THE FORMER MINSTER SCHOOL SITE
CHURCH STREET, SOUTHWELL,
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Volume II
Appendices

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Contents

Appendix 1: Colour Plates

Plate 1: General view following demolition of school buildings, looking west. The Minster can just be seen in the background beyond the trees.

Plate 2: General view following demolition of school buildings, looking northeast.

Plate 3: Looking southwest across Trench 1. Wall (105) and the rubble fill of the construction cut (108) can be seen clearly.

Plate 4: Northwest end of Trench 17, were it joins Trench 1. Wall (105) can be seen continuing into Trench 17 as (1714). The construction cut [1718] and its rubble fill (1719) can be seen in the north-facing section, cutting through the large in filled feature [1713].

Plate 5: Northwest-facing elevation of large stone wall (1714). Consolidation material (1716) can be seen at the base beneath the single course foundation (1715), above which two surviving courses of the wall can be seen.

Plate 6: Southwest facing elevation of wall (1714). Vertically-set wooden post (1756) can be seen in the foreground driven into the consolidation layers at the base of Trench 17. Column base (1738) can be seen projecting out of the section on the left.

Plate 7: Looking west along Trench 17. Dumped material of the medieval period can be seen overlying the accumulated silts of the late to early post-Roman period. These overlie deposits related to the construction of the large Roman wall.

Plate 8: Looking south over the western end of Trench 2. Inhumation A [204] can be seen cutting through ditch [206]. Radiocarbon dating carried out on the femur of this individual provided a date between 660AD and 870 AD.

Plate 9: Looking east along Trench 4. The shaped rubble foundation [408] can be seen in the foreground, truncated on the left by a land drain. In the background features [405] and [407] can be seen.

Plate 10: Close up of eastern end of Trench 4, looking south. Robbed out wall [405] can be seen on the left and pit [407] is on the right.

Plate 11: Looking southwest over the southern end of Trench 5. The main feature is a section through ditch [506]. Wall footing [504] is on the left, with wall footing [508] visible in the right of the photograph settled within the fill of ditch [506].

Plate 12: Looking northeast along Trench 9. The foundations (909) of the large block-built wall can be seen beneath the backfill of an associated robber trench [902].

Plate 13: Close up of wall foundation (909), observed at the southern end of Trench 9.

Plate 14: Trench 10, looking northeast. Wall (1011) can be seen running northeast-southwest out of the bulk before turning to the southeast. This wall is a continuation of the large block built wall seen in Trench 9.

Plate 15. Looking southeast, Trench 12. Ditch [1204] can be seen in the eastern section while gullies [1206] and [1208] can be seen in the southern section.

Plate 16: Looking north, south end of Trench 13. The west edge of the construction trench for the large block built wall [1302] is on the left, cutting through the yellowy-brown natural substrate. The backfill of the later robber trench has removed much of the construction trench backfill.

Plate 17: Trench 14, Section 1401 looking south. Construction trench [1405] and post-robbing fills of the large stone wall were revealed in this trench.

Plate 18: Looking southwest, Trench 15. Inhumation graves B, C and D can be seen cutting through the natural substrate (1508).

Plate 19: Looking south along Trench 18. Kiln feature [1814] can be seen in the middle ground.

Plate 20: Close up of kiln [1814], looking south. Rectangular posthole [1816] can be seen cutting through the kiln on the right side, while a second rectangular posthole [1812] can be seen in the background next to natural feature [1823].

Plate 21: Looking west along Trench 19. Ditch [1916] can be seen in the foreground, adjacent to posthole [1914]. Ditch [1912], the second posthole and the parallel gullies can be seen beyond these.

Plate 22: Looking northwest along Trench 20. Curvilinear gully [2012]-[2008] can be seen in the foreground cut by a large east-west ditch [2010]. In the background the remains of 19th century building (2005) can be seen.

Plate 23: Looking east along Trench 21. A line of postholes can be seen in the foreground, with a ditch [2104] and gully [2133] lying beyond.

Plate 24: Trench 22 looking southwest. Fig 18, Section 2205. Large stone block-built wall (2209) can clearly be seen.

Plate 25: Looking southwest along Trench 23. Rubble wall footing (2316) can be seen in the foreground, cut away by a large north-south ditch [2304]

Plate 26: Looking east along Trench 24. North-south aligned gully [2407] can be seen in the background.

Appendix 2: Context description and Levels

Levels are recorded as meters above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated form the benchmark (cutmark) on the north face of the south side parapet of the small road bridge over the Potwell Dyke on Church Street to the east of the former Minster School site: 27.91m AOD (Newlyn).

Trench 1: Ground level 28.69m – 28.75m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
100	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material and crushed stone. < 0.2m thick.
101	Layer Dumping/ levelling	Mid-dark grey brown silt with moderate small stone and CBM fragments, mortar flecks and occasional modern intrusive material. < 0.5m thick.
102	Layer Part of 101	Mid-dark red brown silt-clay with frequent charcoal flecks and small-moderate angular stones. 0.4m thick.
103	Fill of 104 Part of 108?	Concentration of small-moderate limestone and sandstone fragments abutting wall 105 within a dark grey silt matrix, appears disturbed. < 0.66m wide.
104	Cut Part of 109?	Possibly part of construction cut of wall 105, although disturbed, possibly robbing out? – only partially observed.
105	Stone block foundations	Foundation and wall constructed of un-bonded large dressed red sandstone blocks. Aligned *c*. NE-SW. Retaining to NW with variable width construction of wall and corresponding wider variable width of foundation. > 33m long x 1.46m wide x 1.04m high.
106	Deposit Dumping	Concentration of small sub-angular stone fragments abutting wall 105. > 5m long x < 0.3m wide x 0.6m deep.
107	Deleted	Originally interpreted as a cut feature – subsequently deleted.
108	Rubble backfill	Concentration of small-moderate limestone and sandstone fragments abutting wall 105. < 0.66m wide.
109	Cut	Construction cut of 105, containing backfill 108. < 0.66m wide.
110	Fill of 112	Mid grey brown silt with occasional charcoal and mortar flecks. **SF No. 1**
111	Natural	Mid-dark red brown clay with laminated light green mudstone. = Limit of excavation.
112	Cut of ditch or quarry?	Only partially observed. Cut of large feature.
113	Deposit Dumping	Mid grey brown silt-clay matrix with fragments of stone, CBM and mortar flecks. > 5m long x < 1.2m wide < 0.4m deep.
114	Deleted	Originally interpreted as a cut feature – subsequently deleted.
115	Deposit Dumping	Mid-dark grey brown silt-clay matrix with frequent moderate size stone fragments.
116	Layer- silting	Mid red brown fine silt-clay. 0.15m deep.
117	Backfill in 105	Concentration of small-moderate limestone and sandstone fragments abutting wall 105. > 5m long x < 0.8m wide x < 05m deep.
118	Deleted	Originally interpreted as a cut feature – subsequently deleted.
119	Deposit Made ground	Mid grey brown silt-clay with moderate stone fragments and occasional CBM fragments. < 0.8m deep. Consolidation.
120	Cut	Flat-slightly concave base, linear cut, aligned *c*. NE-SW. > 5m long x > 1.2m wide x *c*. 1.5m deep.
121	Rubble foundation	Concentration of small-moderate limestone, sandstone and tufa fragments. > 2m long x > 0.4m wide x 0.35m deep.
122	Wood post	Wood post, *c*. 0.15m in diameter, sharpened to a point, set vertically

		in to the ground. **RETAINED**
123	Fill of 124	Light grey clay. 0.3m wide x 0.3m deep.
124	Cut of posthole for 122	Circular plan with vertical sides and a pointed base. *c*. 0.3m in diameter x 0.3m deep.
125	Backfill in 109	Dark grey brown silt-clay with frequent charcoal flecks and stone fragments. Only partially observed.
126	Natural	Mid-dark red brown clay. = Limit of excavation.
127	Deposit Same as 140	Mid-dark grey brown silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks. > 1m long x > 1.8m wide x 0.3m deep.
128	Deposit Dumping	Mid-dark grey brown silt-clay with frequent small snail shells and occasional mortar flecks and small stone fragments. > 1m long x > 1.8m wide x 0.3m deep.
129	Deposit Dumping	Dark red brown silt-clay with frequent charcoal flecks and small stone fragments. > 1m long x > 1.8m wide x 0.73m deep.
130	Deposit	Dark red brown silt-clay. > 1m long x > 0.6m wide x 0.18m deep.
131	Deposit	Light grey, silt-clay with occasional small angular stones. > 1m long x > 1.8m wide x 0.39m deep.
132	Deposit Dumping/ silting	Dark red-grey brown silt-clay with frequent small pebbles and charcoal flecking. > 1m long x > 1.8m wide x 0.46m deep. **SAMPLE No. 3**
133	Cut	Shallow concave-flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. NE-SW. > 1m long x > 1.8m wide x *c*. 2.2m deep.
134	Natural	Mid-dark red brown clay. = Limit of excavation.
135	Deposit Dumping	Light-mid red brown silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small angular stone fragments. > 0.4m long x 2.6m wide x 0.2m deep.
136	Deposit Dumping	Mid grey brown silt-clay with frequent mortar flecks and small pebbles. > 0.4m long x 2.6m wide x 0.74m deep.
137	Deposit Dumping	Dark grey brown silt-clay matrix with small-moderate angular limestone fragments. >0.4m long x > 0.8m wide x 0.16m deep.
138	Deposit Dumping	Mid grey brown silt clay with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional small angular stone fragments. > 0.4m long x > 1.34m wide x 0.46m deep.
139	Deposit Dumping	Dark grey brown silt-clay with frequent small-moderate angular limestone fragments. > 0.4m long x 0.5m wide x 0.58m deep.
140	Deposit Same as 127	Mid grey brown silt clay with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional small angular stone fragments. > 0.4m long x > 1.72m wide x 0.62m deep. **SF Nos. 2 & 3**
141	Deposit Dumping	Mid grey brown silt clay with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional small angular stone fragments. > 0.4m long x > 0.5m wide x 0.24m deep.
142	Deposit Dumping	Mid grey silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecking. > 0.4m long x > 0.84m wide. = Limit of excavation.
143	Deleted	Originally interpreted as a cut feature – subsequently deleted.
144	Backfill in 145	Mid grey silt-clay with frequent fragments of stone and CBM.
145	Cut	Steep sided, linear cut, aligned *c*. NE-SW. > 7m long x > 2.5m wide x *c*. 2.2m deep. Possible re-excavation of earlier large feature to provide construction cut for large block wall 105.
146	Rubble foundation	Concentration of small-moderate limestone and sandstone blocks with tufa and mortar fragments. > 1m long x 0.2m deep.
147	Cut of posthole for 149	Rectangular plan with rounded corners and vertical sides. 0.5m long x 0.2m wide. = Limit of Excavation.
148	Fill of 147	Light grey clay. 0.5m long x 0.2m wide. = Limit of excavation.
149	Wood post	Wood post, *c*. 0.15m in diameter, partially decayed, set vertically in to the ground.

150	Cut (?)	Linear robber cut, aligned *c*. NE-SW. > 1.5m long x 0.76m wide x *c*. 0.35m deep. Limit of robbing out of 105 – cut not clear but must exist.
151	Fill of 150	Dark grey brown silt-clay with common charcoal flecks and moderate-large sandstone blocks. > 1.5m long x 0.76m wide x *c*. 0.35m deep.
152	Deposit	Mid grey brown silt-clay with moderate charcoal flecks and stone fragments. > 2m long x > 1m wide. Accumulated deposit against wall 108. Only partially observed = Limit of excavation.
153	Deposit	Mid red brown slightly sandy silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stone fragments. > 0.8m long x > 0.6m wide x > 0.3m deep. Accumulated deposit against wall 108. Only partially observed = Limit of excavation.

Trench 2: Ground level 28.91m – 28.93m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
200	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material and crushed stone. < 0.2m thick.
201	Layer Former soil	Mid-dark grey brown silt with moderate small stone and CBM fragments, mortar flecks and occasional modern intrusive material. < 0.25m thick.
202	Fill of 204 Grave soil	Mid-dark grey brown silt with occasional small stone and charcoal flecks. 1.8m long x 0.54m wide x 0.2m deep.
203	Human remains	Extended supine adult inhumation. Orientated *c*. E-W, with head to west. = Limit of excavation.
204	Cut of Grave A	Sub-rectangular plan with rounded corners, and steep sloping sides. Aligned *c*. E-W. = Limit of excavation.
205	Fill of 206	Mid-dark grey brown silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional CBM fragments. > 1.6m long x 0.79m wide x 0.25m deep.
206	Cut of ditch	Moderate sided – shallow-concave base, linear cut, aligned *c*. N-S. > 1.6m long x 0.79m wide x 0.25m deep.
207	Natural	Light-mid red brown clay with lenses of laminated light green mudstone. = Limit of excavation.
208	Cut of pit	Rectangular plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. > 2m long x 2m wide x 0.5m deep.
209	Fill of 208	Mid red brown sandy silt with occasional fragments of stone, CBM and coal. > 2m long x 2m wide x 0.5m deep.

Trench 3: Ground level 28.73m – 28.74m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
300	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material and crushed stone. < 0.3m thick.
301	Layer Former soil	Mid-dark grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments, mortar flecks and occasional modern intrusive material. < 0.14m thick.
302	Natural	Light-mid yellow brown sandy clay with lenses of laminated light green mudstone. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 4: Ground level 28.12m – 28.15m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
400	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material crushed stone and sand. < 0.23m thick.
401	Layer	Imported crushed stone and grit. < 0.3m thick.
402	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material consisting of predominantly brick fragments. < 0.24m thick
403	Layer Alluvial soil	Mid-dark grey brown silt with moderate charcoal flecks. < 0.29m thick.
404	Fill of 405	Light grey-off white fine silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional moderate undressed stone blocks. **SAMPLE No. 1**
405	Construction cut	Linear construction cut with 90° corner, moderate sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Aligned *c*. NE-SW turning to NW. > 2.8m long x > 0.52m wide 0.22m deep.
406	Fill of 407	Light grey brown fine silt with occasional small angular stone fragments. > 1.6m long x 0.48m wide 0.18m deep.
407	Cut of pit?	Irregular plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. 1.6m long x 0.48m wide x 0.18m deep.
408	Rubble footing - construction	Mixture of tightly packed moderate sized undressed limestone blocks with occasional sandstone blocks and slate fragments bonded with a light yellow brown lime mortar. 4.2m long x < 1.8m wide x 0.16m high.
409	Layer Mortar?	Off white - light yellow-grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal and mortar/plaster flecks, possible degraded mortar. < 0.45m thick. **SAMPLE No. 2**
410	Layer -alluvium	Mid grey brown fine silt-clay. < 0.04m thick.
411	Natural	Light yellow brown clay. = Limit of excavation.
412	Construction cut	Construction cut for 408 with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. > 4.2m long x < 1.8m wide x 0.18m deep. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 5: Ground level 28.11m – 28.18m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
500	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material, crushed stone and sand. < 0.3m thick.
501	Layer Former soil	Mid grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments, mortar flecks and occasional modern intrusive material. < 0.56m thick.
502	Layer Mortar?	Off white - light yellow-grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal and mortar/plaster flecks, possible degraded mortar. < 0.2m thick.
503	Rubble footing	Concentration of small-moderate sized angular undressed limestone blocks. > 2.3m long x > 0.6m wide. = Limit of excavation.
504	Construction cut	Linear construction cut for 503, aligned *c*. NE-SW. > 2.3m long x > 0.6m wide. = Limit of excavation.
505	2nd fill of 506 consolidation	Dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate stone and CBM fragments. > 0.5m long x > 1.1m wide x 0.2m deep.
506	Cut of ditch	Moderate-steep sided – shallow-concave - flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. NE-SW. > 0.5m long x > 1.1m wide x 0.48m deep.
507	1st fill of 506	Mid grey brown slightly sandy silt-clay with v. occasional small stone fragments. > 0.5m long x > 1.1m wide x 0.48m deep.
508	Rubble footing	Concentration of tightly packed small-moderate sized angular undressed limestone blocks including CBM fragments and tufa. > 2m long x < 1m wide x 0.4m high.
509	Fill of 510	Light – mid red brown slightly sandy silt-clay with occasional small stone fragments and material similar to 502. >0.7m long x 0.86m

		wide x 0.36m deep.
510	Cut of gully?	Shallow-moderate sided – shallow-concave - flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. E-W. > 0.7m long x > 0.86m wide x 0.36m deep.
511	Natural	Mixed light yellow brown silty clay with lenses of mid orange silty sand, both with frequent small flint gravels = Limit of excavation.
512	Cut of pit	Circular plan with shallow-moderately sloping sides and a concave base. 0.66m long x 0.63m wide x 0.16m deep.
513	Fill of 512	Dark grey brown-black silty clay with frequent CBM fragments. 0.66m long x 0.63m wide x 0.16m deep. **SAMPLE No. 4**
514	Fill of 515	Dark grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and mortar flecks and small stone fragments. >1.8m long x 0.86m wide x 0.24m deep.
515	Cut of gully	Steep sided – shallow-concave base, linear cut, aligned *c*. NE-SW. >1.8m long x 0.86m wide x 0.24m deep.

Trench 6: Ground level 27.69m – 27.87m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
600	Layer	Dark brown silty loam with occasional brick fragments. < 0.66m thick.
601	Layer	Charcoal rich lens, only seen at north end of trench, possibly modern construction horizon. < 0.03m thick.
602	Layer Former soil	Mid slightly grey brown silt. < 0.1m thick.
603	Layer Former soil	Mid grey brown silt with occasional mollusc shells. < 0.52m thick.
604	Layer Mortar?	Off white-light yellow brown sandy silt, possible degraded mortar deposit. < 0.22m thick.
605	Layer Natural?	Mottled light yellow brown - mid orange brown silt-sand, probably natural. < 0.44m thick.
606	Natural	Light bluish grey – mid yellow brown silty clay. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 7: Ground level 28.07m – 28.11m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
700	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material and crushed stone. < 0.3m thick.
701	Layer	Brick building demolition material. < 0.38m thick.
702	Layer Former soil	Mid grey brown silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and mollusc shells. < 0.49m thick.
703	Layer Moratr?	Off white-light yellow brown sandy silt, possible degraded mortar deposit < 0.22m thick.
704	Layer Alluvial silt	Mid grey brown silt. <0.06m thick.
705	Natural	Mixed light yellow brown silty clay with lenses of mid orange silty sand, both with frequent small flint gravels = Limit of excavation.

Trench 8: Ground level 28.96m – 28.99m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
800	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material and crushed stone. <

		0.25m thick.
801	Layer Former soil	Mid grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments and occasional modern intrusive material. < 0.3m thick.
802	Construction cut	Steep-vertical sided, linear cut, aligned *c*. NE-SW. > 1.4m long x > 1.6m wide x 0.89m deep. Only the western side of this feature was observed within this trench. = Limit of excavation.
803	Fill of 802 Backfill of robbing out	Mid-dark grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments and occasional CBM fragments. > 1.4m long x > 1.6m wide x 0.89m deep.
804	Structure	Large dressed red sandstone blocks, aligned *c*. NE-SW. > 1.4m long x > 0.4m wide = Limit of excavation.
805	Natural	Mid yellow brown clay = Limit of excavation.

Trench 9: Ground level 28.86m – 29.01m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
900	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material and crushed stone. < 0.28m thick.
901	Layer Former soil	Mid grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments and occasional modern intrusive material. > 6.5m long x > 3.6m wide < 0.3m thick.
902	Cut Robber cut ?	Steep-vertical sided, linear cut, aligned *c*. NE-SW. > 6.5m long x > 2.2m wide = Limit of Excavation. Only the western side of this feature was observed within this trench. = Limit of excavation.
903	Backfill of 902	Mid-dark grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments and occasional CBM fragments. > 6.5 m long x > 2.2m wide x > 0.4m deep. **SF No. 4**
904	Cut	Linear cut, only observed in plan, aligned *c*. N-S. > 1.5m long x >1.04m wide = Limit of excavation.
905	Fill of 904	Light yellow brown silt with frequent mortar flecks and limestone rubble > 1.5m long x >1.04m wide = Limit of excavation.
906	Structure	Revetting blocks of red sandstone > 1.3m long x < 0.6m wide = Limit of excavation.
907	Natural	Mid yellow brown clay = Limit of excavation.
908	Construction cut	Linear cut, only observed in plan, aligned *c*. NE-SW. > 1.3m long x > 1.1m wide = Limit of excavation.
909	Structure	Foundation, constructed of large un-bonded shaped red sandstone blocks. Aligned *c*. NE-SW. > 1.3m long x < 0.9m wide = Limit of excavation.
910	Backfill in 908	Moderate limestone fragments = Limit of excavation.

Trench 10: Ground level 28.74m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
1000	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material and crushed stone. < 0.3m thick.
1001	Layer Dumping	Mid grey brown silt with frequent small angular stone fragments and occasional degraded sandstone fragments. > 3m long x > 1.7m wide < 0.86m thick.
1002	Robber cut	Robbing out of large block wall – follows course of wall 1011. 1.5m long x 1.2m wide x 1m deep.
1003	Fill of 1002	Mid grey brown silt. > 2m long x > 0.8m wide x > 0.48m deep.
1004	Construction cut	Steep sided, linear cut, turning through 90° aligned *c*. NE-SW –

		NW-SE. > 2.2m long x > 2.2m wide x > 0.48m deep. Construction cut for 1011.
1005	Fill of 1006 Infill or dumping	Dark grey brown silt with frequent small-moderate angular stone fragments. > 1.44m long x > 0.2m wide > 0.7m deep = Limit of excavation.
1006	Cut?	Linear cut > 1.44m long x > 0.2m wide > 0.7m deep = Limit of excavation.
1007	Deposit Dumping	Frequent degraded sandstone fragments within a mid-dark grey brown silt matrix. > 2.6m long x > 0.5m wide x > 0.4m deep = Limit of excavation.
1008	Backfill in 1004	Frequent angular stone fragments within a mid-dark grey brown silt matrix. > 2.6m long x > 0.4m wide x > 0.4m deep = Limit of excavation.
1009	Deposit Dumping	Frequent angular stone fragments within a mid-dark grey brown silt matrix. > 2.6m long x < 1m wide x > 0.7m deep. Part of demolition-robbing-dumping = Limit of excavation.
1010	Natural	Mixed light yellow brown silty clay with lenses of mid orange silty sand, both with frequent small flint gravels = Limit of excavation.
1011	Structure	Large block mixed red and white sandstone wall aligned *c*. NE-SW turning through 90° to the SE.
1012	Cut	Moderate sided cut. > 2m long x > 0.8m wide x > 0.48m deep.
1013	Fill of 1012	Mid slightly grey brown silt. > 2m long x > 0.8m wide x > 0.48m deep.

Trench 11: Ground level 28.97m – 29.20m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
1100	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material and crushed stone. < 0.35m thick.
1101	Natural	Light-mid orange brown clay with lenses of small stone fragments = Limit of excavation.

Trench 12: Ground level 30.16m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
1200	Layer	Dark brown silty loam with occasional small stone fragments. 0.57m thick.
1201	Layer	Mid red brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks. 0.15m thick.
1202	Layer Re-deposited	Light-mid orange brown clayey silt-sand with occasional small stone fragments. 0.12m thick.
1203	Layer Re-deposited	Mixed deposit; mid-dark brown clayey silt-sand with occasional small stone fragments. 0.38m thick.
1204	Cut of ditch	Shallow-moderate sided – shallow-concave base, linear cut, aligned *c*. NW-SE. > 1.9m long x > 0.7m wide x 0.3m deep.
1205	Fill of 1204	Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small-moderate stone fragments. > 1.9m long x > 0.7m wide x 0.3m deep.
1206	Cut of gully	Moderate sided – shallow-concave base, linear cut, aligned *c*. N-S. > 1.4m long x > 0.6m wide x 0.28m deep.
1207	Fill of 1206	Dark brown slightly sandy silt. > 1.4m long x > 0.6m wide x 0.28m deep.
1208	Cut of gully	Moderate-steep sided – shallow-concave base, linear cut, aligned *c*. N-S. > 1.4m long x > 0.46m wide x 0.3m deep.

1209	Fill of 1208	Dark brown slightly sandy silt with moderate stone fragments. > 1.4m long x > 0.6m wide x 0.28m deep.
1210	Layer	Light grey brown alluvial silt. 0.16m thick.
1211	Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay with lenses small stone fragments = Limit of excavation.

Trench 13: Ground level 28.69m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
1300	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material and crushed stone. < 0.2m thick.
1301	Layer Former soil	Mid grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments and occasional modern intrusive material. < 0.15m thick.
1302	Construction cut?	Steep-vertical sided, linear cut, aligned *c*. N-S. > 8.5m long x > 1.8m wide x > 0.78m deep. = Limit of excavation.
1303	Fill of 1302 Backfill of robbing out	Mid-dark grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments and occasional CBM fragments. > 8.5m long x > 1.8m wide x > 0.78m deep. = Limit of excavation.
1304	Rubble in 1302 Backfill of robbing out	Concentration of small-moderate sized rough-undressed stone blocks. Aligned *c*. N-S. > 3.4m long x > 0.32m wide. = Limit of excavation.
1305	Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay = Limit of excavation.

Trench 14: Ground level 29.03m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
1400	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material and crushed stone. < 0.3m thick.
1401	Fill of 1405 Dumping	Mid-dark grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments and occasional CBM fragments. > 3m long x > 2.1m wide x 1.04m deep.
1402	Cut (modern)	Footings trench of part of former school building. Aligned *c*. N-S. > 3m long x > 0.3m wide x < 1.06m deep.
1403	Fill of 1402 (modern)	Concrete footing supporting brick wall. > 3m long x > 0.3m wide x < 1.06m deep.
1404	Fill of 1405	Dark grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments and occasional CBM fragments. > 3m long x > 1.28m wide x 0.26m deep. **SAMPLE No. 5**
1405	Construction cut	Steep-vertical sided – flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. NE-SW. > 3m long x > 2.1m wide x 1.56m deep.
1406	Fill of 1405	Mid-dark grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments and occasional moderate sized cobbles. > 3m long x > 2.1m wide x < 0.98m deep.
1407	Cut Ditch/quarry?	Shallow sided – shallow-concave base, linear cut, aligned *c*. NE-SW. > 3m long x > 0.7m wide x 0.14m deep.
1408	Fill of 1407	Light grey brown silt. > 3m long x > 0.7m wide x 0.14m deep.
1409	Natural	Light yellow-grey brown clay with thin laminated mudstone = Limit of excavation.

Trench 15: Ground level 27.80m – 27.86m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
1500	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material and crushed stone. < 0.2m thick.

1501	Layer	Mid grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments and occasional modern intrusive material. < 0.1m thick.
1502	Fill of 1503 Grave soil	Mid grey brown silt with occasional small stone fragments, including red sandstone. 2m long x 0.48m wide x 0.09m deep.
1503	Cut of Grave B	Rectangular plan with rounded corners, near vertical sides and a flat base. Aligned *c*. E-W. 2m long x 0.48m wide x 0.09m deep.
1504	Fill of 1505 Grave soil	Mid grey brown silt with occasional small stone fragments, including red sandstone. 1.8m long x 0.53m wide = Limit of excavation.
1505	Cut of Grave C	Rectangular plan with rounded corner. Aligned *c*. E-W. 1.8m long x 0.53m wide = Limit of excavation.
1506	Fill of 1507 Grave soil	Mid grey brown silt with occasional small stone fragments. >1.1m long x > 0.3m wide x Limit of excavation.
1507	Cut of Grave D	Extending beyond the limit of the evaluation trench. Rectangular plan where observed. Aligned *c*. E-W. >1.1m long x > 0.3m wide = Limit of excavation.
1508	Natural	Light yellow-grey brown clay with thin laminated mudstone = Limit of excavation.

Trench 16: Ground level 28.50m – 28.79m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
1600	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material and crushed stone. < 0.44m thick.
1601	Layer	Mid grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments and occasional modern intrusive material. < 0.22m thick.
1602	Cut Robber pit?	Steep-vertical sided – flat base, irregular cut. > 5m long x > 1m wide x 0.7m deep.
1603	Fill of 1602	Mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate stone fragments with occasional CBM fragments and flecks of mortar and charcoal. > 5m long x > 1m wide x 0.7m deep.
1604	Layer in 1608	Mid red brown sandy silt with occasional small stone fragments and flecks of mortar. > 5m long x > 1.8m wide x 0.32m deep.
1605	Layer in 1608	Mid grey brown silt with occasional flecks of mortar and charcoal. > 2.5m long x > 1.3m wide x 0.22m deep.
1606	Layer in 1608	Mid red brown silt-clay with occasional small stone and CBM fragments. > 1.3m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.38m deep.
1607	Layer in 1608	Mid-dark grey brown silt with occasional small stone fragments. > 1.5m long x > 1.8m wide < 0.24m deep.
1608	Cut of pit	Extending beyond all sides of the evaluation trench. > 1.9m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.9m deep.
1609	Layer in 1608	Mid red brown silt-clay with occasional small stone fragments. > 1.9m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.26m deep.
1610	Layer in 1608	Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stone fragments. > 0.9m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.16m deep.
1611	Natural	Mid red brown clay. = Limit of excavation.
1612	Layer in 1608	Mid red brown sandy silt matrix with same colour small stone fragments. > 0.4m long x 0.2m wide x 0.12m deep.
1613	Rubble in 1616 Rubble footing?	Light grey brown silt-clay matrix with rough-undressed small-moderate size stone blocks. Aligned. > 0.7m long x < 0.54m wide x < 0.18m high.
1614	Layer	Mid–dark red brown silt with occasional flecks of mortar and charcoal. > 0.4m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.16m deep.
1615	Layer	Mid grey brown silt-clay with frequent flecks of mortar and charcoal. > 0.4m long x > 1.8m wide x > 0.22m deep.

1616	Construction cut	Steep-vertical sided – flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. E-W. > 0.7m long x < 0.54m wide x < 0.18m high.
1617	Rubble in 1602	Concentration of small-moderate sized rough-undressed stone blocks, including fragments of red sandstone with occasional flecks of mortar. > 1.2m long x > 0.58m wide x > 0.5m deep.
1618	Layer	Mid-dark red brown clay, re-deposited natural = Limit of excavation.

Trench 17: Ground level 28.70 – 29.60m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
1700	Layer	Modern landscaping consisting of demolition material overlain by topsoil. < 0.43m thick.
1701	Layer	Mid yellow-grey brown sandy silt matrix with frequent bricks/demolition material. <0.12m thick.
1702	Deposit	Light yellow brown clay with frequent small mudstone fragments – re-deposited natural. 0.1m thick.
1703	Deposit	Mixed deposit consisting of loamy soil and re-deposited natural. 0.06m thick.
1704	Construction	Modern brick built wall. > 1.4m long x 0.8m wide x > 1m high. = Limit of excavation.
1705	Natural	Light grey green laminated mudstone with thin light yellow brown clay lenses. = Limit of excavation.
1706	Deposit	Imported modern building demolition material and crushed stone. < 0.08m thick.
1707	2nd Fill of 1709 Silting	Mid yellow brown clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks. > 0.62m long x > 1.6m x 0.42m deep.
1708	1st Fill of 1709 Silting	Light yellow brown clay-silt with very occasional small mudstone fragments. > 0.24m long x > 1.6m wide x 0.3m deep.
1709	Cut Ditch/quarry	Shallow-moderate sloping cut feature. > 0.62m long x > 1.6m wide x 0.6m deep.
1710	3rd Fill of 1713	Mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent mortar flecks and occasional charcoal flecks and small stone fragments. > 2.3m long x 1.6m wide x 0.84m deep.
1711	2nd Fill of 1713	Mid grey brown clay-silt with frequent mortar flecks and occasional charcoal flecks and small stone fragments. > 2.3m long x 1.5m wide x 0.64m deep.
1712	1st Fill of 1713	Mid-dark grey brown clay-silt with frequent mortar flecks and occasional charcoal flecks and small stone fragments. > 2.3m long x 1.1m wide x 0.32m deep. **SAMPLE No. 6**
1713	Cut Ditch/quarry	Moderately steep sided, gently concave – flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. NNE-SSW. > 2.3m long x 1.6m wide x 1.7m deep.
1714	Structure	Wall of varying thickness, constructed of large un-bonded, dressed red sandstone blocks. Aligned *c*. NE-SW. > 7m long x < 1.06m wide x 0.68m high.
1715	Structure	Foundation, constructed of large un-bonded shaped red sandstone blocks. Aligned *c*. NE-SW. > 7m long x < 1.46m wide x 0.38m high.
1716	Fill of 1718	Compacted small stone fragments. > 2.3m long x 0.46m deep.
1717	Fill of 1718 Backfill	Mixed compacted stone deposit with mid grey brown sandy silt. > 2.3m long x 0.65m wide x 1m deep.
1718	Cut	Steep sided, gently concave – flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. NE-SW. > 2.3m long x 0.65m wide x 1.43m deep.
1719	Lens in 1713	Light yellow brown clay-silt with very occasional small mudstone fragments. > 2.3m long x 0.3m wide x 0.04m deep.
1720	Fill of 1721	Mid orange brown sandy clay-silt with occasional small stone

		fragments. > 0.84m long x > 0.58m wide. = Limit of excavation.
1721	Cut of Grave E	Rectilinear plan, cut feature, aligned *c*. E-W. 0.84m long x 0.58m wide. = Limit of excavation.
1722	Layer	Mid-dark grey brown clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks and small stone fragments, occasional small-moderate pebbles and CBM fragments and very occasional fragments of tufa, red sandstone and slate. > 5.4m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.26m.
1723	Layer	Mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and small stone fragments, occasional small-moderate pebbles and CBM fragments and very occasional fragments of tufa, red sandstone and slate. > 5.38m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.34m.
1724	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small CBM fragments. 2m long x > 1.8m wide x 0.14m deep.
1725	Layer	Same as 1723. 0.6m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.06m deep.
1726	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy silt matrix with large amount of un-worked stone blocks and fragments including tufa yellow limestone and CBM fragments. 4.1m long x > 1.8m wide x 0.38m deep.
1727	Layer	Same as 1726. > 1.8m wide x < 0.16m wide.
1728	Layer	Light brown sandy silt with occasional stone fragments, part of 1727. > 1.8m wide x < 0.08m deep.
1729	Layer	Light grey – grey brown silt-clay with frequent small snail shells and occasional charcoal flecks and small stone fragments. > 1.8m wide x < 0.12m deep.
1730	Layer	Dark brown loamy silt with frequent small snail shells. > 1.8m wide x < 0.16m deep. **SAMPLE No. 7**
1731	Layer	Light-mid yellow-grey brown silty sand with frequent large stone fragments and mortar flecks. 1.04m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.14m deep.
1732	Layer	Light grey brown silt-clay with frequent small snail shells and occasional charcoal flecks and small stone fragments. > 1.8m wide x < 0.2m deep. **SAMPLE No. 9**
1733	Layer	Mid red-grey brown sandy silt matrix with small stone fragments. > 1.8m wide.
1734	Layer	Light brown sandy silt-clay with occasional stone fragments. 0.62m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.14m deep.
1735	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional moderate stone fragments and charcoal flecks. 1.02m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.16m deep.
1736	Layer	Mid yellow brown sandy clay with occasional small stone fragments. 0.8m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.06m deep.
1737	Layer	Mid yellow brown clay with occasional small stone fragments. 1.5m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.06m deep.
1738	Worked stone	Large shaped off-white limestone block, possible column base or capital (possible Attic style – *c*.11th century or Chalise style – *c*.12th century). **RETAINED**
1739	Worked stone	Worked (broken) stone, possibly re-used as a pad-foundation. 0.64m long x 0.48m wide x 0.16m high. **RETAINED**
1740	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small-moderate stone fragments, charcoal flecks and snail shells with occasional large tufa stone fragments. 2.98m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.22m deep.
1741	Layer/Lens	Mid grey brown silt-clay with occasional moderate stone fragments. 0.8m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.04m deep.
1742	Layer Consolidation	Made ground consisting of mostly re-deposited natural mudstone with occasional small-moderate stone and CBM fragments. 2.54m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.28m deep.

