# Landscape and Social Change within the Hinterland of *Isurium Brigantum,* the Northernmost *Civitas* in Roman Britain

**Two Volumes**

**Volume II (Appendices)**

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**March 2024**

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## A.1 Summary

Geophysical survey work carried out between February 2019 and November 2020 provided evidence for previously unknown archaeological features within the area known as Hundayfield Farm. Fluxgate gradiometer technology provided evidence for an extensive system of land and settlement boundaries within a predominantly modern, arable landscape. Within the survey area, there is evidence of land use and management which is chronologically and structurally diverse.

The survey area sits to the east of the important Roman road Dere Street, which runs continuously from York to Hadrian's Wall and beyond into Scotland. This road was the main route north from York and linked both strategic military and settlement areas along its course.

The site is 3 km south of the Roman town of *Isurium Brigantum* (present day Aldborough). This settlement was a focal point during the period of Roman occupation; it performed the administrative function of *Civitas* for the north of the country. Its position at the navigable head of the River Ure was crucial in its development as an important area for trade and commerce.

Presently, the hinterland around *Isurium* is little understood in terms of both its structural uses and its relationship with the settlement. The results of the survey work offer the potential to investigate whether any relationships existed and to study changes in landscape use or form which may have resulted from any associations.

This report describes the results of excavations which were carried out between September 2019 and August 2020.

## A.2 Background

The site sits on the eastern edge of the Vale of York in an area shaped by glacial activity at the end of the last Ice Age. Glacial and post-glacial deposits of sands and gravels are typical, lying over the base geology of Sherwood Sandstone. The free draining nature of the site has allowed for agricultural and settlement activity to take place over an extended period.

Archaeological evidence of activity is recorded within the local area. Duiel Cross Barrow, a prehistoric barrow dug out in the late eighteenth century adjoins the western edge of the site. A Bronze Age barrow was excavated 2 km south of the site in 1957 and a Roman lead lined coffin was discovered in 2007 within the survey area. However, little is known of structural organisation or management of

the landscape. The Geophysical Survey (GS) and subsequent excavations provide information on how this landscape was used and changed in the early years of the Roman administration.

## A.3 Methodology

A geophysical survey using a fluxgate gradiometer was carried out across the excavation site in February 2018. The results of this survey are discussed at Chapter 6.

Analysis of the geophysical survey enabled a proposal for archaeological intervention to be developed. As the site is in arable cultivation, a proposal was required which would recognise the limitations of access due to agricultural rotational strategies. The extensive nature of the site allowed for an area to be selected which would reflect the rotational limitations but also allow sufficient time for the excavations to be completed. This area comprised part of a 15 acre (6 ha) field known as Driveside. Three acres (1.2 ha) to the eastern side of the field were set-aside from the rotation to allow for the excavations to take place.

The GS provided evidence that several enclosures were present within the survey area and a proposal was drawn up in order to investigate a number of these anomalies. Initially, five locations were selected for excavation. As the understanding of the project developed this subsequently increased to eleven trenches in total.

The excavation strategy commenced with a linear, 1.5m wide trench being excavated across each location. All trenches were initially stripped by a 360 tracked excavator with a toothless bucket. Visual assessments were taken during this process. As features were identified, mechanical operations were replaced by hand excavation. Where required, trenches were expanded, and this process was repeated.

Proforma sheets were used to record the character and composition of the depositional sequences of archaeological features. Colour is recorded as light, mid or dark. The matrix of soil types is recorded as sand, silt or clay with the highest proportion first in the sequence, denoting greater than 60% of the composition. The term “some” equates to less than 30% and “little” less than 10%. Where other inclusions are recorded within the soil matrix, the term “frequent” relates to a proportion between 30% and 60%, “occasional” is used to record a proportion less than 30%. Each deposit was allocated a unique context number. Each context number is unique and is recorded on separate context sheets. Deposit numbers are contained within round parenthesis, cut numbers are within squared parenthesis.

Drawings of features were recorded on permatrace and marked at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Relative heights of trenches and contexts were also recorded on the drawings. A Bench Mark height OD was set by GPS at 28.15m; all height records relate to this measurement. All features were photographed digitally, given unique or group identification and recorded on sheets specific to each trench. The location of each trench was recorded by GPS coordinates.

## A.4 Excavation Results


*Figure A 1 Location of trenches.*

### A.4.1 Trench 1

#### A.4.1.1 Geophysical Survey

The GS had indicated a strong linear response running NW-SE from the eastern side of the survey area, characteristic of an enclosure ditch. It indicated other possible linears and intersections of ditches.

### A.4.1.2 Natural Geology

The plough soil sat over a horizon of light brown-orange subsoil. This was a fine-grained, unsorted sandy silt material including frequent gravel and small cobble inclusions. Below this, the deposits became increasingly complex. Coarse grained, angular and rounded, unsorted sands and gravels were present, along with fine grained, red clay deposits. Also present within the excavated area was evidence of glacial outwash, where sands, gravels and fine-grained silts were visible within a banded matrix of sequential deposition. This complex mixture was indicative of deposits laid down as a result of glacial actions and provided evidence of a landscape characterised by a braided network of streams and water channels and their related deposits.

### A.4.1.3 Archaeological Activity

An area measuring 11m x 8m was opened over the geophysical responses. The excavated area showed evidence for a concentrated number of ditch/enclosure features constructed at different times within the chronological record. The earliest feature appeared to be ditch [1090]. This was a V-shaped ditch with a rounded base. Entering from the southern section of the excavation, it was 2.90m in length and continued south out of the trench (Figure A 2). Cutting into part of the red clay-sand deposit, it was 0.90m wide and 0.80m deep and would have formed a significant boundary feature within the contemporary landscape. It terminated with a rounded profile against a baulk of firm clay. Its primary fill (1089) consisted of a mid-brown-red sandy silt which had the appearance of a natural sequence of deposition within an open ditch. Over this was a second deposit context (1088). This consisted of a grey-brown sandy silt with frequent cobbles and gravel. The cobbles ranged from 0.02m x 0.02m up to 0.30m x 0.15m. This secondary fill was probably the re-deposit of the bank thrown up when the ditch had initially been dug out. This ditch had been recut by a later ditch [[1056]. This entered the excavated area from the south and was 5.50m long, 1.70m wide and 0.71m deep. The eastern profile was quite steep, whilst the western side was shallower and cut into the underlying natural clay subsoil.

The western side of [1056] was joined by a ditch entering along an E-W alignment. From the western edge of the excavation, it was 5.6m long, to a point where it joined [1056]. At its western point it was 0.60m wide by 0.35m deep but as it approached [1056] it became wider and deeper, to 1.6m wide and 0.70m deep. It was V-shaped with the southern profile sitting at a slightly steeper angle than on the northern side (Figure A 3). This ditch was filled by (1043) which was an unsorted mixture of dark and mid brown silty sand with infrequent, small cobbles. The lack of a natural infill at the bottom of the ditch suggested that it had been maintained until just before the unsorted material had been redeposited, probably from an associated bank feature.

*Figure A 2 Showing cut of [1090] on the left and re-cut of [1056] on the right facing south.*

The primary fill of [1056] was (1086). A dark brown sandy silt which sat across the bottom and sides of the ditch. Its character was of natural deposition in the ditch whilst it had been open. Over this sat fill (1085). This was a mid-brown-red silty sand with frequent cobble inclusions. Similar to (1088), this was interpreted as the deliberate backfilling of the ditch with material which had originally been dug out to form an associated bank (Figure A 2).

*Figure A 3 [1061] looking east at the point where it intersected [1056].*

A further feature had been constructed within fill (1085) and consisted of a possible base for a small wall or footing. Context (2002) ran 2.8m E-W over the ditch with a width of 0.50m to a maximum depth of 0.40m. It was a series of articulated cobbles which had been deliberately placed, however, it could not be associated with other activities within the trench and its purpose remains unclear.

Immediately above (1085) was a very intriguing feature. (1004a) was a collection of large cobbles, up to 0.40m in diameter, constructed to form a semi-circle 2.40m across at its widest point. At its base had been placed a number of angular, flat stones, context (1004b). These were sat within a saucer shaped depression, but it is presumed that in use they would have been laid flat to provide a surface upon which to either build a fire or perhaps other domestic activity. The purpose of this feature could not be determined but it was definitely associated with fire as carbon deposits were found above and below the flat stones. Therefore, potential uses such as oven, fire pit or grain drier should all be considered (Figure A 4)

*Figure A 4 (1004a) viewed from the south.*

The primary fill over the flat stone feature was (1003). This consisted of a dark brown-black sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional sub-angular gravel. It was concentrated towards the northern side of the main feature suggesting that this had been the focus area for any burning which had taken place. A sample was retained for analysis.

Above (1003) was a deposit of possible heat affected soil (1004). Red-orange in colour with a sandy silt texture it was 0.02m deep. It is unlikely that this deposit had been within the pit area during burning and so was thought to have been re-deposited once the feature had gone out of use. Above (1004) was (1002). A deposit of dark brown sandy silt, it also contained occasional charcoal flecks and sub-angular gravel. It also has a mottled appearance caused by occasional orange-red colouring. It was interpreted as a natural accumulation within the feature. The uppermost deposit was (1001), a dark brown sandy silt containing occasional cobbles and sub-angular gravel which was a further natural accumulation within the feature.

A further feature was uncovered at the northern end of (1004a). This was a discrete feature, 1.2m in length, 0.45m wide and 0.40m deep. The initial clean of the surface exposed a deposit of cobbles which had the appearance of a small cist type burial. However, its excavation revealed a feature (1006) with placed cobbles at its base and a small wall of cobbles constructed at its southern end. Amongst this was the remnants of broken quern stone or the stone lid of a storage jar (Figure A 5).

The fill, (1005) consisted of dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks, identified as an accumulation of burnt material. It is possible that this was a hearth or fire-pit feature, but its use could not be directly linked to the presence of (1004a), although this must be considered as a possibility.

*Figure A 5 Context (1006).*

Visible in Figure A 2 is the clay baulk at the northern end of [1090]. Extending to 0.70m long at which point the terminus of another ditch, [1091] was visible. It ran 2.7m north to the eastern section of the excavated trench and was 0.90m wide and 0.80m deep. Of similar shape and form to [1090] it was concluded that this was an extension of the same enclosure feature and the break in the ditch at the clay baulk indicated a possible entrance way into the enclosure. The primary fill of [1091] was given contest (1092). It was similar to (1089) being mid-brown, red, sandy silt with gravel with occasional cobbles, concentrated in the bottom of the fill. A further fill of this ditch was a deposit of small to medium size cobbles up to 0.03m diameter. These were a deliberate fill of the trench and had been cut by the later feature of [1058].

Ditch [1091] and its fill had been re-cut later by ditch [1058]. This extended 4.40m northwards to the edge of the trench section with the GS indicating that it continued outside the excavation. It was 1.70m across at its upper level and .74m deep. V-shaped in profile, it had very similar characteristics

to ditch [1056] and was considered a possible extension of this, although the two were not continuous within the excavated area.

The primary fill of [1058] consisted of a dark brown silty sand material with infrequent rounded pebble inclusions, context (1020). It appeared as a natural deposit within an open ditch. As the ditch was excavated northwards this fill was identified again as context (1054). Above this was a further mixed cobble deposit. (1019) and (1018) was a single deposit of mainly cobbles with a silty sand infill. The cobbles ranged in size from 0.10m x 0.10m up to 0 .20m x 0.20m and had been deliberately deposited into the partly filled ditch profile. A further dark brown deposit was evident above (1019). Context (1066) was a silty sand material and reflected a period of natural accumulation of material above the ditch. Above this was another deposit of cobbles which had been deposited along the line of the ditch at its surface level. (1053) was a deposit sat over (1066) of medium to large cobbles ranging in size from 0.20m diameter up to 0.40m diameter. These had been deposited along the line of the ditch and could have been designed to fill in the last profile of the ditch or perhaps to mark its course.

A separate feature had been constructed within ditch [1058]. At its southern end, some of the fill had been dug out and replaced with a deposit of articulated cobbles (1065) (Figure A 6). These cobbles formed a linear feature 1.6m long, 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep. A bottom course consisted of two rows of stones running parallel with a course of coping stones laid above them. As this was a discrete feature which had been constructed within a ditch it was initially treated as a possible burial. Its excavation confirmed that it was not a burial but may have been a form of drainage channel or possibly part of a flue system. As there was no sign of burning or heat, it was concluded that it was a drainage channel and as such, its southern end must have been drained into an open ditch area.

*Figure A 6 Facing west showing relationship with (1008) with coping stones in situ.*

*Figure A 7 (1065) facing west showing relationship with (1008). Coping stones removed.*

Immediately to the south of (1065) a further ditch was present. Ditch [1055] entered the excavated area from the western section of the trench and traversed W-E across the trench. This feature was visible on the GS and could be seen extending across the main site, forming another enclosure feature. It was 7.5m in length, 2.0m wide and 1.1m deep. A V-shaped ditch, it would have formed a significant boundary feature when viewed along with an associated bank.

A small ditch entered [1055] from the south, very near to feature (1008). This ditch, [1059], was a short run of 2.1m, 0.30m wide and 0.15m deep. It ran into the top edge of [1055] and had the appearance of a small drainage ditch. The fill, context (1024), was a mid-brown sandy silt with infrequent small pebbles. At its southern limit it intersected with two other ditches, [1064] and [1062] which all had similar fills, suggesting that they were in contemporary use.

A primary fill was present and recorded as context (1063) this was a mid-brown silt with occasional mixed gravel. Following the profile of the ditch, it was slightly thicker on its northern side, to a depth of 0.20m, suggesting it was wash material off a possible bank feature. The rest of the ditch had been deliberately filled with a mixture of cobbles (1011) up to 0.40m x 0.30m in size. These cobbles had been deliberately deposited into the ditch and subsequently the space between them had filled

naturally with mid brown silt infill. The cobbles were also present above the upper layer of the ditch, suggesting that the course of the ditch may have been visible within the landscape. At the eastern end of the ditch was a further feature, relating to ditch [1055].

[1055] met with [1058] and shared a common right angle return at the northern side of [1055]. This indicated that the two ditches were contemporary. [1055] also met with [1056] with a right angle return on its southern side, suggesting that these were also contemporary. In practice, this would define the meeting of three ditches at a T shaped junction.

At the convergence of the three ditches and running across [1055] was a further feature, context (1008). This could best be described as a structure constructed from cobble which may have served as a wall, a bridge over the ditch or an attempt to stop up the ditch in order to manage water (Figure A 6, Figure A 8). The primary fill of the ditch was a dark brown silty sand which had washed into the open ditch on the southern side, context (1015). This was partially joined in the base of the ditch by (1016), a dark brown silty sand with occasional small cobbles, this deposit had a bias to the northern side of the ditch. Sitting over this was (1013). This deposit was a dark brown silty sand and gravel with occasional larger cobbles. This deposit extended eastwards and formed part of the ditch fill at the junction of ditches [1058], [1056] and [1021]. The cobble wall feature (1008) was constructed over this deposit. 2.8m long, 0.80m wide and 1.2m deep, it was a carefully constructed wall feature, five courses of which remained. There was a considerable amount of cobble debris in this area which may indicate collapsed material; the wall may have been higher, or some other feature may have been present. The cobble courses had a u-shaped profile, and it seems probable that this was a result of slumping into the softer ditch fill, sometime after the feature had been constructed. Above (1013) was deposit (1012). This abutted the wall and also spread east to form part of the fills of ditches [1058], [1056] and [1021]. (1012) consisted of a dark brown sandy silt deposit with frequent carbon flecks present. The deposit also contained black discolouration, indicating the presence of burnt material. It had a profile which sloped from the east down towards the wall and may have been a deliberate filling of the open ditch with waste material from burning.

