with a cremation burial found by the river crossing (Walters 1910, 19-20).

Smith reports that: "One hundred and eighteen coins recovered from the site by a collector using a metal detector and recorded by [DCM] range from Claudius to Theodosius ([DCM] Parish index)" (1987, 206).

Location of Finds:
UNG Museum store.
(A) DCM.
(B) UNG Museum store, accession number "N.69.130".
(D) UNG Museum store.
Literature:
Jones 1975, 161; McWhirr 1970, 13; March 1968; Smith 1987, 206-7; Walters 1910, 19-23; Wilson 1970, 284; 1971, 258; TTS Vol. LXXIV, 1970, 4.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
(B) The sherd has been examined.

LOUND, CHAINBRIDGE LANE. SK 708 858.

Site Code: NOTT 22.
Geographic Situation:
The site occupies low ground just west of the river Idle. The natural subsoil is sand and gravel.
Site Type:
A Romano-British farmstead complex; part of NOTT 2.
The site was first identified in 1976 during aerial reconnaissance conducted by Derrick Riley. Aerial photographs indicated a cropmark complex covering an area of about 3 hectares (7 & a half acres) either side of Chainbridge Lane. The complex comprised several elements.

Immediately south of Chainbridge Lane lay a rectilinear enclosure defined by ditches, with, apparently, paired ditches either side of an entrance on the eastern side. Internal subdivisions were visible from aerial photographs, as was a circular feature, suggestive of a circular structure. However, this area was destroyed by gravel extraction without archaeological investigation.

North of Chainbridge Lane lay further rectangular enclosures with internal features, and including a 'D-shaped' enclosure. Likely field boundaries extended from this complex.
Date of Occupation:
The only find of Iron Age date forthcoming from (A) was the coin (see below). This cannot itself be taken as evidence of occupation during the LPRIA. It must be bourne in mind, however, that the site was only partly investigated and hence recovered material may not be entirely representative. Roman pottery finds from stratified contexts (ie. from the fills of inter-cutting ditches and gullies, etc) were of late first to third century A.D. date.
Excavation:
(A) 1985. J. Eccles, P. Caldwell and R. Mincher, Retford and District Historical and Archaeological Society and the Hunter Archaeological Society, Sheffield (Eccles *et al.* 1989). Salvage excavation in advance of imminent gravel extraction. The time available for this work was extremely limited and consequently investigation was partial. Attention was focused upon the recording of the D-shaped enclosure (apparently solely on the basis that this was the most prominent feature appearing on air photographs). Sections across this enclosure ditch were dug. The enclosure ditch was found to be cut by gullies containing Dales ware pottery. An area 10m square within the enclosure was cleaned by Bob Sydes and David Knight. Likely post-holes were identified but formed no systematic pattern. Limited work in the area north of the D-shaped enclosure was undertaken and the area watched during topsoil stripping.
Collected Material:
No fieldwalking was conducted prior to (A).
THE POTTERY:
(A) The recovered assemblage is said to comprise: "at least 130 ... vessels" of late first to mid third century A.D. date (Dolby 1989, 18). No pottery of any Iron Age tradition was forthcoming. The bulk of the pottery appears to be of second century date. Dolby has catalogued the earliest pottery types present (as identified by himself): "The earliest distinctive sherds belong to three incurved rim platters which take their form from La Tène III prototypes, but can be assigned, like examples from the fort at Doncaster to the late 1st century A.D. ... eight body sherds of jars with linear rustication ... probably date to the mid 2rd century. One of the sherds is recorded from the basal fill of the D-shaped enclosure ditch. The base of a pale orange flagon from the bottom of a ditch to the west of the 'D-shaped' enclosure is probably of early to mid 2rd century date" (1989, 18). (No illustrations are published in the report).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) Five sherds of samian ware were recovered; all were of central Gaulish origin, being of Antonine date (Dolby 1989, 18).
Brooch Types Present:
(A) Three brooches were recovered: Colchester derivative or Dolphin type (Eccles 1989, Fig.2 No.2); Headstud (Fig.2 No.3); and a Bird brooch of second century A.D. date (Fig.2 No.1).
Coins:
(A) One coin was found, an uninscribed Corieltauvian issue of South Ferriby type. This find came from disturbed topsoil.
Location of Finds:
(A) RFM.
Literature:
Eccles *et al.* 1989.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE VILLA. SK 524 646.

Site Code: NOTT 23.

Geographic Situation:

The site is situated on the fairly gentle eastern slope of a short ridge, with lower land to the south and east; Pleasley Vale, through which runs the river Meden lies 300m to the north. The underlying natural geology is Magnesian Limestone.

Site Type:

Enclosed farmstead of the early Roman period; later, the site of a Roman villa.

The earliest structures revealed by excavation were, it is reported, 'circular' timber constructions, the earliest dating from the late first century A.D. (though on plan, specifically plan 2 of Oswald's report, the two "huts" in Areas A and B appear distinctly ovoid). These structures were contained within a ditched enclosure approximately rectangular, this being: "possibly one of several" (Oswald 1949, 2). The enclosed area was 1.6 hectares (4 acres) and there was an entrance opening to the north. This phase was superseded by a large rectangular timber buildings approximately half a century later. The latter was in turn replaced by a rectangular stone building, about A.D. 180.

Date of Occupation:

Occupation below the villa apparently dates from the later first century A.D.; Oswald suggested a start date of around A.D. 80.

Excavation:

(A) 1786. Hayman Rooke (Rooke 1787). Two large late Roman masonry buildings at the site were investigated and thoroughly planned.

(B) c. SK 524 646, 1936-9. Adrian Oswald (Oswald, A. 1949). This work comprised the re-excavation of a part of the site of the villa. Only in a small number of places had the work of (A) been carried to below the top floor levels encountered. Earlier stratigraphy was largely undisturbed. The earliest activity in Area A comprised a large pit or scoop of irregular dimensions apparently associated with two "ovens", plus several other small pits. These features were dated by the excavator to the period A.D. 80-110. Immediately overlying this was evidence of a near circular building defined by post-holes linked by a shallow slot, presumably a 'wall-slot'. The structure had a clay floor; occupation deposits overlying the floor contained a coin of Hadrian. This building underlay the north end of the third century villa.

The circular structure in Area B was also recognizable from post-holes; its entrance faced east. This structure appears to have been contemporary with the ovens and pits in Area A. The site of this building was subsequently used for the construction of a rectangular timber building in the early second century. This structure, in turn, was recast and became a part of the masonry villa.

The enclosure ditch was of V-shaped profile 1.5m (5ft) deep and 2.4m (8ft) wide. Pottery from the earliest fill deposits was contemporary with that of the large pit and circular structure of Area A (ie. late first/early second century A.D.).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(B) Only a very small selection of the recovered pottery was published. Rusticated ware of, apparently, first century date is reported (Oswald, A. 1949, 2). A 'carinated' bowl with a cordoned-neck and bulges, bearing an affinity to the Cam. forms 209, 217 and 218, was published (Oswald, A. 1949, Pl. I No.4). Oswald suggests a later first century date for this item.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

Form present: Drag. 29 (Oswald, A. 1949, Pl. I Nos 1 & 2)

Brooch Types Present:

(B) A trumpet brooch and a disc brooch were recovered; these are dated in the report to the first half of the second century A.D. (Oswald, A. 1949, 14).

Coins:

(B) No coins predating the reign of Hadrian were recovered.

Location of Finds:

(B) UNG Museum store.

Literature:

Oswald, A. 1949; O'Brien 1979a; Whitwell 1982, 103-4.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

MEERING. SK 815 653.

Site Code: NOTT 24.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on the east bank of the river Trent.
Site Type:
Not Known.
Date of Occupation:
Finds indicate occupation during the First Century A.D.
Excavation:
No details are known to the current author.
Collected Material:
No details are known to the current author.
THE POTTERY:
The cordon-necked jar type is represented amongst the assemblage from this site; now present at UNG Museum store (pers. comm. Catherine Turner 3.2.90).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
A basal sherd bearing the stamp 'CRESIMI' has been reported from this provenance. It is likely that this is a product of the workshops of Cresimus of Montans. Vessels bearing such stamps are conventionally dated to the Domitian-Trajanic period (EMAB, No.8, for 1965, 30).
Brooch Types Present:
At least one brooch has been recorded from this site (EMAB 1963, 15). Another brooch is recorded from SK 812 654 (EMAB 1958, 9).
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
NKM; UNG Museum store.
Literature:
None.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

NEWARK. SK 79 53.

Site Code: NOTT 25.

Geographic Situation:

The site of the finds lies near to the confluence of the river Devon with the Trent.

Site Type:

Uncertain.

Evidence of occupation is extremely limited. Todd (1970a, 41) has suggested that the finds from (A) may indicate Roman military occupation of the Conquest period, especially so given the context of their location. If these finds do represent an early fort at Newark then this would probably have pre-dated that at Thorpe (NOTT 32) since it is unlikely that the two would have been occupied at the same time. Jones (1975, 169) has suggested a different possibility, that Newark was the site of a military supply base (in which case it may have been contemporary with the military phase at Thorpe). The latter possibility seems unlikely.

Newark lies on the Fosse Way, and it is at Newark that the Fosse Way crosses the Trent.

Date of Occupation:

The finds from (A) suggest some pre-Flavian Roman presence.

Excavation:

The author knows of no excavations at Newark that have encountered late Iron Age or early Roman evidence.

Collected Material:

(A) Finds recovered by "workmen" in the Northgate area of the modern town (McWhirr 1970, 8; Todd 1970a, 41). The items were found: "at some uncertain date in the early part of this century" (Todd 1970b). Since the pottery vessels are complete Todd has drawn the likely conclusion that they derive from graves (1970b).

THE POTTERY.

(A) Several Roman vessels of essentially pre-Flavian date were recovered as well as Flavian sherds and at least one second century A.D. vessel. Four vessels are itemized by Todd. These comprise two flagons of Cam. Form Type 140 (the so-called 'Hofheim type'), a [cooking] jar, of Hofheim Type 87 and a: "large flask [of] common Gallo-Belgic form ... [the] sharp profile of the specimen suggests a first century date" (Todd 1970b).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

A Roman coin of L. Piso, struck in 2 B.C. and coins of Claudius (a dupondius of Antonia), Nero and Domitian are recorded (V.C.H. ii, 32; Todd 1970b; Whitwell 1982, 38).

Location of Finds:

(A) NKM.

Literature:

Jones, M. J. 1975, 169; McWhirr 1970, 8 & 16; Todd 1970a, 41; 1970b; Walters 1910, 32.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

OSMANTHORPE. SK 678 563.

Site Code: NOTT 26.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies: "the top and part of the northern side of a hill on the south side of the valley of the little river Greet, which flows into the river Trent. The hill, chosen as a triangulation point by the ordnance survey, commands good views of the valley" (Riley 1980c, 332). A clay soil here overlies the Keuper formation (Keuper Waterstones).

Site Type:

Probable 'Vexillation Fortress'.

The site was originally identified by aerial photography during the late 1970s (Riley 1980c, 330-5, Fig.9). Cropmarks indicate a double-ditched enclosure. Although, initially, no ditch-like features were unequivocally identified on the western side the plan of traced features conformed to a standard Roman pattern, and was strongly suggestive of a fort or fortress. Subsequently further aerial photographic coverage enabled a complete outline of the defenses to be plotted (Maxwell & Wilson 1987, 9 & Fig.3). Entrances, approximately at the mid point of each of the two longer sides have been identified. The area enclosed is approximately 8.8 hectares (22 acres). This means, as Riley points out, that the site is of a scale consistent with that of the vexillation fortresses (as established by Frere & St Joseph 1974, 6; Riley 1980c, 332). Exterior to the enclosure on its eastern side, a series of over-lapping ditches occur; these appear to be associated with the fort/fortress. Similar features have been identified around the vexillation fortress at Newton-on-Trent (LIN 24); St Joseph 1965, 74-6).

Date of Occupation:

On current evidence pre-Flavian Roman military occupation seems certain.

Excavation:

(B) 1981. Valèrie Wheater, UDM (Wheater 1982). Three trial trenches were begun in an attempt to locate the ditches of the fortress. No such features were identified, though this may have been due to under-excavation.

Collected Material:

(A) Fieldwalking in the vicinity of the fort site by students of the USD, 1979, (Riley 1980c, 332).

(C) Fieldwalking across the area of the site by Valèrie Wheater, 1981 (Wheater 1982).

(D) Fieldwalking in 1983; co-ordinated by Philip Freeman, USD (Frere 1984a, 290).

THE POTTERY:

(B) A single sherd was recovered. This was a body sherd from a grey-ware" vessel. Wheater states that: "although undoubtedly of Romano-British date, no closer dating of the piece is possible" (1982, 21).

(C) A rim sherd in an unoxidized fabric was one of three sherds recovered (Wheater 1982, 22 & Fig.7 No.26). The vessel is almost certainly a (Roman) jar form. A first century A.D. date for this item is highly probable.

(D) Collected pottery included sherds in calcite tempered fabric(s), as well as sherds from butt beakers (pers. comm. Ruth Leary 17.1.89).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Riley (1980c, 332) states that the only find collected during fieldwalking was a sherd from a samian ware cup, Drag. form 27; no further details are given.

(C) Wheater found two sherds of samian ware, both were examples of SGSW, (it is possible that it is these sherds to which Frere refers). The sherds came from separate vessels, one being from a Drag. 29 bowl (not dated), the other from a plate, either Drag. 18 or 15/17 (not dated).

(D) Frere records that two sherds of SGSW have been recovered, one was of Claudian date, the other was pre-Flavian (Frere 1984a, 290).

Terra Rubra:

(D) A platter is represented. Val Rigby has examined this item and believes it to be an import (pers. comm. Ruth Leary 17.1.89).

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Metalwork:

(D) A bronze patera handle was recovered (Frere 1984a, 290).

Location of Finds:

Not known to the author.

Literature:

Frere 1984a; Maxwell & Wilson 1987; Riley 1980c; Wheater 1982.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

OXTON, OLD OX. SK 634 532.

Site Code: NOTT 27.

Geographic Situation:

The site is situated on the Oxton Ramper, a long ridge of Keuper Marl and Waterstones. The earthworks lie approximately 250m away from, and below, the summit of the ridge.

Site Type:

Uncertain.

The site is an enclosure denoted by a double bank and a single ditch, except on its eastern side where there is a triple bank and a double ditch. The hill-side dips away sharply to the south and east. An entrance exists on the south-east side. Simmons has observed that: "although the earthworks when viewed in plan ... might well be said to [appear] defensive in purpose the vulnerable position makes this hard to believe" (1964, 15-7).

It has been suggested that the earthworks constitute an Iron Age hill-slope fort; however, it has also been contended that the feature represents a deer enclosure (Simmons 1964, 17).

Date of Occupation:

The earthworks remain undated, though they are believed to be Iron Age.

Excavation:

No archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Romano-British pottery has been recovered from the field immediately to the south of the earthworks (Simmons 1964, 17).

THE POTTERY:

(A) The Romano-British pottery recovered was apparently characteristically similar to that recovered at Farnsfield, Combs Farm (NOTT 14) (Simmons 1964, 17).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) Not known to the author.

Literature:

Simmons 1964.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

RAMPTON. SK 818 787.

Site Code: NOTT 28.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies a terrace above low-lying ground on the west bank of the River Trent. The underlying geology here comprises gravels.

Site Type:

Probable Farmstead within a ditched enclosure.

The site covers an area of at least c. 0.4 of a hectare (1 acre). Evidence of a circular structure approximately 5.2m (17 ft) in diameter, together with a complex of ditches was identified during the course of (A) (Ponsford 1968, Fig.9; see below).

Date of Occupation:

The presence of typologically late La Tène pottery suggests that the site was occupied during the middle decades of the first century A.D. (though see below under 'The Pottery'). The circular structure appears to date to the LPRIA and/or the early Roman period. The long ditch sequence and the later structures, together with the presence of Roman pottery of fourth century A.D. date in the topsoil indicate that occupation continued through the Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) SK 818 787, 1966. M. W. Ponsford, MPBW, with the assistance of Eaton Hall College, Retford (Unpublished; Ponsford 1968; Wilson, D. R. 1967, 183). A number of trenches were cut. It was in the main area that the circular structure was identified, being evident in the form of a penannular trench, at the bottom of which lay regularly spaced post-holes approx. 0.15m (6 inches) apart, 0.3m (1 ft) deep and 0.45m (18 inches) wide. This had an entrance on its north-west side which measured 1.8m (6 ft) across. Inside evidence of a wattle and daub screen was encountered as well as post holes (? for timbers supporting the roof) and a smelting hearth for bronze working. A part of a rotary quern came from an occupation layer outside the structure. The wall trench was cut by a ditch of a later enclosure. Another ditch, also, apparently later than the circular structure is reported to have been recut on up to twenty occasions. In turn, this feature complex was overlain by light rectangular buildings. Lengths of other ditches of (probable) Iron Age and Roman date were also encountered and sectioned.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from the site, with the exception of the brooch.

THE POTTERY:

(A) The assemblage includes sherds from hand-made jars as well as a modest quantity of sherds from comparatively fine, wheel-made vessels typologically late La Tène (May 1968; Leary 1988, 45). Jeffrey May states that: "the fabrics of the latter compare well with the earliest wares from *Margidunum* [NOTT 10] ... and consequently there is no positive indication here of an initial date earlier than the late 40s or 50s A.D." (1968). Roman pottery was also recovered.

The cordon-necked jar type is represented amongst the assemblage from the site (Elsdon 1989, 45, Fig.14 No.8; Leary 1988, 48; pers. comm. Catherine Turner 3.2.90).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

A Roman brooch was found at the site prior to (A) (Ponsford 1968, 41). No specific details are published.

(A) Brooch fragments are reported (Ponsford 1968, 43). No specific details are published.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

RFM.

Literature:

May 1968; Ponsford 1968; Todd 1973; Wilson, D. R. 1967, 183.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

RATCLIFFE - ON - SOAR, RED HILL. (centre) SK 494 304-6.

Site Code: NOTT 29.

Geographic Situation:

The site is situated on: "high ground above the steep [right] bank of the River Soar, just south of its confluence with the River Trent ... Crowning the high ground is the conical protuberance known as Red Knob, which is surrounded by a deep cutting made during gypsum mining" (Houldsworth 1964, 20). The natural sub-soil is Keuper Marl.

Site Type:

Uncertain (enigmatic!); probably the site of a shrine or temple by the later Roman period.

A multi-period settlement complex, precise knowledge of which remains limited. The archaeological in-put has been considerable, however, this has never taken the form of area excavation. Occupation during the Iron Age is certain, though its nature and extent is not known. Trenching during (B) and aerial photography demonstrated the existence of a Roman building occupying the edge of the scarp slope near the top of Red Hill (Houldsworth 1964). A second building ((C) (ii)) was located by chance in 1963 (Elsdon 1983,16). It seems likely, on the basis of finds evidence, that one building was a shrine or temple (Elsdon 1983, 16). Roman finds include three lead tablets, one inscribed with a curse, (another, probably so), this is believed to date to c.200 A D. Fluted columns of red Mansfield sandstone have also been recovered. A burial of first century A.D. date was excavated in the course of (B). Other burials are undated.

Date of Occupation:

Finds suggest occupation through the Iron Age and Roman periods. Whether this occupation was continuous or not is uncertain (though it seems unlikely).

Excavation:

(B) SK 494 306, 1956-60. Herbert Houldsworth (Houldsworth 1964). This work comprised trial trenching, on the summit of the hill known as Red Knob.

(C) SK 493 303, 1963. Ernest Greenfield, MPBW (Elsdon 1983; See EMAB 1964, 26]. Excavations in advance of building work associated with the power station at Ratcliffe-on-Soar. Four areas were investigated. Unfortunately excavation principally employed 'box-section' trial trenching; no area excavations were conducted.

(i) Area 1, SK 498 302. Elsdon reports that an area: "of approx. 144m x 163m was covered by 131 test holes 1.22m square. No evidence of Romano-British occupation was found ... " (1983, 16). This area was destroyed as a result of the building operations.

(ii) Area 2, SK 494 304. This area had previously yielded finds. Trial trenching exposed walls and gravel/pebble spreads in which were buried artefacts, including one of the lead inscriptions. In addition a number of gullies and post-holes were found to contain pottery of early Iron Age date (Elsdon 1983, Fig.2). This area is now arable land.

(iii) Area 3, SK 498 305. Aerial photography had demonstrated the existence of a rectangular feature. Trial trenches exposed shallow gullies; these likewise contained pottery of early Iron Age date (Elsdon 1983, Fig.3). This area was directly threatened by building work, and is now destroyed.

(iv) Area 4, SK 494 306. A mound composed of red clay was found to seal an occupation level of later first and/or earlier second century A.D. date; timber structures appeared to be associated. This area was not destroyed by building operations.

Collected Material:

(A) Finds collected by T. W. ('Tim') Armitage between 1919 and c. 1946 (Houldsworth 1964, 20). These are believed (largely) to come from the vicinity of the gypsum workings, that is from the western side of the hill.

(D) Fieldwalking around the time of (B), 1961-3, by Roger Wilson (Elsdon 1983, 16 & 27). The whole of the area of the site was walked.

(E) Finds collected during fieldwalking in 1982.

(F) Finds collected from a pipeline trench (Elsdon 1983, 19 & 24).

THE POTTERY:

Elsdon (1983, 19) states that most of the Iron Age pottery came from (C), especially (ii), and (F). All of the excavated Iron Age pottery is of early Iron Age tradition and comes from hand-made vessels. The total Iron Age component of the site assemblage is apparently relatively small compared to the Roman component. Challis and Harding published nine illustrations of sherds from the site (1975 (ii) Fig.10, Nos 4 to 12). This selection is drawn from (A) and (C) and is comprised exclusively of Iron Age types. Sherds from Scored ware vessels are illustrated (Nos 5, 6, 11 & 12); all of these items appear to come from (C) or (F). The other five vessels represented in Fig.10 are (essentially undecorated) early (and middle) Iron Age types; these items appear to be from (A) and (C).

(A) Collected finds included six sherds of Iron Age pottery.

(B) The pottery recovered spanned the Roman period (Houldsworth 1964, 23). No more specific details were published by Houldsworth.

(A) & (B) Elsdon states that: "all periods seem to be equally well represented in the coarse pottery" (1983, 27). Rusticated ware of the first century A.D. date is present (1983, Fig.6 No.59; the fabric appears to be the distinctive one identified at Lincoln (LIN 17) and characterised by Darling (1984, 52, Fabric 3). This fabric is present at Broxtowe (NOTT 6) and Broughton Lodge (NOTT 33). A Littlechester ware type vessel, probably of late first century A.D. date also occurs (Elsdon 1983, Fig.6 No.57).
(C) Roman pottery was recovered from areas 2 and 4. However, the latter material is now lost. The pottery from (C) (ii) totals 107 sherds largely from the area of the building. With scant exception the date range of this group is second to fourth century (Elsdon 1983, 24); however, see under, mortaria.
(D) The pottery recovered spanned the Roman period (Elsdon 1983, 16).
(E) Two sherds in calcite tempered ware from comb decorated vessels, likely to be late La Tène jars, or, more probably, beakers, were present. Rusticated ware was also represented amongst the assemblage (ids SHW 14.6.89).
(F) Roman pottery of late first to earlier second century date was recovered. Rusticated ware and Littlechester ware were recovered. Elsdon illustrates part of a large narrow necked jar (1983, Fig.5 No.52) and states that this is: "an early form which can be parallelled in a Flavian/Trajanic kiln at Dragonby" (1983, 24). A jar form of approximately first century A.D. date is also illustrated (Fig.5 No.53).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(B) Samian was recovered. However, SGSW does not appear to be represented amongst this material.
(E) Decorated SGSW was recovered (present in a bag marked "Building on top of hill"; id SHW 14.6.89).
(F) Elsdon reports the presence of five sherds of samian ware of "1st and 2rd century" date. Forms present include: Drag. 37.

Butt Beaker:

(A) or (B) Cam. 113 (Elsdon 1983, 43 & Fig.6 No.56); apparently not a copy.

Mortaria:

(A) or (B) Sherds from a mortarium stamped 'F.LVGVDV' were forthcoming. This vessel is a product of the well attested workshops of Albinus and therefore dates to the period c.A.D. 60-90 (Elsdon 1983, 27; Hartley, K. F. 1983, 32 & Fig.6 No.76).
(C) (ii) A stamped sherd from a mortarium, again the product of the workshops of Albinus, was present (Elsdon 1983, 27; Hartley, K. F. 1983, 32).

Brooch Types Present:

(A) Brooches were recovered (Houldsworth 1964, 21). These included five Roman brooches of second century date, which were published by E. J. W. Hildyard (1946).
A 'celtic' bird brooch from the site (Hawkes & Jacobsthal 1945) is of the involuted brooch type, and it is now thought to be of fourth century B.C. date (Elsdon 1983, 24).
(C) (ii) Aucissa (Elsdon 1983, Fig.7 No.81).

Coins:

(A) A large number of Roman coins were recovered by T. W. Armitage; these ranged from first to fourth century types. (This collection is now dissipated, elements of it having been sold or given away by the collector after about 1946).
(C) (ii) Four third century coins were found (Elsdon 1983, 19).
(D) Twenty one Roman coins were recovered; all are fourth century.

Location of Finds:

(A) Leicester Museum & NCM.
(B) & (C) NCM.
(D) NCM & in the possession of the finder.
(E) UNG Museum store.

Literature:

Challis & Harding 1975 (i) & (ii), 6 & Fig.10; Elsdon 1983; Houldsworth 1964.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(A) & (B) No pottery has been viewed.
(E) All of the pottery has been examined.

SCRATTA WOOD. SK 543-4 798-9.

Site Code: NOTT 30.

Geographic situation:

The site is located upon the eastern side of a gentle hill-slope in the valley of the river Ryton. The underlying natural geology is Magnesian Limestone.

Site Type:

Two adjacent sites; both are probable farmsteads.

The (apparently) original site, Site (i), comprised an oval enclosure defined by a ditch and a dry-stone wall. The original entrance was on the eastern side, where a timber gateway had stood. Internally the enclosure measures 27m by 23m. Both within and without this enclosure a number of compounds and circular structures also built of stone were investigated during the course of (A). The foundations of one of the stone structures had been laid over two pits found to contain exclusively hand-made Iron Age tradition pottery (EMAB, 1959, 13; EMAB 1962, 22). Beehive querns were recovered. Rock cut pits, presumably for grain storage, were found and excavated; some were bell shaped (being 1.35m (4.5 ft) deep and 1.2m (4 ft) across) and had been lined with coursed stone. That they had once been capped with clay was indicated by clay vestiges remaining at their edges. Other such pits were larger. 150m (492ft) to the east of the oval enclosure Site (i) occurs a rectangular enclosure, Site (ii), the corners of which are rounded. Its sides measure 40m and 30m (98 ft and 131 ft) in length. The interior of this second enclosure was sub-divided into three sections, with two circular structures present within one compound, and one in another.

Date of Occupation:

Site (i) Occupation from the later PRIA seems highly probable (Challis & Harding 1975, 136-7). The stone enclosure wall is believed to be of first century A.D. date. The presence of Roman pottery types indicates that this occupation continued through the late first and early second centuries A.D. It probably endured till the end of the second century, if not beyond (pers. comm. Ruth Leary 17.1.89).

Site (ii) Pottery finds indicate occupation from the mid first century A.D. continuing to the late second century if not beyond (Whitwell 1982, 117).

The evidence appears to demonstrate contemporary occupation at these two sites during the early Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) 1959-65. George White, Worksop Archaeological Society (White 1966; Challis & Harding 1975 (i) & (ii) Fig.73). Work commenced after the exposure and partial destruction of Site (i) as a result of scrubland clearance by bulldozer. See above.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) (i) Calcite-tempered and light quartz-tempered wares are well represented. Challis and Harding (1975 (ii) 11 & Fig.17 Nos 8 to 18) publish illustrations of sherds from eleven vessels. (It is not made clear in the text whether these items are from (i) or (ii), it would seem, however, more probable that they are all from Site (i). Three of the vessels represented, all apparently jars, display scoring (Nos 9, 15 & 12). The former two items may be of any date in the Iron Age from the fourth century B.C. onwards, all of the other vessels illustrated, excepting, perhaps No.10, but including No.12 could comfortably be of first century A.D. date.

The vessel illustrated as No.18 is represented by a part of its base and lower wall. The vessel could be a jar or a bowl though a closed form seems more probable. The profile is regular and strongly suggests manufacture on a wheel. The fabric displays abundant quartz and flint inclusions. Typologically the vessel is either late La Tène or early Roman.

No.16 is a simple high shouldered jar form, with a chunky 'D-shaped' 'rolled-rim', and somewhat rounded wall profile. A single groove occurs at the point of maximum girth. The fabric, which is unoxidized, is calcite tempered. The form is common in the East Midlands being represented at, for instance, Dunston's Clump (NOTT 1) (Leary 1988, Fig.17 No.19), Ramsdale Park, Dorket Head (NOTT 9) (Todd 1979, Fig.4 No.26), Dragonby, SHU 1, (eg. Elsdon & May 1987, Fig.9 P916; this a large example of the same basic form); Leicester, LEI 13 (AA) (Kenyon 1948, Fig.36 No.24), North Killingholme Haven, SHU 6 (unpublished, id SHW 1990).

No.17 is a jar with a short everted rim and a single horizontal groove at the shoulder. This vessel appears to be hand-made. The fabric, which is unoxidized, is pitted and tempered with "stone" and quartz inclusions. The form also occurs at Dunston's Clump (NOTT 1) (Leary 1988, Fig.18 No.26) and Ancaster (LIN 1, Assemblage (C) (Todd 1981a, Fig.13 No.13). Leary (1988, 50) has stated that the form dates from the first century B.C. and continues to the later Roman period.

Three other vessels (Nos 8, 13 & 14) are represented by rim sherds. All are from necked jars with 'flattened' rims, triangular in profile. Two of these vessels, which display fairly precise profiles (Nos 8 & 14) appear to have been wheel-thrown; No.13 may perhaps have been wheel-thrown as well. The fabrics are unoxidized and contain a varied

range of inclusions. This rim form is uncommon, but an example occurs at Ramsdale Park, Dorket Head (NOTT 9) (Todd 1979, Fig.4 No.5).

Site (ii) The Roman pottery from this site is of late first/early second century A.D. date; most of this pottery, however, could be on the 'late' side of this range (pers. comm. Ruth Leary 17.1.89).

Cordon-necked jars are also represented amongst the site assemblage.

Several sherds of 'later' Roman pottery, including sherds from flanged dishes, are present amongst the unstratified assemblage; these do not appear to have been associated with the main stratigraphic evidence from the two sites (Challis & Harding 1975 (i) 94).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) La Tène III (Challis & Harding 1975 (i) 88, (ii) 11 & Fig.17 No.6) recovered from the interior of one of the circular structures of Site (i); Eye brooch (Challis & Harding 1975 (i) 88), found amongst tumbled stone deriving from the parameter wall of Site (i); Headstud brooches have also been recovered (Challis & Harding 1975 (i) 94).

Coins:

The author knows of no Roman coins from this provenance.

(A) Challis and Harding report the presence of a: "contemporary bronze copy of a Gallo-Belgic E coin, probably originally gold plated (obv. plain, rev. concave, disjointed horse)" (1975 (i) 94).

Location of Finds:

(A) WKM & Cresswell Crags Visitors' Centre; (Some material is now lost).

Literature:

Challis & Harding 1975; O'Brien 1979a; White 1966; Whitwell 1982, 117.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

SHELFORD. SK 662 424.

Site Code: NOTT 31.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on low-lying ground on the south (left) bank of the river Trent (see below, under 'Excavation').
Site Type:
Farmstead.
The site was first identified by aerial reconnaissance conducted by Jim Pickering.
Date of Occupation:
It seems certain that the site was occupied during the third quarter of the first century A.D. (Todd 1970a, 73). According to Todd: "one of the occupation sites [identified at Shelford] seems to have gone out of use at about the time that the military occupation [at East Bridgford/*Margidunum*] must have come to an end" (1970a, 73), that is, during the early Flavian period.
Excavation:
(A) SK 662 424, 1966-8. Stanley Revill & R. C. Alvey, The Thoroton Society (EMAB, No.9, for 1966, 43). Excavations were undertaken immediately north of Shelford church; the latter occupies a slight eminence above the Trent flood plane.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY:
Iron Age tradition pottery is recorded from this provenance: forms represented include a 'bucket' jar and a vessel which may be a 'barrel' jar or a butt beaker (pers. comm. Cath Turner).
Ancaster-Breedon type Scored ware has been recorded from Shelford (pers. comm. Sheila Elsdon).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
(A) Not known to the author.
Literature:
Todd 1970a.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

THORPE. SK 758-9 503.

Site Code: NOTT 32.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies in the Trent Valley, immediately to the east of the river. The area occupied is a gravel terrace, c. 15m (50ft) above O.D., which is above the flood plain of the Trent. Inskeep states that this point: "is probably the only spot between Newark and East Stoke which, under present conditions remains just above water at high flood level" (1966, 20).

Site Type:

Early, auxiliary fortlet; subsequently, a Roman 'Small Town'; *Ad Pontem* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 241).

Finds of Roman date have been known from the site for many years (V.C.H. II 1910, 35). Surface finds suggest occupation across an area of 12.4 hectares (31 acres). Aerial photography has greatly enhanced knowledge of the plan of this site (St Joseph 1953, 91; 1958, 98 & Pl. XVI; The Archaeological Journal, Vol. CXV, 1958, Pl. IXa). Four major enclosures have been identified; all four are bisected by the Fosse Way. The three enclosures to the south (in the field known as Wharf Close) comprise an early (presumably auxiliary) fortlet, with a rampart and two ditches and, subsequently, two periods of earthworks associated with the later civilian settlement (Frere & St Joseph 1983, 177-8 & Pl. 108; Taylor & Wilson, D. R. 1961, 177). Excavations in 1963, directed by Wacher concentrated upon these three southern enclosures. Stratigraphy encountered below the south-east rampart of the fortlet was, in the opinion of the excavator, of two phases representing "pre-Conquest" occupation: "the earlier a circular hut with cobbled floor, the later a rectangular [timber building] with some wheel-made pottery" associated (Wilson 1964, 159; this pottery constitutes the 'early' group itemized below). One side of the fortlet measures 76m (250ft) over the ramparts and it has been estimated that the fortlet covered an area of about 0.5 of a hectare. Work in 1952, 1955 & 1963 established that the civilian settlement post-dating the fortlet, was originally enclosed by a single ditch. Later in the Roman period this ditch was replaced by a wall and two ditches.

The enclosure immediately to the north of the fortlet and civil settlement (in the field known as Oddhouse Close) appears to be polygonal in shape (Frere & St Joseph 1983, 179-80 & Pl. 109). It is much larger in size than the fortlet (covering c. 2 hectares (5 acres)) and is defined by two parallel ditches. This enclosure would appear to be an annex, and/or stores depot, associated with the fortlet to the south (Wacher 1965; Wilson, D. R. 1966, 203). Excavation in 1965 on the line of the defences of this polygonal enclosure (on its south-east side) revealed the inner ditch to be substantial (c. 4m wide and 2m deep) and 'V' shaped in profile. The outer ditch was of more modest dimensions. Turf present in the fill of the inner ditch may represent rampart demolition; Flavian pottery was recovered from 'primary' silt deposits (Wilson, D. R. 1966, 203). Pottery from the "top ... filling" excavated in the course of (D) or (E) is reported as comprising: "native and very early Romano-British wares" (Taylor & Wilson, D. R. 1961, 177).

(This site has occasionally been referred to as 'East Stoke').

Date of Occupation:

Pre-fortlet occupation is certain. Whether this is actually "pre-Conquest" in date is uncertain (contra Frere & St Joseph 1983, 177, who claim that the two phases of timber buildings laying below the rampart are "Iron Age"). Two groups of late La Tène pottery were forthcoming from (F). Whilst their deposition should date to no later than the middle decades of the first century A.D. they cannot, alone, be taken as unequivocal evidence of a pre-Conquest date for the circular structure and the rectangular timber building with which they were associated. The composition of the samian assemblage from (F) and (G) suggests that the fortlet and annex may be post-Claudian. Jones (1975, 179) suggests that the fortlet was built to straddle the Fosse-way in the pre-Flavian period. McWhirr suggests that a military presence continued into the decade A.D. 60-70 (McWhirr 1970, 7). Civil settlement is believed to date from the early second century (Wilson 1964, 159). Finds evidence suggests that occupation continued through the Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) 1937-8. Adrian Oswald (TTS XLII, 1938). Excavations within the area of the polygonal enclosure. A range of archaeological features were encountered, including stone wall footings, post-holes, surfaces, ditches, a metaled road and sleeper beam slots. (Inskeep states that: "these features are said to fall into six datable stages ranging from c.60 to c.380 A.D." (Inskeep 1966)).

(B) 1948, 1950, 1951. Prof. Maurice Barley & K. D. M. Dauncey, Newark Archaeological Committee (Barley 1950, 65; Inskeep 1966). Small scale trial trenching at three locations around the periphery of the site designed to answer specific questions. No stratigraphy of first century A.D. date was encountered.

(C) 1952. R. R. Inskeep, Newark Archaeological Committee (Inskeep 1966). This work comprised two operations.

(i) Salvage excavations within the area of the polygonal enclosure, instigated by farming activities. Evidence of two, or perhaps three phases of occupation were identified. The earliest stratigraphy comprised two slots for timber beams lying at right angles to each other.

(ii) A trench was cut across a bank feature just to the west of the Fosse Way and near to the river. This feature appears to mark the western parameter of the site. A number of vestigial features encountered at the bottom of the stratigraphic sequence here may, according to the excavator, have been of first or second century A.D. date. Parts of sleeper beam trenches were perhaps of this period. Subsequent deposits were of later Roman date, and appear to relate to defenses.

(D) 1955. Charles Green, MOW (Taylor & Wilson, D. R. 1961, 177).

(E) 1960. Charles Green, MOW (Taylor & Wilson, D. R. 1961, 177).

(F) 1963. John Wacher, MPBW (Wilson, D. R. 1964, 159 & Fig.12). Excavations, in the form of slit trenching, in the southern part of the site, at Wharf Close (see above).

(G) 1965. John Wacher, MPBW (Wacher 1965; Wilson, D. R. 1966, 203 & Fig.10). Excavation concentrated on the northern, polygonal enclosure (see above).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from the site.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Pottery of Flavian to fourth century date was recovered.

(C) (ii) With the exception of the samian, no pottery has been published.

(F) & (G) The pottery assemblage includes vessels which are typologically late La Tène. Sherds of calcite tempered coarse ware are present. Some sherds, at least, are from large 'storage' jars with, for instance, herring-bone type decoration on the shoulder.

Pottery associated with the circular structure was exclusively of Iron Age tradition (Whitwell 1982, 27). One other group of pottery from (F) is conspicuously early (relative to the composition of the rest of the assemblage); it appears to be of mid, or late mid first century A.D. date. This group (comprising several vessels) was recovered from the fill of a sleeper beam trench (that is (F), Site A. I. 1963, Context 55). Vessels represented include four cordoned, carinated bowls: one (Vessel No. 2601), is *cf.* Cam. Type 215a/216, (no calcite is present in the fabric); a second (Vessel No. 2606), in a quartz tempered fabric, is *cf.* Cam. Type 211/215; the third vessel (comprising sherds numbered 2607, 2608 & 2613) is, again, in a quartz tempered fabric, and is *cf.* Cam. Type 216; the fourth (Vessel No. 2602) is *cf.* Cam. Type 212c, though it lacks the emphasized constriction of that type and possesses a slight pedestal foot; the fabric is quartz tempered; this vessel may be the latest component of the group. Also present in this group are: most of a neckless, round-shouldered globular 'cooking pot' with a bead rim (Vessel No. 2600), *cf.* Cam. 255b, the fabric is slightly vesicular, suggesting the original presence of calcite inclusions; quartz inclusions are present too, occurring with moderate frequency; a globular beaker with combed decoration (Vessel No. 2609), again, the fabric is quartz tempered; a cordon-necked jar (Vessel No. 2603), in a vesicular fabric, identical to one occurring at Dunston's Clump (NOTT 1; Leary 1988, Fig.17, No.3); and a jar (Vessel No. 2612) with a bead rim, probably hand-made (*cf.* Kenyon 1948, Fig.34, No.21). All ids SHW 2.2.90.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(C) (ii) Brian Hartley has reported on the SGSW from this excavation; he states: "with [a] single exception ... every vessel in the group of material is of second century date and none is necessarily earlier than 140 A.D." (1966a, 33). The exception is a sherd: "from the base of a South Gaulish dish, possibly 15/17 (Hartley 1966a, 33).