1743	Layer Consolidation	Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional moderate stone fragments and charcoal flecks. 0.78m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.3m deep.
1744	Layer Consolidation	Deposit consisting of mostly re-deposited natural red-brown mudstone with occasional moderate sized pebbles. > 2.4m long x > 1.8m x < 0.26m deep.
1745	Cut	Gently concave – flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. NNE-SSW. > 4.9m long x > 1.8m wide x > 1.02m deep.
1746	Layer Silting?	Mid brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and sandy lenses. 1.7m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.26m deep. **SAMPLE No. 14**
1747	Cut Ditch/quarry	Gently concave – flat base, possible linear cut, aligned *c*. NNE-SSW. 1.54m long x > 1.8m wide x 0.35m deep.
1748	Deposit	Mid grey brown sandy silt matrix with large amount of re-deposited local mudstone. >1.34m long x > 1.8m wide x 0.4m deep.
1749	Layer	Light-mid slightly grey brown silt-clay with occasional small pebbles. 0.4m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.2m deep.
1750	Layer	Light-mid grey brown silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks. < 0.46m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.18m deep.
1751	Layer Silting	Mid orange brown silt-clay with very occasional small stone fragments. > 0.5m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.18m deep.
1752	Layer Silting	Mid slightly grey brown silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks. 0.4m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.2m deep.
1753	Layer	Mid brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, oyster shells and small stone fragments. > 0.56m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.34m deep. **SAMPLE No. 13**
1754	Cut Ditch/quarry	Irregular gently sloping sides - flat base with rectangular slot, possible curved cut. > 0.78m long x > 0.64m wide x < 0.22m deep.
1755	Worked stone	Large shaped off-white limestone block, possible column base or capital, similar but not the same as 1738. > 0.6m long x > 0.6m wide x 0.34m high.
1756	Wood post	Wood post, *c*. 0.14m in diameter x > 0.48m high, sharpened to a point, set vertically in to the ground. **RETAINED**
1757	Construction	Modern brick built wall set upon concrete footings. = Limit of excavation.
1758	Layer	Dark grey brown clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks and small stone fragments. 0.62m long x > 2.2m wide x < 0.14m deep
1759	Layer	Mid grey brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, snail shells, small pebbles and small stone fragments. > 3.44m long x > 2.2m wide x < 0.4m deep.
1760	Layer	Mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small stone and CBM fragments. 3.14m long x > 2.2m wide x < 0.28m deep.
1761	Layer	Mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small stone, CBM and mortar fragments and moderate charcoal flecks. 2.7m long x > 2.2m wide x < 0.14m deep.
1762	Layer Silting	Mid orange brown silt-clay with very occasional small stone and CBM fragments. 1.32m long x > 2.2m wide x < 0.18m deep.
1763	Layer Silting	Mid brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional small stone fragments. 3.1m long x > 2.2m wide x < 0.54m deep.
1764	Layer Silting?	Deposit consisting of mostly re-deposited natural red-brown clay-silt with occasional small mudstone fragments. > 0.4m long x > 2.2m x 0.18m deep.
1765	Layer Silting	Mid-dark grey brown clayey sand-silt with frequent small shell fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. 1.14m long x > 2.2m wide x < 0.2m deep. **SAMPLE No. 8**

1766	Cut Ditch/quarry	Variable sloping sides – gently concave base, possible linear cut, aligned *c*. NNE-SSW. 3.1m long x > 2.2m wide x 1.3m deep.
1767	Fill of 1768	Mid grey brown clayey sand-silt with occasional small pebbles, small mudstone fragments and mortar flecks with very occasional small fragments of red sandstone. < 2.84m long x > 0.5m wide x < 0.56m deep.
1768	Cut	Shallow sloping sides - concave base, sub-rounded - oval cut. < 2.84m long x > 0.5m wide x < 0.56m deep.
1769	Fill of 1770	Mid grey brown clay-silt with occasional small pebbles with very occasional small mudstone fragments, mortar and charcoal flecks and small fragments of red sandstone. < 2.1m long x > 0.8m wide x < 0.82m deep.
1770	Cut	Steep sloping sides – concave-flat base, sub-rounded cut. < 2.1m long x > 0.8m wide x < 0.82m deep.
1771	Fill of 1774	Light-mid slightly yellow-grey brown silt-sand with occasional small tufa fragments. < 1.5m long x > 1.1m wide x < 1.04m deep.
1772	Deleted	Originally interpreted as a re-cut feature – subsequently deleted.
1773	Fill of 1774	Light-mid slightly yellow-grey brown silt-sand with occasional small tufa fragments. < 1.5m long x > 1.1m wide x < 1.04m deep.
1774	Cut	Shallow sloping sides – concave base, sub-rounded cut. < 3.2m long x > 1m wide x < 0.46m deep.
1775	Fill of 1779	Light-mid yellow-orange brown silt-clay with *c*.40-50% small mudstone fragments. < 1.96m long x > 1m wide x < 0.34m deep.
1776	Fill of 1779	Mid grey brown clay-silt. < 1.22m long x > 1m wide x < 0.2m deep.
1777	Fill of 1779	Mid orange brown clayey sand-silt. 1.1m long x > 0.6m wide x < 0.12m deep.
1778	Fill of 1779	Mid slightly red brown clayey silt. 0.96m long x > 0.6m wide x < 0.12m deep.
1779	Cut	Steep sloping sides – concave base, sub-rounded cut. < 2.2m long x > 1m wide x < 1m deep.
1780	Backfill in 1782	Light grey silt-clay with moderate small stone fragments. 0.38m long x > 0.2m wide x < 0.36m deep.
1781	Wood post	Wood post, square cut, 0.19m x 0.17m x 0.38m high, with a flat base, set vertically in to the ground. **RETAINED**
1782	Cut	Rectangular-square plan post-hole with vertical sides – flat base. 0.38m long x > 0.2m wide x 0.38m deep.
1783	Layer	Dark brown black sand-silt with frequent charcoal flecks and oyster shells. 0.66m long x > 2.2m wide x < 0.2m deep.
1784	Lens	Light yellow brown sandy silt with occasional tufa fragments. < 0.22m long x > 0.4m wide x < 0.04m deep.
1785	Layer	Mid slightly greyish brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional small stone fragments. 1.02 m long x > 2.2m wide x < 0.34m deep.
1786	Layer	Mid grey brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional small stone fragments. < 1.04 m long x > 2.2m wide x < 0.11m deep.
1787	Layer	Mid slightly greyish brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional small stone fragments. 1.1 m long x > 2.2m wide x < 0.42m deep.
1788	Cut Ditch/quarry	Gently concave base, possible linear cut, aligned *c*. NNE-SSW. > 1.1m long x > 2.2m wide x > 0.82m deep.
1789	Natural	Laminated light slightly yellowish grey mudstone – mid red brown clay – mid red brown mudstone – mid yellow brown clay.

Trench 18: Ground level 28.88 – 29.17m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
1800	Layer	Modern tarmac. 0.1m thick.
1801	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material. 0.3m thick.
1802	Layer	Mixed material including re-deposited natural clay and stone and mid grey brown silt with frequent small stone fragments.
1803	Natural	Light yellow brown – orange clay with occasional sandy seams. = Limit of excavation.
1804	Cut of well	Circular in plan, vertical sided cut. = Limit of Excavation.
1805	Backfill in 1804	Mixed deposit of mid red brown clay with frequent small stone fragments. *c*. 1.8m in diameter x < 0.2m thick.
1806	Settling in 1804	Mid grey brown silt. *c*. 1.6m in diameter x 0.3m deep. **SAMPLE No. 12**
1807	Fill of 1808	Mid grey brown slightly sandy silt with occasional snail shells. > 1m long x 0.5m wide x 0.3m deep.
1808	Cut of ditch	Moderate-steep sided, narrow concave base, linear cut, aligned *c*. NW-SE. > 1m long x 0.5m wide x 0.3m deep.
1809	Fill of 1810	Light-mid grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments. 1.2m long x 0.5m wide x 0.4m deep.
1810	Cut of posthole	Rectangular plan with steep sloping-vertical sides – flat base with a square post socket. 1.2m long x 0.5m wide x 0.4m deep.
1811	Fill of 1812	Light-mid grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments with a group of flat pad/packing stones. 0.7m long x 0.55m wide x 0.1m deep.
1812	Cut of posthole	Rectangular plan with steep sloping-vertical sides – flat base. 0.7m long x 0.55m wide x 0.1m deep.
1813	Fill of 1814	Dark grey-black sandy (gritty) silt with occasional CBM fragments. *c*. 1.5m in diameter x 0.25m deep. **SAMPLE No. 10**
1814	Cut	Circular plan with shallow sloping sides – convex/domed base. *c*. 1.5m in diameter x 0.25m deep.
1815	Fill of 1816	Light-mid grey-orange brown silt with moderate small stone fragments. 1m long x 0.8m wide x 0.2m deep.
1816	Cut of posthole	Rectangular plan with steep sloping-vertical sides – flat base. 1m long x 0.8m wide x 0.2m deep.
1817	Fill of 1818	Mid grey brown slightly sandy silt with occasional small stone fragments and snail shells. > 1.8m long x 0.6m wide x 0.45m deep.
1818	Cut of ditch	Moderate-steep sided, narrow concave base, linear cut, aligned *c*. NE-SW. > 1.8m long x 0.6m wide x 0.45m deep.
1819	Deposit Occupation	Dark grey-black gritty silt. > 4m long x > 2m wide x 0.4m deep.
1820	Deleted	Originally interpreted as a possible cut feature – subsequently deleted.
1821	Deposit Occupation	Mid red brown silt-clay with occasional CBM fragments and charcoal flecks. > 4m long x > 0.8m wide x 0.2m deep.
1822	Deposit Occupation	Mid red-grey brown silt-clay with occasional charcoal fragments. > 4m long x > 1.5m wide x 0.2m deep.
1823	Cut Natural feature?	Irregular plan with irregular steep sloping sides – irregular concave base. 1.8m long x 0.65m wide x 0.48m deep.
1824	Fill of 1823 Natural feature?	Light grey silt with no inclusions. 1.8m long x 0.65m wide x 0.48m deep.
1825	Cut of posthole	Rectangular plan with steep sloping-vertical sides – flat base. 0.9m long x > 0.32m wide x 0.14m deep.
1826	Fill of 1825	Light-mid grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments.

		0.9m long x > 0.32m wide x 0.14m deep.
1827	Backfill in 1804	Mid brown silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stone fragments. > 0.8m wide x 0.5m deep. = Limit of excavation. **SAMPLE No. 16**

Trench 19: Ground level 29.12 – 28.87m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
1900	Layer	Modern topsoil. < 0.4m thick.
1901	Layer	Made ground including re-deposited clay and mid grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments, appears to have been heavily disturbed. < 0.7m thick.
1902	Layer	Dark grey brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small stone fragments. < 0.3m thick.
1903	Layer - alluvial	Light grey brown silt. < 0.1m thick.
1904	Natural	Light-mid red brown clay with laminated mudstone. Limit of excavation.
1905	Fill of 1906	Dark grey brown silt with occasional small-moderate stone fragments. > 1.5m long x 0.3m wide x 0.15m deep.
1906	Cut of gully	Moderate-sloping sided, narrow concave-flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. N-S. > 1.5m long x 0.3m wide x 0.15m deep.
1907	Fill of 1908	Dark grey brown silt. > 1.5m long x 0.65m wide x 0.2m deep.
1908	Cut of gully	Moderate-sloping sided, narrow concave-flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. N-S. > 1.5m long x 0.3m wide x 0.15m deep.
1909	Fill of 1918	Dark grey brown silt with occasional small-moderate stone fragments and charcoal flecks. < 1.9m long x < 0.5m wide x 0.1m deep.
1910	Cut of posthole	Circular plan – shallow concave-flat base. 0.25m in diameter x 0.05m deep.
1911	Fill of 1910	Mid grey brown silt-clay. 0.25m in diameter x 0.05m deep.
1912	Cut of ditch	Moderate-sloping sided, shallow concave-flat base, broad linear cut, aligned *c*. N-S. > 1.5m long x 1.2m wide x 0.2m deep.
1913	Fill of 1912	Mid grey brown silt with occasional small-moderate stone fragments and charcoal flecks. > 1.5m long x 1.2m wide x 0.2m deep.
1914	Cut of posthole	Circular plan – shallow concave-flat base. 0.45m in diameter x 0.1m deep.
1915	Fill of 1914	Light-mid grey brown silt with a single horizontal flat stone post pad. 0.45m in diameter x 0.1m deep.
1916	Cut of ditch	Moderate-sloping sided, shallow concave-flat base, broad, irregular linear cut, aligned *c*. NW-SE. > 1.5m long x 0.8m wide x 0.3m deep.
1917	Fill of 1916	Mid grey brown silt with occasional moderate stone fragments and charcoal flecks. > 1.5m long x 0.8m wide x 0.3m deep
1918	Cut -root disturbance?	Irregular plan with irregular shallow sloping sides – shallow irregular concave base. < 1.9m long x < 0.5m wide x 0.1m deep.

Trench 20: Ground level 28.53 – 28.73m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
2000	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material. < 0.7m thick.
2001	Layer	Mid-dark grey brown silt with occasional charcoal fragments. 0.5m thick.
2002	Layer	Mid grey brown silt. < 0.2m thick.
2003	Fill of 2004	Mid grey brown silt-clay with occasional small stone fragments. >

		2.6m long x > 0.42m wide x > 0.3m deep. = Limit of Excavation.
2004	Cut of ditch?	Moderate-sloping sided linear cut, aligned *c*. E-W. 2.6m long x > 0.42m wide > 0.3m deep. = Limit of Excavation.
2005	Structure Frame heater	Rectangular brick built structure, surviving to a height of three courses. > 2.1m long x 3.65m wide x 0.46m high.
2006	Cut	Only seen in section; moderate sloping side construction cut of 2005. 0.45m deep.
2007	Deposit	Dark grey brown-black gritty silt with frequent coal fragments and charcoal flecks. 0.3m deep.
2008	Cut of gully	Moderate-sloping sided – concave-flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. N-S. > 2.5m long x 0.46m wide x 0.3m deep.
2009	Fill of 2008	Mid grey brown silt-clay with occasional small stone fragments. > 2.5m long x 0.46m wide x 0.3m deep.
2010	Cut of ditch	Moderate-sloping sided – gently concave-flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. E-W. > 3m long x 1.68m wide x 0.4m deep.
2011	Fill of 2010	Mid-dark grey brown loosely compacted sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, small stone and CBM fragments. > 3m long x 1.68m wide x 0.4m deep.
2012	Cut of gully	Moderate-sloping sided – concave-flat base, curvilinear cut, aligned *c*. N-S curving to E. > 3.1m long x 0.32m wide x 0.18m deep.
2013	Fill of 2012	Mid grey brown silt-clay with occasional small stone fragments. > 3.1m long x 0.32m wide x 0.18m deep.
2014	Cut of gully	Shallow concave-flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. E-W. > 0.9m long x 0.38m wide x 0.08m deep.
2015	Fill of 2014	Mid grey brown silt-clay. > 0.9m long x 0.38m wide x 0.08m deep.
2016	Natural	Light-mid orange-red brown clay. = Limit of excavation.
2017	Fill of 2018	Mid grey brown silt-clay. > 2.1m long x 0.35m wide x 0.17m deep.
2018	Cut of gully	Moderate-sloping sided – concave-flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. N-S. > 2.1m long x 0.35m wide x 0.17m deep.

Trench 21: Ground level 28.54 – 28.63m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
2100	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material. < 0.3m thick.
2101	Layer	Mid grey brown silt-clay with frequent charcoal flecks and small stone fragments. < 0.2m thick.
2102	Layer subsoil	Light-mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small fragments of mudstone. < 0.06m thick.
2103	Natural	Light yellow-orange brown silt-clay with seams of mudstone. = Limit of excavation.
2104	Cut of ditch	Moderate-steep sloping sided – concave base, linear cut, aligned *c*. N-S. > 1.6m long x 0.84m wide x 0.48m deep.
2105	1st Fill of 2104	Mid red brown clayey silt with occasional small stone fragments. > 0.8m long x 0.6m wide x 0.1m deep.
2106	2nd Fill of 2104	Mid grey brown slightly sandy silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stone fragments including pebbles and slate. > 1.6m long x 0.84m wide x 0.36m deep.
2107	Cut of posthole	Circular plan, steep sided – shallow concave-flat base. 0.4m in diameter x 0.2m deep.
2108	Fill of 2107	Mid grey brown silt-clay. 0.4m in diameter x 0.2m deep.
2109	Cut of posthole	Circular plan, steep sided – shallow concave-flat base. 0.3m in diameter x 0.08m deep.
2110	Fill of 2109	Mid grey brown silt-clay. 0.3m in diameter x 0.08m deep.
2111	Cut of posthole	Circular plan, steep sided – shallow concave-flat base. 0.4m in

		diameter x 0.24m deep.
2112	Fill of 2111	Mid grey brown silt-clay. 0.4m in diameter x 0.24m deep.
2113	Cut of ditch/gully	Shallow concave base, linear cut, aligned *c*. E-W. > 2.7m long x 0.6m wide x 0.08m deep.
2114	Fill of 2113	Mid grey brown silt-clay with frequent charcoal flecks and small stone fragments. > 2.7m long x 0.6m wide x 0.08m deep.

Trench 22: Ground level 28.46 – 28.75m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
2200	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material and crushed stone. < 0.6m thick.
2201	Fill of 2202	Concentration of moderate sized un-worked stone blocks and small stone fragments. > 1m long x 0.5m wide x 0.3m deep.
2202	Cut?	Steep sided, flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. NW-SE. > 1m long x 0.5m wide x 0.3m deep.
2203	Fill of 2204	Mid grey brown silt-clay with frequent mortar flecks and small stone fragments. > 2m long x 1m wide x 0.2m deep.
2204	Cut?	Shallow sided, flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. NNW-SSE. > 2m long x 1m wide x 0.2m deep.
2205	Fill of 2206	Dark grey brown silt-clay with frequent charcoal and mortar flecks and small stone fragments. > 1.5m long x > 1.5m wide x > 0.5m deep.
2206	Cut of pit	Steep sided cut feature. > 1.5m long x > 1.5m wide x > 0.5m deep.
2207	Deleted	
2208	Deleted	
2209	Structure	Foundation and wall constructed of un-bonded large dressed red sandstone blocks. Aligned *c*. NW-SE. Retaining to SW, with wall situated upon a wider foundation. > 2.8m long x > 0.5m wide x 0.54m high.
2210	Cut	Shallow sided, flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. NW-SE. > 2.8m long x > 0.75m wide x > 0.1m deep.
2211	Deposit	Concentration of moderate sized un-worked stone blocks and small stone fragments, underneath 2209. > 2.8m long x > 0.5m wide x > 0.4m deep.
2212	Cut	Shallow sided, flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. NW-SE. > 1.8m long x > 0.5m wide x > 0.2m deep.
2213	Deposit	Concentration of moderate sized un-worked stone blocks and small stone fragments, underneath 2214. > 1.8m long x > 0.5m wide x > 0.2m deep.
2214	Structure	Foundation and wall constructed of un-bonded large dressed red and white sandstone blocks. Aligned *c*. NW-SE. With wall situated upon a wider foundation. > 1.3m long x > 0.2m wide x 0.6m high.
2215	Deposit	Concentration of moderate sized un-worked stone blocks with frequent small stone fragments. > 2m long x > 3.32m wide x 0.34m deep.
2216	Deleted	Same as 2215
2217	Deposit	Light yellow brown sandy silt with frequent small stone fragments. > 2m long x > 3.32m wide x 0.14m deep.
2218	Deposit	Mid slightly reddish brown silt-clay with frequent moderate sized un-worked stone blocks. > 2m long x > 3.32m wide x 0.32m deep.
2219	Deposit	Mid slightly reddish grey brown silt-clay with frequent small stone fragments and mortar flecks. > 2m long x > 3.32m wide x 0.56m deep.

2220	Natural	Mid red brown clay. = Limit of excavation.
2221	Deposit	Mid grey brown silt-clay with frequent charcoal and mortar flecks and small stone fragments. > 2m long x > 3.32m wide x 0.3m deep.
2222	Lens	Mid brown silt-clay lenses contained within deposit 2216. > 2m long x > 2.1m wide x 0.15m deep. **SAMPLE No. 15**
2223	Cut	Large, flat based cut. > 3.2m wide x > 2m long. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 23: Ground level 28.83 – 28.87m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
2300	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material and crushed stone. < 0.26m thick.
2301	Layer	Mid grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments, and occasional small pebbles, charcoal fragments and mortar flecks. < 0.1m thick.
2302	Cut of pit?	Steep sided – flat base, cut feature. > 0.9m long x > 0.8m wide x < 0.4m deep.
2303	Fill of 2302	Mixed deposit consisting of mostly re-deposited natural clay and small stone fragments with some mid brown silt. > 0.9m long x > 0.8m wide x < 0.4m deep.
2304	Cut of ditch	Steep sided, with deep 'ankle breaker', narrow flat based, linear cut, aligned *c*. N-S. > 9.5m long x 1.52m wide x 1.04m deep.
2305	1st Fill of 2304	Mid grey brown silt clay with occasional re-deposited mudstone fragments. > 0.9m long x > 0.48m wide x < 0.44m deep. **SAMPLE No. 11**
2306	2nd Fill of 2304	Mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small stone fragments. > 0.9m long x > 1.2m wide x < 0.28m deep.
2307	3rd Fill of 2304	Mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small stone fragments, including tufa, slate and red sandstone. > 9.5m long x > 1.52m wide x < 0.34m deep.
2308	Cut of pit?	Moderate sloping sided, cut feature. > 1.2m long x > 0.6m wide x > 0.36m deep.
2309	1st Fill of 2308	Mid red brown re-deposited natural clay with occasional small stone fragments. > 0.9m long x > 0.4m wide x > 0.2m deep.
2310	2nd Fill of 2308	Mid grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments. > 1.2m long x > 0.6m wide x > 0.14m deep.
2311	Construction Cut	Moderate-steep sided – flat base, linear cut, aligned *c*. NW-SE. > 1.1m long x 0.96m wide x 0.2m deep.
2312	Rubble footing in 2311	Concentration of moderate sized un-worked limestone (tufa?) blocks packed with small fragments of stone and CBM. > 1.1m long x 0.96m wide x 0.2m deep.
2313	Cut of pit	Shallow sloping sides – flat base. > 1.6m long x > 0.6m wide x < 0.08m deep.
2314	Fill of 2313	Light-mid yellow-grey brown silt matrix with fragments of broken CBM. > 1.6m long x > 0.6m wide x < 0.08m deep.
2315	Construction Cut	Linear cut, aligned *c*. NW-SE. > 2m long x 0.7m wide. = Limit of Excavation.
2316	Rubble footing in 2315	Concentration of moderate sized un-worked limestone (tufa?) blocks packed with small fragments of stone. > 2m long x 0.7m wide. = Limit of Excavation.
2317	Natural	Laminated mid red brown clay, light green mudstone and light yellow-orange brown silt-clay. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 24: Ground level 28.41 – 28.64m AOD

Context No.	Type	Description
2400	Layer	Imported modern building demolition material and crushed stone. < 0.42m thick.
2401	Layer	Mid grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments, CBM Fragments, mortar flecks and occasional modern intrusive material. < 0.24m thick.
2402	Layer	Dark grey brown silt, otherwise the same as, and probably part of, 2401. < 0.1m thick.
2403	Layer	Light grey brown silt with frequent small fragments of re-deposited mudstone. Thin layer of variable thickness. < 0.08m thick.
2404	Natural	Mixed light yellow brown – orange brown silt clay with frequent mudstone fragments and bands of pale mudstone = Limit of excavation.
2405	Cut – root disturbance	Irregular plan with very shallow sloping sides – irregular base. > 1.5m long x > 1.1m wide x < 0.1m deep.
2406	Fill of 2405	Same as 2403.
2407	Cut of gully	Moderate sided – concave base, linear cut, aligned *c*. N-S. > 1.6m long x 0.44m wide x 0.22m deep.
2408	Fill of 2407	Mid-dark grey brown slightly sandy silt-clay with small lenses of re-deposited natural clay and mudstone. > 1.6m long x 0.44m wide x 0.22m deep.

Appendix 3.1
THE ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY

R.S.Leary

Factual Data

The pottery was examined in context groups and catalogued according to the Guidelines of the Study Group for Romano-British Pottery for basic archiving (Darling 2004a). The fabrics were recorded in broad ware groups and source suggested where appropriate. Reference was made to the National Fabric Collection where appropriate (Tomber and Dore 1998). Details of fabric variations were recorded where appropriate. Forms were described.

Quantity and provenance

There were 249 sherds of Romano-British pottery (4862g.) and seven fragment of ceramic building material (129g.). The quantities of pottery sherds recovered from the excavated areas are shown in Table. 1. Detailed lists are in Table 3. The Romano-British pottery came principally from trenches 1 and 17 with moderate quantities from trenches 5 and 18 and very small numbers of sherds from the other trenches.

Trench	Context	Nos	G	Rim %
	101	8	104.3	
	102	13	237.6	40
	110	4	48.9	
	115	1	103	13
	119	1	9.1	
	125	4	128.9	
	131	1	8.6	
	132	5	67.2	10
	135	2	10.1	
	136	5	115.7	15
	140	8	55.6	15
	144	5	16	
	151	1	29	15
1		58	934	108
	205	2	23.9	
2		2	23.9	
	403	7	118.3	
	406	1	4.1	25
4		8	122.4	25
	501	6	269.1	30
	503	2	10.8	
	505	7	171	32
	507	12	149.4	16
	509	2	10.5	5
	513	2	165	28
5		31	775.8	111
	903	3	80.3	10

Trench	Context	Nos	G	Rim %
9		3	80.3	10
	1003	2	33.8	5
10		2	33.8	5
	1303	1	8.2	
13		1	8.2	
	1502	1	7.6	
	1601	1	15	8
15		2	22.6	8
	1613	1	41	4
	1614	11	39.2	42
	1615	2	15.8	
	1617	3	56	
16		17	152	46
	1710	4	64.7	
	1715	7	443.9	
	1717	2	20.4	24
	1722	5	102.6	10
	1723	2	18.7	9
	1724	2	31.9	10
	1725	2	40	
	1726	1	14	
	1732	2	43.5	10
	1733	5	58.3	
	1740	18	215.5	32
	1742	1	143.9	15
	1746	1	19.3	9
	1748	1	37.1	
	1753	1	3.4	
	1759	1	6.2	
	1760	1	33.2	
	1762	10	162.3	4
	1763	1	7.2	
	1769	1	27.6	
	1783	2	135.9	
17		70	1629.6	123
	1802	8	345.1	24
	1809	5	97.1	7
	1817	1	20.8	
	1819	5	134.9	11
	1821	8	132.7	61
	1822	1	6.4	
18		28	737	103
	1907	2	18.7	
	1913	1	24.5	
	1917	4	51.2	12
19		7	94.4	12
	2102	3	44.8	12
	2106	2	20.1	
21		5	64.9	12
	2205	1	11.2	
	2221	1	8.8	4

Trench	Context	Nos	G	Rim %
	2222	1	23.1	12
22		3	43.1	16
	2306	4	17.6	
	2307	4	37.2	
	2309	3	81.1	
23		11	135.9	
	2401	1	4	8
24		1	4	8
Total		249	4861.9	587

Table 1 quantity of pottery from excavated trenches and contexts

Range and variety of material

Wares and forms

The fabric of the pottery was first examined by eye and sorted into ware groups on the basis of colour, hardness, feel, fracture, inclusions and manufacturing technique. If the sherds could not be adequately grouped by eye then they were examined under an x30 binocular microscope and compared with sherds from known sources. National fabric collection codes are given wherever possible (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Ware	Common name	Tomber and Dore 1998 and source	Nos	G	Rim %	Rel % nos	Rel % g.	Rel % EVES
BB1	Black burnished ware 1	DOR BB1-Dorset	6	149.9	29	2.4	3.1	4.9
BBT1	Black burnished ware type	Local	7	79.9	4	2.8	1.6	0.7
BSB	Transitional brown quartz-tempered ware	Local	2	11.7		0.8	0.2	
CT	Shell-tempered ware, probably Dales ware	DAL SH?, Lincs/Humberside	5	48.1		2.0	1.0	
CTA2	Dales ware	DAL SH, Lincs/Humberside	6	98.5	16	2.4	2.0	2.7
DBY	Derbyshire ware	DER CO, Belper area	3	51.7	10	1.2	1.1	1.7
FLA	White ware	Lincoln?	10	159.7	40	4.0	3.3	6.8
GRA	Fine grey ware group	Local	8	103.8	32	3.2	2.1	5.5
GRA7	Parisian ware	Local	4	3		1.6	0.1	
GRB	Common medium quartz-t grey ware	Local – principally Trent Valley and Lincoln	148	2697.6	304	59.4	55.5	51.8
GRB2	Medium	Local –	3	53.2		1.2	1.1	

Ware	Common name	Tomber and Dore 1998 and source	Nos	G	Rim %	Rel % nos	Rel % g.	Rel % EVES
	quartz-t grey ware with sparse calcareous inclusions	principally Trent Valley						
GRB23	Gritty grey ware	Local – principally Trent Valley	5	74.4	21	2.0	1.5	3.6
GRB7	Gritty dark grey ware with some calcareous inclusions, probably shell	Local – principally Trent Valley	1	15	8	0.4	0.3	1.4
GT	Grog-tempered group	Local – principally Trent Valley	4	29.8		1.6	0.6	
GTA10	Grey grog-tempered ware	Local – principally Trent Valley	10	494.7	50	4.0	10.2	8.5
GTA8G	Grey grog-tempered with brown margins and sparse shell inclusions	Local – principally Trent Valley	5	234.9		2.0	4.8	
HAR SH	Harrold shell-tempered ware	HAR SH, Harrold	2	33	12	0.8	0.7	2.0
MH1	Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium	MAH WH, Mancetter-Hartshill, Warks	2	208.6	15	0.8	4.3	2.6
MLNV	Lower Nene Valley mortarium	LNV WH, Nene Valley, Peterborough area	1	97	12	0.4	2.0	2.0
NV1	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	LNV CC, Nene Valley, Peterborough area	10	91.8	6	4.0	1.9	1.0
OAA	Fine oxidised group	Uncertain – Lincoln?	1	36.6	11	0.4	0.8	1.9
OAB	Medium oxidised group	Uncertain – Lincoln?	6	89	17	2.4	1.8	2.9
Total			249	4861.9	587	100	100	100

Table 2 Quantities of wares (excluding samian)

The assemblage was made up predominantly of common grey wares (c60%) and these were in fabrics which compared well with wares made at kilns in the Trent Valley region at sites such as Little London (Oswald 1937), Lea, Newton-on-Trent (Field and Palmer-Brown 1991) and Knaith (Samuels 1983, 643) with some from kilns nearer Lincoln including the Swanpool group. Further work on the fabrics should be carried out to divide this group into sub-fabrics which it may then be possible to attribute to kilns or kilns groups in the region. Bowl and dish forms in common grey

ware comprised bowl or dish with flat down bent rim, a fragment from either a flat-rim bowl/dish or a grooved flat-rim bowl and a plain-rim dish. A carinated sherd probably came from the carinated bowl form common in this region in the late second to early third century (Rigby and Stead 1976. 140 type E, Oswald 1937 Pl. III no. 53, Field and Palmer-Brown 1991 fig. 15 nos 13-16 and fig. 17 mo. 9). A rim sherd from a necked vessel with everted rim tip probably also came from this type of bowl. Two beakers were identified, one of Swanpool type (Webster and Booth 1947, C16-31) and the other a long necked vessel belonging to the end of the third to fourth century (Webster and Booth 1947, C13-15). Jar forms such as cavetto or curving everted-rim jars of the later second and third century were identified and bodysherds with acute and obtuse lattice burnish copying second and third century BB1 jars were found. A sherd from a rusticated jar dated to the late first to mid-second century (Gillam 1970 no. 98). Bodysherds from wide-mouthed and narrow-mouthed jars with curvilinear burnished zones belong to a group common in the later Roman period from the third to the fourth century (Todd 1968b). Everted rim sherds from the wide-mouthed jars tended to be lighter and thinner than the fourth century Swanpool products and more like vessels dated to the second and third century in Lincolnshire (Rigby and Stead 1976 140 type R and Darling 1999 fig. 37 nos 372-78). A deep, wide-mouthed jar with bead rim is a type found in the Trent Valley kilns in the second to mid-third century (Field and Palmer-Brown 1991 fig, 16 no. 49, fig. 17 no. 20, Oswald 1937 pl. V and Darling 2004b fig. 10b) and in the south Yorkshire kilns of similar date although in the latter industry the form continues into the fourth century generally with flatter longer rims (Buckland 1976 fig. 6). An unusual jug form in a gritty grey ware is difficult to match but the fabric compares with grey wares from third century kilns like Little London (Oswald 1937) and the jug/flagon form suggests this vessel is earlier than the fourth century when flagons were uncommon. One grey ware lug was found, a form found in the Trent Valley kilns (Field and Palmer-Brown 1991 fig. 16 no. 47 and fig. 17 no. 7 and Oswald 1937 pl. II nos 25-7).