*Figure A 8 (1008) looking west.*

A further ditch entered the excavated area from the east, running E-W and on the same alignment as [1055]. It was 1.50m long, 0.92m wide and 0.60m deep with a V-shaped profile and continued beyond the LOE. The GS indicated that this ditch, context [1057], may be a continuation of [1055] heading east. Its profile was similar to [1055] but it was 0.50m shallower suggesting it may belong to a different phase. It was filled by (1021), a mid-brown sandy silt deposit with frequent large, rounded cobbles. It had the appearance of a deliberate backfill of cobbles which had subsequently silted up. The relationship with [1058] and [1056] could not be determined, however, it did cut through the earlier ditch [1091].

In the south-western corner of the excavation, a further three ditch features were present. [1062] ran from the south-western edge of the trench on a N-S alignment. 6.0m in length, the GS suggested that it continued on this alignment outside the excavated area. At 0.55m wide and 0.30m deep it was a smaller feature than some of the other ditches, suggesting a domestic use. It intersected with [1061] but the relative chronology couldn't be determined. It was filled by (1034), a dark brown-grey mix of silty sand and cobbles. This ditch possible continued as [1059] but the relationship could not be definitively established. Ditch [1042a] was another short section. 1.7m in length, 0.30m wide and 0.20m deep, it was present at the south-eastern corner of the excavation and only ran for a short distance. It had a slight curvilinear shape and stopped 0.30m short of intersecting with [1062]. Its fill, (1042), was a dark brown-grey silty sand and gravel. It sat higher than other ditches in the soil horizon as it was only shallow. The third of the ditches in this area was [1060]. This ran from the

north-western corner of the excavation on a NW -SE alignment and was not visible on the GS. It was 8.0m long, 45m wide and 0.12m deep. There was a suggestion that it was cut by [1062] but the evidence was not clear enough to definitively establish this. However, it did meet with ditch [1061] suggesting that both these features were open at the same time. It was filled by (1044) which was a dark brown silty sand with gravel and the occasional cobble. (1044) had also been cut by an unusual feature, (1045), consisting of a semi-circle of small cobbles which also cut into the natural clay adjacent to the ditch. There was no evident explanation for this feature and the reason for its presence remains unknown. Figure A 9 gives an overview of the south-western quarter of the trench.

*Figure A 9 Overview of south-western corner of the excavation.*

Above all the features in the south-western quarter of the excavation, was a distinct spread of cobbles. These were mainly rounded and ranged from 0.05m x 0.05m in diameter up to0 .45m x 0.45m diameter. The source of the cobbles could not be determined but it must be considered that they formed part of a wall or building structure associated with activity which may have occurred within the area of the excavation. The concentration of cobbles as fill within some of the trenches suggests they were readily available when the ditches were finally filled in.

### A.4.1.4 Summary

Trench 1 provided evidence for three main feature groups. First, the fire pit area (1004a). This had been deliberately constructed to perform a function associated with grain drying/malting, cooking or

heating activities. It may have served as a grain drier or potentially a malting floor but there was an absence of any associated flue structures required for such an activity. It may be that these had been disturbed by later agricultural activity. However, the abundance of a cobble spread around this feature may indicate that a building had been present, which would have been necessary to perform either of these functions. Secondly, it may also have the potential for use as a bread oven; the flat stones would have provided a surface which could be heated from below, allowing for a baking process to be carried out. Thirdly, it may have been a communal fire pit area. This seems the least likely purpose; its elaborate construction would not be necessary for a simple hearth/fire area. On balance, its use seems to have been associated with a form of processing activity. Soil samples were taken for analysis, the results of this may give a definitive indication of use.

The wall feature (1008) was also a significant structure within the excavated area. Based on the phasing of it with regard to other features, it may have been contemporary with (1004a), although no direct relationship could be established. It seems unlikely that its purpose was simply to act as a crossing of ditch [1055]. It may have been a wall structure but evidence for its continuation could not be found either north or south of its location. This leaves the possibility that it was a means of "stopping up" [1055], perhaps in order to manage a supply of water required for other activities on the site. The presence of (1065), the probable drainage channel, suggests that some form of water management was occurring on the site.

The presence of (1008) and (1004a) appear to be later phases of activity but both relate to the earlier ditch configurations on site.

The earlier ditch features which were present in the north and eastern areas of the excavation, represent significant features which would have been very visible within the contemporary landscape. Although the upper layers of the ditches may have been truncated by later agricultural activities, the remaining depths of up to 1.2m and the associated banks which would have been thrown up, would make a strong statement about land division and ownership. That wooden palisades may also have been present on the banks would add further to the impact. The fact that some ditches were cut and re-cut, and the orientation of the ditches changed, also suggests that ownership, management and desire were also shaping the contemporary landscape.

The concentration of smaller ditches in the south-western quadrant of the excavated area exhibited a more domestic character. Smaller than the major ditches, these may have served as domestic enclosures delineating settlement activity. However, no definitive evidence of settlement was found within the excavated area.

## A.4.2 Trench 2

### A.4.2.1 Geophysical Survey

Trench 2 was placed over responses within the GS which indicated a high magnetic signal within a possible small enclosure. The strong signal had the character of intensive burning and may have been a kiln feature.

### A.4.2.2 Natural Geology

Below the plough soil was a horizon of subsoil, mainly orange-brown in colour, it included a mix of smaller cobbles and gravel (2001). Archaeological features were found within this layer.

### A.4.2.3 Archaeological activity

A 7m x 5m was trench was excavated over the possible anomaly identified on the GS. The first archaeological intervention was the cutting of a ditch [2007] which ran for 6.2m across the width of the excavation. It was 1.05m wide and 0.60m deep with a distinct V-shaped profile and was large enough to have formed a noticeable boundary feature, either domestic or landscape. It was filled with a mid-brown-grey sandy fill context (2006). This was a fine grained, gritty deposit which included numerous cobbles, mainly rounded ranging from 0.10m to 0.30m in size. The bottom of this fill also contained a high degree of iron staining. It was considered that this may be as a result of iron working within the area but was concluded to be as a result of chemical reactions within the soil.

Above (2006) was a line of mainly rounded cobbles running NW-SE across the trench (2002). There appeared to be a semi-circular pattern to some of the cobbles which appeared deliberate; these were given the context (2003). However, as the excavation continued it became evident that these were a continuation of the deposit of cobbles (2002) which sat in the upper profile of the ditch.

To the east of the cobbles was a distinct deposit of yellow sand. As this material is uncommon across the site, this deposit stood out. It sat within a cut feature (2008) which itself cut into the ditch [2007] indicating that the ditch was the earlier feature. Within the sand was a deposit of cobbles arranged in a circular fashion, context (2005) with a diameter of 0.60m (Figure A 10). This was excavated separately and revealed a further, smaller circle of pebbles below the first. The soil deposit here was mottled yellow brown with heavy iron staining. No explanation for this deposit was evident, soil samples were retained for further analysis.

*Figure A 10 Small circle of placed cobbles (2005).*

#### A.4.2.4 Summary

Although this trench had been placed to investigate a high magnetic response visible in the GS, no evidence was provided to explain this anomaly. The ditch which ran across the excavation appeared to be part of an enclosure division; its fill exhibiting a high degree of iron staining which may be as a result of natural processes rather than human activity. The deposit of yellow sand was unusual as red/brown material is more common across the site. That it had a separate deposit of cobbles (2007) provided further interest. This deposit may have indicated a post hole but no evidence for this could be determined, although its fill has been retained for analysis.

### A.4.3 Trench 3

#### A.4.3.1 Geophysical Survey

The GS indicated that this area was at the junction of several enclosure ditches. Trench 3 was placed where a strong N-S feature intersected with another running E-W across the site and extended to pick up other linears visible within the survey. An irregular shaped trench extending to a maximum of 15m x 15m was placed over the anomalies.

### A.4.3.2 Natural Geology

Trench 3 provided a comprehensive example of the complex geology present across the site. Below the plough soil was a mid-brown horizon of mainly sandy silt gravels and it was through this that the upper layers of archaeology were visible. Under this layer was revealed a complex example of glacial wash and outflows demonstrating the nature of water movement during the glacial and post-glacial periods. Areas of unsorted sands and gravels were present alongside yellow-brown sand and red sandy-clay deposits. During an initial clean of the surface a possible ditch feature became apparent. (3023) had the appearance of the fill of a large, curved feature, consisting of mixed sands and gravels it cut cleanly through a laminated orange-brown deposit of sand (Figure A 11).

*Figure A 11 Surface of (3023).*

However, when a section was placed through this feature, it became apparent that its form was as a result of glacial activity. A channel had been cut by water through the sands and the mix of unsorted sands and gravels had been deposited at the end of the flow event. This gave a very clear example of modification of the landscape through glacial related activity and the braided nature of water channels across the site (Figure A 12).

*Figure A 12 Section across (3023) demonstrating glacial outwash.*

### A.4.3.3 Archaeological Activity

Two features dominated the excavated area of this trench. Ditches [3015] and [3033] represented large scale boundary divisions within the site. The earlier of these features was [3015]. This was cut through the upper layers of unsorted sands and gravels into the red sandy clay lying beneath. Seven m long, 1.3m wide and with a depth of 0.90m this V-shaped ditch, along with the presumed bank thrown up from its spoil, would have presented a strong visible statement within the landscape. The ditch entered the excavated area at the south-eastern corner and after 2.30m it turned a sharp right angle to head north. This provided evidence for the corner of an enclosure and allowed the internal area of the enclosure to be determined. The GS indicated that this ditch was also present in Trench 1 as context [1055]. The V-shaped profile continued 5.0m to the north (Figure A 14), where it began to shallow rapidly and then begin to descend again under the northern section of the excavation.

The first fill within [3015] was (3013). This was a 0.40m deep, brown-grey mixed deposit of sandy silt, gravel and small cobbles. Sitting over this was a different fill (3012). This consisted of mid-brown sandy silt with occasional rounded and angular cobbles. It is considered that (3013) and (3012) were evidence of the bank initially thrown up from the cutting of the ditch being re-deposited in the ditch as a means of levelling the site. As was common across many of the ditches, a deposit of cobbles was placed on the upper layers of the ditch fill. (3043) was a deposit of large cobbles up to 0.45m x 0.30m

with a sandy silt infill. Initially considered as a possible oval shaped deposit, as more was exposed it became evident that the cobbles continued around the corner of the ditch up to the eastern section of the excavation wall. It is also possible that they were part of the same sequence as the deposit (3022) but any cobbles which may have formed a continuous line between the two contexts had likely been truncated by the action of ploughing, possibly medieval in origin.

*Figure A 13 Section of [3015] facing south.*

*Figure A 14 Section of [3015] facing north.*

Where [3015] became shallow in the northern part of the trench was a small intrusion into the fill of (3012). (3041) consisted of a light-brown silty sand and gravel deposit, 0.50m long, 0.40m wide and 0.30m deep. No explanation for this separate fill could be ascertained. Immediately north of (3041), ditch [3015] was intersected on its eastern side by the cut of a separate, substantial ditch. [3033] entered from the eastern section of the excavation trench for 1.2m, before it turned to the north and cut through the shallowing ditch [3015]. At 1.2m wide, 0.90m deep and with a distinct V-shaped profile, it was very similar in form to [3015]. Its size and possible related raised bank would also have provided a significant feature within the contemporary landscape. It cut through the rising profile of [3015] and the GS indicated that it may have continued to the north-west and joined into Trench 5, although this is not confirmed. Figure A 15 shows [3015] at the left of the image where it meets [3033] as it turns to the north.

*Figure A 15 Intersection of [3015] and [3033].*

(3030) was the primary fill of ditch [3033]. Predominantly a mid-brown sandy silt it also contained some cobbles and gravel. An unsorted deposit it was considered as the redeposition of the bank originating from the original cutting of the ditch. At its northern limit within the trench was a further discrete deposit of smaller cobbles (3029), which sat above [3033]. Sitting over the fills of ditch [3015] and [3031] was a substantial deposit of cobbles, context (3022) (Figure A 16). These ranged in size from 0.30m x 0.30m up to 0.45m x 0.30m. They appeared to sit on top of the fills and may have been an attempt to mark the line of the ditch as either a cairn or wall feature, which had subsequently collapsed. Figure A 17 demonstrates the size of cobbles removed from (3022) and [3015].

*Figure A 16 Showing the curve of (3022) over [3015] and [3031].*

*Figure A 17 Showing the cobble material removed from (3022) and [3015].*

On the inside curve of [3033] was found a post hole. This feature, [3040], sat partially over the ditch fill, indicating a later feature. It was 0.05m in diameter and 0.04m deep the fill (3039) was mid-brown silty sand with associated cobble packing and would have provided support for a fairly substantial post. Immediately to the west of this was another, smaller post hole. Context [3038] was 0.04m diameter and 0.3m deep. The fill consisted of mid-brown silty sand and associated cobble packing. Although it sat adjacent to [3040], no definitive relationship could be concluded.

On the western side of [3015] was a linear feature [3031]. This extended 4.0m west, was 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep. Unusual in comparison to other cut features in the trench, this was straight sided and had the characteristics of being the foundation trench for a structure, possibly a building. This cut was filled by a distinct deposit of large, mainly rounded cobbles up to 0.60m diameter. The top of this fill consisted of smaller cobbles up to 0.15m diameter. This suggested a solid cobble foundation layer levelled off with smaller cobbles, possibly providing a solid base for a timber foundation. Where it intruded into [3015] may have been an extension to facilitate drainage away from the possible foundations. Immediately to the south of [3031] was a circular feature identified as a post hole. [3034] was 0.05m in circumference and 0.03m deep and had been cut adjacent to the foundation trench. Stone packing (3035) had been placed in and would have been sufficient to secure a substantial post (Figure A 18).

*Figure A 18 Post hole [3034].*

In the southern area of the excavation, several other archaeological features were present. A substantial ditch entered the excavated area in the south-western corner. This feature had been identified on the GS as a possible enclosure ditch. Given context [3004] it ran 2.6m from the excavated section along a NW-SE alignment to a point where it terminated. 1.7m at its widest and 0.50m deep. It was predominantly a u-shaped feature with the eastern profile lying at a shallower angle than that of the western edge (Figure A 19).

*Figure A 19 Section across [3004] facing South.*

The ditch was filled by a mid-brown, slightly orange deposit of sandy silt and gravel (3003). Occasional rounded cobbles were also present within the fill with a small concentration of cobbles deposited in the upper north-eastern edge of the fill. However, it differed from many on site as there was an absence of larger cobbles as a deposit in the upper layers. The ditch was considered to be a landscape defining feature rather than a small domestic enclosure.

On the eastern side of [3004] another ditch entered the excavated area. [3016] ran 3.0m on an E-W alignment towards the terminus of [3004]. A shallow ditch 0.02m deep and 0.04m wide, it had a rounded profile and was filled by (3017). This was a mid-brown silty sand with occasional cobbles within the fill. It ran almost to the cut of [3004] but did not intersect with it. Considered a smaller domestic enclosure feature, it had not been present on the GS.

A small, almost indistinct ditch feature was noted running from the south-eastern corner of the excavation, aligned E-W. 5.0m long from the section edge, 0.45m wide by 0.20m deep. Its fill was a mid-brown mixture of silty sand and small cobbles.