(F) Forms present: Drag. 18, pre-Flavian, Neronian or early Flavian; Drag. 15/17 or 18, pre-Flavian and pre-Flavian or early Flavian; Drag. 18/31, Flavian and early Trajanic; Drag. 27, Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 29, Neronian-early Flavian; Drag. 36, first century A.D.; Drag. 37, Flavian and later Flavian; plus a jar or beaker form (ids Brian Hartley & Brenda Dickinson; all sherds examined by SHW 1.2.90).

(G) Forms present: Drag. 15/17, Neronian and Neronian-early Flavian; Drag. 15/17 or 18, Neronian-early Flavian; 18, pre-Flavian, Neronian or early Flavian, Flavian; Drag. 24/25 or 27; Drag. 27, pre-Flavian, Flavian Neronian or early Flavian; Drag. 29, pre-Flavian, Neronian-early Flavian; Drag. 30, Neronian-early Flavian; Drag. 33; Drag. 33a, pre-Flavian; Drag. 37, Flavian and later Flavian (ids Brian Hartley & Brenda Dickinson; all sherds examined by SHW 1.2.90).

All of the SGSW is from La Graufesenque. Vessels of pre-Flavian (Neronian) date are represented.

Brooch Types Present:

(C) (ii) A bronze brooch was recovered. However, its type is not specified, other than indirectly: "... clearly of similar type to a specimen from the stone fort ditch, Richborough ... a parallel from Newstead is said to be possibly Antonine" (Inskeep 1966, 38).

Coins:

A denarius of Vespasian (PAX I) is reported from approx. SK 759 502 (EMAB, No.9, for 1966, 43; NKM, Accession "34.66").

(C) (ii) No pre-Hadrianic coins were recovered.

Location of Finds:

(B), (D) & (E) NKM.

(C) Not known to the author.
(F) & (G) PTX & NKM.

Literature:

Barley 1950, 65; Frere & St Joseph 1983, 177-80; Inskeep 1966; Jones, M. J. 1975, 179; McWhirr 1970, 7; May 1984, 22; St Joseph 1953, 91; 1958, 98 & Pl. XV I; 1966, 28-9 & Fig.1 & Pl. VI; Taylor 1935, 210; Taylor & Wilson, D. R. 1961, 177; Wacher 1965; Whitwell 1982, 27; Wilson, D. R. 1964, 159 & Fig.12; 1966, 203 & Fig.10.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(F) & (G) All of the SGSW has been examined and quantified. In addition all of the pottery from context 55 (see above under 'The Pottery'), which appears, on typological grounds, to be conspicuously early, has been examined and quantified.

WILLOUGHBY - ON - THE - WOLDS, BROUGHTON LODGE. SK 648 250.

Site Code: NOTT 33.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on the top of a slight rise just to the north of a small stream.

Site Type:

Romano-British settlement; *Vernemetum* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 495).

The extent of occupation and indeed details of its character are unknown. The excavations directed by Dean (B) principally investigated an Anglo-Saxon cemetery. However, to the south of this evidence of occupation dating to the Roman period was encountered and the remains of several Roman timber buildings were recorded. The site lies on the Fosse Way between Leicester and East Bridgford (*Margidunum*), NOTT 10.

Date of Occupation:

There is, to date, no evidence of Iron Age occupation at this site. Romano-British occupation through the second and third centuries A.D. and probably beyond was demonstrated during the course of (B).

Excavation:

(A) "Crosshill" 1947-8. Prof. F. M. Heichelheim, MOW (Unpublished; JRS Vol. XXXIX, 1949, 104). According to the report in JRS: "some sort of rough structure of Roman date covered by a later tumulus (known as Crosshill)" and lying immediately west of the Fosse Way was excavated. The "structure" was found to comprise of clay and cobbles; a ditch was present on the western side.

(B) 1964-6, 1967 & 1968. Malcolm Dean (Unpublished; Dean 1968; Smith 1987, 288). Rescue excavation in advance of roadworks investigated an Anglo-Saxon cemetery and recorded evidence of ditches and timber buildings of Roman date.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

Todd (1970, 40) has stated that (A) and (B) produced no pottery earlier than the early second century. However, the report upon (A) in JRS states that the structure contained pottery of Flavian date.

(A) & (B) Sherds of calcite tempered coarse ware are present amongst both assemblages. Some sherds at least appear to be from late Iron Age tradition vessels (ids SHW 17.11.89).

(A) No sherds unequivocally from Rusticated ware vessels were present. However, one sherd (accession code "WW 47.2") from the base of an oxidized (?) jar with a slightly fumed exterior surface could have been from such a vessel (id SHW 17.11.89). The fabric appeared characteristically identical to that of sherds from Rusticated ware jars at Lincoln also seen by the author. The fabric appears to be one described by Darling (1984, 52, Fabric 3); Darling states that at Lincoln this fabric is: "first seen in Legionary contexts, and it is unlikely that this fabric continued beyond the Legionary period" (1984, 52). This fabric also occurs at Broxtowe (NOTT 6) and Red Hill (NOTT 29) ids SHW.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) SGSW is represented amongst the assemblage from this work held at UNG Museum store. However, the several sherds are all small 'chips' and the forms from which they derive cannot be suggested with assurance (ids SHW 17.11.89). McWhirr states that some of the samian pottery from (A) was examined by Brian Hartley, who concluded that all of what he viewed was of mid-second century date or later (McWhirr 1970, 6, with references).

(B) The samian assemblage from these excavations held at the UNG Museum store comprises approximately 100 sherds. The sherds are predominantly from vessels in Central and East Gaulish fabrics. However, several forms are represented in SGSW; on the basis of fabric these items generally appear to be of later first century A.D. date.

(B) Forms present: Drag.18; Drag. 18/31; Darg. 29; Drag. 33; Drag. 37; Dech.67 (ids SHW 17.11.89).

Amphorae:

(B) The only amphora type represented amongst this material is the Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams Class 25 (id SHW 17.11.89).

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no Iron Age coins from this provenance.

(B) Thirty-six coins were recovered (Liddle 1982, 33). No further details are known to the author.

Location of Finds:

(A) & (B) UNG Museum store.

Literature:

Dean 1968; McWhirr 1970, 5-6; May 1984, 22; Smith 1987.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(A) & (B) All of the pottery arising from these operations now held at the UNG Museum store has been examined.

WOODBOROUGH, FOX WOOD. SK 613 484.

Site Code: NOTT 34.

Geographic Situation:

The earthworks: "straddle a long ridge ... As the present day name implies the area is wooded, and so thickly that little can be seen on the ground of the complexity of the site" (Simmons 1964, 17). The site lies 1.5km to the east of the enclosure at Ramsdale Park, Dorket Head (NOTT 9).

Site Type:

Earthworks, of uncertain function; possible hillfort.

On the eastern side of the earthworks there occurs an apparent extension. A ditch and bank define an area of approx. 1.3 hectares which is oval in plan. The enclosed area was divided into two main compounds.

Date of Occupation:

The earthworks remain undated. It has been suggested that they might be of Iron Age date (Simmons 1964). Simmons records that: "Fox Wood has produced the least pre-Roman material, but this may be due to lack of adequate field work" (Simmons 1964, 18).

Excavation:

No archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Finds collected from the surface of ploughed land by Adrian Oswald (Oswald, A. 1939, 15).

(B) A fairly large sample of pottery, present in the UNG Museum store, is from surface collection(s).

THE POTTERY:

(A) Several sherds of "Iron Age" pottery together with third century Roman pottery were apparently recovered (Oswald, A. 1939, 15).

Simmons reports that sherds of Nene valley colour-coated ware have been recovered from the site, together with "hard grey" and other Romano-British pottery (1964, 17).

(B) The assemblage is composed of later Roman pottery (id SHW 17.11.89).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(B) Several sherds of samian ware are present; one of these sherds could be South Gaulish.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(B) UNG Museum store, one box marked "69.76"; otherwise, not known to the author.

Literature:

O'Brien 1979, Fig.6; Oswald, A. 1939; Simmons 1964.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

GAZETTEER: SOUTH HUMBERSIDE.

Contents:

SHU 1: DRAGONBY.
SHU 2: FERRIBY SLUICE.
SHU 3: GRIMSBY, WEELSBY AVENUE.
SHU 4: HIBALDSTOW.
SHU 5: KIRMINGTON.
SHU 6: NORTH KILLINGHOLME HAVEN.
SHU 7: OLD WINTERINGHAM.
SHU 8: SOUTH FERRIBY CLIFF.
SHU 9: THEALBY MINE 'CORNER'.
SHU 10: THEALBY MINE 'NORTH'.
SHU 11: WINTERTON VILLA SITE.

DRAGONBY. SE 905 138 (centre).

Site Code: SHU 1.

Geographic Situation:

The immediate underlying natural subsoil comprises sand, overlying a shelf of Pecten Ironstone, itself projecting from beneath the scarp of the Lincolnshire Limestone.

Site Type:

Major Iron Age settlement; subsequently Romano-British settlement.

The existence of a site at Dragonby has been known, at least since the late 19th century, as a result of agricultural work (May 1970, 224). By the late Iron Age the site appears to have been a complex nucleated settlement. Occupation continued through the Roman period. A dense spread of surface finds has been recorded across an area of 8 hectares (20 acres) (May 1984).

Date of Occupation:

Occupation from before 100 B.C. Appears to continue through till the end of the Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) SE 9062 1390 & SE 906 140, 1927-8. George Walshaw (Dudley 1931, 51-9; 1949 183-92). The excavated archaeology and the finds appear to have been predominantly later Roman.

(B) c. SE 905 138, 1963. R. H. Arrand, SCM and Ian Stead, MPBW (May 1963). A linear ditch dating to the LPRIA was partly excavated by Arrand. Overlying the ditch, at one location, a pottery kiln of Flavian-Trajanic date was encountered. This was excavated by Stead and is identified as the Dragonby Kiln 3 (Rigby & Stead 1976, 136-9 & Fig.64). Other Romano-British features were exposed and recorded.

(C) c. SE 905 138 (two areas), 1964-73. Jeffrey May, Dragonby Excavation Committee/UNG (Elsdon & May 1987; May 1970). Excavation was undertaken in advance of proposed Ironstone quarrying. It is this work which has produced the principal archaeological evidence from this site. Features of Iron Age date comprised, principally of ditches and gullies.

In the course of this work a further kiln was encountered and excavated, this being Dragonby kiln 4; it is believed to date to the late Neronian-Flavian period (May 1966a).

Collected Material:

(D) Material gathered from across the site by Alan Harrison since the 1960s.

THE POTTERY:

(B) A selection of the recovered pottery was published by Jeffrey May (May 1963, 6 & Fig.1). This material is entirely consistent with the late Iron Age tradition pottery from (C).

(C) The work comprising (C) produced a vast quantity of later La Tène hand & wheel-made pottery, as well as Gallo-Belgic and Roman pottery. All excavated and collected pottery was retained. This material, in sum, is said to amount to over two tons by weight (a figure which, in the opinion of the current author is likely to be an underestimation), filling some 1380 museum boxes. The late La Tène pottery is highly varied in terms of nuances of form and in decorative styles.

An example of a cordon-necked jar is represented (Elsdon & May 1987, Fig.11 No.972). Vessels of Cam. form 211b (eg. Elsdon & May 1987, Fig.12, No.988, Fig.16 No.1261, Fig.20 No.155 & Fig.21 No.1725) and Cam. form 212 (Elsdon & May 1987, Fig.9 No.915 & Fig.26 No.1136) are also represented.

Imitations of Gallo-Belgic platters were recovered (eg. Elsdon & May 1987, 123-4, Fig.19 No.1422, Fig.27 Nos 721-3 & Fig.39b). An imitation of the Drag. 30 or 37 samian bowl form (Elsdon & May 1987, Fig.10 No.932) and a vessel the form of which appears to be a hybrid of the samian forms Drag. 27 and 29 (Elsdon & May 1987, 109, Fig.41 No.2) were also present.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Form present: Drag. 29.

(C) Forms recorded as present: Drag. 15/17; 18; 18/31; 27; 29, Claudian or early Neronian (recorded in notes, site archive); 30, Claudio-Neronian (recorded in notes, site archive); 33; 35; 37, including a vessel dated to the period A.D. 70-85 by Brian Hartley (May 1966a, 14); 42 (ids SHW 1989); Ritt. 1, Claudian or early Neronian (recorded in notes, site archive).

(D) Form present: Drag. 29 (id. SHW 15.1.90).

Micaceous Central Gaulish Samian Ware:

(C) Form present: Drag. 27 (id SHW 1989).

Terra Nigra:

(C) Forms present: Cam. forms: 2, 5a, 13, 13 or 14, 16, 28, 50, 56c (ids SHW 1989).

Micaceous Central Gaulish 'Terra Nigra':

(C) Form present: Cam. 51c (ids SHW 1989).

Terra Rubra:
(C) Forms present: Cam. forms: 7 or 8, 76, 72-79, 84b (ids SHW 1989).
Butt Beakers:
(C) Cam. 113 (pers. exam. 1989).
Imitations of the Cam. 113 and similar butt beakers were also recovered (eg. Elsdon & May 1987, 94-5, 108-9, Fig.20 Nos 1757 & 1763, Fig.39b Nos 8, Fig.40 Nos 8-10, & pers. exam.) of the latter three vessels it is stated: "Nos 8-10 ... are dated around A.D. 50 ... They are Cam. form 119 and at Dragonby should be in ceramic stages 8-9" (1987, 65).
Central Gaulish Glazed Ware:
(C) Present (id. SHW 1989).
Amphorae:
(C) Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams Class 25, was recovered from deposits of first century A.D. date (ids SHW 1989); prob. Cam. 186/Peacock & Williams Class 17; Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10, fabric unrecognized and not provenanced (David Williams, in correspondence 2.5.89); Dressel 6/Peacock & Williams Class 8 (Williams & Peacock 1983, Table 1).
Other 'Early' Gaulish Wares: Cam. 114.
(C) Present (ids SHW 1989).
Mortaria:
(C) It is possible that Dragonby kiln 4 was producing mortaria along with other vessels in the late Neronian-Flavian period. May states that: "A large sherd of roll-rimmed mortarium" which: "appears to have been from an unused vessel conceivably ... from this or a nearby kiln" was recovered (May 1966a, 14). *Typologically the form is Neronian-*early Flavian and it was found associated with other later first century forms.
Brooch Types Present:
La Tène II (Wilson 1970, 10; Elsdon & May 1987, 124); Penannular of Fowler Type 'C' (May 1970, 243; 1976a, 169; Elsdon & May 1987, 42); Colchester (May 1970, 243; Elsdon & May 1987, 40 & 42); La Tène III (May 1970, 243; Elsdon & May 1987, 41); Langton Down (May 1970, 243; 1976a, 169, Fig.84 No.4); Nauheim derivative (Elsdon & May 1987, 40 & 42); Hod Hill (May 1970, 243); Thistle (May 1976a, 169, Fig.84 No.2); Aucissa (May 1970, 243); Trumpet (May 1970, 243); Dolphin (May 1970, 243); Headstud (May 1970, 243); Fantail (May 1970, 243).
Around one hundred brooches were recovered in the course of (C).
Coins:
By 1984 Jeffrey May had recorded 33 Iron Age coins from this site (May 1984).
The Roman coin list includes coins of Claudius I and Titus (Dudley 1949, 189), as well as a Republican denarius and a sestertius of Nero (recorded in notes, site archive).
Location of Finds:
SCM & UNG.
(D) Alan Harrison, private collection.
Literature:
Creighton 1990; Elsdon & May 1987; Holland 1975; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 235-6; May 1963; 1976a; 1976b 170-4; 1984.
(B & C) A series of comprehensive Draft Reports have been produced covering various types of finds.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
Pottery from (C) has been examined. A large sample comprising groups from a sequence of stratified deposits has been quantified. All Gallo-Belgic pottery, plus imitations, has been quantified. The samian has been examined.
Pottery from (D) has also been examined and recorded.

FERRIBY SLUICE. SE 977 206.

Site Code: SHU 2.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies adjacent to one of the old courses of the River Ancholme near to the point where it joins the Humber (Whitwell 1988, Fig.4.5). The site now lies below a metre or more of clay.

Site Type:

Uncertain.

Various features, including, apparently, many hearths were exposed during the commercial extraction of clay for brick-making to the south of Ferriby Sluice in the course of this century. The excavations by HAU here comprising (A) located a series of ditches of Roman date.

Whitwell has speculated upon the possible evidence for pottery production here during the early Roman period (Whitwell 1988, 57).

A geophysical survey was undertaken in advance of (A).

Date of Occupation:

Pottery and coins indicate activity of later first century A.D. and second century date.

Excavation:

(A) SE 978 206, 1982. Ben Whitwell, HAU (Whitwell 1988, 57-8; an interim comment). This work comprised a trial excavation.

Collected Material:

(B) c. SE 977 206. Finds salvaged piecemeal during the course of commercial clay extraction through this century.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Whitwell reports that: "The pottery was largely of late first or second century date ... There was a small amount of late second to fourth century pottery, too" (Whitwell 1988, 57).

(B) This material has never been studied in detail. The Humberside Archaeological Survey reported: "1st-2rd cent. samian, grey-wares, colour-coated, amphora, flagon sherds ..." (Loughlin & Miller 1979, 215). Whitwell states that: "Of the pottery that survives in SCM from the earlier work ... there are at least three forms of a distinct local type as well as one definite waster, all of which are of first or second century date" (Whitwell 1988, 57). No wasters or sherds from wasters were identified as present amongst this material when it was examined by the current author.

A carinated bowl of Cam. form 211-216 (*cf.* Cam. 211b), described as: "brick red. Smoothed" is illustrated by Dudley (1949, 164, Fig.59, No.2).

Upper profiles from two wheel-made calcite and grog tempered unoxidized jars (*cf.* Rigby & Stead 1976, Fig.74 No.9) are represented (id SHW 16.8.91).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) No information currently available.

(B) Forms Present: Drag. 27; 29; 30; 37; platter (ids SHW 16.8.91).

Micaceous Central Gaulish Samian Ware:

(B) Present (id SHW 16.8.91).

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

(A) Three coins, of second century date were recovered (Whitwell 1988, 57); no further details are known to the current author.

(B) Dudley (1949, 164) records five Roman coins: "an unidentified 'large brass', a denarius of Trajan, a sestertius of Trajan and a sestertius of Nero", (all after Sheppard [HMP No. 141, 9]), plus a denarius of Vibius Pansa issued c. 49 B.C.

Location of Finds:

(A) Unknown to author - presumably PTX.

(B) SCM and HLM.

Literature:

Dudley 1949, 163-5, Fig.59; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 215; Whitwell 1988.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(A) No pottery has been viewed.

(B) All of the pottery held at SCM has been examined.

GRIMSBY, WEELSBY AVENUE. TA 275 075.

Site Code: SHU 3.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on the lowland strip east of the Lincolnshire Wolds. More specifically it is situated on a till spur near to the mouth of the river Humber. The underlying sub-soil comprises clay.

Site Type:

Iron Age farmstead and bronze foundry site.

Two phases of occupation have been identified. The original site comprised a rectangular ditched and banked enclosure measuring 40m by 40m internally, with an entrance on its southern side. Within the enclosure evidence of two circular structures has been encountered. One had a diameter of 9.5m, the other, of 5.5m. A four-post structure was also identified. A fragment from a rotary quern was recovered together with a large faunal sample. The enclosure ditch during this original phase was shallow and flat-bottomed. The second phase of occupation was marked by the restatement of the enclosure boundary in the form of a more emphatic ditch; the internal layout altered too. A distinctive aspect of the second phase of occupation was bronze-working. Exceptional amounts of debris from this metal-working were encountered in the enclosure ditch, including slag and mould and crucible fragments. Metal fittings for horse equipment appear to have been in production around the mid first century B.C. Some evidence of iron working was recorded.

Date of Occupation:

Iron Age tradition pottery, together with metalwork suggest mid to LPRIA occupation. A start date in the first century B.C. seems probable with occupation perhaps continuing into the Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) c. TA 275 075, 1976-90. John Sills & Gavin Kinsley (Sills & Kinsley 1978; 1979; 1990).

Collected Material:

(B) Pottery collected at the site by John Boden and John Sills.

THE POTTERY:

(A) The pottery associated with the first phase of occupation is (from this geographical context) typologically later Iron Age. It is hand-made and comprises principally of simple jar forms with high weak shoulders. This pottery endures through both phases. It parallels pottery recovered from a number of sites in north Humberside, (eg. Winestead, NHU 26, Salthouse School, Sutton, NHU 22, and Faxfleet 'A', NHU 9. This pottery constituted more than 90% of the recovered assemblage. Wheel-thrown late Iron Age tradition pottery was associated with the second phase of occupation, as are calcite tempered wares. The variety of rim types represented also appears to widen. Stamped and rouletted wares are present in this phase, as are burnished, pedestal bowls. The upper filling of the enclosure ditch contained Roman sherds, as did the fill of a small side ditch; these items have not been seen by the current author and their date is not known to him.

(B) Whitwell states that the: "rim of a cordoned bowl with lattice decoration on the neck, similar to an example from Dragonby phase 3" was recovered (Whitwell 1982, 22). This item apparently resembles the Dragonby vessel published by May (1976a, Fig.94 No.6) and is likely to date to the first half of the first century A.D.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

(A) No coins were recovered.

(Two hoards of gold staters are known from Grimsby. One was found at Scartho in 1851, the other at Bargate in 1954, TA 2648 0838 & TA 2668 0707 (Loughlin & Miller 1979, 228). A Corieltauvian coin, dated to c. A.D. 40 was found near Beacon Hill in 1937 (Allen 1963). Finally, a Corieltauvian gold stater of South Ferriby Type (Mack 449) was found in Chelmsford Ave., Grimsby (TA 28 10) in 1979 (LHA, 1980, Vol.15, 90).

Two coins of Vespasian and one of Domitian have been found in the Grimsby area. These Roman coin finds were likewise widely spaced (Loughlin & Miller 1979, 165, 228-9).

Location of Finds:

(A) PTX.

Literature:

Goodburn 1978, 432; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 228; May 1976a; 1984; Sills & Kinsley 1978; 1979; 1990; Whitwell 1982, 22; Wise 1990, 216-8.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(A) Much of the Iron Age tradition pottery has been examined.

HIBALDSTOW. SE 960 030 (centre).

Site Code: SHU 4.

Geographic Situation:

In terms of its general location the site lies on the gentle dip slope of the Lincolnshire Limestone ridge as it (here) descends to the river Ancholme. More specifically the occupation is centred around a minor valley cutting into the dip slope. The underlying natural subsoil comprises limestone.

Site Type:

Roman roadside settlement.

The existence of a site at Hibaldstow has long been known from surface finds (Dudley 1949, 158-60), though information has been much enhanced by excavations, both small scale research work ((A) and (B)) and more recent 'rescue' work conducted an advance of roadworks ((C) and (D)).

The site comprises a liner settlement along Ermine St extending for at least 750m. The Humberside Archaeological Survey reports that: "Surface finds [are] distributed over half a square mile" (Loughlin & Miller 1979, 199). Excavations have failed to produce unequivocal evidence that there was a settlement here during the late Iron Age. No structures of first century A.D. date have so far been recorded.

Date of Occupation:

Later first century A.D. to fourth century (Whitwell, 1989a).

Excavation:

(A) 1939. A small excavation, not known (to the author) to have produced material of pre-A.D. 100. date (Loughlin & Miller 1979, 199).

(B) SE 963 028, 1951. A small excavation not known (to the author) to have produced material of pre-A.D. 100. date (Loughlin & Miller 1979, 199).

(C) c. SE 958 032 (several trenches), 1975; SE 959 028, 1976-7 & 1979. Roger Smith, DOE/HAC, (Frere 1977, 389; Goodburn 1976b, 324-5; 1978, 433; Grew 1980, 366; Smith 1978; 1987, 189-94). Excavations were conducted in Staniwells valley bottom in advance of road works.

(D) SE 960 030, 1988. Dave Tomlinson, HAU (Frere 1989, 278-80; Whitwell 1989a). Excavation immediately to the west of Ermine St and north of (C) was undertaken in advance of roadworks. Evidence of six roadside buildings was identified and investigated. Ditched plots adjacent to the road were traced by magnetometer survey. The latter are believed to be building plots of first and second century A.D. date.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

Some sherds of LPRIA tradition pottery are present in SCM.

(C) Pottery of c. A.D. 50-100. date was recovered from a filled pond; pottery of late first century date was recovered from two parallel ditches, these constituting the earliest established property boundaries (Smith 1978). The majority of the finds were 2rd-4th century.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(C) The earliest samian recovered was Flavian (Smith 1987, 189). No further details are currently available.

Brooch Types Present:

Nauheim derivative (Marjoram 1974, 22; Alan Harrison Coll.); Hod Hill (Whitwell & Wilson 1969, 102 & Fig.1 No.6).

(A), (B), (C), (D): No information currently available.

Coins:

No coins of Iron Age date from this site are known to the author.

(A), (B), (C), (D): No information currently available.

Dudley (1949, 160) records a coin of Nero from the site.

Location of Finds:

SCM; LCM.

(A) LCM.

(C) & (D) PTX.

Literature:

Dudley 1949, 158-60; Frere 1989, 278-80; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 199; May 1976b; 1984.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

KIRMINGTON. Vicinity of TA 097 113.

Site Code: SHU 5.

Geographic Situation:

The site is located on virtually flat terrain at the mouth of a gap in the Lincolnshire Wolds. It lies west of the modern village of Kirmington. The underlying natural subsoil comprises drift deposits.

Site Type:

Apparently a complex nucleated settlement in the late Iron Age; site of probable Roman fort (Riley 1977; St Joseph 1977, 158-9); extensive Roman period occupation.

The fort appears to have been comparatively large, c. 3.4 hectares (8.5 acres). Frere and St Joseph make the following succinct summary of the air-photographic evidence for pre and post fort settlement: "[the] fort is overlain by a number of metaled roads showing as lines of parching ... there are a number of ditched drove-ways together with closes defined by smaller ditches, which extend widely both inside and outside the defences. Whether these, or some of them precede the fortification is not clear ..." (Frere & St Joseph 1983, 95). Finds have been collected from ploughed fields across an area of about 20 hectares (50 acres) (May 1984, 21).

Date of Occupation:

Finds indicate occupation from c. 50 B.C. through to the fourth century A.D. and possibly later (*cf.* May 1971; Jones & Whitwell 1991, 57). The probable fort remains undated though it is presumably of post-conquest, first century A.D. date.

Excavation:

No systematic archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Sherds of Romano-British pottery, together with a small amount of Iron Age Tradition pottery, were recovered in the course of construction work at the Kirmington aerodrome during the 1939-45 war, (Dudley 1949, 170).

(B) Numerous finds recovered unsystematically following ploughing during the 1960s and subsequently. Collected items include coins, brooches, metalwork and pottery (Whitwell 1966b, 43-4; 1967, 35 & 38).

(C) Items collected by Alan Harrison during the 1960s and up to the present.

(D) A box of pottery in UNG Museum store accessioned as "Kir 87.95". No details regarding the circumstances of the recovery of this material are known to the current author.

(E) 1988-9. Systematic field-walking by HAU. An area of 66,000 square metres was covered. This followed a programme of aerial photographic reconnaissance. A geophysical survey by EH was begun in 1988-9 (Hemblade & Cooper, 1989; Jones & Whitwell 1991).

THE POTTERY:

A sherd of East Midlands stamped and rouletted ware from the site has been published (EMAB No.8 for 1965, 8, Fig.3 No.2).

(A) See above.

(B) This material included pottery of late Iron Age tradition (Whitwell 1966, 43-4).

(C) A sherd of East Midlands stamped and rouletted ware was recovered (Jones & Whitwell 1991).

(D) Late La Tène forms are represented, including sherds from: Cam. 229 c/d; East Midlands stamped and rouletted ware vessels (Elsdon 1989, Fig.14 No.1); globular and ovoid roulette decorated beakers; as well as an imitation of Cam. 113 (ids SHW).

(E) "As yet [only] pottery finds [from one third of the walked area] have been processed; the date range spans the second to later fourth centuries with only a few pieces which may be first century in date" (Hemblade & Cooper 1989; Jones & Whitwell 1991).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

No information currently available.

Terra Nigra:

"Present" (pers. comm. Alan Harrison 18.11.88).

Brooch Types Present:

Colchester (Whitwell 1967, Fig.II 2a; Jones & Whitwell 1991); La Tène III (May 1984; Jones & Whitwell 1991); Langton Down, Nauheim (Creighton 1990); Hod Hill (Whitwell 1966b, Fig.3A, Nos 5 & 6; Whitwell 1967, 38); Thistle (Dudley 1949, Fig.52 No.1); Aucissa (Creighton 1990; Jones & Whitwell 1991, 62); Rosette (Creighton 1990); Trumpet (Creighton 1990); Headstud (Whitwell 1967, 38, Fig.II, 2b); Fantail (Whitwell 1967, 38, Fig.II 2c); Penannular (Jones & Whitwell 1991, 62).

Coins:

By 1984 May had recorded 80 Iron Age coins from this site (May 1984).

First to fourth century A.D. Roman coins are present.

(C) Alan Harrison's coin list includes the following pre-Hadrianic Roman coins: one Republican issue; eleven coins of Claudius (including Copies); four coins of Nero; ten of Vespasian; ten of Domitian; and ten of Trajan (information November 1988).

Metalwork:

(See Leahy 1980a; 1980b; & May 1971).

Location of Finds:

(A) SCM.

(B) Various private collections; some items are known to have been sold to dealers.

(C) Alan Harrison, private collection.

Other material ASM, HLM, IMM & LCM.

Literature:

Creighton 1990; Dudley 1949, 170; Elsdon 1975, 66 & 72; Frere & St Joseph 1983, Pl.54; Leahy 1980a; 1980b; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 202; May 1971; 1976a; 1976b, 174; 1984; Riley 1977; St Joseph 1977, 158-9; Whitwell 1966b, 43-4, Figs. 3A & B; 1967, 35; Jones & Whitwell 1991.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

The Pottery collected by Alan Harrison since the 1960s (this being (C) and the pottery comprising (D) is the only material to have been examined and recorded.

NORTH KILLINGHOLME HAVEN. TA 163 197/TA 163 198.

Site Code: SHU 6.

Geographic Situation:

The find-site is situated on flat, low lying ground (at about 4-5m above O.D.) on the south bank of the Humber estuary. The underlying natural deposits here will be esturine.

Site Type:

Not Known.

Date of Occupation:

Pottery finds are of 1st century A.D. to 4th century date.

Excavation:

No systematic archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Finds, including pottery, were recovered from the site of an extension to the Gas installation at North Killingholme Haven, 1966-8.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Recorded pottery finds include sherds of samian, flagon, mortaria, grey-wares and "shelly"/calcite tempered wares (see under 'Literature' below).

Sherds from two large calcite tempered wheel-made jars of late Iron Age tradition are present amongst the pottery at IMM (pers. exam. 22.8.90). These vessels have large 'rolled-rims' with a 'D'-profile. They are exactly parallelled at Dragonby in both form and fabric, (eg. Elsdon & May 1987, Fig.9 P916). (At Dragonby this type is Form 20E and it occurs in Fabric E). Sherds from similar vessels occur in the early deposits at Brough-on-Humber (NHU 3, assemblage (A)), (eg. Corder & Romans 1937, 51-2, Fig.10 Nos 18 & 19), as well as at Winterton (SHU 11, assemblage (B); pers. exam. 1.6.91), for example.

Sherds from other wheel-made late Iron Age tradition vessels were present.

Whitwell and Wilson (1968, 25) report that pottery from (A): "included a bowl with an in-turned rim, grey surfaces, dark grey core (A.D. 70-100, imitation Gallo-Belgic)". This vessel is said to be similar to Gillam (1968) type 337 (Whitwell & Wilson 1968, 39). A vessel which is apparently the one in question has been examined by the current author (22.8.90). The fabric is calcite tempered and is characteristically similar to that of the two large jars. The wall of the vessel is straight and near vertical, this being so it is apparent that the actual form bears only a superficial affinity to Gillam's form type 337. A post-first century A.D. date for this bowl seems probable.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) According to Whitwell & Wilson (1968, 25) samian ware of first century date was recovered. However, during examination of the pottery finds in IMM (22.8.90) no first century samian ware was encountered by the author.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) IMM.

Also SCM.

Literature:

Loughlin & Miller 1979, 207; Whitwell 1967, 40; Whitwell & Wilson 1968, 24-5; Whitwell & Wilson 1969, 104.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(A) Several small boxes of unstratified pottery held at IMM have been examined (see above).

OLD WINTERINGHAM. SE 945 212 (centre).

Site Code: SHU 7.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies a slight knoll and the immediate surrounding area at the northern tip of the Lincolnshire Limestone ridge and over-looking the river Humber. The immediate underlying natural subsoil comprises sand.

Site Type:

Possible late Iron Age occupation; probable Conquest period Roman military installation; subsequent Roman settlement.

The existence of a site at Old Winteringham has been known from surface finds arising from agricultural cultivation at least since the time of Stukeley (Stead 1976, 1). Despite the existence of a large sample of collected material available for study the archaeology of the site remains imperfectly understood. Excavations have failed to produce unequivocal stratigraphic evidence that there was a settlement here during the late Iron Age though finds evidence is suggestive. Finds evidence also indicates a substantial Roman military occupation during the Claudian period. However, again the presence of a Roman fort (or similar) has yet to be proven stratigraphically. Settlement appears to continue unbroken through the Roman period. Surface finds suggest activity across an area of 28 hectares (70 acres) at minimum; the precise spatial parameters of occupation have yet to be reliably defined.

The site lies at the northern terminus of Ermine St.

Date of Occupation:

Finds indicate occupation from c. A.D. 50 through till the end of the fourth century.

Excavation:

(A) SE 945 213, 1964-5. Ian Stead, DoE/Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments (Stead 1976). Excavation was initiated in advance of an anticipated agricultural threat. This threat subsequently abated and this work was impromptually concluded before the earliest features and deposits had been comprehensively sampled.

(B) SE 9485 2137, 1981-2. Ben Whitwell, HAU (Whitwell 1983; 1988, 51-4). This work comprised excavation at the eastern end of the site, north-west of Sandhills farm. The work was undertaken in advance of a proposed extension of an adjacent sand quarry. Only the area threatened by the quarrying was excavated. The area was found to have been much disturbed by post-Roman cultivation. Extant evidence was sufficient to indicate the sites of buildings located within rectangular ditched enclosures. A drove road was encountered, with which the enclosures and buildings appear to relate. Finds were principally of second, third and fourth century A.D. date. Some field-walking work was conducted in association with this project.

Collected Material:

(C) SE 944 211 - SE 944 217 - SE 947 222, 1960; finds collected following the cutting of a deep trench for a sewage pipe, (Stead 1976, 4; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 219)

(D) Material gathered from across the site by Alan Harrison since the 1960s.

(E) c. SE 945 218, 1988; material gathered by Alan Harrison & Graham Duck following machine clearance of topsoil etc. over an extensive area in advance of the construction of a battery chicken farm, (Frere 1989, 280; unpublished listing of finds by John Creighton).

(F) Other material collected from the site over many years by various people and now present in SCM.

THE POTTERY:

(A) The cordon-necked jar type is represented amongst this assemblage (Rigby & Stead 1976, 153 & 156, Fig.74 No.7 & Fig.76 No.36). The former illustrated example came from a Claudio-Neronian deposit, the latter from a Neronian-early Flavian horizon.

A cordoned, carinated, bowl *cf.* Cam. Form 211b, in a calcite tempered fabric, is represented (Rigby & Stead 1976, 153, Fig.74 No.2).

A wide-mouthed jar, cordoned and carinated, is published by Rigby & Stead (1976, 160, Fig.77 No.70); this is an example of the Cam. 229c/d. The fabric is calcite tempered and buff with a grey core; it is said to be highly burnished below its cordons (1976, 160). Sherds from this vessel were, apparently, not usefully stratified.

A platter form apparently imitating the Gallo-Belgic form Cam. 12/13 is present (Rigby & Stead 1976, 156, Fig.75 No.17); the item is recorded as: "light grey, sandy ware with darker surfaces. Burnished inside" (1976, 156). This item came from a deposit which was early Flavian at latest and it parallels a platter form at Dragonby (Elsdon & May 1987, Fig.39b No.2).

An imitation of the Dragendorff samian form 27 is represented (Rigby & Stead 1976, 160, Fig.78 No.77). This item occurs in a fine grey ware; it was apparently not usefully stratified (1976, 160).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Samian of Tiberio-Claudian date is reported to be present (id. Brian Hartley, (Whitwell 1982, 26)). Forms Present: Drag. 11, Tiberio-Claudian; 15/17, pre-Flavian; 18, Claudian-early Neronian; 24/25; 27, Claudian; 29, Tiberio-Claudian, Claudian, Claudio-early Neronian, Neronian, Neronian-early Flavian; 30, Neronian & Neronian-early

Flavian; 33, probable Flavian vessel; 36; 37, early Flavian, Flavian & later Flavian; 46; Ritt. 9, probably Claudian, possibly early-Neronian; 12; Curle 15 (Hartley & Pengelly 1976, 102-16; pers. exam. 21-5.8.89).
(B) No details currently available.
(D) Drag. 15/17; 27; 29; 30; Ritt. 9; 12 (ids SHW 15.1.90).
(E) Drag. 18, Flavian; 29, pre-Flavian & Flavian; 42, late Flavian (ids SHW 8.1.89)
(F) Drag. 18, this vessel bears the stamp of Felix of La Graufesenque and consequently it can be dated to the Claudian-early Flavian period (Dudley 1949, 154 & Fig.56 No.8).

Micaceous Central Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) Form Present: Drag. 33 (id. SHW).
(D) Form Present: Drag. 30 (id. SHW 15.1.90).

Terra Nigra:
(A) Forms Present include: Cam. forms: 2, 5, 5a, 8, 8a, 9, 13, 12-4, 14, 16, 17, 56, 56c, 58 (ids SHW).
(D) Forms Present include: Cam. forms: 4a, 8, 14; also Rigby (1973) Form No.5 (ids SHW).

Terra Rubra:
(A) Forms Present include: Cam. forms: 8, 56, 58, 112, together with sherds from Girth beakers (ids SHW).

Butt Beakers:
(A) Cam. 113 type present (Rigby & Stead 1976; pers. exam. 21-5.8.89). Copies of a range of Gallo-Belgic beaker types occur, including imitations of the Cam. 113.
(D) Cam. 113 type present.

Central Gaulish Glazed Ware:
(A) Present (apparently not published in Stead 1976; pers. comm. Val Rigby 29.3.88).

Amphorae:
(A) Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams Class 25 was recovered from deposits of first century A.D. date; Cam. 186/Peacock & Williams Class 17; Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10, including sherds in Peacock's 'black-sand' fabric (Peacock 1971, Fabric 2); Rhodian/Peacock & Williams Class 9 in Rhodian fabric (Peacock 1977d, Fabric 1), (ids SHW).
(E) Cam. 186a/Peacock & Williams Class 17a (id SHW).

Lyon Ware:
(A) At least two sherds are present; both display internal as well as external roughcasting, which suggests that they are both likely to be from cups (ids SHW 21-5.8.89).

'Pompeian Red' Ware:
(A) Present (Peacock 1977c, Fabric 1), (id SHW 21-5.8.89).