Some rather gritty grey wares are very similar to a fabric found at Bantycock (Leary 2009, fabric GRB23). At Bantycock this fabric was used to make vessel types common on sites in the Trent Valley which were also made in the GTA group which is particularly common on Trent Valley sites. Only one form, an everted rim jar with an expanded rim, was found here and this compares well with vessels in this group at Bantycock where a second century date rage was suggested for this ware group by the forms made. One sherd in fabric GRB7 was from a Dales type jar with upright, flat-topped rim. This fabric is known at Tiln, Nottinghamshire (Leary unpublishedb) where it is used to make this form and also the bifid rebated-rim jar form found in the Trent Valley kilns (Oswald 1937 pl V nos 117-124) and at the South Yorkshire kilns. Buckland dated this form to cAD135-225 (Buckland 1980 Ee) but their presence at Little London suggests this date range should be extended to the mid-third century at least. Swan dated the bifid rebated rim form to cAD135-late second century (2002 fig. 12 no. 160) and it was dated to the late second century at York (Monaghan 1997 type JY) and to the first half of the third century at Lincoln where it is rare (Darling 1999, 129 no. 178).

Finer grey wares include sherds from the carinated bowl form also found in common grey ware, a bead rim from a beaker or narrow necked jar and some undiagnostic Parisian type ware sherds.

The second most common ware group was the GT wares, a group of fabrics related to Todd's Trent Valley ware (1968a) but including the later GTA10 fabric which compares well with sherds from the Little London kilns dated to the mid-third century. A GTA ware with bulging ?shoulder between grooves probably came from a mid- to late first century vessel such as a wide-mouthed jar and sherds from a cordoned bowl with everted rim is of similar date range. The GTA10 vessels included a bead-rim, deep bowl of the type also found in grey ware. This fabric compares well with the Little London vessels. The GTA8G group has also been identified at Bantycock where the forms made indicate a date ranging from the mid-first to mid-second century. The earliest

fabric group was the BSB ware represented by a single vessel, a cordoned bowl of early type dating to the mid- to late first century. Small amounts of BB1 or BB1 type ware present and the forms comprised a grooved-rim dish, a flat-rim dish or bowl, a plain-rim dish, a mid- to late second century everted rim jar and a mid-third century splayed rim jar.

Dales ware jars included the lid-seated jar form of the third to mid-fourth century, most common after the mid-third century at Lincoln (Darling 1999, 131) and the double lid seated jar form common in the mid- to late fourth century groups at Lincoln (Darling 1977, 30-1). One example of a Harrold type jar with triangular rim was present, probably not current in the region until the fourth century (Brown 1994 and Clark 1999, 138).
A bifid-rim Derbyshire ware jar was present and although this ware dates from the Antonine period onwards, the bifid rim jar form is likely to date from the third century, perhaps following a trend seen in Severn Valley and related wares (Webster 1976 fig. 3 no.11). White ware vessels included a flagon handle and a mid-second to early third century ring necked flagon form with pronounced top ring and rebated rim (Gillam 1970, no. 7).

Mortaria from Mancetter-Hartshill, a third century vessel (Bell and Evans 2002, M84), and the Nene Valley, a mid-third to fourth century reeded-rim type (Perrin 1999 M32), were present and the Nene Valley fine wares comprised at least one scroll beaker, a folded beaker and a plain-rim dish (Perrin 1999, 93-4 and 101 respectively). A fine oxidised flanged hemispherical bowl, an oxidised ware Dr 38 copy of fourth century type (Webster and Booth 1947, 74) and a copy of a samian form Dr18/31 of the first half of the second century were also found.

Chronology

The assemblage overall included types dating from the mid- to late first century to the mid- to late fourth century. The relative quantity of later first to mid-second century wares such as the GTA and BSB groups as well as early vessel forms such as the cordoned carinated bowls (1746 and 1821), the rusticated ware (1783) and the white ware flagon sherds all indicate a small but significant level of activity as early as the mid- or late first or early second century. A large sherd from a copy of a samian form 18/31 in 1809 dates to the first half of the second century and mid- to late second century settlement is indicated by vessels copying black burnished ware forms of this date and the carinated bowl form with ledged carination typical of Lincolnshire kilns of Antonine date (as at Roxby, Rigby and Stead 1976, 140 type E and a later type at Little London, Oswald 1937 pl. III no. 53). Continuing settlement through the third century is implied by the presence of grey ware jars with cavetto type rims and obtuse lattice and wide-mouthed jars of third century form, sherds from indented and scroll beakers from the Nene Valley, a third century mortarium from Mancetter-Hartshill and Dales wares, most common after the mid-third century at Lincoln (Darling 1999, 131). Types belonging to the late third or fourth century, in forms found at the Swanpool kiln group as well as a small amount of vessels typical of the mid-to late fourth century, demonstrate continued occupation into the mid- to late fourth century.

All the pottery groups are small and, for the most part, represent sherds accidentally included in material used to backfill disused features and make up ground or come from topsoil/subsoil layers. As none of the assemblages are large, most context groups being less than ten sherds, it is difficult to identify residual and/or intrusive sherds. As a consequence much of the dating of the contexts is unsatisfactory. This is not uncommon on villa sites where careful disposal of ceramic and other rubbish results in a relatively clean environment with few sherds being left for the archaeologist to find except in make-up layers and abandonment levels. As a consequence, dating can depend on a single stratified sherd and further excavation of the same feature may well uncover a second, much

later stratified sherd resulting in significant changes in phasing. Full details of all the pottery recovered are given in Table 3 and the context groups are discussed below in context order in Table 2.

Context	Type	Description	Dating
101	Layer	Mid-dark grey brown silt with moderate small stone and CBM fragments, mortar flecks and occasional modern intrusive material. < 0.5m thick.	Grey wares and one shell-tempered sherd which is probably Dales ware of the 3rd to mid-4th century. A grey ware sherd with acute lattice mimics black burnished ware types of 2nd century date but one grey ware sherd with intersecting curvilinear decoration is more likely to belong to the later 3rd or 4th century Other sherds were not closely datable within the Roman period. One coarse flat grey fragment is likely to be from a tile not a pot. The latest sherd dates to the late 3rd or 4th century
102	Deposit	Mid-dark red brown silt-clay with frequent charcoal flecks and small-moderate angular stones. < 1m thick.	Half a flagon neck and rim comes from a splayed ring neck flagon with pronounced top ring rebated internally as Gillam 1970 no. 7 dated mid-2nd to early 3rd century. A GTA8G sherd is also of early date in the late 1st to mid-2nd century and a GT bodysherd from a shouldered jar belongs to the mid-or later 1st century. A grey ware bodysherd with brown margins comes from a wide-mouthed vessel with a single burnished wavy line decoration. Although this type of decoration tends to belong to the 3rd or 4th century the fabric may fit a date as early as the 2nd century. Most of this pottery would fit a date in the second century although one sherd may be later.
110	Deposit	Mid grey brown silt with occasional charcoal and mortar flecks. SF No. 1	This group has a Derbyshire ware sherd which must date after *c*AD140 but nothing which has to be later than the 2nd century.
115	Deposit	Mid-dark grey brown silt-clay matrix with frequent moderate size stone fragments.	The single sherd from this context came from a club-rimmed jar or deep bowl in GTA10 and is a form made in the Trent Valley kilns in the 2nd to mid-3rd century
119	Deposit	Mid grey brown silt-clay with moderate stone fragments and occasional CBM fragments. < 0.8m deep.	This grey ware burnished sherd is not earlier than the second century.
125	Deposit	Dark grey brown silt-clay with frequent charcoal flecks.	The fabrics of the grey ware sherds are not late and the chamfered base and large GTA8G sherds all belong to the second century.
131	Deposit	Light grey, silt-clay with occasional small angular stones. > 1m long x > 1.8m wide x 0.39m deep.	A single grey ware sherd with acute lattice burnish copies 2nd century BB1 jars, AD120-200
132	Deposit	Dark red-grey brown silt-clay with frequent small pebbles and charcoal flecking. > 1m long x > 1.8m wide x 0.46m deep. SAMPLE No. 3	Lead grey ware sherds with the wavy line burnish motif, a grey ware dish or bowl with lipped rim and the late 2nd to early 3rd century Nene Valley colour-coated scroll beaker fragment suggest a third century date for the Romano-British sherds in this context but post Roman material was present.

Context	Type	Description	Dating
135	Deposit	Light-mid red brown silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small angular stone fragments. > 0.4m long x 2.6m wide x 0.2m deep.	The two grey ware bodysherds includes one with intersecting wavy line decoration, a motif popular in the late 3rd-4th century (Todd 1968b).
136	Deposit	Mid grey brown silt-clay with frequent mortar flecks and small pebbles. > 0.4m long x 2.6m wide x 0.74m deep.	The grey ware bead-rim deep bowl rim is in a fairly fine grey ware likely to date to the third century in this region although in south Yorkshire this form was still present in the fourth century kilns.
140	Deposit	Mid grey brown silt clay with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional small angular stone fragments. > 0.4m long x > 1.72m wide x 0.62m deep. SF Nos. 2 & 3	The fine grey ware bead rim, probably from a narrow necked jar or flask is a somewhat long-lived type and the other grey ware bodysherds are in fabric found in the Trent Valley kilns in the 2nd-3rd century. A small shell-tempered scrap is probably but not certainly Dales ware, a fabric common until after the mid-3rd century at Lincoln.
144	Deposit	Mid grey silt-clay with frequent fragments of stone and CBM.	The grey ware base again compares with Trent Valley kiln products of the 2nd-3rd century and the fine Parisian type ware sherds lack diagnostic features but dates from the late first to early second century.
151	Fill of 150	Dark grey brown silt-clay with common charcoal flecks and moderate-large sandstone blocks. > 1.5m long x 0.76m wide x c. 0.35m deep.	An everted-rim jar developed from BB1 type everted jars in a light grey ware. Late 2nd-3rd century.
205	Fill of 206	Mid-dark grey brown silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional CBM fragments. > 1.6m long x 0.79m wide x 0.25m deep.	Two undiagnostic grey ware sherds, not closely datable.
403	Layer	Mid-dark grey brown silt with moderate charcoal flecks. < 0.29m thick.	Several undiagnostic grey ware sherds of Roman date with a GTA10 sherds of mid-2nd to 3rd century date, a sherd from a Nene Valley folded beaker of the late 2nd or 3rd century and a fragment from a shell-tempered box flue tile with combing probably from kilns in Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire such as at Harrold where it was made in the second half of the 2nd century until the mid-4th century.
406	Fill of 407	Light grey brown fine silt with occasional small angular stone fragments. > 1.6m long x 0.48m wide 0.18m deep.	Small rim sherd from narrow-necked flask or flagon with rounded expanded rim in a fairly fine grey ware. Grey ware flagons were never common and flagons generally decline after the 2nd century. However grey ware flagons do appear at Lincoln in 4th century groups (Darling 1977 no. 52) and this small rim sherd may come from such a vessel.
501	Layer	Mid grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments, mortar flecks and occasional modern intrusive material. < 0.56m thick.	A Nene Valley reeded rim mortarium sherd dates after the mid-3rd century and a Dales ware lid-seated jar sherd was most common at Lincoln from the mid-3rd century. The wide-necked jar with everted rim also compares with 3rd century vessels at Lincoln (Darling 1999 fig. 37 no. 378) so a date in the second half of the 3rd century or later is indicated.

Context	Type	Description	Dating
503	Rubble footing	Concentration of small-moderate sized angular undressed limestone blocks. > 2.3m long x > 0.6m wide. = Limit of excavation.	Two undiagnostic grey ware bodysherds of Roman date. The fabrics fit with wares of the 2nd-3rd century
505	2nd fill of 506	Dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stone fragments and CBM fragments. > 0.5m long x > 1.1m wide x 0.2m deep.	This group belong to the late 3rd - 4th century with late burnished wares of the type discussed by Todd (1968b) and made at the Swanpool kilns. A small beaker is comparable to Swanpool types (Webster and Booth 1947, C16-31) and a late shell-gritted jar of Harrold type with triangular rim is certainly made in the late 3rd-4th century and most common in the 4th century phases at sites such as Leicester (Clark 1999, 138) and Lincoln, where it is rare (Darling 1977, 28 no. 99). .
507	1st fill of 506	Mid grey brown slightly sandy silt-clay with v. occasional small stone fragments. > 0.5m long x > 1.1m wide x 0.48m deep.	This group includes an early element – a grey ware cordoned wide-mouthed jar dating to the late 1st to early 2nd century and a white ware bodysherd- as well as later vessels such as an undiagnostic Nene Valley colour-coated beaker sherd, a grey ware sherd from a wide-mouthed vessel with intersecting wavy line burnish, a shell-tempered sherd, probably Dales ware, and a grey rim fragment probably from a long necked late 3rd-4th century beaker.
509	Fill of 510	Light – mid red brown slightly sandy silt-clay with occasional small stone fragments and material similar to 502. >0.7m long x 0.86m wide x 0.36m deep.	Two curving out rim or flange sherds, one reduced and one oxidised. The reduced sherd may come from the everted rim of wide-mouthed jar but the oxidised sherd seems to come from the flange of a bowl such as a Dr 38 copy dating to the late 3rd-4th century
513	Fill of 512	Dark grey brown-black silty clay with frequent CBM fragments. 0.66m long x 0.63m wide x 0.16m deep. SAMPLE No. 4	Two grey ware sherds. One large everted rim from a wide-mouthed jar of 3rd century rather than 4th century type and a one bodysherd from a shouldered jar probably copying or derived from a black burnished ware jar and dating to the 2nd to mid-3rd century
903	Fill of 902	Mid-dark grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments and occasional CBM fragments. > 6.5 m long x > 2.2m wide x > 0.4m deep. SF No. 4	One undiagnostic grey ware sherd, a sherd from a jar with acute lattice burnish copying black burnished jars of the 2nd century (AD120-200), and a sherd from a BB1 flat-rim dish of the mid- to late 2nd century
1003	Backfill in 1004		A rim and body sherd from a wide-mouthed grey ware jar with chunky everted rim similar to jars of this type made in the mid-2nd to 3rd century at kilns such as Roxby or in the Trent Valley
1303	Fill of 1302	Mid-dark grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments and occasional CBM fragments. > 8.5m long x > 1.8m wide x > 0.78m deep. = Limit of excavation.	Undiagnostic grey ware bodysherd.
1502	Fill of 1503	Mid grey brown silt with occasional small stone fragments, including red sandstone. 2m long x 0.48m wide x	Small incomplete rim sherd from Dales ware jar, 3rd to mid-4th century but relatively uncommon at Lincoln before the mid-3rd century

Context	Type	Description	Dating
		0.09m deep.	
1601	Layer	Mid grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments and occasional modern intrusive material. < 0.22m thick.	flat-topped rim jar related to Dales ware jars. In the Trent Valley a jar with upright, flat topped rim was made in the late Iron Age and it is difficult to know how early these forms start being made in the gritty Trent Valley type grey ware of this sherd. It is not certain if the typological development was continuous or if, as Swan suggests, a similar form was re-introduced by Continental personnel in the early third century. This type probably belongs to the third century and has been found elsewhere in the Trent Valley (at Tiln, unpublished report for Trent & Peak Archaeology) in a fabric also used to make the rebated bifid rim jars dated by Buckland to the mid-2nd to early 3rd century (Buckland et al 1980, type Ec). At Tiln it was found in a group with mid-2nd to early 3rd century pottery types.
1613	Rubble in 1616	Light grey brown silt-clay matrix with rough-undressed small-moderate size stone blocks. Aligned. > 0.7m long x < 0.54m wide x < 0.18m high.	Rim of fairly wide-mouthed jar with very splayed rim, undercut at tip. The splayed rim form suggests a date in the 3rd century and contrasts with the wide-mouthed jars of the 2nd to mid-3rd century so a date in the late 3rd century or later is suggested (Webster 1960 nos 37-8).
1614	Layer	Mid–dark red brown silt with occasional flecks of mortar and charcoal. > 0.4m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.16m deep.	Much of a grey ware tankard is present. The form compares with Webster 1976 no. 41-3, 2nd-3rd and the fabric, being reduced, is rather unusual and does not compare with the Severn Valley oxidised and reduced wares. Another GRB rim comes from a long necked bowl form, probably a Lincolnshire carinated bowl type common in the 2nd to early 3rd century. A greyware bodysherd bears a narrow band defines by grooves decorated with a wavy line. Although not readily dated precisely, this narrow band is not typical of the late grey ware jars with zones of wavy line decoration and is more like the vessel from kilns at Little London (Oswald 1937 pl. II) dated to the mid-3rd century by Todd (1968b). A date range in the 3rd century is cautiously suggested.
1615	Layer	Mid grey brown silt-clay with frequent flecks of mortar and charcoal. > 0.4m long x > 1.8m wide x > 0.22m deep.	The two grey ware sherds include one with obtuse lattice perhaps copying black burnished jars dating after cAD225 when this motif was first used.
1617	Rubble in 1602	Concentration of small-moderate sized rough-undressed stone blocks, including fragments of red sandstone with occasional flecks of mortar. > 1.2m long x > 0.58m wide x > 0.5m deep.	The most precisely datable sherd from this context is a shell-tempered sherd of Dales ware type. Dales ware dates from the 3rd to mid-4th century but is uncommon in Lincoln before the mid-third century. The other two sherds, a BB1 type bowl or dish base and a grey ware sherd from a wide-mouthed jar can only be given dates of introduction around AD120 and the mid-2nd century respectively
1710	3rd Fill of 1713	Mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent mortar flecks and occasional charcoal flecks and small	The white ware and GTA8G are not likely to be later than the 2nd century and the grey ware sherd is similar to the fabrics of black burnished ware jar

Context	Type	Description	Dating
		stone fragments. > 2.3m long x 1.6m wide x 0.84m deep.	copies also of the 2nd century so a TPQ in the 2nd century is indicated.
1715	Structure	Foundation, constructed of large un-bonded shaped red sandstone blocks. Aligned c. NE-SW. > 7m long x < 1.46m wide x 0.38m high.	Two heavily sooted jar bodysherds have what seems to be obtuse lattice suggesting copies of 3rd century black burnished jars, after cAD225. The other sherds are undiagnostic but compare with Little London fabrics of the mid-third century
1717	Fill of 1718	Mixed compacted stone deposit with mid grey brown sandy silt. > 2.3m long x 0.65m wide x 1m deep.	These grey ware sherds are not closely datable within the Roman period
1722	Layer	Mid-dark grey brown clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks and small stone fragments, occasional small-moderate pebbles and CBM fragments and very occasional fragments of tufa, red sandstone and slate. > 5.4m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.26m.	The BB1 sherd gives a *terminus post quem* of AD120 and the small everted rim from a fairly wide-mouthed jar or bowl is unlike the heavy rimmed forms of the late 3rd to 4th century and more similar to types made in the later 2nd and 3rd century (Oswald 1937 nos 42 ,113-5 and 127)
1723	Layer	Mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and small stone fragments, occasional small-moderate pebbles and CBM fragments and very occasional fragments of tufa, red sandstone and slate. > 5.38m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.34m.	A grey ware bodysherd has a zone of vertically grooved decoration similar to the decorative zones on narrow-mouthed jars from the Swanpool industry in the fourth century (as Webster and Booth 1947 pl. XIV b). A sherd with shell and quartz inclusions is not closely datable and may not be of Roman date.
1724	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small CBM fragments. 2m long x > 1.8m wide x 0.14m deep.	Bifid rim Derbyshire ware jar, by analogy with forms in the Severn Valley and related industries this bifid rim form may date to the 3rd century or later
1725	Layer	Same as 1723. 0.6m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.06m deep.	An unabraded grey ware sherd with burnished wavy line belonged to a large jar - wide- or narrow-mouthed- of the late 3rd to 4th century. Two sherds post-dated the Roman period.
1732	Layer	Light grey brown silt-clay with frequent small snail shells and occasional charcoal flecks and small stone fragments. > 1.8m wide x < 0.2m deep. SAMPLE No. 9	A sherd from a shell-tempered double lid seated jar dated to the mid- to late fourth century at Lincoln.
1733	Layer	Mid red-grey brown sandy silt matrix with small stone fragments. > 1.8m wide.	A bodysherd from Nene Valley beaker is not closely datable and bodysherds from jar with zone of grouped vertical burnish lines similar to the grooved line arrangement on the jar from 1723 of fourth century type.
1740	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small-moderate stone fragments, charcoal flecks and snail shells with occasional large tufa stone fragments. 2.98m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.22m deep.	A BB1 rim jar is of third century date at the earliest but other sherds in this group are much earlier such as four GT sherds from a cordoned bowl developed from the late Iron Age types and dating to the mid- to late first century. Nene Valley colour coated sherds belong to the late 2nd century at the earliest and a plain-rim BB1 dish is of late 2nd to 3rd century date. Another finer grey ware everted

Context	Type	Description	Dating
			rim is similar to those found on the Lincolnshire carinated bowls of the 2nd to early 3rd century. The date range for this group goes from the late 1st to 2nd century to the 3rd century, after cAD225 at the earliest (Bidwell 1985), 174-5). The absence of Dales ware in what is a relatively large assemblage for this site supports a deposition date in the second quarter of the 3rd century.
1742	Layer	Made ground consisting of mostly re-deposited natural mudstone with occasional small-moderate stone and CBM fragments. 2.54m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.28m deep.	In the Trent Valley this bead-rim deep bowl form dates to the 2nd to mid-3rd century although in the South Yorkshire kiln these bead and club rim forms can still be found in 4th century groups such as Cantley kiln 7 (Annable 1960 nos 174 ad 178). The fabric and form however combined point to a date within the 2nd to mid-3rd century.
1746	Layer	Mid brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and sandy lenses. 1.7m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.26m deep. SAMPLE No. 14	Sherds from the cordoned GTA bowl from this context also occurred in 1740 and dates to the mid-late 1st century
1748	Deposit	Mid grey brown sandy silt matrix with large amount of re-deposited local mudstone. >1.34m long x > 1.8m wide x 0.4m deep.	Undiagnostic grey ware jar base
1753	Layer	Mid brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, oyster shells and small stone fragments. > 0.56m long x > 1.8m wide x < 0.34m deep. SAMPLE No. 13	Undiagnostic grey ware sherd
1759	Layer	Mid grey brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, snail shells, small pebbles and small stone fragments. > 3.44m long x > 2.2m wide x < 0.4m deep.	Nene Valley colour-coated wares sherds, late second century or later.
1760	Layer	Mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small stone and CBM fragments. 3.14m long x > 2.2m wide x < 0.28m deep.	Fine grey ware base. Roman
1762	Layer	Mid orange brown silt-clay with very occasional small stone and CBM fragments. 1.32m long x > 2.2m wide x < 0.18m deep.	The presence of sherds from a white ware flagon and a BB1 type jar of mid- to late 2nd century form with acute lattice burnish indicate a date in the mid- to late 2nd century
1763	Layer	Mid brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional small stone fragments. 3.1m long x > 2.2m wide x < 0.54m deep.	Romano-British grey ware sherd
1769	Fill of 1770	Mid grey brown clay-silt with occasional small pebbles with very occasional small mudstone fragments, mortar and charcoal flecks and small fragments of red sandstone. < 2.1m long x > 0.8m wide x < 0.82m deep.	Grey ware sherd with zone of grouped vertical burnished line similar to that from context 1733 but not the same vessel. Late 3rd to 4th century

Context	Type	Description	Dating
1783	Layer	Dark brown black sand-silt with frequent charcoal flecks and oyster shells. 0.66m long x > 2.2m wide x < 0.2m deep.	Grey rusticated ware sherd and GTA8G sherds. Both dating to the late 1st to mid- 2nd century
1802	Layer	Mixed material including re-deposited natural clay and stone and mid grey brown silt with frequent small stone fragments.	3rd century. This group included a large sherd from a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium with bead rim and downbent flange similar to types dated to cAD200-260, a sherd with the late wavy line burnished motif from a narrow necked grey ware jar and a Nene Valley bodysherd. One rim is of earlier type belonging to the 2nd century Trent Valley type jar.
1809	Fill of 1810	Light-mid grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments. 1.2m long x 0.5m wide x 0.4m deep.	This group included the full profile of an oxidised copy of a samian dish Drag form 18/31. The original form would date to the first half of the 2nd century. Two grey ware bases are not closely datable within the Roman period.
1817	Fill of 1818	Mid grey brown slightly sandy silt with occasional small stone fragments and snail shells. > 1.8m long x 0.6m wide x 0.45m deep.	Grey ware dish or bowl base with chamfer - probably copying BB2 and related vessel in the 3rd century
1819	Deposit	Dark grey-black gritty silt. > 4m long x > 2m wide x 0.4m deep.	Fine oxidised flanged hemi-spherical bowl of Hadrianic-Antonine type, a grey ware sherd very similar to fabrics from Little London and 2nd century kilns in the Trent Valley in the later 2nd and 3rd century and a GTA8G/10 sherd of 2nd century type
1821	Deposit	Mid red brown silt-clay with occasional CBM fragments and charcoal flecks. > 4m long x > 0.8m wide x 0.2m deep.	A bodysherd from a Nene Valley colour-coated ware beaker with barbotine dots and curved applied strips is probably a scroll beaker of the late 2nd to early 3rd century. Three adjoining sherds from a gritty grey ware jug or flagon is unusual in form. The rim is triangular and there is a handle scar on it. The neck slopes out and the rim diameter seems small but the neck seem to be going out again like a spouted jug of some sort. The gritty fabric is similar to sherds from Little London. M Darling suggested a date in the 3rd century. A grey ware rim sherd with everted, almost horizontal rim from a wide-mouthed jar also compares well with 3rd century forms. One BSB bodysherd from a carinated bowl or jar is of earlier fabric and form and belongs to the mid- to late 1st century. This deposit is likely to have been laid in the 3rd century but included earlier 1st century material.
1822	Deposit	Mid red-grey brown silt-clay with occasional charcoal fragments. > 4m long x > 1.5m wide x 0.2m deep.	Romano-British undiagnostic grey ware sherd.
1907	Fill of 1908	Dark grey brown silt. > 1.5m long x 0.65m wide x 0.2m deep.	An incomplete Dales ware rim dates to the 3rd to mid-4th century and was most common after the 3rd century at Lincoln. One sherd dating after the Roman period was referred to Jane Young.
1913	Fill of	Mid grey brown silt with occasional	A single grey ware sherd with curvilinear burnished

Context	Type	Description	Dating
	1912	small-moderate stone fragments and charcoal flecks. > 1.5m long x 1.2m wide x 0.2m deep.	decoration belongs to the 3rd or 4th century but the fabric compares with the Little London group of mid-3rd century date.
1917	Fill of 1916	Mid grey brown silt with occasional moderate stone fragments and charcoal flecks. > 1.5m long x 0.8m wide x 0.3m deep	This group includes a grey ware grooved-rim dish or bowl. It is uncertain if lattice burnish is present. A date in the mid/late 2nd to early 3rd century would suit the forms possible (Darling 1999, 131). A small grey ware rim sherd comes from a wide-mouthed jar is difficult to date precisely.
2102	Layer	Light-mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small fragments of mudstone. < 0.06m thick.	A sherd from a 4th century Nene Valle colour coated dish was present with hooked-rim grey ware jar and a sherd of post-Roman date.
2106	2nd Fill of 2104	Mid grey brown slightly sandy silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stone fragments including pebbles and slate. > 1.6m long x 0.84m wide x 0.36m deep.	Dales ware jar sherd dates from 3rd to mid-4th century but most common after the mid-3rd century. The GTA sherd belongs to an earlier period in the late 1st to mid-2nd century.
2205	Fill of 2206	Dark grey brown silt-clay with frequent charcoal and mortar flecks and small stone fragments. > 1.5m long x > 1.5m wide x > 0.5m deep.	Romano-British undiagnostic grey ware sherd
2221	Deposit	Mid grey brown silt-clay with frequent charcoal and mortar flecks and small stone fragments. > 2m long x > 3.32m wide x 0.5m deep.	Rim from a grey ware plain-rim dish of 3rd to 4th century type.
2222	Lens	Mid brown silt-clay lenses contained within deposit 2216. > 2m long x > 2.1m wide x 0.15m deep. SAMPLE No. 15	The fabric and form point towards a date in the 3rd century
2306	2nd Fill of 2304	Mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small stone fragments. > 0.9m long x > 1.2m wide x < 0.28m deep.	Romano-British grey ware sherds. The GRB23 sherds Leary 2009) are again of Little London type or similar to fabrics made in the earlier Trent Valley kilns and may be 2nd or 3rd century.
2307	3rd Fill of 2304	Mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small stone fragments, including tufa, slate and red sandstone. > 9.5m long x > 1.52m wide x < 0.34m deep.	One grey ware sherd comes from a vessel with burnished zones similar to 3rd and 4th century vessels and a flaked sherd from a GTA8G vessel of late 1st to mid-2nd century was also present
2309	1st Fill of 2308	Mid red brown re-deposited natural clay with occasional small stone fragments. > 0.9m long x > 0.4m wide x > 0.2m deep.	The two grey ware sherds are undiagnostic but an incomplete grey ware rim sherd comes from a flat-rim bowl/dish of the 2nd century after AD120 or a grooved, flat rim bowl of the late 2nd to mid-3rd century
2401	Layer	Mid grey brown silt with moderate small stone fragments, CBM Fragments, mortar flecks and occasional modern intrusive material. < 0.24m thick.	This small rim sherd from a vessel with a bead rim and long neck is probably from one of the carinated bowls common in Lincolnshire in the 2nd to early 3rd century.

Table 2 context dating

Function and site status

With such a small group of pottery from widely spread trenches and disparate features, it is difficult to draw any conclusions regarding the character or status of activities being carried out across the trenches.