Slightly north and west of [3004] was a separate feature. Sat amongst an area of distinct glacial sand and gravel outwash was (3018). This appeared as an elongated oval deposit of light-brown, orange sandy silt amongst a deliberate placement of rounded cobbles ranging in size from 0.05m x 0.05m up to 0.60m x 0.60m. at the northern end the cobbles had been placed into a semi-circular pattern. A section was placed through the feature which showed no evidence of a cut, leading to the interpretation that the cobbles had been built up within an open area.

A further ditch entered the excavated area from the western section. [3027] was visible on the GS as a curvilinear feature extending west from the trench. It ran 5.0m into the trench where it terminated 3.0m form the corner of [3015]. Another V-shaped ditch, it was 1.30m wide and 0.70m deep. The fill (3026) was a dark brown-orange mixture of silty sand and gravel with infrequent small cobbles.

[3027] was cut by a later ditch feature. [3008] ran N-S across the western quarter of the excavation. 11.0m in length, 0.60m wide and 0.50m deep, it both commenced and terminated within the extent of the excavation. The ditch had a primary fill (3007) which was brown-grey-orange in colour and a sandy silt material. This material had washed in from both sides of the ditch, suggesting a period when the ditch had been open and filled in as a result of natural deposition. However, the centre was filled by a different material. (3006) was a deposit of mid-brown silty sand and gravel with a continuous deposit of mainly rounded cobbles along the length of the central portion. This appeared to be a deliberate fill of the ditch with cobbles spread along its length. At its northern end the cobbles were noticeably larger. There were no other features within the trench which appeared to be related to this feature.

#### A.4.3.4 Summary

The two major ditches of [3015] and [3033] provide evidence of large-scale landscape division and modification. Forming enclosure boundaries, these were substantial features which would have made significant statements relating to ownership, control and management of the landscape. [3033] was a later feature and cut through [3015] demonstrating that these boundaries changed and that the landscape was modified over time in response to different circumstances. Ditches [3004] and [3027] were also significant features within the contemporary landscape, signifying the importance of identifying landscape division.

[3031] was the only trench on site which had a straight sided profile, perhaps indicating a base for structural purposes. The presence of several post holes in its vicinity may also be evidence that a building may have existed outside the northern confines of this trench.

## A.4.4 Trench 4

### A 4.4.1 Geophysical Survey

Trench 4 was targeted over a geophysical anomaly which indicated the junction of three ditches. Due to problems with georeferencing, the actual location was five metres to the south-east of the intended target. Although the junction was not present in the trench, there were several ditch features which were investigated.

### A.4.4.2 Natural Geology

Below the plough soil and the primary horizon of subsoil, the upper layers of archaeology sat within a distinct red-brown sandy deposit (4021). This material was generally fine grained with occasional intrusions of gravel. It was characteristic of glacial outwash with evidence of laminations through its profile. A distinct, unsorted deposit of cobbles, sands and gravel was also present along the eastern side of the trench (4004).

### A.4.4.3 Archaeological Activity

A 5m x 6m trench was excavated. In the centre, it was a maximum of 2.40m deep. The topsoil and primary subsoil were excavated mechanically to the point where archaeology became visible. Thereafter all excavations were carried out manually.

The first archaeological intervention was a ditch cut into the natural geology. [4017] ran 6.02m across the length of the excavation on a NW-SE alignment. The top of [4017] was 0.90m from the contemporary ground surface. 1.8m wide and 1.50m deep, this ditch is characteristic of a large-scale boundary feature, rather than a domestic enclosure. V-shaped sides coming down to a smoothly rounded base the ditch would have presented a significant feature within the landscape. The GS indicated that it ran continuously from the area of Trench 1, where it was given context [1058] and continued NW from Trench 4. The GS indicated that it intersected with ditch {5022] five metres south of Trench 4. [4017] was filled by a light-brown sandy silt (4002) which continued a number of cobbles, mostly 0.10m x 0.05m but occasional other, much larger ones up to 0.40m x 0.30m.

On the western side of [4017] a further cut feature was visible, context [4009]. Initially considered as a separate ditch feature, further examination showed this to probably be a widening of [4017] prior to (4008) being deposited. The fill (4010) was a red-brown sandy material with frequent flecks of carbon. There was also frequent iron staining which was considered to be as a result of chemical

processes occurring within the soil. From within its fill (4010) was recovered a degraded piece of jawbone (presumed bovine) with teeth still attached.

On the eastern side of [4017] was a further deposit. (4011) was a small deposit of red-brown, sandy silt, containing some ferrous staining and frequent carbon flecks. This deposit may have been a fill of [4014] where it intersected with [4017]. However, it was not clear that [4014] definitely cut into [4017] and it has therefore been interpreted as a separate fill into the eastern side of [4017]. A further fill of mainly rounded cobbles and mid-brown silty sand sat over (4011). Given context (4012), frequent flecks of carbon were noted. A distinct deposit of grey-brown sandy silt was also present here (4015). This colour was markedly different to other deposits within the trench and, as it also contained frequent flecks of carbon, it was deemed to be a discrete deposit although its origin remains unclear.

Within the main ditch fill (4002), a separate and deliberate intervention had occurred. It was apparent that a quantity of the material which filled [4017] within the centre of the excavation, had been removed. Into this area had been placed a deposit of cobbles, context (4008). The upper parts of this feature were roughly square in plan. At the NW corner was placed a large boulder around which had been placed a semi-circle of smaller cobbles (Figure A 20).

*Figure A 20 Plan of (4008), east to the top of the image.*

The in-fill of the cobbles contained a light brown-yellow sand material similar to (4007) in the upper layers, which changed to a red brown fill towards its base. Numerous fragments of teeth and bone (presumed bovine) were recovered from within this feature. At the north-eastern corner of this feature was deposited a metal object (ID 0915). It was laid flat suggesting deliberate placement rather than discard. Although heavily corroded, its shape was clearly visible. It was recovered into a sand tray which allowed for its form to be preserved and x-rayed. This analysis revealed that the object was the remnants of a hobnail boot (Figure A 21).

*Figure A 21 Hobnail boot in situ. South at top of image.*

Above (4008) sat a further deposit of mainly rounded cobbles, ranging in size from 0.03m to 0.06m. Recorded as context (4006) this deposit appeared to have an organised appearance, circular in character, with a light brown, sandy in-fill (4007). These cobbles had been placed over (4008) and formed part of the same construction. Context (4005) was noted to the NW of (4006). A layer of mixed red-brown sandy silt with infrequent small cobbles, the deposit also contained flecks of charcoal and may indicate a deposit which had washes over and into (4005).

Above these deposits was recorded a collection of cobbles (4001), running NW-SE across the trench. At the northern end they formed a T running E-W. The cobbles were rounded and ranged in size from 0.02m x 0.02m up to 0.40m x 0.35m and appeared to be a deliberate deposit sitting over and within ditch feature [4017]. The location of these cobbles was concentrated over the main deposits of

(4008) and (4007) and respected their positions. They did not continue south over [4017] which indicated that they were the final deposit marking feature (4007) and (4008).

At the north-eastern corner of the excavation trench a separate ditch ran 3.2m E-W into the trench. Ditch cut [4014] was V-shaped in section (Figure A 22). The base of the ditch was cut at a very steep angle, but the profile of the upper part was much shallower. 3.2m wide and 1.2m deep, the southern profile cut into the natural glacial deposit of (4004) at the top of the ditch and then the natural red-brown clay sand below. Its northern profile remained outside the excavation trench. [4014] continued to the centre of the excavated area. It came within 0.40m of the central ditch [4017] but did not intersect with it. A section was placed across [4014] at its western end. This revealed the primary fill of the ditch (4022) consisting of a light-brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and a number of small, rounded cobbles. Above this sat a different fill (4021) of a reddish-brown sandy material. (4019) was a small infill of firm clay-sand. Immediately to the east of this was context (4013). This consisted of a fine, yellow sand and appeared to be an early deposit within the ditch as it shallowed at its western limit.

Above (4013) was a deposit of mainly rounded cobbles (4003), 0.02m round up to 0.18m round, sitting within a gritty red sand fill. These appeared to run E-W along and within the fill of [4014] but only for 1.8m and not to the edge of the excavated area.

*Figure A 22 Section of [4014] looking east.*

#### A.4.4.4 Summary

Although Trench 4 was sited to the south of the initial target of a junction between three possible ditches, it provided evidence for activity on the site. Of particular note was the depth of the features within the excavation trench; the top of ditch cut [4001] was .90m below the present surface level whilst the base was 1.70m below this. This depth may be accounted for by the consequences of heavy medieval ploughing, which may have modified the land surface or by water events which had caused wash over this part of the site. Whatever the explanation, this ditch required considerable resources to construct and would have been a major feature within the landscape. Context (4008) was a deliberate intrusion into the fill of [4001], with the placement of a series of articulated cobbles indicating perhaps, a desire to mark the closing or commencement of the ditches present. The presence of the pronged implement ID 0915 supports the possibility that some event was being marked within these features.

### A.4.5 Trench 5

#### A.4.5.1 Geophysical survey

An irregular trench of 10m x 4m with a 4m x 4m spur to the West was placed over a geophysical anomaly which indicated a right-angled return of a ditched enclosure feature. There was also a possible rectangular feature located at this corner point. A double ditch feature was visible running along the eastern side which may also turn, reflecting the course of the main enclosure ditch.

#### A.4.5.2 Natural geology

Below the plough soil and the primary horizon of the subsoil, the uppermost layers of archaeology sit within a mottled light yellow and red mixture of sands and clay sands. These are glacial in origin and exhibit signs of lamination, as layers have been washed over previous deposits, see (5007) and (5008). (5007) initially appeared as a possible ditch fill deposit but was subsequently found to be part of the glacial banded material. The banded nature of this deposit gave the appearance of a distinct edge which exhibited the characteristics of a deliberate cut. However, as the excavation progressed it was determined that this was a natural deposit of mottled sandy clay.

The natural geology was given context number (5033). At the north-eastern side of the trench an ice wedge feature (5026) sits directly underneath [5022] (Figure A 23). This feature is 0.60m wide at its upper extent and 1.00m deep. Filled with a mixture of fine sands and gravels it provides evidence of post-glacial activity on the site.

*Figure A 23 Ice wedge feature (5026).*

### A.4.5.3 Archaeological activity

The first sign of human intervention within the trench was ditch [5020]. The GS had indicated this to be the ditch of a rectangular enclosure which was also visible in trench 3. Running NW-SE into the trench. It was 1.0m across at its widest upper level, sloping gently down to a deliberately cut 0.20m x 0.30m rectangular profile at its base, with a depth of 0.40m. It extended 2.10m into the excavated area where it met and was truncated by [5031]. The fill was recorded as (5019) and was a brown-red, sandy-silt with occasional small cobbles.

The GS suggested that feature [5020] would exit from the rectangular feature at the north-eastern side of the excavation trench. A ditch feature was present at this point, context [5022]. This was a v-sided ditch with a flattened profile as its base. It extended 0.70m into the trench where it was truncated by [5010]. At 0.80m wide and 0.04m deep, the fill (5021) was a light brown/yellow sandy material, overlain by a number of small cobbles. The shape of this ditch was different to [5020] therefore no connection through type could be made. The GS indicates that they formed part of the

same enclosure and therefore consideration needs to be given as to whether they may have been contemporary features.

A large rectangular feature [5010] had been cut into the corner of the enclosure. The main area measured 3.0m x 5.0m but along its north-eastern edge was an extension of 1.0m square, where it met the ditch cut of [5022]. It was a steep sided feature 0.80m deep. The fill (5009) consisted of a mixture of materials; mainly red-orange sandy silts with gravel/small cobble inclusions, some yellow sands and other mid-brown sandy silts. There was little obvious differentiation in the deposits which would allow for interpretation of any being a separate phase of deposition. Therefore, no definitive conclusion as to the purpose of the feature was possible.

At the north-eastern corner of [5010] a further feature was visible. (5015) was first revealed as a discrete carbon deposit, initially interpreted as possibly the remains of a small fire, located at the side of the main rectangular feature [5010]. Its appearance suggested that a fire had taken place and the ash had moved or been washed into the rectangular feature (Figure A 24). However, as it was excavated it became apparent that the area of burning was more extensive, see Figure A 25.

*Figure A 24 Surface of (5015).*

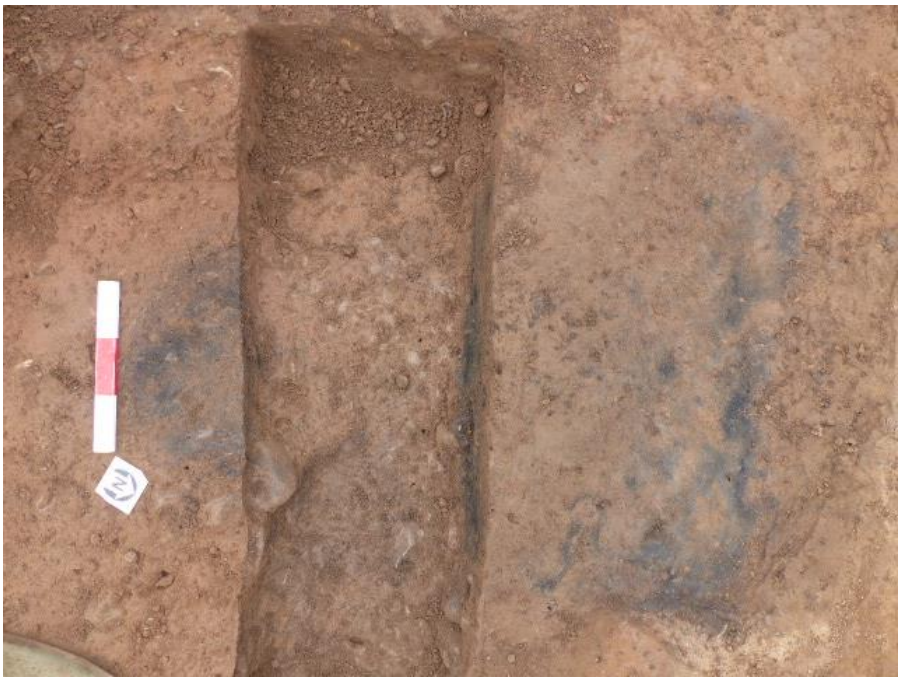

*Figure A 25 Extent of (5015).*

It measured 1.4m in length, 1.0m across at the northern end narrowing to 0.40m at its southern tip and was between 0.60m and 0.40m deep. At the northern end of the deposit was a concentrated area of burning which continued vertically through the feature profile. This suggested that there had been a form of wooden revetting present before any burning took place. In plan, the feature was of an elongated, almost shield like shape, the widest end lying to the north. There were also a number of circular deposits, possibly up to twelve, suggesting that wooden stakes or posts had also formed part of a structure which had later been burnt (Figure A 26).

The burnt deposit sloped southwards and varied between 0.20m and 0.05m thick. At its southern end was a deposit of small, rounded cobbles over which some of the carbon deposit was visible. Samples of the carbon deposit have been retained for analysis but there were no datable finds from within this context and its purpose and function remain unclear.

0.70m to the south-east of (5015) was a separate deposit, context (5024), of one large cobble (0.60m x 0.40m) and a collection of smaller rounded cobbles up to 0.15m in diameter. Initially considered as the bottom of a ditch fill, the deposit was interpreted as a discrete dump of material within (5009).