Wall-Sided Mortaria (*cf.* Cam. Form 191):
(A) Present (Hartley, K. F. 1976, 117 & Fig.54 Nos 1 & 2), (pers. exam. 21-5.8.89).

Mortaria:
(A) A mortarium rim from the Verulamium region stamped "LVGVD" was represented; this item is dated c. A.D. 65-95 (*Hartley, K.F. 1976, 121*). *Although the site has not* produced any stamped examples of Hartley's (1977) Group I several rims typologically of Group I are recorded (eg. Hartley K.F. 1976, 117 & 118, Fig.54 Nos 3-5 & 12). Hartley records the presence of a stamp of Q. Valerivs Veranivs, of her (1977) Group II, from Neronian-early Flavian levels (Hartley, K.F. 1977, 6 & 10).

Brooch Types Present:
Colchester (Whitwell & Wilson 1968, 22); Hod Hill (Dudley 1949, 141, Fig.52 No.3; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 219).
(A) Colchester, Nauheim derivative, Aucissa, Aucissa/Bagendon (Stead 1976, 195-9).
(E) Colchester, Colchester derivative, La Tène III, Langton Down, Nauheim derivative, Hod Hill, Trumpet, (unpublished listing by John Creighton).

Coins:
By 1984 Jeffrey May had recorded 38 Iron Age coins from this site (May 1984); two were forthcoming from (A).
The Roman coins include Republican issues, coins of the early Principate, Claudius I, Claudian copies, coins of Nero, Vespasian & Domitian.

Location of Finds:
(A) SCM.
(B) Believed to be still with HAU. (July 1990).
(C) Pottery: SCM.
(D) Alan Harrison, private collection.
(E) Destination, following current research towards publication: SCM.
(F) SCM.
Other material SCM & private collections.

Literature:

Creighton 1990; Dudley 1949, 147-54; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 219-20; May 1984; Riley 1974; Whitwell 1988, Fig.4.3.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(A) A large amount of pottery has been examined and a sizeable sample, comprising groups from stratified deposits, has been quantified. All Gallo-Belgic pottery, plus imitations, has been quantified. The samian has also been examined.

(D) The pottery has been recorded.

(E) A stratified pottery group has been quantified; the remainder of this assemblage has been recorded.

SOUTH FERRIBY CLIFF. c. SE 993 218.

Site Code: SHU 8.

Geographic Situation:

The site (that is, what perhaps remains of it) is located on the edge of a river cliff on the south bank of the Humber. The underlying natural subsoil geology comprises chalk.

Site Type:

Apparently a major settlement during the late Iron Age; subsequently extensive Romano-British occupation.

The site at South Ferriby cliff has not been subject to systematic archaeological excavation, it being known originally from the large body of brooches, other metalwork and coins recovered from the river foreshore, below the cliff, around a century ago. The foreshore provenance of these and subsequent finds is customarily taken to indicate that much if not all of the site has been eroded by the Humber. The reality remains uncertain. Finds evidence suggests extensive occupation through the late Iron Age and Roman periods.

Date of Occupation:

Finds evidence suggests occupation through the late Iron Age and Roman periods.

Excavation:

No archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Large quantities of finds, particularly coins, brooches and metalwork have been recovered by private individuals from the foreshore and fields above the cliff since the late 19th century, if not before.

(B) Pottery gathered by Tony Bibby 1988-90.

THE POTTERY:

(A) The pottery held by SCM & HLM is of modest quantity and comprises very largely of material of mid and late Roman date.

Part of the base and lower profile of a quartz and grog tempered jar was found at SE 997 221 in 1978 (id SHW 16.8.91).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Terra Nigra:

(B) Form Present: Cam. 8 (id SHW 1.3.90).

Terra Rubra:

The author knows of no Terra Rubra from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) Penannular of Fowler Type 'C' (3 brooches, Fowler 1960, 175); Colchester, La Tène III, Langton Down, Hod Hill, Thistle, Aucissa, Trumpet (Sheppard 1905b, 3-7; 1907a; 1907b; Hawkes, S. 1963).

Coins:

(A) South Ferriby has produced two hoards of Iron Age coins. Approximately 38 other Iron Age coins (single finds) are known from the site (Allen 1963; May 1984).

Location of Finds:

SCM, HLM and private collections.

Literature:

Creighton 1990; Dudley 1949, 162-3; Hawkes, S. 1963; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 215; May 1976a; 1976b, 174; 1984; Sheppard 1907a.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(A) All pottery finds from SHU 8 found to be present in HLM have been viewed. (No items pre-date c. A.D. 100). All of the pottery held at SCM has been examined.

(B) This pottery has been recorded.

THEALBY MINE 'CORNER'. c. SE 902 179.

Site Code: SHU 9.

Geographic Situation:

As with the adjacent site, SHU 10, the site lay in a valley between two ridges. More precisely it was positioned at the bottom of the gentle dip slope of the escarpment that over looks the Trent (3.25km) to the west and immediately west of the scarp slope of the Lincolnshire Limestone. The underlying solid geology was Ironstone (now mined).

Site Type:

Not Known.

Settlement of uncertain size. The nature of first century A.D. occupation/activity is unclear.

Date of Occupation:

Collected finds suggest occupation/activity throughout the Roman period.

Excavation:

No archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Finds were collected piecemeal during the course of ironstone mining in the first half of this century.

THE POTTERY:

(A) The pottery includes first to fourth century A.D. types. Dudley (1949) illustrates three vessels (Fig.79 Nos 1, 6 & 7) which he dates as Flavian, based on the evidence of parallels at Elmswell (NHU 8) and Brough-on-Humber (NHU 3). Vessel No.1 is a large, deep, carinated bowl, vessel No.6 is a shallow bowl with a grooved rim (this is Gillam's (1968) form 301) and vessel No.7 is a jar, again with a grooved rim, and with 'stabbed' decoration. In the cases of Nos 6 and 7 Dudley's dating seems fairly reliable. In the case of No.1, however, the date-range of the type is so broad that a suggested Flavian date, whilst possible, must remain far from certain. Dudley also records the presence of Rusticated ware, (1949, 216).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Very little samian was recovered. No first century items are reported by Dudley.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) Dolphin variant, dated by Rex Hull as being of late first to early third century A.D. date (Dudley 1949, 205, Fig.52 No.7).

Coins:

The author knows of no Iron Age or pre-second century A.D. Roman coins from this provenance.

Metalwork:

A pair of bronze escutcheons, each in the form of a bull's head were recovered from the site. Prof. Hawkes has suggested a LPRIA/first century A.D. date for this metalwork (Dudley 1935, 457-60 & Pl.LXXI, 2; 1949, Fig.75; Hawkes 1949, 219-21).

Location of Finds:

(A) SCM.

Literature:

Dudley 1935; 1949, 202-21.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

THEALBY MINE 'NORTH'. SE 904 186 (centre).

Site Code: SHU 10.

Geographic Situation:

The site lay in a valley between two ridges. More precisely it was positioned at the bottom of the gentle dip slope of the escarpment that over looks the Trent (3.5km) to the west and immediately west of the scarp slope of the Lincolnshire Limestone. The underlying solid geology was Ironstone (now mined).

Site Type:

Not Known.

Settlement of uncertain size. The nature of first century A.D. occupation is unclear though Dudley (1949, 201) implies that there was evidence of circular structures. He also records considerable evidence of iron smelting (1949, 194-6).

Date of Occupation:

Collected finds suggest occupation from the late Iron Age continuing through the Roman period.

Excavation:

No systematic archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Finds were collected piecemeal during the course of ironstone mining in the first half of this century.

THE POTTERY:

(A) The date range of the pottery covers the first to fourth centuries. Samian, imitation samian, colour-coated wares, mortaria, flagon and sherds from amphorae are recorded. Amongst the pottery types illustrated by Dudley (1949) are two vessels of first century A.D. date, an unusual bowl form (Fig. 71 No.1) and the rim of a grey ware jar (Fig. 71 No.3). Similar bowls are present at Brough-on-Humber, NHU 3, (Corder & Romans 1937, Fig.10 No.3, Fig.12 No.61; 1938, Fig.14 No.18) where they occur in the earliest deposits and Ferriby Sluice, SHU 2, (unpublished, recorded by the current author 16.8.91). This suggests a Neronian/early Flavian date for the Thealby Mine 'North' example. On the evidence of its form Dudley suggests that the jar is: "probably Flavian"; this seems likely. Ring-necked flagons are also recorded (Dudley 1949, 200).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Form present: Drag. 18 (Dudley 1949, 200).

Brooch Types Present:

(A) Penannular of Fowler Type 'C' (Dudley 1949, 112-3, Fig.42.5); Colchester, (from a burial) (Dudley 1949, 112-3, Fig.42.1).

Coins:

A coin of Vespasian is recorded by Dudley (1949, 200) along with three later Roman coins.

Location of Finds:

SCM.

Literature:

Dudley 1949, 194-201; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 194.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

WINTERTON VILLA SITE. SE 911 182 (centre).

Site Code: SHU 11.

Geographic Situation:

The villa site is located on the scarp slope of the Lincolnshire Limestone ridge adjacent to the spring line. At this point the scarp consists of a varied geology.

Site Type:

Later Iron Age occupation; subsequent site of Roman villa.

Roman finds had been known (or rather documented) from the Winterton villa site as a result of agricultural work since the late 17th century (Stead 1976, 20). The site is now primarily known as a Roman villa and farm. Prospection work indicates a complex of associated ditched enclosures extending over an area of at least 24 hectares (60 acres). Four hectares (10 acres) have been excavated. Several ring ditches indicative of circular timber structures of approximately late Iron Age date have been encountered. Whilst continuity of occupation from the later Iron Age through the Roman period may be suspected this has not to date been proven stratigraphically, nor with regard to the material culture (Goodburn 1976b, 318).

Date of Occupation:

The pre-villa occupation is late Iron Age, possibly dating to around the mid first century A.D. (Goodburn 1976b, 318; 1977; 1980). The villa is of second to fourth century A.D. date (Goodburn 1980).

Excavation:

(A) c. SE 911 182, 1958-67. Ian Stead, DoE/Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments (Stead 1976). The initial impetus to this work in the late 1950s was the then imminent threat of Ironstone quarrying. It was not originally intended to excavate the villa site fully or extensively. However, though being initiated because of a 'rescue' priority this work subsequently became a long term research project.

(B) c. SE 911 182, 1968-85. Roger Goodburn, DoE/HBMC/HAC (Goodburn 1976a; 1977; 1980; 1981; 1982). A continuation and expansion of (A).

Collection Material:

(C) Periodic surface finds gathered from the area prior to excavation.

THE POTTERY:

(A) & (B) Typologically late Iron Age pottery, much of it characteristically similar to that from Dragonby, SHU 1, as well as Roman pottery of first century date, is present amongst the assemblages, in particular, from (B) (examination of a range of sample material by the author 7-8.4.90 & 1.6.91; pers. comm. Sally Stow 7-8.4.90; *cf.* Wilson D.R. 1972, 315).

(B) Vessels present which are typologically late Iron Age occur in fabrics that are apparently identical to those at Dragonby, SHU 1. The majority of examples examined by the author were predominantly calcite tempered and mirrored a number of Sheila Elsdon's Dragonby fabrics (eg. Wares F, G & L; Elsdon & May 1987, 26).

Late La Tène calcite tempered necked jar types with corrugated shoulders, *cf.* Cam. Form 229c/d, are present. Also represented are large storage jar types with hooked or overhung rims. Again these items are calcite tempered. Several sherds from these vessels display exterior near vertical and semi-circular combing (*cf.* pottery from The Jewry Wall site, Leicester, LEI 13 (AA), (Kenyon 1948, Fig.34 No.13). Such decoration on this class of vessels is known from a number of other broadly contemporaneous assemblages.

A rim sherd from a fairly large calcite tempered, (?) wheel-made, jar of late Iron Age tradition was present amongst examined material. The rim form is of the 'rolled-rim' type, being 'D'-shaped in profile. The type is precedented amongst a number of other assemblages considered in this study (see under North Killingholme Haven, SHU 6).

Finally, a rim sherd in a fine, apparently sparsely calcite tempered fabric has been examined. This sherd appears to be from a wall-sided bowl with a slightly out-turned rim. The rim form is closely similar to that of Cam. 210 and 211, that is, late La Tène cordoned and slightly concave bowls; insufficient of the vessel is represented to be certain, however, this identification is highly probable. (All identifications SHW 1.6.91).

No Terra Nigra or Terra Rubra was recovered during the (A) & (B) excavations (Rigby & Stead 1976, 133; pers comm. Sally Stow 7-8.4.90).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Forms present: Drag. 27, Flavian; Drag. 29, early Flavian (Hartley & Pengelly 1976, 102-16).

(B) No information currently available.

Mortaria:

An unidentified stamp on a mortarium attributed to Hartley's (1977) Group II is recorded (Hartley, K.F. 1977, 7).

Brooch Types Present:

(A) Penannular of Fowler Type 'C', La Tène III, Nauheim derivative, Hod Hill, Trumpet (of Antonine date), Dolphin, Headstud, Fantail and other penannular (Stead 1976, 199-202).

(B) No information currently available.

Coins:

No Iron Age coins were recovered from (A).

(A) The Roman coin list presented by Stead (1976, 243-4) includes only three pre-Hadrianic coins. These comprise a plated denarius of the first century B.C. or first century A.D., an as of Domitian and a sestertius of Trajan.

Location of Finds:

(A) SCM.

(B) PTX.

(C) SCM.

Literature:

Dudley 1949, 131-4; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 223; Stead 1976.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(B) A range of sample sherds from later Iron Age tradition and early Roman types have been examined on two separate occasions. No groups have been quantified.

GAZETTEER: NORTH HUMBERSIDE.

Contents:

NHU 1: BLEALANDS NOOK (FIMBER).
NHU 2: BRANTINGHAM.
NHU 3: BROUGH-ON-HUMBER.
NHU 4: BURSEA HOUSE.
NHU 5: EASINGTON.
NHU 6: EASTBURN, DRIFFIELD AERODROME, SITE 1.
NHU 7: EASTBURN, DRIFFIELD AERODROME, SITE 2.
NHU 8: ELMSWELL.
NHU 9: FAXFLEET 'A'.
NHU 10: FAXFLEET 'B'.
NHU 11: GARTON SLACK.
NHU 12: HARPHAM VILLA SITE.
NHU 13: HASHOLME HALL.
NHU 14: HAYTON.
NHU 15: NORTH CAVE.
NHU 16: OLD BRIDLINGTON, KIRKGATE.
NHU 17: REDCLIFF (WELTON).
NHU 18: RISBY, FISHPOND WOOD.
NHU 19: RUDSTON.
NHU 20: SOUTH CAVE.
NHU 21: STAMFORD BRIDGE.
NHU 22: SUTTON-ON-HULL, SALTHOUSE HIGH SCHOOL.
NHU 23: WELTON WOLD.
NHU 24: WELWICK.
NHU 25: WETWANG SLACK.
NHU 26: WINESTEAD, WELDON'S PLANTATION.
NHU 27: WITHERNSEA PARISH.
NHU 28: WOODMANSEY, PARK GRANGE FARM.
NHU 29: WOODMANSEY, 'SITE 2'.
ADDENDUM:
NHU 30: SEWERBY, HOME FARM.
NHU 31: MARKET WEIGHTON, HAWLING ROAD.

BLEALANDS NOOK (FIMBER). (Centre) SE 919 597.

Site Code: NHU 1.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies in a dry valley on the Yorkshire Wolds. The underlying geology is chalk.

Site Type:

Enclosure Complex.

Aerial photographs and excavation demonstrate an extensive enclosure complex. The excavations comprising (A) revealed a cemetery of crouched burials as well as evidence of enclosure and occupation.

Date of Occupation:

Enclosure, activity and occupation appear to have been continuous from about the middle of the PRIA through the Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) c. SE 919 597, 1873-4. J. R. Mortimer (Mortimer 1905, 194-8 & Figs 489 & 492).

(B) SE 923 595, 1981-2. John Dent, HAU (Unpublished; Dent 1983a, 39). Trenching took place in Short Blealands Field, a few hundred metres south-east of the main focus of settlement at Blealands Nook. The work investigated enclosures, enclosure boundary ditches, a metaled road, a road ditch, a trackway and pits (information, HAU SMR).

Collected Material:

(C) The same field as (B), c. 1981-2. Metal-detecting work by J. Chapman & H. Emms (Dent 1983a, 39).

(D) Fieldwalking conducted in conjunction with (B); (the results are unpublished; there is no record of this work lodged with HAU).

THE POTTERY.

(A) Mortimer reports finding much Roman pottery during extensive trial trenching and prospective work, but he gives no further details. No pottery was recovered from the graves.

(B) The pottery recovered from enclosure ditches was all of late Iron Age Tradition (Dent 1983a, 39).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

(C) Colchester, Nauheim derivative, Hod Hill (Dent 1983a).

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) HLM.

(B) PTX (? HAU).

Literature:

Dent 1982; 1983a; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 138; Mortimer 1905; Ramm 1978, 18 & Fig.6.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

BRANTINGHAM. (Centre) SE 932 287.

Site Code: NHU 2.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on gently rising ground on the eastern fringe of the Walling Fen and approximately 1km south-west of the Wolds escarpment.

Site Type:

Enclosure complex; subsequently a Roman villa.

Recent excavations (C) revealed the existence of a ditched enclosure of Iron Age date. This had been replaced during the first century A.D. by a series of enclosures ranged along one side of a trackway. One circular structure of Iron Age date, interpreted as a round-house, is recorded (Dent 1989b). Contexts of approximately Iron Age date were found to contain iron working slag. A number of structures indicate continuous activity at the site through the Roman period, culminating in the fourth century villa. It is unclear, however, whether the pre-villa occupation represents a farmstead or a somewhat larger community. Aerial photographs indicate the presence of several apparent 'ring ditch' features in close proximity to the excavated site (Loughlin & Miller 1979, 24).

Date of Occupation:

The site was occupied from the late Iron Age through to the late fourth century.

Excavation:

(A) SE 932 287 (site of villa), 1948. Peter Slack (for) HLM (Slack 1951). This work comprised the salvage excavation and recording of two rooms of the villa with their associated mosaics. These had been previously left as an 'island' of stratigraphy following the discovery of the villa during quarrying in 1941. Deposits and features sealed by the mosaics are reported by Slack but no dating is suggested.

(B) SE 933 288, 1962. Ian Stead, MPBW (Liversidge, Smith & Stead 1973). A small scale excavation the main purpose of which was to raise a mosaic pavement.

(C) 1983. John Dent, HAU (Dent 1988; 1989a; 1989b).

THE POTTERY.

(B) Rigby (1973, 103) states that: "The only pottery from the 1962 excavation which was significantly stratified is a group from the flues of the earlier hypocaust"; this pottery is of later Roman date.

(C) The fill of the enclosure ditch contained sherds from two wheel-made shouldered and cordoned jars *cf.* Cam. 229 similar to certain vessels recovered at Dragonby, SHU 1, as well as at Bursea House, NHU 4, Garton Slack, NHU 11 and Risby, NHU 18 (pers. exam. April 1988). Sherds from other vessels of a late Iron Age tradition (closely reminiscent of examples from Salthouse High School, Sutton, NHU 22, the two Eastburn sites, NHU 6, and NHU 7, and elsewhere) were also recovered (Dent 1988; 1989a; 1989b).

(See also Challis & Harding 1975, Fig.28 No. 5 & 6).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

A sherd from a Drag. 29 is reported from "Brantingham Outgangs", the road which leads NNE from the site to modern Brantingham (YAJ. Vol.XXXVII, 1950, 429; no dating is given). Apart from this item the author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

(C) Dent states that: "three late Iron Age brooches" were recovered (Dent 1989a, 28). One of these was a reeded Langton Down type (Dent 1989b).

Coins:

(A) & (B) The only coins recovered during these two exercises were mid-fourth century types.

(C) A coin of Cunobelin was recovered (Dent 1989a, 28).

Location of Finds:

(A) & (B) HLM.

(C) PTX.

Literature:

Dent 1988; 1989a; 1989b; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 24; Ramm 1978.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(C) The two shouldered and cordoned jars *cf.* Cam. 229 (above) have been examined. No other pottery has been viewed.

BROUGH - ON - HUMBER. (Centre) SE 938 268.

Site Code: NHU 3.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on the north bank of the Humber, lying between the river and the south-west fringe of the Yorkshire Wolds. At this point the course of the river turns south to pass the Wolds. It is widely believed that the low-lying area of land immediately west of Roman and modern Brough was, during Roman times, the site of an inlet utilized as a harbour, but that this has subsequently silted up with the creek known as Brough Haven representing the last remaining vestige.

Site Type:

(?) Later Iron Age occupation; the site of two Roman forts; subsequent Romano-British town.

The nature of the (?) later Iron Age occupation is unclear, however, the existence of a nucleated settlement (of unknown extent) seems possible (in so far as the evidence assigned to this period occurs over an extensive area). The Roman military occupation comprised a 'temporary camp' and subsequently auxiliary fort(s) with 'stores depot'. These periods were succeeded by a civilian floruit and Brough developed into a Roman town; (the area enclosed by the later town walls was c. 5 hectares (12 acres)). On current information Brough is the best candidate to be *Petuaria*, perhaps the *Civitas* capital of the Parisi (Rivet & Smith 1979, 437-8).

Date of Occupation:

A modest amalgam of both features and finds, as revealed by the excavations comprising (A) & (B), have been interpreted as evidence of occupation in the later PRIA (Corder 1934, 20-1, Fig.8, Trench 2; Corder 1935, 8; Corder & Romans 1937, 15-6 & Fig.4; 1939, 7; Wacher 1969, 3 & 5). From the evidence of the published reports, however, it appears that such an interpretation is not stratigraphically proven. In the case of (A) both what the deposits represent in functional terms and the date of their deposition are contestable.

Roman military occupation comprised a temporary camp and then two forts. The first Roman military occupation - in the form of a temporary camp - is dated by Wacher to the early Flavian period (Wacher 1969, 3). The first fort, which followed immediately upon this occupation, was likewise of early Flavian date. A second, later, Roman military presence, is dated by Wacher as being early Hadrianic (1969, 3). The site continued as a Roman civilian settlement into the fourth century.

Excavation:

(A) 1933-7. Philip Corder & Rev. Thomas Romans, HUCLHC (Corder 1934; 1935; Corder & Richmond 1942; Corder & Romans 1936; 1937; 1939).

(B) 1958-61. John Wacher, MPBW (Wacher 1969). This work comprised a programme of extensive slit trenching at various locations in and around the centre of the known fort and civilian occupation.

(C) SE 935 272, 1977-8. J. Dawes & Peter Armstrong, ERAS (Goodburn 1978, 427; 1979, 287; Jallands 1989; Gwilt forthcoming). This excavation was located a little distance to the north of the fortified Roman settlement and adjacent to the presumed location of the former Brough Haven. A walled enclosure was encountered dating from the later second century A.D.; this was thought to represent a restatement of a ditched complex of first century A.D. date.

(D) SE 937 268, 1978. Peter Armstrong, HAC/DOE (Goodburn, 1979, 287). The only surviving Roman feature at this site was a: "clay-faced (?) rampart ... The nature of construction, and two potsherds found, may point to its being a rampart of the first Flavian camp or fort at Brough" (1979, 287).

(E) SE 938 272, c. 1978. Peter Armstrong & R. Ketch, ERAS (Jallands 1989, 27-8). A rescue excavation in advance of housing development.

(I) 1991. Excavations were undertaken in Bozzes Field at the centre of the know Roman military and civilian occupation. No further details are known to the current author.

Collected Material:

(F) SE 938 270, 11 & 11a Welton Road, finds from the early 1980s. Peter Didsbury, HLM (Frere 1986, 386). (The author believes that most of this material came from the cutting of structural foundations and was recovered by both David Boddy and Peter Didsbury).

(G) SE 938 270. Material recovered from the gardens of No. 11 & 11a Welton Road during garden landscaping, etc. by David Boddy.

(H) A comprehensive gazetteer of structural evidence and artefact finds supplementary to the above has been compiled by Jallands (1989, Appendix A).

THE POTTERY:

A very large pottery sample has been recovered from this site.

Pottery found in 1949 at SE 941 270 is recorded as being "Iron Age Pottery" according to the HLM Site Index (Loughlin & Miller 1979, 26). Hand-made Iron Age tradition pottery is present amongst the assemblages from (A), (B) and (G) (respectively: (Corder 1935, eg. Fig.6 A5; Wacher 1969, 135-7, Fig.53 1 & 2; id SHW 16.1.90).

Constricted and cordoned late La Tène style wheel-thrown pottery is known from Brough (eg. Corder 1934, 15, Fig.5 No.21; this particular vessel is *cf.* Cam. form 212). A carinated bowl form is published by Wacher which he describes as: "a very Belgic type of vessel" (1969, 147, Fig.56 No.96). The fabric is apparently quartz tempered and surfaces are black and burnished. This form is probably pre-Flavian.
Vessels closely imitative of Gallo-Belgic types are known from contexts associated with the early military occupation (eg. Corder 1934, Fig.6 Nos 1, 2, & 4; 1935, Fig.7 Nos 5 & 6).
(See also Challis & Harding 1975, Fig.28 No. 5 & 6).
(B) Sherds from platters imitating Gallo-Belgic forms were recovered (id SHW 15.12.1988).
(C) Sherds from Transitional vessels typologically later Iron Age/early Roman were recovered from ditch fill contexts which stratigraphically were comparatively early (Waugh forthcoming).
(F) No pottery necessarily of first century A.D. date is present amongst this group (SHW 20.2.88).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

Forms present include:
(A) Drag. 18, including a vessel of late-Neronian-early Flavian date; Drag. 27; Drag. 29; Drag. 30; Drag. 35; Drag. 36; Drag. 37; Curle 11; Dech. 67 (Corder 1934, 25-8; 1935, 18-24; Corder & Romans 1936; Hartley 1969; Oswald 1936; 1937; 1939).
(B) Drag. 15/17, Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 18, sherds from vessels dated as late Neronian or early Flavian, early Flavian and Flavian; Drag. 18R, Flavian, probably early Flavian; Drag. 18/31, Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 27, sherds from vessels dated as Neronian-early Flavian, probably early Flavian, Flavian, Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic, Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 27 or 35/6, early Flavian; Drag. 29, Neronian-early Flavian, early Flavian and Flavian; Drag. 30, Flavian; Drag. 33, early Flavian and Flavian - probably early Flavian; Drag. 35, Flavian; Drag. 35/36, Flavian, probably early Flavian; Drag. 36, Flavian and Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 37, early Flavian, Flavian, late Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 46, Flavian; Curle 11, Flavian; Dech. 67, Flavian; Ritt. 12, Neronian or early Flavian (Hartley 1969).
(G) Drag. 15/17; Drag. 27 (flat-topped rim), probably pre-Flavian; Drag. 29, pre-Flavian (ids. SHW 16.1.90).
(See Jallands (1989) Appendix B, Tables 1 & 2).

Micaceous Central Gaulish Samian Ware:

Drag. 27 (HLM; id. SHW 19.11.1988).
(G) Form Recorded: Drag. 37 (id. SHW 16.1.90).

Terra Nigra:

(B) Forms Recorded: Cam. 16 (Wacher 1969, Fig.63. No.256; pers. exam. SHW 15.12.88); Cam. 51 (pers. exam.).

Butt Beakers:

(B) A rouletted sherd apparently from a vessel imitating a Gallo-Belgic butt beaker is present amongst this assemblage; the fabric is quartz/sand tempered and hard fired ("Bro 60 GII 14"; id. SHW 23.2.89).
(C) The Cam. 113 type is represented (Waugh forthcoming, Illustration 61).

Amphorae:

(B) Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams Class 25: a rim sherd typologically of first century A.D. form has been published (Wacher 1969, 142, Fig.56 No.74); Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10, unpublished neck/shoulder sherd in unrecognized fabric, poss. South Spanish ("Bro 59 DVI 19"; id. SHW 22.2.89). A body sherd (48g) in a 'Black sand' (Italian) fabric is present amongst the assemblage ("Bro 59 DIII"; id. SHW 21.2.89).
(G) A substantial sherd apparently from the base of a Dressel 1 or, much more probably, Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams class 10 in Peacock's 'black-sand' fabric (Peacock 1971, Fabric 2) (id. SHW/Martin Millett) was recovered; it is possible that this item is from the 'Arthur 1982' type (Arthur 1982; Arthur & Williams 1992).

'Pompeian Red' Ware:

(B) Rim sherd from a platter in a fabric other than the six characterized by Peacock (1977c), (id. Jane Timby, in correspondence March 1989).

Mortaria:

(A) Rims and profiles from several vessels typologically Flavian-Trajanic were recovered in 1936 and these are published by Corder and Romans (1937, Fig.12 Nos 53-7, from "Pit II", which is dated as Flavian; Fig.14 Nos 100 and 106). No.57 is an example of Gillam's Form type 237, a form often associated with the Roman military.
(B) A rim displaying an incomplete stamp of PRIVATVS was recovered. This item is dated by Kay Hartley to c. A.D. 65-95; she states that all other recorded examples are from Gallia Belgica (Hartley K.F. 1969, 132-3, Fig.52 No.2).

Brooch Types Present:

(A) Trumpet (Corder 1935, Fig.8, No.2); Dolphin (Corder & Romans 1939, Fig.9, Nos 1-3).
(B) Hod Hill (Wacher 1969, Fig.39, No.32); Trumpet (Wacher 1969, Fig.39, No.33); (Unequivocally post-first century types are also present).

Coins:

A Corieltauvian British K whorl type gold stater was found at SE 94 26 (Cave Road) in 1978 (pers. comm. Jeffrey May, summer 1990).

All coins known from Brough-on-Humber by 1942, other than those from the excavations of 1933-7, were listed by Corder & Richmond (1942, Appendix II). Ten pre-Hadrianic coins were catalogued. These began with Nero.

(A) Coins of pre-Hadrianic date recovered during (A) comprised two coins of Nero, four coins of Vespasian, one coin of Domitian and two coins of Trajan (Corder & Richmond 1942, Appendix II).

(B) The coin list generated by this work begins with three coins issued during the reign of Vespasian, and then continues with two coins of Trajan; the remaining Roman coins were all of second century or later date.

(F) An As of Vespasian was recovered (Frere 1986, 386).

The author knows of no pre-Neronian Roman coins from Brough-on-Humber.

(H) Claudian (SE 9347 2730), Vespasianic, Domitianic, Nervan and Trajanic issues are recorded by Jallands (1989, 54).

Location of Finds:

(A) (B) (C) (D) (F) all HLM.

(E) PTX.

(G) Private collection, David Boddy, Brough.

Literature:

Clark 1935, 73; Corder & Richmond 1942; Jallands 1989; Jones 1975, 132; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 26; Ramm 1978, 30-1; Wacher 1969; Waugh forthcoming.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(A) & (B) Nearly all of the extant pottery in HLM has been examined.

(C) & (D) All of the pottery has been examined.

(F) All of the pottery has been examined.

(G) All of the pottery has been examined; all pottery of approximately first century A.D. date was recorded.

BURSEA HOUSE. (Centre) SE 814 338.

Site Code: NHU 4.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies towards the eastern side of the Vale of York just north of the River Foulness. The land here is low lying and much of it was presumably Fenland at the time of the occupation of NHU 4. The underlying natural subsoil comprises sand and clay.

Site Type:

(Probable) settlement and industrial site, with evidence of iron smelting and pottery production. Aerial photographs suggest that the site lay within a managed landscape. (A geophysical survey has been conducted using a fluxgate gradiometer. An area of 140m x 20m was surveyed: "linear and discrete high value anomalies were revealed" (Aspinall & Pocock 1988, 21).

Date of Occupation:

Late Iron Age tradition pottery, as well as Roman pottery through to the fourth century A.D., was recovered from both (A) & (B). Occupation (or activity) from the mid-first century A.D. has been inferred (Frere 1984a, 283; 1985, 280; Millett & Halkon 1984, 45).

Excavation:

(A) SE 813 337, 1983 & 1984; SE 814 338, 1984. Martin Millett and Peter Halkon, UDM & ERAS (Frere 1984a, 283; 1985, 280; Millett & Halkon 1984; 1985). Three kilns (all of later Roman date) and a boundary ditch sequence were excavated at the former location. A pair of substantial ditches were encountered at the second location; one of these appeared to be of late Iron Age-early Roman date (Millett & Halkon 1985, 38).

(B) SE 813 337, 1987. Peter Halkon/ERAS (Halkon 1987a; 1989b). A length of ditch, a gully and other features were exposed and excavated in a 5 x 5m trench.

Collected Material:

(C) Various 'chance' finds from the immediate vicinity of Bursea House, together with the results of fieldwalking by the ERASFSG in the early 1980s, have been published by Halkon (1983). No items necessarily of Iron Age or early Roman date have been recognized amongst this material.

THE POTTERY.

(B) The pottery recovered included sherds from a wheel-made shouldered and cordoned jar *cf.* Cam. 229c similar to vessels at Dragonby, SHU 1, as well as at Brantingham, NHU 2, Garton Slack, NHU 11, Redcliff, NHU 17 and Risby, NHU 18 (pers. exam. April 1988). Sherds from hand-made vessels in a fabric (or fabrics) tempered with fragments of doleritic/basaltic rock are present. Sherds from vessels in calcite tempered fabrics which appear to be of Iron Age tradition are represented.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

No SGSW was recovered during (A) & (B) (pers. comm. Martin Millett 26.10.90). The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

No brooches were recovered during (A) & (B) (pers. comm. Martin Millett 26.10.90). The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

No coins were recovered during (A) & (B) (pers. comm. Martin Millett 26.10.90). The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) (B) & (C) HLM.

Literature:

Halkon 1983; 1987a; 1989b; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 42; Millett & Halkon 1984; 1985.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(B) This pottery assemblage has been examined (April 1988).

EASINGTON. (Centre) TA 408 187.

Site Code: NHU 5.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies (or lay) on a low cliff top c. 3.3m (10ft) above the Holderness coast. The underlying geology comprises glacially derived deposits.
Site Type:
Uncertain.
Piecemeal evidence arising from coastal erosion over a prolonged period indicates a settlement of Roman date. Occupation during the later Iron Age and/or early Roman period is not yet proven. Clark (1935, 79) states that the site has been "washed away"; evidence of this is unknown to the current author.
Date of Occupation:
Uncertain (see above).
Excavation:
No archaeological excavation has taken place.
Collected Material:
(A) A range of finds indicative of occupation debris were collected from substantial features visible in the cliff-face either side of Easington Lane End in 1875 (Sheppard 1905c). It is likely that these features were ditches. This find-spot has almost certainly been eroded by the sea (*cf.* Sheppard 1905c, 24).
(B) A range of Roman finds including pottery and coins collected from the cliff-face and foreshore in the vicinity of Easington over many years and now in HLM (eg. Sheppard 1907c, 60).
THE POTTERY.
(A) & (B) Some complete or reconstructable vessels of Roman date have been recovered (Sheppard 1905c; Clark 1935, 79); these may indicate burials. Calcite tempered fabrics are represented. Two vessels from (A) illustrated by Sheppard are clearly late Roman (Sheppard 1905c, Figs 2 & 3).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) No samian ware was recovered.
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Terra Nigra:
(B) A small sherd of Terra Nigra, apparently from a cup form, and marked "Easington Cliff 1/3/61" is present in HLM (id SHW 19.11.88).
Brooch Types present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
(B) A Corieltauvian prototype silver - large denomination - Type F coin and an Icenian coin (Mack 425) have been found on the beach at Easington (pers. comm. Jeffrey May 1990).
Clark (1935, 79, after Sheppard 1907c, 60) states that bronze and silver coins are known from the site but gives no specific details.
Location of Finds:
HLM.
Literature:
Clark 1935, 79; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 52; Sheppard 1905c.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
(A) & (B) A range of pottery has been examined.

EASTBURN, DRIFFIELD AERODROME, SITE 1. NGR: See Below.

Site Code: NHU 6.

Geographic Situation:

Loughlin and Miller place the centre at TA 004 565 (1979, 112), Stead at TA 007 564 (1965). The site occupies an area of comparatively flat land on the dip slope of the Yorkshire Wolds, north of Eastburn beck. The underlying natural geology comprises chalk.

Site Type:

The work comprising (A) revealed a square barrow cemetery, seventy nine round-ditched barrows containing crouched inhumations, together with evidence of enclosure and occupation. A range of finds were recovered including a sword. A ditch (TA 004 563) containing Iron Age tradition pottery and some early Roman pottery was also sampled.

Date of Occupation:

The barrows are Iron Age; finds evidence suggests later Iron Age occupation continuing into the late first century A.D. and not necessarily much beyond.

Excavation:

(A) c. TA 004 565, mid 1930s. Thomas Sheppard, HLM (Sheppard 1939). This work comprised excavation and salvage recovery in the course of aerodrome construction work.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY.

Sheppard's report includes a statement on the pottery from the ditch by Corder. He states: "The sherds consist mostly of crude hand-made jars and dishes of native Iron Age technique. Were it not for a few fragments of vessels in Roman grey ware associated with them, these could not, with any certainty, be attributed to Roman date. The nearest parallel in Yorks. for an association of this kind is the pottery [from early contexts] at the Langton villa. Many resemblances may also be seen, both in form and fabric, between the native ware in the Eastburn collection, and that from the lake dwellings in the Vale of Pickering on the Costa and at Thornton-Le-Dale" (Corder 1939, 42-3). Of the Roman types identified by Corder, none is necessarily post first century A.D. date. In particular Corder notes the presence of a beaker parallelled at Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1932, Type 260) as well as sherds from carinated vessels, one of which is certainly a bowl, similar to examples excavated at Langton (Corder & Kirk 1932, Fig.7, 17-8). These are first century A.D. types. Corder's overall conclusion was that: "The collection is not one that can be closely dated, but it probably falls within the closing years of the first century, c. 70-110 A.D." (1939, 44). No pottery drawings are published (but *cf.* Sheppard 1939, Pl.III).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) Iron involuted brooches, with glass and coral decoration, (Sheppard 1939, 37 & Pl.I Fig.1).

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) HLM.

Literature:

Loughlin & Miller 1979, 112; Sheppard, 1939.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

EASTBURN, DRIFFIELD AERODROME, SITE 2. TA 009 560.

Site Code: NHU 7.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies an area of comparatively flat land on the dip slope of the Yorkshire Wolds, north of Eastburn beck. The underlying natural geology comprises chalk.

Site Type:

A ditched enclosure site with a range of evidence of occupation. Perhaps the site of a farmstead.

Date of Occupation:

Pottery typology and the absence of Roman material culture at (B) suggests a later PRIA or perhaps first and/or second century A.D. date for the enclosure site. The presence of Roman pottery in "appreciable quantity" (Philips 1960, 186) from (A) suggests later occupation, or continuing occupation at (A).

Excavation:

(A) c. TA 009 560, 1952. C. & E. Grantham (Philips 1960). Exploratory excavations during the course of construction work at the former Driffield R.A.F. station.

(B) c. TA 009 560, the same general area as (A) 1952. G. F. Wilmot, YSM, subsequently Judith Philips, MPBW (Philips 1960).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY.

(A) Iron Age tradition pottery, characteristically similar to the hand-made and Iron Age tradition pottery from Stanwick, NYK 23, was recovered from a ditch. A quantity of Roman pottery was also forthcoming. Except for the vessels illustrated by Challis & Harding (1975, Fig.38 Nos 1-3) none of the material is published. No other details of this material are known to the author.

(B) The pottery from (B) was almost entirely of Iron Age tradition being characteristically identical to that from (A). Three other sherds were recovered: one was medieval whilst two were of Roman date, coming from stratified layers immediately below topsoil deposits. One of the latter (Philips 1960, Fig.4, No.12) is a rim sherd from a small necked jar in "fine grey ware". This item should be of a date no later than the early second century A.D. (SHW). The second item (Fig.4 No.11), similarly a rim sherd, appears to be from a vessel of first century A.D. date. The vessel, which is probably hand-made, has a cordoned neck below a slightly everted rim. This form is closely parallelled by a vessel from Old Winteringham (Rigby & Stead 1976, Fig.76, No.36) which, at that site, is from a context of Flavian/Trajanic date. Similar examples occur at Dunston's Clump (Leary, 1988, Fig.17 No.3) and again at Old Winteringham (Rigby & Stead 1976, Fig.74 No.7), the latter is from a context dated as Claudio-Neronian. This form type is generally dated to the first century A.D.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) No details available.