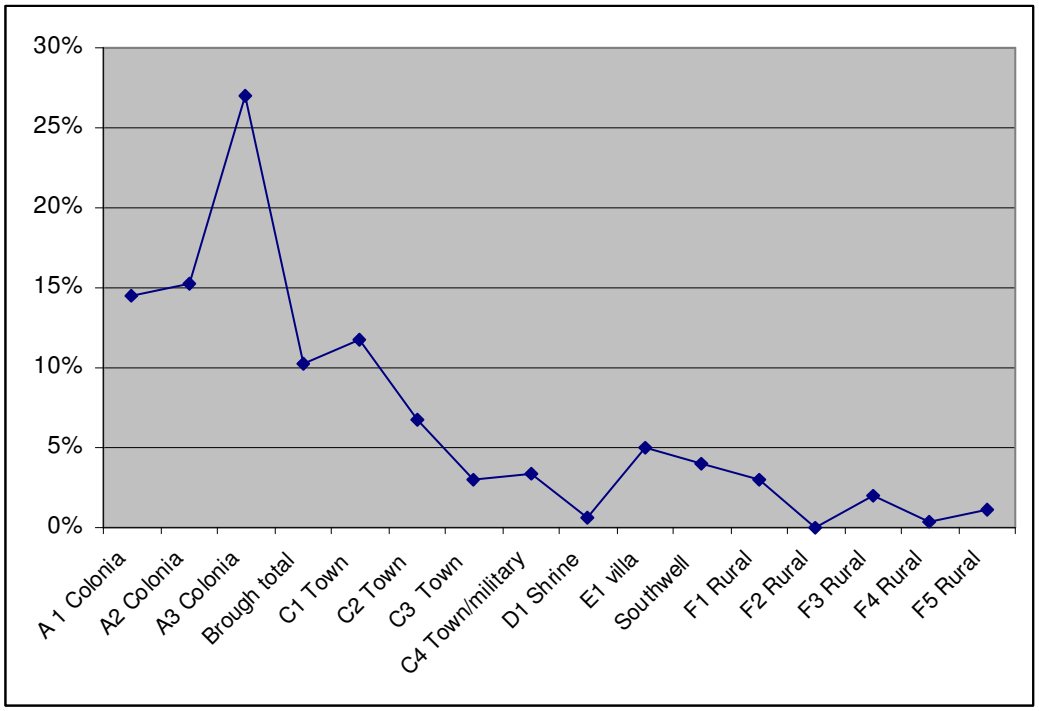

Figure 1.Relative quantities of Nene Valley colour-coated wares in site in region. A1 Lincoln L4th group, A2 Lincoln group 11, late 2nd-early 3rd, A3 Lincoln group 12, late 2nd to mid-3rd, (all Darling 1999), B1 Brough-on-Fosse vicus L2nd-3rd (area 19 Leary forthcoming), C1 Newark L2nd-3rd (Leary 2001, NNW1), C2 Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, 3rd (Leary 1993), Derby L3rd-e4th, C4 Horncastle 3rd-4th , D1 Nettleton 1st-4th (Leary 1993), E Long Bennington 3rd-4th (Leary 1994), F1 Holme Pierrepont 3rd-4th (unpublished catalogue by the author), F2 Hoveringham 1st-2nd (Leary unpublished a), F3 Ferry Lane Farm, Collingham site 5 late 3rd-early 4th century pit groups (Leary 2003 site 5), F4 Brickwork plan field system sites mostly 2nd-3rd (Leary 2008), F5 Barrow-on-Trent mostly 3rd-4th (Leary in prep.).

Fine or traded wares are relatively uncommon although the relative quantity of colour-coated ware, 4% by sherd count, suggests the higher status appropriate to a villa site and this can be seen when that value is compared to a range of other sites in the region (Figure 1). The complete absence of amphora sherds is notable since it has been identified as good indicator of site status (Evans 2001, fig.11) but probably owes more to the chunky nature of that class of vessel which would be readily cleared off site in the tidy environment of villa compound or associated enclosures.

With regard to vessel types present, although the quantities are limited a relatively high number of vessels associated with dining such as bowls, dishes, beaker and flagons were present, accounting for nearly half of the vessels present on the site. Such vessels are associated with sites of higher status with more Romanised dining habits (Evans 1993 and 2001).

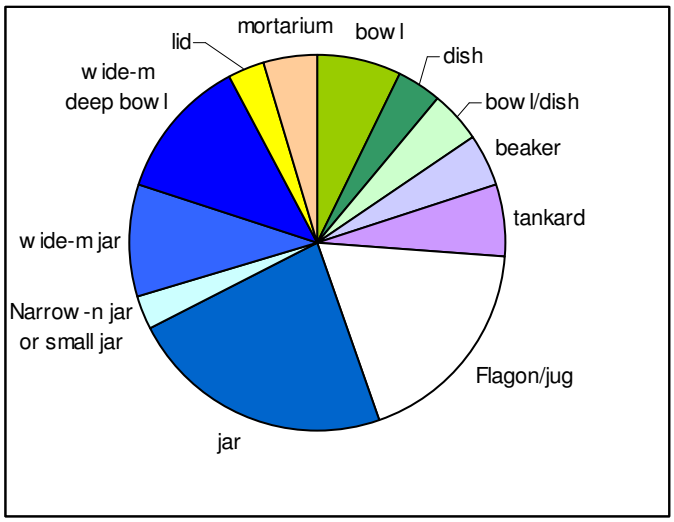

Figure 2 Relatives proportion of coarse ware vessels using EVES.

Statement of potential

This small group of pottery is principally useful in providing chronological indicators for the features excavated and the chronological spread of activities carried out in the vicinity. The small numbers of sherds makes firm dating difficult and at best the groups only provide a terminus post quem for the feature fills.

The pottery

Very little recent work has been done on villa sites in the region and so the nature of their associated ceramics is little understood and the Research Frameworks for Romano-British Pottery identified ceramic assemblages from villas in south Nottinghamshire as a group meriting further work (Willis 1997, 2.3.6) on account of the lack of publication to modern standards. The Study Group noted that assemblages from such villas exist in Museum collections and could be catalogued using modern techniques thus realizing their potential. In the case of the villa at Southwell, this could be done relatively easily because the Daniels collection has already been studied as part of an undergraduate dissertation Ideally the present group should be studied in further detail with data from the data compiled for pottery from Daniels and Samuels excavations By looking at all the material a much improved body of evidence for the character of ceramic consumption on villa sites in this region can be gained and as such this would make a valuable contribution to our understanding of pottery distribution across different site types since at present data set from rural sites, the colonia at Lincoln, the civitas capital at Leicester and the small towns along the Fosse way is relatively well represented but data sets from villa sites are small and of dubious quality. Incorporating the data from previous excavations with the recently excavated groups would add value to the project easily and provide an enhanced dataset which could be used to:

- characterise the pottery from the villa settlement and compare it with rural settlements of presumed lower status in the region
- examine the difference and similarities in pottery from the site compared with assemblages from the small towns in the region and so assess the nature of ceramic trade and exchange
- compare the group with assemblages from Lincoln and its hinterland to assess the impact of the colonia on villas in this region
- examine the sources of the different fabric groups in order to increase our understanding of the distribution networks of kilns in the region, particularly those in the Trent Valley.

Fabric analysis

Further more detailed study of the grey ware fabrics would allow their source within the East Midlands to be established.

Previously excavated pottery

Pottery excavated in the 1960s (Daniels 1966) has been examined by the author previously and is similar in character to that recovered from the excavation. An undergraduate thesis includes a catalogue of this pottery and could be profitably consulted and reviewed as part of the next stage of the project to determine any difference in the status or function of the two areas and to investigate any evidence for first and early second century activity in the earlier excavations

The site

Site chronology

If further excavation is carried out on the site, any larger groups of stratified pottery should be excavated as fully as possible in order to put the site chronology on a firmer basis. Work on the pottery grey ware fabrics may also result in more precise dating for bodysherds.

Spatial analysis

Study of the distribution of ware and vessel type across the site may suggest functional areas within the study area.

Storage and curation

The pottery is stable

Recommendations

- 37 vessels which could be drawn to illustrate the range of vessel forms present are indicated in the catalogue.
- Further detailed work on the fabrics is recommended.
- Data from the John Samuels report on the pottery and from the undergraduate study should be obtained and used with the present data to allow analysis of the total ceramic assemblage from the villa and to examine differences in the types of pottery deposited across the excavated areas which may indicate differences in chronology and/or function and status.
- Incorporation of data on ceramics from previous excavations would facilitate consideration of the supply of ceramics to the site from local, regional, national and international centres and shed light on the trade networks accessed by the villa.
- If further work is undertaken on the site, well stratified groups should be excavated fully with a view to recovering larger groups of pottery sherds which will in turn form a firmer basis for the proposed chronological phasing.

Addendum

An additional shred of Roman pottery was recovered from the processed sample of deposit (1813) following the completion of this report. This sherd has been identified as 'GTA10, 1 undiagnostic bodysherd 3.5g, optimum date range 2nd – mid 3rd century.

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Context	Fabric	Nos	G.	Abrasion type	Part of vessel	Vessel	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Draw?	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Same
101	CBM?	2	69.1	moderately abraded	bodysherd	tile							Grey gritty flat sherds from ?tile							
101	CT	1	9	abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	jar					?3-M4								
101	GRB	1	3.1	moderately abraded	bodysherd	narrow- or wide-mouthed jar	narrow- or wide-mouthed jar					L3-4?		burnished	intersecting wavy line	outside body				
101	GRB	4	55.4	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	jar					2		burnished	acute lattice	outside body				
101	GRB	1	23.6	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	simple base	jar					RB								
101	GRB	1	13.2	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						RB								
102	FLA	1	38	moderately abraded	rim sherd	splayed ring necked flagon with prominent top ring rebated internally	flagon/flask	7	40	yes		L2-E3								
102	FLA	1	0.7	moderately abraded	scraps							L1-2								
102	GRB	1	78	very abraded	simple base sherd	simple base	jar					RB								
102	GRB	2	44	abraded	simple base sherd	turned base	jar					RB								
102	GRB	1	4.4	moderately abraded	bodysherd							RB								
102	GRB	1	21	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	turned base	jar					RB								
102	GRB	1	3	abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						RB, 2+		rouletted	dash	outside body				
102	GRB	1	27.7	moderately abraded	bodysherd	wide-mouthed jar	wide-mouthed jar					2-4		burnished	wavy line	outside body				

Context	Fabric	Nos	G.	Abrasion type	Part of vessel	Vessel	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Draw?	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Same
102	GT	3	14.8	moderately abraded	bodysherd	wide-mouthed necked jar or bowl?	wide-mouthed jar?			yes		M/L1								
102	GTA8G	1	6	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						L1-M2								
110	CBM	1	30.8	moderately abraded	bodysherd	tile	tile													64
110	CBM	2	21.6	moderately abraded	bodysherd	tile	tile					RB	Greyish buff quartz-tempered ware							66
110	DBY	1	19.8	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	jar					140-4th								
110	FLA	1	12	very abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	flagon?					m1-2								
110	GRB	1	11.1	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	jar					RB		groove	single	outside body				
110	GRB	1	6	abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						RB								
115	GTA10	1	103	moderately abraded	rim sherd	deep bowl with rectangular profile rim	wide-mouthed bowl	20	13	yes		2-M3		groove	single	outside the upper body				
119	GRB	1	9.1	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						2+		burnished		outside body				
125	GRB	1	26.7	abraded	simple base sherd	chamfered	bowl or dish					2								
125	GRB	1	19.2	abraded	simple base sherd	simple base	jar				limescale inside body	RB								
125	GRB	1	36	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	splayed base	jar					2+								
125	GTA8G	1	47	unabraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	jar					E-M2								

Context	Fabric	Nos	G.	Abrasion type	Part of vessel	Vessel	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Draw?	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Same
131	GRB	1	8.6	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						2+		burnished	acute lattice	outside body				
132	GRB	1	15.8	unabraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	jar					3-4		burnished	wavy line	outside body				
132	GRB	1	27.9	abraded	simple base sherd	splayed base	small jar/beaker													
132	GRB	1	3	unabraded	bodysherd															
132	GRB	1	14.5	moderately abraded	rim sherd	triangular rim bowl/dish	bowl or dish	20	10	yes		3								
132	MED/PM	2																		
132	NV1G	1	6	moderately abraded	bodysherd	Nene Valley scroll beaker	beaker			yes		L2-E3		applied	scroll	outside body				
135	GRB	1	6.5	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						RB		burnished	oblique	outside body				
135	GRB	1	3.6	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						L3-4		burnished	intersecting wavy line	outside body				
136	GRB	5	115.7	moderately abraded	rim sherd	bead-rim deep bowl	wide-mouthed bowl	30	15	yes		3		groove	spaced	outside body				
140	CT	1	4.1	moderately abraded	bodysherd							3-m4?								
140	GRA	1	8.6	moderately abraded	rim sherd	bead rim	narrow-necked jar or small jar	10	15			2-4								
140	GRB	6	42.9	abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	jar					RB								
144	GRA7	4	3	unabraded	bodysherd							L1-e3								
144	GRB	1	13	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	turned base	jar					2-3								
151	GRB	1	29	moderately abraded	rim sherd	necked jar with everted rim tip	jar	16	15	yes		L2-3		burnished		inside the rim				

Context	Fabric	Nos	G.	Abrasion type	Part of vessel	Vessel	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Draw?	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Same
205	GRB	1	4.3	moderately abraded	bodysherd							RB		burnished		outside body				
205	GRB	1	19.6	abraded	simple base	flagon						RB								
403	CTA1 TILE?	1	2.6	abraded	bodysherd	flue tile	TILE					RB	?shell-t tubulus with combed surface	combed	vertical	outside body				
403	FLA?	1	0.6	very abraded	bodysherd															
403	GRB	3	33.9	very abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						RB								
403	GTA10	1	71.1	abraded	simple base sherd		jar					M2-3								
403	NV1	1	6.2	moderately abraded	bodysherd	indented beaker	beaker					L2-3								
403	OAB	1	6.5	very abraded	bodysherd															
406	GRB	1	4.1	unabraded	rim sherd	bead rim	flagon/flask	4	25	yes		L3-4?								
501	BB1?	1	72	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	simple base	jar				burnt	120+	Grey but handmade and like BB1							
501	CTA2	1	18	moderately abraded	rim sherd	Dales ware jar	jar	20	6	yes		3-M4								
501	GRB	1	40.3	abraded	rim sherd	wide-mouthed jar with everted rim	wide-mouthed jar	28	12	yes		3								
501	GRB	1	32	moderately abraded	lug	large jar, often lugged	narrow-necked jar			yes		3-4								
501	MLNV	1	97	moderately abraded	rim, body and spout	reeded rim mortarium as Perrin 1999 M32	mortarium	30	12	yes		M3-4								
501	OAB	1	9.8	very abraded	bodysherd															

Context	Fabric	Nos	G.	Abrasion type	Part of vessel	Vessel	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Draw?	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Same
503	GRB	2	10.8	abraded	bodysherd							RB								
505	GRB	1	12	moderately abraded	bodysherd	carinated	bowl					?L3-4								
505	GRB	1	51	abraded	bodysherd															
505	GRB	1	43	abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	jar or wide-mouthed jar					L3-4		burnished	curvilinear	outside body				
505	GRB	1	10	very abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel														
505	GRB	1	22	moderately abraded	rim sherd	globular beaker with everted rim	beaker	10	20	yes		L3-4		groove	single	outside the upper body	burnished		outside body	
505	HARSH	2	33	moderately abraded	rim sherd	triangular shaped rim jar - Harrold type late jar	jar	22	12			3-4, OPT L3-4								
507	CT	2	21	abraded	bodysherd							probably 3-M4								
507	FLA	1	6.8	abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						L1-2								
507	Glazed fragment-glass crucible?	1	12.9		bodysherd								Glaze over surfaces and two edges at right angles. Glass crucible							
507	GRB	1	8.9	moderately abraded	bodysherd	wide-mouthed necked jar	wide-mouthed jar					L1-E2		cordoned	single	outside the upper body				
507	GRB	1	3.2	moderately abraded	rim sherd	long necked beaker with everted rim?	beaker	14	6			L3-4?								

Context		Nos	G.	Abrasion type	Part of vessel	Vessel	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Draw?	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Same
507	GRB	2	22.5	abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						RB								
507	GRB	2	31.4	abraded	simple base sherd	simple base	wide-mouthed jar?					3-4		burnished	intersecting wavy line	outside body				
507	GTA10	1	26	abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						2-3								
507	NV1	1	3.7	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	beaker					M/L2+								
507	OAB	1	25.9	moderately abraded	rim sherd	plain rim lid	lid	20	10	yes		RB								
509	GRB	1	4.7	abraded	rim sherd	everted rim	wide-mouthed jar?	20	5											
509	OAB	1	5.8	abraded	flange	Dr 38 copy	bowl					L3-4?								
513	GRB	1	15	moderately abraded	bodysherd	jar	jar					M2-M3?	Shouldered jar copying BB1 types							
513	GRB/GTA10	1	150	abraded	rim sherd	deep bowl with rectangular profile rim	wide-mouthed bowl	28	28	yes		2-M3								
903	BB1	1	33.6	moderately abraded	rim sherd	flat-rim dish	bowl or dish	22	10	yes		M-L2		burnished	acute lattice	outside body				
903	GRB	1	36.1	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	simple base	jar													
903	GRB	1	10.6	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	jar					120-200		burnished	acute lattice?	outside body				
1003	GRB	1	2.4	moderately abraded	scraps							RB								
1003	GRB	1	31.4	moderately abraded	rim sherd	wide-mouthed jar with everted rim	wide-mouthed jar	28	5	yes		M2-3								
1303	GRB	1	8.2	moderately abraded	bodysherd							RB								

Context	Fabric	Nos	G.	Abrasion type	Part of vessel	Vessel	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Draw?	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Same
1502	CTA2	1	7.6	abraded	incomplete rim section	Dales ware jar	jar					3-M4								
1601	GRB7	1	15	moderately abraded	rim sherd	jar with upright rim, flat topped as Dale ware	jar	20	8	yes		L2-M4								
1613	GRB	1	41	moderately abraded	rim sherd	wide-mouthed jar with everted rim hooked at tip	wide-mouthed jar	30	4	yes		L3-4								
1614	GRB	2	5.7	moderately abraded	bodysherd															
1614	GRB	1	8.4	abraded	bodysherd															
1614	GRB	4	5		profile	bead rim	tankard	14	36	yes		2-3	Tankard - Webster 1976 no. 41-3, 2nd-3rd.	handle scar		outside the upper body				
1614	GRB	2	7.5	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel								burnished	wavy line zone	outside body				
1614	GRB	1	2.4	moderately abraded	bodysherd															
1614	GRB	1	10.2	moderately abraded	rim sherd	carinated beaker with everted rim?	bowl	18	6			2-e3								
1615	GRB	1	5.8	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	jar					RB		burnished		outside body				
1615	GRB	1	10	unabraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	jar					3+		burnished	obtuse lattice	outside body				
1617	BBT1	1	10	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	bowl or dish	bowl or dish					120+								
1617	CTA2?	1	32	abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	jar					3-M4	Handmade							

Context	Fabric	Nos	G.	Abrasion type	Part of vessel	Vessel	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Draw?	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Same
1617	GRB	1	14	moderately abraded	bodysherd	wide-mouthed jar	wide-mouthed jar					M2+								
1710	FLA	1	8.6	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						L1-2								
1710	GRB	2	9.4	moderately abraded	bodysherd															
1710	GTA8G	1	46.7	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						2-3								
1715	GRB	1	15.6	moderately abraded	bodysherd							RB								
1715	GRB	1	41.2	moderately abraded	bodysherd							RB								
1715	GRB	1	76.7	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	simple base	jar					RB								
1715	GRB	2	291.8	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	simple base	jar					RB								
1715	GRB	2	18.6	moderately abraded	bodysherd	BB1 type jar	jar				burnt matter all over outside	3?		burnished	obtuse lattice?	outside body				
1717	GRB	1	2.1	very abraded	scraps															
1717	GRB	1	18.3	unabraded	rim sherd	everted rim	jar	12	24											
1722	BB1	1	5.5	moderately abraded	bodysherd	bowl or dish	bowl or dish					120+								
1722	GRB	1	12.4	moderately abraded	rim sherd	wide-mouthed jar with everted rim	wide-mouthed jar	18	10			M2-3								
1722	GRB	1	45.2	abraded	simple base sherd	turned base	jar					Prob L1-2								
1722	GRB	2	39.5	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	jar					RB								
1723	CT MED	1																		

Context	Fabric	Nos	G.	Abrasion type	Part of vessel	Vessel	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Draw?	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Same
1723	GRB	1	11.4	unabraded	rim sherd	plain rim lid	lid	18	9											
1723	GRB	1	7.3	unabraded	bodysherd	heavy narrow mouthed jar	narrow-necked jar					L3-4		groove	vertical lines within zone defined by grooves or cordons	outside body				
1724	DBY	2	31.9	unabraded	rim sherd	bifid rim jar	jar	16	10	yes	distorted	3								
1725	GRB	1	34.4	unabraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						L3-4		burnished	wavy line	outside body				
1725	GRB	1	5.6	moderately abraded	bodysherd							RB								
1725	MED	2																		
1726	CT	1	14	moderately abraded	rim sherd	jar						E MED?								
1732	CTA2	1	32.2	moderately abraded	rim sherd	double lid-seated jar	jar	16	10	yes	burnt matter inside rim	L4								
1732	GRB	1	11.3	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	narrow-necked jar					RB, opt 3-4								
1733	GRB	4	52.3	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	narrow-necked jar					L3-4	Lead grey ware	burnished	groups of two vertical lines	outside body				
1733	NV1	1	6	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	beaker					L2+								
1740	BB1	1	9.2	moderately abraded	rim sherd	plain-rim dish	dish	18	5	yes		L2-3	Gillam 1976 nos 77 & 79 L2-E3RD	burnished		all over outside				

Context	Fabric	Nos	G.	Abrasion type	Part of vessel	Vessel	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Draw?	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Same
1740	BB1	1	15	moderately abraded	rim sherd	splayed rim jar as Gillam 1976 no. 10	jar	16	8	yes	burnt matter outside rim	3rd, at least after AD225 and probably mid-3rd	Shale inclusion suggests this is BB1 even though quite fine	burnished		all over rim				
1740	FLA	1	3.6	moderately abraded	neck sherd	flagon	flagon					L1-2	Unusual fabric grey core							
1740	GRA	3	22.8	unabraded	rim sherd	carinated beaker with everted rim?	bowl	14	9			2-E3		burnished		all over outside				
1740	GRB	1	18.4	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	simple base	jar					120+		burnished		all over outside				
1740	GRB	1	2.1	moderately abraded	scraps															
1740	GRB	1	19	moderately abraded	simple base sherd		jar					RB								
1740	GRB	1	8.2	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	chamfered	bowl or dish					2								
1740	GRB	1	9.8	moderately abraded	rim sherd	everted rim, rather cavetto type	jar	16	10	yes		3?								
1740	GRB	1	7.4	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	simple base	jar					RB								
1740	GTA10	1	13	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						?2	The gritty grey fabric with shell and the cordons suggests an early date, perhaps L1-2	cordoned	single	outside body				

Context	Fabric	Nos	G.	Abrasion type	Part of vessel	Vessel	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Draw?	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Same
1740	GTA10	3	67.2	abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						M-L1		cordoned	single	outside body	cordoned	single	outside body	1746
1740	NV1	1	12.1	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	beaker					L2+								
1740	NV1	1	7.7	very abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	beaker					L2+								
1742	GRB	1	143.9	moderately abraded	rim sherd	bead-rim deep bowl	wide-mouthed bowl	28	15	yes		2-M3								
1746	GTA10	1	19.3	abraded	rim sherd	carinated cordoned bowl with everted rim	bowl	14	9	yes		M-L1								1740
1748	GRB	1	37.1	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	simple base	jar					RB								
1753	GRB	1	3.4	moderately abraded	bodysherd							RB								
1759	NV1	1	6.2	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						L2+								
1760	GRA	1	33.2	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	turned base	jar					RB		burnished		all over outside				
1760	STONE	1																		
1762	BBT1	6	69.9	moderately abraded	rim sherd	everted rim jar as Gillam 1976 nos 3-4	jar	15	4	yes	burnt matter outside body	M-L2		burnished	acute lattice	outside body				
1762	FLA	2	73.1	moderately abraded	handle	4 ribbed	flagon					L1-2								
1762	FLA	1	16.3	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						L1-2								
1762	GRB	1	3	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel														
1763	GRB	1	7.2	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						RB								

Context	Fabric	Nos	G.	Abrasion type	Part of vessel	Vessel	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Draw?	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Same
1769	GRB	1	27.6	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	narrow-necked jar					RB, opt L3-4		burnished	groups of two vertical lines	outside body				
1783	GRB	1	13.3	moderately abraded	bodysherd	rusticated jar	jar			yes		L1-M2		rusticated	linear	outside the upper body				
1783	GTA8G	1	122.6	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	jar					L1-M2								
1802	GRB	4	94	abraded	bodysherd	heavy narrow mouthed jar	narrow-necked jar					3-4		burnished	wavy line	outside body	burnished		outside the neck	
1802	GRB23/GTA8G	1	35.6	abraded	rim sherd	rather heavy everted rim, necked jar	jar	2	9	yes		2								
1802	MH1	2	208.6	moderately abraded	rim sherd	flanged mortarium with bead rim and downbent flange	mortarium	34	15	yes		200-60	Catterick M84							
1802	NV1	1	6.9	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						L2+								
1809	GRA	1	25.3	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	simple base	jar					RB								
1809	GRB	2	30.8	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	turned base	jar					RB								
1809	OAB	2	41	unabraded	profile	Dr 18/31 copy	dish	14	7	yes		1st half 2nd								
1817	GRB	1	20.8	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	chamfered	bowl					140+								
1819	GRB2	3	53.2	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel					blistered internally	L2-E3?								
1819	GTA10	1	45.1	abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						2								

Context	Fabric	Nos	G.	Abrasion type	Part of vessel	Vessel	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Draw?	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Same
1819	OAA	1	36.6	abraded	rim sherd	flanged hemispherical bowl	bowl	22	11	yes		Had-Ant?								
1821	BSB	2	11.7	abraded	bodysherd	early carinated bowl	bowl					M-L1		cordoned	single	outside body				
1821	GRA	1	9.9	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	jar					RB								
1821	GRB	1	54	moderately abraded	rim sherd	jar or wide-mouthed jar with everted rim	jar or wide-mouthed jar	22	16	yes		3								
1821	GRB	3	41.9	moderately abraded	rim sherd	triangular	jug	4	45	yes		3?	Very unusual - the rim is triangular and there is a handle scar on it. The neck slopes out and the rim diam seems small but the neck seem to be going out again like a spouted jug of some sort. Gritty fabric as Little London. M Darling suggests 3rd							

Context	Fabric	Nos	G.	Abrasion type	Part of vessel	Vessel	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Draw?	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Same
1821	NV1	1	15.2	moderately abraded	bodysherd	beaker	beaker					L2-E3	Probably a scroll beaker	applied	barbotine dots	outside the lower body	applied	curvilinear	outside body	
1822	GRB	1	6.4	moderately abraded	bodysherd							RB								
1907	?POST RB	1	21.4	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						Post RB?								
1907	CTA2?	1	3.6	very abraded	incomplete rim sherd??	Dales ware jar?						3-M4								
1907	GRB	1	15.1	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						RB								
1913	GRB	1	24.5	unabraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						3		burnished	curvilinear	outside body				
1917	BB1	1	14.6	moderately abraded	rim sherd	grooved rim dish	bowl or dish	20	6	yes		M/L2-E3	Can't tell if dish or bowl or if lattice present or not	burnished		outside body				
1917	GRB	2	29.5	moderately abraded	simple base sherd	simple base	jar					RB								
1917	GRB	1	7.1	moderately abraded	incomplete rim section	bead rim	wide-mouthed jar?	22	6			2+								
2102	GRB	1	3.5	abraded	bodysherd															
2102	GRB	1	19.5	moderately abraded	rim sherd	hooked	jar	16	6											
2102	MED?	1	9.5	abraded	rim sherd															
2102	NV1	1	21.8	moderately abraded	rim sherd	plain-rim dish	dish	20	6			4								
2106	CTA2	1	5.1	very abraded	incomplete rim section	Dales ware jar	jar					3-M4								
2106	GTA	1	15	abraded	bodysherd							M/L1-M2								
2205	GRB	1	11.2	abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						RB								

Context	Fabric	Nos	G.	Abrasion type	Part of vessel	Vessel	Vessel type	RimD	Rim %	Draw?	Condition	Spot date	Comments	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Decorative technique	Decorative motif	Decorative position	Same
2221	GRB	1	8.8	abraded	rim sherd	plain-rim dish	dish	20	4			3-4?								
2222	GRB23	1	23.1	unabraded	rim sherd	jar with everted rim expanded at tip rather blunt ended	jar	16	12	yes										
2306	GRB	1	1.9	very abraded	scraps															
2306	GRB23	3	15.7	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel														
2307	GRB	1	1.9	very abraded	bodysherd							RB								
2307	GRB	1	3.1	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						RB		groove	single	outside body				
2307	GRB	1	19.6	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel	jar					3-4		groove	double	outside body	burnished		outside body	
2307	GTA8G	1	12.6	moderately abraded	bodysherd						flaked inside body	L1-M2								
2307	tile	1	5.4																	
2309	GRB	1	9.6	very abraded	incomplete rim and bodysherd	bowl or dish with flat rim or grooved flat rim	bowl					2-M3								
2309	GRB	2	71.5	moderately abraded	bodysherd	closed vessel						RB								
2401	GRA	1	4	abraded	rim sherd	carinated beaker with bead rim?	bowl	14	8			2-E3								

Table 3 Pottery catalogue

APPENDIX 3.2

REPORT ON THE POST-ROMAN POTTERY FROM AN EVALUATION AT THE SITE OF THE FORMER MINSTER SCHOOL, CHURCH STREET, SOUTHWALL, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (MSS08)

JANE YOUNG

INTRODUCTION

A small quantity of post-Roman pottery ranging in date from the Middle Saxon to early modern period was recovered during evaluation work at Southwall. In total, seventy-three sherds of pottery representing sixty-four vessels were recovered from ten different trenches on the site. All pottery retrieved from the site was hand collected. The material was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context.

The pottery has been fully archived to the standards for acceptance to a museum archive and within the guidelines laid out in Slowikowskki, *et al.* (2001). Visual fabric identification of the pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The pottery data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames (see Table 1) developed for the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005) and the preliminary Nottingham Type Series (Nailor and Young 2001)

CONDITION

The pottery is mainly in a slightly abraded to abraded condition with sherd size varying between 1 gram and 96grams. Most of the vessels recovered are only represented by a single sherd and no cross-context joins were noted. A number of the late Saxon to Saxo-Norman vessels have external soot residues suggesting that they have been used over an open fire. The shell and limestone temper has not been leached from any of the vessels containing these inclusions.

THE POTTERY

In total sixty-one vessels in twenty-one identifiable main post-Roman ware types, together with three miscellaneous vessels, were recovered from the intervention (Tables 1 and 2). The identifiable pottery is of Middle Saxon to early modern type.

Table 1 ***Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count***

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	total sherds	total vessels
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	2	1
CMO	Coal Measures Orange ware	1400	1600	1	1
EMLOC	Local Early Medieval fabrics	1150	1230	1	1
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	1	1
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	2	2
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	5	5
LMX	Late Medieval Non-local fabrics	1350	1550	1	1
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000	1	1
LSAXX	Non-local late Saxon fabrics	870	1080	2	2
MAXQ	South Lincs maxey-type ware	670	800	1	1
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	1	1
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	9	7
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	3	3
NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware	1220	1320	3	3
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	1	1
NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	1100	1250	9	9
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	1	1
SLSNT	South Lincolnshire St. Neots-type	980	1100	1	1
SNX	Non-local Saxo-Norman Fabrics	870	1150	5	3
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	3	3
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	1700	1770	1	1
TORK	Torksey ware	850	1100	15	13
TORKT	Torksey-type ware	850	1100	4	2

Table 2 ***Ceramic periods with total quantities vessel count***

Ceramic period	*Trench 01*	*Trench 02*	*Trench 12*	*Trench 17*	*Trench 18*	*Trench 19*	*Trench 20*	*Trench 21*	*Trench 22*	*Trench 23*	*Total vessels*
Mid Saxon (late 7th to mid 9th)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Late Saxon (mid/late 9th to mid/late 11th)	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	11	18
Saxo-Norman (late 9th to 12th century)	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	4	1	1	12
Early medieval (mid 12th to early/mid 13th)	1	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	10
Medieval (13th to 14th)	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	1	0	0	11
Late medieval to early post-medieval (late 14th to 16th)	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Late post-medieval to early modern (17th to 19th)	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	6
MISC						1		1		1	3
Total vessels	4	2	1	13	6	6	11	7	1	13	64

Unknown Types

Three sherds of unknown, but probably post-Roman type were recovered from the site. A single shell-tempered sherd, recovered from the context 2305 in Trench 23 is of unknown type and may be of Roman to Saxo-Norman date. The vessel is tempered with coarse fossil shell of undiagnostic type. Two oxidised gritty sherds are likely to be of 8th to 12th century date and could be of fairly local manufacture. The vessels are both handmade and contain common round to subround quartz up to 1.8mm and moderate to common iron-rich grains.

Middle Saxon

A single Middle Saxon shell-tempered Maxey-type ware vessel (MAXQ) was recovered from the site. This variant fabric was first recognised at Quarrington in South Lincolnshire and was analysed as part of the Flixborough project. It was shown to be quite distinct from the Northern (MAX) or Southern (RMAX) Maxey-type wares. Analysis suggests that it may have been produced in the Sleaford area and the sherd recovered from this site is the most westerly findspot so far noted. The sherd appears to be from a small jar.

Late Saxon

A small group of eighteen vessels of Late Saxon type were recovered from the site. Eleven of these vessels are concentrated in Trench 23. The presence in the group of an inturned bowl rim in Lincoln Shelly ware (LSH) suggests an early/mid to late 10th century date for some of the activity. None of the fifteen Torksey-type vessels (TORK and TORKT) are chronologically diagnostic, although two of the rims are more typical of late 9th to early 11th century production than the mid to mid/late 11th century industry. Most of the Torksey-type vessels are identifiable as jars, although a few sherds may come from bowls. Two reduced quartz-tempered sherds, both recovered from Trench 23, are undoubtedly of Late Saxon type, however, they are from unknown industries (LSAXX). The sherds both come from wheelthrown jars; one in a fine sand-tempered fabric with moderate aggregated sandstone inclusions and

the other in medium sandy fabric containing common round to subround quartz grains together with moderate iron-rich grains.