*Figure A 26 Burnt residue within (5015).*

The main fill of [5010] was given context (5009). It was a mixture of mainly mid-brown silty sands but also had areas where a red-brown colour was evident. A range of unorganised cobbles and pebbles were also present. It is possible that [5010] had been deliberately filled and that material may have washed in later over areas of slumping. However, this could not be definitively determined.

[5031] was an oval shaped cut set within the overall fill of (5009). Measuring 2.80m length x 1.80m width the sides initially sloped steeply but then flattened to a base 1.20m deep. At the base of [5031] was a possible cut [5027] and fill (5028) but this may simply have been an extension of the main cut [5031]. Within this cut feature were several mainly large to very large cobbles (5018). Mostly rounded cobbles from 0.10m x 0.12m up to 0.35m x 0.25m these had been deliberately placed to form what may be described as a cairn feature. The central core was organised, but it appears some cobbles may have been displaced and were therefore on the edge of the core. This suggests that, had these cobbles been part of the cairn, then the feature may have been open for a period of time and that they had tumbled during this period. Alternatively, they had moved whilst the feature had been deliberately covered by soil. Figure A 27 shows the central core of the feature.

Figure A 28 shows the lower layers of cobbles and demonstrates that a number were placed upright, as opposed to being laid flat, indicating that the construction of the feature was a purposeful act; the articulation of the cobbles defining deliberate construction. However, no indication of its purpose could be proposed and there were no signs of deliberate deposits within the structure. Soil samples were taken for analysis. At the south-eastern corner of (5018), an unusual deposit of pottery consisting of fragments of Dressel 20 amphorae had been placed (ID 711-736). They appear to be from more than one vessel. A flat stone was found over the pottery indication a possible sealing off the deposit.

Sitting above the cobble feature (5018) was a deposit of mainly rounded cobbles ranging in size from 0.01m x 0.01m to 0.25 x 0.25m. Aligned NW-SE they initially appeared to be either the top of a cobble filled ditch or the edge of a possible floor surface. However, when fully exposed it was determined that they were a distinct deposit of cobbles of rectangular shape. 1.6m long by 0.70m wide and 0.40m deep. No purpose or function could be determined for this deposit; therefore, its interpretation remains unclear.

The soil fill of this feature, context (5032), was an unsorted mix of mainly sandy silt, mid-brown to red in colour with an associated band of yellow sand at its southern end. Occasional flecks of charcoal inclusions were present in the lower part of the fill.

*Figure A 27 Central core of (5018).*

*Figure A 28 Base layer of (5018).*

At the western side of the trench sat a ditch feature, which was not present on the GS. This small, u-shaped ditch [5012] was 3.25m in length within the trench and ran E-W. At 0.45m wide by 0.15m deep, its fill (5011) consisted of an upper layer of small cobbles within a mid-brown silty sand. This was modest by size in comparison to some other ditches on site and was interpreted as a domestic enclosure rather than a larger landscape feature (Figure A 29).

Cutting N-S across the trench was a further ditch. Context [5006], this ditch was 1.5m long, 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep. Its fill (5005) was a mid-brown, fine grained, silty sand. On its western edge was an intrusion into the side of the ditch. This context [5004] was initially thought to have archaeological potential but it was later concluded that it was probably an example of free-flowing water cutting into the open ditch, filling later with sediment (5003), probably at the same time as fill (5005). [5006] exhibited signs of a slight curve from west to east and appeared to correlate with an anomaly present on the GS. Its alignment suggested that it continued outside the trench but appeared again in the northern part of the excavation. Here, a similar ditch was seen as context [5014]. This ditch was only viewed in section and was 0.55m wide by 0.30m deep. Its fill (5013) was a mid-brown, silty sand. It was concluded that [5006] and [5014] were the same feature and formed part of a ditch which followed and respected the alignment of the main enclosure seen on the GS, giving this enclosure a double ditch arrangement.

*Figure A 29 Cobbles over fill of [5012].*

[5006] cut N-S across the trench. 0.55m wide by 0.20m deep this was filled by a mid-brown silty sand deposit with occasional pebbles. The ditch showed a slight curve from east to west. Its alignment suggested that it may form part of the curved ditch showing on the GS and may be the same ditch as [5014] which was exposed during extension to the original trench. [5004] initially appeared to be a distinct feature cutting into [5006] but was later interpreted as a separate event of water flowing into [5006] when it was open. [5004] was filled by (5003), a shallow mid-brown silty sand deposit.

#### A.4.5.4 Summary

The GS had provided evidence of a rectangular enclosure measuring 40m x 22m. At the north-western corner of the enclosure there was an indication of a rectangular feature, measuring 5m x 3m. This feature sat across the return of the enclosure ditch. The excavation trench was placed over these features in order to ascertain both the nature of the features and their relationship.

The rectangular feature [5010] dominated the area of excavation. Its location at the return of the large enclosure suggests that it was deliberately placed here as opposed to a coincidental act, although this must form part of the consideration. Ditch cuts [5020] and [5022] were truncated by the rectangular feature indicating that they were earlier. However, although the GS indicated that they formed part of a single enclosure, as the profiles of these ditches were different it cannot be concluded that they were contemporary with each other. It appears that [5010] had been cut into this area and formed a large, steep sided feature. At some point later, a wooden feature (5015) had been constructed or placed into the north-eastern corner which had then been accidentally or deliberately burnt.

[5031] had been dug from the overall fill of (5009) but did not appear to have a relationship with (5015) and their relative dates are unknown. Within [5031] a cobble feature, possibly a cairn, had been constructed and pottery (ID 711-736) placed alongside it. No artefactual evidence was found within or under the cobbles which may have given an indication as to its purpose, therefore this remains unclear.

### A.4.6 Trench 6

#### A.4.6.1 Geophysical Survey

The GS indicated a potential square shaped anomaly with a high magnetic reading at its centre was present at this location. A possible ditch feature ran across this in an E-W direction. The survey showed that two pit features may also be present. A 6m x 10m trench was placed over these anomalies.

### A.4.6.2 Natural Geology

The natural geology consisted of an orange-brown sandy silt interspersed with occasional patches of grey clay sands, overlain by a mid-brown-orange horizon of sandy gravel. Typical of other areas on the site, this was identified as a mixture of laminated sands with unsorted gravel wash indicative of glacial origins. A large deposit of very firm clay was present in the south-eastern quarter of the excavation trench. This sat where the GS indicated a possible square enclosure. Large cobbles up to .35m x .30m were also present within the profile but it could not be determined whether their presence was natural or as a result of human activity.

### A.4.6.3 Archaeological Activity

Intruding 5.8m into the excavated area from the south-western corner of the trench, was a substantial ditch feature [6015]. V-shaped, 1.2m wide at its top and 0.65m deep, its alignment, and the associated GS survey, suggested that it was a continuation of ditch [3033] which had been exposed in Trench 3. At the eastern end its terminus had been cut by the modern drain [6004] but the narrowing of the ditch at this point gave a good indication that it ended here and there was no evidence of a continuation eastwards. Due to the size of the ditch, it was considered to have formed a substantial boundary feature, rather than a domestic enclosure with the presence of the terminus indicating an entrance and exit from an enclosure. This could also be supported by evidence from the GS. At some point a smaller ditch had been cut into its southern edge. [6022] was a shallow, rounded ditch feature, 0.03m wide and 0.02m deep, it ran .50m from the southern edge of the excavation to the point where it intersected [6015]. It was filled by (6021), a light-brown, sandy silt deposit. [6022] was interpreted as a possible drainage feature and may have been associated with domestic activity. The main fill of [6015], context (6014) was a dark-brown sandy silt with frequent rounded cobbles up to 0.03m x 0.25m in diameter and contained infrequent flecks of charcoal. A concentration of cobbles was evident on the southern edge, near to the termination of the ditch (Figure A 30). A number of larger cobbles were also included as part of the upper fill.

*Figure A 30 Cobble fill at the southern edge of (6015).*

[6010] was a discrete feature sitting within the north-west quadrant of the trench. Oval in shape, it was 0.12m across and 0.09m deep and appeared to be a shallow pit feature. Its fill, context (6009), was a mid to dark brown silty sand with infrequent, rounded cobbles up to 0.03m in diameter. There was no indication of its purpose, however, a piece of decorated Samian ware was found within the cobbles on its surface.

[6010] had been cut by a later ditch feature. [6006] entered the excavated area from the north-eastern corner running NE-SW and extended 5.0m into the trench, where it terminated with a shallow, rounded end. A smaller, rounded ditch, it measured 0.50m across and 0.30m deep. It was filled by (6005), a mid-dark brown deposit of sandy gravel with frequent small, rounded cobbles. It was interpreted as a domestic enclosure ditch. The ditch had been cut by a modern drain, [6004], which ran N-S across the excavated area.

On the eastern side of the main trench, a further feature was identified. [6018] ran 1.10m into the excavated area from the eastern section. It was 1.30m wide and 0.60m deep. Its edges were not well defined, and it cut into loose, unsorted aggregates which were glacial in origin. Filled by a mid-brown

mixture of sandy gravel (6017) it was interpreted as the end of ditch but could also have been a discrete pit feature.

On the western section of the excavation a particularly intriguing feature was identified. Initially visible in the trench section, [6013] was initially interpreted as the end of a ditch protruding into the main excavation area. As the section was cleaned back, different fills appeared to be present including cobbles and a carbon deposit. It was decided to extend the trench westward over this feature in order to investigate it further. This revealed a pit feature. [6013] had been cut through the natural to a depth of 0.90m. It was 1.20m long and 0.90m wide with almost vertical sides. Figure A 31 shows the surface of the feature.

*Figure A 31 Surface of [6013].*

Into the base of the feature had been placed a double row of large cobbles, (Figure A 32), upon which a further layer had been laid. A small cream stone with a hole in it (ID 494) was found within the cobbles here. Additional cobbles had then been deposited over the earlier layers. Given context (6016), this deposition appeared as the first in a sequence of events which occurred as a deliberate act of filling in the pit feature. Above (6016) was a layer of mid to dark brown silty sand (6012) which included the carbon deposit noted when initially cleaning back the section. A sample of this was

retained for analysis. Above this was a further layer of cobbles with an infill of mid to dark brown, silty sand (6011). The pit feature had been dug out and the various fills placed in sequentially and soon after it had been dug. It was initially treated as a possible grave feature but there was no evidence that this had been the case, although the sample of carbon may give some indication of its purpose.

*Figure A 32 Placement of cobbles at base of pit feature [6013].*

### A.4.6.4 Summary

This trench had been placed to investigate the possible square feature, associated enclosure ditches and possible pits which were identified on the GS. It became clear that the square feature did not exist, but the survey response was as a result of two ditches converging close together alongside the solid clay deposit which was also present. The smaller ditches were thought to indicate domestic scale enclosures whilst the larger ditch [6015] was identified as part of a larger boundary feature and is considered to be both a continuation and termination of ditch [3003].

The pit feature [6013] was an intriguing anomaly. Dug out and filled within a short period of time and with some deliberate care in the laying out of the stones within it, no explanation for its purpose

could be determined. A small cream stone (ID 494) and the carbon deposit may provide evidence for its use.

## A.4.7 Trench 7

### A.4.7.1 Geophysical survey

At the north-eastern corner of the site, the GS indicated a series of faint linears and possible pit features, indicative of archaeological activity. A 7m x 1.5m trench was placed over a possible pit feature.

### A.4.7.2 Natural geology

The subsoil in this trench was a red brown sandy silt with occasional rounded cobbles. This layer was on average, 1.4 m deep. Below this was a layer of red brown sandy silt, with very few cobble inclusions. The two layers indicated different sequences of post-glacial deposition activity.

### A.4.7.3 Archaeological activity

The excavation revealed the western edge of a possible pit or ditch terminus. It entered the trench from the eastern section on a N-S alignment. It was 0.70m long, 1.1m wide and 0.70m deep, with a u-shaped profile (Figure A 33). At the base of the feature a small, rounded hole had been dug as part of the profile. There was a separate, dark brown silty sand deposit (7005) within this depression which may indicate the presence of increased organic matter within this deposit. The main fill of the feature was (7004), a mid-brown silty sand deposit containing occasional small, rounded cobbles. There were no laminations present within the fill, suggesting that it had been re-deposited over a relatively short time.

Above (7004) was a deposit of mainly rounded cobbles which spread south from the area of [7006]. Mainly rounded and varying in size from 0.05m x 0.05m to 0.30m x 0.20m these were a deliberate deposit over and to the south of the feature. They were not in a separate cut but had a relationship with the fill of [7006].

*Figure A 33 Context [7006].*

It was of interest to note that the upper level of this feature was 1.2m below the current land surface. This degree of overburden suggests either a period of downslope wash or intentional modification of the landscape. Downslope wash or natural movement of soil is unlikely given the slope profile within this area, so the latter explanation is more likely.

#### A.4.7.4 Summary

The trench was placed to investigate a possible pit feature visible on the GS. At a depth of 1.2m below the current land surface a cut feature was excavated which may be either a pit or the terminus of a ditch. It is interesting to note the depth as this is probably near the limit of the survey equipment.

### A.4.8 Trench 8

#### A.4.8.1 Geophysical survey

Trench 8 was a 4m x 4m trench which was placed over an anomaly which indicated a possible pit feature.

### A.4.8.2 Natural geology

The natural geology was an unsorted mix of sandy silt, gravels and mixed, rounded and angular cobbles. It was typical of the glacial deposits found elsewhere across the site.

### A.4.8.3 Archaeological activity

Within the trench there was no evidence of a pit feature but there was an area of burning which may account for the magnetic signal on the GS. However, a linear feature of cobbles was found within the excavated area, given context number (8003). The cobbles ran into the trench from the south-western section for two metres before turning a right angle to head north for a further 1.2m. They were a shallow, one course deposit which did not appear to be in a cut and so were considered to have been placed at this level on a flat surface. The right-angle turn suggested a corner to the feature which may indicate that this was either a free-standing wall feature or potentially the base of a small domestic structure. The area within the right angle was a firm gravel but there was no indication that it may have been a floor surface. However, against the eastern section of the wall there was an area of burning. (8004) was 0.90m long by 0.60m wide and was a compacted area of ash and charcoal iron objects were also present within this deposit (Figure A 34).

*Figure A 34 Possible wall feature (8003).*

#### A.4.8.4 Summary

A very shallow cobble feature, (8003), was present just below the plough surface. It extended out of the trench in a westerly direction but stopped 1.2m after it turned north. If the feature was a small domestic structure, this may indicate a doorway. Alternatively, this may indicate truncation of the feature by agricultural activity. The area of burning (8004) indicated a possible hearth and the presence of iron material suggests this may have involved the processing of metals.

### A.4.9 Trench 9

#### A.4.9.1 Geophysical survey

Trench 9 was a 6m x 1.5m trench placed where the survey indicated the right-angled corner of an enclosure.

#### A.4.9.2 Natural geology

A light brown-orange mix of unsorted sands and gravels.

#### A.4.9.3 Archaeological activity

No archaeological features were seen within the trench. As the enclosure features were clear on the GS it was concluded that the trench had not been placed in the correct location.

#### A.4.9.4 Summary

Natural deposits

### A.4.10 Trench 10

#### A.4.10.1. Geophysical survey

Trench 10 was 5m x 5m and was placed where the GS indicated an area of possible pit features.

#### A.3.10.2 Natural geology

A light brown mixture of unsorted sands and gravels, with some larger cobble inclusions and occasional orange yellow sand mottling.