(B) No brooches were recovered.

Coins:

(A) No details available.

(B) No coins were recovered.

Location of Finds:

Not currently known to the author.

Literature:

Challis & Harding 1975; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 113; Philips 1960.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

ELMSWELL. (Centre) TA 000 577.

Site Code: NHU 8.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies comparatively flat land on the dip slope of the Yorkshire Wolds adjacent to a beck. The underlying natural geology comprises chalk.

Site Type:

A small enclosed settlement site of approximately 0.8 of a hectare (2 acres) with evidence of industrial activity; perhaps never comprising more than a farmstead or hamlet.

(The site lies in close proximity to NHU 6).

Date of Occupation:

No certain evidence of occupation during the PRIA was encountered during (A) & (B). No features or stratigraphy of first century A.D. date were encountered though occupation at this time is suggested by a range of finds. The finds indicate occupation throughout the Roman period though they are predominantly of later Roman date.

Excavation:

(A) TA 002 577, 1935-7. Anthony Congreve (Congreve 1937; 1938). This work comprised trial trenching and limited area excavation.

(B) Vicinity of (A), 1938. Anthony Congreve, Philip Corder & the Rev. Thomas Romans, HUCLHC (Corder 1940). This exercise amounted to excavation on a much larger scale than that of (A), with trenching covering an area of 0.8 of a hectare (2 acres).

Collected Material:

None.

THE POTTERY.

Pottery finds include: sherds of 'Parisian Ware' (Congreve 1938, 11 & 26, and Fig.5 Nos 6 & 7); Rusticated Ware (Corder 1940, 40 & Fig.8 No.1); Yorkshire Red Painted Ware (Congreve 1938, Fig.5 Nos 1 & 2; Corder 1940, 45 & Fig.10 Nos 42-7; Corder suggested a date range of A.D. 70-110 for this material; Red Painted Ware also occurs at Aldborough, Brough, Malton & York (Corder 1940, 45); Carinated bowls of Flavian-Trajanic date (Corder 1940, Fig.9 Nos 1-3, 6 & 7); and 'Stabbed-Ware' (*cf.* Corder 1935, Fig.6 A1 & A2), almost certainly dating to the second half of the first century A.D. (Congreve 1937, 9; 1938, Fig.5 No.3).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Form present: Drag. 37, later Flavian (Oswald 1938, 24 & Fig.46, No.2).

(B) Forms present: Drag. 37, probably South Gaulish and later Flavian (Stanfield 1940, 38).

Brooch Types Present:

Only one brooch of Roman date was recovered from (A) & (B) this being a cockerel type (Congreve 1938, Fig.8 No.10).

Coins:

Two British Iron Age coins were excavated in 1937, one is an uninscribed coin of the Iceni, the other is probably of Cunobelin (Congreve 1938, 40-2).

A dupondius of Trajan (A.D. 104-11) was found in the same field as (A) in 1936. All other Roman coins from the site are either second century or later.

Metalwork:

An elaborately decorated bronze panel from the side of a casket or box was recovered in 1938 (Corder 1940, 58; Corder & Hawkes 1940). Christopher Hawkes has suggested a date of between c. A.D.. 50 & 70 for this item.

Location of Finds:

(A) & (B) HLM.

Literature:

Congreve 1937; 1938; Corder 1940; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 98; Mellor 1953.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

FAXFLEET 'A'. SE 874 255.

Site Code: NHU 9.
Geographic Situation:
See below.
Site Type:
Uncertain, but together with Faxfleet 'B' the site probably represents a minor port or trans-shipment point (see NHU 10), being located at the focal point of the tributary river systems of the Humber. The site lies on the north shore of the river Humber just to the west of the mouth of the Market Weighton Lock. The site known as Faxfleet 'B', NHU 10, lies on the opposite side of the mouth of the lock. It is entirely possible that the two sites now known as 'A' & 'B' are components of what was a single focus. Pottery finds indicate that, at minimum, the two sites were occupied simultaneously during the second & third centuries A.D. Faxfleet 'A' now lies under 0.6m of esturine clay (Smith 1986). This site is now only accessible at low tide.
Date of Occupation:
Finds suggest occupation from the Late Iron Age continuing well into the Roman period.
Excavation:
No systematic archaeological excavation has taken place.
Collected Material:
(A) SE 874 256, 1962. Exceptionally high and scouring tides revealed a range of occupation material including pottery, bone, brooches, briquetage and possible kiln material (Reader 1972, 2-3; Sitch 1987, 5-6).
(B) Finds collected piecemeal by John Leonard since the 1960s to the present.
THE POTTERY.
(A) & (B) The majority of the pottery is of Iron Age tradition. This material probably dates to the LPRIA and may well be of first century A.D. date (*cf.* Challis & Harding, 1975, 97). The Roman component of the assemblage includes both London ware (which also occurs at Brough, NHU 3, (Wacher 1969, Fig.61 No.215)) and Rusticated ware; a sherd from the base of an imitation of a Gallo-Belgic type platter (ids SHW 20.2.88; 21.2.89) is also present. The assemblage also includes samian, BB1 and Throlam type grey wares (*cf.* Sitch 1987, 5).
South Gaulish Samian Ware.
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Butt Beakers.
Cam. 113 (id. SHW, 20.2.88; 21.2.89)
Brooch Types Present:
(A) Several 'early' Roman brooches are reported (Loughlin & Miller 1979, 40); these include a Dolphin type (Reader 1972, 2) and a Dragonesque type (Reader 1972, 2 & Figure on page 6).
Coins:
(A) A denarius of Nerva was recovered (Reader 1972, 2; Sitch 1987; 1989, 11).
Location of Finds:
(A) & (B) HLM.
Literature:
Challis & Harding 1975; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 40; Reader 1972, 2-3; Sitch 1987, 5; 1989.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
The pottery at HLM has been examined and recorded. No quantification was undertaken.

FAXFLEET 'B'. (Centre) SE 875 258.

Site Code: NHU 10.
Geographic Situation:
See below.
Site Type:
Uncertain, see Faxfleet 'A', NHU 9. The site lies on the opposite side of the mouth of the Market Weighton Lock to the site of Faxfleet 'A'. Sitch (1987, 5) states that (contra Loughlin & Miller 1979, 40) no Roman artefacts have been recovered along the Humber foreshore here, east of the Lock. Rather, all of the finds recorded are from (A). The 'excavation' work in 1967-8, constituted a salvage exercise following the cutting of a quarry pit. The operation revealed considerable evidence of occupation including possible structural evidence (Sitch 1987, 14-5).
Date of Occupation:
Amongst the pottery assemblage are several sherds of unequivocal first century date. Nevertheless, Sitch's conclusion as regards the date of occupation seems, on current evidence, a valid one: "Occupation of the site can be dated on ceramic evidence to between the late second century, and the late third/early fourth centuries A.D. Some early second century occupation is indicated by the early samian, the glass and the lead ingot" (Sitch, 1987 Abstract).
Excavation:
(A) SE 875 258, 1967-8. John Bartlett and John Leonard HLM/ERAS (Sitch 1987).
Collected Material:
None.
THE POTTERY.
The Roman pottery assemblage from this site, which has been catalogued by Sitch, is almost entirely post-first century A.D. in date.
South Gaulish Samian Ware.
(A) Four sherds are known from the site. Forms Present: Drag. 29, Neronian-early Flavian; Drag. 37, sherds from vessels dated c. A.D. 80-110 and c. A.D. 90-110; plus a sherd from an unidentified form, dated as Flavian or Trajanic (Sitch 1987, 24-6 and Appendix 6.2).
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
HLM.
Literature:
Loughlin & Miller 1979, 40; Sitch 1987; 1989.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

GARTON SLACK. (Centre) SE 953 600.

Site Code: NHU 11.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on undulating Downland on the dip slope of the Yorkshire Wolds. The underlying natural geology is chalk.

Site Type:

(NHU 11 defines an extensively excavated area of landscape within the parish of Garton. The demarcation between NHU 11 and NHU 25 (Wetwang Slack) is simply that of the parish boundary; the main excavated areas were contiguous).

The extensive area excavations (B) begun in 1965 revealed evidence of numerous Iron Age circular structures, interpreted as round houses, other features of Iron Age date included a trackway, a cemetery, clusters of graves, barrows, pits, a circular structure within a rectilinear enclosure, believed to be an Iron Age 'homestead', and two 'ritual' enclosures. Another circular structure within an enclosure is interpreted as a Romano-British farmstead.

Date of Occupation:

A range of dating evidence shows that most of the detected Iron Age activity is of middle to later PRIA date, with but little evidence of activity of first century A.D. date. The trackway, which continues into NHU 25, was extant during the early Iron Age and through the Roman period. The pottery evidence suggests that all of the circular structures interpreted as houses belong to the same ceramic phase (which may have endured for a considerable period of time). However, the Iron Age burials excavated are not contemporary with this occupation. The Roman farmstead was of mid to late Roman date.

Excavation:

(A) 1964. Cecil & Eric Grantham; unpublished (see Challis & Harding 1975, 78 & 87; Dent 1983b). A number of ditches containing Iron Age tradition pottery were excavated in advance of gravel quarrying. An Iron Age sword and a small carved chalk figurine were also recovered.

(B) 1965-75. T.C.M. (Tony) Brewster, DOE (Brewster 1980; Dent 1983b).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance (excepting (A).

THE POTTERY.

(A) Hand-made pottery of Iron Age tradition was recovered (Challis & Harding 1975, Figs 32-4). No mention of Roman pottery is made.

(B) Very large quantities of Iron Age tradition pottery were recovered; the Roman pottery recovered dated to the second and early third centuries A.D. (Roman pottery of post first century A.D. date was recovered from the site of the farmstead).

Challis and Harding (1975, Fig.34 No.4) illustrate a wheel-thrown carinated and cordoned bowl of late Iron Age Tradition form, *cf.* Cam. form 212 from amongst the Grantham collection.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(B) Forms Present: Site V.III, P.311: Drag. 37, dated c. A.D. 80-110 (Brewster 1980, 333); Site X, P.351: Drag. 37, dated c. A.D. 85-110 (Brewster 1980, 335; appears to be Fig. 203 No.5); Site X, P.373: Drag. 37, dated c. A.D. 85-110 (Brewster 1980, 335; appears to be Fig. 203 No.7), (ids. Brian Hartley & Brenda Dickinson).

It would seem that the Drag. 37 is the only form represented in SGSW since all samian present appears to have been reported upon, the list in Brewster 1980 includes plain ware, and it is stated in the text that: "This material from various parts of the rectangular enclosure and its structures has been fully reported" (Brewster 1981, 329).

Brooch Types Present:

(A) Involuted (Dent 1983b); Colchester (Challis & Harding 1975, 88; Dent 1983b Fig.6 No.4; Stead 1971, 39 "Grantham Collection", DPM); Aucissa (Dent 1983b Fig.6 No.6).

(B) Headstud (Brewster 1980, 352); Dragonesque (Brewster 1980, 243); various penannular (Brewster 1980, 36, 40, 43, 55, 151, 156, 252, & 459-71).

Coins:

(No coins were recovered from the site of the fully excavated Roman farmstead).

Location of Finds:

(A) DPM; (B) HLM.

Literature:

Brewster 1980; Current Archaeology, No.51 (Vol.V No.4); Dent 1982a; 1983a (see Plan, Page 40); 1983b; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 95.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

HARPHAM VILLA SITE. (Centre) TA 090 636.

Site Code: NHU 12.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on a slight eminence at the point where the dip slope of the Yorkshire Wolds merges with the northern fringe of the Holderness plain.

Site Type:

Roman villa site, possibly preceded by Late Iron Age/early Roman occupation.

The villa, as known, is of fourth century date. However, the excavations revealed parts of earlier buildings, some third century pottery and: "items suggestive of Iron Age occupation of the site including a bone peg and a chalk figurine" Ramm (1978, 99; *cf.* Dent 1983a; 1988). A pattern of occupation mirroring that at Rudston, NHU 19, is entirely possible.

Date of Occupation:

The villa complex, as known, is late Roman in date, though there is some evidence to indicate earlier occupation. Knowledge of this site is limited and is skewed by the fact that excavations undertaken to date have concentrated upon the villa remains.

Excavation:

(A) c. TA 090 636, 1904-5. The Rev. C. V. Collier & Thomas Sheppard (Sheppard 1905a; Collier 1907c). Neither Collier nor Sheppard makes any reference to 'early material' from this work.

(B) c. TA 090 636, c. 1950-2. E. Mellor, C. Grantham & C. Pilling, The A Society (JRS Vol.XLI, 1951, 126; Mellor 1952). Mellor provides a very brief account of the 1951 work. Excavation in Crosstrod field revealed more mosaics and further evidence of masonry building. The archaeology investigated during this season was principally of later Roman date. A plan of the Roman villa was produced.

(C) 1955 (Ramm 1978, 98). No further information is known to the current author.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY.

No details are known to the current author.

South Gaulish Samian Ware.

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no pre-Hadrianic Roman coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

HLM.

Literature:

Collier 1907; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 101; Mellor 1952; Ramm 1978, 98-9; Sheppard 1905a.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

HASHOLME HALL. SE 822 327.

Site Code: NHU 13.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies towards the eastern edge of the Vale of York on the north bank of the river Foulness. The land here is low-lying and much of it will have been fenland during the time of the occupation of NHU 13. The immediate sub-soil geology here comprises of sands and clays, plus peat deposits.

Site Type:

A settlement and pottery production site. The work comprising (A) revealed evidence of a double-ditched enclosure. (A gradiometer survey of the vicinity of the site (c. SE 826 330), covering an area of 2400m square., has been conducted by Jim Pocock (Aspinall & Pocock 1988, 21). Anomalies: "associated with the linear alignments are consistent with [the] presence of ditches" (1988, 21).

Date of Occupation:

On the basis of the pottery evidence the earliest occupation has been dated to the second half of the first century A.D. (this dating seems reasonable). The three pottery kilns excavated were of later Roman date.

Excavation:

(A) SE 822 327, 1970-2. John Hicks & John Wilson, ERAS (Hicks & Wilson 1975; Wilson 1971, 253; 1972, 310).

Collected Material:

(B) Vicinity of SE 823 327, 1984. Land drainage trenches cut across the site were surveyed. Pottery was collected from a series of archaeological features which these trenches had disturbed (Millett & Halkon 1985, 38).

(C) Systematic field-walking by ERASFSG (Halkon 1983, 21).

THE POTTERY.

(A) An amount of hand-made Iron Age tradition pottery was recovered from the primary fill of a substantial ditch (Halkon 1983, 20-1; Hicks & Wilson 1975, 53 & Fig.3; Challis & Harding 1975, Fig.37 Nos 1 & 2). The forms represented are characteristically similar to those occurring at Salthouse High School, Sutton, NHU 22. Associated with this material was almost half of a mortarium of Gillam (1968) Type 237 (Hicks & Wilson 1975, 52); Gillam dated this Type to A.D. 60-90. Also associated was: "the greater part of a small thin-walled creamy white vessel decorated with a red slip in panels of twelve rings (Fig.2)" (1975, 52). This vessel has been viewed by the author. On the basis of typology a pre-Hadrianic date for this vessel seems certain.

(C) Pottery was recovered. No details are available.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Hicks and Wilson state that several sherds of plain samian were recovered; however, they provide no further details (1975, 52).

Mortaria:

(A) See above.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A), and presumably (B) & (C), HLM.

Literature:

Halkon 1983; Hicks & Wilson 1975; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 42; Millett & Halkon 1985, 38; Wilson 1971.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

Some of the pottery has been viewed.

HAYTON. (Centre) SE 816 454.

Site Code: NHU 14.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on the eastern fringe of the Vale of York, just below and south-west of the Yorkshire Wolds. Both the fort and the native/civilian complex are situated on the south bank of a stream known as the Hayton or Bielly beck. The immediate subsoil geology here comprises of gravel and sand.

Site Type:

Aerial photographs demonstrate the existence of a multiple enclosure (presumably settlement) complex associated with a system of regular fields. PRIA ditches and post-holes are overlain by a Roman auxiliary fort measuring approximately 150m by 100m. The fort lies around 300m south-west of the line of the Roman road between York, NYK 28, and Brough-on-Humber, NHU 3.

Date of Occupation:

The enclosure complex appears to be largely Iron Age. The Roman fort is entirely Flavian in date and is evidently of one phase (with evidence suggesting it to be early Flavian). Finds, particularly material gathered from along the line of the road, demonstrate that settlement continues through the Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) SE 818 456, 1975. Stephen Johnson, DOE (Johnson 1978). Excavation was concentrated upon the site of the fort, and in particular sections were cut across the position of the defences at around a dozen points. The south-east and north-west gateways were also investigated. Limited area excavation was undertaken was undertaken within the fort area, particularly at the north corner. A small amount of trial stripping was conducted outside the position of the defenses (*cf.* Johnson 1978, Fig.1).

Collected Material:

(B) SE 819 455 (centre), c. 1981-3. Coins collected by metal detectorists and eventually catalogued by J. A. McLinden (1990).

THE POTTERY:

The excavations comprising (A) produced an important assemblage of Flavian Roman pottery. Flagons of Cam. Form Type 140 (the so-called 'Hofheim Type') are represented (Johnson 1978, Fig.22 Nos 4, 5 & 12). Ring-necked flagons are also present amongst the assemblage (Fig.22 Nos 7, 8, 9 & 11). A modest quantity of Iron Age tradition pottery, including hand-made vessels, was also recovered.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Pengelly states that: "The small assemblage of samian ware comprises forty two vessels of which ten are decorated and thirty-two plain ... all are South Gaulish with the exception of a Central Gaulish form 31R of Antonine date from a later Roman field ditch" (Pengelly 1978, 88). Forms present: Drag. 15/17 or 18 ("2 vessels"), Flavian; Drag. 18 (8), sherds from vessels dated c. A.D. 65-90 and as Flavian; Drag. 27 (5), Flavian; Drag. 29 (1), early-Flavian; Drag. 30 (1), early Flavian; Drag. 33a (1), probably Flavian; Drag. 35, Flavian; Drag. 36 (2), sherds from vessels dated as Neronian-Flavian, probably Flavian and Flavian/possibly Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 37 (8), sherds from vessels dated as early Flavian and Flavian; Curle 11 (4), Flavian (Pengelly 1978).

"First century samian" is reported from the vicinity of Hayton Grange Farm, 300m to the west of the site of the fort (Johnson 1978, 60).

Terra Nigra.

(A) Form Present: Cam. 16 (Pers. Comm. Val Rigby 29.3.88; Johnson 1978, Fig.25, No.54).

Terra Rubra.

(A) One sherd was recovered; this item was mis-identified in the publication (pers. comm. Val Rigby 29.3.88). The actual type represented is apparently a pedestalled beaker, Cam. 74/9 (Rigby 1988, 318). The sherd came from the area of the 'native' settlement (pers. comm. Val Rigby 19.4.91).

Amphorae:

(A) A sherd from an amphora handle is illustrated as Fig.22 No.4 in Johnson's report (1978, 92). This is said to be from a "'Coan' type" (ie. Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams class 10); examination of the illustration, however, suggests that this allocation may be incorrect. Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams Class 25, from contexts associated with the Flavian fort (Johnson 1978, 90-2, Fig.22 Nos 1 to 3).

Mortaria:

(A) Several mortaria were represented amongst the excavated assemblage, these included the work of the potteries of Hartley's (1977) Group II in the form of a vessel resembling Gillam's form 238, dated c. A.D. 60-90 (Johnson 1978, 96, Fig.25 No.62); two vessels of Gillam's form 237, dated c. A.D. 65-95, suggested to be closely associated with the Roman army (Johnson 1978, 96, Fig.25 Nos 63 & 64); two vessels from the Verulamium district (Brockley Hill) dated as Flavian, one of which, Johnson states, can be closely matched in the work of Sollvs (Johnson 1978, 96, Fig.25

No.65 & unillustrated); plus another item dated c. A.D. 70-105, which Johnson suggests was produced at the same workshops as the Gillam form 237 vessels (Johnson 1978, 96, Fig.25 No.66).

Brooch Types Present:

No identifiable brooch types were recovered during the course of (A). The author knows of no other brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no Iron Age coins from this provenance. The work comprising (A) yielded six Roman coins: two coins were of Vespasian (both were recovered from stratified deposits associated with the fort); four later Roman coins were also recovered, all were from deposits occurring late in the sequence (Johnson 1978, 80).

(B) 1255 of the coins catalogued were positively identified. Of these coins eight were pre-Trajanic issues: Mark Antony (two); Nero (two); Galba (one); Vespasian (one); and Domitian (two).

Location of Finds:

(A) HLM.

Literature:

Haselgrove 1984, 15; Johnson 1978; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 102; Ramm 1978, Fig.11.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(A) All of the stratified pottery from Area 'S' has been examined and quantified. In addition some of the pottery from Area 'N' has been examined and quantified.

NORTH CAVE. SE 881 331.

Site Code: NHU 15.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on flat ground: "between the former tidal inlet which later became the Walling Fen to the west and a low escarpment to the east, which marked the beginning of some three miles of undulating country extending to the chalk hills" of the Wolds (Dent 1989a, 29-30). The immediate under lying geology comprises sand, gravel and clay.

Site Type:

Enclosure complex and later Romano-British settlement.

Aerial photographs indicate an extensive system of trackways and field enclosures. The excavated area (B) lies at the southern end of this complex. The site developed as a small settlement (or 'hamlet') during the Roman period. Twelve penannular gullies indicative of circular structures were recorded at (B). Considerable evidence of iron smelting and of pottery production during this settlement phase was encountered.

Date of Occupation:

The trackways and enclosures appear to be part of a system of land organization of later PRIA date. Settlement *per se* dates from the mid to the late Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) SE 877 321, 1974 & 1976. Rod Mackey (Loughlin & Miller 1979, 44). No information has been available to the current author.

(B) An area immediately to the south of (A), 1986-7. John Dent, HAU (Dent 1989a). An area of approximately 1.6 hectares (4 acres), stripped of topsoil in advance of gravel extraction, was extensively sampled.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY.

No Terra Rubra or Terra Nigra has been recognized amongst the assemblage to date (pers. comm. Peter Didsbury, April 1988). No other information currently available.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(B) Form Present: Drag. Form 37 (sherds from two La Graufesenque vessels, both dated c. A.D. 80-110 (information: unpublished report on the samian from (B) by Brenda Dickinson; copy held at HAU).

The samian assemblage from (B) is small and comprises mainly of Central Gaulish items.

Brooch Types Present:

(B) Only one brooch was recovered. This appears to be a Nauheim variant (id. SHW; unpublished report by John Dent; copy held at HAU).

Coins:

No information currently available.

Location of Finds:

(A) Not currently known to the author.

(B) PTX.

Literature:

Dent 1989a; HAU Newsheet No.18, 1987; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 44.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

OLD BRIDLINGTON, KIRKGATE. TA 176 680.

Site Code: NHU 16.
Geographic Situation:
The natural subsoil geology comprises sand and gravel.
Site Type:
A ditched enclosure site, probably a farmstead.
According to Dent the known evidence indicates a farm (Dent, 1983a, 41). The extent and character of this site remain unknown.
Date of Occupation:
The ditched enclosure is believed to be of first century A.D. date (Dent 1983a, 41).
Excavation:
(A) TA 176 680, 1980-1. J. R. Earnshaw & J. G. Watkins, East Yorkshire Borough Council & MSC with SHM and HAU (Earnshaw & Watkins 1984). Excavation was undertaken on a vacant plot of land in the old town area of Bridlington in advance of re-development work. Two trenches (Trench A and Trench B) were opened, both being 30m (40 ft) by 5m (6 ft, 8 inches); only 10m of Trench B was fully excavated. Evidence of burgage plots of the medieval period, and of subsequent occupation was encountered. A substantial ditch of a late Iron Age and/or early Roman enclosure was located in Trench B; this feature bisected the Trench longitudinally. The ditch was V-shaped in profile, and, where sectioned 1.7m (5 ft 4 inches) wide and 0.8m (2ft 8 inches) deep. A small gully lay at the bottom of this feature. *Subsequently, in the course of a watching brief following the excavation, the ditch was* observed to continue northwards before turning east.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY.
(A) A group of pottery was recovered from the fill of the ditch. The group comprise sherds: "entirely of handmade jars ... The fabrics are very similar to those classified by V. Rigby in the report on Rudston Roman Villa, [NHU 19, Rigby 1980b, 45-6] ... and the forms resemble material found in recent excavations at Wetwang Slack" [NHU 25] (Dent 1984, 19). As Dent stresses the group cannot be closely dated, though a first century A.D. date seems highly probable.

Rim sherds from several vessels are illustrated by Dent (1984, Fig.6). With only one exception the rims are all everted and are generally angular. As a group the vessels from (A) also display similar characteristics to those from Salthouse High School, NHU 22. One vessel (Fig.6 No.1) illustrated by a complete profile is a simple wide-mouthed jar with everted rim and high shoulder. The form is similar to a hand-made jar from Rudston (Rigby 1980b Fig.27 No.9). One vessel has a thick squared rim (Fig.6 No.3), a somewhat similar type of rim occurs at Rudston (Rigby 1980b, Fig.26 No.8). Another illustrated vessel (Fig.6 No.2) with a gently curving upper wall is closely mirrored by a vessel from Salthouse High School (Challis & Harding 1975, Fig.41 No.9).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
A Corieltauvian prototype Type D gold stater was found at Princess St., Bridlington in 1940. A 'ESVP ASV' gold stater is said to have been: 'found in a cliff fall in Bridlington Bay' in 1980 (pers. comm. Jeffrey May, summer 1990).
(A) The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
(Prototype Type D stater: HLM).
(A) (?) PTX.
Literature:
Dent 1983a; Earnshaw & Watkins 1984.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

REDCLIFF, (WELTON). (aka NORTH FERRIBY) SE 978 249 to SE 982 250.

Site Code: NHU 17.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies a river cliff-top position on the north bank of the Humber. The underlying natural geology comprises terminal moraine deposits composed of clays, sands and gravels.

Site Type:

Apparently, a major centre of the mid first century A.D.

The area excavation comprising (B) produced evidence of enclosure, pit digging, an occupation surface, and a number of other features, though no unequivocal evidence for structures was encountered. A hut, or similar structure, was investigated in 1939 by the Wright brothers. Aerial photographs indicate ditches and a trackway in the field to the north and west of the excavated site. A magnetometer survey carried out in conjunction with (B) clarified this picture and indicated that ditches encountered in Trench 1 were elements of large enclosures. Finds have been recovered from features visible in the cliff-face for a distance of over 600m.

Date of Occupation:

Finds evidence demonstrates a discrete period of occupation during the mid first century A.D. The occupation may be entirely Claudian.

Excavation:

(A) c. SE 979 249, 1938. Philip Corder, C. W. & E. V. (Ted) Wright, Maurice Barley, and A. L. Congreve. This 'trial' work was of a very modest scale and short duration (lasting only a few days); neither plans nor a detailed record of the work was ever published. A selection of the finds were, however, published, (Corder 1939; Corder, Wright & Wright 1939). (Note that this article also includes finds recovered from the cliff face during the months immediately after this trial excavation).

(B) c. SE 982 250, 1986-9. John Creighton, David Crowther & Steven Willis, HLM (Crowther 1987; Crowther & Didsbury 1988; Crowther, Willis & Creighton 1989; 1990). Three trenches were opened, two running parallel with the cliff-face and one c. 100m back from the cliff-face and on slightly higher ground. Only one trench, trench 1, yielded ancient archaeological deposits, features encountered included pits, ditches, gullies and a hollow-cutting as well as an extensive occupation surface. No evidence of structures was encountered.

Collected Material:

(C) Finds collected from the cliff-face and foreshore by C. W. and E. V. (Ted) Wright during the 1930s. A selection of these finds were published (Clark 1934, 199; Corder & Pryce 1938; 1939; Corder, Wright & Wright 1939).

(D) 1985. A systematic programme of field-walking and a survey of the cliff-face conducted by Peter Didsbury (Frere 1985, 386-7).

(E) Finds (especially pottery) collected from the foreshore below the cliff-face over many years by various people and now present in the collections at HLM.

(F) Metalwork finds collected from the foreshore below the cliff-face since about 1979 by David Haldenby and others.

(G) SE 98 26. Gallo-Belgic pottery recovered from a garden on the western side of North Ferriby village before August 1986. This provenance lies about 250-300m east of (B).

THE POTTERY.

(B) Constricted and cordoned late La Tène wheel-thrown forms (*cf.* Dragonby, SHU 1), are conspicuously rare, though not absent, from the recovered assemblage which includes an extensive range of mid first century Roman pottery together with hand-made, late Iron Age tradition vessels.

(C) The rim and upper wall of a bowl *cf.* Cam. form 215-17: "in brown ware, with 'soapy' black or burnished surface" was recovered in the 1930s (Corder *et al.* 1939, 243, Fig.2 No.28). The vessel has a constricted wall, with cordons and displays a bead rim.

? Arretine.

(A) Corder and Pryce published part of a Loeschcke 2a platter (1939) believing it to be an example of Arretine ware. Brian Hartley believed that the vessel was probably SGSW though it might be 'Arretine' (Hartley B. R. 1976).

South Gaulish Samian Ware.

(B) Forms Present: Drag. 15/17; 18; 24/25; 27; 29, including sherds from a vessel of Tiberio-Claudian date (id. Martin Millett 1987); Ritt. 4/Drag. 15/17; Loeschcke 2; Ritt. 8 (ids SHW ; 26.2.92).

(C) Forms Present: Ritt. 4a/Drag. 15/17, two examples, Hartley states that: "They might just possibly be earlier than A.D. 43, but more likely to be Claudio-Neronian" (Corder & Pryce 1938, 264-5, Fig.2 No.1; Hartley 1976); Drag. 29, a sherd dated as late Neronian-early Flavian, by T. D. Pryce (Corder, Wright & Wright, 1939, 243, Fig.3; this is probably the same item catalogued by Brian Hartley as being of 'Claudio-Neronian' type (Hartley 1976).

Terra Nigra.

(A) Forms Present: Cam. Forms: 8; 12/13; 16; 56 (ids SHW).

(B) Forms Present: Cam. Forms: 2b; 3; 5a; 8; 8/9; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 26b; 31b; 51; 56c; 58; also Rigby (1973) Forms 5 & 38 (ids SHW).
(C) Cam. Forms: 3; 8; 12-14; 16; 56c.
Terra Rubra:
(A) Form Present: Cam. Form: 58 (id SHW).
(B) Form Present: Cam. Forms: 7; 8; 56a; 58b; 82; 91; 112; (ids SHW).
Butt Beakers:
(A) The Cam. 113 type is represented (pers. exam.).
(B) The Cam. 113 type is represented (pers. exam.).
(C) The Cam. 113 type is represented (pers. exam.).
Amphorae:
(B) Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams class 10, including sherds in Peacock's 'Black-sand' fabric (Peacock 1971, 164, Fabric 2; others unidentified); Camulodunum 139 & Camulodunum 176 (uncommon types), all sherds of which occur exclusively in Peacock's 'Black-sand' fabric (as above; fabric identifications by David Williams 17.10.88); Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams class 25; Dressel 28/Peacock & Williams class 31 (ids SHW).
Wall-Sided Mortaria (*cf.* Cam. Form 191):
(A) Present (Corder, Wright, & Wright 1939, Fig.2 No.26).
(B) Present (id SHW).
Brooch Types Present:
La Tène III (from SE 986 251, Loughlin & Miller 1979, 32).
(A) Dolphin (Corder, Wright & Wright 1939, 243, Fig.3).
(B) Colchester; Colchester derivative; Langton Down; Thistle; Trumpet; Plate; Penannular.
(C) Aucissa/Hod Hill (Corder & Pryce 1938, 277, Fig.6).
(F) Colchester (Crowther & Didsbury 1988, 16); La Tène III (id. Peter Didsbury 1986, information on file HLM; Crowther & Didsbury 1988, 16); Thistle, Aucissa, "debased" Eye, Dolphin, Headstud, Dragonesque (Crowther & Didsbury 1988, 16); Penannular of Fowler Type 'C' (id. Peter Didsbury 1986, information on file HLM; Crowther & Didsbury 1988, 16).
Coins:
All coins from the site known to HLM prior to (B) were listed by Peter Didsbury in the mid 1980s. At that time all of the coins were in the possession of their finders; none were held by the Museum. A total of 57 Iron Age coins from Redcliff (and its immediate vicinity) were known to Jeffrey May in 1989 (pers. comm); to these must be added the X Iron Age coins from (B). Roman Republican coins are known from the site; one was recovered during (B).
Location of Finds:
(A), (C), (D) & (E) HLM.
(B) HLM & PTX.
(F) Private collection, David Haldenby, Elloughton.
(G) HLM, Accession code "1480.1986".
Literature:
Dent 1983a; Clark 1934, 199; Corder 1939; Corder & Pryce 1938; 1939; Corder, Wright & Wright 1939; Crowther & Didsbury 1988; Crowther, Willis & Creighton 1989; 1990; Frere 1989, 280 & Fig.12); Loughlin & Miller 1979, 37.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
All of the pottery from (A), (B), (C), (D) & (E) has been examined and quantified.

RISBY, FISHPOND WOOD. (Centre) TA 010 357.

Site Code: NHU 18.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on a gentle hill slope on the dip side of the Yorkshire Wolds towards their southern end. The underlying natural geology comprises chalk.

Site Type:

Uncertain.

Finds recovered during (A) extended across an area of approximately 4 hectares (10 acres) of arable land. No features are visible on aerial photographs.

Date of Occupation:

Finds from (A) imply occupation from the LPRIA continuing through the Roman period.

Excavation:

The author believes that no archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Fieldwalking by Peter Didsbury in 1982 (Didsbury 1990; Frere 1984a, 283) identified a dense surface scatter of late Iron Age and Roman material. A range of finds are reported by Didsbury; these include pottery, quernstones, building materials and industrial debris.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Pottery types spanning the LPRIA and the whole of the Roman period were recovered (Didsbury 1990). A large amount of pottery is fourth century. A 'wheel-made', unoxidized, shouldered and cordoned jar *cf.* Cam. Form Type 229 is represented. The body is hand-made, but the rim is wheel-finished; the fabric has been tempered with chalk and grog and is now highly vesicular in appearance. This vessel is similar to certain examples at Dragonby, SHU 1, as well as at sites NHU 2, NHU 4, NHU 11 and NHU 17 (Brantingham, Bursea House, Garton Slack and Redcliff). A black deposit is present on the interior surface of this vessel.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Some samian sherds are reported to have been recovered (Frere 1984a, 283); Didsbury states that: "Samian from the site amounts to a score or more of sherds, mostly small and heavily abraded" (Didsbury 1990, 221). One sherd is apparently Antonine. No further details are known to the current author.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

(A) Coins are reported. No further details are known to the current author.

Location of Finds:

HLM.

Literature:

Didsbury 1989; 1990; Frere 1984a, 283; (see Loughlin & Miller 1979, 33 for the cropmark complex probably representing a farmstead at Risby Head, TA 003 344).

POTTERY EXAMINED:

The shouldered and cordoned jar *cf.* Cam. 229, (above), has been examined; otherwise, no pottery has been viewed.

RUDSTON. NGR: See Below.

Site Code: NHU 19.

Geographic Situation:

The site demonstrates multiple foci centred at TA 089 667, TA 091 664 and TA 085 666 (centres), though these are not necessarily contemporaneous. The site lies on sloping land on the dip slope of the Yorkshire Wolds. The underlying solid geology is chalk.

Site Type:

The site is primarily known of as a Roman villa. However, the villa was preceded by an enclosure complex with a droveway and circular structures. This phase of occupation apparently comprised a farmstead (or farmsteads) for which there is evidence of at least six circular structures at one location (which appear to have been successive, or largely so) and ditched enclosures. There is some evidence to suggest that the site may have been more than that of a single farmstead and that there was some degree of nucleation here. This phase was succeeded by the villa. Aerial photographs show numerous cropmark features in the vicinity of the excavations. These features include substantial rectilinear enclosures as well as "probable hut circles" (Loughlin & Miller 1979, 124).

Date of Occupation:

The farmstead complex appears to date from the later PRIA. The villa is later Roman, essentially fourth century.

Excavation:

(A) 1933-7. A.M. Woodward & Kenneth Steer, REC (Steer 1938; 1939; Woodward 1934; 1936; Woodward & Steer 1938). The 1933-5 excavations were supervised by Woodward, the 1935-7 work was supervised by Steer. Work was concentrated upon the area of the stone villa buildings.

(B) c. TA 088 667, 1962-72. Ian Stead, DOE (Stead 1980). Work comprised extensive box and slit trenching again concentrated upon the site of the villa. Earlier deposits (of relevance to the present study) and known archaeology away from the stone villa received little attention.

Collected Material:

(C) 1967. Finds, including pottery, recovered by Cecil & Eric Grantham from a trench cut for a gas pipeline just east of the villa nucleus, (Loughlin & Miller 1979, 124).

THE POTTERY:

(B) Sherds from several hand-made vessels in Iron Age tradition forms are published by Rigby (1980b, 91 & Fig.58). These items include a: "body sherd from a hand-made carinated and cordoned jar ... Similar jars, but wheel-made versions in late Iron Age fabrics, have been found at Winterton and Dragonby, Lincs. (excavations by Goodburn; May 1970: fig. 8, no.18)" (91 & Fig.58 No.366). At least one pre-Flavian flagon is represented (Stead 1980, 35).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

According to Pengelly (1980, 37) the earliest samian at the Rudston villa site is Flavian. (This contrasts with Challis and Harding's suggestion that samian recovered in 1933 may have included sherds of pre-Flavian date (1975, 92).

(A) Present, no further details are known to the current author (Woodward 1934, 375; Steer 1937, 328).

(B) Pengelly states that 13 decorated vessels of South Gaulish samian ware are represented amongst the assemblage from (B) and that these outnumber their plain counterparts by more than two to one (1980, 37).

Forms Present: Drag. 15/17; 15/17R or 18R; 18 or 18/31; 27 or 35; 29, sherds from vessels dated as early Flavian and Flavian; 37, Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic (Pengelly 1980).

Terra Rubra:

(B) A single sherd of TR3 was recovered. The sherd comes from: "the upper body of a girth beaker similar to Cam. forms 82 & 83" (Rigby 1980a, 41 & Fig.24b).

Butt Beakers:

(B) Cam. 113 (Rigby 1980a, 41 & Fig.24a).

Brooch Types Present:

Colchester (Stead 1980, 95 & 96 Fig.59 No.1); Hod Hill (Steer, 1937, 337, Fig.V No.3; Hildyard 1954, 73-4, No.2; Stead 1980, 95 & 96 Fig.59 No.3); Aucissa (Stead 1980, 95 & 96 Fig.59 No.2); Trumpet (Steer 1937, 337, Fig.V No.1; Hildyard 1954, 73-5; Stead 1980, 95-8 Fig.59 No.6, Fig.60 Nos 7 & 8, Fig.61 Nos 9-11); Headstud (Steer 1937, 337, Fig.V No.2); Penannular, Fowler Type C (Stead 1980, 95 & 99 Fig.62 No.20); Penannular, Fowler Type A2 (Steer 1937, 337, Fig.V No.4); Penannular, Fowler Type A3 ((Steer 1937, 337, Fig.V No.5).

Coins:

(A) Steer (1938, 338) published a list of the coins recovered during the seasons 1933-6. Only one pre-Hadrianic coin appears on this list, this being an as of Domitian. No specific details of any coins recovered during the 1937 season were ever published, (though see Curnow 1980).

(B) Only two pre-Hadrianic Roman coins were recovered in the course of this work, these being a Republican denarius and a denarius of Vespasian (Curnow 1980).