Saxo-Norman

Twelve vessels are of Saxo-Norman type and date to the period between the late 9th and 12th centuries. The industries represented produced pottery over long periods, often with little change in fabric or form, making close dating difficult. Five of the vessels, two of which are of late 10th to 11th century date, are in Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware (LFS). This ware type was produced, probably to the north of Lincoln, from the late 10th to late 12th centuries. Three unglazed Stamford ware vessels are all of post-conquest type, although they probably date no later than the mid 12th century. Two of the sherds are from collared vessels and the other one is from a small jar. A single jar sherd is in a fabric similar to St. Neots ware (SLSNT) but does not contain the diagnostic punctate brachiopod inclusions typical of the ware. This fabric occurs on sites in South Lincolnshire, mainly in deposits dating to between the late 10th and late 11th centuries. Three vessels from unknown industries have been classified as SNX and may date to anywhere between the late 9th and 12th centuries.

Early Medieval

A total of ten vessels of early/mid 12th to early/mid 13th century type came from the site. All except one of the vessels is in Nottingham Splashed ware (NSP). The earliest of these Nottingham produced vessels is a jug in a fine fabric from context 103 in Trench 1. This fabric usually dates to between the early/mid and mid/late 12th century. Three jugs are in an intermediate fabric that spans the period between the mid and mid/late 12th century. The other jugs are in sandy or coarse fabrics of a slightly later date and probably date to between the mid/late 12th and early/mid 13th centuries. The other vessel is in a coarse sandy fabric and is from an unknown, possibly local, production centre (EMLOC). The jug has a splashed glaze and is probably of 13th century date.

Medieval

The eleven medieval vessels only include three from a known production centre. These three jugs are in Nottingham Light Bodied Green Glazed ware and probably date to the 13th century, although they could date into the first quarter of the 14th century. One jug has a fabric consistent with a Trent Valley source (MEDLOC) and could have been made fairly locally. The other seven jugs are in three different fabrics, two of which have been classified as Site fabrics 1 and 2 for the purpose of this report. Four of the jugs are in Fabric 1 and probably date to first half of the 13th century. The two Fabric 2 jugs could have a longer currency and have been produced as late as the 14th century, although they are more likely to be of 13th century date. These two fabrics may come from an unknown production site in Newark as similar sherds have been found there. The third fabric is only represented by one jug and is in a coarse fabric, probably of coal measure origin.

Late Medieval to Early Post-Medieval

Three vessels are of types commonly in use in the area between the later 14th and mid 16th centuries. All three vessels are regional imports, two of which are likely to come from production centres in Yorkshire (CMO and HUM). The third sherd is from an unusual form, probably a watering can and may be a Nottinghamshire product.

Late Post-medieval to Early modern

Only six vessels of late 17th century, or later date, were recovered from the site. These include earthenwares (BERTH and LERTH), stonewares (NOTS) and industrial finewares (Pearl and SWSG). The latest of these vessels (PEARL) belongs to the period between the late 18th and mid 19th centuries.

THE SITE SEQUENCE

The post-Roman pottery was recovered from ten different trenches on the site with most of the material coming from Trenches 17 (13 vessels) and 23 (13 vessels).

Trenches 1 and 17

A total of seventeen vessels were recovered from the two trenches. The earliest stratigraphical deposits to contain post-Roman pottery in these trenches are dumped deposits 132, 1722, 1723 and 1725. These deposits contained ten of the seventeen vessels found in this trench. A single sherd from a jar of unknown type (SNX) came from layer 132. This vessel could belong anywhere between the 8th and 12th centuries. The pottery recovered from the deposits in Trench 17 includes material of probable early to mid 11th century date as well as a few sherds belonging to the 12th and 13th centuries. A single sherd from a modern flower pot came from redeposited material 1701. Further sherds of 10th to 12th century date came from contexts 101 and 103 in Trench 1.

Trench 2

Only two single sherd vessels came from this trench. A sherd from a large jug or jar in Coal Measures Orangeware came from large pit 208 (fill 209). The vessel is most likely to date to between the late 15th and 16th centuries. Re-worked soil 201 produced a single sherd from a small unglazed Stamford ware jar of 12th century date.

Trench 12

The only sherd to come from this trench is from a jar in Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware which was recovered from the fill of Gully 1206 (context 1207). The sherd is fairly thick-walled and is probably of late 10th to 11th century date.

Trench 18

Two jug sherds in Nottingham Splashed ware were found in the fill 1815 of Posthole 1816. These sherds date to between the mid/late 12th and early/mid 13th centuries. Silt 1806 produced three vessels of 12th and 13th century date. The latest sherd is from a small 13th Nottingham Light Bodied Green Glazed ware jug with a reduced glaze. An obviously residual 12th century Nottingham Splashed ware sherd came from re-deposited natural 1802.

Trench 19

Six vessels ranging in date from the medieval to early modern periods were recovered from this trench. A sherd from a 19th to 20th century flower pot and a medieval jug sherd were recovered from Ditch 1916 (fill 1917). These sherds are probably intrusive from a modern pipe trench. Fill 1907 of Gully 1908 contained a single post-Roman gritty ware sherd of uncertain date (MISC). The handmade sherd is probably of 8th to 12th century date. Re-worked soil layer 1902 produced a single medieval jug sherd of 13th to 14th century date. Single jug sherds in the same fabric were also found in the fill of Posthole 1914 (fill 1913) and re-deposited layer 1901.

Trench 20

A small group of fourteen sherds representing eleven vessels came from this trench. A single sherd from a late medieval watering can in a non-local fabric (LMX) came from Gully 2014 (fill 2015). The vessel dates to between the mid 14th and 16th centuries and is an unusual find. East-west Ditch 2010 contained three sherds of probable 18th century date in fill 2011. The latest sherd is from a small Pearlware drinking bowl with a transfer-printed design that probably dates to the late 18th century. A single Humberware jug sherd was found in fill 2003 of cut feature 2004 associated with a few medieval roof tiles. Six vessels, including a residual midde Saxon sherd, were recovered from former soil layer 2001. The latest sherd is from a Nottingham Stoneware bowl of 18th century date and may be intrusive as the other four vessels are of 13th to early/mid 14th century date.

Trench 21

Seven vessels, mainly of late Saxon to Saxo-Norman date were found in Trench 21. Subsoil 2102 produced seven sherds representing six vessels. Five of the vessels probably date to between the 10th and 12th centuries and could form a contemporary group of mid/late to late 11th century date. The sixth vessel is a medieval jug of 13th to 14th century date. The seventh vessel from this trench came from Ditch 2104 (secondary fill 2106). The vessel is a Torksey ware jar of mid/late 9th to mid/late 11th century date.

Trench 22

A single sherd from a Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware jar was recovered from the fill of Pit 2206 (fill 2205). The sherd is typical of late 10th to 11th century production.

Trench 23

A small group of thirteen vessels was recovered from two fills (2305 and 2307) of a single feature (Ditch 2304) in this trench. The group appears to represent a relatively contemporary assemblage of late 10th to mid 11th century date. Three vessels are represented by more than one sherd and the group includes two sherds with internal soot residues. Nine of the vessels are jars or bowls in Torksey-type wares (TORK and TORKT), one vessel is in Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware (LFS) and three vessels are from unknown production centres (LSAXX and MISC).

DISCUSSION

This is a small but important group of pottery and should be retained for further analysis. Unfortunately most if not all of the pottery probably represents at least secondary deposition, although, the presence of a single identifiable middle Saxon pottery sherd indicates that domestic activity of the 8th to 9th centuries was occurring close by. Small numbers of sherds from the 10th to 13th or 14th centuries also suggest that nearby occupation continued throughout this period. Sporadic later sherds perhaps indicate that the area was rarely used for rubbish disposal after the medieval period. A number of new fabric types were found on the site and these could be usefully added to the Nottingham Pottery Type Series at the Brewhouse Yard Museum and the Type Series documentation.

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Appendix 3.3

Ceramic Building Archive for the site of the former Minster School, Church Street, Southwall, Nottinghamshire (MSS08)

Jane Young

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 01	101	BOX	Site Fabric 05		1	145		cross-hatched combing
Trench 01	101	IMB	Site Fabric 01		1	86		coarse bedding
Trench 01	101	RTIL	Site Fabric 07		1	97		
Trench 01	101	RTIL	Site Fabric 08		1	17		flake
Trench 01	101	RTIL	Site Fabric 05		1	86		? IMB
Trench 01	101	RTIL	Site Fabric 04		1	102		flake;mortar
Trench 01	101	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	195		smooth underside
Trench 01	101	TESS	red fine-med sandy	tile	1	37		square;26x28mm;mortar
Trench 01	101	TESS	orange fine-med sandy	tile	1	25		square;25x28mm;mortar
Trench 01	101	TESS	orange fine-med sandy	tile	1	24		square;26x28mm;mortar
Trench 01	101	TESS	pink limestone	stone	1	66		large square;28x30mm;mortar
Trench 01	101	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	37		square;26x26mm;mortar;worn upper
Trench 01	101	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	34		large square;28x30mm;mortar;worn upper
Trench 01	101	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	35		large oblong;20x30mm

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 01	101	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	31		large square;28x30mm;worn upper;mortar
Trench 01	102	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	30		mortar including over breaks
Trench 01	102	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	459		very thick at 24mm;mortar including over breaks
Trench 01	102	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	342		very thick at 30mm;mortar including over breaks
Trench 01	102	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	167		very thick at 24mm;soot
Trench 01	102	IMB	Site Fabric 01		1	81		abraded;coarse bedding
Trench 01	102	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	34		
Trench 01	102	RBRK	Site Fabric 03		1	159		30mm;smoothed underside
Trench 01	102	RBRK	Site Fabric 07		1	844		28mm;part smoothed underside
Trench 01	102	RTIL	Site Fabric 01		1	287		odd;25mm thick; ? Odd box/hollow voussoir;scored upper surface
Trench 01	102	RTIL			1	9		coated in mortar
Trench 01	102	RTIL	various		19	515		mainly flakes
Trench 01	102	RTIL	Site Fabric 02		1	27		
Trench 01	102	RTIL	Site Fabric 02		1	93		mortar including over breaks
Trench 01	102	TEG	Site Fabric 02	Flange Type 1	1	39		
Trench 01	102	TEG	Site Fabric 04	Flange Type 1;cut-out A	1	186		
Trench 01	102	TEG	Site Fabric 01		1	64		flange;very abraded
Trench 01	102	TEG	Site Fabric 02		1	79		
Trench 01	102	TEG	Site Fabric 05	Flange Type 1	1	23		
Trench 01	102	TEG	Site Fabric 03		1	151		mortar

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 01	102	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	34		flange
Trench 01	102	TEG	Site Fabric 06		1	231		
Trench 01	102	TEG	Site Fabric 05		1	100		abraded;flange
Trench 01	102	TEG	Site Fabric 01		1	330		very thick at 28mm;mortar
Trench 01	102	TEG	Site Fabric 02	Flange Type wide 1	1	192		smoothed underside
Trench 01	103	IMB	Site Fabric 08		1	109		mortar
Trench 01	103	RTIL			2	59		mortar
Trench 01	103	RTIL	Site Fabric 03		1	31		
Trench 01	103	TEG	Site Fabric 03	Flange Type wide 1	1	72		
Trench 01	106	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	80		
Trench 01	106	IMB	Site Fabric 07		1	260		mortar;soot;28mm
Trench 01	106	RBRK	Site Fabric 07		1	1031		mortar including over breaks;pawprint on upper;50mm thick
Trench 01	106	RTIL	Site Fabric 07		1	55		flake;abraded
Trench 01	106	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	319		mortar including over breaks
Trench 01	106	TEG	Site Fabric 01		1	127		mortar including over breaks
Trench 01	108	IMB	Site Fabric 04		1	92		
Trench 01	108	RBRK	Site Fabric 07		1	199		mortar
Trench 01	108	RBRK	Site Fabric 05		1	1152		mortar incl over breaks;edge 220+ x 40mm
Trench 01	108	RTIL			2	59		flakes
Trench 01	108	TEG	Site Fabric 03	Flange Type 1/2;cut out B	1	1215		mortar incl over breaks

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 01	108	TEG	Site Fabric 08		1	73		mortar
Trench 01	110	IMB	Site Fabric 01		1	236		
Trench 01	110	IMB	near vitrified calc fabric		1	58		
Trench 01	110	IMB	vitrified calc fabric		1	437		mortar including breaks
Trench 01	110	IMB	vitrified calc fabric		1	821		mortar including breaks;corner;distorted
Trench 01	110	IMB	vitrified calc fabric		1	236		mortar incl over breaks;edge
Trench 01	110	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	151		
Trench 01	110	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	38		
Trench 01	110	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	98		soot
Trench 01	110	IMB	Site Fabric 05		1	183		
Trench 01	110	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	176		end
Trench 01	110	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	543		corner end
Trench 01	110	RBRK	Site Fabric 07		1	612		mortar incl over breaks
Trench 01	110	RBRK	Site Fabric 05		1	1316		mortar incl over breaks;signature;145+x40mm
Trench 01	110	RBRK	Site Fabric 05		1	261		mortar incl over breaks
Trench 01	110	RBRK	Site Fabric 03		1	1019		corner;195+x36;soot incl breaks;hard fired
Trench 01	110	RBRK	Site Fabric 01		1	2075		corner;210+ x 40mm;mortar incl over breaks
Trench 01	110	RBRK	Site Fabric 05		1	950		mortar incl over breaks;42mm
Trench 01	110	RBRK	Site Fabric 02		1	93		
Trench 01	110	RBRK	Site Fabric 04		1	150		
Trench 01	110	RBRK	Site Fabric 01		1	74		part signature

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 01	110	RBRK	Site Fabric 03		1	77		50mm thick
Trench 01	110	RBRK	Site Fabric 07		1	257		
Trench 01	110	RBRK	near vitrified calc fabric		1	586		mortar incl over breaks;36mm
Trench 01	110	RTIL	Site Fabric 05		1	1411		mortar incl over breaks;unusual as cross-scored underside;170+x38mm;RBRK or thick example of tapering BOX
Trench 01	110	RTIL	Site Fabric 04		1	44		26mm;RBRK/TEG
Trench 01	110	RTIL	various		14	649		various;mainly flakes
Trench 01	110	RTIL	Site Fabric 03		1	46		27mm;RBRK/TEG
Trench 01	110	RTIL	Site Fabric 05		1	63		27mm;RBRK/TEG
Trench 01	110	RTIL	Site Fabric 02		1	70		IMB ?
Trench 01	110	RTIL	Site Fabric 07		1	162		TEG/RBRK;abraded
Trench 01	110	RTIL	Site Fabric 07		1	106		23mm;RBRK/TEG
Trench 01	110	RTIL	various		4	182		various flakes
Trench 01	110	TEG	Site Fabric 03	Flange Type 38	1	68		
Trench 01	110	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	210		abraded
Trench 01	110	TEG	Site Fabric 04		1	45		flange
Trench 01	110	TEG	Site Fabric 01	Flange Type 1	1	72		
Trench 01	110	TEG	Site Fabric 04	Flange Type wide 1;cut-out E	1	373		part smoothed underside
Trench 01	110	TEG	Site Fabric 10		1	58	to Type Series	
Trench 01	113	RBRK	Site Fabric 05		1	303		worn upper surface;edge;40mm
Trench 01	113	RBRK	Site Fabric 07		1	310		40mm

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 01	113	TEG	Site Fabric 03	Flange Type 1/38;cut out B	1	1597		signature;corner end
Trench 01	113	TEG	Site Fabric 12	Flange Type 3;cut out H	1	777	to Type Series	underside trimmed smooth;corner edge
Trench 01	113	TEG	Site Fabric 04		1	245		tapering nailhole
Trench 01	113	TEG	Site Fabric 03	Flange Type 3	1	426		underside trimmed smooth;twig impression on underside
Trench 01	113	TEG	Site Fabric 12	Flange Type 1	1	264		
Trench 01	113	TEG	Site Fabric 02	cut out	1	154		corner
Trench 01	113	VOU	Site Fabric 05		1	1209		mortar incl over breaks;tappering hollow Voussoir;corner;250+mm side length
Trench 01	115	TESS	orange fine-med sandy	tile	1	20		oblong;23x34mm;cut from IMB;int soot;incised line;mortar
Trench 01	115	TESS	orange fine-med sandy	tile	1	36		oblong/square;20-27x30mm;cut from TEG/RBRK;mortar
Trench 01	115	TESS	orange fine-med sandy	tile	1	29		triangular;30x30x30mm;mortar
Trench 01	117	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	450		coarse bedding;edge
Trench 01	117	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	421		coarse bedding;edge;mortar including over breaks
Trench 01	117	RTIL	orange fine-med sandy		1	9		flake
Trench 01	117	RTIL	Site Fabric 01		1	169	to Type Series	abraded;mortar including over breaks
Trench 01	117	RTIL	Site Fabric 02		1	356	to Type Series	TEG/RBRK;28mm thick;mortar including over breaks;bedding is med-coarse round quartz + ca
Trench 01	117	TEG	Site Fabric 03		1	176	to Type Series	part of signature;coarse bedding
Trench 01	117	TEG	Site Fabric 04	Flange Tpye wide 7	1	522	to Type Series	coarse bedding
Trench 01	117	TEG	Site Fabric 01	Flange Type 1	1	428		
Trench 01	117	TESS	orange fine-med sandy	tile	1	39		oblong;22x33mm;oblongmortar

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 01	119	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	179		mortar including over breaks;med round-subround quartz bedding
Trench 01	119	IMB	Site Fabric 05		1	73	to Type series	mortar including over breaks;coarse bedding
Trench 01	119	RBRK	Site Fabric 02		1	412		mortar including over breaks;30mm
Trench 01	119	TEG	Site Fabric 02	Flange Type 7?;cut-out H	1	1153		mortar including over breaks;coarse bedding
Trench 01	119	TEG	Site Fabric 02	Flange Type wide 1;cut-out B	1	762		mortar including over breaks
Trench 01	119	TESS	orange fine-med sandy	tile	1	44		oblong;27x37mm;mortar;lost upper surface
Trench 01	119	TESS	orange fine-med sandy	tile	1	45		square;28x30mm;mortar
Trench 01	119	TESS	orange fine-med sandy	tile	1	41		square;28x30mm;mortar
Trench 01	125	FIRED CLAY	calcareous sandy		1	10		very abraded;common cloudy rounded quartz 0.6-0.8mm
Trench 01	125	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	231		edge
Trench 01	125	IMB	Site Fabric 06		1	211	to Type Series	mortar including over breaks;coarse bedding
Trench 01	125	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	273		
Trench 01	125	IMB	Site Fabric 05		1	491		mortar including over breaks;thick at 20mm
Trench 01	125	IMB	Site Fabric 05		3	608		same tile;badly spalled;edge;possible cloth marks;coarse rounded quartz bedding
Trench 01	125	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	175		abraded;edge
Trench 01	125	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	45		soot
Trench 01	125	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	123		mortar
Trench 01	125	RBRK	Site Fabric 05		1	2393		mortar including over breaks;190+x41;underside mainly smoothed
Trench 01	125	RTIL	Site Fabric 04		1	100		large flake

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 01	125	RTIL	various		20	322		various flakes
Trench 01	125	RTIL	Site Fabric 01		1	264		lost surface
Trench 01	125	RTIL	Site Fabric 02		1	67		lost surface
Trench 01	125	RTIL	Site Fabric 03		1	79		lost surface;? RBRK
Trench 01	125	RTIL	Site Fabric 02		1	86		lost surface;? TEG
Trench 01	125	RTIL	Site Fabric 02		1	86		very abraded
Trench 01	125	RTIL	Site Fabric 02		1	109		lost surface
Trench 01	125	TEG	Site Fabric 05		1	30		flake
Trench 01	125	TEG	Site Fabric 03		1	626		very abraded
Trench 01	125	TEG	Site Fabric 03		1	28		flake;incised lines
Trench 01	125	TEG	Site Fabric 07	cut out H	1	503	to Type Series	end corner;abraded
Trench 01	125	TEG	Site Fabric 03		1	71		
Trench 01	125	TEG	Site Fabric 03	Flange Type 1;cut out	1	270		mortar including over breaks
Trench 01	125	TEG	Site Fabric 04	Flange Type wide 1	1	228		coarse bedding
Trench 01	125	TEG	Site Fabric 05	Flange Type 31 ?;cut out	1	783		bright orange fabric;corner end;deep pressing on edge;underside trimmed smooth;mortar
Trench 01	125	TEG	Site Fabric 03	cut out B/F	1	872		end;semi-circular signature;mortar including over breaks;coarse bedding
Trench 01	125	TEG	Site Fabric 04		1	696		edge;semi-circular signature
Trench 01	127	BOX	Site Fabric 08		1	392	to Type Series	corner;fine cross-hatched combing
Trench 01	127	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	150		edge;smoothed ext surface
Trench 01	127	RTMISC	Site Fabric 09		1	116	to Type Series	modern ?;3 smoothed sides;very odd bedding with comm large frags of fe & coarse round-subround quartz;50mm

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 01	127	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	41		large oblong;20x32mm;mortar
Trench 01	127	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	36		large square;28x30mm;mortar
Trench 01	128	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	692		mortar incl over breaks
Trench 01	128	TEG	Site Fabric 03	Flange Type 1/38;cut out A	1	925		coarse bedding
Trench 01	129	TEG	Site Fabric 11		1	10	to Type Series	flake
Trench 01	132	IMB	Site Fabric 01		1	682		edge;mortar including over breaks;smoothing across width of tile;finger impression on upper
Trench 01	132	RBRK	Site Fabric 01		1	285		
Trench 01	132	RTIL	fine-med orange sandy		1	12		flake;possible TESS
Trench 01	132	RTIL	Site Fabric 01		1	58		flake
Trench 01	132	RTIL	Site Fabric 06		1	199		TEG ?
Trench 01	132	TESS	fine-med orange sandy	tile	1	21		oblong;22x28mm;mortar;worn upper
Trench 01	132	TESS	fine orange	tile	1	35		oblong;27x32mm;mortar
Trench 01	132	TESS	fine-med orange sandy	tile	1	22		oblong;25x30mm;mortar
Trench 01	132	TESS	fine-med orange sandy	tile	1	26		oblong;27x30mm;mortar
Trench 01	132	TESS	fine-med orange calc	tile	1	18		oblong;22x30mm;mortar
Trench 01	133	IMB	Site Fabric 05		1	219		hard fired/burnt;edge;very coarse bedding
Trench 01	133	IMB	Site Fabric 05		1	305		hard fired/burnt;edge;fine sandy bedding;odd sooting mark to broken end of tile
Trench 01	133	RTIL			1	11		flake
Trench 01	133	RTIL	Site Fabric 07		1	33		abraded
Trench 01	133	TESS	fine-med orange sandy	tile	1	16		incomplete;mortar

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 01	133	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	22		oblong;13x39mm;worn upper;pink mortar
Trench 01	133	TESS	fine-med orange sandy	tile	1	20		oblong;26x30mm;mortar
Trench 01	133	TESS	fine-med orange sandy	tile	1	31		oblong;25x32mm;mortar
Trench 01	133	TESS	fine-med orange sandy	tile	1	26		oblong;25x30mm;mortar
Trench 01	133	TESS	fine-med orange sandy	tile	1	15		square;23x24mm;mortar
Trench 01	133	TESS	fine-med orange sandy	tile	1	22		square;26x28mm;mortar
Trench 01	133	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	29		square;22x25mm;mortar
Trench 01	133	TESS	fine-med brown calc	tile	1	36		oblong;26x30mm;mortar
Trench 01	135	BOX	Site Fabric 08		1	439		light firing buff/light orange;fine cross hatch combing;edge
Trench 01	135	IMB	Site Fabric 01		1	204		mortar including over breaks
Trench 01	135	RTIL			1	14		flake
Trench 01	135	TESS	fine-med orange sandy	tile	1	41		large square;24x24mm;cut from thick TEG;part of signature
Trench 01	135	TESS	cream chalk/limestone	stone	1	12		square;22x24mm;mortar
Trench 01	140	IMB	Site Fabric 07		1	95		
Trench 01	140	RTIL	Site Fabric 11		1	109		? TEG
Trench 01	140	TESS	fine orange sandy	tile	1	17		square;22x22mm;mortar
Trench 01	140	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	49		large square;28x30mm;mortar
Trench 01	140	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	33		large square;26x28mm;mortar
Trench 01	140	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	7		small square;15x18mm;mortar
Trench 01	140	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	3		small square;11x11mm
Trench 01	144	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	385		edge

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 01	144	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	268		mortar incl over breaks
Trench 01	144	IMB	Site Fabric 04		1	233		mortar incl over breaks;edge
Trench 01	144	RBRK	Site Fabric 01		1	2155		edge;part smoothed underside;170+x50mm
Trench 01	144	RTIL	Site Fabric 04		1	129		abraded
Trench 01	144	RTIL	Site Fabric 03		4	175		various flakes
Trench 01	144	RTIL	Site Fabric 01		1	193		mortar incl over breaks;abraded;flake
Trench 01	144	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	162		
Trench 01	144	TEG	Site Fabric 04	Flange Type very wide 1;cut out E	1	901		mortar incl over breaks
Trench 01	144	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	419		mortar incl over breaks;soot
Trench 01	144	TEG	Site Fabric 01	cut out	1	297		flake;mortar
Trench 01	144	TEG	Site Fabric 01		1	149		mortar incl over breaks
Trench 01	144	TEG	Site Fabric 03		1	150		
Trench 01	151	RTIL			1	43		flake
Trench 01	151	RTIL			1	92		flake
Trench 01	151	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	760		abraded
Trench 01	151	TESS	fine orange	tile	1	22		small oblong;20x25mm;mortar
Trench 01	151	TESS	fine-med orange sandy	tile	1	27		oblong;20x30mm;mortar;worn upper
Trench 01	151	TESS	fine orange	tile	1	25		square;24x25mm;mortar
Trench 01	151	TESS	fine orange	tile	1	27		oblong;25x30mm;mortar
Trench 01	151	TESS	fine orange	tile	1	25		oblong;25x28mm;mortar

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 02	202	RTIL	Site Fabric 07		1	18		
Trench 02	202	RTIL	Site Fabric 04		1	26		
Trench 02	205	TEG	Site Fabric 12		1	292		signature
Trench 02	209	IMB	Site Fabric 01		1	113		thick at 24mm
Trench 02	209	RTIL			1	23		very abraded
Trench 02	209	RTIL			1	1		flake
Trench 02	209	RTIL	Site Fabric 13		1	26	to type Series	odd;very thin;11mm;corner;both edges trimmed
Trench 04	403	BOX	Site Fabric 01		1	32		combed
Trench 04	403	IMB	Site Fabric 12		1	58		edge;thin at 11mm
Trench 04	403	RBRK	Site Fabric 12		1	96		mortar
Trench 04	403	RTIL			2	25		flakes
Trench 04	403	RTIL	Site Fabric 04		1	51		TEG ?
Trench 04	403	RTIL	coarse shelly		1	18		thin at 13mm;fossil shell but no punctate brachiopod
Trench 04	403	TEG	Site Fabric 04		1	88		
Trench 04	406	RTIL			1	8		
Trench 04	406	RTIL	Site Fabric 07		1	305		mortar including over breaks;very abraded
Trench 04	406	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	75		signature
Trench 04	408	IMB	Site Fabric 07		1	125		edge;fe concretions
Trench 05	501	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	331		edge
Trench 05	501	RTIL			1	23		flake

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 05	501	TEG	Site Fabric 02	Flange Type 1;cut out H	1	292		abraded
Trench 05	501	TEG	Site Fabric 03	Flange Type 1;cut out H	1	1475		corner end
Trench 05	501	TEG	Site Fabric 01		1	1782		corner;abraded;mortar incl over breaks
Trench 05	501	TEG	Site Fabric 12		1	956		signature
Trench 05	501	TEG	Site Fabric 01	Flange Type 1;cut out H	1	809		mortar
Trench 05	501	TEG	Site Fabric 05	Flange Type wide 1;cut out E	1	200		abraded
Trench 05	501	TEG	Site Fabric 05		1	600		very abraded
Trench 05	501	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	1007		very abraded;very thick up to 38mm
Trench 05	501	TEG	Site Fabric 12	Flange Type 13	1	123		
Trench 05	501	TEG	Site Fabric 03		1	26		flange;very abraded
Trench 05	501	TEG	Site Fabric 01	Flange Type wide 1	1	397		very abraded
Trench 05	501	TEG	Site Fabric 05		1	709		edge
Trench 05	505	IMB	Site Fabric 11		1	74		
Trench 05	505	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	498		edge;mortar
Trench 05	505	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	145		
Trench 05	505	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	249		very abraded;edge
Trench 05	505	IMB	Site Fabric 05		1	70		
Trench 05	505	RBRK	Site Fabric 12		1	399		mortar;42mm
Trench 05	505	RBRK	Site Fabric 05		1	408		37mm

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 05	505	RBRK	Site Fabric 07		1	68		very abraded;35mm
Trench 05	505	RTIL	Site Fabric 11		1	173		very abraded;TEG/RBRK;27mm thick
Trench 05	505	RTIL	Site Fabric 05		1	140		TEG/RBRK;25mm thick
Trench 05	505	RTIL			2	29		flakes
Trench 05	505	RTIL	Site Fabric 01		1	364		TEG/RBRK;29mm thick
Trench 05	505	TEG	Site Fabric 02		1	638		mortar
Trench 05	505	TEG	Site Fabric 02	Flange Type very wide 1	1	319		abraded
Trench 05	505	TEG	Site Fabric 02	Flange Type 1	1	786		abraded
Trench 05	505	TEG	Site Fabric 04	Flange Type 2	1	279		
Trench 05	505	TEG	Site Fabric 03		1	122		
Trench 05	505	TEG	Site Fabric 05	Flange Type 1/39	1	39		
Trench 05	505	TESS	fine orange sandy	tile	1	28		oblong;26x38;mortar
Trench 05	505	TESS	fine red calc fabric	tile	1	27		oblong;24x30;mortar
Trench 05	507	RTIL	Site Fabric 07		1	242		very abraded;30mm thick
Trench 05	507	RTIL	Site Fabric 02		1	105		25mm thick
Trench 05	507	RTIL	Site Fabric 07		1	222		very abraded;24mm thick;corner
Trench 05	507	RTIL	Site Fabric 02		1	100		18mm thick
Trench 05	507	RTIL			1	39		very abraded
Trench 05	507	RTIL			1	42		very abraded
Trench 05	507	RTIL			1	85		flake

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 05	509	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	363		
Trench 05	509	TEG	Site Fabric 02	Flange Type 1/31	1	101		abraded
Trench 05	513	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	118		
Trench 05	513	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	104		
Trench 05	513	RTIL	Site Fabric 02		1	59		
Trench 05	513	RTIL	Site Fabric 02		1	64		
Trench 05	513	RTIL	Site Fabric 02		1	31		
Trench 05	513	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	292		very abraded
Trench 05	514	RTIL			2	25		abraded flakes
Trench 09	903	IMB	Site Fabric 08 ?		1	81		mortar
Trench 09	903	IMB	Site Fabric 04		1	230		mortar including over breaks;edge
Trench 09	903	IMB	Site Fabric 04		1	102		mortar;edge
Trench 09	903	RBRK	Site Fabric 14		1	389		mortar including over breaks;OX/R/OX but reoxidised over some breaks;48mm;corner
Trench 09	903	RBRK	Site Fabric 14		1	300		mortar including over breaks;OX/R/OX but reoxidised over some breaks;42mm
Trench 09	903	RBRK	Site Fabric 14		1	312	to Type Series	mortar including over breaks;OX/R/OX but reoxidised over some breaks;40mm
Trench 09	903	RTIL			1	68		flake;mortar including over breaks
Trench 09	903	TEG	Site Fabric 14		1	328		mortar including over breaks;OX/R/OX but reoxidised over some breaks
Trench 09	903	TEG	Site Fabric 02		1	161		mortar including over breaks
Trench 09	903	TEG	Site Fabric 04	Flange Type 2	1	358		

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 09	903	TEG	Site Fabric 05	Flange Type 31/32	1	181		mortar including over breaks
Trench 09	903	TESS	pink limestone	stone	1	100		large oblong;35x42mm;mortar;burnt
Trench 09	903	TESS	fine orange	tile	1	15		small square;20x20mm
Trench 09	903	TESS	oxid fine-med sandy	tile	1	31		square;26x27mm
Trench 09	903	TESS	OX/R/OX fine-med sandy	tile	1	58		large oblong 30x40mm;mortar
Trench 09	903	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	29		square 25x26mm;mortar
Trench 09	903	TESS	oxid fine-med sandy	tile	1	32		oblong;26x34;mortar
Trench 09	905	RTIL	Site Fabric 07		1	158		abraded;flake
Trench 09	905	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	142		
Trench 12	1205	IMB	Site Fabric 12 ?		1	130		edge
Trench 12	1207	RTIL			1	50		flake
Trench 12	1207	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	8		incomplete
Trench 12	1209	RTIL			1	83		flake
Trench 13	1303	IMB	Site Fabric 04		1	55		
Trench 13	1303	IMB	Site Fabric 14		1	83		OX/R/OX;multi longditudinal ridges;hard fired
Trench 13	1303	RBRK	Site Fabric 14		1	115		mortar including over breaks;OX/R/OX but reoxidised over some breaks;32mm
Trench 13	1303	RTIL	Site Fabric 14		1	96		OX/R/OX;? TEG;26mm
Trench 13	1303	RTIL			2	167		flakes
Trench 13	1303	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	167		mortar including over breaks
Trench 13	1303	TEG	Site Fabric 04		1	97		OX/R/OX