#### A.4.10.3 Archaeological activity

Although the GS had indicated that several pit features may have been present with this trench, none could be identified. There was a significant deposit of cobbles below the plough surface but no organisation of them was evident although, because of the concentration of material, it was considered that they may have related to the collapse and spread of a structure. However, a linear feature was present within the south-western quarter of the excavation, context [10004]. This was not present on the GS. It entered the trench from the southern section and ran 5.2m on a NW-SE

alignment. At its northern end it turned 45 degrees to the north (Figure A 35). At 0.40m wide and 0.12m deep, its shallow profile indicated that its surface may have been truncated by later agricultural activity. The fill, (10003), was a mid-brown sandy clay with infrequent flecks of carbon. It was interpreted as the ditch of a domestic enclosure.

*Figure A 35 [10004] shallow domestic ditch feature.*

#### A.4.10.4 Summary

The only definitive feature within this trench was the ditch (10004). Relatively small scale, it was interpreted as a domestic enclosure and although it stood in isolation, the large number of cobbles within the excavation trench suggested that other activity was present in the area.

### A.4.11 Trench 11

#### A.4.11.1 Geophysical survey

A trench 11m x 1.5m was placed over where the GS indicated a possible pit feature and an enclosure ditch.

### A.4.11.2 Natural geology

The background geology in the trench was significantly different to other excavated areas in that it was predominantly a red brown sandy silt mix, with fewer cobbles and less gravel than present elsewhere. Its appearance was of a laminated glacial sand deposit, characteristic of post- glacial activity.

### A.4.11.3 Archaeological activity

Two features were present within the trench. The pit feature, [11004], indicated by the GS ran 1.8m NW-SE across the trench. It was 2.0m wide and 1.8m deep. A steep sided feature, the fill (11003) consisted of a red mid brown sandy silt with occasional small cobbles. No artefacts or dating evidence was found within the fill. Although a definite pit feature, its function remains unclear. The second anomaly was visible on the GS as the continuation of an enclosure ditch, which may link up with those present in Trench 4. This ditch, [11006] ran 1.5m across the excavated area in a NW-SE direction. V-shaped in profile with a flattened base, it was 2.1m wide and 0.70m deep. It was large enough in scale to be considered a landscape feature and it fit the pattern of other enclosure ditches on site. The fill, (11005) was a mid-brown silty sand with infrequent small stones (Figure A 36). This fill was a consistent material, suggesting a deliberate re-deposit, possibly of an upstanding bank associated with the ditch.

*Figure A 36 Ditch [11006] and associated fill (11005) facing south-east.*

### A.4.11.4 Summary

The GS suggested that [110004] was a large pit feature and this proved to be the case. However, no dating evidence was found within this ditch which would relate it to other features present in the survey. Consideration needs to be given to the possibility that this was not a contemporary feature and may be more modern in date. The ditch [11006] shared characteristics with other features within the site and can be considered as part of a series of enclosure features present.

# Appendix B Excavation Stratigraphic Report

## B.1 Introduction

Recent geophysical survey work carried out between February 2018 and November 2020 has provided evidence for previously unknown archaeological features within the area known as Hundayfield farm. Fluxgate gradiometer technology has provided evidence for an extensive system of land and settlement boundaries within a predominantly modern, arable landscape. Within the survey area, there is evidence of land use and management which is chronologically and structurally diverse.

The survey area sits to the east of the important Roman road Dere Street, which runs continuously from York to Hadrian's Wall and beyond into Scotland. This road was the main route north from York and linked both strategic military and settlement areas along its course.

The site is three kilometres south of the Roman town of Isurium Brigantum (present day Aldborough). This settlement was a focal point during the period of Roman occupation; it performed the administrative function of *Civitas* for the north of the country. Its position at the navigable head of the River Ure was crucial in its development as an important area for trade and commerce.

Presently, the hinterland around Isurium is little understood in terms of both its structural uses and its relationship with the settlement. The results of the survey work offer the potential to investigate whether any relationships existed and to study changes in landscape use or form which may have resulted from any associations.

This report describes the stratigraphic results of excavations which were carried out between September 2019 and August 2020.

### B.1.2 Background

The site is situated on the western edge of the Vale of York in an area shaped by glacial activity at the end of the last Ice Age. Glacial and post-glacial deposits of sands and gravels are typical, lying over the base geology of Sherwood Sandstone. The free draining nature of the site has allowed for agricultural and settlement activity to take place over an extended period of time.

Archaeological evidence of activity is recorded within the local area. Deuil Cross Barrow, a prehistoric barrow dug out in the late eighteenth century (Hargrove 1789) adjoins the western edge of the site. A Bronze Age barrow was excavated 2km south of the site in 1957 (Rahtz 1958) and a Roman lead lined coffin was discovered in 2007 (Antoni 2008) within the survey area. However, little is known of

structural organisation or management of the landscape. The Geophysical Survey (GS) and subsequent excavations provide information on how this landscape was used and changed in the early years of the Roman administration.

## B.2 Methodology

A geophysical survey using a fluxgate gradiometer was carried out across the excavation site in February 2018. The results of this survey are discussed at Chapter 5.

Analysis of the geophysical survey enabled a proposal for archaeological intervention to be developed. As the site is in arable cultivation, a proposal was required which would recognise the limitations of access due to agricultural rotational strategies. The extensive nature of the site allowed for an area to be selected which would reflect the rotational limitations but also allow sufficient time for the excavations to be completed. This area comprised part of a 15 acre (6 ha) field known as Driveside. Three acres (1.2 ha) to the eastern side of the field were set-aside from the arable rotation to allow the excavations to take place.

The GS had provided evidence that a number of enclosures were present within the survey area and a proposal was drawn up in order to investigate a number of these anomalies. Initially, five locations were selected for excavation. As the understanding of the project developed this subsequently increased to eleven trenches in total.

The excavation strategy commenced with a linear, 1.5m wide trench being excavated across each location. All trenches were initially stripped by a 360 tracked excavator with a toothless bucket. Visual assessments were taken during this process. As features were identified, mechanical operations were replaced by hand excavation. Where required, trenches were expanded and this process was repeated.

Proforma sheets were used to record the character and composition of the depositional sequences of archaeological features. Colour is recorded as light, mid or dark. The matrix of soil types is recorded as sand, silt or clay with the highest proportion first in the sequence, denoting greater than 60% of the composition. The term “some” equates to less than 30% and “little” less than 10%. Where other inclusions are recorded within the soil matrix, the term “frequent” relates to a proportion between 30% and 60%, “occasional” is used to record a proportion less than 30%. Each deposit was allocated a unique context number. Each context number is unique and is recorded on separate context sheets. Deposit numbers are contained within round parentheses, cut numbers are within squared parenthesis.

Drawings of features were recorded on permatrace and marked at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Relative heights of trenches and contexts were also recorded on the drawings. A Bench Mark height AOD was set by GPS at 28.15m; all height records relate to this measurement. All features were photographed digitally, given unique or group identification and recorded on sheets specific to each trench. The location of each trench was recorded by GPS.

## B.3 Excavation Results

### B.3.1 Trench 1

#### B.3.1.1 Geophysical Survey

The GS had indicated a strong linear response running NW-SE from the eastern side of the survey area, characteristic of an enclosure ditch. It indicated other possible linears and intersections of ditches.

#### B.3.1.2 Natural Geology

The plough soil sat over a horizon of light brown-orange subsoil. This was a fine-grained, unsorted sandy silt material including frequent gravel and small cobble inclusions. Below this, the deposits became increasingly complex. Coarse grained, angular and rounded, unsorted sands and gravels were present, along with fine grained, red clay deposits. Also present within the excavated area was evidence of glacial outwash, where sands, gravels and fine-grained silts were visible within a banded matrix of sequential deposition. This complex mixture was indicative of deposits laid down as a result of glacial actions and provided evidence of a landscape characterised by a braided network of streams and water channels and their related deposits.

#### B.3.1.3 Archaeological Activity

An area measuring 11m x 8m was opened over the geophysical responses. The excavated area showed evidence for a concentrated number of ditch/enclosure features constructed at different times within the chronological record.

The earliest feature appeared to be ditch [1090] (Figure B 1). This was a V-shaped ditch with a rounded base. Entering from the southern section of the excavation, it was 2.90m in length and continued south beyond the Limit of Excavation (LOE). Cutting into part of the red clay-sand deposit, it was .90m wide and .80m deep; its dimensions suggest that it would have formed a significant boundary feature within the contemporary landscape. It terminated with a rounded profile against a baulk of firm clay, possibly signifying an entrance point into an enclosure. Its primary fill consisted of a mid-brown, red sandy silt (1089) which appeared to have been deposited as a result of water,

**Commented [NW1]:** Why a boundary feature? Discuss form and purpose. End of ditch possibly being an entrance into an enclosue?

perhaps rainfall events, washing soil into an open ditch. Over this was a second deposit context (1088). This consisted of a grey-brown sandy silt with frequent cobbles and gravel. The cobbles were a maximum of .15m x .30m in size. This secondary fill was an unstratified deposit and was probably the re-deposit of the bank thrown up when the ditch had initially been dug out.

Possible boundary ditch [1090] had been cut by a later ditch [[1087]. This entered the excavated area from the south and was 5.50m long, 1.70m wide and .71m deep. The eastern profile was quite steep, whilst the western side was shallower and cut into the underlying natural clay subsoil.

**Commented [NW2]:** Why this shape? Practical/defensive? What about timber fences/palisades on banks?


*Figure B 1 Showing cut of [1090] to the East and re-cut of [1087] on the west, facing south.*

The primary fill of [1087] was (1086). A dark brown sandy silt which sat across the bottom and sides of the ditch. Its character was of natural deposition which had washed into the ditch whilst it was open. Over this was fill (1085). This was a mid-brown, red silty sand with frequent cobble inclusions. Similar to (1088), this was interpreted as the deliberate backfilling of the ditch with material which had originally been dug out to form an associated bank.

*Figure B 2 [1061] looking east at the point where it intersected [1087].*

The western side of [1087] was joined by a ditch [1061] entering along an E-W alignment. From the western edge of the excavation, it was 5.6m long, to a point where it joined [1087]. At its western point it was .60m wide by .35m deep but as it approached [1087] it became wider and deeper, to 1.6m wide and .70m deep. It was V-shaped with the southern profile sitting at a slightly steeper angle than on the northern side (Figure B 2). This ditch was filled by (1043) which was an unsorted mixture of dark and mid brown silty sand with infrequent, small cobbles. The lack of a natural infill at the bottom of the ditch suggested that it had been maintained until just before the unsorted material had been redeposited, probably from an associated bank feature.

A further feature had been constructed within fill (1085) and consisted of a possible base for a small wall or footing. Context (1022) ran 2.8m E-W over the ditch with a width of .50m to a maximum depth of 0.40m. It was a series of articulated cobbles, up to 0.20m x 0.30m, which were deliberately placed, however, it could not be associated with other activities within the trench and its purpose remains unclear.

Immediately above (1085) was a very intriguing feature. (1004a) was a collection of large cobbles, up to 00.40m in diameter, constructed to form a semi-circle 2.40m across at its widest point. At its base had been placed a number of angular, flat stones, context (1004b). These were sat within a saucer shaped depression, but it is presumed that in use they would have been laid flat to provide a surface

**Commented [NW3]:** Discuss maintenance of ditches – social /community action to preserve them, natural infills from organic deposits, silting up, effect of rainwater on the site – we noticed erosion ability of even a slight downslope subjected to heavy rain events. What was the function of a ditch? Boundary/water dispersal or retention? Where was the available water on the site? Collection for washing or processing? Ditches need a lot of maintenance

**Commented [NW4]:** Discuss this in relation to the wall and fire pit features – it must have had a purpose, note dating evidence of Samian contained within its fill. Does this tally with other datable evidence? There was some samian in the fill against the wall – check these dates from context and ID

upon which to either build a fire or perhaps other domestic activity. The purpose of this feature could not be determined but it was definitely associated with fire as carbon deposits were found above and below the flat stones. Therefore, potential uses such as oven, fire pit or grain drier should all be considered (Figure B 3).

*Figure B 3 (1004a) viewed from the south.*

The primary fill over the flat stone feature was (1003). This consisted of a dark brown-black sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional sub-angular gravel. It was concentrated towards the northern side of the main feature suggesting that this had been the focus area for any burning which had taken place. A sample was retained for analysis.

Above (1003) was a deposit of possible heat affected soil (1004). Red-orange in colour with a sandy silt texture it was .02m deep. It is unlikely that this deposit had been within the pit area during burning and so was thought to have been re-deposited once the feature had gone out of use. Above (1004) was (1002). A deposit of dark brown sandy silt, it also contained occasional charcoal flecks and sub-angular gravel. It also has a mottled appearance caused by occasional orange-red colouring. It was interpreted as a natural accumulation of soi which had washed into the feature. The uppermost deposit was (1001), a dark brown sandy silt containing occasional cobbles and sub-angular gravel which was a further natural accumulation within the feature.

A discrete feature was uncovered at the northern end of (1004a), it was 1.2m in length, .45m wide and .40m deep. The initial clean of the surface exposed a deposit of cobbles which had the appearance of a small cist type burial. However, its excavation revealed a feature (1006) with placed cobbles at its base and a small wall of cobbles constructed at its southern end. Amongst this was the remnants of broken quern stone or the stone lid of a storage jar (see Fig 3.1.4). The fill, (1005) consisted of dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks, identified as an accumulation of burnt material. It is possible that this was a hearth or fire-pit feature, but its use could not be directly linked to the presence of (1004a), although this must be considered as a possibility.

**Commented [NW5]:** Did this have a structural component? Post pad/footing?


*Figure B 4 Context (1006)*

Visible in Figure B 1 is the clay baulk at the northern end of [1090]. Running north from this baulk, a further ditch [1091] was visible. It ran 2.7m north to the eastern section of the excavated trench and was .90m wide and .80m deep. Of similar shape and form to [1090] it was concluded that this was an extension of the same enclosure feature and the break in the ditch at the clay baulk indicated a possible entrance way into the enclosure. The primary fill of [1091] was given contest (1092). It was similar to (1089) being mid-brown, red sandy silt with gravel with occasional cobbles, concentrated in the bottom of the fill. A further fill of this ditch was a deposit of small to medium size cobbles up to.03m diameter. These were a deliberate fill of the trench and had been cut by the later feature of [1058].

**Commented [NW6]:** Part of theme of discussion is the presence of so many cobbles – particularly in trences 1 and 3. First point is that they would have to be collected/gathered – glacial area so plenty available on the surface. Interesting that there are many different sizes, suggesting people of different strength or working together were collecting them. Also, why collect all the small ones? Is this evidence of a young workforce also collecting? No reason why that wouldn't happen and may be evidence of differentiation of work/activities within the communities here. The cobbles had a varied life – were they collected simply to use the ditches as a means of disposal thereby bringing land into cultivation – or are they signs of buildings constructed from cobbles – potentially of the same age as the ditches, then going out of use and the cobbles then ending up in the ditches? Potentially some evidence of them marking the lines of ditches as a different expression of a boundary feature? Often the cobbles were closer to the surface of the ditch and in some places, T3?, they were definitely above the height of the filled in ditch. If they were upstanding they could have been ploughed away by later ag activity. If the ditch fills date around 1/2 is this an indication that ditches were out of fashion and wall boundaries were being used? Greater concentration in areas of T1 and 2

The ditch [1091] and its fill had been re-cut at a later date by ditch [1058]. This extended 4.40m northwards to the edge of the trench section with the GS indicating that it continued outside the excavation. It was 1.70m across at its upper level and .74m deep. V-shaped in profile, it had very similar characteristics to ditch [1087] and was considered a possible extension of this, although the two were not continuous within the excavated area.