Location of Finds:
(A) (?) HLM.
(B) HLM.
Literature:
Challis & Harding 1975; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 124; Ramm 1978; Stead 1971; 1980; Steer 1938; 1939; Woodward 1934; 1936; Woodward & Steer 1938.
POTTERY EXAMINED.
No pottery has been viewed.

SOUTH CAVE. NGR: See Below.

Site Code: NHU 20.

Geographic Situation:

Conflicting grid references for (A) have been published. Loughlin and Miller give SE 923 315 (1979, 34) whilst Challis and Harding (1975, Part ii, 19) give an alternative NGR of SE 922 317.

Site Type:

Not known.

Date of Occupation;

On the evidence of pottery typology probably first century A.D.

Excavation:

No archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Station Road, South Cave, 1970. Pottery, together with animal bone, was recovered from a ditch revealed during the course of building work for a new bungalow.

THE POTTERY:

(A) The pottery recovered was late Iron Age. The use of a wheel in the case of some vessels seems probable; no Roman pottery was recovered (Challis & Harding 1975, Figs 35 & 36).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) HLM.

Literature:

Challis & Harding 1975; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 34.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

STAMFORD BRIDGE. SE 715 555 (centre).

Site Code: NHU 21.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on the eastern side of the Vale of York and on the south bank of the River Derwent, immediately adjacent to the River.

Site Type:

Probable Roman fort.

The site was identified from aerial photographs. The enclosed area is 1.8 hectares (4 and a half acres). The site would appear to be that of a Roman auxiliary fort.

Date of Occupation:

At present there is no dating evidence, in terms of material culture, from the site. It is conventionally suggested that the fort is of Flavian date, though only on the basis of the evidence of the aerial photographs and the comparison of these with what is known of the plans of the forts at Hayton and Brough-on-Humber.

Excavation:

(A) SE 7152 5577, 1954. Herman Ramm (Ramm 1955). A military type oven set into the back of a clay rampart was discovered. At the time this feature was misinterpreted as a kiln (Ramm 1955; 1978, 31-5).

No other archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

No pottery has been recovered from the site.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

No brooches have been recovered from the site.

Coins:

No coins have been recovered from the site.

Location of Finds:

No finds have been recovered from the site.

Literature:

Breeze & Dobson 1985; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 132; Ramm 1955; 1978, 31-5.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been recovered from the site.

SUTTON - ON - HULL, SALTHOUSE HIGH SCHOOL. c. TA 135 322.

Site Code: NHU 22.

Geographic Situation:

The site at (A) lies at the eastern end of a prominence or "island" of boulder clay, above comparatively flat land. This may in fact have been an island at the time when the site was occupied. (B) lies on slightly higher ground north of (A).

Site Type:

Enclosure and settlement complex.

A settlement site of uncertain, though perhaps extensive, size. The site was discovered in 1962. Extensive machine stripping of topsoil, together with levelling, for a school playing field exposed a series of earth-cut features. These were recorded and excavated in a salvage operation (this work is here denoted as (A)). The features revealed comprised ditches and gullies including two enclosures, approximately sub-rectangular, both measuring c. 60m by 90m. These lay 70m apart. Parts of two, if not three, apparently curvilinear gullies with central hearths are indicative of circular structures. These lie just to the south and east of the more southerly of the two enclosures. Several phases of activity were represented but neither their sequence, nor the overall form of the site was established in 1962. The work recorded here as (B), at the site of an extension to a Hospital, was very small scale, again consisting essentially of salvage excavation. The remains encountered in the course of (A) and (B) may therefore be parts of a contiguous complex, or, alternatively, separate but associated foci.

In the late 1980s Jim Pocock of the University of Bradford conducted a geophysical survey of the vicinity of (A). The results were inconclusive (pers comm. Peter Halkon 26.9.90).

Salthouse High School is now The Wilberforce Sixth Form Centre.

Date of Occupation:

Since all of the pottery from the site appears to be of a late Iron Age tradition a LPRIA date for occupation is implied. However, this type of pottery could continue into the early Roman period and it is entirely possible that the site was occupied in the first century A.D. and/or the second century A.D. Challis and Harding (1975, 97 & 141) state that forms present amongst the assemblage from (A) are indicative of a later first century A.D. date. Didsbury (1990), however, has pointed out that such a dating is unjustifiably precise. On current evidence occupation during the LPRIA and first century A.D. seems the closest dating one may comfortably suggest.

Excavation:

(A) TA 135 322, 1962. John Bartlett, HLM & ERAS (Challis & Harding 1975, 141 & Fig.68). See above.

(B) TA 136 325, Riseholme Hill, 1990. John Tibbles, (pers. comm. Tony Bibby 19.1.90; Didsbury 1990, 79; pers. comm. John Tibbles 16.11.91). Work of a 'salvage' nature was undertaken during the course of building construction operations at the site of a new unit for The Royal Victoria Hospital. This work was a personal undertaking by John Tibbles. A substantial pit (c. 1.5m in diameter; c. 1.5m in depth) was excavated and was found to contain a quantity of Iron Age tradition pottery (approximately 127 sherds). Iron Age tradition pottery was also recovered from contractors spoil heaps. This material suggests occupation contemporary with that at (A).

Collected Material:

None, (other than that specified under (B)).

THE POTTERY.

All of the pottery from the site known to the author (that is, from both (A) & (B)) is exclusively of later/late East Yorkshire Iron Age tradition; some vessels at least appear to have been executed with the assistance of a wheel. The range of types present is limited. The pottery from (B) is characteristically identical to that from (A) in terms of both form and fabric.

See Challis & Harding 1975, Fig.41.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) & (B) HLM.

Literature:

Challis & Harding 1975; Didsbury 1990; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 64.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

Several boxes of pottery from (A) held at HLM have been examined. The material from (B) has not been examined.

WELTON WOLD. SE 973 282 (centre)

Site Code: NHU 23.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on the southern tip of the Yorkshire Wolds escarpment over-looking the River Humber. The underlying natural subsoil geology is chalk.

Site Type:

Enclosure complex; subsequently a Roman villa.

Extensive evidence from excavation, together with aerial photographs, demonstrates that a farmstead/agricultural settlement complex set within a managed landscape was developed into a villa. The villa was of corridor type and lay within a ditched enclosure; it appears to date from around c. A.D. 100. The surrounding landscape had been divided into a complex of enclosures which were apparently Iron Age in origin. Features of later Iron Age date comprised the early enclosure and a burial. Traces of a circular structure were encountered (this appears to date to the second century A.D.). The complex extended across an area of 8.5 hectares (21 acres).

Date of Occupation:

Stratigraphic and finds evidence suggests continuous occupation from the later Iron Age through to the late Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) SE 974 279, 1971-6. Rod Mackey DOE/ERAS/HAC (Wilson 1972, 311; 1973, 281-2; 1974a, 414; 1975, 237; Goodburn, 1976, 317; pers. comm. Rod Mackey 16.11.91). Excavation was undertaken in advance of proposed quarrying (however, to date, (November 1991) the site of the excavations has not been quarried).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY.

(A) Iron Age tradition pottery was recovered; the earliest Roman pottery present probably dates from the late first century (pers. comm. Rod Mackey 16.11.91).

No other information is currently available.

South Gaulish Samian Ware.

No information currently available.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) Seven bow and six penannular brooches were recovered. These items comprised: a strip brooch without close parallel but of first century A.D. continental genus dating to the third quarter of the first century A.D.; two fragments of coiled spring possibly from a Nauheim derivative; Trumpet brooches (2), plus a fragment from another; Headstud (2) (late first or early second century manufacture); penannular of Fowler's Type A1 (1); penannular of Fowler's Type A3 (3); other penannular (2) (Mould forthcoming).

Coins:

No information currently available.

Location of Finds:

(A) HLM & PTX.

Literature:

Dent 1983a; Loughlin & Miller 1979, 37; Ramm 1978.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

WELWICK. TA 342 216/7.

Site Code: NHU 24.
Geographic Situation:
The site occupies a low-lying position in central, southern Holderness. The immediately underlying natural geology comprises Quaternary deposits.
Site Type:
Not known.
Date of Occupation:
Not known.
Excavation:
No archaeological excavation has taken place.
Collected Material:
(A) TA 342 216, 1975. Pottery was recovered during land drainage work at the point. The author believes that this work was undertaken by Peter Armstrong.
THE POTTERY.
(A) The pottery from (A) in HLM includes some sherds from hand-made vessels of Iron Age tradition, as well as Roman pottery covering an apparently wide date range. In total one museum box full of pottery was recovered. The received impression was that these finds were not chronologically specific within the Roman period; nothing present was diagnostically of first century A.D. date.
South Gaulish Samian Ware.
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
(A) HLM.
Literature:
Loughlin & Miller 1979, 60.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
(A) This pottery has been examined.

WETWANG SLACK (Centre) SE 946 602.

Site Code: NHU 25.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on undulating downland on the dip slope of the Yorkshire Wolds. The underlying natural geology is chalk.

Site Type:

(NHU 25 is contiguous with NHU 11, see NHU 11).

Generally, features encountered were closely similar to those excavated at NHU 11 and included the trackway, NHU 11, enclosures, an enclosure complex, farmsteads and numerous burial features. A farmstead adjacent to the trackway and within a rectangular ditched enclosure 79m x 44m was investigated in 1976. Evidence of both round and rectangular structures was recovered. These are thought to represent a succession of domestic buildings (*cf.* Frere 1977). A ditched enclosure later sub-divided by further ditches was encountered. A sequence of Iron Age structural phases continuing into the Roman period suggests an accelerating process of nucleation through the Iron Age; this trend continues into the second century A.D. However, settlement in Wetwang Slack appears to cease in the second century.

Date of Occupation:

Occupation dates from the early Iron Age (at least) and continues into the second century A.D. The square-barrow cemetery is wholly Iron Age. "Where roundhouses and square barrows occupied the same site the former were earlier, so not all roundhouses need have been contemporary with or later than Arras culture burials although the metalwork from both suggests a degree of contemporary use" (Dent 1983b, 8). A large ditched enclosure, defining an area of approximately 2 square km was established in the Iron Age; sub-dividing ditches however, contained Roman pottery dated as late first or second century A.D.

Excavation:

(A) SE 946 602 (approx. centre) 1975-80. John Dent HAC/HAU/DOE (Dent 1983a; 1983b, Frere 1977; Grew 1981; summary reports: YAJ. 1976, 3; YAJ. 1977, 5; YAJ. 1979, 3; YAJ. 1980, 180).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY.

Both hand-made Iron Age tradition pottery and "wheel-turned Roman wares of late 1st or 2nd century date (Dent 1983b, 7)) were recovered; the latter occurred late in the site sequence.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

La Tene I; 'S' form; La Tene II; Involuted; La Tene III (Dent 1982); Colchester (Dent 1983b, Fig 6 No 5; Frere 1977, 384)).

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

PTX.

Literature:

Dent 1982; 1983a; 1983b, Loughlin & Miller 1979, 140.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

WINESTEAD, WELDON'S PLANTATION. TA 318 246.

Site Code: NHU 26.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies a low lying position on the south east side of a slight eminence immediately above a small beck in central southern Holderness. The underlying natural geology comprises Quaternary deposits.

Site Type:

Uncertain, though perhaps a fen-edge settlement. Discovered by chance in 1984. Finds from stratified deposits include pottery, bone, charcoal and burnt stones and indicate occupation in the immediate vicinity. In addition to the layers containing occupation *detritus* a ditch has been isolated. Today the site lies at 7m below OD and is sealed by 0.5m of clay.

Date of Occupation:

The pottery implies a mid to late Iron Age and/or early Roman date for the occupation. (The nature of this pottery precludes closer dating).

Two samples submitted for thermo-luminescence dating at UDM, produced the following dates: 20 ± B.C. and 230 ± 440 B.C. at the 68% level of confidence. Samples have also been sent for C14 dating.

Excavation:

(A) c. TA 318 246, 1984-92. Angus Smith (Crowther 1985; Smith 1986). Work has comprised trial trenching, limited area excavation and an extensive auger/coring survey.

Collected Material:

None.

THE POTTERY.

(A) All of the pottery from the site is from hand-made vessels of Iron Age tradition. Typologically the pottery parallels finds from Salthouse High School, Sutton, NHU 22, Bursea House, NHU 4, and a vessel from Kilnsea, Humberside, (HLM accession 49.62).

The fabrics of a number of vessels have been tempered with large fragments of basaltic/doleritic Whin stone.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) HLM.

Literature:

Crowther 1985; Smith 1986.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(A) The pottery from the 1984-5 seasons has been examined.

WITHERNSEA PARISH. TA 339 280 (centre).

Site Code: NHU 27.
Geographic Situation:
The parish lies in south Holderness adjacent to the North Sea.
Site Type:
Unknown, (perhaps more than one site).
Date of Occupation:
There is insufficient information to permit dating with confidence.
Excavation:
No archaeological excavation has taken place.
Collected Material:
(A) Under Withernsea Parish Loughlin & Miller (1979, 61) note: "TA 341 281 (centre), "Roman Urns" found on W. side of Bannister St [Ordinance Survey Sites Index]; Withernsea Parish provenance: Querns, Roman coins and pottery found at several times and sites within the parish [RCHM; HLM Site Index]".
THE POTTERY:
Pottery from this provenance in HLM includes sherds from a carinated jar reminiscent of certain late Iron Age vessels from Dragonby (id SHW 20.2.88).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
HLM.
Literature:
Loughlin & Miller 1979, 61.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
Pottery in HLM has been examined.

WOODMANSEY, PARK GRANGE FARM. TA 045-7 377-8.

Site Code: NHU 28.
Geographic Situation:
The site occupies a low-lying position in the Hull valley. The immediate, underlying geology comprises gravels.
Site Type:
Uncertain.
Didsbury (1990, 80) has suggested that since one sand fill excavated during (A) contained stacked lower jaws of horse ritual depositions may have taken place. However, he also suggests that some of the recovered material may be rubbish originally deriving from the extensive adjacent site, NHU 29.
Date of Occupation:
Finds evidence suggests occupation during the late Iron Age and/or Early Roman period.
Excavation:
(A) TA 045 378, 1989. Peter Didsbury, ERASFSG & HAU (Didsbury 1989; 1990, 80). Archaeological excavation followed earth moving associated with the construction of two commercial fishponds at Grange Park Farm. Investigation: "revealed white sand deposits filling hollows in a gravel substance sealed by a metre of peat ... the sand deposits are interpreted as resulting from ancient spring activity" (Didsbury 1990, 80).
Collected Material:
None, excepting that gathered in conjunction with (A).
THE POTTERY.
(A) Hand-made late Iron Age or early Roman jars and Roman grey-ware pottery were recovered. No further details available.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) A Drag. Form 29 bowl, dated A.D. 70-85 was represented, though unstratified, (id. and dating Brenda Dickinson; pers. comm. Peter Didsbury 28.3.91).
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
(A) PTX.
Literature:
Didsbury 1989; 1990.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

WOODMANSEY 'SITE 2'. (Centres) TA 043 370 and TA 051 370.

Site Code: NHU 29.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies a low lying position in the Hull Valley. The site lies on higher ground than NHU 28 to which it is adjacent.

Site Type:

Enclosure complex.

The site, occupying a field adjacent to NHU 28, is known from aerial photographs and comprises field systems, ditches and enclosures (Didsbury 1990, 70).

Date of Occupation:

Not certainly known but presumably including occupation of the late Iron Age and first century A.D.

Excavation:

No archaeological excavation has taken place.

Collected Material:

(A) Metal-detecting work in 1989.

THE POTTERY:

No details are known to the current author.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

(A) Three Corieltauvian coins were recovered from an area c. 5m square. These comprised a gold coin and a gold-plated coin, both inscribed 'ESVP ASV'; the third coin is a silver uniface fragment of the type inscribed 'AVN AST'. A Roman Republican denarius of Anthony and Cleopatra was also found (Didsbury 1990, 78; pers. comm. 27.3.91).

Location of Finds:

(A) In May 1990 the coins were in the hands of the coroner.

Literature:

Didsbury 1990, 78.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

SEWERBY, HOME FARM. TA 210 695.

Site Code: NHU 30.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies a plateau position above the cliffs of Bridlington Bay, south-west of Flamborough Head. The underlying natural geology comprises chalk.

Site Type:

Farmstead/Enclosure settlement.

The site is known from aerial photographs and was further characterized by a magnetometer survey in conjunction with (A). The principal features identified by the survey were two adjacent enclosures (the northern and southern enclosures) within each of which were, evidently, circular structures. These enclosures appear to be part of a larger ditched complex. Geophysical survey also identified part of a further set of ditched enclosures less than 1km to the west of NHU 30 (the western complex). Romano-British pottery had been found at this location earlier this century.

Date of Occupation:

The farmstead/enclosure settlement is believed to date to the first century A.D. The report (Steedman 1991) suggests that the occupation of the northern and southern enclosures may not have been contemporary. However, this is speculative.

Excavation:

(A) TA 210 695, 1990. Ken Steedman, HAU (Steedman 1991). Work comprised archaeological evaluation in advance of the construction of a golf course. Structural evidence and occupation deposits were encountered. Four slit and box trenches were excavated sampling the enclosure ditches and parts of the interiors of the enclosures isolated by the geophysical survey. The enclosure ditches were revealed to be substantial and pottery of later Iron Age tradition was recovered from them. The southern enclosure was found to contain evidence of three circular buildings, though the large circular structure detected by the magnetometer survey here was not located. The external diameters of the three structures were 5.9m, 10.8m and 14.5m. In the case of the two former structures vestiges of clay walls had survived in situ. A fragment of a beehive quern was found associated with the complex. The area of the western ditch complex was subject to small scale trial trenching and ditches were sampled. Iron Age tradition pottery was associated.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

319 sherds (4.7kg) were recovered from the enclosures, 303 (4.5kg) being stratified. All were of Iron Age tradition and handmade, bar one which may be from a Roman grey ware. Calcite tempered wares accounted for c. 50% of the pottery, the rest comprised quartz tempered wares bar pottery from two vessels, one tempered with crushed sandstone, the other with unidentified stone grits. The reporter concludes that: "it was possible to find convincing parallels for over half [of the diagnostic sherds] in late La Tène III ... assemblages from East Yorkshire most of the forms appearing in assemblages from sites conventionally held to have been occupied into the 1st century A.D." (Didsbury 1991, 33). Further, Didsbury notes that most of the vessels from Kirkgate, Bridlington, NHU 16, are similar to types recovered at Sewerby in terms both of form and fabric (1991).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

Not known to the current author.

Literature:

Steedman 1991.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

MARKET WEIGHTON, HAWLING ROAD. SE 873 412.

Site Code: NHU 31.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on the eastern fringe of the Vale of York, occupying slightly rising ground east of Market Weighton Beck, a stream flowing into Walling Fen. The underlying natural geology comprises sand and gravel.
Site Type:
Enclosure and activity complex.
The work comprising (A) and (B) was undertaken in advance of the construction of the Market Weighton bypass. A geophysical survey in advance of (A) was conducted by Mr J. Pocock and this work indicated the existence of numerous features. Areal photography demonstrated that a number of enclosures lay in the vicinity.
Date of Occupation:
Activity appears to have spanned the Roman period and evidently began in the later Iron Age.
Excavation:
(A) c. SE 873 412, 1989. John Creighton, UDM, and Peter Halkon, ERAS, (Creighton & Halkon 1990). Work comprised two elements, a period of intensive excavation in the later summer, followed by piecemeal work in the autumn and winter. 3500 sqm were stripped and c. 70% fully excavated. Three distinct areas were encountered: an area dominated by post holes (several hundred) and tentatively suggested to be post-Roman; a series of enclosure ditches; an area of hearths and ditches.
Collected Material:
(B) The route of the bypass was fieldwalked by Peter Halkon together with members of ERAS. Later Roman pottery was encountered in the vicinity of (A).
THE POTTERY:
(A) & (B) An assemblage of 4256 sherds was recovered, just under half being stratified. The reporter (Evans, J. forthcoming A) states that the stratified sherds are essentially later Iron Age and earlier Roman whilst the material from (B) is largely 3rd and 4th century A.D. in date.
(A) Roman grey wares and hand made pottery was recovered from the area of the hearths and ditches. Pottery spanning the Roman period came from the area of the enclosure ditches, though principally Iron Age tradition and early Roman pottery was associated with these features. The post holes yielded few finds.

Pottery typologically later Iron Age was mainly calcite tempered though this tempering tradition seems to end early in the Roman period. Evans (forthcoming A) notes that despite this there appears to be little change in terms of technology of manufacture and ratios of functional types during the early Roman period; hand-made forms continue to dominate groups of this date.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Mortaria:
(A) A sherd (? or sherds) of mortaria was recovered from a deposit dated by Evans to the first century A.D. (Evans J. forthcoming A).
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
(A) & (B) HLM.
Literature:
Creighton & Halkon 1990; Evans, J. forthcoming A.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

GAZETTEER: NORTH YORKSHIRE.

Contents:

NYK 1: ALDBOROUGH.
NYK 2: BAINBRIDGE (BROUGH).
NYK 3: CATTERICK BRIDGE.
NYK 4: CATTERICK, BAINESSE FARM.
NYK 5: COSTA BECK.
NYK 6: ELSLACK.
NYK 7: GATHERLY MOOR, ROCK CASTLE.
NYK 8: GREAT AYTON MOOR.
NYK 9: HEALAM BRIDGE.
NYK 10: KILDALE, PALE END.
NYK 11: LANGTON.
NYK 12: LEASE RIGG.
NYK 13: LEVISHAM MOOR.
NYK 14: MALTON.
NYK 15: NABURN, LINGCROFT FARM.
NYK 16: NEWHOLM.
NYK 17: NEWTON KYME.
NYK 18: PIERCEBRIDGE, HOLME HOUSE.
NYK 19: RILLINGTON.
NYK 20: ROXBY LOW MOOR.
NYK 21: SEAMER.
NYK 22: SKIPWITH.
NYK 23: STANWICK.
NYK 24: STAXTON, NEWHAM'S PIT.
NYK 25: THORNTON-LE-DALE.
NYK 26: WEST HESLERTON.
NYK 27: WHARRAM-LE-STREET.
NYK 28: YORK.

ALDBOROUGH.

Site Code: NYK 1.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on a natural spur over-looking the river Ure to the north.

Site Type:

Probable site of Roman fort; Roman city, *Isvrivm Brigantvm*, the *Civitas* capital of the Brigantes (Rivet & Smith 1979, 379-80).

Occupation during the Flavian period is apparent from finds evidence, though the precise nature of this occupation is unclear. It has frequently been suggested that Aldborough was the site of a Roman fort of the conquest period; however, there is, to date, no unequivocal structural evidence for a fort. It is possible that the fort was located immediately adjacent to the river crossing: "or to the south of the Roman town" (Jones, M. J. 1975, 126). It has been suggested that a deposit of sand across the "lower" area of the town is related to the development of the civil town. The stone walls of the Roman town date from c. A.D. 200; there is to date, no evidence that these replaced earthwork defences.

In the eighteenth century the site of the forum was discovered. Dobinson has suggested that this may overly an earlier fort, as is suggested by the layout of the forum and cross-roads (pers. comm. November 1990).

Whether there was occupation at this site during the LPRIA is not known.

Date of Occupation:

The earliest identified occupation at this site appears to be Flavian.

Excavation:

(A) Excavations were undertaken at Aldborough during the 18th and 19th centuries. (Work in the 19th century included the excavation of a Roman town house).

(B) 1935. (Myres *et al.* 1959).

(C) 1937. (Myres *et al.* 1959).

(D) 1938. (Myres *et al.* 1959). Evidence of Flavian occupation was discovered outside the area of the fort.

(E) 1964. Margaret Jones (Jones M. U. 1972).

Collected Material:

(F) A programme of fieldwalking was initiated during the late 1980s by Colin Dobinson as part of a survey of the extra-mural area.

THE POTTERY:

Typologically later first century Rusticated ware has been recovered as well as other Flavian pottery (pers. exam. 3.7.92).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(B) Forms Present include: Drag. 18, approx. Flavian (Myres *et al.* 1959, 19, 21 & 31); Drag. 27 approx. Flavian (Myres *et al.* 1959, 19); Drag. 29, a sherd from a vessel believed to be of late Flavian date was recovered (Myres *et al.* 1959, 37, Fig.8 No.1); Drag. 35, "probably Flavian" (Myres *et al.* 1959, 37, Fig.8 No.4); Curle 11, Flavian, (Myres *et al.* 1959, 23), (some ids. Felix Oswald).

(C) Forms Present include: Drag. 18/31, Late Flavian (Myres *et al.* 1959, 47).

(D) The earliest samian is dated by Felix Oswald to c. A.D. 60-70. Forms Present include: Drag. 18 (Myres *et al.* 1959, 52); Drag. 25 (Myres *et al.* 1959, 52); Drag. 29 (Myres et al. 1959, 52); Drag. 37, early Flavian and late Flavian (Oswald, F. 1959, 72-3, Fig.22 Nos 1, 2, & 9).

(E) Forms Present include: Drag. 15/17 (Hartley B.R. 1972a, 64); Drag. 18 (Hartley B.R. 1972a, 64); Drag. 37, dated to c. A.D. 90-110 (Hartley B.R. 1972a, 63, Fig.16 No.8).

Amphorae:

The lower half of an amphora of Cam. form 186c is on display at the site museum (pers. exam. July 1992).

Mortaria:

(D) A mortarium rim stamped GRACILIS, of Hartley's (1977) Group II was recovered (Myres *et al.* 1959, 70, Fig.25 No.31). This item must be of Flavian date.

(E) Mortaria from the Verulamium region are represented (Hartley K.F. 1972b, 65).

Brooch Types Present:

Nauhiem derivative (1); Aucissa (1) (Challis & Harding 1975, 88); Fantail (2); Headstud (9); Trumpet (4); Divided Bow (4); Knee (2); penannular of Fowler's (1960) type A2 (1); penannular of Fowler's (1960) type A3 (1); penannular of Fowler's (1960) type F (1).

Coins:

Roman coins recorded from Aldborough include a sestertius of Trajan and a denarius of Galba (present at the site Museum).

(A Dobunnic stater is recorded from Boroughbridge, c. 1.5km to the north of Aldborough; this item is now on display at the Aldborough Museum).

Location of Finds:

Aldborough site Museum.

Literature:

Myres *et al.* 1959; Charlesworth 1970; 1971; Jones, M. U. 1972.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

Pottery on display at the site Museum has been viewed. No other pottery has been viewed.

BAINBRIDGE (BROUGH). SD 937 902.

Site Code: NYK 2.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies at the confluence of the rivers Ure and Bain in upper Wensleydale.

Site Type:

Roman fort, *Virosidvm* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 506-7).

The plan of the fort is a parallelogram c. 109m by 91m (360ft by 300ft) and it covers an area of c.1 hectare (2 & a half acres). The site has been subject to excavation from the 1920s. The north, east and west defenses have all been sectioned. The Flavian occupation is evidenced by a clay and turf rampart, founded on a base of laid stones and c. 4.9m in width; (stone revetments were added to both the front and back of the rampart, apparently during the Antonine period). Exterior to this, the inner ditch of the defenses measured c. 5.4m (18 ft) in width and was 2.1m (7ft) deep, with a slot at the base. On the north side a ditch lying beyond this inner one was 3.9m (13ft) wide; this ditch may never have been completed. On the western side a sequence of a further four ditches has been recorded, each being c. 3.9m (13ft) wide and c. 1m (3 to 3.5 ft deep). The date of these ditches, however, remains uncertain, though they may be Antonine.

Date of Occupation:

The first occupation dates from the Flavian period. It has recently been contended that the start date begins in the later, rather than the earlier Flavian period.

Excavation:

(A) 1926. John Kirk, The Yorkshire Archaeological Society (Collingwood 1926).

(B) 1928-31. J. P. Droop, The Yorkshire Archaeological Society (Droop 1928; 1929; 1932a; 1932b).

(C) 1957-9. Excavations by Brian Hartley (Hartley, B.R. 1960).

(D) SD 937 902, c. 1966-9. Brian Hartley, University of Leeds (JRS Vol.LIX, 1969, 207; Wilson D.R. 1970, 279). Excavation was undertaken in the north-west quarter of the fort. The foundation trenches of a Flavian-Trajanic timber building were encountered and excavated. These post-dated earlier paving.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Forms Present: Drag. 18 (Collingwood 1926, 284); Drag. 27 (Collingwood 1926, 284).

(B) Forms Present: Drag. 18 (Droop 1928, 79 & 80; 1932a, 19; 1932b, 28, 32, 33, Fig.1 No.215, Fig.6 Nos 227-9, Fig.5 unnumbered); Drag. 27g (Droop 1932b, 32, Fig.5 No.250); Drag. 29 (Droop 1928, 79; 1932b, 33, Fig.6 No.224; Drag. 30 (Droop 1932b, Fig.4 No.245); Drag. 37 (Droop 1932a, 19); Curle 11 (Droop 1928, 79; 1932b, 32, 33, Fig.2 No.32, Fig.6 No.226, Fig.7 No.249).

(C) The samian was not published in the excavation report (Hartley 1960, 119). Forms present include: Drag. 18 (Hartley B.R. 1960, 121).

Mortaria:

(C) Mortaria of the Verulamium region are represented (Hartley B.R. 1960, 121; Hartley K.F. 1966, 63). A rim from a mortarium of Kay Hartley's (1977) Group II has been published (Hartley B.R. 1960, 123, Fig.6 No.19).

Brooch Types Present:

Not researched by the current author.

Coins:

Not researched by the current author.

Location of Finds:

(C) University of Leeds.

Literature:

Collingwood 1926; Droop 1928; 1929; 1932a; 1932b; Hartley, B.R. 1960; Jones, M. J. 1975, 128; Wilson D.R. 1970, 279.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

CATTERICK BRIDGE. SE 22 99.

Site Code: NYK 3.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies (mainly) on the south bank of the river Swale.
Site Type:
Site of Roman fort and *vicus*; subsequently a Roman town, *Cataractonivm* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 302-4).
The site lies on Dere St at the point where the road crosses the Swale. *Cataractonivm* lies on the south bank fronting onto the river; on the opposite, north, side is an enclosed area of Roman occupation known as the suburb and bridgehead defence. The (apparent) early Roman military site here is not well known.
Date of Occupation:
The so-called suburb north of the Swale, characterized by Wacher as 'the bridgehead defence' is believed to be a late Roman development (HBMC 1986, 26).
Excavation:
(A) 1939. (Hildyard & Wade 1950).
(B) 1952. (Hildyard 1957). Excavation identified and recorded part of the early Roman military occupation; the evidence was consonant with that of (A). Part of a clay rampart, and: "part of a hurdle and planking" (Jones, M. J. 1975, 140) were encountered, with which pottery of Flavian date was associated.
(C) 1958-9. John Wacher, MOW (JRS Vol.L, 1960, 217-8). An area comprising 1.4 hectares (3 and a half acres), or roughly 25% of the Roman town was examined in advance of road construction. On the western side of the excavation a substantial ditch on a north-south alignment was located and could be identified as an early feature. Two other parallel ditches, aligned NW-SE were present at the southern end of the excavations; these too were relatively early. The main floruit of occupation appears to have been of later second to early third century date.
(D) 1972. John Wacher (Unpublished). Excavations were undertaken on the north bank of the Swale in the area of the so-called suburb.
(E) 1980s. CEU (HBMC 1986, 26-9; Wilson P.R. 1990). During the 1980s a series of excavations were undertaken by the CEU in the area of the suburb north of the Swale and also to the south-east of the town, in the vicinity of the race course. The work was undertaken in advance of building work and gravel extraction. No evidence of first century A.D. activity or occupation was encountered in the course of this work. The work also confirmed that no continuous occupation had existed between Catterick, NYK 3, and the site at Bainesse Farm, NYK 4.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY:
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) Forms Present include: (Only sherds with decoration, or sherds bearing a stamp, were reported and individually listed with their Gaulish source stated) Drag. 33, late Flavian, (Oswald, F. 1951, 413); Drag. 37, Flavian (Oswald, F. 1951, 410-1, Nos 4 & 5); Dech. 67, early Flavian (Oswald, F. 1951, 409, 411, Nos 1-3).
(B) Forms Present include: Drag. 18, Flavian (Simpson 1957, 250); Drag. 37, vessels dated to c. A.D. 80-100 and c. A.D. 85-100 (Simpson 1957, 250).
Terra Nigra:
Form Present: Cam. 16 (Rigby 1988).
Amphorae:
Cam. 189/Peacock & Williams Class 12 is known from the site (pers. comm. Jeremy Evans, March 1993).
Eggshell Ware:
Typologically pre-Flavian Eggshell ware is recorded from Catterick (pers. comm. Jeremy Evans 15.6.92).
Mortaria:
A mortarium stamp of GRACILIS of Hartley's (1977) Group II is recorded (Hartley K.F. 1977, 7).
Brooch Types Present:
Not researched by the current author.
Coins:
Not researched by the current author.
Location of Finds:
(C), (D) & (E) PTX.
Literature:
Hildyard & Wade 1950; Hildyard 1957; Jones, M. J. 1975, 140; HBMC 1986, 26-9; Wilson P.R. 1990.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

CATTERICK, BAINESSE FARM. c. SE 241 973.

Site Code: NYK 4.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies next to Dere St, approximately 2 km south of Catterick, NYK 3.
Site Type:
Farmstead and later Roman road-side settlement.
Date of Occupation:
Excavated evidence demonstrates occupation from the late first century A.D. till the end of the third century A.D.
Excavation:
(A) 1966. Excavations directed by Prof. Rosemary Cramp (Unpublished).
(B) SE 241 973, c. 1981-4. Pete Wilson, CEU (Rankov 1982, 346-8; HBMC 1986, 26-9). Three areas were investigated just to the north of Bainesse farm, either side of Dere St, in advance of roadworks. This area lay c. 200m or more west of (A). Roman Strip buildings were encountered lying either side of Dere St. The sequence of occupation was long. The earliest identified occupation comprised of timber buildings. The field system around the settlement was sampled. The areas investigated in 1981 revealed evidence of occupation dating from c. A.D. 80 to the end of the third century A.D.
Collected Material:
No details are currently available.
THE POTTERY:
No details are currently available.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
No details are currently available.
Brooch Types Present:
No details are currently available.
Coins:
No details are currently available.
Location of Finds:
(A) & (B) PTX.
Literature:
Rankov 1982, 346-8; HBMC 1986, 26-9.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
A small sample of the pottery from (A) has been examined.

COSTA BECK. SE 788 796.

Site Code: NYK 5.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on the north edge of the Vale of Pickering.
Site Type:
Settlement.
The site has long been presumed to have been a 'lakeside-dwelling' (eg. Clark 1935, 18). A study of the site has been undertaken by R.H. Hayes and a paper arising from this work is included in his collected volume North-East Yorkshire Studies: Archaeological Papers; the current author has, unfortunately, been unable to consult this paper.
Date of Occupation:
Clark suggested that there was continuous settlement here from the Iron Age through the Roman period (Clark 1935, 18).
Excavation:
No details are known to the current author.
Collected Material:
(A) Pottery and other finds have been recovered and recorded from this site from time to time since at least the early nineteenth century (*cf.* Clark 1935, 76; Challis & Harding 1975 (ii), 29).
THE POTTERY:
(A) Challis and Harding illustrate sherds from nine Iron Age tradition vessels including one whole vessel (Challis & Harding 1975 (ii), Fig.51 Nos 5, 7, & 11 and Fig.52). The fabrics are heavily tempered and display black and/or grey unoxidized sections. All rims are everted. Clark observed in the 1930s that: "The bulk of the pottery appears to have been Iron Age" (Clark 1935, 76).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
Scarborough Museum & York Castle Museum.
Literature:
Clark 1931.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

ELSLACK.

Site Code: NYK 6.

Geographic Situation:

The site occupies a natural plateau, comprising the summit of a low eminence adjacent to the Aire-Ribble pass.

Site Type:

Roman Fort(s).

The dimensions of the fort are not perfectly regular; the area covered by the fort is c. 1.3 hectares (3 and a quarter acres). The rampart was composed of clay, set on a clay and limestone raft. The inner ditch measured 3m (10ft) wide and was 1.2m (5ft) deep; the outer ditch was 4m (13ft) wide and somewhat deeper. The outer ditch continued unbroken parallel with the gateway openings, though the inner ditch had causeways in these positions. The positions of the fort gates were apparently recessed and measured 6.7m (22ft) wide. No internal structures have been identified.

Date of Occupation:

The pottery evidence establishes the date of the fort as Flavian (Collingwood & Richmond 1969, 32). (Jones dates the fort as Agricolan in origin (Jones, M. J. 1975, 149).

Excavation:

(A) 1909. F. Gerald Simpson & Thomas May, The Yorkshire Archaeological Society (May T. 1911).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) May states that: "The majority of the fragments of *sigillata* are assignable to the second half of the first century, and one , No.1 may belong to the first decade of that half century" (May T. 1911, 154). Forms Present include: Drag. 15 (May T. 1911, 157-8); Drag. 18 (May T. 1911, 158); Drag. 29, ? Claudio-Neronian (May T. 1911, 154, Pl.XIII No.1); Drag. 37 (May T. 1911, 154, Pl.XIII No.2).

Brooch Types Present:

(A) Two Trumpet brooches were recovered (May T. 1911, 148, Fig.5 Nos 1 & 2).

Coins:

(A) Two pre-Hadrianic coins were recovered: a Republican denarius and an issue of Domitian (May T. 1911, 147).

Location of Finds:

Not known to the current author.

Literature:

May T. 1911; Collingwood & Richmond 1969, 32; Jones, M. J. 1975, 149.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

GATHERLY MOOR, ROCK CASTLE. NZ 186 067.

Site Code: NYK 7.

Geographic Situation:

The site is situated on a south facing hill-slope above the Gilling valley, on the south edge of Gatherly Moor. The underlying solid geology comprises Limestone.

Site Type:

Farmstead.

The site was first identified by aerial photography which showed at least two penannular features lying within two overlapping sub-rectangular enclosures. Trial excavation (here designated (A)) revealed a sequence of occupation with evidence of at least three structural phases represented by vestigial horse-shoe and ring gullies.

Date of Occupation:

Finds evidence, together with radio-carbon determinations, suggests occupation during the LPRIA and/or the early Roman period. Typologically the currency of the Iron Age tradition pottery recovered continued well into the Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) NZ 186 067, 1987. Leon Fitts & Percival Turnbull (Fitts *et al.* forthcoming).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) An assemblage of very modest size was recovered. No unequivocally Roman pottery is present and the material comprises Iron Age tradition pottery of the sort characteristic of the region. No less than nine vessels are represented and the actual number may be approximately twelve. The assemblage is dominated by sherds which appear to be from a single massive vessel of Iron Age tradition, most of these sherds come from one context No. 61. This large vessel is presumably a storage jar and has a rim diameter of c. 420mm. The vessel has a dark core, oxidized surfaces and a hackly fracture; grog pellets occur with common frequency. This vessel has a furrowed rim which may be for a lid. Similar rim profiles occur amongst the pottery from Garton Slack, NHU 11, South Cave, NHU 20, and Thorpe Thewles, CLV 4, (*cf.* Challis & Harding 1975, Fig.33 No.1 & Fig. 35 No.8; Swain 1987, Fig.46 No.144, respectively). Sherds from at least one other grog tempered Iron Age tradition vessel are also present in context 61.

Sherds displaying inclusions of dolerite, evidently from Iron Age tradition vessel(s) are also present. Only one of these sherds is diagnostic of form, having a plain upright rim (*cf.* Thorpe Thewles, CLV 4). One sherd is tempered with abundant glittering clear quartz and is characteristically similar to the Stanwick fabric No. 109 (Willis 1991). An organically tempered fabric is represented by 8 sherds and this is characteristically identical to the Stanwick fabric No. 100 (Willis forthcoming A).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) No SGSW was recovered.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) No brooches were recovered.

Coins:

(A) No coins were recovered.

Location of Finds:

(A) The Yorkshire Museum.