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 15	1502	RTIL			1	31		very abraded
Trench 16	1604	RBRK	Site Fabric 07		1	1037		corner;mortar including over breaks;165+ x40mm
Trench 16	1604	TEG	Site Fabric 07	cut out B	1	322		mortar including over breaks;signature;abraded
Trench 16	1606	VOU	Site Fabric 03 ?		1	1652	Draw	tapering hollow Voussoir;multi incised cross-hatched lines
Trench 16	1613	BOX	Site Fabric 05		1	123		mortar;incised lines;? ID or voussoir;abraded
Trench 16	1613	BOX	Site Fabric 05		1	56		mortar;incised lines;? ID
Trench 16	1613	IMB	Site Fabric 07		1	111		coarse bedding
Trench 16	1613	RTIL	various		6	164		various small frags & flakes;most with mortar over breaks
Trench 16	1614	RBRK	Site Fabric 05		1	209		
Trench 16	1614	RTIL	Site Fabric 05		1	59		
Trench 16	1615	IMB	Site Fabric 07		1	144		
Trench 16	1615	RTIL			2	29		abraded;flakes
Trench 16	1615	RTIL	Site Fabric 03		1	114		large flake
Trench 16	1617	IMB	Site Fabric 04		1	18		
Trench 16	1617	IMB	Site Fabric 07		1	51		abraded
Trench 16	1617	IMB	Site Fabric 05		1	107		mortar including over breaks
Trench 16	1617	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	619		mortar including over breaks;edge
Trench 16	1617	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	209		edge
Trench 16	1617	RBRK	Site Fabric 12		1	1269		252+ x40mm;corner;mortar including over breaks;thumb pressing
Trench 16	1617	RTIL	Site Fabric 02		1	84		

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 16	1617	RTIL	Site Fabric 07		1	98		unusual grey fabric;abraded
Trench 16	1617	RTIL	Site Fabric 12		1	51		TEG ?
Trench 16	1617	RTIL			2	38		abraded
Trench 16	1617	TEG	Site Fabric 07	Flange Type 1/33	1	364		mortar including over breaks
Trench 16	1617	TEG	Site Fabric 05	cut out	1	505		mortar including over breaks
Trench 16	1617	TEG	Site Fabric 07	Flange Type 1	1	222		very abraded
Trench 16	1617	TEG	Site Fabric 04	Flange Type 1/33;cut out H	1	679		corner
Trench 16	1617	TESS	fine red	tile	1	25		square;26x28mm;mortar
Trench 17	1701	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	27		large square;25x26mm;mortar
Trench 17	1701	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	35		large square;26x27mm;worn upper;mortar
Trench 17	1710	FIRED CLAY	OX/R/OX micaceous		1	6		featureless;moderate subround to round quartz sparse-mod very fine aggregated sst & fe
Trench 17	1710	IMB	Site Fabric 04		1	40		
Trench 17	1710	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	87		
Trench 17	1710	RTIL	near vitrified		1	48		
Trench 17	1710	RTIL			1	119		abraded;flake
Trench 17	1710	TEG	Site Fabric 05		1	327		edge;semi circular signature
Trench 17	1710	TEG	Site Fabric 04		1	215		smoothed underside
Trench 17	1710	TEG	Site Fabric 03		1	32		flange
Trench 17	1710	TEG	Site Fabric 05		1	142		
Trench 17	1710	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	296		mortar including over breaks;pawprint ? Dog

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 17	1710	TEG	Site Fabric 03	Flange Type 1	1	50		abraded
Trench 17	1710	TEG	Site Fabric 01	Flange Type 1	1	151		
Trench 17	1710	TEG	Site Fabric 02	Flange Type 1	1	260		
Trench 17	1710	TESS	fine-med orange sandy	tile	1	18		square;22x23mm;mortar
Trench 17	1711	RTIL			1	91		flake
Trench 17	1711	RTIL	various		4	110		flakes
Trench 17	1711	RTMISC	Site Fabric 03 ??		1	129		thin RTIL/PNR;very odd as 1 side edge & 1 diagonal forming triangle;brushed upper surface ?
Trench 17	1717	RTIL			1	69		flake
Trench 17	1722	BOX	Site Fabric 15		1	129		fine cross combed dec
Trench 17	1722	TEG	Site Fabric 04		1	39		
Trench 17	1722	TEG	Site Fabric 12	Flange Type 1	1	271		mortar including over breaks
Trench 17	1722	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	31		large square;25x27mm;mortar;worn upper
Trench 17	1722	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	45		large square;30x30mm;mortar;worn upper
Trench 17	1722	TESS	cream limestone	stone	1	7		small square;15x16mm;worn upper
Trench 17	1722	TESS	fine orange	tile	1	18		square;25x25;mortar
Trench 17	1722	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	35		large square;26x28mm;mortar;worn upper
Trench 17	1723	BOX	coarse shelly fabric		1	140		abundant coarse fossil shell incl punctate brachiopod;combed
Trench 17	1723	IMB	Site Fabric 15		1	66		edge
Trench 17	1723	RBRK	Site Fabric 07		1	343		soot;42mm
Trench 17	1723	RTIL			1	18		flake

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 17	1723	RTMISC	Site Fabric 04		1	151		corner;both edges cut/trimmed smooth;fine bedding
Trench 17	1723	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	38		large square;26x30mm;micaceous;worn upper
Trench 17	1723	TESS	orange fine	tile	1	8		small square;18x18mm;mortar
Trench 17	1723	TESS	oxid fine-med sandy	tile	1	10		square;24x24mm;mortar
Trench 17	1723	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	44		large square;26x28mm;micaceous;worn upper;mortar
Trench 17	1723	TESS	oxid fine-med sandy	tile	1	23		square;26x28mm;mortar
Trench 17	1723	TESS	oxid fine-med sandy	tile	1	24		square;21x25mm;mortar
Trench 17	1723	TESS	oxid fine-med sandy	tile	1	15		square;26x26mm;mortar
Trench 17	1723	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	49		large square;26x26mm;mortar
Trench 17	1723	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	36		large square;26x28mm;mortar;worn upper
Trench 17	1723	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	43		large square;24x27mm
Trench 17	1723	TESS	oxid fine-med sandy	tile	1	26		square;28x28mm;mortar
Trench 17	1724	BOX	Site Fabric 14		1	77		edge;1 side incised & 1 cross combed;hard fired
Trench 17	1724	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	33		large square;28x29mm;micaceous;mortar
Trench 17	1724	TESS	fine oxid	tile	1	28		square;25x25;mortar
Trench 17	1725	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	168		mortar;very abraded
Trench 17	1725	TEG	Site Fabric 03		1	72		mortar;hard fired
Trench 17	1726	BOX	Site Fabric 04		1	242		half box/voussoir;incised
Trench 17	1726	IMB	Site Fabric 07		1	196		
Trench 17	1726	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	106		edge
Trench 17	1726	RBRK	Site Fabric 05 ?		1	724		near vitrified;38mm;cloth ? Impression on upper;edge

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 17	1726	RTIL	Site Fabric 07		1	430		TEG/RBRK;28mm
Trench 17	1726	TEG	Site Fabric 08	Flange Type 31/32	3	814		light firing
Trench 17	1726	TEG	Site Fabric 03		1	51		flange;mortar
Trench 17	1726	TEG	Site Fabric 04	Flange Type 2	1	599		mortar including over breaks
Trench 17	1726	TEG	Site Fabric 04		1	307		
Trench 17	1727	BOX	Site Fabric 08		1	654		146mm deep;light firing surfaces;fine cross combing;pre-fired hole c 22mm diameter in centre of combing
Trench 17	1727	BOX	coarse shelly		1	82		wide cross hatched combing;abundant fossil shell including punctate brachiopod
Trench 17	1727	RBRK	Site Fabric 14		1	1742		43mm;mortar;reoxidised across breaks
Trench 17	1727	RBRK	Site Fabric 07		1	489		32mm
Trench 17	1727	RTIL	Site Fabric 07		1	130		very abraded
Trench 17	1727	TEG	Site Fabric 05	Flange Type 2;cut out H	1	995		near vitrified;mortar including over breaks
Trench 17	1727	TEG	Site Fabric 05		1	1068		
Trench 17	1727	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	601		
Trench 17	1727	TEG	Site Fabric 04	Flange Type 31/32;cut out H	1	514		
Trench 17	1727	TEG	Site Fabric 04		1	173		hard fired
Trench 17	1727	TESS	dark OX/R/OX fine sandy	tile	1	19		small square;23x23mm;mortar
Trench 17	1727	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	44		oblong;26x30mm;mortar
Trench 17	1728	BOX	coarse shelly		1	105		abundant mixed fossil shell with common punctate brachiopod & common fe;combing
Trench 17	1728	TEG	Site Fabric 04	Flange Type 1/32	1	307		slanting hole in base ? Deliberate

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 17	1729	IMB	Site Fabric 15		1	271		end
Trench 17	1729	RBRK	Site Fabric 07		1	416		mortar including over breaks
Trench 17	1729	RTIL	Site Fabric 08		1	600		post firing hole 8mm;light firing surfaces;upper part trimmed;part odd impression
Trench 17	1729	TEG	Site Fabric 07	Flange Type 1;cut out B	2	3612		distorted;set of 4 finger impressions from left hand;joining frags;end
Trench 17	1729	TESS	pink limestone	stone	1	66		large square;34x37mm
Trench 17	1729	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	37		large oblong;28x36mm;very micaceous
Trench 17	1729	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	42		large square;28x30mm;micaceous
Trench 17	1729	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	46		large square;24x26mm;micaceous
Trench 17	1730	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	35		large square;28x28mm;worn upper
Trench 17	1731	TESS	oxid fine-med sandy	tile	1	18		small square;20x21mm;mortar
Trench 17	1731	TESS	oxid fine-med sandy	tile	1	15		small square;20x20mm;mortar
Trench 17	1731	TESS	OX/R/OX fine-med sandy	tile	1	20		square;25x27mm;mortar
Trench 17	1731	TESS	oxid fine-med sandy	tile	1	9		small square;20x21mm;mortar
Trench 17	1731	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	22		large square;26x28mm
Trench 17	1732	RBRK	Site Fabric 04 ?		1	50000		**needs exact weight;thick mortar including over breaks;265+ x 62mm;corner
Trench 17	1732	RBRK	Site Fabric 07		1	2220		220+ x 40mm;thick soot on underside;mortar
Trench 17	1732	RTIL	Site Fabric 04		1	193		edge;high fired
Trench 17	1732	TEG	Site Fabric 4/8 mix	Flange Type 2	1	659		light firing
Trench 17	1732	TEG	Site Fabric 07	Flange Type very wide 1	1	523		

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 17	1732	TEG	Site Fabric 07	Flange Type 1;cut out B	1	2015		semi circular signature;part smoothed underside
Trench 17	1732	TEG	Site Fabric 04	Flange Type 1	1	773		
Trench 17	1732	TEG	Site Fabric 12	Flange Type 1/39;cut out	1	1121		signature
Trench 17	1732	TEG	Site Fabric 01	Flange Type 1;cut out H	1	1098		end;depressed edge of tile from cut out
Trench 17	1732	TESS	OX/R/OX fine-med sandy	tile	1	39		square;22x25mm;mortar
Trench 17	1732	TESS	cream limestone	stone	1	4		small square 12x12mm
Trench 17	1732	TESS	fine red calc	tile	1	28		oblong;20x31;mortar
Trench 17	1733	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	455		mortar;end
Trench 17	1733	RBRK	Site Fabric 04		1	427		40mm;mortar including over breaks
Trench 17	1733	TESS	oxid fine-med sandy	tile	1	25		square;38x30mm;mortar
Trench 17	1733	TESS	oxid fine-med sandy	tile	1	42		square;28x30;mortar
Trench 17	1733	TESS	oxid fine-med sandy	tile	1	26		mortar
Trench 17	1733	TESS	reduced fine	tile	1	37		square;30x33mm;mortar
Trench 17	1740	IMB	Site Fabric 04		1	268		corner edge
Trench 17	1740	IMB	Site Fabric 07		1	601		mortar including over breaks;edge;soot
Trench 17	1740	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	173		mortar including over breaks;edge;hard fired
Trench 17	1740	IMB	Site Fabric 05		1	142		thin aat 12mm;red fabric;fabric incl some large ca & ca cemented sst lumps
Trench 17	1740	IMB	Site Fabric 07		1	298		mortar including over breaks;end;smoothed upper
Trench 17	1740	IMB	Site Fabric 07		1	336		mortar including over breaks;edge

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 17	1740	IMB	Site Fabric 07		1	258		mortar including over breaks;edge
Trench 17	1740	RBRK	Site Fabric 04		1	875		38mm;mortar;fresh breaks;cloth ? Imprint on upper
Trench 17	1740	RBRK	Site Fabric 03		1	96		reduced;high fired
Trench 17	1740	RBRK	Site Fabric 03		1	292		burnt ?;33mm;fuel ash/glass slag
Trench 17	1740	RBRK	Site Fabric 15		1	302	to Type Series	38mm
Trench 17	1740	TEG	Site Fabric 01	Flange Type 1/39	1	648		mortar including over breaks
Trench 17	1740	TEG	Site Fabric 05	Flange Type 1;cut out	1	332		mortar
Trench 17	1740	TEG	Site Fabric 01	Flange Type 1	1	181		mortar including over breaks
Trench 17	1740	TEG	Site Fabric 02		1	247		high fired
Trench 17	1740	TEG	Site Fabric 02		1	688		mortar including over breaks
Trench 17	1740	TESS	fine orange	tile	1	22		oblong;22x28mm
Trench 17	1740	TESS	cream limestone	stone	1	15		square 20x24mm
Trench 17	1741	TEG	Site Fabric 04		1	85		mortar including over breaks
Trench 17	1742	IMB	Site Fabric 05		1	524		mortar including over breaks;thick at 25mm
Trench 17	1742	IMB	Site Fabric 04 ?		1	448		abraded;edge;bedding incl large fe & ca lumps & small pebbles;large pebble in fabric
Trench 17	1759	TEG	Site Fabric 03		1	281		mortar including over breaks
Trench 17	1762	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	185		edge
Trench 17	1762	RTIL	Site Fabric 03		1	72		
Trench 17	1762	TEG	Site Fabric 04		1	552		signature
Trench 17	1762	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	2075		

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 17	1769	IMB	Site Fabric 04		1	56		mortar
Trench 17	1771	RTIL			1	8		
Trench 18	1802	RTIL	Site Fabric 04 ?		1	418		corner;16mm thick;tapering round nailhole 10-6mm;fine sand bedding;near vitrified
Trench 18	1802	TEG	Site Fabric 07	Flange Type 4	1	233		
Trench 18	1802	TEG	Site Fabric 02	Flange Type 1;cut out H	1	792		
Trench 18	1802	TEG	Site Fabric 02	Flange Type wide 1;cut out C	1	394		
Trench 18	1802	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	8		small square;15x16mm;mortar
Trench 18	1802	TESS	fine oxid	tile	1	19		small square;18x23mm;mortar
Trench 18	1805	RTIL	Site Fabric 02		6	178		various flakes
Trench 18	1806	RTIL	various		5	96		various flakes
Trench 18	1806	RTIL	Site Fabric 04		1	88		
Trench 18	1806	RTIL	Site Fabric 07		1	103		
Trench 18	1809	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	203		unusual pattern of staining - rows of red dots each made up under x20 of tiny red dots
Trench 18	1809	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	45		
Trench 18	1809	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	23		
Trench 18	1809	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	28		
Trench 18	1809	RTIL	vitrified		1	27		
Trench 18	1809	RTIL	various		7	115		various flakes
Trench 18	1813	IMB	Site Fabric 02		2	685		edge

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 18	1813	IMB	Site Fabric 04		1	303		edge;concretion
Trench 18	1813	TEG	Site Fabric 05		1	321		
Trench 18	1817	IMB	Site Fabric 07		1	44		edge
Trench 18	1817	RTIL	Site Fabric 11		1	21		
Trench 18	1817	RTIL	various		13	141		flakes
Trench 18	1817	TESS	fine oxid	tile	1	31		large square;30x3mm;mortar
Trench 18	1817	TESS	fine-med oxid sandy	tile	1	20		oblong;20x30mm;mortar
Trench 18	1817	TESS	fine oxid	tile	1	36		large square;30x32mm;mortar
Trench 18	1817	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	37		large square;29x30mm
Trench 18	1817	TESS	fine-med oxid sandy	tile	1	30		oblong;25x30mm;mortar
Trench 18	1819	RTIL	various		4	25		various flakes
Trench 18	1821	IMB	Site Fabric 05		1	861		edge;mortar
Trench 18	1821	IMB	Site Fabric 05		1	172		
Trench 18	1821	RTIL			2	13		flakes
Trench 18	1821	TEG	Site Fabric 03	Flange Type 1;cut out H	2	1488		
Trench 18	1822	RTIL	various		4	47		flakes
Trench 18	1826	IMB	Site Fabric 04		1	58		
Trench 18	1826	RBRK	Site Fabric 03		1	88		
Trench 18	1826	RTIL	various		4	199		
Trench 18	1826	TEG	Site Fabric 03	Flange Type 39	1	44		

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 18	1826	TEG	Site Fabric 03	Flange Type very wide 1;cut out C	1	20		mortar including over breaks
Trench 18	1826	TEG	Site Fabric 04		1	121		
Trench 18	1826	TEG	Site Fabric 02		1	375		thick at 30mm
Trench 18	1826	TEG	Site Fabric 03	Flange Type 1	1	221		
Trench 18	1827	IMB	Site Fabric 03		1	36		
Trench 18	1827	NIB	oxid coarse sandy	applied oval nib	1	75		left corner;mortar;common white inclusions & moderate fe;applied oval nib at top left corner on bedded side;med to post med
Trench 18	1827	PNR	oxid coarse sandy		1	34		flat roofer;mortar including over breaks;moderate round to subround quartz common shale modreate fe moderate white incl;med-post med
Trench 18	1827	PNR	oxid coarse sandy		1	31		flat roofer;mortar including over breaks;moderate round to subround quartz common shale modreate fe moderate white incl;med-post med
Trench 18	1827	PNR	oxid coarse sandy		1	88		flat roofer;mortar including over breaks;moderate round to subround quartz common shale modreate fe moderate white incl;med-post med
Trench 18	1827	PNR	oxid coarse sandy		1	136		flat roofer;edge;mortar including over breaks;moderate round to subround quartz common shale modreate fe moderate white incl;med-post med
Trench 18	1827	RBRK	Site Fabric 04		1	223		
Trench 18	1827	RTMISC	oxid coarse sandy		1	168		large fairly fresh fragment;thin at 12mm;flat tile;trimmed edge;abundant round to subround quartz moderate ca common fe some shale;smoothed upper;lightly bedded underside;Roman or med
Trench 18	1827	TEG	Site Fabric 05	Flange Type wide 1	1	137		
Trench 18	1827	TEG	Site Fabric 05	Flange Type 31	2	136		
Trench 18	1827	TEG	Site Fabric 05		1	23		flange

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 19	1901	GPNR	oxid fine sandy ? Calc		1	130		moderate fine subround quartz moderate fe in ? Calcareous clay;mortar;reduced green glaze;medieval
Trench 19	1905	RBRK	Site Fabric 01		1	755		abraded;40mm
Trench 19	1905	RTMISC	Site Fabric 04 ??		1	181		slightly chamfered edge;trimmed edge;both upper & lower surfaces smoothed;? Type & date
Trench 19	1905	TEG	Site Fabric 01	Flange Type 1/33	1	528		
Trench 19	1917	IMB	Site Fabric 12		1	93		
Trench 19	1917	IMB	Site Fabric 04		1	44		edge;mortar
Trench 19	1917	RBRK	Site Fabric 04		1	310		mortar
Trench 19	1917	RTIL	Site Fabric 01?		1	23		glass working slag ?;11mm thick ? Could be part of large
Trench 19	1917	RTIL	various		3	189		
Trench 20	2001	BOX	coarse shelly		2	25		abundant coarse fossil shell including punctate brachiopod
Trench 20	2003	GPNR	coarse oxid		1	135		flat roofer;coarse fabric includes common laminated shale & common white inclusions;med;run of thick reduced glaze;coarse bedding includes ca
Trench 20	2003	PNR	oxid fine + ca		1	174		flat roofer;corner;abundant very fine background quartz moderate fe common fine ca;med to post med
Trench 20	2003	PNR	coarse oxid		1	114		flat roofer;coarse fabric includes common laminated shale & common white inclusions;med
Trench 20	2003	RTIL	Site Fabric 08		1	91		
Trench 20	2011	BRK	fine oxid micaceous		1	491		abraded;struck upper;salt surfaced;handmade;fine micaceous fabric with occ fe quartz & ca;16th to 19th
Trench 20	2011	IMB	Site Fabric 12		1	102		
Trench 20	2011	PNR	coarse oxid		1	42		coarse fabric with white inclusions common laminated shale/mudstone & fe;med to post med
Trench 20	2011	RTIL	various		1	141		flakes

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 20	2011	RTIL	Site Fabric 02		1	409		corner;flake
Trench 20	2013	RTIL			2	21		flakes
Trench 20	2015	PNR	oxid med sandy ? Calc		1	25		flat roofer;abundant med quartz common fe;coarse bedding;med to post med
Trench 20	2015	RTIL			1	3		flake
Trench 21	2106	RTIL	Site Fabric 05		1	77		abraded
Trench 21	2106	TEG	Site Fabric 01	Flange Type 2	1	128		very abraded
Trench 21	2106	TEG	Site Fabric 02		1	292		very abraded;sand looks very Trent Valley
Trench 21	2106	TESS	fine oxid	tile	1	5		small square;13x15mm;mortar
Trench 21	2106	TESS	limestone	stone	1	4		small square;12x16mm;mortar
Trench 21	2106	TESS	limestone	stone	1	6		small square;12x14mm;mortar
Trench 22	2205	RTIL	various		4	35		flakes
Trench 22	2205	RTIL	Site Fabric 08		1	72		flake
Trench 22	2205	RTIL	Site Fabric 12		1	95		abraded
Trench 22	2205	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	10		small square;17x17mm;mortar
Trench 22	2211	RTIL	Site Fabric 07		1	36		very abraded;post firing hole
Trench 22	2211	RTIL			1	15		flake
Trench 22	2213	RBRK	Site Fabric 04		1	88		
Trench 22	2213	RTIL			1	63		very abraded
Trench 22	2213	TEG	Site Fabric 01	Flange Type wide 1	1	626		mortar including over breaks
Trench 22	2213	TEG	Site Fabric 02		1	237		mortar including over breaks

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 22	2213	TESS	fine oxid	tile	1	33		square;28x29mm;mortar;abraded upper
Trench 22	2221	RTIL	Site Fabric 01		1	1092		? Very large BOX;mortar;wide cross hatched combing;edge;170+ x 150+ x21-35mm;possible post firing hole drilled through
Trench 22	2221	TEG	Site Fabric 08	Flange Type 2	1	279		
Trench 22	2221	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	4		small obong
Trench 22	2221	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	34		large square;28x28mm;mortar
Trench 22	2221	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	41		large square;29x30mm
Trench 23	2303	RBRK	Site Fabric 02		1	713		40mm;mortar including over breaks
Trench 23	2303	TEG	Site Fabric 02		1	441		
Trench 23	2305	TEG	Site Fabric 01	Flange Type wide	1	298		
Trench 23	2306	BOX	Site Fabric 08		1	182		edge;fine cross combing
Trench 23	2306	IMB	Site Fabric 04		1	48		mortar including over breaks
Trench 23	2306	IMB	Site Fabric 01		1	140		
Trench 23	2306	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	168		abraded
Trench 23	2306	IMB	Site Fabric 02		1	516		edge
Trench 23	2306	RBRK	Site Fabric 02		1	305		mortar
Trench 23	2306	RBRK	Site Fabric 01		1	701		
Trench 23	2306	RTIL			1	20		flake
Trench 23	2307	BOX	Site Fabric 07		1	191		mortar including over breaks;corner
Trench 23	2307	IMB	Site Fabric 07		1	147		thick at 26mm;abraded
Trench 23	2307	RBRK	Site Fabric 03		1	184		mortar including over breaks;35mm

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	action	description
Trench 23	2307	RBRK	Site Fabric 01		1	144		42mm
Trench 23	2307	TEG	Site Fabric 02		1	281		
Trench 23	2307	TEG	Site Fabric 05		1	48		
Trench 23	2307	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	215		
Trench 23	2307	TEG	Site Fabric 04		1	282		signature
Trench 23	2307	TEG	Site Fabric 05		1	270		large pawprint (wolfhound size)
Trench 23	2307	TEG	Site Fabric 04	Flange Type 1	1	153		
Trench 23	2307	TEG	Site Fabric 07	Flange Type 31	1	129		
Trench 23	2307	TEG	Site Fabric 02	Flange Type 1/39	1	315		
Trench 23	2307	TEG	Site Fabric 04	Flange Type 1	1	544		
Trench 23	2307	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	206		
Trench 23	2314	RTIL			1	209		abraded;flake
Trench 23	2314	RTIL	Site Fabric 02		1	92		edge;tapering circular nailhole;thin TEG ? At 20mm
Trench 23	2314	TEG	Site Fabric 07	Flange Type 1	1	532		
Trench 23	2314	TEG	Site Fabric 07		1	500		fresh break
Trench 24	2401	TESS	grey limestone	stone	1	36		large square;30x30mm
Trench 24	2408	RTIL			1	24		flake

Appendix 3.4 **Minster School, Southwell, Nottinghamshire (MSS 08-09)**

The Animal Bone

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 376 (13155g) refitted fragments of animal bone were collected by hand, during two phases of trial trenching undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Lincoln during 2008 and 2009.

Animal bone was recovered from Trenches 1, 2, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, as summarised within Table 1. Trenches 1, 17, 19, 21 and 23 producing the larger assemblages, suggesting a focus of activity within the central portion of the area of investigation. The remains were recovered from levelling layers, wall construction cut backfills, pits, linear features, possible robbed walls and graves.

Methodology

The entire assemblage has been fully recorded into a database archive. Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986) in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (S/G).

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one. The data produced the basic NISP (Number of Identified Specimen) counts.

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable. Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982), Levine (1982) and Payne (1973), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

Results

Condition and Taphonomy

The remains were generally of a moderate overall condition, averaging at grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996). As can be seen within Table 2, the bone condition is

relatively consistent between the trenches, with the exception of Trench 23, where the condition is slightly improved.

Table 2, Summary of Condition, by Trench.

	Trench											
Condition	**1**	**2**	**5**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**Total**
1	2				3							5
2	20	9	5	2	24	5	13	10	12	5	22	127
3	39	7	24	2	52	6	27	18	39	9	17	240
4					1	1		1			1	4
N=	61	16	29	4	80	12	40	29	51	14	40	376

Butchery
A total of 26 fragments of bone recovered from the assemblage displayed evidence of butchery, the majority of which (69%) were recovered from connected Trenches 1 and 17, mostly from levelling layers. The butchery marks are consistent with meat removal and jointing of the carcase.

Burning
A total of 4 fragments of bone recovered from levelling and dump deposits in Trenches 17 and 22 and 15th- 16th Century rectangular pit [209] displayed evidence of burning.

Gnawing
A total of 31 fragments of bone displayed evidence of gnawing. The majority of the gnawed remains (71%) were recovered from the levelling and consolidation layers within Trenches 1 and 17. A single fragment of bone recovered from medieval levelling layer (140) displayed evidence of rodent gnawing; the remainder of the damage was attributed as *canid*.

Pathology
A single cattle metatarsal recovered from Trench 5 late 3rd-4th century linear feature [506] displayed extension and macroporosity of the proximal articulation. This may have been an indication of the onset of an infection of the joint.

Working
A single fragment of red deer antler tine recovered from 3rd-4th century consolidation layer (119) displayed evidence of working. The tine had been sawn through the beam and the base partially hollowed out. It is possible that the piece was discarded before the item was finished.

Species Representation

Table 1 summarises the identified taxa identified within the assemblage, by trench. As can be seen, Cattle are the most abundant species identified within the assemblage, closely followed by Sheep/Goat, two fragments were positively identified as sheep and a goat skull was also identified. Pig remains are also relatively abundant within the assemblage. Smaller numbers of equid (Horse family), red deer, roe deer, cat, dog, domestic fowl and mallard were also identified within the assemblage.

Discussion

The assemblage recovered from the two phases of archaeological works undertaken at Minster School, Southwell, Nottinghamshire is relatively small but fairly well preserved.

As the majority of the assemblage has been recovered from levelling and consolidation layers, there is potential for contamination and residually between periods of activity. Limiting the reliability of the data produced. Specifically, Trenches 1 and 17 produced the largest amount of animal bone, however, most of which were from levelling layers of medieval date with residual Roman material included, and therefore the reliability of the data produced from these deposits is questionable. Appendix 1 summarises the identified taxa within the assemblage by phase and by individual trench. As can be seen the majority of the assemblages are too small to provide meaningful data save the presence of the identified species.

Due to the small sizes of the assemblages recovered from the trenches only a generalised pattern is suggested for the underlying husbandry practices supplying the site. The Roman phases suggest a slight emphasis on the utilisation of sheep/goat over cattle, were as cattle become more predominant within the medieval phases.
An emphasis on pig remains is suggested within the Roman phases of Trenches 19 and 21, which is often associated with villa assemblages and elevated status. The skeletal elements represented suggest the remains were probably from a mixture of food and butchery waste.

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

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Table 1, Summary of the Identified Taxa, by Trench.

	Trench											
Taxon	1	2	5	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total
Equid (Horse Family)	1				3				1	1		6
Cattle	14	2	11		17	3	11	8	6	1	1	74
Sheep/Goat	10	6	3		14		5	4	8	5	2	57
Sheep	1			1								2
Goat	1											1
Pig	2	3			12	3	9	1	15	3	3	51
Dog (*Canis Sp.*)									1			1
Cat (*Felis Sp.*)						1		1				2
Red Deer *(Cervus Elaphus)*	1			1								2
Roe Deer *(Capreolus capreolus)*			2									2
Domestic Fowl *(Gallus Sp.)*									2			2
Mallard *(Anas Sp.)*										1		1
Bird		1			1							2
Goose Size		1										1
Large Mammal	16	1	9	1	18	2	5	13	5	2	4	76
Medium Mammal	15	2	1	1	15	3	10	2	12	1	26	88
Unidentified			3						1		4	8
N=	61	16	29	4	80	12	40	29	51	14	40	376

Appendix 1, Summary of Identified Taxa, by Phase and by Trench.

Trench 1

	Phase			
Taxon	2nd -3rd Century	3rd -4th Century	Medieval	Total
Equid		1		1
Cattle	1	1	12	14
Sheep/Goat		3	7	10
Sheep			1	1
Goat			1	1
Pig			2	2
Red Deer		1		1
Large Mammal	1	2	13	16
Medium Mammal	1	1	13	15
N=	3	9	49	61

Trench 2

Taxon	Romano-British	Romano-British?	Late 15th -16th Century	Total
Cattle			2	2
Sheep/Goat	4	1	1	6
Pig			3	3
Bird			1	1
Goose Size			1	1
Large Mammal			1	1
Medium Mammal			2	2
N=	4	1	11	16

Trench 5

	Phase			
Taxon	Mid 2nd –Mid 3rd Century	Late 3rd -4th Century	Romano-British?	Total
Cattle		7	4	11
Sheep/Goat		2	1	3
Roe Deer		2		2
Large Mammal	3	2	4	9
Medium Mammal		1		1
Unidentified		1	2	3
N=	3	15	11	29

Trench 16

	Phase			
Taxon	3rd Century +	Romano-British	Undated	Total
Sheep			1	1
Red Deer	1			1
Large Mammal		1		1
Medium Mammal		1		1
N=	1	2	1	4

Trench 17

	Phase								
Taxon	Late 1st -3rd Century	2nd –Mid 4th Century	3rd -4th Century	Late 3rd -4th Century	Romano-British	Early Medieval	Medieval	Undated	Total
Equid			1				2		3
Cattle			2				11	4	17
Sheep/Goat	1			2	1	1	9		14
Pig			1	3			7	1	12
Bird							1		1
Large Mammal		1	6		1		9	1	18
Medium Mammal				1			13	1	15
N=	1	1	10	6	2	1	52	7	80

Trench 18

Sum of Number	Phase				
Taxon	140+	Early –Mid 2nd Century	Romano-British	13th Century	Total
Cattle			1	2	3
Pig	1			2	3
Cat			1		1
Large Mammal		1	1		2
Medium Mammal			3		3
N=	1	1	6	4	12

Trench 19

	Phase			
Taxon	Mid/Late2nd-Early 3rd Century	3rd Century	3rd – Mid 4th Century	Total
Cattle	6	2	3	11
Sheep/Goat	4	1		5
Pig	7	2		9
Large Mammal	4	1		5
Medium Mammal	7	3		10
N=	28	9	3	40

Trench 20

	Phase					
Taxon	Romano-British	Late13th-15th Century	Mid 14th – Early 16th Century	Late 18th-Mid 19th Century	Undated	Total
Cattle	2	3		2	1	8
Sheep/Goat		2		2		4
Pig	1					1
Cat (*Felis Sp.*)			1			1
Large Mammal		5	2	6		13
Medium Mammal			2			2
N=	3	10	5	10	1	29

Trench 21

	Phase	
Taxon	Mid/Late 1st-2nd Century	Total
Equid (Horse Family)	1	1
Cattle	6	6
Sheep/Goat	8	8
Pig	15	15
Dog	1	1
Fowl	2	2
Large Mammal	5	5
Medium Mammal	12	12
Unidentified	1	1
N=	51	51

Trench 22

Sum of Number	Phase			
Taxon	3-4th Century	Romano-British	Medieval	Total
Equid (Horse Family)			1	1
Cattle	1			1
Sheep/Goat		1	4	5
Pig			3	3
Mallard (Anas Sp.)			1	1
Large Mammal		1	1	2
Medium Mammal			1	1
N=	1	2	11	14

Trench 23

Sum of Number	Phase	
Taxon	Romano-British	Total
Cattle	1	1
Sheep/Goat	2	2
Pig	3	3
Large Mammal	4	4
Medium Mammal	26	26
Unidentified	4	4
N=	40	40

Appendix 3.5 SOUTHWELL MINSTER SCHOOL, NOTTS MSS08-09

The samian ware

by Margaret Ward, MA MIFA, June 2009 with addendum Aug 2009

1 Methodology

Each sherd of samian ware was catalogued on a Microsoft Access database. All vessels are detailed below, in Section 2.