The primary fill of [1058] consisted of a dark brown silty sand material with infrequent rounded pebble inclusions, context (1020). It appeared as a natural deposit of water carried aggregates, within an open ditch. As the ditch was excavated northwards this fill was identified again as context (1054). Above this was a further mixed cobble deposit. (1019) and (1018) was a single deposit of mainly cobbles with a silty sand infill. The cobbles ranged in size from .10m x .10m up to .20m x .20m and had been deliberately deposited into the partly filled ditch profile. A further dark brown deposit was evident above (1019). Context (1066) was a silty sand material and reflected a period of natural accumulation of humus material above the ditch. Above this was another deposit of cobbles which had been deposited along the line of the ditch at its surface level. (1053) was a deposit sat over (1066) of medium to large cobbles ranging in size from .20m diameter up to .40m diameter. These had been deposited along the line of the ditch and could have been designed to fill in the last profile of the ditch or perhaps to mark its course.

A separate feature had been constructed within ditch [1058]. At its southern end, some of the fill had been dug out and replaced with a deposit of articulated cobbles (1065) (Figure B 5). These cobbles formed a linear feature 1.6m long, 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep. A bottom course consisted of two rows of stones running parallel with a course of coping stones laid above them. As this was a discrete feature which had been constructed within a ditch it was initially treated as a possible burial. Its excavation confirmed this was not the case but may have been a form of drainage channel or possibly part of a flue system. As there was no sign of burning or heat, it was concluded that it was a drainage channel and as such, its southern end must have been drained into an open ditch area.

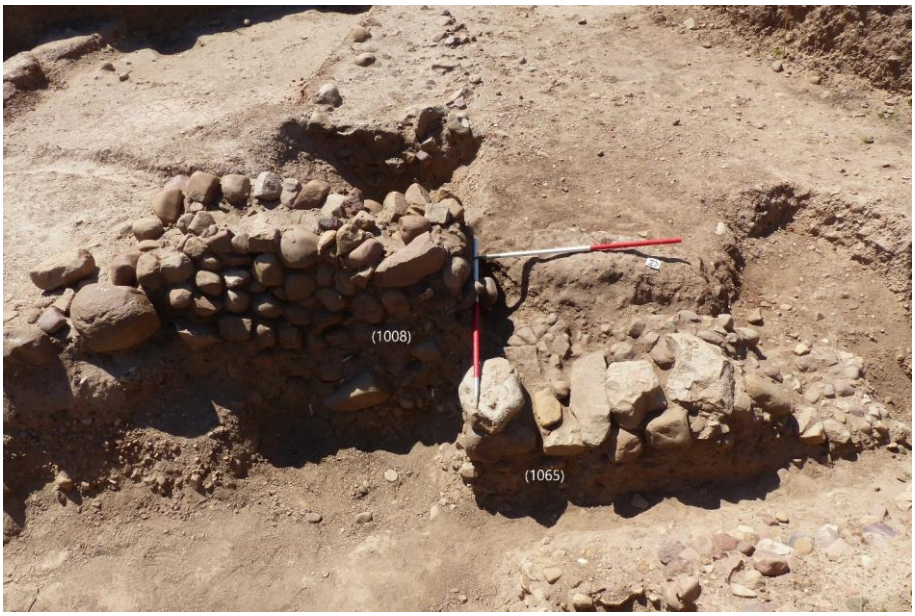


*Figure B 5 (1065) facing west showing relationship with (1008)*

Immediately to the south of (1065) a further ditch was present. Ditch [1055] entered the excavated area from the western section of the trench and traversed W-E across the trench. This feature was visible on the GS and could be seen extending across the main site, forming another enclosure feature. Within the excavated area, it was 7.5m in length, 2.0m wide and 1.1m deep. A V-shaped ditch, its dimensions indicate a significant boundary feature, particularly when considered along with an associated bank.

A small ditch entered [1055] from the south, very near to feature (1008). This ditch, [1059], was a short run of 2.1m, 0.30m wide and 0.15m deep. It ran into the top edge of [1055] and had the appearance of a small drainage ditch. The fill, context (1024), was a mid-brown sandy silt with infrequent small pebbles. At its southern limit it intersected with two other ditches, [1064] and [1062] which all had similar fills, suggesting that they were in contemporary use.

**Commented [NW7]:** Perhaps a deliberate attempt to get water away from a structure?

A primary fill was present at the base of [1055] and recorded as context (1063). This was a mid-brown silt with occasional mixed gravel. Following the profile of the ditch, it was slightly thicker on its northern side, to a depth of 0.20m, suggesting it was wash material off a possible bank feature. The rest of the ditch had been deliberately filled with a mixture of cobbles (1011) up to 0.40m x 0.30m in size. These cobbles had been deliberately deposited into the ditch and subsequently the space between them had filled naturally with mid brown silt infill. The cobbles were also present above the

upper layer of the ditch, suggesting that the course of the ditch may have been visible within the landscape. At the eastern end of the ditch was a further feature, [1058].

[1055] met with [1058] and shared a common right angle return at the northern side of [1055], indicating that the two ditches were contemporary. [1055] also met with [1087] with a right angle return on its southern side, suggesting that these were also contemporary. In practice, this would define the meeting of three ditches at a T shaped junction.

**Commented [NW8]:** Significance of this asthea junction of a major landscape feature?

At the convergence of the three ditches and running across [1055] was a further feature, context (1008). This could best be described as a structure constructed from cobble which may have served as a wall, a bridge over the ditch or an attempt to stop up the ditch in order to manage water (Figure B 5). The primary fill of the ditch was a dark brown silty sand which had washed into the open ditch on the southern side, context (1015). This was partially joined in the base of the ditch by (1016), a dark brown silty sand with occasional small cobbles, this deposit had a bias to the northern side of the ditch. Sitting over this was (1013). This deposit was a dark brown silty sand and gravel with occasional larger cobbles. This deposit extended eastwards and also formed part of the ditch fill at the junction of ditches [1058], [1087] and [1021]. The cobble wall feature (1008) was constructed over this deposit. 2.8m long, .80m wide and 1.2m deep, it was a carefully constructed wall feature. There was a considerable amount of cobble debris in this area which may indicate collapsed material; the wall may have been higher, or some other feature may have been present. The cobble courses had a u-shaped profile, and it seems probable that this was a result of slumping into the softer ditch fill, sometime after the feature had been constructed. Above (1013) was deposit (1012). This abutted the wall and also spread east to form part of the fills of ditches [1058], [1087] and [1021]. (1012) consisted of a dark brown sandy silt deposit with frequent carbon flecks present. The deposit also contained black discolouration, indicating the presence of burnt material. It had a profile which sloped from the east down towards the wall and may have been a deliberate filling of the open ditch with waste material from burning.

**Commented [NW9]:** Separate discussion of this as a feature

*Figure B 6 (1008) looking west.*

A further ditch entered the excavated area from the east, running E-W and on the same alignment as [1055]. It was 1.50m long, 0.92m wide and 0.60m deep with a V-shaped profile and continued outside the trench area. The GS indicated that this ditch, context [1057], may be a continuation of [1055] heading east. Its profile was similar to [1055] but it was 0.50m shallower suggesting it may belong to a different phase. It was filled by (1021), a mid-brown sandy silt deposit with frequent large, rounded cobbles. It had the appearance of a deliberate backfill of cobbles which had subsequently silted up. The relationship with [1058] and [1087] could not be determined, however, it did cut through the earlier ditch [1091].

In the south-western corner of the excavation, a further three ditch features were present. [1062] ran from the south-western edge of the trench on a N-S alignment. 6.0m in length from the LOE, the GS suggested that it continued on this alignment outside the excavated area. At .55m wide and 0.30m deep it was a smaller feature than some of the other ditches. It intersected with [1061] but the relative chronology could not be determined. It was filled by (1034), a dark brown-grey mix of silty sand and cobbles. Ditch [1042a] was another short section. 1.7m in length from the LOE, 0.30m wide and 0.20m deep, it was present at the south-eastern corner of the excavation and only ran for a short distance. It had a slight curvilinear shape and stopped .30m short of intersecting with [1062]. Its fill, (1042), was a dark brown-grey silty sand and gravel. It sat higher than other ditches in the soil horizon as it was only shallow. The third of the ditches in this area was [1060]. This ran from the north-western corner of the LOE on a NW -SE alignment and was not visible on the GS. It was 8.0m

long, 45m wide and 0.12m deep. There was a suggestion that it was cut by [1062] but the evidence was not clear enough to definitively establish this. However, it did meet with ditch [1061] suggesting that both these features were open at the same time. It was filled by (1044) which was a dark brown silty sand with gravel and the occasional cobble. (1044) had also been cut by an unusual feature, (1045), consisting of a semi-circle of small cobbles which also cut into the natural clay adjacent to the ditch. There was no evident explanation for this feature and the reasons for its presence remains unknown. Figure B 7 gives an overview of the south-western quarter of the trench.

*Figure B 7 Overview of south-western corner of the excavation.*

Above all the features in the south-western quarter of the excavation, was a distinct spread of cobbles. These were mainly rounded and ranged from 0.05m x 0.05m up to 0.45m x 0.45m diameter. The source of the cobbles could not be determined but it must be considered that they formed part of a wall or building structure associated with activity which may have occurred within the area of the excavation. The concentration of cobbles as fill within some of the trenches suggests they were readily available when the ditches were finally filled in.

### B.3.1.4 Summary

Trench 1 provided evidence for three main feature groups. First, the fire pit area (1004a). This had been deliberately constructed to perform a function associated with grain drying/malting, cooking or heating activities. It may have served as a grain drier or potentially a malting floor but there was an

**Commented [NW10]:** Start the ex analysis with a description of the feature groups present, then expand with examples from the trenches as neccessary

absence of any associated flue structures required for such an activity. It may be that these had been disturbed by later agricultural activity. However, the abundance of a cobble spread around this feature may indicate that a building had been present, which would have been necessary to perform either of these functions. Secondly, it may also have the potential for use as a bread oven; the flat stones would have provided a surface which could be heated from below, allowing for a baking process to be carried out. Thirdly, it may have been a communal fire pit area. This seems the least likely purpose; its elaborate construction would not be necessary for a simple hearth/fire area. On balance, its use seems to have been associated with a form of processing activity. Soil samples were taken for analysis, the results of this may give a definitive indication of use.

The wall feature (1008) was also a significant structure within the excavated area. Based on the phasing of it with regard to other features, it may have been contemporary with (1004a), although no direct relationship could be established. It seems unlikely that its purpose was simply to act as a crossing of ditch [1055]. It may have been a wall structure but evidence for its continuation could not be found either north or south of its location. This leaves the possibility that it was a means of "stopping up" [1055], perhaps in order to manage a supply of water required for other activities on the site. The presence of (1065), a possible drainage channel, suggests that some form of water management was occurring on the site.

The presence of (1008) and (1004a) appear to be later phases of activity but both of them relate to the earlier ditch configurations on site.

The earlier ditch features which were present in the north and eastern areas of the excavation, represent significant features which would have been very visible within the contemporary landscape. Although the upper layers of the ditches may have been truncated by later agricultural activities, the remaining depths of up to 1.2m and the associated banks which would have been thrown up, would make a strong statement about land division and ownership. That wooden palisades may also have been present on the banks would add further to the impact. The fact that some ditches were cut and re-cut, and the orientation of the ditches changed, also suggests that ownership, management and desire were also shaping the contemporary landscape.

The concentration of smaller ditches in the south-western quadrant of the excavated area exhibited a more domestic character. Smaller than the major ditches, these may have served as domestic enclosures delineating settlement activity. However, no definitive evidence of settlement was found within the excavated area.

## B.3.2 Trench 2

### B.3.2.1 Geophysical Survey

Trench 2 was placed over responses within the GS which indicated a high magnetic signal within a possible small enclosure. The strong signal had the character of intensive burning, indicating a possible kiln feature.

### B.3.2.2 Natural Geology

Below the plough soil was a horizon of subsoil, mainly orange-brown in colour, it included a mix of smaller cobbles and gravel (2001). Archaeological features were found within this layer.

### B.3.2.3 Archaeological Activity

A 7m x 5m was trench was excavated over the possible anomaly identified on the GS. The first archaeological intervention was the cutting of a ditch [2007] which ran for 6.2m across the width of the excavation. It was 1.05m wide and 0.60m deep with a distinct V-shaped profile and was large enough to have formed a noticeable boundary feature, either domestic or landscape. It was filled with a mid-brown, grey sandy fill context (2006). This was a fine grained, gritty deposit which included numerous cobbles, mainly rounded ranging from 0.10m to 0.30m in size. The bottom of this fill also contained a high degree of iron staining. It was considered that this may be as a result of iron working within the area but was concluded to be as a result of chemical reactions within the soil.

Above (2006) was a line of mainly rounded cobbles running NW-SE across the trench (2002). There appeared to be a semi-circular pattern to some of the cobbles which appeared deliberate; these were given the context (2003). However, as the excavation continued it became evident that these were a continuation of the deposit of cobbles (2002) which sat in the upper profile of the ditch.

To the east of the cobbles was a distinct deposit of yellow sand. As this material is uncommon across the site, this deposit stood out. It sat within a cut feature (2008) which itself cut into the ditch [2007] indicating that the ditch was the earlier feature. Within the sand was a deposit of cobbles arranged in a circular fashion, context (2005) with a diameter of .60m (Figure B 8). This was excavated separately and revealed a further, smaller circle of pebbles below the first. The soil deposit here was mottled yellow-brown with heavy iron staining. No explanation for this deposit was evident, soil samples were retained for further analysis.

**Commented [NW11]:** Perhaps need to explain that if the yellow sand feature cut into the ditch, then the yellow sand was not a natural deposit – which would be significant and odd. So was it just the edge of the feature where some cobbles had sat which was the feature and the yellow sand was natural?

*Figure B 8 Small circle of placed cobbles (2005).*

#### B.3.2.4 Summary

Although this trench had been placed to investigate a high magnetic response visible in the GS, no evidence was provided to explain this anomaly. The ditch which ran across the excavation appeared to be part of an enclosure division; its fill exhibiting a high degree of iron staining which may be as a result of natural processes rather than human activity. The deposit of yellow sand was unusual as red/brown material is more common across the site. That it had a separate deposit of cobbles (2007) provided further interest. This deposit may have indicated a post hole but no evidence for this could be determined, although its fill has been retained for analysis.

### B.3.3 Trench 3

#### B.3.3.1 Geophysical Survey

The GS indicated that this area was at the junction of several enclosure ditches. Trench 3 was placed where a strong N-S feature intersected with another running E-W across the site and extended to pick up other linears visible within the survey. An irregular shaped trench extending to a maximum of 15m x 15m was placed over the anomalies.

### B.3.3.2 Natural Geology

Commented [NW12]: This should form part of the narrative about the geology and be used as a good example of conditions across the site?

Trench 3 provided a comprehensive example of the complex geology present across the site. Below the plough soil was a mid-brown horizon of mainly sandy silt gravels and it was through this that the upper layers of archaeology were visible. Under this layer was revealed a complex example of glacial wash and outflows demonstrating the nature of water movement during the glacial and post-glacial periods. Areas of unsorted sands and gravels were present alongside yellow-brown sand and red sandy-clay deposits. During an initial clean of the surface a possible ditch feature became apparent. (3023) had the appearance of the fill of a large, curved feature, consisting of mixed sands and gravels it cut cleanly through a laminated orange-brown deposit of sand (Figure B 9).