Literature:

Fitts *et al.* forthcoming.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(A) All of the pottery has been examined.

GREAT AYTON MOOR. NZ 599 113.

Site Code: NYK 8.

Geographic Situation:

The site is situated at the eastern end of the plateau comprising Great Ayton Moor and overlooks the Lounsdale valley. The underlying solid geology comprises sandstone.

Site Type:

Enclosure site; probably a farmstead.

The site was defined by a ditch with internal and external banks forming an approximate square 50m by 50m (see Challis & Harding 1975 (ii) Fig.69). This type of enclosure is not uncommon in the north of England (*cf.* Challis & Harding 1975, 133). The one entrance to the enclosure lies at the mid point of its eastern side. At least one circular structure was present within the enclosure and this was investigated in the course of (A) (see below).

Date of Occupation:

Finds evidence suggests occupation during the LPRIA, though, of course, the currency of the Iron Age tradition pottery recovered continued well into the Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) The 1960s (Tinkler & Spratt 1978). The site was investigated at four locations by excavation. Two trenches were opened at the enclosure entrance, one of which located the terminus of the ditch on the southern side of the entrance. Another trench was cut across the enclosure earthworks on the southern side (see Challis & Harding 1975 (ii), Fig. 71). Here the ditch was 1.4m deep, 2.2m wide, and rock cut. The exterior bank (to the south) stood to a height of 0.85m and was 4.2m wide; the section drawing (Fig.71) strongly suggests the rock excavated from the ditch was used to build this bank rather than that on the interior. The interior bank was found to be less substantial than the exterior one; it stood to a height of c. 0.45m; Challis and Harding suggest that this may simply represent material upcast from periodic ditch cleaning (1975, 133). A fourth trench, located within the interior of the enclosure, revealed a 'circular' structure defined by vestigial stone wall footings with paved (flagged) floor and a central hearth within (Challis & Harding 1975 (ii) Figs 69 & 70). The structure may be interpreted as being oval rather than round, measuring 9m by 6.5m. The paving appeared to extend through an entrance on the eastern side with associated post-holes. An apparent drainage channel lay immediately to the north of the structure. Challis and Harding record that excavation was not completed when this undertaking came to an end (1975, 133).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

Challis and Harding have published illustrations of five rim sherds and one base sherd from Great Ayton Moor, citing the above grid reference (Challis & Harding 1975 (ii), 26, Fig.46, Nos 8 to 13).

All of the items illustrated are from hand-made vessels of Iron Age tradition; these vessels are probably all jars. The rim sherds illustrated are heterogeneous: one, No.11, is from a vessel with a high shoulder and a short, vertical tapering rim; another, No.13, is from a shoulderless vessel with a slightly incurring profile terminating in a rounded rim; No.10 is also apparently shoulderless terminating in a bead rim angled internally; No.12 again has a bead rim angled internally, but is from a vessel with a more rounded profile; and No.8 is also shoulderless but with an everted rim rounded at its terminus. All six items have unoxidized sections (cores).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

The Dorman Museum, Middlesborough.

Literature:

Tinkler & Spratt 1978; Challis & Harding 1975.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

HEALAM BRIDGE.

Site Code: NYK 9.
Geographic Situation:
The site is situated towards the northern end of the Vale of York.
Site Type:
Fort.
Archaeological knowledge of this site is limited.
Brian Hartley has stated that: "A fort is demanded here by the spacing, and its probable platform is to be seen" (Hartley, B.R. 1971, 66).
Date of Occupation:
The fort is undated, though it is believed to be 'early', that is Flavian and/or Trajanic (*cf.* Breeze & Dobson 1985).
Excavation:
The author knows of no archaeological excavation having been undertaken at this site.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY:
Jones notes that: "The area has produced at least one sherd of pottery dating to the Flavian period" (Jones, M. J. 1975, 155). This is presumably the Flavian mortarium identified by Kay Hartley and noted by Brian Hartley (Hartley, B.R. 1971, 66).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Mortaria:
See above under The Pottery.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
The Yorkshire Museum.
Literature:
Hartley, B.R. 1971, 66, Note 21; Jones, M. J. 1975, 155; Breeze & Dobson 1985.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

KILDALE, PALE END. NZ 611 100.

Site Code: NYK 10.
Geographic Situation:
The site is situated on a south facing hill-slope towards the western end of the Cleveland Hills.
Site Type:
Settlement.
Date of Occupation:
Occupation during the Roman period appears to extend to the third century.
Excavation:
(A) NZ 6110 1003, c. 1956. Rowland Close (Hayes 1966). Excavation revealed and recorded a range of features including stone paving qualitatively similar to that present at Elmswell, NHU 8, hearths, a gully and a (?) slot.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY:
Challis and Harding have published illustrations of four rim sherds from Pale End, giving the grid reference of NZ 612 105 as their find-spot (Challis & Harding 1975 (ii) 26, Fig.46 Nos 1 to 4), (item No.1 is said to be from "site 2"). All four sherds are recorded as then being in the possession of Rowland Close. The exact circumstances of the recovery of these items is not known to the current author. All four sherds are from (apparently) hand-made jars with everted rims. Nos 1 and 4 are similar forms having pronounced shoulders and rather extended angular rims, the forms in fact are almost Roman, though from the descriptions given (Challis & Harding 1975, 26) the fabrics and means of manufacture are of Iron Age tradition. Nos 2 and 3, however, both have slack shoulders and short 'pinched out' everted rims and are clearly from vessels of Iron Age tradition. All four items have unoxidized cores.
(A) Eighty per cent (at minimum) of the recovered pottery assemblage is said to comprise sherds from hand-made vessels with quartz tempering.
A range of Roman pottery types were also present. These included Central Gaulish Samian ware (in the form of a Drag. Type 31).
Of note is a sherd in a grey fabric which may be from a mid-first century butt beaker.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) No SGSW was recovered.
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Mortaria:
(A) A rim sherd from a mortarium of later first century form is illustrated by Hayes (1966, 694, Fig.3 No.19); no fabric description is presented. The profile resembles that of Hartley's (1977) Group I.
Brooch Types Present:
(A) No brooches were recovered.
Coins:
(A) No coins were recovered.
Location of Finds:
Not known to the current author.
Literature:
Hayes 1966.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

LANGTON.

Site Code: NYK 11.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on the north-west fringe of the Yorkshire Wolds.
Site Type:
Farmstead; subsequently the site of a Roman villa.
The earliest phase comprises a rectangular ditched enclosure, internally divided into two halves.
Date of Occupation:
Finds evidence from the early ditched enclosure suggests that occupation here may date from the third quarter of the first century A.D. Clark suggested that the early ditch encountered at the site of the villa, during (A), was probably contemporaneous with the early enclosure (Clark 1935, 98).
Excavation:
(A) 1929-33. Philip Corder (Corder & Kirk 1932; Clark 1935). This work located a flat bottomed ditch, possibly a field boundary, which was traced for 153m (510ft). Recovered pottery suggested a fill date: "not later than the end of the reign of Trajan" (Clark 1935, 98).
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY:
(A) The fill of the ditch (mentioned above) contained 'early' calcite-gritted ware and a sherd from a rusticated vessel; a carinated cup with a reeded rim was also represented (Clark 1935, 98).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) No SGSW is specified in the report on the samian ware (Corder & Kirk 1932, 75-7).
Brooch Types Present:
Not researched by the current author.
Coins:
Not researched by the current author.
Location of Finds:
Not known to the current author.
Literature:
Corder & Kirk 1932; Ramm 1978, 73.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

LEASE RIGG. NZ 814 042.

Site Code: NYK 12.
Geographic Situation:
The site is situated in the mid Esk valley, occupying a commanding position above the river.
Site Type:
Fort, with probable annex.
The enclosed area measures 168m by 67m (c. 550ft by c.220ft), giving an interior area of c. 0.8 hectares (2 acres). The fort is of elongated form with the annex on the western side.
Date of Occupation:
The pottery evidence has been interpreted to suggest occupation from the early Flavian period to the 120s A.D.
Excavation:
(A) (Hayes & Rutter 1964). The defenses, comprising rampart and ditch, were sectioned. The ditch was found to be of modest dimensions and was V-shaped in profile.
(B) NZ 814 042, 1976-80. Brian Hartley & Leon Fitts (Frere 1977, 381-2; Goodburn 1979, 287; Grew 1980, 363; 1981, 328). Work included the investigation of the north, east and west ramparts and parts of the fort interior; evidence for a number of interior fort buildings was recovered.
Collected Material:
No details are known to the current author.
THE POTTERY:
(B) Iron Age tradition pottery was present associated with Roman pottery. The Roman pottery recovered dates to the period A.D. 70 to 120.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
No details are currently available.
Brooch Types Present:
No details are currently available.
Coins:
No details are currently available.
Location of Finds:
(B) PTX.
Literature:
Hayes & Rutter 1964; Breeze & Dobson 1985; Frere 1977, 381-2; Goodburn 1979, 287; Grew 1980, 363; 1981, 328; Jones, M. J. 1975, 159-60.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

LEVISHAM MOOR. c. SE 830-2 922-4.

Site Code: NYK 13.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on the southern edge of the North York Moors. The underlying natural subsoil geology is sandstone.
Site Type:
Enclosure complex of the Late Iron Age and early Roman period.
The site is constituted by a series of rectangular earthworks and enclosures.
Enclosure D contained at least one circular structure. This was defined by a ring of post-holes with a diameter of 6m (20ft); exterior to this were: "two concentric penannular drainage ditches, 48 and 33 feet [14.4 and 9.9 metres] in diameter, 2-3 feet [0.6 to 0.9m] deep ... and with the terminations on the south-eastern, downhill side" (Challis & Harding 1975, 16). Inside the structure was a feature interpreted as a small clay furnace, itself overlying the remnants of two earlier furnaces. A large quantity of slag was associated.
Ironstone deposits occur in the vicinity.
Date of Occupation:
Hayes has stated that a: "date for occupation somewhere within the first century A.D." is: "most likely" (Hayes 1983, 3); this is presumably on the basis of the pottery evidence.
Enclosure A: Challis and Harding suggest a late Iron Age date for the occupation on the basis of the pottery (1975, 132).
Enclosure D: It has been suggested that the circular structure at Enclosure D seems likely to be of first century A.D. date, on the basis of the associated pottery finds.
Excavation:
(A) Excavations by the Scarborough & District Archaeological Society (Hayes 1983). All of the enclosures were subject to excavation.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material other than that gathered in the course of (A).
THE POTTERY:
The Iron Age tradition pottery from each of the investigated sites is characteristically similar.
Enclosure A: Challis and Harding illustrate sherds from five Iron Age tradition vessels from this provenance (1975 (ii) Fig.49). All display unoxidized cores; calcite temper is apparent. No.1 is a large slack profiled jar with a high shoulder and flat topped, near vertical, rim; this item is somewhat similar to the jars from Rillington, NYK 19. No.3 is a medium sized jar virtually straight sided with an upright flat-topped rim. No.2 is another jar, but this item has a high shoulder and everted rim. No.4 is a small rim sherd, upright in profile, with possible lid-seating and finger impressions. No.5 is a handle from the side of a vessel. Items 1 to 3 may well be late Iron Age.
Enclosure B: Challis and Harding illustrate nine rim sherds from this provenance (1975 (ii), Fig.50). All of these items display unoxidized cores. All of the vessels represented appear to be jars; everted beaded and flaring rims are evident. All of the vessels appear to have comparatively well finished consistent profiles, and this may be the result of wheel-turning.
Enclosure D: Challis and Harding have illustrated two rim sherds from Enclosure D (Challis & Harding 1975, 16, Fig.50 Nos 10-1) and these are characteristically similar to the material from the other enclosures of the complex. Challis and Harding suggest: "a date within the first century A.D." for this assemblage (1975, 16).
Some pottery of 'early' Roman date is said to be present.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) Hayes illustrates a spindle whorl from Enclosure A made from a sherd of decorated samian ware (Hayes 1983, 40, Fig.20 No.40). This item is said to be: "of early second century A.D." date (1983, 13). No details of any other samian ware are known to the current author.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
Scarborough Museum.
Literature:
Challis & Harding 1975; Hayes 1983.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

MALTON. SE 79 71.

Site Code: NYK 14.

Geographic Situation:

Malton occupies a natural gap between the Howardian Hills (to the west) and the Yorkshire Wolds to the east. The river Derwent, draining the Vale of Pickering to the north, flows south through this gap.

Site Type:

Site of Roman fort, *vicus* and 'Small Town', *Derventio* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 333-4).

An amount of evidence suggests that the site was occupied by a native Iron age settlement prior to the construction of the fort (*cf.* Wenham 1974, 6-7). Dent has suggested that Malton was: "a communications centre in the Iron Age" and states that this: "is indicated by square barrows along the roads which radiate from it" (Dent 1983, 41). Corder's excavations revealed what he understood as extensive evidence of occupation preceding the first regular fort. Occupation outside the ditches of the first fort appeared to extend across an area of at least 8.8 hectares (22 acres). The pottery from this area was believed to include "pre-Agricolan" Roman types; coins of Vespasian and stamped tiles of the IXth Legion were also recovered. Ramm has observed that this occupation was not uniform across its extent (1978, 35).

Date of Occupation:

Evidence suggests occupation during the LPRIA. The Roman military occupation appears to date from c. A.D. 75.

Excavation:

(A) 1927-30. Philip Corder & John Kirk, with L. G. Rowland (Corder 1930). Excavations were conducted in Orchard Field on the site of the fort. The principal area investigated was the north-east gateway.

(B) 1949-52. Derek Smith, MOW (Mitchelson 1964). Excavations were conducted in Orchard Field in the area of the *vicus*. The main evidence encountered was of mid and late Roman date. Pottery of Flavian date was, however, present across the whole of the excavated area (Wenham 1974). Its distribution extended beyond the limits of the *vicus*.

(C) 1968-70. Terry Manby & Peter Wenham, DOE (Wenham 1974; Wilson D.R. 1970, 280; 1971, 252-3). Excavation was conducted in the area of the civilian settlement in advance of building work. The defences of a Flavian military work were encountered, interpreted as a part of the annex of the Flavian fort. Extensive Flavian stratigraphy was encountered.

Collected Material:

No details are known to the author.

THE POTTERY:

(B) Flavian pottery was recovered.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Forms present include: Drag. 15/17 (Hull 1930, 70); Drag. 18, pre-Flavian & early Flavian (Hull 1930, 80); Drag. 27 Neronian-early Flavian (Hull 1930, 80); Drag. 29 pre-Flavian, early Flavian, Flavian & late Flavian (Hull 1930, 70, 73, 74, 78 & Fig.18 Nos 1, 2, 7, 11, 12, 16, 20, Fig.19 Nos 53-7, 59 and others); Drag. 30 Flavian, late Flavian & Flavian-Trajanic (Hull 1930, 70 Fig. 18 Nos 17, 18, 24 & 26); Drag. 37 Flavian, late Flavian & Flavian-Trajanic (Hull 1930, 70, 73, Fig. 18 Nos 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29 & others); Knorr 78 Flavian (Hull 1930, 70).

(B) Forms present include: Drag. 18, early Flavian & Flavian; Drag. 29, Neronian-early Flavian & Flavian; Drag. 37, early Flavian, Flavian, late Flavian & Flavian-Trajanic (Mitchelson 1964, 252).

Terra Nigra:

Form Present: Cam. 16 (Corder 1930, 62-3).

Brooch Types Present:

Not researched by the current author.

Coins:

(A) The coin lists compiled by Mattingley include a total of 25 pre-Hadrianic coins. These comprise issues of Mark Antony (1 coin), Claudius I (1), Nero (2), Galba (1), Vespasian (11), Titus (3), Domitian (4) and Trajan (2) (Mattingley 1930, 84).

(B) The coin list published by Mitchelson includes a total of twelve pre-Hadrianic coins. These coins comprise issues of Nero (1 coin), Vespasian (2), Domitian (3) and Trajan (6) (Mitchelson 1964, 259).

Location of Finds:

Malton Museum.

Literature:

Clark 1935; Corder 1930; Corder & Kirk 1928; Mitchelson 1964; Wenham 1974; Ramm 1978, 35.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

Some pottery from the site has been viewed.

NABURN, LINGCROFT FARM. Vicinity of SE 613 472.

Site Code: NYK 15.

Geographic Situation:

NYK 15 lies five kilometres (3 miles) south of York, NYK 28, in the mid Vale of York.

Site Type:

An extensive ditched field system(s) with associated enclosures.

The complex was identified from cropmarks showing on aerial photographs. An aerial survey project was undertaken by Peter Addyman. The main complex is believed to centre around SE 613 472 and is apparently c. 3 kilometres square (Jones 1988, 164). Many of the fields, as revealed by their ditches, are oblong in shape. As with NOTT 2 enclosures containing evidence of circular structures are interpreted as representing farmsteads. At least six have been identified. These are polygonal in form and the excavator claims (Jones 1988, 164) that they are integral to the field system (ie. contemporary). In three of the areas investigated in the course of (A) circular structures were encountered and examined. The excavator states that: "In each case they have been associated only with Iron Age tradition pottery. The houses themselves are also consistent in form. In areas A, B and D, buildings 1, 2 and 4 were all of similar size, about 15m in diameter, with a single entrance, and similar posthole arrangements. In area B, building 3 was a subsidiary structure on a smaller scale, only 5 metres in diameter. All the large houses also had their entrances facing north east away from the prevailing winds. Each was located in a sub-rectangular enclosure, taking in about 1200 sqm. Although it has not been possible to examine these enclosures thoroughly by excavation, there is little sign either from excavation or from air photographs that they normally contained any substantial structures other than the houses themselves" (Jones, R. 164-5).

In one area, D, a structure had been replaced by another; however, elsewhere, in other areas, only one structural period is represented.

In a later development the enclosures were cleared and incorporated into the field system. The excavator states that the structures in Areas A, B and D appear to have been demolished and the enclosure ditches back-filled, that is, where they did not also define field divisions (Jones 1988, 168). Some ditches appear to have been re-cut in the early Roman period since Roman pottery was present in their primary fill. Two phases of ditching, both evidently within the Roman period were recorded at Area D.

No structures with associated Roman finds have been encountered to date; clay surfaces evidently belonging to rectangular structures of modest scale have been investigated and these, it is noted, may be of Roman date (Jones 1988, 168).

The soil environment is said to be unconducive to the preservation of bone in particular and botanical material generally.

Date of Occupation:

The investigated managed landscape and the occupied enclosures appear to be a contemporaneous development and to have been instituted in a single phase. The complex dates from the Iron Age and continues through the early to mid Roman period. The absence of Roman material culture from deposits associated with the circular structures suggests that they were occupied in the LPRIA. This may be of any date in the later Iron Age (it could even date to the early Roman period since Roman material culture may not have been circulating at sites of this type in this area before the Roman period (*cf.* Skipwith, NYK 22). The field system appears to have continued in use, with only minor modifications into the Roman period since Roman pottery was recovered from ditch fill contexts. The excavator concludes that: "The ... organization of the landscape should probably ... be placed not too long before the Roman conquest, very likely in the first century A.D." (Jones 1988, 166).

Excavation:

(A) Vicinity of SE 613 472, 1980 to c. 1988. Rick Jones, University of Bradford (Jones 1988; Frere 1987, 318; 1989, 277). At least five main areas have been investigated by excavation; these are coded A to E. Work in 1988 revealed evidence of a "prehistoric" circular structure, Roman timber buildings and field systems.

Collected Material:

(B) Fieldwalking was undertaken in conjunction with (A). The results of this work were, apparently, inconclusive *vis-à-vis* the dating of features known from aerial photographs (Jones 1988, 164).

THE POTTERY:

(A) Pottery of Iron Age tradition was recovered associated with circular structures. The earliest Roman pottery recovered is apparently of early second century date. This is of no small interest given that the complex appears to have been in use through the first century A.D. This early second century Roman pottery includes 'Eboracum ware', samian, mortaria and amphorae. Jones states that: "There was some overlap of these products with the earlier locally made wares" (1988, 168). Whether this means that the latter continued in use alongside the Roman items for a period or that they were simply residual is not a question engaged by Jones.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:
No details are known to the current author.
Brooch Types Present:
No details are known to the current author.
Coins:
No details are known to the current author.
Location of Finds:
(A) & (B) PTX.
Literature:
Frere 1987, 318; 1989, 277; Jones 1988.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

NEWHOLM. NZ 86 10.

Site Code: NYK 16.
Geographic Situation:
Details not known to the current author. (Newholm lies just west of Whitby).
Site Type:
Not known.
F. & H. W. Elgee state that they acquired the finds comprising (A) from a Mr. H. Wilkinson of Riverside Gardens, Sleights; whether he was the finder, etc. is not clear. The site of the finds was evidently known to the Elgees but no details are given in their report (Elgee & Elgee 1939).
Date of Occupation:
The Roman pottery finds comprising (A), as listed below, appear to indicate a date around the middle decades of the first century A.D. if not slightly later.
Excavation:
No archaeological excavation has taken place.
Collected Material:
(A) Roman pottery found at Newholm before March 1936 (Elgee & Elgee 1939).
THE POTTERY:
(A) Rex Hull examined and reported upon this group (Elgee & Elgee 1939). The material comprised sherds from at least three Roman vessels and the following list is derived from Hull's inventory. Two sherds were from a jug: "of a fine white ware" which Hull recognized as a familiar form and dated as Tiberio-Claudian to (possibly) early Neronian; no further details of form are given. Three sherds came from another Roman "jug", this vessel occurring in a: "coarse buff ware". Hull stated that: "The form is quite unidentifiable". Hull believed that two further sherds: "of white ware with applied pattern in relief and exterior colour-coating" were probably related to or imitative of Central Gaulish Green Glazed ware and hence were likely to be of first century A.D. date.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
(A) The location of these finds in 1937 is not given.
Literature:
Elgee & Elgee 1939.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

NEWTON KYME. c. SE 456 454.

Site Code: NYK 17.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on level ground just to the south of the river Wharf, adjacent to the crossing at St Marys ford.

Site Type:

Site of Roman forts, associated *vicus* and marching camp.

The outline of the fort ditches, and indeed the fort platform, appear clearly upon aerial photographs (St Joseph 1953, 87-8, Pl.XI No.I). The fort covers an area of 4 hectares (10 acres). Immediately south of the fort a number of rectangular ditched enclosures and tracks are visible and appear to be part of a larger enclosure complex. A smaller enclosure demarcated by two ditches has been identified lying in the northern half of the fort (Maxwell & Wilson 1987, 12); the enclosed area is 1.5 hectares (3 and a half acres). Aerial photographic evidence suggests that it is secondary to the larger fort.

The fort *vicus* was identified in the mid 1960s when staff of the RCHM monitored land clearance and encountered evidence of Roman-British occupation. The marching camp, which appears to be incomplete, probably pre-dates the establishment of a permanent fort of the later first-early second centuries A.D. It was first recognized in 1979 following geophysical survey and the study of aerial photographs.

Date of Occupation:

Roman military occupation dates from the late first century.

Excavation:

(A) 1956. Herman Ramm, The Yorkshire Archaeological Society (JRS Vol. 47, 1957, 209; unpublished). Excavation was conducted on the defences of the fort.

(B) 1979. R. McCullough, A. Crone & A. Jenner, DOE (Monaghan 1991). Excavation was undertaken in advance of the laying of a gas pipeline. No Roman finds were recovered.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) No information is currently available.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) No information is currently available.

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) No information is currently available.

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

(A) No information is currently available.

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) Not known.

(B) The Castle Museum, York.

Literature:

Breeze & Dobson 1985; Maxwell & Wilson 1987, 12; Monaghan 1991.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

PIERCEBRIDGE, HOLME HOUSE. NZ 221 152.

Site Code: NYK 18.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on fairly flat land on the south bank of the river Tees. The underlying natural subsoil comprises gravels and drift deposits.

Site Type:

Farmstead; subsequently the site of a Roman villa.

Date of Occupation:

Finds evidence indicates occupation during the first century A.D.

Excavation:

(A) NZ 221 152, 1969-70. Dennis Harding, UDM (Harding 1984).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

Plowright catalogued much of the Iron Age tradition pottery from this provenance in the course of her M.A. research (1978 177-85).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Harding states that: "Three very small samian sherds ... all assigned to a bracket of A.D. 70-100" were recovered (Harding 1984, 5). No further details are known to the current author.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

Not researched by the current author.

Location of Finds:

(A) PTX; not known to the current author.

Literature:

Harding 1984.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(A) No pottery has been viewed.

RILLINGTON. SE 85 74.

Site Code: NYK 19.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on the southern edge of the Vale of Pickering at the foot of the Yorkshire Wolds and near the river Derwent. The underlying natural geology comprises chalk gravel.

Site Type:

Cropmark complex.

Aerial photographs demonstrate the existence of rectangular enclosures and round and square barrow cemeteries, the latter of La Tène type.

Date of Occupation:

Finds evidence (and feature morphology) indicate occupation during the later Iron Age.

Excavation:

(A) SE 85 74, 1980. Percival Turnbull, North Yorkshire County Council (Turnbull 1983). Three small trenches were excavated in advance of housing development. A range of features were encountered and investigated.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) An assemblage of Iron Age tradition pottery was recovered. All items were hand-made and tempered with calcite. Forms represented are comparatively well executed and the group is distinctive within its later Iron Age context.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) No SGSW was recovered.

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) No brooches were recovered.

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

(A) No coins were recovered.

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) The Yorkshire Museum.

Literature:

Turnbull 1983.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

ROXBY LOW MOOR. c. NZ 76 14.

Site Code: NYK 20.
Geographic Situation:
The immediately underlying subsoil comprises boulder clay.
Site Type:
Farmstead complex.
The complex comprises several circular structures and an enclosure. The site was first recognized by aerial photography.
Date of Occupation:
The majority of the structures appear to date to the LPRIA and/or the early Roman period. One circular structure at least was in use during the Roman period.
Excavation:
(A) 1973-81. (Inman *et al.* 1985). A sub-rectangular enclosure containing two circular buildings was sampled; four other circular buildings were also investigated by excavation.
Collected Material:
The current author knows of no collected material other than that gathered in association with (A).
THE POTTERY:
(A) House I produced a group of typologically Roman pottery; this material, evidently, is not of early Roman date. Pottery from the rest of the complex is of Iron Age tradition and, on typological grounds, may be associated with the LPRIA.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) No SGSW was recovered.
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
(A) No brooches were recovered.
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
(A) No coins were recovered.
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
Whitby Museum.
Literature:
Inman *et al.* 1985.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

SEAMER.

Site Code: NYK 21.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies towards the eastern end of the Vale of Pickering. The underlying natural geology comprises gravel.

Site Type:

Three phases of occupation were identified following excavation and recording in advance of gravel extraction. The earliest phase was represented by a rectangular ditched enclosure measuring 81m (270ft) by c. 58m (195ft). This feature is believed to be of first century A.D. date. During the second century a timber structure was erected across the filled enclosure ditch. South of the enclosure evidence of a group of ten circular structures was identified. These were found to be of later Roman date and hence comprised evidence of a third phase of occupation. One of these structures was excavated in 1948.

Date of Occupation:

On the basis of finds the enclosure ditch began to fill during the later first century A.D. This suggests an early Roman (or perhaps LPRIA) start date for the enclosure. All of the apparent circular structures had coarse pottery of the late fourth century associated. Whether the three identified phases represent discrete periods of occupation or if they are rather elements in a changing but unbroken sequence of settlement is unclear.

Excavation:

(A) 1946 to c. 1950. J.G. Scott, The Scarborough & District Archaeological Society (JRS Vol. 38, 1948, 86; JRS Vol. 40, 1950, 98-9). Excavation was undertaken in advance of gravel extraction. The enclosure ditch was sectioned and was found to be V-shaped in profile. It measured c. 4m (13ft) wide and was c. 1.8m (6ft) deep. As well as the pottery (see below) a Roman sword, a fragment of roof-tile and a pair of blacksmith's tongs were recovered from the ditch fill; a blue glass bead was found: "next to the primary silt" (JRS Vol. 38, 1948, 86). No evidence for an associated bank or rampart was encountered.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Roman pottery recovered from the enclosure ditch included a: "fragment of black ware" and: "an amphora-handle of early type", both from toward the bottom of the ditch fill sequence (JRS Vol. 38, 1948, 86). Pottery said to be of second to fourth century A.D. date came from a subsequent fill layer. Fourth century Roman pottery was associated with the circular structures.

(Mitchelson states that: "Finds of pottery were numerous, over 500 sherds being found, and, apart from one small piece of Castor Ware ... and two square rims of Knapton ware, all the pottery is of Crambeck and Huntcliff types" (Mitchelson 1950, 422-3)).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Amphorae:

(A) See above under 'The Pottery'.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(?) Scarborough Museum.

Literature:

JRS Vol.38, 1948, 86; JRS Vol. 40, 1950, 98-9; Mitchelson 1950.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

SKIPWITH.

Site Code: NYK 22.

Geographic Situation:

Skipwith lies towards the southern end of the Vale of York, approximately 14km (9 miles) south-east of York. The underlying natural geology comprises clay and sand.

Site Type:

Late Iron Age and early Roman occupation.

Aerial photographs have revealed the presence of an enclosure close to the investigated site. It has been suggested that the enclosure may have been Roman and military (Foster forthcoming).

Date of Occupation:

Occupation dates to the late Iron Age and early Roman periods. (Stratigraphically earlier deposits contained only pottery of Iron Age tradition).

Excavation:

(A) 1989. Patrick Foster (Foster forthcoming). A range of features, including gullies and shallow ditches, apparently dating from the late Iron Age were encountered [several structures were also identified]. The ditches and gullies had evidently silted significantly prior to the currency of Roman pottery at the site. Roman pottery was recovered unstratified from the surface of the site following machining; it was also found to be present in the later fill deposits of a number of features.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) 201 sherds (c.14kg) of coarse, hand-made, Iron Age tradition pottery were recovered. Fifteen fabric types were (provisionally) discriminated. The majority of the vessels represented are medium sized jars; smaller jars and bowls also occur. It seems possible that a proportion of this material comprises discarded production. In particular this possibility is indicated by the facts that: "the near complete vessels show evidence of extreme distortion [with] many sherds ... overfired and their fabric ... slagged down" (Foster forthcoming). Moreover, the great proportion of this pottery came from the area of a series of "fire settings" adjacent to ditch 7 and structure 6. A sample of this pottery has been subject to thin-section analysis, conducted by the excavator (Foster forthcoming). The majority of the fabrics display quartz inclusions; several display crushed sandstone tempering in addition to quartz; two contain chert and/or flint fragments together with sandstone and other tempers; one fabric displays grog and quartz tempering, another is quartz free and is tempered only with large grog pellets; finally, one fabric is virtually quartz free, but displays large voids. Construction by means of coil building is frequently demonstrated by fractures. Vessels and sherds generally display variably oxidized surfaces and unoxidized cores. Exterior surfaces not infrequently show wiping marks.

In general jar forms are consistent. Profiles range from fairly straight sided barrel jars to the somewhat rounded (though not globular). Shoulders are unpronounced ('slack') and high, and rims are simple everted types. At least one vessel is shoulderless with a virtually upright and flat topped rim; another has a rolled rim. Bases are simple, being flat, occasionally thickened and, infrequently, slightly splayed or 'thumbed-out'. The bowl forms are typologically consistent with the jars. Amongst the group is a distinctive jar, with a narrow mouth, approaching an ovoid form. This vessel has a thin rolled everted rim.

Carbonized residues are not uncommon.

The group, as a whole bears a close affinity to the assemblages from the two north bank of the Humber sites of Faxfleet 'A', NHU 9, and Salthouse School, Sutton, NHU 22, and it is presumably of similar date, that is, late Iron Age/first century A.D.

The Roman pottery recovered comprised a small assemblage totalling 143 sherds (weighing just under 3kg); at least 26 vessels were represented (pers. comm. Patrick Foster). Only three fabric types could be discriminated; all contain quartz. Large sherds and whole vessels occur with above average frequency suggesting that these items do not represent 'normal' occupation debris (pers. comm. Patrick Foster, November 1989).

Both oxidized and unoxidized wares were represented. The range of forms and functional types covered bowls, mortaria and a flagon (all in oxidized fabrics) as well as jars and shallow dishes (unoxidized). In fact items are characteristically similar to 'Eboracum ware' types. Specifically, forms present include bowls apparently 'imitating' the Drag. forms 30 and 37 (though no samian style decoration is displayed); the latter comprise not less than five vessels. A sherd from Bishophill, York, NYK 28 (I), with a somewhat similar rim and upper wall profile to the Drag. 37 'imitations' in an 'Eboracum ware' fabric has been published by Perrin (Perrin 1981, Fig.33 No.433); this item may be of second century date. At least one vessel mirroring the Drag. 30 form has rouletted decoration. Sherds from an oxidized Rusticated ware jar are present; the rustication takes the form of regularly spaced unpronounced nodules,

and this is likely to be indicative of a later, rather than an earlier date. Two jars with cross-hatched lines are present, these are reminiscent of Black Burnished ware types though they are probably not in Black Burnished ware fabrics.

The assemblage appears to be largely, if not entirely, of early second century A.D. date. The lack of an overlap with the published assemblages from the Bishophill and Skeldergate sites York, NYK 28 (I) and (J), strongly suggests, in itself, a date for the Skipwith group earlier than the mid second century A.D. In fact a Trajanic or later Flavian-Trajanic date for the Skipwith group seems highly probable.

The date range of some items should include the very late first century, for instance, a flange rimed bowl of a form familiar amongst assemblages of late first century date in the north of England (especially military assemblages).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) No SGSW was recovered.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) PTX.

Literature:

None.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

A large proportion of the Iron Age tradition pottery has been examined by the current author.

STANWICK. NZ 185 120.

Site Code: NYK 23.

Geographic Situation:

The site is situated in somewhat undulating terrain in the Tees lowlands south of the Tees. The underlying geology comprises boulder clay.

Site Type:

Major nucleated settlement and large earthworks complex.

Date of Occupation:

Radio-carbon determinations, plus stratigraphy indicate occupation through the late Iron Age, perhaps from c. 200 B.C. Stratigraphy and finds indicate an intensive occupation and activity during the mid first century A.D. through to the early Flavian period. Only very limited evidence exists for subsequent activity during the Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) 1951-2. Mortimer Wheeler (Wheeler 1954). This work focused primarily upon the sectioning of the earthworks at a number of locations; one small area excavation was conducted. The principal pottery assemblages came from sites A and F.

Site A sectioned the rampart and ditch on the north-west circuit. Site F was an area excavation in the south-west of the Tofts filed.

(B) 1981-9. Colin Haselgrove & Leon Fitts, UDM & Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, with Percival Turnbull (Haselgrove & Turnbull 1983; 1985; 1987; Haselgrove *et al.* 1989; 1990; Haselgrove, Turnbull & Fitts 1991; Haselgrove, Lowther & Turnbull 1991). This work comprised further sectioning of the earthworks (Sites 1-8) and a large area excavation was undertaken in the Tofts field towards its western end. A deeply stratified sequence was encountered.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

(A) Sites A and F both produced sizable assemblages comprising Iron Age tradition pottery characteristic of the region, plus Roman imported pottery of the Claudian to early Flavian period (Wheeler 1954, 31-44).

(B) The Tofts: An assemblage of Iron Age tradition pottery was recovered (weighing 17.5kg/919 sherds). A wide range of fabric types are represented amongst this material. In later phases imported Roman pottery was also present; this is limited almost entirely to types dating to the Claudian to early Flavian period.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

SGSW has been recovered from a considerable number of locations around the Stanwick complex.

(A) Site A: (Prob.) Drag. 11, pre-Claudian (Tiberian) (Wheeler 1954, 31, Pl. XXIIIA No.6; Hartley & Fitts 1977, 93); Drag. 15/17 (Wheeler 1954, 31, Pl. XXIIIA, No.7, Fig.7 No.5); Drag. 17, (almost certainly) pre-Claudian (Wheeler 1954, 32, Pl. XXIIIA No.10; Hartley & Fitts 1977, 93); Drag. 18 (Wheeler 1954, 31, Pl. XXIIIA No.8, Fig.7 No.4); Drag. 29 (Wheeler 1954, 31, Pl. XXIIIA, No.5); Ritt. 8 (Wheeler 1954, 3, Pl. XXIIIA No.9, Fig.7 No.6).

Site B: Drag. 15/17 or 18 (Wheeler 1954, 32).

Site E: Present (Wheeler 1954, 7 & 32).

Site F: Hartley and Fitts record that Neronian-early Flavian SGSW is present amongst this material (Hartley B.R. & Fitts 1977, 94); Drag. 29, including a sherd from a vessel dated as Claudio-Neronian (Wheeler 1954, 31, Pl. XXIIIA Nos 1-4, Fig.7 Nos 1-3); fragments of cup footring; and a fragment from a bowl or cup were also present (ids SHW 2.5.89).

(B) From excavations on the Earthworks:- Site 3: Ritt. 9 (Willis 1991, M1/9); Site 4: one sherd, Neronian-early Flavian (Willis 1991, M1/10); Site 5: one sherd, Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic (Willis 1991, M1/11); Site 6: two small sherds, one Neronian-Flavian (Willis 1991, M1/12).

The Tofts: Drag. 15/17; Drag. 15/17R or 18R; Drag. 18 & 18R; Drag. 24/25; Drag. 27; Drag. 29, including sherds from vessels dated as Claudian, Claudio-Neronian, Neronian, Neronian-early Flavian (Millett No date; Haselgrove & Turnbull 1983, Fig.3 Nos 203/3, 203/9, 203/19, 203/23, 206/1, 209/10, 206/6, 209/4, 206/3); Drag. 30, including sherds from vessels dated as Neronian, pre-Flavian, Neronian-early Flavian (Millett No date; Haselgrove & Turnbull 1983, Fig.3 Nos 209/13, 209/15, 206/2); Drag. 37, Neronian-early Flavian (Millett No date; Haselgrove & Turnbull 1983 Fig.3 No.211/1); Ritt. 1, Claudian (Millett No Date); Hermet 15, probably Claudio-Neronian (Millett No date; Haselgrove & Turnbull 1983, Fig.3 Nos 209/8, 209/16 & 211/5). (ids Martin Millett).

Terra Nigra:

(B) Platter forms are represented (pers. exam.).

Terra Rubra:

(B) Sherds from Terra Rubra 3 beakers are represented (pers. exam.).

Butt Beakers:
(A) & (B) Cam. type 113 is represented (pers. exam.).
Pompeian 'Red Ware':
(A) Site F: Three sherds from at least two vessels were present (Hartley B.R. & Fitts 1977, 94). (No examples of this category were recovered in the course of (B)).
Amphorae:
(A) Site A: An amphora sherd in a 'Black Sand'(Campanian) fabric was recovered; this may be from a Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10; other undiagnostic sherds (possibly including a South Spanish item (though not of the Dressel 20 fabric)) were present. (Pers. exam. 22.5.89).
Site F: One sherd in the Dressel 20 fabric was recovered from a sealing layer containing other pottery of first century A.D. date. Two sherds of Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10 were also present, one sherd in a 'Black Sand' (Campanian) fabric, the other, from a handle, in an unrecognized fabric. Sherds from another amphora of unrecognized form and fabric were also documented (pers. exam. 22.5.89).
(B) The Tofts: Items represented include: Cam. 186/Peacock & Williams Class 17; Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10, amongst a number of fabrics occurring in this form is a Tarraconensian fabric (Peacock & Williams 1986, 94, Fabric No.1); Rhodian/Peacock & Williams Class 9, including sherds from at least two vessels, both in Rhodian fabrics (one example is either Peacock & Williams 1986, 103-4, Fabric 1 or Fabric 2; the other is Fabric 1; late Haltern 70/Peacock & Williams Class 15; probable Dressel 28/Peacock & Williams Class 13 (ids. SHW & David Williams).
Brooch Types Present:
(A) Site A: Simple bow type (? Colchester) (Wheeler 1954, 50, Fig.15 No.1); Trumpet (Wheeler 1954, 50, Fig.15 No.2).
(B) The Tofts: Types recovered include: Nauheim derivative; Colchester; Hod Hill variant; Trumpet; and penannular (Haselgrove *et al.* 1989, 32; 1990, 44).
Coins:
A denarius of Augustus of A.D. 2 was found in the churchyard of Stanwick church (which lies adjacent to the Tofts) in 1894.
(B) Excavations in the Tofts (1989) produced a denarius of Augustus of 18 B.C., a Corieltauvian silver unit (Mack 452) and a Dupondius copy of Claudius I.
Location of Finds:
(A) The Yorkshire Museum.
(B) PTX.
Literature:
Wheeler 1954; Hartley & Fitts 1977; Haselgrove & Turnbull 1983; 1985; 1987; Haselgrove *et al.* 1989; 1990; Haselgrove, Turnbull & Fitts 1991; Haselgrove, Lowther & Turnbull 1991.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
(A) All of the pottery has been examined and quantified.
(B) All of the pottery has been examined and quantified.