The abbreviations **SG, CG** and **EG** denote vessels which were produced in South Gaulish, Central Gaulish and East Gaulish workshops; **ind** indicates a sherd of indeterminate form. Vessel types are Dragendorff's form numbers unless otherwise stated; for other terminology, see Webster 1996.

The date-ranges given are the suggested dates of production. Ranges such as c AD 70-110 or c 120-200 were used rather than the traditional use of epochs (eg Flavian-Trajanic, or Hadrianic-Antonine), but this was merely to facilitate their entry into the database. They should not be considered more precise than the use of epochs.

2 Catalogue of samian vessels by context

MSS08 Trench 1 Job 492, Phase 1

(110)

1. A small fragment taken to be from a small dish of form 18/31, though the external rim had been flattened off. Produced most probably within the Trajanic-Hadrianic period, its fabric contains traces of mica and this may perhaps indicate origin at Lezoux in Central Gaul in the Hadrianic period (c AD 120-140), rather at an earlier centre of production. 7% at rim diameter 16 cm; weight 3 g

(151)

2. A battered footring of form 18/31 that may show evidence of a little wear from use. Its edges are covered in whitish (silty?) accretion, but slight traces of mica that are visible in the fabric may suggest that this was a Lezoux product, c AD 120-145, rather than an earlier SG product from South Gaul (c 90-110). 15% at footring diameter 10cm, weight 28 g

MSS09 Trench 1, Phase 3

3. (132), Sample 3

Central Gaulish moulded cup, Déchelette form 64. The dull, orangey red-slipped buff fabric contains a little mica and indicates origin at Lezoux. A fragment only of the decoration shows a small figure of Bacchus with finely modelled musculature (Oswald type 582) on the right, standing facing a larger, seated figure probably in a tunic whose head is not visible on this sherd. This figure-type may have been that of

Vulcan (Oswald type 68), but if so, his staff is not apparent here. His elbow probably rested above a candelabrum (Rogers type Q50? See Bémont 1977, 64, type 3). If correctly identified on this sherd, all three types were recorded in the so-called Libertus 1a style by Rogers (1977, 157-8). These unusual cup forms were made in the Libertus-Butrio 'school' at Lezoux, probably early in the range c AD 110-130/135 (Rogers 1977, 161 indeed dated 'Libertus' within the range c AD 100-120). Weight 3 g. ILLUSTRATE IF FEASIBLE *(it could be drawn at 2: 1 and published it at 1:1, if the scale is stated)*

MSS08 Trench 17 Job 516, Phase 2

4. (**1727**)
Central Gaulish cup, form 33, produced in the range c AD 160-200 and quite possibly after c 170. Rim fragment from a large vessel, 4% at diameter 16 cm, weight 5 g

(1740)

5. Central Gaulish cup, form 33, produced in the range c AD 160-190/200. A wallsherd, weight 13 g

6. Central Gaulish flanged bowl, form 38. Three adjoining rimsherds of a large vessel of late date, produced most probably in the range c AD 160/170-200. 28% at rim diameter 18 cm, weight 46 g

7. Central Gaulish dish, form 31R. Rimsherd of a vessel quite probably produced in the range 160/170-200, also. 7% at rim diameter 24 cm, weight 8 g

(1760)

8. East Gaulish flanged bowl, form 38. A large portion of a small vessel, including the plain rim which has no external beading. The base has lost its footring, but shows no sign of wear internally. A Trier product, produced in the range c160-220/240. 19% at rim diameter 15 cm, weight 62 g

MSS09 Trench 18 Job 543, Phase 3

(1819)

9. A rimsherd of cup form 35, showing a fragment of leaf *en barbotine.* Not closely datable but taken to have been produced in South Gaul in the range c70-100/110. 6% at diameter 12cm, weight 1 g.

3 Summary of the samian assemblage

Table 1. Vessel forms by fabric

Form	SG	CG	EG	Total
18/31		2		**2**
31R		1		**1**
33		2		**2**
35	1			**1**

Form	SG	CG	EG	Total
38		1	1	**2**
64		1		**1**
Total	**1**	**7**	**1**	**9**

Table 2. Vessel types

Vessel type	Nos of vessels
Cup, moulded	1
cup, plain	3
dish	3
bowl, plain	2

Table 3 EVEs and weights, sorted by fabric

Fabric	EVEs by Rim %	EVEs by Footring %	Weight (g)
SG	0.06	0.15	29
CG	0.46	0	78
EG	0.19	0	62
Total	**0.71**	**0.15**	**169**

Publication of this group which will make a significant contribution to our knowledge of those collections of samian ware that have been recovered from sites scattered across Nottinghamshire. One vessel in particular is of considerable significance, both regionally and nationally (catalogue No 3)

This collection comprised 11 sherds of samian ware that weighed 169g and represented 9 vessels (0.71 EVEs, according to rim percentage). Statistical analysis of such a small sample would not be meaningful, but it is safe to say that the five vessels represented in Trench 17 were clearly considerably later than the three found in Trench 1. The raw data is presented above and a brief summary of the assemblage follows.

The material was in a good state of preservation, with little erosion of fabrics and little evidence of abrasion or environmental effects other than the accretion (of silt?) adhering to the dish in Trench 1, context (151). The average sherd weight was fairly high (15.4 g); this figure was influenced by one piece, which was of late date, that weighed more than 60 g. None of the material showed evidence of burning.

Part of one relatively significant vessel had survived, a moulded cup of the rare form Déchelette 64 (see catalogue No 3). Such cups were produced for a very limited time at Lezoux, emanating from the workshops of Libertus and Butrio (for examples, see Stanfield and Simpson 1990, 166-167, 170 and 445). Their production began in what is termed the pre-export period under Trajan, continuing perhaps into the 130s. Other instances of form 64 have been noted by the writer at Carlisle Fishergate and Lancaster *vicus* (both unpublished). Willis (2005, 6.4.3) has suggested that finds of

'pre-export' material from Lezoux may have had much to do with military movements en route to campaign in the North, though further research into the statistics is needed. Of those products identified by the present writer, almost all the previous instances of 'pre-export' vessels were found on military sites or in their associated *vici.* Willis also noted that those finds that are likely to be of Trajanic date occur at sites in northern Britain, and this was certainly the case amongst the material examined previously by this specialist. Moreover, of the 22 'pre-export' vessels examined, only one example was located east of the Pennines. Like the Southwell vessel, that too was a Trajanic product, a single fragment of indeterminate form that was recorded from the so-called northern *vicus* at Piercebridge, Co Durham (Ward 2008, D9.87 no 5). However, further research is required concerning the geographic as well as the socio-economic distribution of these unusual vessels.

All the other sherds in this collection from Southwell were plain and their forms were all plainware types. No stamps survived in what admittedly was a very small sample. One vessel, at least, was ascribed to a South Gaulish workshop, whilst there was a maximum of seven Central Gaulish vessels and a single East Gaulish product (a large portion of a flanged bowl, from Trier). Five of the vessels (two plain cups, a dish and two flanged bowls), all from Trench 17, were produced after c AD 160. Amongst these, the sole East Gaulish vessel could conceivably have been produced in the earlier-third century, though it may in fact have been contemporary with the late Central Gaulish vessels present in this assemblage.

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Appendix 3.6 Leather from the Minster School, off Church Street, Southwell, Nottinghamshire (MSS 08)

Submitted to PCA Lincoln 1st July 2009

Southwell Minster School Phase 2

Trench 17 Context 1740 (layer)

Leather primary waste

A roughly oval-shaped piece torn away in two areas, with knife cut edges and a small area of hide edge. While the leather has the appearance of a forepart clump intended to repair the tread area of a shoe sole there is no tunnel stitching around the perimeter, indeed there is no stitching of any kind present. While waste leather cannot be independently dated, the robust nature and black colour are all indicative of vegetable tanned leather of Roman date.
Leather cattle hide, delaminating in one area
Length 126mm, max width 77mm, max thickness 3.04mm
Condition: wet, washed, packed in triple self-sealed polythene bags in an air-tight plastic storage box. The leather is in good condition.

Wet leather cannot be stored long term. It may be possible to carefully air dry the leather under controlled conditions to permit long term storage. The leather should be placed on newspaper in a cool place with a good circulation of air and allowed to dry out very slowly. Newspaper should also be placed on top of the leather to ensure that the drying process is as slow and even as possible, the leather should be turned and the newspaper changed regularly. The resulting dry leather will be hard and the shape may be slightly distorted but it can be re-wetted and conserved by freeze-drying at a later date if desired.

Appendix 3.7 Registered and Other Finds (including non-ceramic building materials) from the Minster School, Southwell, Notts MSS08/09

Registered and Other Finds

Introduction

This small assemblage mainly comprises ironwork, together with two copper alloy objects and a single piece of worked bone. The iron is heavily corroded, whereas the copper alloy is relatively well preserved. All metal objects were examined following X-radiography by the Lincolnshire County Council Collections Care Team (Conservation); all were finds recorded on a digital database (see archive list). Two ceramic objects are also noted here.

Diagnostic items are datable to the Roman and Late Saxon or medieval periods; most of these are from Trench 1. The only other areas to produce material were Trenches 2, 5, 9, 16, 19 and 23.

The Finds

The only closely datable item is a copper alloy coin of Valens, AD 367-78 <4>, but this was clearly redeposited in Trench 9 (903). The distorted frame of a copper alloy penannular brooch <1> was recovered from Trench 1. Although it is a long-lived brooch type that appeared in the 1st century BC and continued in use throughout the Roman period and beyond, this piece was recovered from a context (110) that suggests it to be of Roman date. The only other items recovered from this trench, both from (140), are certainly post-Roman.

A hooked tag <3> made from a small triangular sheet of iron has a single perforation centrally placed adjacent to the broadest edge and an elongated hook. Similar pieces, commonly interpreted as fasteners for clothing or dress accessories, are found in 7th- to 11th-century contexts elsewhere, as at Winchester (Hinton in Biddle 1990, 548-9) and York (Mainman and Rogers 2000, 2576). They are usually of non-ferrous metal (copper alloy or silver) and have either a triangular or circular plate (frequently decorated) with two – or occasionally three – perforations, although an example from Winchester has only a single hole (Biddle *op. cit.,* fig. 148, 1420). Evidence for the manufacture of such pieces in both copper alloy and iron during the late 10th or 11th century was recovered from Flaxengate, Lincoln (Steane *et al* forthcoming).

A toggle-shaped bone object <2> is made from a pig metapodial with a single mid-shaft perforation; similar pieces are commonly found in Late Saxon, Viking and medieval contexts elsewhere (*cf* Mann 1982, 16), and have been interpreted in the past as toggles for clothing, or as bobbins. However, they are most likely to be simple musical toys (Lawson 1994): pulling both ends of a twisted cord passed through the central perforation would cause the bone to spin, thus producing a humming or buzzing noise.

A small iron hook or spike from Trench 23 (2306) may be of Late Saxon or later date; similar pieces identified as tenterhooks, or possible rooftile nails, have been recovered from Winchester (Goodall in Biddle *op. cit*., 234-5) and elsewhere. On this site, the latter interpretation seems more likely.

The only other items worth noting here are the two ceramic sherds, both of which have vitreous waste on the surfaces and on at least one broken edge. One of these, from Trench 5 (507), is identified as part of a Roman glassworking crucible; it is similar in both fabric and appearance to pieces from York (Jane Young, *pers. comm.*). The other (from 1917) is in a Roman tile fabric but, if both surfaces are original, it is much thinner than normal; it could perhaps be from a small tank. These could be of some significance, because evidence for glassworking activity in Roman Britain is rarely found. There are also traces of waste on a

fragment of Roman brick from Trench 17 (1740), but this is almost certainly accidental - fuel-ash slag? - and probably not related to the two pieces discussed here.

Non-ceramic building materials

Introduction

The non-ceramic building materials comprise a small quantity of painted plaster and stone; all were recorded on a digital database (see archive list). The majority were recovered from Trench 17, with a few pieces also from Trenches 1 and 16; Trenches 4, 18 and 23 each produced a single piece. Several dozen stone tesserae were also recovered but these were recorded together with the ceramic tesserae (see ceramic building materials) and are not discussed here.

Plaster

Most of the plaster recovered (1.72kg altogether) is in relatively small fragments that show a degree of surface damage consistent with redeposition. The majority of pieces appear to be Roman and are plain in colour, mainly white, although a single fragment has an area over-painted green, separated from the white by a thin red line. Two small pieces are without any surface remaining, but are of similar fabric. A single large piece (998gm), with an abraded painted surface of indeterminate colour, is quite different in composition and could be of medieval date.

Stone

A single fragment from a (mudstone?) slab, or perhaps a flagstone, was recovered from Trench 17; the remaining pieces are all fragments of roofing slate. One almost complete tile from Trench 1 (132) is lozenge-shaped, with edges that are roughly bevelled on one face, and a single rectangular perforation – typical of Roman roof slates. Most of the other fragments of slate have edges that are crudely bevelled on one face but insufficient remains to be certain of their original form; both of those from Trench 17 (1740) may have been re-worked, as they have at least one broken edge that is suspiciously straight although it does not appear to have been cut. Another fragment from Trench 1 (115) appears to be a corner from a rectangular tile, a form that would be more consistent with a medieval or later date, although this has one ?cut edge that could represent reuse.

The slates are variable in appearance and could have come from more than one source; one possibility is the Charnwood Forest, north-west of Leicester. This slate is suggested to have been transported from the quarries by road rather than by river (McWhirr 1988, 4) and if any of the Southwell tile came from there, the delivery route could have followed the Foss Way for much of the journey. Whatever the source, the complete example - and probably most of the others - represents redeposited Roman building debris, almost certainly from the villa discovered by Daniels to the west of the present site. The higher relative cost of such imported materials in comparison to that of ceramic tiles, which would have been readily available in the vicinity, implies that the building itself was of some quality.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The ceramic fragments from 507 and 1917 (and also that from 1740) should be shown to a specialist in order to ascertain whether they relate to glassworking activity, and all stone should be examined by a petrologist in order to identify the source(s).

All finds should be retained and appropriately stored.

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Appendix 3.8 Osteological Assessment of the Disarticulated Human Remains from Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

L.L.Keal

1.0 Introduction

Between the autumn of 2008 and the spring of 2009 Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) undertook a three-phased, twenty-four-trench evaluation on the site of the former Minster School, Church Street in Southwell, Nottinghamshire (MSS 08/09, PCA/492). These works uncovered finds and features dating between the Roman and the Late Saxon/medieval period. A small number of inhumation burials were exposed along with a number of disarticulated remains. The following report contains an assessment of the osteological data derived from both these sources and the inferences that can be concluded from the funerary and contextual data. All work was carried out according to the standards recommended by the British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteologists in conjunction with the IFA (Guidelines to Recording Human Remains, Brickley and McKinley (eds) 2004).

2.0 The Assemblage

The inhumations were exposed within Trenches 2, 15 and 17. These trenches were located roughly in the centre and west of the site. A total of five inhumations were exposed, one in Trench 2, three in Trench 15 and one in Trench 17 (Recorded as Graves A-E respectively). Due to the spacing between the trenches (>7.5m between) the inhumations exposed appear to represented part of a larger cemetery.

The inhumations were exposed sufficiently to identify them as graves but due to their shallow and truncated nature were not fully excavated. Grave A [204] was excavated to a greater degree, to allow collection of a number of bones for radiocarbon dating (C14) and isotope analysis.

The C14 date provided by this sample was 1262± 34BP. This means that there is a 95.4% probability that the inhumation dated from between 660AD-870AD (Appendix 3.9 of the main report). The isotope analysis of the bone provided a δ13N value of 11.33 and a δ13C value of -19.13 per mil. This indicates, as would be expected from the location of the site that the individual had a predominantly terrestrial diet (Appendix 3.9 of the main report).

All burials were east-west, with the head (when exposed) situated to the west in the Christian fashion. Grave A was a small grave, closely cut, probably precluding the use of a coffin and possibly representing a shrouded body. Graves B-E had a larger more angular grave cut, possibly indicating coffined inhumation.

Limited information regarding body positions could be gained due to the minimal excavation and location of the inhumations within the trenches, but within Graves A and E (the most exposed), the individuals appeared to be supine and extended.

The disarticulated material was retrieved from Trenches 1, 17, 22 and 23.

The remains from Trenches 1 and 17 were recovered from dumping and levelling deposits (103), (113), (140), (151), (1702) and (1725). Within Trenches 22 and 23, ditch fills (2205), (2306) and (2307) revealed remains respectively. No funerary activity was recovered from anywhere else on site.

3.0 Methodology

This report archives the disarticulated remains recovered from the site, along with those retrieved from Grave A. It estimates a minimum number of individuals and records age, sex and pathology where possible.

3.1 Preservation and Completeness

An inventory of all disarticulated material and the articulated material from Grave A was recorded, noting skeletal element, part and side. The remains were then assessed for their state of preservation to record the level of bone surface erosion and fragmentation. For this the condition of the surface of the bone was assessed with comparison to six stages of preservation ranging from 0, (the bone is still strong with no modifications of the surface and the morphology is clear) to 5 (the bone is very fragile with a highly eroded surface and modification of its profile) (After IFA, 2004).

Once the demographics were recorded, an estimate of minimum number of individuals (MNI) was then calculated.

3.2 Age

Multi-factorial age estimates produces the most accurate information (Lovejoy et.al. 1985). However, this was not possible for the assessment of this assemblage due to the limited material available. Overall size and robustness was taken into account when assessing age for the skeletal remains and where appropriate ephipyseal fusion (Scheuer and Black, 2000) and dental development (Ubelaker, 1978) and wear (Miles, 1962) were used to produce estimates. Table 1 below shows the age brackets and their respective age estimations in years.

Table 1: Age Brackets

FE (fetus)
NE (neonate-11 months)
I (infant/young child: 1-5years)
C (child: 6-11 years)
JU (juvenile: 12-17 years)
YA (young adult: 18-29 years)
PA (prime adult: 30-44 years)
MA (mature adult: 45+)
AA (adult: age unspecified)

3.3 Sex

Sex was estimated where possible for the adult remains based on morphological traits and metrics of the available bones (Bass, 2005, Fremebach et al, 1980, Krogman & Iscan, 198, Loth & Henneberg, 1996, and Schwartz, 1995,).

3.4 Pathology

All bones were visually assessed for evidence of congenital and acquired pathologies, trauma and cultural processes and tentative diagnoses suggested.

4.0 Results

4.1 The inhumations

Only limited information could be gained from the inhumations. From the size of the grave cuts and the bones revealed on site, they appear to be those of adults and represent only single burials. Assessment of the bones recovered from Grave A established that the individual was male, of unspecified adult age.

For a bone-specific record of the disarticulated material, the reader is directed to Appendix 1 (of this report). However, a summary of the scientific data and the inferences based on this material can be found below.

4.2 The Disarticulated Material

4.2.1 Preservation and Completeness

A total of 15 disarticulated bones were recovered from 9 different contexts; a further four were recovered from articulated Grave A. The minimum number of individuals from the disarticulated material was 3. Combined with the inhumations, the minimum number of individuals from the cemetery area was 8.

The preservation of the majority of the material was good with only slight and patchy surface erosion and the morphology was still clear. Fragmentation was moderate to high due to truncation and re-deposition, with only one bone surviving complete.

4.2.2 Age

The disarticulated material represents both adult and sub-adult individuals. Of the three individuals (MNI), one was a juvenile and the other two adults.

4.2.3 Sex

Only three of the disarticulated skeletal elements present could produce a sex estimation. This was due to the type and condition of the bones represented. These elements represent the bones of at least one male and one possible female.

4.2.4 Pathology

No evidence for trauma, cultural processes or congenital pathologies were present. A number of the bones did express acquired pathologies. These pathologies represented age-related changes such as Schmorls nodes, osteophytic expansion and dental decay.

5.0 Discussion and Conclusion

Dating, orientation and funerary practice indicate that the inhumations revealed at Southwell Minster School were part of a Saxon Christian cemetery. Their location in the centre and west of the site suggest they relate to a cemetery located to the west of the development area, possibly that of an early Saxon Minster situated close to or beneath the existing Minster.

The distance between the inhumations, the distance to the existing Minster and the record of inhumations and disarticulated material being recovered in previous archaeological and non-archaeological excavations to the west and northwest of the site suggests that this inhumation group formed part of a much larger cemetery (Daniels, 1966).

The combined total of individuals deriving from the inhumations and the disarticulated material from this area of the cemetery was only 8. Modern truncation associated with the construction of the Minster School has clearly been responsible for the removal of a number of burials. The extent of this removal may possibly be as great as 225 graves, but unfortunately little osteological or funerary information was recorded prior to their removal (Alvey 1975).

Demographically, this small sample included both men and women and adults and sub-adults, though more specific details about the nature of the individuals provided burial here cannot be gleaned from this limited information.

None of the pathological data relates to causes of death to provide any further insight into the individuals and the nature of the cemetery.

The disarticulation and size of the assemblage has restricted the information that it has been possible to collect. However, the recovery of complete inhumations from a possibly earlier Minster (forming part of a large burial area) is of interest.

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Appendix 1: Summary of Disarticualed material

Context	Skeletal element	Side	Preservation	Age	Sex	Pathology	Other
103	Mandible	R	3	AA	F?	None	Ramus portion
113	Calcaneous	R	2	AA	?	None	
140	Parietal	L	2	AA	?	None	
151	Thoracic Vert	M	2	AA	?	Pronounced osteophytes on superior-anterior of body, medium schmorls nodes superior and inferior of body	
151	Thoracic Vert	M	2	AA	?	None	
151	5th Lumbar Vert	M	2	AA	?	osteophytes on inferior facets	
151	1st Lumbar Vert	M	3	AA	?	schmorls nodes	
151	Rib	L	1	AA	?	None	
203	Radius	L	1	AA	M	None	Complete but in three pieces
203	Ulna	L	1	AA	M	Mild osteophytes on distal surface	Complete
203	Proximal Femur*	L	1	AA	M	Mild osteophytes on proximal surface	* From the same bone. Midshaft removed for C14 dating.
203	Distal femur*	L	1	AA	M	Mild osteophytes on distal surface	
1702	Prox, Mid, Dist Femur	R	3	AA	M	None	Doesn't included articular portions of proximal or distal ends
1725	Thoracic Vert	M	3	AA	?	Osteophytes/schmorls nodes	
2205	Mandible	M	2	YA-MA	M	Calculus, caries, periodontal disease	Including full set of lower teeth
2306	Midshaft Radius	L	1	AA	?	None	
2306	Lumbar Vert	M	1	J	?	None	
2307	3rd Metatarsal	L	1	J	?	None	Head absent
2307	2nd Metatarsal	L	1	AA	?	None	

Note: Bones from context 203 are not disarticulated but are from articaulated Grave A. These bones were lifted for C14 dating.

Appendix 3.9

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Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory

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Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination for Wk- 25378

Submitter	L Keal
Submitter's Code	MSS08 122
Site & Location	Minster School Site, United Kingdom
Sample Material	Wood
Physical Pretreatment	Surfaces scraped clean. The wood was washed in ultrasonic bath, then ground.
Chemical Pretreatment	Sample was washed in hot 10% HCl, rinsed and treated with hot 1% NaOH. The NaOH insoluble fraction was treated with hot 10% HCl, filtered, rinsed and dried.

$\delta^{13}C$	-27.6 ± 0.2	‰
$D^{14}C$	-208.4 ± 3.2	‰
$F^{14}C\%$	79.2 ± 0.3	%
Result	**1877 ± 32 BP**	

Comments

20/5/09

- Result is *Conventional Age or % Modern* as per Stuiver and Polach, 1977, Radiocarbon 19, 355-363. This is based on the Libby half-life of 5568 yr with correction for isotopic fractionation applied. This age is normally quoted in publications and must include the appropriate error term and Wk number.
- Quoted errors are 1 standard deviation due to counting statistics multiplied by an experimentally determined Laboratory Error Multiplier.
- The isotopic fractionation, $\delta^{13}C$, is expressed as ‰ wrt PDB.
- $F^{14}C\%$ is also known as pMC (percent modern carbon).

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Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination for Wk- 25379

Submitter	L Keal
Submitter's Code	MSS08 203
Site & Location	Minster School Site, United Kingdom
Sample Material	Human bone
Physical Pretreatment	Sample was cleaned, ground and visible contaminants were removed.
Chemical Pretreatment	Sample was decalcified in 2% HCl, rinsed and dried. Then gelatinised at pH=3 with HCl at 90 degrees for 4 hours. Rinsed and dried.

$\delta^{13}C$	-22.6 ± 0.2	‰
$D^{14}C$	-145.4 ± 3.7	‰
$F^{14}C\%$	85.5 ± 0.4	%
Result	**1262 ± 34 BP**	

Comments

20/5/09

- Result is *Conventional Age or % Modern* as per Stuiver and Polach, 1977, Radiocarbon 19, 355-363. This is based on the Libby half-life of 5568 yr with correction for isotopic fractionation applied. This age is normally quoted in publications and must include the appropriate error term and Wk number.
- Quoted errors are 1 standard deviation due to counting statistics multiplied by an experimentally determined Laboratory Error Multiplier.
- The isotopic fractionation, $\delta^{13}C$, is expressed as ‰ wrt PDB.
- $F^{14}C\%$ is also known as pMC (percent modern carbon).

Appendix 3.9 Isotope Results

Sample ID	Total N	δ^{15}N vs Air	Total C	δ^{13}C vs PDB	C:N
	%N	‰	%C	‰	
Wk25379	15.9	11.33	44.1	-19.13	3.23

*Precision = ± 0.2 ‰
Note: All isotope values measured on bone gelatin.

Isotope Analysis (δ^{15}N and δ^{13}C)- explanation:

Humans that obtain the majority (>90%) of their protein from marine food have δ15N values between 12 and 22 per mil. While those that consume only terrestrial protein (C3 pathway plants) have δ15N values ranging from 5 to 12 per mil. Similarly, human bone collagen δ13C values of –11 or –12 per mil indicate a diet composed almost entirely (>95%) of marine protein, while values of –20/-21 indicate a mainly (>95%) terrestrial protein diet.

These values suggest a predominantly terrestrial diet.

Quality Control (%N, %C and C:N) - explanation:

Modern collagen has about 43% carbon and 16% nitrogen, and should have a C:N value of about 3.2. Most well preserved archaeological bone averages 35wt%C with between 11 and 16 wt%N and a CN ratio of 3.1-3.5. The isotope given above data falls within acceptable parameters.

Appendix 3.10

Archaeological Services
University of Durham

Minster School, Southwell, Nottinghamshire

environmental assessment

on behalf of

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)

Report 2243
August 2009

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Minster School, Southwell, Nottinghamshire

environmental assessment

Report 2243
August 2009

Archaeological Services Durham University

on behalf of

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)
47 Manor Road, Saxilby, Lincoln, LN1 2HX

Contents

1. Summary

The project

1.1 An evaluation has been undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln), at Minster School, Southwell, Nottinghamshire. This report presents the results of environmental assessment of 15 bulk-samples, and hand-recovered material taken from the site.

Results

Plant macrofossils

1.2 Plant macrofossils were preserved as charred and waterlogged material in thirteen of the contexts. The charred food plant remains attest to the use of oats, spelt wheat, bread wheat, hulled barley and peas. Charred arable weed seeds were present occasionally, probably having derived from contamination of cleaned grain. In addition, a range of charred and waterlogged seeds from a variety of taxa indicated the former presence of local heath, with areas of standing water and wetland, with woodland margins or woodland scrub nearby. A few seeds derived from plants typically associated with open and disturbed ground, commonly associated with habitation were also recorded.

Mollusca shell

1.3 The small shell assemblage was dominated by, generally, rather well preserved oyster valves largely from Roman deposits, with most of the remains recovered from contexts recorded as 'deposits', 'layers' and 'cut fills'. The oyster valves probably all represented human food waste, with clear evidence of their having been opened using tools, noted on around two-thirds of the remains. The apparent consistency in form of the remains (for the more substantial Roman assemblage at least), the absence of other common edible marine shellfish and the distance of the site from the sea suggested importation and origins in farmed populations, probably located along the Kent, Essex or Suffolk coasts.

1.4 Land snail remains were present in six of the deposits but were identified as catholic taxa and of no value for ecological reconstruction. There was a single freshwater snail recorded from context (1711), but this was also of no real interpretative value in isolation.

Industrial residues and geology

1.5 A total of 19727g of geology and industrial residues came from 19 contexts. Most of the material came from Phases 1 and 3, with one sample from Phase 2. Apart from a single, large sample of lime putty, tufa was the most abundant material. Fuel ash slag, cinder and fragments of burnt clay oven or kiln lining were also identified.

Recommendations

1.6 The charred and waterlogged plant macrofossils and faunal remains recovered from these bulk samples have enabled a preliminary interpretation of the assemblages. Full analysis of the plant macrofossils would not provide any additional information, however, contexts (132, 404, 1404, 1712, 1730, 1732, 1753, 1765, 1806, 1827, 2222 and 2305) contain diverse assemblages and full

analysis of any further material, if available, would provide additional data to supplement the current interpretation. In particular, additional chaff items would help to further identify specific cereals used, and may indicate cereal processing activities. The molluscan shell assemblages from the flots from contexts (404, 513, 1404, 1730, 1732, 1753, 1765, 1806, 2222 and 2305) are sufficiently large to warrant full analysis (although the data set would be improved if more material was available); this would provide useful information regarding the original landscape setting. The >4mm fraction of charcoal in context (404) is plentiful and clean, and would be suitable for analysis if required. It is recommended that any similar features excavated during further stages of work, are sampled and analysed.

1.7 The hand-recovered Mollusca shell assemblage is relatively small and derived from deposits with a broad range of dates which renders any further study of these remains of little value. However, if the dating of the deposits can be refined, a data archive of measurements from the oyster valves may be of value to any future synthetic studies of the area. The creation of such a record should be considered in the event that these remains are not submitted to, or in advance of discard from, the physical archive.

1.8 No further work is recommended for the material assessed for industrial residue and geology, but the information recorded should be incorporated into any larger assemblage recovered during further works at the site.

2. Project background

Location and background

2.1 An evaluation has been undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln), at Minster School, Southwell, Nottinghamshire. This report presents the results of environmental assessment of samples taken from the site: 15 bulk samples from a variety of contexts were assessed, primarily for plant macrofossils and also for other incidental environmental remains; 31 samples of hand-recovered mollusca shell; and 19 samples for industrial residues and geology.

Objective

2.2 The objective was to assess the environmental evidence, in order to establish any potential to provide information about the diet and agricultural or industrial practices of former inhabitants associated with the features, and the palaeoenvironment of the site.

Dates

2.3 Samples were received by Archaeological Services Durham University on 23rd June 2009. Assessment and report preparation were conducted between 23rd June and 12th August 2009.

Personnel

2.4 Plant macrofossil assessment and report preparation were by Dr Helen Ranner. The assessment of industrial residues and geology was undertaken by Jennifer Jones and the hand-recovered molluscan shell assessment by John Carrott. Sample processing was by Bryan Atkinson. Louisa Gidney advised on the faunal remains.

Archive

2.5 The site code is **MSS08/09**. The flots and residues, industrial residues and geology and mollusc shell are retained in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University, for collection. The small finds recovered from the bulk samples are returned with this report.

3. Plant macrofossils

Method

3.1 The whole of each bulk sample was manually floated and sieved through a 500μm mesh. The residues were described and scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flots were dried slowly and examined at ×40 magnification. Identification of the plant remains was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Plant taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

3.2 All the bulk samples, with the exception of context (1730), contained small quantities of fire-waste; this was principally charcoal, with iron-rich cinder,

burnt clay and semi-vitrified fuel waste in context (1813), coal in context (1827), and clinker in contexts (404) and (1813). The charcoal assemblage in context (404) would be suitable for charcoal analysis. Fragments of tufa were present in most contexts, except (404, 1730, 1746 and 2305). Peat was abundant in context (1730), and polystyrene contamination in contexts (513) and (2305). Most contexts contained unburnt bone except (1730, 1746 and 1753), and the pieces that could be identified indicated the former presence of a range of domestic animals (sheep, cattle, pig and foul), small mammals, bird and deer; contexts (1404, 1730, 1732, 1746 and 2305) contained the remains of frog/toad. Teeth from pig and rodent were recovered from context (1404) and from sheep/goat and rodent in context (2305). Fish bone was present in contexts (132, 1732 and 2305); this may represent food waste or residual skeletal material from an aquatic habitat. Indeterminate fragments of calcined bone were present in context (404). Mollusca shell (entire and fragmented) from freshwater/terrestrial taxa, were present in all contexts, from marine taxa in context (2222), and from marine taxa including oyster in contexts (132, 1712, 1753 and 1806). Flint was recorded in contexts (132) and (1806). Ceramic material was present in all contexts except (1746) and (1765) with a piece of roof tile identified in context (1732); mortar/plaster was recorded occasionally. Two glass shards were recovered from context (2305), and pot sherds from contexts (132, 404, 1712, 1730, 1753, 1806 and 2305). Insect remains and earthworm cocoons were recorded occasionally, with fly puparia in context (1730). Uncharred vegetative material was common throughout with abundant uncharred seeds in contexts (132, 1404, 1712, 1730, 1732 and 1765), and occasional records of roots, mosses, wood and twigs. Environmental indicators for waterlogged environments were recorded in three contexts: caddis fly larvae cases in contexts (1712) and (1730); vivianite deposits in context (1732); and cladoceran ephippia, also in context (1730).