*Figure B 9 Surface of (3023)*

However, when a section was placed through this feature, it became apparent that its form was as a result of glacial activity. A channel had been cut by water through the sands and the mix of unsorted sands and gravels had been deposited at the end of the flow event. This gave a very clear example of modification of the landscape through glacial related activity and the braided nature of water channels across the site (Figure B 10).

*Figure B 10 Section across (3023) demonstrating glacial outwash.*

### B.3.1.3 Archaeological Activity

Two features dominated the excavated area of this trench. Ditches [3015] and [3033] represented large scale boundary divisions within the site. The earlier of these features was [3015]. This was cut through the upper layers of unsorted sands and gravels into the red sandy clay lying beneath. 7m long from the LOE, 1.3m wide and with a depth of 0.90m this V-shaped ditch, along with the presumed bank thrown up from its spoil, would have presented a strong visible statement within the landscape (Figure B 11). The ditch entered the excavated area at the south-eastern corner and after 2.30m it turned a sharp right angle to head north. This provided evidence for the corner of an enclosure and allowed the internal area of the enclosure to be determined. The GS indicated that this ditch was also present in Trench 1 as context [1055]. The V-shaped profile continued 5.0m to the north (Figure B 12), where it began to shallow rapidly and then begin to descend again under the northern section of the excavation.

The first fill within [3015] was (3013). This was a 0.40m deep, brown-grey mixed deposit of sandy silt, gravel and small cobbles. Sitting over this was a different fill (3012). This consisted of mid-brown sandy silt with occasional rounded and angular cobbles. It is considered that (3013) and (3012) were evidence of the bank initially thrown up from the cutting of the ditch being re-deposited as a means of levelling the site. As was common across many of the ditches, a deposit of cobbles was placed

within the upper layers of the ditch fill. (3043) was a deposit of large cobbles up to 0.45m x 0.30m with a sandy silt infill. Initially considered as a possible oval shaped deposit, as more was exposed it became evident that the cobbles continued around the corner of the ditch up to the eastern section of the excavation wall. It is also possible that they were part of the same sequence as the deposit (3022) but any cobbles which may have formed a continuous line between the two contexts had likely been truncated by the action of ploughing, possibly medieval in origin.

*Figure B 11 Section of [3015] facing south.*

*Figure B 12 Section of [3015] facing north.*

Where [3015] became shallow in the northern part of the trench was a small intrusion into the fill of (3012). (3041) consisted of a light-brown silty sand and gravel deposit, 0.50m long, 0.40m wide and 0.30m deep. No explanation for this separate fill could be ascertained. Immediately north of (3041), ditch [3015] was intersected on its eastern side by the cut of a separate, substantial ditch. [3033] entered from the eastern section of the excavation trench for 1.2m, before it turned to the north and cut through the shallowing ditch [3015]. At 1.2m wide, .90m deep and with a distinct V-shaped profile, it was very similar in form to [3015]. Its size and possible related raised bank would also have provided a significant feature within the contemporary landscape. It cut through the rising profile of [3015] and the GS indicated that it may have continued to the north-west and joined into Trench 5, although this is not confirmed. Figure B 13 shows [3015] at the left of the image where it meets [3033] as it turns to the north.

*Figure B 13 Intersection of [3015] to the left and [3033] to the right.*

(3030) was the primary fill of ditch [3033]. Predominantly a mid-brown sandy silt it also contained some cobbles and gravel. An unsorted deposit it was considered as the redeposition of the bank originating from the original cutting of the ditch. At its northern limit within the trench was a further discrete deposit of smaller cobbles (3029), which sat above [3033]. Sitting over the fills of ditch [3015] and [3031] was a substantial deposit of cobbles, context (3022). These ranged in size from 0.30m x 0.30m up to 0.45m x 0.30m. They appeared to sit on top of the fills and may have been an attempt to mark the line of the ditch as either a cairn or wall feature, which had subsequently collapsed. Figure B 14 shows the alignment of (3012). Figure B 15 demonstrates the size of cobbles removed from (3022) and [3015].

*Figure B 14 Showing the curve of (3022) over [3015] and [3031].*

*Figure B 15 Showing the cobble material removed from (3022) and [3015].*

On the inside curve of [3033] was found a post hole. This feature, [3040], sat partially over the ditch fill, indicating a later feature. It was 0.05m in diameter and 0.04m deep the fill (3039) was mid-brown silty sand with associated cobble packing and would have provided support for a fairly substantial post. Immediately to the west of this was another, smaller post hole. Context [3038] was 0.04m diameter and 0.30m deep. The fill consisted of mid-brown silty sand and associated cobble packing. Although it sat adjacent to [3040], no definitive relationship could be concluded.

**Commented [NW13]:** Post holes as a feature on site

On the western side of [3015] was a linear feature [3031]. This extended 4.0m from the western LOE, was 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep. Unusual in comparison to other cut features in the trench, this was straight sided and had the characteristics of being the foundation trench for a structure, possibly a building. This cut was filled by a distinct deposit of large, mainly rounded cobbles up to 0.60m diameter. The top of this fill consisted of smaller cobbles up to 0.15m diameter. This suggested a solid cobble foundation layer levelled off with smaller cobbles, possibly providing a solid base for a timber foundation. Where it intruded into [3015] may have been an extension to facilitate drainage away from the possible foundations. Immediately to the south of [3031] was a circular feature identified as a post hole. [3034] was 0.05m in circumference and 0.03m deep and had been cut adjacent to the foundation trench. Stone packing (3035) had been placed in and would have been sufficient to secure a substantial post (Figure B 16).

**Commented [NW14]:** Foundation trench as a feature. Don't forget pits as well!

*Figure B 16 Post hole [3034].*

In the southern area of the excavation, a number of other archaeological features were present. A substantial ditch entered the excavated area in the south-western corner. This feature had been identified on the GS as a possible enclosure ditch. Given context [3004] it ran 2.6m from the excavated section along a NW-SE alignment to a point where it terminated. 1.7m at its widest and 0.50m deep it was predominantly a u-shaped feature with the eastern profile lying at a shallower angle than that of the western edge (Figure B 17).

*Figure B 17 Section across [3004] facing south.*

The ditch was filled by a mid-brown, slightly orange deposit of sandy silt and gravel (3003). Occasional rounded cobbles were also present within the fill with a small concentration of cobbles deposited in the upper north-eastern edge of the fill. However, it differed from many on site as there was an absence of larger cobbles as a deposit in the upper layers. The ditch was considered to be a landscape defining feature rather than a small domestic enclosure.

On the eastern side of [3004] another ditch entered the excavated area. [3016] ran 3.0m from the LOE on an E-W alignment towards the terminus of [3004]. A shallow ditch 0.02m deep and 0.04m wide, it had a rounded profile and was filled by (3017). This was a mid-brown silty sand with occasional cobbles within the fill. It ran almost to the cut of [3004] but did not intersect with it. Considered a smaller domestic enclosure feature, it had not been present on the GS.

A small, almost indistinct ditch feature was noted running from the south-eastern corner of the excavation, aligned E-W. 5.0m long from the section edge, 0.45m wide by 0.20m deep. Its fill was a mid-brown mixture of silty sand and small cobbles.

Slightly north and west of [3004] was a separate feature. Sat amongst an area of distinct glacial sand and gravel outwash was (3018). This appeared as an elongated oval deposit of light-brown, orange sandy silt amongst a deliberate placement of rounded cobbles ranging in size from 0.05m x 0.05m up to 0.60 x 0.60m. At the northern end the cobbles had been placed into a semi-circular pattern. A section was placed through the feature which showed no evidence of a cut, leading to the interpretation that the cobbles had been built up within an open area.

**Commented [NW15]:** Another distinct feature

A further ditch entered the excavated area from the western section. [3027] was visible on the GS as a curvilinear feature extending west from the trench. It ran 5.0m from the LOE into the trench where it terminated 3.0m form the corner of [3015]. Another V-shaped ditch, it was 1.30m wide and 0.70m deep. The fill of (3026), was a dark brown-orange mixture of silty sand and gravel with infrequent small cobbles.

[3027] was cut by a later ditch feature. [3008] ran N-S across the western quarter of the excavation. 11.0m in length, .60m wide and .50m deep, it both commenced and terminated within the extent of the excavation. The ditch had a primary fill (3007) which was brown-grey, orange in colour and consisted of a sandy silt material. This material had washed in from both sides of the ditch, suggesting a period when the ditch had been open and filled in as a result of natural deposition. However, the centre was filled by a different material. (3006) was a deposit of mid-brown silty sand and gravel with a continuous deposit of mainly rounded cobbles along the length of the central portion. This appeared to be a deliberate fill of the ditch with cobbles spread along its length. At its northern end the cobbles were noticeably larger. There were no other features within the trench which appeared to be related to this feature.

### B.3.1.4 Summary

The two major ditches of [3015] and [3033] provide evidence of large-scale landscape division and modification. Forming enclosure boundaries, these were substantial features which would have made significant statements relating to ownership, control and management of the landscape. [3033] was a later feature and cut through [3015] demonstrating that these boundaries changed and that the landscape was modified over time in response to different circumstances. Ditches [3004] and [3027] were also significant features within the contemporary landscape, signifying the importance of identifying landscape division.

[3031] was the only trench on site which had a straight sided profile, perhaps indicating a base for structural purposes. The presence of a number of post holes in its vicinity may also be evidence that a building may have existed outside the northern confines of this trench.

## B.3.4 Trench 4

### B.3.4.1 Geophysical Survey

Trench 4 was targeted over a geophysical anomaly which indicated the junction of three ditches. Due to problems with georeferencing, the actual location was five metres to the south-east of the intended target. Although the junction was not present in the trench, there were a number of ditch features which were investigated.

### B.3.4.2 Natural Geology

Below the plough soil and the primary horizon of subsoil, the upper layers of archaeology sat within a distinct red-brown sandy deposit (4021). This material was generally fine grained with occasional intrusions of gravel. It was characteristic of glacial outwash with evidence of laminations through its profile. A distinct, unsorted deposit of cobbles, sands and gravel was also present along the eastern side of the trench (4004).

### B.3.4.3 Archaeological Activity

A 5m x 6m trench was excavated. In the centre, it was a maximum of 2.40m deep. The topsoil and primary subsoil were excavated mechanically to the point where archaeology became visible. Thereafter all excavations were carried out manually.

The first archaeological intervention was a ditch cut into the natural geology. [4017] ran 6.02m across the length of the excavation on a NW-SE alignment. The top of [4017] was 0.90m from the present day ground surface. 1.8m wide and 1.50m deep, this ditch is characteristic of a large-scale boundary feature, rather than a domestic enclosure. V-shaped sides coming down to a smoothly rounded base the ditch would have presented a significant feature within the landscape. The GS indicated that it ran continuously from the area of Trench 1, where it was given context [1058] and continued NW from Trench 4. The GS indicated that it intersected with ditch {5022] five metres south of Trench 4. [4017] was filled by a light-brown sandy silt (4002) which continued a number of cobbles, mostly 0.10m x 0.05m but occasional other, much larger ones up to 0.40m x 0.30m.

On the western side of [4017] a further cut feature was visible, context [4009]. Initially considered as a separate ditch feature, further examination showed this to be a possible widening of [4017] prior to (4008) being deposited. The fill (4010) was a red-brown sandy material with frequent flecks of carbon. There was also frequent iron staining which was considered to be as a result of chemical

processes occurring naturally within the soil. From within its fill (4010) was recovered a degraded piece of jawbone (presumed bovine) with teeth still attached.

On the eastern side of [4017] was a further deposit. (4011) was a small deposit of red-brown, sandy silt, containing some ferrous staining and frequent carbon flecks. This deposit may have been a fill of [4014] where it intersected with [4017]. However, it was not clear that [4014] definitely cut into [4017] and it has therefore been interpreted as a separate fill into the eastern side of [4017]. A further fill of mainly rounded cobbles and mid-brown silty sand sat over (4011). Given context (4012), frequent flecks of carbon were noted. A distinct deposit of grey-brown sandy silt was also present here (4015). This colour was markedly different to other deposits within the trench and, as it also contained frequent flecks of carbon, it was deemed to be a discrete deposit although its origin remains unclear.

Within the main ditch fill (4002), a separate and deliberate intervention had occurred. It was apparent that a quantity of the material which filled [4017] within the centre of the excavation, had been removed. Into this area had been placed a deposit of cobbles, context (4008). The upper parts of this feature were roughly square in plan. At the NW corner was placed a large boulder around which had been placed a semi-circle of smaller cobbles (Figure B 18).

**Commented [NW16]:** A further feature/distinct intervention

*Figure B 18 Plan of (4008), east to top of image.*

The in-fill of the cobbles contained a light brown/yellow sand material similar to (4007) in the upper layers, which changed to a red brown fill towards its base. Numerous fragments of teeth and bone (presumed bovine) were recovered from within this feature. At the north-eastern corner of this feature was deposited a metal object (ID 0915). It was laid flat suggesting deliberate placement rather than discard. The object can be described as a forked or pronged implement, with five or six prongs attached to a tang. Although heavily corroded, its shape was clearly visible. It was recovered into a sand tray which allowed for its form to be preserved and awaits x-ray examination (Figure B 19).

*Figure B 19 Hob nail boot in situ. South at top of image.*

Above (4008) sat a further deposit of mainly rounded cobbles, ranging in size from 0.03m to 0.06m. Recorded as context (4006) this deposit appeared to have an organised appearance, circular in character, with a light brown, sandy in-fill (4007). These cobbles had been placed over (4008) and formed part of the same construction. Context (4005) was noted to the NW of (4006). A layer of mixed red-brown sandy silt with infrequent small cobbles, the deposit also contained flecks of charcoal and may indicate a deposit which had washes over and into (4005).

Above these deposits was recorded a collection of cobbles (4001), running NW-SE across the trench. At the northern end they formed a T running E-W. The cobbles were rounded and ranged in size from 0.02m x 0.02m up to 0.40m x 0.35m and appeared to be a deliberate deposit sitting over and within

ditch feature [4017]. The location of these cobbles was concentrated over the main deposits of (4008) and (4007) and respected their positions. They did not continue south over [4017] which indicated that they were the final deposit marking feature (4007) and (4008).

At the north-eastern corner of the excavation trench a separate ditch ran 3.2m E-W into the trench. Ditch cut [4014] (Figure B 20), was V-shaped in section. The base of the ditch was cut at a very steep angle, but the profile of the upper part was much shallower. 3.2m wide and 1.2m deep, the southern profile cut into the natural glacial deposit of (4004) at the top of the ditch and then the natural red-brown clay sand below. Its northern profile remained outside the excavation trench. [4014] continued to the centre of the excavated area. It came within 0.40m of the central ditch [4017] but did not intersect with it. A section was placed across [4014] at its western end. This revealed the primary fill of the ditch (4022) consisting of a light-brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and a number of small, rounded cobbles. Above this sat a different fill (4021) of a reddish-brown sandy material. (4019) was a small infill of firm clay-sand. Immediately to the east of this was context (4013). This consisted of a fine, yellow sand and appeared to be an early deposit within the ditch as it shallowed at its western limit.

Above (4013) was a deposit of mainly rounded cobbles (4003), 0.02m round up to 0.18m round, sitting within a gritty red sand fill. These appeared to run E-W along and within the fill of [4014] but only for 1.8m and not to the edge of the excavated area.