STAXTON, NEWHAM'S PIT.

Site Code: NYK 24.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on the slope of an undulating sand hill near the south-eastern end of the Vale of Pickering. The immediate subsoil comprised varied cover deposits.
Site Type:
Farmstead Enclosure.
The enclosure is defined by a double ditch. Within the enclosure, evidence of at least three circular structures was recorded.
Date of Occupation:
Brewster suggested that there were two phases of occupation at the site, the first dating to c. A.D. 80 to 90, the second, dating to the period c. A.D. 100 to 120.
Excavation:
(A) 1947-8. Tony Brewster (Brewster 1957). Excavation was undertaken as a result of a quarrying threat.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY:
(A) A range of Roman pottery was recovered.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) Forms Present: Drag. 18, sherds from two vessels, one dated as either Flavian or earlier, the other as Flavian (Brewster 1957, 211, Fig.10 Nos 1 & 2); Drag. 37, four sherds from one vessel, dated as mid Flavian (Brewster 1957, 209-10, Fig.9).
Brooch Types Present:
(A) Nauheim derivative (Brewster 1957, 216-7, Fig. 13 No.6); Trumpet (Brewster 1957, 215-6, Fig.13 Nos 1 & 3); a pin from a penannular type (Brewster 1957, 217, Fig.13 No.9); a terminal from a penannular brooch of Fowler's (1960) type A3 (Brewster 1957, 217, Fig.13 No.10); Disc type, dated as c. A.D. 100-150 (Brewster 1957, 218, Fig.14 No.4).
Coins:
No details are known to the current author.
Location of Finds:
Not known.
Literature:
Brewster 1957.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

THORNTON - LE - DALE. SE 834 823.

Site Code: NYK 25.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on the northern edge of the Vale of Pickering, adjacent to a stream known as Staindale beck.

Site Type:

Settlement.

The site has long been presumed to have been a 'lakeside-dwelling' (eg. Clark 1935, 18). Knowledge of this site is limited but it appears from the report (Clark 1931, 160) that a substantial occupation horizon with domestic debris was encountered in the course of (A).

Date of Occupation:

Clark has suggested that there was continuous settlement here from the Iron Age through the Roman period (Clark 1935, 18).

Excavation:

(A) 1920s & 30s. L. G. Rowland (Clark 1935, 133). Excavations were undertaken on both sides of the Staintondale Beck which lies just south of the village.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance. (Roman pottery was discovered at three other locations south of the railway station by Dr. Kirk and L. G. Rowland in 1930 (Clark 1935, 133)).

THE POTTERY:

(A) The bulk of the recovered pottery assemblage appears typologically of Iron Age tradition (Clark 1935, 133; see Clark 1931, 160). Challis and Harding illustrate several sherds from Iron Age tradition vessels, all apparently jars (Challis & Harding 1975(ii) Fig.51). All items have grey or black unoxidized cores and it would appear that the fabrics were calcite tempered (see Clark 1931, 160). Two items are rim sherds from vessels with thick angular everted rims (Nos 3 & 6). Three other rims are from slack profiled jars with short slightly everted rims with rounded terminals (Nos 4, 9 & 10); No.4 is a barrel-shaped jar with handles at the vessel girth. An amount of Roman pottery was also recovered.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Several: "scraps of Samian" were recovered (Clark 1935, 133; see Clark 1931, 160). No further details are given.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) Aucissa (Clark 1931, 166-7, Fig.3 Nos 5 & 5a); a Penannular brooch of Fowler's Type A2 (Fowler 1960) is recorded (Clark 1931, 166, Fig.3 No.10) Challis and Harding remind us that this type is: "of little use for dating, being common in the Romano-British period in the north of England although evidently current from the first century A.D." (1975, 89).

Coins:

(A) No coins were recovered. The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

Scarborough Museum & York Castle Museum.

Literature:

Clark 1931; 1935; Corder 1930.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

WEST HESLERTON.

Site Code: NYK 26.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies near the southern edge of the Vale of Pickering below the escarpment of the Yorkshire Wolds.
Site Type:
Uncertain.
Powlesland *et al.* state that during the Roman period: "was in use as part of an agricultural landscape. The principal features examined included field and trackway boundary ditches and limited structural evidence indicating occupation concentrated in areas both to the east and west of Site 1" (Powlesland *et al.* 1987, 160).
Date of Occupation:
Multi-period landscape management and occupation. (Powlesland *et al.* state that: "There is no apparent occupation during the Arras period" (1987, 159).
Excavation:
(A) 1978-91. Dominic Powlesland (Powlesland *et al.* 1987).
Collected Material:
Systematic fieldwalking has been undertaken in conjunction with (A).
THE POTTERY:
(A) A sizeable assemblage of Iron Age tradition pottery was recovered (Rigby 1987). Rigby states that the Roman pottery present is predominantly late Roman (1987, 145). The sherd of SGSW (see below) is the only Roman item published or referred to in her report which is of first century A.D. date.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) One sherd of SGSW is reported and it is said to be of late first century A.D. date; the form is not identified (Rigby 1987, 145).
Amphora:
(A) A small sherd from the handle of an amphora of Dressel Type 2-4 in a diagnostic Tarraconensian fabric has recently been identified amongst this assemblage (pers. comm. Val Rigby 29.3.1988). Rigby has stated in print that it is: "a small sherd, no more than 30 millimetres in length, from a typical double rod handle, and it was found amongst a small quantity of small, abraded and miscellaneous sherds, of mid- to late-Roman date from unstratified contexts (D Powlesland 1986)" (Rigby 1988, 318). The precise fabric type is not currently known to the present author.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no Iron Age or Roman coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
HLM; PTX.
Literature:
Powlesland *et al.* 1987.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

WHARRAM - LE - STREET. SE 866 650.

Site Code: NYK 27.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies in the north-west corner of the Yorkshire Wolds adjacent to the spring of the Gypsey Race. The underlying natural subsoil is chalk with cover deposits.

Site Type:

Iron Age enclosure site; subsequently the site of a Roman villa.

The site was first identified by aerial photography which, together with geophysical survey, revealed the site to be set within a managed landscape complex.

Date of Occupation:

Occupation through the later Roman period is certain; occupation during the later Iron Age is suggested.

Excavation:

(A) SE 866 650, 1979. Philip Rahtz, DOE (Goodburn 1979, 288; Grew 1980, 363). Test pit excavation was undertaken as part of the Wharram Percy Research Project.

Collected Material:

(B) A programme of field-walking was conducted in conjunction with (A). No specific details of finds are known to the current author.

THE POTTERY:

Material examined in Hull Museum (pers. exam. 20.2.88), including a fabric type-series, was all later Roman with nothing likely to be earlier than the mid-2rd century A.D. at the earliest.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

(A) & ? (B) HLM.

Literature:

Goodburn 1979, 288; Grew 1980, 363. (The current author understands that a report has been circulated though he has not seen this).

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(A) & (B) All sherds comprising the Type Series have been examined.

YORK. SE 60 51 & 60 52.

Site Code: NYK 28.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies adjacent to the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss. The Legionary fortress was located on the left (north) bank of the Ouse, the *colonia* was located on the opposite, right (south) bank.

Site Type:

Roman Legionary fortress, with *vicus*; subsequently a *colonia*, *Eboracvm* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 355-7).

Wenham has contended that there may have been pre-Flavian occupation at York in the vicinity of the present Railway station which is a relatively dry position and from whence has come an enamelled belt-plate (Wenham 1971).

It has been estimated that, to date, only 0.3% of the area of the Legionary fortress has been investigated archaeologically (pers. comm. Jason Monaghan 6.4.91).

Date of Occupation:

It is conventionally believed that the IX Legion arrived at York c. A.D. 71-2 and established a (timber) fortress there from that date. Around A.D. 80 evidence suggests that the fortress was "strengthened". During the reign of Trajan, in A.D. 107-8, the fortress was rebuilt in stone (Info. RCHM 1962).

The area of the later *colonia*, on the south bank of the Ouse, has yielded sparse evidence of occupation during the first century A.D. Virtually no stratigraphy of this date is known from the area though a range of material culture of this early period has been recovered.

(Selected) Excavations:

Numerous excavations have been undertaken in York, though comparatively few have been fully published. Structural and pottery reports covering the recent work (ie. post 1970) have, largely, yet to appear in print. Some of the more important excavations yielding evidence relevant to the current study are listed here.

(A) Old Station Yard, 1939. Excavation was undertaken for the construction of an Air Raid Control Shelter, at the site of the Roman civil baths.

(B) St Mary's Abbey, 1951-4. G. F. Willmot. Excavation was undertaken beneath the Abbey. This site lies just outside the south-west corner of the fortress. The earliest stratigraphy included evidence of a timber building with which were associated Terra Nigra, butt beaker, and Central Gaulish Green Glazed ware.

(C) Davygate, 1955-8. Peter Wenham & Terry Manby (Wenham 1962).

(D) 65 Low Petergate, 1957-8. Peter Wenham, York Excavation Committee (Wenham 1972). Three deep trenches were excavated on this site, laying adjacent to the *Via Principalis* of the Legionary fortress. Important post Roman features were encountered. The earliest Roman stratigraphy was of Flavian date and included evidence of a timber built structure and a brick oven base or heath. This horizon was overlain by post first century Roman deposits.

(E) Vicinity of St Williams College. Peter Wenham. Excavation was undertaken in a garden adjoining St Williams College. This site lies in the *retentura* of the fortress.

(F) York Minster.

(G) St Mary's Church, Bishophill Senior, 1964. Herman Ramm, D. P. Dymond & Laurence Keen, RCHM (Ramm 1976). This site yielded no stratigraphy of first century A.D. date though some Roman pottery of the first century A.D. was recovered.

(H) The Western Defences, 1969-71. Jeffrey Radley, RCHM (Radley 1972). Excavations on the line of the western Legionary and later defences near the multangular (west) corner tower.

(I) 37 Bishophill Senior, 1973. YAT. This site is located on the west bank of the Ouse in the area of the *colonia*; more specifically it lies adjacent to (the road) Bishophill Senior and the site of St Mary Bishophill Senior. The work comprised rescue excavation. Stratigraphy of the Roman period was grouped into three phases: the earliest comprised of ditches, post-holes and a pit; the second consisted of a constructed terrace; and the third, structural and associated remains on and around this terrace. No stratigraphy of first century A.D. date was encountered. As at the Skeldergate site (J), the combined evidence suggests that occupation here dates from the Antonine period. The site of the Skeldergate excavations (J) lies 30m east of (I).

(J) 58-9 Skeldergate, 1973-5. YAT. The site is located on the west bank of the Ouse in the area of the Roman civil town, later the *colonia*; more specifically it lies adjacent to Carr's Lane and Skeldergate. The work comprised rescue excavation. The investigation of the Roman stratigraphy was partial, being limited to a trail trench and a longitudinal section cut with machine assistance; a well was excavated. No deposits dating to the first century A.D. were identified. The combined evidence suggests that: "occupation of this part of the Roman town did not begin until the Antonine period (Perrin 1981, 63). The site of the Bishophill excavations (I) lies 30m to the west of (J).

(K) Bedern south-west & north-east, 1973 & 1976. YAT. The site lies within the area of the fortress.

(L) Museum St/Lendal (Interval Tower SW5), 1974. YAT. The site lies within the area of the fortress.

(M) Museum St/Lendal (Lendal), 1974. YAT. The site lies within the area of the fortress.

(N) 21-33 Aldwark (Ebor Brewery), 1974. YAT. The site lies within the area of extra-mural activity.

(O) 39-41 Coney St (W. H. Smith), 1974. YAT. The site lies within the area of extra-mural activity.
(P) St Helens', Aldwark.
(Q) SE 6019 5205, 9 Blake St, 1975-6. R. A. Hall, YAT (Frere 1976, 314-5; 1977, 383). The site lies within the area of the fortress. Excavations investigated the corner of a barrack block, a building interpreted as a Tribune's house, a plank lined drain, part of a road, and other early Roman features: "belonging to the first regular construction of the first century fortress" (Frere 1977, 383). These features overlay a number of pits and gullies of less formal arrangement presumably to be understood as representing the earliest Roman military occupation (from the early 70s). Principally, the stratigraphy present at the site comprised deposits of Flavian-Trajanic, Mid-Antonine and later fourth century date.
(R) Clementhorpe, 1977. YAT. The site lies within the area of extra-mural activity.
(S) 5 Rougier St, 1981. Patrick Ottaway, YAT. This site lay within the area of the *colonia*. The earliest stratigraphy dated from the mid to late second century A.D.
(T) The General Accident Building, 24-30 Tanner Row, 1983-4. N. F. Pearson, YAT (*cf.* Perrin 1990, 243-5, for summary). This site lay within the area of the *colonia*. No stratigraphy of the first century A.D. was encountered, the earliest archaeological deposits dating from the mid second century.
(U) The Stakis Hotel site, Wellington Row, 1987-9. Patrick Ottaway, YAT (Frere 1988, 440; 1990, 325, Fig.14). This site lay within the area of the *colonia* adjacent to the south bank of the Ouse. No stratigraphy of the first century A.D. was encountered.
(V) Queen's Hotel, 1-9 Micklegate, 1989. M. Brann, YAT (Frere 1990, 325-6). This site lay within the area of the *colonia* near the south bank of the Ouse. No stratigraphy of the first century A.D. was, apparently, encountered.

(Selected) Collected Material:

(W) The Mount district cemetery (Dickinson & Wenham 1957).

THE POTTERY:

Over fifty archaeologically investigated sites in York have produced quantities of pottery of Roman date. Some of these assemblages are very large. Four of these assemblages (I), (J), (S) and (T) have been published to date, these being the work of Perrin. All four are from the area of the *colonia* and they are essentially of middle and later Roman date.

Typically, approximately 80% of the pottery from deposits of the Flavian period in York is locally manufactured, that is, produced within 20 miles of York. This includes so-called Eboracum ware, Rusticated jars and grey wares. SGSW is the main non-local fine ware of the period; other 'exotic' imports include mica dusted wares and 'Pompeian Red' wares. During the Trajanic period the pattern remains largely the same, with Eboracum ware, local grey wares and Rusticated wares still prominent, and with samian the main imported fine ware (pers. comm. J. Monaghan 6.4.91).
(I) Approx. 10,000 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. No deposits dating to the first century A.D. were encountered. Sherds of Rusticated ware were present (Perrin 1981, 51, 54 & 63); these could (along with the SGSW present) represent residual material, though Perrin suggests that the items concerned are probably second century (1981, 63).
(J) Approx. 3,000 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, the main stratified material deriving from a well, and a sequence of road surfaces (Perrin 1981). However, all of the deposits from which groups of Roman pottery were recovered were of post-first century A.D. date.
(Q) Pottery of Iron Age tradition (so called "Native wares") comprises approx. 5 to 6% of the pottery from early groups (pers. comm. J. Monaghan 7.4.90). Eboracum ware of later first century date was recovered in quantity. Pottery of this type was represented in groups from two pits and a gully belonging to the earliest phase at the site. This suggests that it was being manufactured at York soon after, if not, indeed, immediately following, the establishment of the fortress. Vessel forms represented included reeded rim carinated bowls (pers. comm. J. Monaghan 7.4.90). Rusticated ware, characteristically with an unoxidized surface, and contemporary with the Eboracum wares is well represented amongst early groups (pers. comm. J. Monaghan 7.4.90). Of some note is the fact that tazzae comprise 10% of the Period I assemblage by EVE; the significance of this is unclear.
(S) The site yielded a large assemblage of second to fourth century Roman pottery; this has been published by Perrin (1990).
(T) The site yielded a large assemblage of second to fourth century Roman pottery which has been published by Perrin (1990).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

Thomas May illustrated a large number and range of samian ware vessels in his Catalogue of Roman Pottery in York Museum. He states that this pottery was found principally at York, however, since it is not specified which items are actually from York it has been decided here not to include any references to this catalogue.
(I) & (J) A total of 800 sherds of samian were recovered from these sites; only 20 pieces (2.5%) were first century SGSW (Perrin 1981, 63).

(I) Forms present: Drag. 15/17 or 18; 27; 29 (Perrin 1981, 73; ids. B. R. Hartley & B. M. Dickinson).
(Q) Vessels of pre-Flavian, early Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic date were amongst the pottery recovered. Forms present: Drag. 15/17, early Flavian; Drag. 15/17R, early Flavian; Drag. 18, early Flavian; Drag. 18R, early Flavian; Drag. 22, early Flavian; Drag. 27, early Flavian; Drag. 27g, early Flavian; Drag. 29, early Flavian; Drag. 30, early Flavian; Drag. 35, early Flavian; Drag. 36, early Flavian; Drag. 37, early Flavian; Dech. 67, early Flavian (Dickinson & Hartley, B.R. forthcoming). Marbled SGSW was represented (Frere 1977, 383; Dickinson & Hartley, B.R. forthcoming).
(S) & (T) The date range of the SGSW at these two sites is closely similar.
(S) SGSW vessels of Neronian, Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic date were recovered. Forms present comprise: Drag. 27 including a vessel of Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic date (Hartley, B.R. & Dickinson 1990, 300 & 302); Drag. 30 (Hartley, B.R. & Dickinson 1990, 302); Drag. 35/6 (Hartley, B.R. & Dickinson 1990, 302); Curle 11 (Hartley, B.R. & Dickinson 1990, 302); Ritt. 9, Neronian (Hartley, B.R. & Dickinson 1990, 300).
(T) The samian assemblage is dominated by Central Gaulish ware of second century date. The SGSW present is of Flavian, Flavian-Trajanic and Trajanic date and forms present comprise: Drag. 18 (Hartley, B.R. & Dickinson 1990, 277 & 291); Drag. 18/31, including an example dated as Flavian-Trajanic (Hartley, B.R. & Dickinson 1990, 285 & 289); Drag. 27 & 27g, the latter is probably Neronian or early Flavian, (Hartley, B.R. & Dickinson 1990, 277, 291, 293 & 296); Drag. 29 item dated as Claudio-Neronian plus another, early Flavian (Hartley, B.R. & Dickinson 1990, 285 & 299); Drag. 36 (Hartley, B.R. & Dickinson 1990, 285); Drag. 37, one item dated Flavian-Trajanic plus another item of Banassac ware "not earlier than c. A.D. 90" (Hartley, B.R. & Dickinson 1990, 277 & 285); Dech. 67 (Hartley, B.R. & Dickinson 1990, 277 & 285); Curle 11 (Hartley, B.R. & Dickinson 1990, 277 & 285).

Terra Nigra:

(B) Sherds from three vessels were recovered (Challis & Harding 1975, 98).
(Q) Form Present: Cam. 16 (pers. comm. J. Monaghan 7.4.90).

Butt Beakers:

(B) A sherd from a butt beaker is reported (Challis & Harding 1975, 98).

Central Gaulish Glazed Ware:

(B) Present (Challis & Harding 1975, 98).
(Q) Present (Frere 1977, 383).

Amphorae:

Fishbourne form 148.3 is known to be present at York (pers. comm. R. Pollard 18.3.88).
(I) or (J) (Exact provenance not stated in the report) Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10 reported as being of Tripolitanean origin (Perrin 1981, 61); however, Williams has subsequently stated that Dressel 2-4 was, to his knowledge: "not made in Tripolitania" (1990, 345).
(I) Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10, a handle sherd said to be 'Black sand' fabric/Peacock's Fabric 2 (1971, 164) was recovered; a body sherd also in 'Black sand' was forthcoming (Williams 1990, 353).
(J) A sherd in the Dressel 20 fabric may be from a Haltern 70 or a thin walled Dressel 20; sherds said to be in 'Black sand' fabric were present though the form(s) from which they derive are uncertain (Williams 1990, 354).
(K) Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10 spike in 'Black sand' fabric, Peacock's Fabric 2 (Peacock 1971, 164), (Williams 1990, 356).
(L) Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10, body sherd probably in Italian fabric; Haltern 70/Peacock & Williams Class 15 (Williams 1990, 357-8).
(N) Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams Class 25, rim sherds present include forms dated c. A.D. 75-125 and second half of first century to early second century; Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10, sherds include items in 'Black sand' fabric/Peacock's Fabric 2 (Peacock 1971, 164) and Italian fabric/Peacock's Fabric 1 (Peacock 1971, 164); Cam. 186 species/Peacock & Williams Classes 16-19 (Williams 1990, 359).
(Q) Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams Class 25 from deposits dated c. A.D. 70-100; Pélichet 47/Peacock & Williams Class 27 from deposits dated c. A.D. 70-100; Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10 in both 'Black sand' fabric/Peacock's Fabric 2 (1971, 164) and Italian? fabric/Peacock's Fabric 1 (1971, 164); Haltern 70/Peacock & Williams Class 15; Cam. 186a/Peacock & Williams Class 17; Cam. 186c/Peacock & Williams Class 18; Rhodian Form/Peacock & Williams Class 9 in Rhodian fabric, Peacock's Fabric No.1 (Peacock 1977d); Cam. 189/Peacock & Williams Class 12 (sources: Williams 1990; Monaghan forthcoming).
(R) Cam. 186 species/Peacock & Williams Classes 16-19 (Williams 1990, 362).
(S) Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams Class 25, rim sherds of forms dated c. A.D. 50-75, c. A.D. 60-110 and mid first century to mid second century; Cam. 189/Peacock & Williams Class 12, two body sherds were recovered (Williams 1990, 352-3).
(T) Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams Class 25, a rim of late first century - early second century A.D. form was amongst sherds in the Dressel 20 fabric recovered; Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10 a rim sherd and four handles and two spikes were recovered, none of which displayed a 'Black sand' fabric; Haltern 70/Peacock & Williams Class

15, one handle sherd; Cam. 186c/Peacock & Williams Class 18; plus one body sherd Cam. 186 species/Peacock & Williams Classes 16-19; sherds in 'Black-sand' fabric were represented (Williams 1990, 349-51).
(W) Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10, fabric not provenanced (Dickinson & Wenham 1957, 287 & 318, Fig.16 No.117, Pl.I(a); id. SHW).

Lyon Ware:

(E) Two sherds of Lyon ware were recovered (Wenham 1971, 48, who refers to this pottery as 'Firnisware'; Challis & Harding 1975, 98). A sherd of Lyon ware was present amongst a group of unstratified pottery collected in 1968 from just north of (E), (Wenham 1971, 49).
(Q) Approximately 55 sherds of Lyon Ware were recovered from this site. A number of folded beakers are represented amongst this material; sherds from hemispherical cups (of Cam. Form 62) are also present, including at least one sherd with applied (so-called) 'raspberry roundel' decoration (pers. comm. J. Monaghan 15.4.89 & 7.4.90). Lyon ware is the second most common imported fine ware fabric amongst the early groups at this site, SGSW being the most common fine ware (pers. comm. J. Monaghan 15.4.89).

'Pompeian Red' Ware:

Only one 'Pompeian Red' ware item is recorded from York in Peacock's survey (Peacock 1977c, Table 1); the sherd is an example of Peacock's Fabric 3 (Peacock 1977c); its findspot in York is not given.
Perrin stated that Peacock's fabric 6 (Peacock 1977c) is the most common type of 'Pompeian Red' ware found at York. In his 1981 report he states: "York has now produced more examples of fabric 6 than any other site in the province, and this fabric is now more common at York than the other Pompeian-red fabrics more usual elsewhere" (Perrin 1981, 57). Monaghan has confirmed that recent work has not altered this picture (pers. comm. 6.4.91). Peacock's fabric 6 may have been produced in Belgium and date from the first to the third century (Perrin 1981, 57; see also Peacock 1977c).
(F) Peacock's fabric 6 is represented (Perrin 1981, 57).
(I) One sherd was recovered, this item is a rim sherd from a dish in Peacock's fabric 6 (Perrin 1981, Fig.41 No.569; id. D. Peacock).
(J) Two sherds, both in Peacock's fabric 6 were recovered; a dish form is represented (Perrin 1981, Fig.25 No.276; id. D. Peacock).
(Q) Peacock's fabric 6 is represented (Perrin 1981, 57).

Mortaria:

Stamps of the Verulamium district potteries of ALBINVS and SOLLVS, dated c. A.D. 70-100, are recorded from York (Dickinson & Hartley, K. F. 1971, 137). A stamp of MARINVS, also of the Verulamium district is listed as probably from York (Dickinson & Hartley, K. F. 1971, 137). (See also Birley 1948, 214-5).
A stamp of Q. VALERIVS SE--, of Hartley's (1977) Group I, dated c. A.D. 55-80, is said to be probably from York (Dickinson & Hartley, K. F. 1971, 137; Hartley, K. F. 1977, 6).
Kay Hartley has stated that the products of her (1977) Group II workshops are well represented at York (1977, 6). Stamps of C. IUL[IVS] PRI[VATVS?], LOSSA and Q. VALERIVS VERANIVS, of Hartley's Group II, dated c. A.D. 70-100, are recorded from York (Dickinson & Hartley, K. F. 1971, 137; Hartley, K. F. 1977). A stamp of Q. VALERIVS SVRIACVS, also Group II, is recorded (Hartley, K. F. 1977, 6).
(C) A rim of a mortarium was recovered which Kay Hartley suggests to be a product of the Brockley Hill kilns (Wenham 1962, 576, Fig.27 No.203).
(D) 1 (or 2) vessels of Hartley's (1977) Group II potters (Hartley, K. F. 1977) are represented (Hartley, K. F. 1972a, 106).
(H) Examples of Gillam's form 237, of Flavian date, were recovered (Radley 1972, 63 Fig.17 Nos 1-4).
(Q) Mortaria of Hartley's (1977) Groups I and II are represented, as are mortaria from the Verulamium region (Monaghan forthcoming).

Brooch Types Present:

A range of brooches assignable to the first century A.D. on typological grounds have been recovered at York.

Coins:

A wide range of Roman coins of the first century A.D. have been recovered at York.

Location of Finds:

(I) & (J) The Yorkshire Museum.

Literature:

RCHM 1962; Perrin 1981; 1990; Wenham 1971; Ottaway 1993.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

A range of pottery has been viewed, including a sample of early types from (Q).

GAZETTEER: SOUTH YORKSHIRE.

Contents:

SYK 1: DONCASTER.
SYK 2: DUNSVILLE, LINGS LANE.
SYK 3: EDLINGTON WOOD.
SYK 4: ROSSINGTON BRIDGE.
SYK 5: TEMPLEBOROUGH.

DONCASTER. SE 574 035.

Site Code: SYK 1.

Geographic Situation:

The site is situated on the river Don at its highest navigable point.

Site Type:

Fort, *Danvm* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 329) and civilian settlement.

The original Flavian fort is believed to cover c. 3.75 ha. over its ramparts; this was evidently reduced to c. 3 ha. in the later Flavian or early Trajanic period.

Date of Occupation:

The earliest Roman military occupation is apparently early Flavian, conventionally ascribed a start date of c. A.D. 70-1. The *vicus* seems likely to date from the Flavian period.

Selected Excavations:

(E) French Gate, 1964-6, (Buckland & Magilton 1986). The site lies in the area of the civil settlement.

(F) Baxter Gate, 1966.

(G) Church Way, 1970. Paul Buckland, Doncaster Museum/DOE (Wilson D.R. 1971, 253). Excavation was undertaken south of St Georges Church on the line of proposed roadworks. Part of the eastern defences and interior of the fort were examined. Below the earliest extant clay rampart here (thought to be no earlier than Trajanic) remains of a timber building were encountered with coins of Vespasian associated. This horizon was interpreted as part of the earliest, Flavian, fort. Other buildings of this phase were located elsewhere.

(H) St. Sepulchre Gate, 1976, (Buckland & Magilton 1986). The site lies in the area of the civil settlement.

(I) Market Place, 1977, (Buckland & Magilton 1986). The site lies in the area of the civil settlement.

(J) Subscription Rooms, High St, 1977, (Buckland & Magilton 1986). The site lies in the area of the civil settlement.

Selected Collected Material:

(A) St. George Gate, (Buckland & Magilton 1986). Finds recovered in the area of the civil settlement.

(B) High St, 1911, (Buckland & Magilton 1986). Finds recovered in the area of the civil settlement.

(C) High St, 1960, (Buckland & Magilton 1986). Finds recovered from a pipe trench in the area of the civil settlement.

(D) Hall Gate, 1960, (Buckland & Magilton 1986). Finds recovered from a pipe trench in the area of the civil settlement.

THE POTTERY:

An imitation of a Gallo-Belgic platter was recovered unstratified, around 1960, from the area of the civilian settlement (Buckland & Magilton 1986, 188, Fig.40 No.299); this item occurs in a grey fabric with a dark grey surface. The form is similar to Cam. 26a. Buckland and Magilton point to a parallel item at Longthorpe (Wilson, M.G. 1974, No.141) dated as Claudio-Neronian.

Part of a platter, probably an example of Gillam's form 337 (Gillam 1968), was recovered from the vicinity of 43 High St in 1960 in the area of the civil settlement, and bears the stamp "CEN" (Buckland & Magilton 1986, 188, Fig.40 No.300). This item is said to have a: "gritty grey fabric with a grey burnished surface" (1986, 188). The stamp "CEN" is mentioned by Rigby & Stead (1976, 187) in their discussion of a stamped platter from Old Winteringham, SHU 7 (A).

(E) A platter of Gillam form 337 (Gillam 1968), apparently a derivative of Gallo-Belgic platter forms was recovered (Buckland & Magilton 1986, 166, Fig.36 No.105). This item, which has a decorated base, occurs in: "a very dark grey fabric, with a burnished black surface" (1986, 166). The form is conventionally dated c. A.D. 70-100.

(H) A bowl evidently imitating the Dragendorff Samian ware from 29 was represented amongst the pottery from this site (Buckland & Magilton 1986, 158, Fig.34 No.34). The fabric is described as: "slightly gritty" and pale brown (1986, 158). This item came from a group otherwise containing probable Rossington Bridge products and is dated as early to mid Antonine, however, sherds from first century pottery were also present (1986, 157).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

Forms recorded include: Drag. 15/17, Neronian-Flavian; Drag. 15/17R or 18R, Flavian & Late Flavian; Drag. 18, Flavian; Drag. 18R, Flavian; Drag. 18/31; Drag. 27 & 27g, Flavian & Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 29, Neronian-Early Flavian & Early Flavian; Drag. 30, Flavian; Drag. 35 or 36; Drag. 36, Flavian; Drag. 37, Flavian, Late Flavian & Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 42; Curle 11, Flavian; Dech. 67? (Dickinson 1986).

(F) Forms present: Drag. 27g (Buckland 1986, 19, Fig.12 No.4); Drag. 30, Flavian (Buckland 1986, 19, Fig.12 No.6).

Micaceous Central Gaulish (Lezoux) Samian Ware:

Form present: Drag. 27, Flavian (Dickinson 1986, 130-1).

Mortaria:

(A) A mortarium stamped "SOLLVSF" from the Verulamium district was represented; this item is dated c. A.D. 70-100 (Buckland & Magilton 1986, id K.F. Hartley).

(B) A mortarium from the Verulamium region dated c. A.D. 7-100 was represented (Buckland & Magilton 1986, 184, Fig.40 No.260, id K.F. Hartley).
(C) A mortarium in Gillam's Form 238, stamped "LITVGENVS/IVGI.FECIT" of Hartley's (1977) Group II was represented; this item is dated c. A.D. 65-100 (Buckland & Magilton 1986, 184, Fig.40 No.257, id K.F. Hartley).
(D) A mortarium bearing an unidentified stamp from the Verulamium district was represented; this item is dated c. A.D. 70-120 (Buckland & Magilton 1986, 184, Fig.40 No.256, id K.F. Hartley).
(E) A small mortarium probably from Pas de Calais was recovered; no dating is suggested (Buckland & Magilton 1986, 168, Fig.36 No.118, id K.F. Hartley). A mortarium stamped "MATVGENVS" from the Verulamium district (Brockley Hill) potteries was also represented; this item is dated c. A.D. 80-120 (Buckland & Magilton 1986, 183, Fig.40 No.253, id K.F. Hartley).
(H) A mortarium stamped "DOINVS" from the Verulamium district potteries is represented, this item dating to c. A.D. 70-110 (Buckland & Magilton 1986, 157, Fig.34 No.23, id K.F. Hartley).
(I) A mortarium of Hartley's (1977) Group I was represented, dated c. A.D. 50-80/85 (Buckland & Magilton 1986, 183, Fig.40 No.251, id K.F. Hartley).
(J) A mortarium from the Verulamium district was represented; this item is dated c. A.D. 70-100 (Buckland & Magilton 1986, Fig.40 No.277, id K.F. Hartley).

Brooch Types Present:

Not researched by the current author.

Coins:

Not researched by the current author.

Location of Finds:

Doncaster Museum.

Literature:

Buckland 1986; Buckland & Magilton 1986; Wilson D.R. 1971, 253; 1972, 311; 1973, 282.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

DUNSVILLE, LINGS LANE. SE 652 078.

Site Code: SYK 2.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on near level ground in the Hatfield Moors region. The underlying natural subsoil comprises gravel and sand.

Site Type:

Cropmark complex.

The site was first recognized from aerial photographs which revealed the existence of a drove-way and associated field ditches and a ditched enclosure.

The site bears witness to the fact that this landscape was occupied around the turn of the millenium and indicates that the comparative absence of native/civilian sites of the period in this region (*cf.* Figure 1.1) is likely to be more apparent than real.

Date of Occupation:

The complex may well date to the LPRIA and earlier Roman period since it is analogous with the sites represented by NOTT 1 and NOTT 2. The excavator states: "An absence of pre-Roman artefacts is not conclusive, since the local Iron Age would appear to have been aceramic. All that the occurrence of a late Roman sherd in a ditch at Lings Farm suggests is a date by which the system was going out of use" (1978, 62).

Excavation:

(A) SE 652 078, 1974. John Magilton, Doncaster Museum (Magilton 1978). Excavation was conducted in advance of quarrying and road construction threats. An extensive proportion of the site was stripped and a range of ditches sectioned.

Collected Material:

Field-walking was conducted prior to (A); no pottery or other artefacts were recovered.

THE POTTERY:

(A) The excavations produced only two sherds of pottery, both from the same vessel; this is thought to be of later Roman date and came from a top fill of one of the ditches. A sherd from a Roman grey-ware vessel was found unstratified just to the north of the excavation.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) No SGSW was recovered.

A base from a samian vessel stamped 'MARCVS F' had been recovered prior to the excavation. Whether this was SGSW or not is not stated in the report.

Brooch Types Present:

(A) No brooches were recovered.

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

(A) No coins were recovered.

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

Doncaster Museum.

Literature:

Magilton 1978.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

EDLINGTON WOOD. SK 550 978.

Site Code: SYK 3.
Geographic Situation:
Edlington Wood is an area of ancient woodland essentially constituting a fossil landscape. The wood occupies a limestone hill.
Site Type:
The site investigated in the course of (A) comprises a multi-phase (probable) farmstead complex constituted by an irregular quadrilateral enclosure overlying a larger polygonal earthwork. At least three other stone-walled enclosures within the wood have yielded Roman material.
Date of Occupation:
Occupation at various locations within the wood evidently extended through the Roman period.
Excavation:
(A) SK 550 978, 1971. Tony Sumpter, Doncaster Museum/DOE (Wilson D.R. 1972, 312; see Sumpter in Phillips H. (ed.) 1973). The work comprised rescue recording prior to destruction. Wilson states: "A complex of slight earthworks in thick woodland was cleared of scrub and partly excavated, defining three main structural phases. In the Flavian period the complex was surrounded by a stone wall and rock cut ditch" (1972, 312).
Collected Material:
(B) Corder records finds collected at this provenance during the 1930s which included Roman material (1951b).
THE POTTERY:
(A) Roman pottery dating from the Flavian period through to the early fourth century was recovered. No further details are known to the current author.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance. (Corder documents finds of samian from the site; no items are (apparently) earlier than Trajanic-Antonine (1951b, 86-7).
Mortaria:
(B) A rim from a mortarium published by Corder (1951b, 88, Fig.16 No.17) appears from its illustration to perhaps be of later first century A.D. date.
Brooch Types Present:
(B) Three Trumpet brooches were published by Corder; all three are believed to be second century (1951b, 66, 89 & Fig.17 Nos 1-3).
Coins:
No pre-Hadrianic coins are documented by Corder (1951b) and the author knows of none from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
Doncaster Museum.
Literature:
Corder 1951b; Phillips H. (ed.) 1973; Buckland 1986, 2-3.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

ROSSINGTON BRIDGE. SK 628 991.

Site Code: SYK 4.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies in open countryside, adjacent to a tributary of the Don.
Site Type:
Apparent Vexilliation fortress.
The site was first identified from aerial reconnaissance in 1968 (St Joseph 1969, 104). The fortress is double-ditched and of the familiar 'playing-card' shape plan. The enclosed area is c. 9.3 ha. The fortress appears to overlie earlier ditches which are presumed to be associated with Iron Age land management.
Date of Occupation:
Buckland states that: "the few finds in the area suggest that the fortress belongs to the first few decades of Roman occupation" (1986, 8).
Excavation:
No excavation has been undertaken.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no systematically collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY:
Buckland states that: "Several finds of early Roman pottery" have been recovered (1986, 8). No other details are available.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
Early Roman coins are recorded (Buckland 1986, 8). No details are know to the current author.
Location of Finds:
? Doncaster Museum.
Literature:
St Joseph 1969, 104; Jones M.J. 1975, 176; Todd 1973a, 31; Buckland 1986, Fig.6.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

TEMPLEBOROUGH.

Site Code: SYK 5.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on a slight elevation immediately adjacent to the river Don.
Site Type:
The site of an early Roman fort and subsequent forts.
The earliest fort appears to have been 2.4 ha. in area.
Date of Occupation:
The first fort is believed to date from the early Neronian period. The start date of the *vicus* is obscure.
Excavation:
(A) 1916-7. Thomas May (May, T. 1922). This work comprised a piecemeal rescue excavation in advance of building construction. Comprehensive plans were obtained and a very large finds assemblage.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material other than that forthcoming in association with (A).
THE POTTERY:
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
Grace Simpson states that contrary to May's dating of the earliest samian ware present as Claudian (May, T. 1922, 11), this material is actually early Neronian (Simpson 1973, 84).
(A) Forms present: Drag. 15/17 (May, T. 1922, 107, Pl.28 No.161); Drag. 18 (May, T. 1922, 107, Pl.28 Nos 163 & 165; Simpson 1973, 84); Drag. 27g, Neronian & Neronian-early Flavian (10 such vessels are represented; Simpson 1973, 84; May, T. 1922, 108, Pl.28 No.167); Drag. 29, Neronian & early Flavian (Simpson 1964, 11, Fig.1 Nos 1-5 & 7-8; May, T. 1922, 85-8, Nos 1-21); Drag. 30, early Flavian (Simpson 1964, 11, Fig.1 No.6; May, T. 1922, 89-90, Nos 23-6 & 29-30); Drag. 33, possibly SGSW (May, T. 1922, 108, Pl.28 No.169); Drag. 37, early Flavian (4 vessels; Simpson 1973, 84; eg. May, T. 1922, 91, Nos 31-6 & 38-46); Ritt. 12 (May, T. 1922, 107, Pl.28 No.162; Simpson 1973, 84).
Terra Nigra:
(A) A sherd from the base of a platter stamped "SACE" is recorded (Simpson 1973, 84-5, Note 1).
Amphorae:
(A) May states that sherds from: "the elongated Italo-Greek type" of amphora were recovered (May, T. 1922, 117). These items appear, most likely, to be from the Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10 (though they could perhaps be from the Rhodian type/Peacock & Williams Class 9).
Mortaria:
(A) A mortarium rim from the Verulamium workshops stamped "F.LVGV[" was recovered (May, T. 1922, 120); a rim from a vessel of Gillam form 238 was also present (May, T. 1922, 112, Pl.31a No.197a).
Birley records a stamp of MARINVS from the Verulamium region workshops which he dates as Flavian (1948, 220).
Brooch Types Present:
Not researched by the current author.
Coins:
Not researched by the current author.
Location of Finds:
Rotherham Museum.
Literature:
May, T. 1922; Simpson 1964; 1973; Buckland 1986.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

GAZETTEER: WEST YORKSHIRE.