3.3 The flots varied in size from 5ml to 100ml. Charred plant macrofossil remains were present in contexts (132, 404, 1404, 1712, 1753, 1806, 1827 and 2305). These were principally cereal grains and chaff remains, from oats, wheat and barley; spelt wheat chaff was specifically identified in contexts (132, 1712 and 1753), hulled barley in contexts (404) and (1712), and bread wheat chaff in context (1404). Pea was recorded in context (1806). A few charred weed seeds were recorded from the arable weeds, stinking chamomile, fat-hen, black bindweed and field gromwell, the heath species sheep's sorrel, the ruderal cleavers, two taxa typical of a wide variety of habitats, grasses and vetch, and fruits from elder.

3.4 Waterlogged seeds were abundant in contexts (132, 1404, 1712, 1730, 1732, 1765). All these assemblages contained seeds from aquatic and wetland taxa, as well as a variety of taxa from arable, ruderal, woodland, and wide niche habitats. Unusually, context (1765) contained uncharred cereal chaff with a glume base specifically identified from spelt wheat. The data for the environmental assessment are presented in Appendix I, and contexts with material suitable for radiocarbon dating are indicated.

Discussion

3.5 The charred food plant remains attest to the use of oats, spelt wheat, bread wheat, hulled barley and peas; in the absence of diagnostic chaff, cultivated oats cannot be specifically identified and the oat grains recorded may have derived from wild oats growing amongst the cereal crops. Various assemblages of these remains are found in eight contexts, three of which have been assigned medieval spot dates. Oats, bread wheat and legumes are typical for deposits from the medieval period, while spelt wheat was widely cultivated in the Roman period (Greig 1991). The charred arable weed seeds are likely to have been contaminants of cleaned grain, whilst the seed from sheep's sorrel suggests the presence of local heath, and the elder fruits would have derived from trees growing at woodland margins or as opportunistic shrubs occupying the wasteland associated with habitation. The ruderal and wide niche taxa are derived from plants of open and disturbed ground, typically associated with habitation.

3.6 Six contexts contained abundant waterlogged seeds from a range of aquatic plant taxa, indicating the presence of former standing water, and thus waterlogged preservational environments; caddis fly larvae cases, cladoceran ephippia and vivianite were also recorded in some of these contexts. These assemblages of seeds are therefore indicative of the environment prevailing at the time of deposition of the sediments, and initial indications are for wetland areas with standing water, and some local woodland with hazel, sloe and bramble.

3.7 The freshwater/terrestrial molluscan shell assemblage is sufficiently large to warrant full analysis; a minimum of 150 shells gives a useful dataset (Evans 1972), and although a single context is chronologically quite narrow, potentially useful environmental information regarding the original landscape setting could be determined.

3.8 In addition to the plant macrofossil remains, the presence of domestic waste, comprising fire waste, fish and animal bone fragments, shellfish remains, ceramic materials, pot sherds and glass shards, indicates potentially interesting accumulations of domestic debris which may have been deposited deliberately.

Recommendations

3.9 The charred and waterlogged plant macrofossils and faunal remains recovered from these bulk samples have enabled a preliminary interpretation of the assemblages. Full analysis of the plant macrofossils would not provide any additional information, however, contexts (132, 404, 1404, 1712, 1730, 1732, 1753, 1765, 1806, 1827, 2222 and 2305) contain diverse assemblages and full analysis of any further material, if available, would provide additional data to supplement the current interpretation, particularly when the phasing for the site has been firmly established. In particular, additional chaff items would help to further identify specific cereals used, and may indicate cereal processing activities. The molluscan shell assemblages from the flots from contexts (404, 513, 1404, 1730, 1732, 1753, 1765, 1806, 2222 and 2305) are sufficiently large to warrant full analysis (although the data set would be

improved if more material was available); this would provide useful information regarding the original landscape setting. The >4mm fraction of charcoal in context (404) is plentiful and clean, and would be suitable for analysis if required. It is recommended that any similar features excavated during further stages of work, are sampled and analysed.

4. Mollusca shell (hand-recovered)

Methods

4.1 All of the shell fragments recovered were identified as closely as possible, principally with reference to Hayward and Ryland (1995) for marine shellfish (nomenclature follows this work for these species), and to Cameron (2003), Cameron and Redfern (1976), Ellis (1969), Kerney (1999) and Kerney and Cameron (1979), for land snails. Freshwater snail taxa were identified with reference to Macan (1977) and nomenclature for both terrestrial and freshwater snails follow (Kerney 1999).

4.2 The weights (g), numbers of fragments and maximum dimensions of shell of different taxa from each context were recorded (where determinable) and the minimum numbers of individuals (or individual valves for bivalve taxa) represented was calculated where possible. Additional subjective notes on the preservational condition of the shells were made on occasion.

4.3 For oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.) shell additional notes were made (where possible) regarding: numbers of left and right valves; evidence of having being opened using a knife or similar implement; measurability of the valves; damage from other marine biota (e.g. polychaete worms and dog whelks); encrustation by barnacles. Preservation was recorded using two, subjective, four-point scales for erosion and fragmentation—scale points were: 0 – none apparent; 1 – slight; 2 – moderate; 3 – high.

Results

4.4 Small quantities of shell were recovered from 33 deposits: ten from the first phase of PCAL works, 12 from the second and 11 from the third. A total of approximately 3209 g of shell was recovered, with most contexts described as 'deposits', 'layers' or 'cut fills' of Roman date (based on spot dating of ceramic remains). Small quantities of shell were also recovered from six similar deposits of later date: context (209) (fill of cut ⟨208⟩, late 15th to 16th century); context (1806) (fill of cut ⟨1804⟩, 13th century); context (1907) (fill of cut ⟨1908⟩, 8th to 12th century); context (1913) (fill of cut ⟨1912⟩, 13th to 14th century); context (1917) (fill of cut ⟨1916⟩, 19th to 20th century); context (2307) (3rd fill of cut ⟨2304⟩, 10th to mid 11th century); and two contexts which were undated (1715) and (1783). Eight dated deposits yielded more than 100 g of shell, and all of these were Roman: context (102), deposit, 455g; context (125), deposit, 205g; context (1710), 3rd fill of cut ⟨1713⟩, dump, 328g; context (1717), fill of cut ⟨1718⟩, 159g; context (1740), layer, 378g; context (1742), layer, 271g; context (1762), layer, 145g; and context (1771), fill of cut ⟨1774⟩, 242g. Each of these assemblages was composed largely or exclusively of oyster shell, and this was also the case for many of the smaller

assemblages. Preservation was variable, ranging from poor to very good, but overall was good.

4.5 Ninety six percent (all but four) of the remains representing whole oyster valves, or significant portions thereof, could be identified to side, with rather more right valves (52) than left valves (37) recorded. Approximately 64-74% (at least 57 and perhaps as many as 66) of the valves for which 'side' could be determined would be able to provide biometrical data beyond a simple maximum linear dimension; these additional measurements were not taken as part of this assessment, but it may be noted that, subjectively, and with occasional exceptions (e.g. in contexts (125) and (144), both Roman deposits, and context (1806), a 13th century cut fill), the oyster remains were similar in both size and robustness. Evidence of the oysters having been opened using a knife or similar implement (as shown by characteristic damage to the shell margins) was noted on at least 51% (but perhaps as much as 68%) of the valves. Approximately 24-28% of the valves showed fresh breakage, presumably caused during recovery of the remains, but this was typically only slight and unlikely to have destroyed evidence of opening (some of the bags of shell from individual contexts also contained a few small flakes of shell showing that there had also been a little further disintegration post-excavation and, indeed, during recording). There was no definitive evidence of damage to the oyster valves by other marine biota (e.g. by polychaete worms or dog whelks) or encrustation (e.g. by barnacles), although there were some possible barnacle remnants on the outer surface of one valve from context (1741), (Roman layer/lens).

4.6 Snail remains were recovered from six of the deposits: context (1711), Roman, 2nd fill of cut ⟨1713⟩; context (1913), 13th to 14th century fill of cut ⟨1912⟩; context (1917), 19th to 20th century fill of cut ⟨1916⟩; and contexts (2305), (2306) and (2307), Roman 1st, 2nd and 3rd fills of cut ⟨2304⟩ respectively. Most of the remains were of land snails identified as *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* or *Helix aspersa*. In several cases, these remains appeared very 'fresh' and the shells of these common taxa may well represent modern contaminants of the deposits. Even if 'ancient', these are both catholic taxa and hence of no value for the reconstruction of the past environment of the site. Context (1711) also gave a single freshwater *Lymnaea palustris* shell. This species is typical of swamps, shallow drains and ditches choked with aquatic or emergent vegetation, including places liable to dry up in the summer (Kerney 1999), but no environmental interpretation can be made from this single record. Details of the recovered remains are given in Appendix II.

Discussion

4.7 The small shell assemblage was dominated by, generally, rather well preserved oyster valves largely from Roman deposits; although there was also a little material from a small number of later, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and modern, contexts and two undated deposits. Most of the remains were recovered from contexts recorded as 'deposits', 'layers' and 'cut fills'. The oyster valves probably all represented human food waste, with clear evidence of their having been opened using tools noted on around two-thirds of the remains.

4.8 The oysters are most likely have been imported to the site from the Kent, Essex or Suffolk coasts (Winder 1992 and pers. comm.). Kenward (in press), has speculated that exploitation of local (but as yet un-located) oyster beds may well have been more widespread along the east coast of England, but at this site, the apparent (subjective) consistency in form of the remains (for the more substantial Roman assemblage at least), the absence of other common edible marine shellfish, and the distance of the site from the coast, suggest importation and origins in farmed populations. Certain organisms (e.g. *Polydora* spp. polychaete worms) which infest oysters have known preferred habitats, and this can help to identify the source of the oysters, however, such evidence was lacking from this assemblage.

4.9 An unusually large proportion of the oyster valves (two-thirds or more) are suitable for the provision of biometrical data, but almost all of these were from broadly dated deposits (i.e. mostly 'Roman'), so no study of changes in size through time (to explore patterns of exploitation or trade, for example) would be possible. Similarly, although study of thin-sections and the chemistry (e.g. oxygen isotope composition) of oyster valves may provide information both on the harvesting practices of people in the past (seasonality) and environmental change through time, the broad dating of the deposits renders this of little value.

4.10 Land snail remains were present in six of the deposits but were identified as the catholic taxa *Helix aspersa* sp. and *Cepaea* ?*nemoralis* (or *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp.). These were possibly modern contaminants and were of no value for ecological reconstruction. There was a single freshwater snail recorded from context (1711) but this was also of no real interpretative value in isolation.

Recommendations

4.11 The hand-recovered Mollusca shell assemblage is relatively small and derived from deposits with a broad range of dates which renders any further study of these remains of little value. However, if the dating of the deposits can be refined, a data archive of measurements from the oyster valves may be of value to any future synthetic studies of the area. The creation of such a record should be considered in the event that these remains are not submitted to, or in advance of discard from, the physical archive.

5. Industrial residues and geology

Summary

5.1 A total of 19727g of geology and industrial residues came from 19 contexts. Most of the material came from Phases 1 and 3, with one sample from Phase 2. Apart from a single, large sample of lime putty, tufa was the most abundant material. Fuel ash slag, cinder and fragments of burnt clay oven or kiln lining were also identified. A catalogue of the material can be found in Appendix III.

Methodology and examination

5.2 All the material was examined visually, and pieces were also examined under X16 magnification. Sub-samples were broken off for the examination of fresh interior surfaces. The aim of the examination was to characterise the material, and identify the industrial processes from which the residues originated, if possible. Classification was primarily based on morphology, density, colour and vesicularity. The weight and identifications were recorded (Appendix III). Category criteria are based on the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines on Archaeometallurgy (Bayley *et al*. 2001). In addition, EDXRF (energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence) analysis was undertaken on selected samples.

Identifications

Tufa

5.3 Tufa is a soft limestone rock, formed by the precipitation of water with a very high calcium content. When originally laid down, the precipitate was colonised by various forms of algae, which leave characteristic irregularly shaped holes (vesicles) in the later rock.

5.4 Fragments of tufa with a total weight of 3760g were identified from Phases 1 and 3. Some pieces were the light cream/white colour of the natural stone e.g. context (2312), but most were a mid to dark grey, suggesting the material had been heat affected.

5.5 Tufa, also known as travertine, was used by builders during the Roman, medieval and later periods. It is a lightweight stone which is easy to work, and could be used as infill material for the vaults in medieval churches (Morris 2002). Its use as building material, however, does not explain the apparent burning which has affected many fragments seen here.

Lime putty

5.6 Context (409) in Phase 1 produced a quantity of a soft, creamy-white material, present as a layer up to 450mm thick. This is lime putty, the identification confirmed by EDXRF analysis of a pelleted sample, which was found to contain >95% calcium.

5.7 Lime putty was (and still is) used in the production of lime mortars and plasters. It is formed from limestone which has been heated in a kiln to drive off carbon dioxide and water, and then crushed. The crushed stone is slaked through the addition of water, to form lime putty, which is left to mature in pits until needed, when it is added along with sand and other ingredients to form lime mortar and plaster (Ashurst 1989).

Clay oven or kiln lining

5.8 Fragments of clay oven or kiln lining came from two contexts in Phase 3. No original surfaces to the clay survive. Fragments from context (1813) form part of the fill of a circular feature with sloping sides and a domed base. It is possible that this is a kiln or oven, though the quantity of burnt clay recovered is not very large.

5.9 Microscopic examination of the section of some of the fragments shows a continuum from the unaltered burnt clay on one face through to a dark, vitrified surface on the other. The vitrified material is likely to be a combination of the vitrified surface of the clay itself, along with fuel ash slag which is formed during combustion, when the non-organic components of fuels react with silicates present in earth, stone or ceramic - in this case the clay lining of the oven or kiln. This was confirmed by EDXRF analysis which found a similar range of earth elements present in both the unaltered burnt clay and in the glassy vitrified surface.

Fuel ash slag and cindery slag

5.10 A relatively small quantity (1856g) of fuel ash slag, cinder and 'cindery slag' was identified. Fuel ash slag, a variably coloured, lightweight, highly vesicular material, is produced as explained above. It can form at temperatures achievable in domestic hearths or conflagrations, if soil and fuel conditions are suitable, and its presence does not necessarily indicate industrial activity. However, it can also form during a range of high temperature industrial activities, whose nature cannot be determined from the presence of fuel ash slag alone. A few pieces of the residue were found to be denser and darker in colour, and EDXRF analysis found them to be iron-rich. None was heavy and dense enough to be positively identified as ironworking residue, however.

Environmental samples

5.11 A similar range of materials was observed in the residues from processed environmental soil samples, from these and other contexts from the site.

Discussion

5.12 It is possible that the tufa fragments are the remains of stone used in the construction or repair of nearby buildings. However, the apparent burning of many of the pieces also suggests the possibility that the calcium (lime) rich tufa was being used in the production of lime putty. Burnt clay lining fragments from kilns may also have formed part of the lime burning/lime putty process, though those identified here are apparently from a different site phase to the lime putty deposit. Alternatively, the burnt clay fragments may have been part of some other, undetermined industrial process.

Recommendations

5.13 No further work is recommended for the material, but this information should be incorporated into any larger assemblage recovered during further works at the site.

6. Sources

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Appendix I: Data from plant macrofossil assessment

Site code (MSS)		08	08	08	08	08P2	08P2	08P2	08P2	08P2	08P2	?	09P3	09P3	09P3	09P3
Spot dates		M (8th-12th)		R				R				M (13^{th})	R	M (13^{th}-16^{th})		R
Context		132	404	513	1404	1712	1730	1732	1746	1753	1765	1806	1813	1827	2222	2305
Sample		3	1	4	5	6	7	9	14	13	8	12	10	16	15	11
Material available for radiocarbon dating		✓	✓		✓	✓			(✓)			✓		✓		✓
Volume processed (l)		6	5	10	8	9	10	10	10	7	10	10	9	10	9	10
Volume of flot (ml)		75	50	10	50	50	100	40	5	10	40	7	25	7	7	20
Residue contents (relative abundance)																
Bone (burnt)	indet. frag.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone (calcined)	indet. frag.	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone (unburnt)	indet. frag.	1	1	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	1
Bone (unburnt)	cattle scapula	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone (unburnt)	domestic fowel humerus	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone (unburnt)	deer centroquartal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone (unburnt)	sheep/goat jaw frag.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone (unburnt)	pig 3rd phalynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone (unburnt)	pig/deer patella	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone (unburnt)	bird jaw frag.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone (unburnt)	small bird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bone (unburnt)	frog/toad	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bone (unburnt)	small mammal	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone (unburnt)	sheep/goat carpel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone (unburnt)	shrew jaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ceramic material		3	-	3	3	3	1	2	-	1	-	3	3	3	2	2
Ceramic material with glass and mortar		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal		3	1	1	3	2	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1
Cinder (iron-rich)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Clay (burnt)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Coal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Fish Bone		1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flint		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fuel ash slag		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glass (total no.)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mollusca shell (freshwater/terrestrial)	entire/frag.	-	-	3	2	-	2	-	3	2	4	-	-	1	-	1
Mollusca shell (freshwater/terrestrial)	entire/frag.	3	1	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Mollusca shell (marine / freshwater)	frag. incl. oyster	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca shell (marine)	frag.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Mollusca shell (marine)	frag. incl. oyster	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mortar / plaster		-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	-
Peat		-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polystyrene	contamination	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Pot/daub?		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pot sherds? (total no.)		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pot sherds (total no.)		2	5	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6
Tile	roof	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teeth (frags.)	pig	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teeth - deciduous (total no.)	pig	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teeth (total no.)	sheep/goat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Teeth (total no.)	rodent	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tufa		3	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	2	1	2	2	2	2	-
Vivianite		-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flot matrix (relative abundance)																
Bone (calcined)	indet. frag.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone (unburnt)	indet. frag.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceramic material		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal		2	2	2	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	3
Cladoceran ephippia		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clinker		-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diptera (Flies)	puparia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish bone		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Insecta		1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Insecta (Trichoptera - Caddis Flies)	tubular larvae cases	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumbricus spp (earthworm)	cocooons (egg cases)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca shell (freshwater/terrestrial)	entire/frag.	-	4	4	4	2	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	2	4	4
Musci undifferentiated (Mosses)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Roots (modern)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Seeds (uncharred)		4	-	-	4	4	6	5	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Semi-vitrified fuel waste		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tufa		-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Twigs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetative material	miscellaneous	4	2	2	3	2	4	4	2	3	3	1	3	1	3	1
Vivianite deposits		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood fragments		2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred remains (relative abundance)																
(a) *Anthemis cotula* (Stinking Chamomile)	achene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
(a) *Chenopodium album* (Fat-hen)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
(a) *Fallopia convolvulus* (Black Bindweed)	nutlet	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) *Lithospermum arvense* (Field Gromwell)	seed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) *Valerianella dentata* (Narrow-fruited	fruit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
(c) *Avena* spp (oat species)	large grain	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
(c) Cerealia indeterminate	grain	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Cerealia indeterminate	rachis node	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Cerealia indeterminate	culm nodes	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) *Hordeum* spp (Barley species)	grain	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
(c) *Hordeum* spp (Hulled Barley)	grain	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) *Pisum sativum* (Pea)	fruit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
(c) *Triticum aestivum* (Bread Wheat)	rachis segment	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) *Triticum* cf. *aestivum* (cf. Bread Wheat)	grain	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
(c) *Triticum spelta* (Spelt Wheat)	glume base	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) *Triticum* spp (Wheat species)	grain	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1
(c) *Triticum* spp (Wheat species)	grain - sprouting	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(h) *Rumex acetosella* (Sheep's Sorrel)	nutlet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
(r) *Galium aparine* (Cleavers)	seed	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(t) *Sambucus nigra* (Elder)	fruit	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x) Poaceae undifferentiated (Grass family)	caryopsis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x) *Vicia* spp (vetch)	seed	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncharred remains (relative abundance)																
(a) *Chenopodium album* (Fat-hen)	seed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) *Fumaria* spp (Fumitory)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
(a) *Raphanus raphanistrum* (Wild Radish)	pod frag.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) *Urtica urens* (Small Nettle)	achene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
(a) *Valerianella dentata* (Narrow-fruited	fruit	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Cerealia indeterminate	culm node	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
(c) *Triticum spelta* (Spelt wheat)	glume base	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
(q) *Lemna* spp (Duckweed)	fruit	2	-	-	2	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(q) *Menyanthes trifoliata* (Bogbean)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(q) *Potamogeton* spp (Pondweed)	fruit	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
(q) *Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachium*	achene	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
(q) *Zanichellia palustris* (Horned Pondweed)	fruit	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(r) *Galeopsis* spp (Hemp-nettle)	nutlet	-	-	-	-		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(r) *Polygonum aviculare* (Knotgrass)	nutlet	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
(r) *Solanum* spp (Nightshades)	seed	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(r) *Sonchus asper* (Prickly Sow-thistle)	achene	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(r) *Stellaria media* (Common Chickweed)	seed	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
(r) *Urtica dioica* (Common Nettle)	achene	-	-	-	4	3	3	4	2	-	4	-	-	-	2	-
(t) *Corylus avellana* (Hazelnut)	nutshell frag.	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
(t) *Prunus spinosa* (Sloe)	fruitstone	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(t) *Rubus fruticosus agg.* (Bramble)	fruitstone	2	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
(t) *Sambucus nigra* (Elder)	fruit	3	-	-	4	3	3	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
(w) *Apium nodiflorum* (Fool's-water-cress)	fruit	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
(w) *Berula erecta* (Lesser Water-parsnip)	fruit	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(w) *Carex* spp biconvex nutlets (Sedges)	nutlet	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(w) *Carex* spp trigonous nutlet (Sedges)	nutlet	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
(w) *Conium maculatum* (Hemlock)	fruit	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(w) Cyperaceae undifferentiated (Sedge	nutlet	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(w) *Lycopus europaeus* (Gypsywort)	nutlet	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(w) *Montia fontana* (Blinks)	seed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(w) *Ranunculus sardous* (Hairy Buttercup)	achene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
(w) *Ranunculus sceleratus* (Celery-leaved	achene	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
(w) *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* (Water-	seed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x) *Ajuga reptans* (Bugle)	fruit	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x) *Cirsium / Carduus* spp (Thistles)	achene	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
(x) Lamiaceae undifferentiated (Mint family)	nutlet	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
(x) Poaceae undifferentiated (Grass)	caryopsis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x) *Potentilla* anserina (Silverweed)	achene	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x) *Potentilla* spp (Cinquefoils)	achene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
(x) *Prunella vulgaris* (Selfheal)	fruit	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x) *Ranunculus* subgenus *Ranunculus*	achene	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
(x) *Rumex* spp (Dock)	nutlet	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Seed - indeterminate		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[a-arable; c-cultivated; q-aquatic; r-ruderal; t-woodland; w-wetland; x-wide niche] Relative abundance is based on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest)
(✓) – samples may not contain sufficient carbon for analysis

Appendix II: Details of the hand-recovered Mollusca shell

CN	Exc Phase	Context details; Pottery/CBM spot date	Oyster								Notes	wt
			l	r	i	e	f	meas	kn	fr		
102	1	Deposit; Roman	0	1	0	1	1	1	?1	1	Oyster valve to 72mm; very slight fresh breakage/flaking	23
			4	8	0	1	2	9/?10	6/?8	1	Oyster valves to 96mm (417g) plus two oyster fragments (to 78mm; 15g) and some mm-flakes; very slight fresh breakage	432
110	1	Deposit; Roman	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	Oyster valve to 90mm; does not form a pair with other valve from this context – see below	38
			1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	Oyster valve to 75mm; does not form a pair with other valve from this context – see above	26
115	1	Deposit; Roman	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	?1	Oyster valve to 83mm; stained dark brown/black; some mm-flakes	17
117	1	Backfill in Cut 118; Roman	1	0	0	3	3	0	?1	0	Oyster valve to 70mm	25
119	1	Deposit; Roman	0	1	0	2	2	?1	1	0	Oyster valve to 71mm	20
125	1	Deposit; Roman	1	0	0	2	3	?1	1	0	Thick and robust but heavily pitted oyster valve to 100mm	82
			1	3	1	2	2	2/?3	3	1	Left oyster valve very thick and robust; valves to 102mm (203g) with some mm-scale and larger flakes (to 26mm; 2g)	205
144	1	Deposit; Roman	1	1	0	1	2	1/?2	2	0	Left oyster valve thick and robust; valves to 101mm and do not form a pair	89
209	1	Fill of Cut 208; late 15th to 16th century	0	1	0	2	2	?1	0	1	Small right oyster valve (to 48mm; 4g – possibly a lamina sliver from a larger valve?), with 20 valve fragments (to 40mm; 9g) and a few mm-flakes	13
501	1	Layer; Roman	1	2	0	1	1	3	1/?2	1	Oyster valves to 80mm	67
1614	1	Layer; Roman	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	?1	Oyster valve to 69mm, with a few mm-flakes	18
1710	2	3rd fill of Cut 1713; Roman	1	1	0	1	3	?1	1/?2	2	Oyster valves to 88mm, with a few mm-flakes	65
			6	2	0	2	3	2/?3	4	3	Oyster valves to 108mm, with some mm-flakes	263
1711	2	2nd fill of Cut 1713; Roman	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	?1	Small oyster valve to 55mm	11
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragments of *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. shell (to 22mm; 10g*; mni = 3); one *Lymnaea palustris* (Müller) (to 23mm; 1g*)	11*
1715	2	Foundation of structure; undated	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	Oyster valve to 70mm; very slight fresh breakage/flaking	23
1717	2	Fill of Cut 1718; Roman	2	3	0	1	1	4	3/?4	1	Oyster valve to 9 mm; part of another valve fused to the back of the largest left oyster valve; some mm- flakes and a few larger (to 14mm)	159
1732	2	Layer; Roman	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	Oyster valve to 79mm; stained orange-brown and blue-grey	24
1733	2	Layer; Roman	0	1	0	1	1	1	?1	0	Oyster valve to 82mm; stained orange/red-brown	42
1740	2	Layer; Roman	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	?1	Thick, robust oyster valve to 107mm; very slight fresh breakage/flaking	74
			4	4	0	1	1	7	4/?6	1	Oyster valves to 95mm, with a few mm-flakes; slight fresh breakage/flaking; no apparent pairs of valves	304
1741	2	Layer/Lens; Roman	1	2	0	1	3	0	2/?3	1	Oyster valves to 80mm, with a fem mm-flakes; slight fresh breakage/flaking; some blue-black and orange-brown staining; trace of marks indicating former ?barnacles present on outer surface of one oyster valve	59
1742	2	Layer; Roman	2	3	2	1	2	4	3	2	Oyster valves to 89mm (265g) – mostly stained dark, slightly blue-ish, grey; one larger oyster shell fragfment (to 43mm; 6g) and some mm-flakes; slight fresh breakage/flaking	271
1762	2	Layer; Roman	2	1	0	1	1	3	3	1	Oyster valves to 92mm (138g) – right valve with slight blue-grey staining; two larger valve fragments (to 56mm; 7g) and some mm-flakes; slight fresh breakage/flaking	145
1771	2	Fill of Cut 1774; Roman	0	9	0	1	1	9	?2/?3	1	Oyster valves to 101mm, with a few mm-flakes; very slight fresh breakage/flaking; some blue-grey and orange staining	242
1783	2	Layer; undated	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	Oyster valves to 98mm (not a pair); some blue/grey staining; slight fresh breakage/flaking	103
1806	3	Fill of Cut 1804; 13th century	1	0	0	1	1	1	?1	0	Small oyster valve to 43mm	6
1809	3	Fill of Cut 1810; Roman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Two large oyster valve fragments only (to 78mm), with a little attached concretion	28*
1819	3	Deposit; Roman	1	1	0	2	3	0	2	1	Oyster valves to 79mm, with a few mm-flakes; very slight fresh breakage/flaking; one valve somewhat 'distorted'	44
1821	3	Deposit; Roman	1	2	0	1	2	2/?3	1	1	Oyster valves to 80mm, with a little concretion on surfaces and some mm-flakes	84*
1822	3	Deposit; Roman	2	1	0	2	1	2	2	1	Oyster valves to 91mm, with a few mm-flakes; very slight fresh breakage/flaking	87
1907	3	Fill of Cut 1908; 8th to 12th century	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One large oyster valve fragment only (to 61mm)	11
1913	3	Fill of Cut 1912; 13th to 14th century	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One *Cepaea ?nemoralis* (L.) only (to 24mm)	2*
1917	3	Fill of Cut 1916; 19th to 20th century	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	Oyster valve to 76mm; slight blue-black staining on inner surface	27
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Four *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. (two of which *C. ?nemoralis*) only (to 21mm)	8*
2305	3	1st fill of Cut 2304; Roman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One *Helix aspersa* Müller (to 36mm; 6g*) only – looks 'modern'	6*
2306	3	2nd fill of Cut 2304; Roman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Five *Helix aspersa* (to 34mm; 49g*) – looks 'modern'; one *Cepaea*/*Arianta* sp. (to 22mm; 3g*)	52*
2307	3	3rd fill of Cut 2304; late 10th to mid 11th century	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One *Cepaea ?nemoralis* only (to 21mm)	3*
			37	52	4			57/?66	47/?63	22/?26		3209*

Key: 'CN' = context number; 'Exc Phase = phase of excavation; 'l' = number of left (or lower) valves; 'r' = number of right (or upper) valves; 'i' = number of valves of indeterminate side; 'e' = average erosion score for valves; 'f' = average fragmentation score for valves; 'meas' = estimated number of valves intact enough to be measured; 'kn' = number of valves showing damage characteristic of the oyster having been opened using a knife or similar implement; 'fr' = number of valves showing fresh breakage; 'wt' = total weight of shell (g), weights marked with an "*" include adhering sediment. Note: if remains from individual deposits were submitted in multiple bags then the records in this table respect this division.

Appendix III: Data from industrial residues and geology

Phase	Context	Wt (g)	Description	EDXRF
1	102	104	Pieces grey/white, friable vesicular tufa, some suffused with sandy soil, cf below.	
1	108	252	Pieces light grey tufa, suffused with sandy soil. Highly crystalline structure visible under X16 magnification.	Yes
1	110	124	Pieces grey/white tufa, friable and powdery, suffused with sandy soil.	Yes
1	117	999	3 pieces grey, vesicular tufa, as above, one with flat surface.	
1	119	370	1 piece grey vesicular tufa, as (108) etc , but less friable. Surface part blackened (burnt?) and slightly abraded.	
1	125	55 33	1piece grey vesicular tufa, friable, crystalline structure visible under X16 magnification. 1 piece fuel ash slag, white/black/red flowed surface, lightweight, vesicular, incorporating small pieces ?burnt stone.	Yes
1	205	946	Two pieces grey vesicular tufa, as (108) etc, but less friable. Surfaces slightly rounded and abraded.	
1	209	31	One piece grey vesicular tufa, as (108) etc but less friable. Surface slightly rounded and abraded.	
1	409	13656	Lime putty, EDXRF analysis detected composition to be 95% calcium	Yes
1	505	12	Piece fuel ash slag, flowed appearance, lightweight, part glassy outside, greenish in places, vesicular interior.	
2	1710	69	Dense cindery slag, underside uneven as though formed in a ground hollow, interior black, quite lustrous, highly vesicular.	Yes
3	1813	850	4 large pieces partly fused material/fuel ash slag : 1 concavo-convex, with uneven underside, probably formed on ground surface, interior grey/white/yellowish, highly vesicular. 1 with denser, darker, iron-rich interior, exterior glassy & black, incorporating piece of grey tufa, as (108) etc. 1 irregularly shaped, interior black/grey, vesicular, incorporating stone fragments, traces of clay on one face – possibly piece part melted clay oven/kiln lining. 1 with black, glassy top, clay on underside – possibly piece part melted clay oven/kiln lining.	Yes
3	1817	23	2 pieces fuel ash slag, flowed appearance, interior dark & vesicular, outer surface black/greenish/white. One piece has ground surface fused to one side.	
3	1817	27	1piece grey vesicular tufa, as (108) etc.	
3	1819	944	5 pieces probable part-fused clay oven/kiln lining, unfused clay visible on 4 pieces, no original surfaces survive. Black glassy top surfaces, grading through to part unfused clay on other face. 2 pieces grey/white fuel ash slag, grey/white, highly vesicular interior.	Yes
3	1821	380	Pieces fuel ash slag and slaggy cinder, some grey/ white, lightweight, others denser and darker with part flowed appearance, incorporating ?burnt stone fragments. Interior partly vesicular.	Yes
3	2303	202	2 pieces of tufa, as (108) etc, but harder and slightly denser, possibly burnt. Appear to be deliberately broken.	Yes
3	2307	114	5 pieces vesicular grey tufa as (108) etc, but darker in colour and harder – possibly burnt.	
3	2312	386	1 piece tufa as (108) etc, paler white/cream in colour, larger vesicles.	
3	2314	150	1 piece grey/white tufa, as (108) etc, suffused with sandy earth, rounded, probably abraded.	