Contents:

WYK 1: CASTLEFORD.
WYK 2: DALTON PARLOURS.
WYK 3: ILKLEY.
WYK 4: LEDSTON.
WYK 5: SLACK.

CASTLEFORD. c. SE 42 25.

Site Code: WYK 1.
Geographic Situation:
The site is situated on a low ridge adjacent to the River Aire, on its southern bank.
Site Type:
Fort, *vicus* and later Roman settlement; *Lagentivm* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 383).
The site controls an important river crossing on the Roman road between Lincoln and York; (Castleford is the lowest fordable point on the Aire and the rivers highest navigable point). No evidence of occupation prior to the Roman military phase has been encountered. A considerable amount of the interior of the forts has been excavated and extensive evidence of structures has been recorded. The *vicus* appears to be focused to the south of the forts, whilst an annex lay to the north on lower ground. The later Flavian fort covers 3.2 ha. (8 acres).
Date of Occupation:
The first fort and the *vicus* date from the early Flavian period. The second fort dates from the later Flavian period, c. A.D. 87. The *vicus* continues after the abandonment of the later fort.
Excavation:
A more or less continuous programme of excavation was undertaken at Castleford from the mid 1970s. Since this work has a general unity all excavation and associated work is here categorized as (A) (with specific sites distinguished by an additional number code).
(A) Junction of Bradley St & Carlton St, 1985. Tony Sumpter, West Yorkshire Archaeological Service (Frere 1986, 385). Occupation layers of both Flavian forts were encountered and excavated.
(A) c. SE 426 255, 1988. Tony Sumpter, West Yorkshire Archaeological Service (Frere 1989, 278). Rescue excavations in the area of the fort vicus. Below these levels a half a metre of stratigraphy of Flavian date as identified. However, these deposits could not be investigated because of a lack of funds.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY:
(A) The excavations have produced a very large assemblage of Flavian pottery, including Rusticated wares, 'ring and dot' and 'poppy-head' type beakers, flange-rimed bowls, tazze, mortaria, flagons, 'London type' ware and red-painted wares (pers. exam.).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
Sherds of late-Neronian samian have been recovered (these may be 'residual' items) (Sumpter *et al.* 1984, 17).
Butt Beakers:
(A) Cam. type 113 is represented (pers. exam. 15.6.88).
Amphorae:
(A) Types present include: Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10, examples occur in Campanian, Italian, Tarraconensian and other fabrics; Gauloise 4 and other Gauloise species amphorae; Cam. 189/Peacock & Williams Class 12; Cam. 186 species/Peacock & Williams Class 17; Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams Class 25, from deposits of later first century A.D. date (pers. exam. June 1988).
Lyon Ware:
(A) Sherds from a number of folded beakers have been recovered (pers. exam. June 1988).
'Pompeian Red' Ware:
(A) Present; examples from a sizable number of vessels occur, though only at the *vicus* site. All are in Peacock's (1977) fabric 3 (pers. exam. June 1988).
Mortaria:
A mortaria stamp of Boriedo of Hartley's (1977) Group II is recorded (Hartley, K.F. 1977, 6).
Hartley records the presence of a stamp of Q. Valerivs Veranivs, dated c. A.D. 90-100, of her (1977) Group II at Castleford (Hartley, K.F. 1977, 6 & 10).
Brooch Types Present:
No details are currently available.
Coins:
(A) One Iron Age coin was recovered (pers. comm. P. Rush 28.3.88). Coins of Vespasian are recorded from the site.
Location of Finds:
(A) PTX.
Literature:
Sumpter *et al.* 1984; Abramson 1988; Frere 1989, 278.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
(A) A wide range of pottery has been viewed.

DALTON PARLOURS. SE 402 445.

Site Code: WYK 2.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on a plateau overlooking the Vale of York to the east. The underlying natural geology comprises Magnesian Limestone.
Site Type:
Iron Age farmstead complex and later Roman villa.
Features of Iron Age date comprise a number of irregular enclosures and circular structures plus pits.
Date of Occupation:
The Iron Age occupation may have continued into the LPRIA and first century A.D. The villa complex is of mid and late Roman date.
Excavation:
(A) SE 402 445, 1976-9. West Yorkshire Archaeological Unit (Wrathmell & Nicholson 1990).
Collected Material:
The author knows of no significant collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY:
(A) The excavation produced the largest assemblage of Iron Age tradition pottery yet known for West Yorkshire (c. 300 sherds). The illustrated items appear, on typological grounds, to lie towards the end of the series in this region. The report on the petrography of this pottery (Buckland *et al.* 1990) is particularly notable and welcome.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) It is reported that: "fragments of three South Gaulish Samian vessels" were recovered (Wrathmell & Nicholson 1990, 144). This material is understood to be Flavian. No further details are published.
Brooch Types Present:
(A) A small assemblage of brooches was recovered amongst which none is unequivocally datable to the first century A.D. (MacKreth 1990). A brooch fragment may be from a Nauheim derivative (MacKreth 1990, 94, Fig.74 No.8).
Coins:
(A) No pre-Hadrianic Roman coins were recovered.
Location of Finds:
(A) Leeds City Museum.
Literature:
Wrathmell & Nicholson 1990.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

ILKLEY.

Site Code: WYK 3.
Geographic Situation:
The site is located on the right bank of the river Wharfe, where it occupies a plateau above the river flood plain.
Site Type:
Roman Fort.
The plan of the fort is approximately square, covering an area of 1.2 ha. (3 acres). It faced eastwards. To the west, a rise in the natural topography had been cut back level with the plateau to accommodate the fort. The rampart was 5.5m (18ft) wide and was founded on a base of river cobbles. Its core comprised gravelly soil with cohering bands of turf; it was fronted by solid turf. Beyond a short berm a ditch, V-shaped in profile , 3m (10ft) wide and 2m (6 and a half ft) deep was sectioned. No secondary, outer ditch was located; if one had ever existed it may have been obliterated by subsequent (later Roman) ditching (*cf.* Jones M.J. 1975, 156). Jones states that: "A post-hole ... found at the north-west angle implies the presence of angle towers" (1975, 156).
Date of Occupation:
Jones suggests a start date of c. A.D. 80, with the fist phase of occupation continuing through till the Hadrianic period. The site was subsequently re-occupied later in the Roman period.
Excavation:
(B) 1919-21. P.W. Dodd & A.M. Woodward, The Yorkshire Archaeological Society, (Woodward 1926). Extensive excavations were conducted.
(D) 1962. Brian Hartley, University of Leeds/MPBW (Hartley 1966c). Extensive trenching was conducted at various locations at the fort.
Collected Material:
(A) Finds forthcoming from the site prior to (B), and held in Ilkley Museum (Woodward 1926).
(C) A group of samian pottery was recovered during the construction of St Margarets Church, to the south of the fort, in 1879 (Raistrick 1931).
THE POTTERY:
The Hofheim flagon type is present (Hartley 1966c, 56, Fig.10 No.32).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) Forms present include: Drag. 15/17, Flavian/later Flavian (Woodward 1926, 249, Fig.34 No.1); Drag. 18, including a vessel dated A.D. 60-85 (Woodward 1926, 249 & 253); Drag. 37, Flavian & Flavian-Trajanic (Hartley B.R. 1966c, 43 & 44).
(C) No SGSW is represented amongst the pottery published by Raistrick (1931).
(D) Forms present include: Drag. 15/17; Drag. 18; Drag. 18/31; Drag. 22; Drag. 27; Drag. 29, Flavian; Drag. 30, Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 33; Drag. 36 (probably SGSW); Drag. 37, Flavian, Late Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 42 (probably SGSW); Dech. 67, Flavian; Curle 11 (Hartley 1966c, plain forms, page 51, decorated pages 45-7).
Mortaria:
Kay Hartley states that of 23 mortaria from the fort and vicus dated c. A.D. 70-100 only one is from the Verulamium region. At least three producers of Hartley's (1977) Group II mortaria are represented by stamps: GRACILIS and TIV.AF, plus one other (Hartley K.F. 1966).
Brooch Types Present:
Not researched by the current author.
Coins:
Not researched by the current author.
Location of Finds:
(A) & (B) Ilkley Museum.
(C) The Craven Museum, Skipton.
Literature:
Woodward 1926; Hartley B.R. 1966c; Jones M.J. 1975, 156.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed

LEDSTON.

Site Code: WYK 4.
Geographic Situation:
The site is situated in an undulating landscape. The underlying natural geology comprises Magnesian Limestone.
Site Type:
Settlement.
The site was first identified from aerial photographs in 1975. It appears to be associated with adjoining small rectangular fields and three droveways converge on it. The work comprising (A) revealed a group of storage pits, postholes, ditches and evidence of at least one circular structure.
The author understands that no Roman material has been recovered.
Date of Occupation:
The site dates to the late Iron Age, a fact confirmed by radio-carbon determinations from two samples.
Excavation:
(A) 1976. Ian Hodder & J. J. Keighley, West Yorkshire Archaeological Unit and University of Leeds (Faull & Moorhouse 1981, 119-20). The work comprised trial excavation upon a part of this extensive site; specifically a double-ditched curvilinear enclosure was sampled.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY:
No details are known to the current author.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
No details are known to the current author.
Coins:
No details are known to the current author.
Location of Finds:
(A) PTX.
Literature:
Faull & Moorhouse 1981, 119-20.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

SLACK. SE 084 174 (Fort) SE 084 176 (*Vicus*).

Site Code: WYK 5.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on the eastern fringe of the central Pennines.
Site Type:
Roman fort and *vicus*, *Camvlodvnvm* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 295).
Date of Occupation:
The initial Roman military occupation dates from the early Flavian period.
Excavation:
(A) 1913-5. P. W. Dodd & A. M. Woodward, The Yorkshire Archaeological Society (Dodd & Woodward 1922).
(B) 1958-63. Terry Manby, J. Middleton, J. Hunter, & J. Spaul, Tolson Memorial Museum & Heath Grammer School. (Hunter *et al.* 1967).
(C) SE 084 176, 1969. Brian Hartley, MPBW (Wilson D.R. 1970 281). Rescue excavation in the area of the *vicus*.
(D) SE 085 174, 1970. Kay Hartley, University of Leeds/DOE (Wilson D.R. 1971, 254). This operation comprised excavation work on the fort defences and in the fort interior.
Collected Material:
The author know of no collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY:
(C) Pottery of the period A.D. 80-140 was recovered.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
Richmond publishes a photograph of a range of samian vessels from Slack; forms represented include: Drag. 18; Drag. 29; and, apparently, Ritt. 12 (Richmond 1925, Fig.43b).
(A) Forms present include: Drag. 15/17 (Dodd & Woodward 1922, 59); Drag.18/31, Late Flavian (Dodd & Woodward 1922, 60-1); Drag. 27, early Flavian (Dodd & Woodward 1922, 60-1); Drag. 29 (Dodd & Woodward 1922, 45); Drag. 35, ? South Gaulish (Dodd & Woodward 1922, 59; see Hunter *et al.* 1967, 92); Drag. 37 (eg. Dodd & Woodward 1922, 51, Fig.42a No.1).
(B) Forms present include: Drag. 18 (Hunter *et al.* 1967, 92); Drag. 35, Flavian (Hunter *et al.* 1967, 92); Drag. 37 Flavian-Trajanic (Hunter *et al.* 1967, 92), (ids Brian Hartley).
Mortaria:
An unidentified stamp on a mortarium attributed to Hartley's (1977) Group II is recorded (Hartley K.F. 1977, 7).
Brooch Types Present:
Not researched by the current author.
Coins:
Not researched by the current author.
Location of Finds:
Huddersfield Museum.
Literature:
Dodd & Woodward 1922; Hunter *et al.* 1967; Richmond 1925.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

GAZETTEER: CLEVELAND.

Contents:

CLV 1: CATCOTE.
CLV 2: INGLEBY BARWICK.
CLV 3: NORMANBY.
CLV 4: THORPE THEWLES.

CATCOTE.

Site Code: CLV 1.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on the eastern side of a low hill. Long states that it is the first higher ground to be encountered when approaching from the coast to the east (1988, 13).
Site Type:
(Probable) Farmstead complex.
Ditches and evidence of circular structures were amongst features recorded in the course of (A), (B) and (C).
Date of Occupation:
Iron Age and Roman.
Excavation:
(A) 1963. (Long 1988). Rescue excavation and recording.
(B) 1964. (Long 1988). The work comprises trial trenching.
(C) 1987. Blaise Vyner & Robin Daniels, Cleveland Archaeology Unit (Vyner & Daniels 1989). Excavation revealed fence lines and ditches which apparently represent the northern boundary of the Iron Age settlement. These were succeeded by a two phase sub-rectangular building of late Roman or later date. To the north of this excavated area a system of enclosures has been recorded.
Collected Material:
(D) Collected material from the site (apparently largely from the 1960s) donated to Hartlepool Museum.
THE POTTERY:
Catcote has produced a now large sample of pottery of both Iron Age tradition and Roman type. The Roman types appear to span the Roman period. Roman pottery from (C) was all of middle and later Roman date.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) & (B) Forms present: Drag. 18; Drag. 27; Drag. 29, Neronian-early Flavian; Drag. 33 (Long 1988, 27, ids Martin Millett).
(C) No SGSW was recovered.
Terra Nigra:
(A) & (B) One sherd from a platter base (pers. exam.).
(D) One sherd from a platter base (pers. exam.).
Brooch Types Present:
(A) & (B) Three brooches were represented: a Trumpet lug brooch, now lost; and two penannular types, one having milled terminals and being a example of Fowler's type A2, the other having simple knobbed terminals (Long 1988, 28-9, Fig.5 Nos 1 & 2).
The author knows of no other brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
(A), (B), (C) & (D) No pre-Hadrianic coins have been recovered.
Location of Finds:
Hartlepool Museum.
Literature:
Long 1988; Vyner & Daniels 1989.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
(A), (B), (C) & (D) All of the pottery has been examined.

INGLEBY BARWICK. NZ 437 150.

Site Code: CLV 2.
Geographic Situation:
The site is situated on a south facing slope on a raised terrace. The underlying subsoil comprises sand and gravel.
Site Type:
Cropmark complex.
The site was identified following air photography and comprises a considerable number of rectangular ditched enclosures together with a droveway.
Date of Occupation:
The currency of the complex evidently spans the Later Iron Age and the Roman period.
Excavation:
(A) NZ 437 150, 1979. R. C. Barcham & H. Jones (Heslop 1984). A trench was opened above part of the complex. A number of ditches and gullies were encountered and sampled. These evidently represented a sequence of land-management features covering a comparatively long period of time.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material other than that gathered in association with (A).
THE POTTERY:
(A) A small assemblage of Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered with types probably spanning the Roman period.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
(A) No SGSW was recovered.
Amphorae:
(A) Dressel 2-4/Peacock & Williams Class 10, fabric not sourced (Williams 1984b).
Brooch Types Present:
(A) No brooches were recovered.
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Ins:
(A) No coins were recovered.
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
Cleveland Archaeology Unit.
Literature:
Heslop 1984.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
All of the pottery has been viewed and quantified.

NORMANBY. NZ 557 171 or 560 176.

Site Code: CLV 3.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies towards the base of the scarp slope of the Cleveland Hills.
Site Type:
Not Known.
Beehive querns were present (Challis & Harding 1975, 157).
Date of Occupation:
The pottery finds are typologically Iron Age; their association with a beehive quern suggests the material is probably late Iron Age or early Roman in date.
Excavation:
No archaeological excavation has been conducted.
Collected Material:
(A) NZ 557 171 or 560 176, the exact provenance is uncertain (Challis & Harding 1975(ii), 27). The finds, collected in the late 19th century, appear to derive from a deposit of occupation debris.
THE POTTERY:
(A) Challis and Harding have published illustrations of nine rim sherds from this site (1975, Fig.48). All nine items are from Iron Age tradition vessels, fairly certainly jars. The fabrics are heavily tempered; all display unoxidized cores, and several have variably oxidized surfaces. Two of the sherds (Nos 6 & 12) are from shoulderless vessels, one of which terminates in a flat upright rim, whilst the other simply terminates in a lightly incurved featureless rim. Vessels represented by Nos 2, 5, 7, 8, and 9 are all slack profiled and have simple, slightly everted rims; the exception being No.5 which is almost 'T' shaped. No.8 has a distinctly gentle curving profile and this may indicate finishing on a slow wheel; Challis and Harding have suggested that this may be a attempted imitation of a butt beaker form (1975, 97); whatever, an approximate first century A.D. date for this item seems reasonable. The vessels represented by Nos 10 and 11, whilst also possessing slightly everted rims are evidently more rounded in profile, perhaps being from globular forms.

The majority of the illustrated sherds have burnt residues on their surfaces.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
(A) The British Museum.
Literature:
The Gentleman's Magazine V, 241-6; Challis & Harding 1975.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

THORPE THEWLES. NZ 396 243.

Site Code: CLV 4.

Geographic Situation:

The site is situated in a slightly undulating landscape as the Tees Lowlands grade into the foothills of the east Durham plateau. The underlying subsoil comprises mixed drift deposits.

Site Type:

Farmstead.

The site was originally identified from aerial photographs which demonstrated the presence of a large rectangular enclosure and indicated a circular structure. Excavation revealed a complex and lengthy occupation, within which several phases could be recognized. The excavator states that the results of the work: "suggest that this part of northern England at least was participating in social, economic and agricultural developments normally associated with southern England, including the early introduction of rotary querns and spelt" an a degree of site nucleation (Heslop 1987, 1).

Date of Occupation:

Occupation extends from the middle Iron Age and into the Roman period.

Excavation:

(A) NZ 396 243, 1980-2. David Heslop, Cleveland Archaeological Unit (Heslop 1987).

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material other than that gathered in association with (A).

THE POTTERY:

(A) A large assemblage of Iron Age tradition pottery, of regional significance, was recovered (Swain 1987). A small quantity of Roman pottery types of the first and second centuries A.D. were also present.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Form present: Drag. 15/17, Neronian; Drag. 18, Flavian; Drag. 18/31, Late Flavian and first century; Drag. 27, late first century (Millett 1987, microfiche, tables 20-3, E1-4; ids. Martin Millett).

Terra Nigra:

(A) Present (Millett 1987c, 75).

Butt Beakers:

(A) A vessel *cf.* Cam. 113 is represented (Millett 1987c, 75, Fig.48 No.11).

Amphorae:

(A) Dressel 20/Peacock & Williams 25, from deposits of phase III (Millett 1987c).

Brooch Types Present:

(A) Nauheim derivative (Allason-Jones 1987, 77, Fig.50 No.6); Riha type 2.6, dating to the first half of the first century A.D. (Allason-Jones 1987, 77, Fig.50 No.5); Trumpet (Allason-Jones 1987, 82, Fig.50 No.11); penannular of Fowler's (1960) type A3, first century A.D. (Allason-Jones 1987, 82, Fig.50 No.14).

Coins:

(A) No coins were recovered.

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

The Castle Eden Walkway centre.

Literature:

Heslop 1987.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

(A) All of the Roman pottery has been viewed. A number of groups were quantified.

GAZETTEER: COUNTY DURHAM.

Contents:

DUR 1: BINCHESTER.
DUR 2: BOWES.
DUR 3: CHESTER-LE-STREET.
DUR 4: COXHOE, WEST HOUSE.
DUR 5: DURHAM CITY, THE PENINSULA.
DUR 6: EBCHESTER.
DUR 7: FORCEGARTH PASTURE NORTH.
DUR 8: GRETA BRIDGE.

BINCHESTER. NZ 210 313.

Site Code: DUR 1.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on the east bank of the river Wear at the point where Dere St crosses the river.
Site Type:
Fort, *Vinovium* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 504-5), with later nucleated settlement.
The fort is believed to have originally been a cavalry fort of c. 4 ha. (10 acres). The extra mural settlement is understood to be of middle and later Roman date.
Date of Occupation:
Jones has suggested a foundation date of c. A.D. 80 (Jones R.F.J. 1991, 93). Occupation continued till the end of the Roman period.
Excavation:
(A) 1878-9. R. J. Proud & the Rev. R. E. Hooppell. Excavation concentrated on the area of the so-called Commandant's house, plus sections of the defences.
(B) c. NZ 210 313, 1971-2. J. S. Rainbird, Bishop Auckland Archaeological Group/DOE (Wilson D.R. 1972, 309; 1973, 277-8). Small scale operations included rescue excavation (1971) in advance of building work in the area of the *retentura*. Evidence of a succession of timber buildings was encountered presumed to be associated with early phases of the fort. Excavation and consolidation (1972) of parts of the Commandant's bath house encountered no stratigraphy of the early Roman period.
(C) c. NZ 210 313, 1975-81. Iain Ferris & Rick Jones, (Ferris & Jones, R.F.J. forthcoming). Further excavation in the area of the Commandant's house revealed a deeply stratified sequence.
(D) The mid 1980s. Rick Jones, University of Bradford (Frere 1987, 318). Excavation was concentrated upon the late Roman Bath-suite.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY:
(C) The pottery from phases 1, 1/2 and 2 is typologically Flavian and includes Rusticated jars, oxidized and unoxdized flange rimed bowls, flagons and beakers of 'Ring & Dot' type (pers. exam. March 1990).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
Petch recorded SGSW of Flavian date from the site (Petch 1925, 8).
(C) Forms Present Include: Drag. 15/17; Drag. 18; Drag. 27; Drag. 29, Neronian-Early Flavian; Drag. 30, Neronian and Flavian; Drag. 33; Drag. 35; Drag. 37, Flavian, Late Flavian, & Flavian-Trajanic; Ritt. 9 (1 sherd); Ritt. 12 (1 sherd); Curle 11 (Wild, F. forthcoming).
Terra Nigra.
(C) Present, including Cam. 16 & Cam. 51 (pers. exam. March 1990).
Lyon Ware:
(B) Present (pers. exam. March 1990).
(C) Present; the folded beaker form is represented (pers. exam. March 1990).
Brooch Types Present:
No details are known to the current author.
Coins:
(C) From contexts attributed to phase 1 four Roman coins were recovered; all are issues of Vespasian dated c. A.D. 69-79. From contexts of phase 1/2 a Republican denarius was recovered, as well as an As of 1st or 2rd century date. The only coin from phase 2 known to the author is an As of Vespasian dated c. A.D. 69-79.
Location of Finds:
(B) The Bowes Museum.
(C) PTX; The Bowes Museum.
Literature:
Hooppell 1891; Petch 1925; Jones R.F.J. 1991; Ferris & Jones R.F.J. forthcoming.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
(B) A selection of material has been viewed.
(C) All of the pottery of phases 1, 1/2 and 2 has been examined and quantified by the current author. Much of the pottery from phase 3 has also been examined.

BOWES. NY 993 135.

Site Code: DUR 2.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on the north bank of the river Greta at a point where the Greta valley opens out into the Tees lowlands.
Site Type:
Roman fort and vicus, *Lavatris* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 384).
Date of Occupation:
The work comprising (A) identified evidence of occupation from the Flavian period through to the late fourth century. The fort annex is of Flavian date.
Excavation:
(A) 1966-7. Brian Hartley & Sheppard Frere (JRS Vol.LVIII, 1968, 179-80 & Fig.9). Several trenches were opened. One sectioned the southern defences to the east of the south gate. The rampart of the 'original' Flavian fort was identified. To the rear it had been turf revetted, whilst the front had been revetted with timbers; a long stratigraphic sequence overlay these early deposits. To the north of the fort an annex was located, defined by a ditch 3m (9ft) wide and 1.6m (5ft) deep. This was believed to date from the Flavian period. To the east of the east gate of the fort, the vicus was investigated. A road with side ditches and evidence of timber buildings was encountered.
(B) NY 993 135, 1970. Brian Hartley & Sheppard Frere, DOE (Wilson D.R. 1971, 251). Excavation was undertaken in advance of landscaping work. Two trenches were opened in the area of the buildings of the central range of the fort. In one the north side of the *principia* was exposed. Six phases of building were encountered, the first two being of timber; the third was dated to the Hadrianic period. In the second trench the fronts of the buildings to the north of the *principia* and east of the *via principalis* were examined. Again two periods of timber construction were followed by 3 or 4 phases of stone structures.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY:
Brian Hartley records that Flavian pottery has been recovered from the site (1971, 58).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
Forms present include: Drag. 29, Flavian (Hartley B.R. 1971, 58 & 66).
Brooch Types Present:
No details are known to the current author.
Coins:
No details are known to the current author.
Location of Finds:
? The Bowes Museum.
Literature:
Wilson D.R. 1971, 251; Hartley B.R. 1971; JRS 1968, 179-80.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

CHESTER - LE - STREET. c. NZ 274 510.

Site Code: DUR 3.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies in the Wear valley being situated on a plateau on the west bank of the river. The underlying natural geology comprises clay.
Site Type:
Fort, *Concangum* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 314-5) and settlement site.
Date of Occupation:
The fort dates from c. A.D. 175. There is no structural or stratigraphic evidence of earlier occupation, however, a few early Roman finds are suggestive of this possibility.
Selected Excavation:
(A) John Gillam & J. Tait, (Gillam & Tait 1968).
(B) Middle Chare, 1978-9. Rick Jones & Percival Turnbull, The Bowes Museum (Evans *et al.* 1991).
(C) Front St, 1983. Peter Clark (Frere 1984a, 281). Frere reports that: "a series of 1st and 2rd century pits was examined" (1984a, 281). The dating of any pits to the first century A.D. seems improbable.
(D) Church Chare, 1990-1. Mike Bishop, EH. A small scale excavation was undertaken in the north-east corner of the known fort in advance of building work. No stratigraphy earlier than the second century A.D. was encountered.
Collected Material:
No details are known to the current author.
THE POTTERY:
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
Brian Hartley records that two South Gaulish stamps have been documented as coming from Chester-Le-Street (Hartley B.R. 1968, 91). Both are on Drag. form 27 cups. Since the readings are similar he suggests that they may be varying interpretations of the same blurred stamp. Moreover, the provenancing of these items to the site has been subject to doubt. Hartley concludes that they are therefore: "best left aside" (Hartley B.R. 1968, 91).
(A) No SGSW was reported.
(B) No SGSW was recovered.
Terra Nigra:
(B) A sherd of Terra Nigra has been identified by the current author amongst this assemblage (Evans J. *et al.* 1991, microfiche).
Brooch Types Present:
Not researched by the current author.
Coins:
Not researched by the current author.
Location of Finds:
The Bowes Museum.
Literature:
Gillam & Tait 1968; Hartley B.R. 1968; Evans, J. *et al.* 1991.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed (other than the sherd of Terra Nigra).

COXHOE, WEST HOUSE. NZ 326 360.

Site Code: DUR 4.
Geographic Situation:
The site lies on the western edge of the East Durham plateau overlooking the Wear lowlands. The underlying natural geology comprises limestone with a boulder clay covering.
Site Type:
Farmstead.
the site was originally identified during aerial survey in 1976. Photographs suggested the existence of a rectangular enclosure, with an entrance on its eastern side, containing a circular structure at the centre of the enclosed area.
Date of Occupation:
Apart from quern fragments no finds diagnostic of date were forthcoming. Feature type, association and site morphology suggest a PRIA occupation possibly continuing into the Roman period. The excavators conclude that: "one can go no further than to suggest that activity on the site probably began during the currency of the saddle quern in the north-east, and continued beyond the transition to the use of the rotary quern, probably in the first centuries B.C. and A.D.; the circular structure and the main enclosure ditch may well belong to this period" (Haselgrove & Allon 1982, 46).
Excavation:
(A) c. NZ 326 360, 1979-80. Colin Haselgrove & V.L. Allon, UDM/DOE (Haselgrove & Allon 1982). Following trial trenching, which located features seen upon the photographs, excavation concentrated upon the entrance and the central area of the enclosure. Around 25% of the enclosure was subject to excavation.
Collected Material:
(B) The field containing the site was field-walked prior to excavation; only material of recent date was forthcoming.
THE POTTERY:
(A) No pottery was recovered.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.
Brooch Types Present:
(A) No brooches were forthcoming.
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
(A) No coins were forthcoming.
The author knows of no coins from this provenance.
Location of Finds:
The Old Fulling Mill Museum, Durham City.
Literature:
Haselgrove & Allon 1982.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
N/A.

DURHAM CITY, THE PENINSULA. c. NZ 275 421.

Site Code: DUR 5.
Geographic Situation:
The peninsula is formed by an incised loop in the river Wear which cuts the sandstone bed-rock. The immediately underlying subsoil comprises cover deposits including sand spreads.
Site Type:
Not known.
Date of Occupation:
Finds evidence suggests the possibility of occupation during the later first century A.D.
Selected Excavations:
(A) Museum Square, 1967. A small excavation between Palace Green and North Bailey yielded some finds of Roman pottery. However, they were recovered from a deposit believed to be of medieval date since medieval pottery was also present. The date of the finds within the Roman period is uncertain.
(B) NZ 275 421, Deanery Garden, 1985. Chris Lowe, UDM (Lowe 1985; 1986). Excavations near the south-east corner of the Cathedral encountered an early Roman horizon. At the bottom of the excavated sequence part of a deposit c. 0.30m thick sealed by a turfline was interpreted as an occupation layer of the late first or early second century A.D.
Collected Material:
(C) Unstratified finds recovered from the garden of St. Johns College 1985-6. Finds included the rim of a mortarium (seen by the current author).
THE POTTERY:
(B) Eight sherds were recovered from the so-called occupation layer (see under excavation). Lowe states that: "they form a coherent late first century assemblage" (1986). In addition to the SGSW are a sherd from a Rusticated beaker and a probable flagon sherd (ids Martin Millett).
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
A fragment from a Drag. 27 cup, either South or Central Gaulish has been recorded from the Peninsula but cannot now be traced (Lowther *et al.* forthcoming).
(A) Two sherds of samian are reported; no further, specific, details are available (Lowther *et al.* forthcoming).
(B) Forms represented: Drag. 29, not specifically dated; Ritt. 13; plus another item of uncertain form (ids Martin Millett; Lowther *et al.* forthcoming).
Amphorae:
(A) A body sherd from a Dressel 20 amphora (pers. exam. December 1990) was recovered, though whether this item is of early Roman date is uncertain.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
A coin of Vespasian was recovered in the 1980s (Lowther *et al.* forthcoming).
Location of Finds:
The Fulling Mill Museum, Durham City.
Literature:
Lowe 1985; 1986; Frere 1985, 276; Lowther *et al.* forthcoming.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
See Above.

EBCHESTER. NZ 104 554.

Site Code: DUR 6.

Geographic Situation:

The fort is situated on a terrace above and overlooking the river Derwent which lies immediately to the west.

Site Type:

Roman Fort; *Vindomora* (Rivet & Smith 1979, 502-3).

The fort covers 1 ha. (2.5 acres), measuring 122m square. It is positioned by the point where Dere St crosses the river Derwent. No evidence of a vicus or *canabae* settlement exterior to the fort has been identified to date. The site is now overlain by the modern village of Ebchester.

Date of Occupation:

The first fort is thought to date from the Flavian period, c. A.D. 75-80 to the early Hadrianic period. Following an interlude of abandonment the fort was re-garrisoned from the mid-Antonine period.

Excavation:

Small scale exploratory excavation was conducted by the Vicar of Ebchester in 1876 but is imperfectly recorded (*cf.* Jarrett 1960, 201).

(A) 1936. Kenneth Steer, UDM (Jarrett 1960). This work comprised research excavation principally at the north-west corner of the front. The defences were sectioned at several locations and the angle turret, latrines and part of a barrack block were investigated. Limited evidence of occupation in the late first century was encountered.

(B) 1958-9. M. Allison, E. Downs & Alan Reed (Jarrett 1960). Excavation was undertaken in the garden of Fish Cottage, east of the *via Praetoria.*

(C) 1959. Michael Jarrett, MOW (Jarrett 1960). Excavations were initiated with the purpose of cutting a section across the eastern defences. The inner ditch and a part of the rampart of the earliest fort were encountered and contained material of pre-Hadrianic date.

(D) NZ 104 554, 1972-3. Val Maxfield & Alan Reed, DOE & UDM (Maxfield & Reed 1975). Excavation in the south-east corner of the fort proceeded building development. A narrow 26m long trench was opened in the *retentura.* Evidence of four phases of timber buildings succeeded by three phases of stone founded buildings was recorded. Several other small trenches were opened in adjacent positions. Part of the rampart on the south-east side was excavated.

Collected Material:

Jarrett (1960) records a range of finds from this provenance till 1959.

THE POTTERY:

Pottery from the site dates from the Flavian period (*cf.* Wilson D.R. 1973, 279).

(A) & (B) Small amounts of pottery of late first/early second century A.D. date were recovered (eg. Jarrett 1960, 214-5, 218-9).

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

(A) Forms Present Include: Drag. 29, Flavian (Jarrett 1960, 210 & Fig.4 No.4); Drag. 37, Early Flavian & Flavian (Jarrett 1960, 209-10 & Fig.4 Nos 1, 2, 5 & 6).

(B) Forms Present Include: Drag. 27 & 27g, Flavian; Drag. 37, Flavian-Trajanic (Jarrett 1960, 218-22).

(C) Forms Present Include: Drag. 27; Drag. 37, Flavian, Flavian-Trajanic or Trajanic (Jarrett 1960, 226).

The Ritterling form 12 has been documented from this site (Wild, F. forthcoming).

(D) Forms Present Include: Drag. 15/17; Drag. 15/17R, Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 15/17 or 18, Flavian; Drag. 18, Flavian, Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic & Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 18R, Flavian or Trajanic; Drag. 18 to 18/31, Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 27, Flavian, Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic & Flavian-Trajanic; Drag. 27g, Late Neronian-early Flavian; Drag. 29, early Flavian; Drag. 30, Flavian; Drag. 36 or Curle 11, Flavian; Drag. 37, Flavian; Late Flavian-early Trajanic; Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic; Curle 11, Flavian & Flavian-Trajanic; Dech. 67, Flavian; plus an unusual dish of uncertain form (Hartley B.R. *et al.* 1975).

Terra Nigra:

(D) Gillam records the presence of a rim from a "bowl" in Terra Nigra (1975, 91).

Amphorae:

(B) The presence of a: "fragment of a [*sic*] carrot-shaped amphora which might have been current in the first century" is reported by Jarrett (1960, 218).

Mortaria:

(A) A mortarium rim of Gillam form 239, with gritting on the rim, dated c. A.D. 80-110, was recovered (Jarrett 1960, 214).

(B) A mortarium stamped SEXTVS VALERIVS from the Verulamium district was represented; this item is dated as Flavian-Trajanic (Hartley, K. F. 1960b, 219-20).

(D) A rim from a mortarium of the Verulamium region, dated as Flavian to early Trajanic was recovered (Gillam 1975, 92, Fig.12 No.61).

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no early Roman brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

(D) Six pre-Hadrianic Roman coins were forthcoming: these comprised issues of Vespasian (2 coins), Domitian (1) and Nerva (1), together with two coins which are either issues of Vespasian or Titus (Maxfield & Reed 1975).

Location of Finds:

Ebchester Museum.

Literature:

Jarrett 1960; Gillam 1975; Maxfield & Reed 1975.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

NIV DU ELM

FORCEGARTH PASTURE NORTH. NY 875 285.

Site Code: DUR 7.

Geographic Situation:

The site lies on the north bank of the Tees in Upper Teesdale. The underlying natural geology comprises Whin Sill, overlain in the valley bottom by glacial deposits.

Site Type:

Homestead/Farmstead complex.

The site is defined by a stone built bank and the enclosed area is oval in form, measuring 40m by 35m. Two openings exist, on the east and northern sides. Within the enclosure a platform occurs accommodating a stone-founded house-complex. The stone foundations/basal wall of a further circular structure are also present within the enclosure. The perimeter bank appears to have been palisaded. Hence all of the main structural elements identified were constructed of stone and timber. Building with stone does not seem to have succeeded a solely timber phase. Exterior to the enclosure a field complex has been identified, together with evidence of two further circular structures 10m to the north.

Occupation at Forcegarth Pasture North is understood to precede that at the analogous site of Forcegarth Pasture South, NY 876 283 (Fairless & Coggins 1986), from where some sherds of Roman pottery, of essentially second century A.D. date, were recovered. The settlement at Forcegarth Pasture North therefore appears to be an example of a site in the north of England occupied into the early Roman period but which evidently remains culturally Iron Age.

Date of Occupation:

The site is believed to have been occupied during the first century A.D. on the basis of radiocarbon determinations (Fairless & Coggins 1980, 35-6; 1986, 39).

Excavation:

(A) NY 875 285, 1972-4. Ken Fairless & Denis Coggins, Middleton St George College (Fairless & Coggins 1980). Trenching investigated both entrances, sampled the perimeter bank and part of the exterior, whilst attention focused in particular upon the internal circular structures. Excavation revealed the circular structures at the centre of the enclosure to be of a single house complex comprising four rooms, perhaps all contemporary. Excavated room floors revealed extensive evidence of occupation.

Collected Material:

The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.

THE POTTERY:

No Roman pottery is recorded from the site. A small group of pottery of Iron Age tradition, comprising ten sherds, was recovered from stratified contexts.

South Gaulish Samian Ware:

The author knows of no SGSW from this provenance.

Brooch Types Present:

The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.

Coins:

The author knows of no coins from this provenance.

Location of Finds:

The Bowes Museum.

Literature:

Fairless & Coggins 1980; 1986.

POTTERY EXAMINED:

No pottery has been viewed.

GRETA BRIDGE. c. NZ 085 133.

Site Code: DUR 8.
Geographic Situation:
The fort lies on the west bank of the Greta, c. 1 km south of its junction with the Tees. Extra mural occupation is known from the east bank along the Roman road.
Site Type:
Roman fort (NZ 085 133) and vicus (c. NZ 088 132).
Date of Occupation:
Brian Hartley suggested a Domitianic or Trajanic foundation date for the fort (Hartley B.R. 1971, 58).
Finds from the vicus date from the late first century A.D.
Excavation:
(A) 1960s. No details are known to the current author.
(B) NZ 088 132, 1973-4. John Casey, DOE & UDM (Wilson D.R. 1974a, 413-4 & Fig.6; 1975, 235). Excavation in advance of roadworks for the A66 Greta Bridge by-pass was undertaken in an area of the vicus, c. 130m east of the N-E corner of the fort. Occupation along the Roman road east of the river was encountered. The earliest evidence was of industrial activity provisionally dated to the late Flavian period.
Collected Material:
The author knows of no collected material from this provenance.
THE POTTERY:
No details are currently available.
South Gaulish Samian Ware:
Hartley reports that: "South Gaulish Samian ware belonging to the period A.D. 90-110" has been recovered from the vicus (Hartley B.R. 1971, 58).
(B) Form present: Drag. 37, Flavian-Trajanic (Manuscript catalogue held by the excavator, UDM). No other SGSW was forthcoming.
Brooch Types Present:
The author knows of no brooches from this provenance.
Coins:
No details are known to the current author.
Location of Finds:
(B) PTX.
Literature:
Hartley B.R. 1971; Wilson D.R. 1974a, 413-4; 1975, 235.
POTTERY EXAMINED:
No pottery has been viewed.

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