*Figure B 20 Section of [4014] looking east.*

#### B.3.4.4 Summary

Although Trench 4 was sited to the south of the initial target of a junction between three possible ditches, it provided evidence for activity on the site. Of particular note was the depth of the features within the excavation trench; the top of ditch cut [4001] was 0.90m below the present surface level whilst the base was 1.70m below this. This depth may be accounted for by the consequences of heavy medieval ploughing, which may have modified the land surface or by water events which had caused wash over this part of the site. Whatever the explanation, this ditch required considerable resources to construct and would have been a major feature within the landscape. Context (4008) was a deliberate intrusion into the fill of [4001], with the placement of a series of articulated cobbles indicating perhaps, a desire to mark the closing or commencement of the ditches present. The presence of the pronged implement ID 0915 supports the possibility that some event was being marked within these features.

### B.3.5 Trench 5

#### B.3.5.1 Geophysical Survey

An irregular trench of 10m x 4m with a 4m x 4m spur to the West was placed over a geophysical anomaly which indicated a right-angled return of a ditched enclosure feature. There was also a

possible rectangular feature located at this corner point. A double ditch feature was visible running along the eastern side which may also turn, reflecting the course of the main enclosure ditch.

### B.3.5.2 Natural Geology

Below the plough soil and the primary horizon of the subsoil, the uppermost layers of archaeology sit within a mottled light yellow and red mixture of sands and clay sands. These are glacial in origin and exhibit signs of lamination, as layers have been washed over previous deposits, see (5007) and (5008). (5007) initially appeared as a possible ditch fill deposit but was subsequently found to be part of the glacial banded material. The nature of this deposit gave the appearance of a distinct edge which exhibited the characteristics of a deliberate cut. However, as the excavation progressed it was determined that this was a natural deposit of mottled sandy clay.

The natural geology was given context number (5033). At the north-eastern side of the trench an ice wedge feature (5026) sits directly underneath [5022] see Fig 3.5.1. This feature is 0.60m wide at its upper extent and 1.00m deep. Filled with a mixture of fine sands and gravels it provides evidence of post-glacial activity occurring across the site.

*Figure B 21 Ice wedge feature (5026).*

### B.3.5.3 Archaeological Activity

The first signs of human intervention within the trench were ditch [5020]. The GS had indicated this to be the ditch of a rectangular enclosure which was also visible in trench 3. Running NW-SE into the trench. It was 1.0m across at its widest upper level, sloping gently down to a deliberately cut 0.20m x 0.30m rectangular profile at its base, with a depth of 0.40m. It extended 2.10m into the excavated area where it met and was truncated by [5031]. The fill was recorded as (5019) and was a brown-red, sandy-silt with occasional small cobbles.

The GS suggested that feature [5020] would exit from the rectangular feature at the north-eastern side of the excavation trench. A ditch feature was present at this point, context [5022]. This was a v-sided ditch with a flattened profile as its base. It extended .70m into the trench where it was truncated by [5010]. At 0.80m wide and 0.04m deep, the fill (5021) was a light brown/yellow sandy material, overlain by a number of small cobbles. The shape of this ditch was different to [5020] therefore no connection through typology could be made. The GS indicates that they formed part of the same enclosure and therefore consideration needs to be given as to whether they may have been contemporary features.

A large rectangular feature [5010] had been cut into the corner of the enclosure. The main area measured 3.0m x 5.0m but along its north-eastern edge was an extension of 1.0m square, where it met the ditch cut of [5022]. It was a steep sided feature 0.80m deep. The fill (5009) consisted of a mixture of materials; mainly red-orange sandy silts with gravel/small cobble inclusions, some yellow sands and other mid-brown sandy silts. There was little obvious differentiation in the deposits which would allow for interpretation of any being a separate phase of deposition. Therefore, no definitive conclusion as to the purpose of the feature was possible.

**Commented [NW17]:** Another feature – large rectangular shape. As well as the pit feature cut into it where the cairn of stones was found

At the north-eastern corner of [5010] a further feature was visible. (5015) was first revealed as a discrete carbon deposit, initially interpreted as possibly the remains of a small fire, located at the side of the main rectangular feature [5010]. Its appearance suggested that a fire had taken place and the ash had moved or been washed into the rectangular feature (Figure B 22). However, as it was excavated it became apparent that the area of burning was more extensive (Figure B 23).

**Commented [NW18]:** Fire/burning feature

*Figure B 22 Upper layer of (5015).*

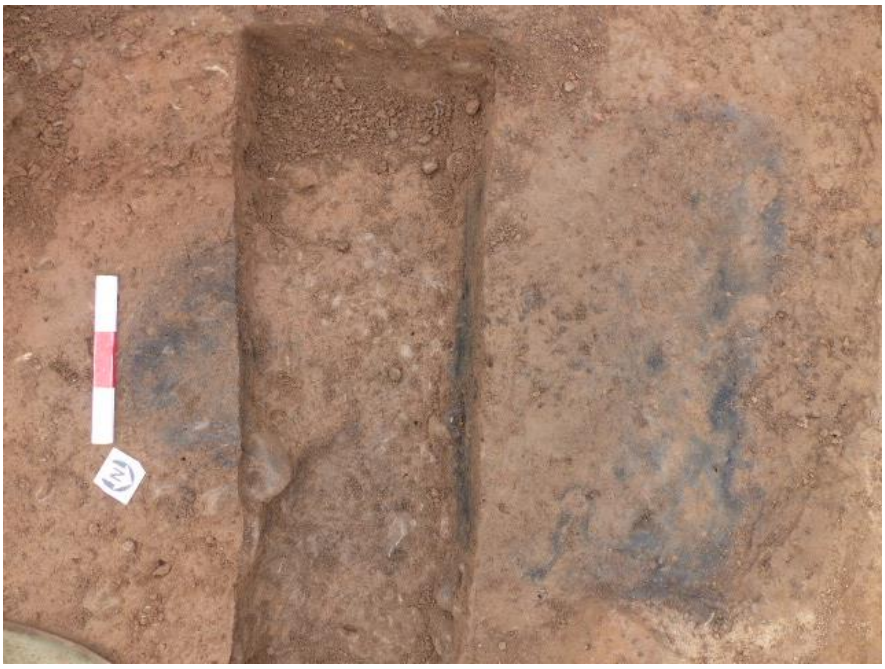

*Figure B 23 Extent of (5015).*

It measured 1.4m in length, 1.0m across at the northern end narrowing to 0.40m at its southern tip and was between 0.60m and 0.40m deep. At the northern end of the deposit was a concentrated area of burning which continued vertically through the feature profile. This suggested that there had been a form of wooden revetting present before any burning took place. In plan, the feature was of an elongated, almost shield like shape, the widest end lying to the north. There were also several circular deposits, possibly up to twelve, suggesting that wooden stakes or posts had also formed part of a structure which had later been burnt (Figure B 24).

The burnt deposit sloped southwards and varied between 0.20m and 0.05m thick. At its southern end was a deposit of small, rounded cobbles over which some of the carbon deposit was visible. Samples of the carbon deposit have been retained for analysis but there were no datable finds from within this context and its purpose and function remain unclear.

0.70m to the south-east of (5015) was a separate deposit, context (5024), of one large cobble (0.60m x 0.40m) and a collection of smaller rounded cobbles up to .15m in diameter. Initially considered as the bottom of a ditch fill, the deposit was interpreted as a discrete dump of material within (5009).


*Figure B 24 Burnt residue within (5015).*

The main fill of [5010] was given context (5009). It was a mixture of mainly mid-brown silty sands but also had areas where a red-brown colour was evident. A range of unorganised cobbles and pebbles were also present. It is possible that [5010] had been deliberately filled and that material may have washed in later over areas of slumping. However, this could not be definitively determined.

[5031] was an oval shaped cut set within the overall fill of (5009). Measuring 2.80m length x 1.80m width the sides initially sloped steeply but then flattened to a base 1.20m deep. At the base of [5031] was a possible cut [5027] and fill (5028) but this may simply have been an extension of the main cut [5031]. Within this cut feature were a number of mainly large to very large cobbles (5018). Mostly rounded cobbles from 0.10m x 0.12m up to 0.35m x 0.25m these had been deliberately placed to form what may be described as a cairn feature. The central core was organised, but it appears some cobbles may have been displaced and were therefore on the edge of the core. This suggests that, had these cobbles been part of the cairn, then the feature may have been open for a period of time and that they had tumbled during this period. Alternatively, they had moved whilst the feature was deliberately covered by soil. Figure B 25 shows the central core of the feature.

Figure B 26 shows the lower layers of cobbles and demonstrates that a number were placed upright, as opposed to being laid flat, indicating that the construction of the feature was a purposeful act; the articulation of the cobbles defining deliberate construction. However, no indication of its purpose could be determined and there were no signs of deliberate deposits within the structure. Soil samples were taken for analysis. At the south-eastern corner of (5018), an unusual deposit of pottery consisting of fragments of amphora had been placed (ID 711-736). They appear to be from more than one vessel. A flat stone was found over the pottery indication a possible sealing off of the deposit.

Sitting above the cobble feature (5018) was a deposit of mainly rounded cobbles ranging in size from 0.01m x 0.01m to 0.25 x 0.25m. Aligned NW-SE they initially appeared to be either the top of a cobble filled ditch or the edge of a possible floor surface. However, when fully exposed it was determined that they were a distinct deposit of cobbles of rectangular shape. 1.6m long by 0.70m wide and 0.40m deep. No purpose or function could be determined for this deposit therefore its interpretation remains unclear.

The soil fill of this feature, context (5032), was an unsorted mix of mainly sandy silt, mid-brown to red in colour with an associated band of yellow sand at its southern end. Occasional flecks of charcoal inclusions were present in the lower part of the fill.

*Figure B 25 Central core of (5018).*

*Figure B 26 Base layer of (5018).*

At the western side of the trench was a ditch feature, which was not present on the GS. This small, U-shaped ditch [5012] was 3.25m in length within the trench and ran E-W. .45m wide by 0.15m deep, its fill (5011) consisted of an upper layer of small cobbles within a mid-brown silty sand. This was modest by size in comparison to some other ditches on site and was interpreted as a domestic enclosure rather than a larger landscape feature (Figure B 27).

Cutting N-S across the trench was a further ditch. Context [5006], this ditch was 1.5m long, 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep. Its fill (5005) was a mid-brown, fine grained, silty sand. On its western edge was an intrusion into the side of the ditch. This context [5004] was initially thought to have archaeological potential but it was later concluded that it was probably an example of free-flowing water cutting into the open ditch, filling later with sediment (5003), probably at the same time as fill (5005). [5006] exhibited signs of a slight curve from west to east and appeared to correlate with an anomaly present on the GS. Its alignment suggested that it continued outside the trench but appeared again in the northern part of the excavation. Here, a similar ditch was seen as context [5014]. This ditch was only viewed in section and was .55m wide by .30m deep. Its fill (5013) was a mid-brown, silty sand. It was concluded that [5006] and [5014] were the same feature and formed part of a ditch which followed and respected the alignment of the main enclosure seen on the GS, giving this enclosure a double ditch arrangement.

*Figure B 27 Cobbles over fill of [5012].*

[5006] cut N-S across the trench. 0.55m wide by 0.20m deep this was filled by a mid-brown silty sand deposit with occasional pebbles. The ditch showed a slight curve from east to west. Its alignment suggested that it may form part of the curved ditch showing on the GS and may be the same ditch as [5014] which was exposed during extension to the original trench. [5004] initially appeared to be a distinct feature cutting into [5006] but was later interpreted as a separate event of water flowing into [5006] when it was open. [5004] was filled by (5003), a shallow mid-brown silty sand deposit.

#### B.3.5.4 Summary

The GS had provided evidence of a rectangular enclosure measuring 40m x 22m. At the north-western corner of the enclosure there was an indication of a rectangular feature, measuring 5m x 3m. This feature sat across the return of the enclosure ditch. The excavation trench was placed over these features in order to ascertain both the nature of the features and their relationship.

The rectangular feature [5010] dominated the area of excavation. Its location at the return of the large enclosure suggests that it was deliberately placed here as opposed to a coincidental act, although this must form part of the consideration. Ditch cuts [5020] and [5022] were truncated by the rectangular feature indicating that they were earlier. However, although the GS indicated that they formed part of a single enclosure, as the profiles of these ditches were different it cannot be concluded that they were contemporary with each other. It appears that [5010] had been cut into this area and formed a large, steep sided feature. At some point later, a wooden feature (5015) had been constructed or placed into the north-eastern corner which had then been accidentally or deliberately burnt.

[5031] had been dug from the overall fill of (5009) but did not appear to have a relationship with (5015) and their relative dates are unknown. Within [5031] a cobble feature, possibly a cairn, had been constructed and pottery (ID 711-736) placed alongside it. No artefactual evidence was found within or under the cobbles which may have given an indication as to its purpose, therefore this remains unclear.

### B.3.6 Trench 6

#### B.3.6.1 Geophysical Survey

The GS indicated a potential square shaped anomaly with a high magnetic reading at its centre was present at this location. A possible ditch feature ran across this in an E-W direction. The survey showed that two pit features may also be present. A 6m x 10m trench was placed over these anomalies.

### B.3.6.2 Natural Geology

The natural geology consisted of an orange-brown sandy silt interspersed with occasional patches of grey clay sands, overlain by a mid-brown, orange horizon of sandy gravel. Typical of other areas on the site, this was identified as a mixture of laminated sands with unsorted gravel wash indicative of glacial origins. A large deposit of very firm clay was present in the south-eastern quarter of the excavation trench. This sat where the GS indicated a possible square enclosure. Large cobbles up to 0.35m x 0.30m were also present within the profile but it could not be determined whether their presence was natural or as a result of human activity.

### B.3.6.3 Archaeological Activity

Intruding 5.8m into the excavated area from the south-western corner of the trench, was a substantial ditch feature [6015]. V-shaped, 1.2m wide at its top and 0.65m deep, its alignment, and the associated GS survey, suggested that it was a continuation of ditch [3033] which had been exposed in Trench 3. At the eastern end its terminus had been cut by the modern drain [6004] but the narrowing of the ditch at this point gave a good indication that it ended here and there was no evidence of a continuation eastwards. Due to the size of the ditch, it was considered to have formed a substantial boundary feature, rather than a domestic enclosure with the presence of the terminus indicating an entrance and exit from an enclosure. This could also be supported by evidence from the GS. At some point a smaller ditch had been cut into its southern edge. [6022] was a shallow, rounded ditch feature, 0.03m wide and 0.02m deep, it ran 0.50m from the southern edge of the excavation to the point where it intersected [6015]. It was filled by (6021), a light-brown, sandy silt deposit. [6022] was interpreted as a possible drainage feature and may have been associated with domestic activity. The main fill of [6015], context (6014) was a dark-brown sandy silt with frequent rounded cobbles up to 0.03m x 0.025m in diameter and contained infrequent flecks of charcoal. A concentration of cobbles was evident on the southern edge, near to the termination of the ditch (Figure B 28). A number of larger cobbles were also included as part of the upper fill.

*Figure B 28 Cobble fill at the southern edge of (6015).*

[6010] was a discrete feature sitting within the north-west quadrant of the trench. Oval in shape, it was 0.12m across and 0.09m deep and appeared to be a shallow pit feature. Its fill, context (6009), was a mid to dark brown silty sand with infrequent, rounded cobbles up to 0.03m in diameter. There was no indication of its purpose, however, a piece of decorated Samian ware was found within the cobbles on its surface.

[6010] had been cut by a later ditch feature. [6006] entered the excavated area from the north-eastern corner running NE-SW and extended 5.0m into the trench, where it terminated with a shallow, rounded end. A smaller, rounded ditch, it measured 0.50m across and 0.30m deep. It was filled by (6005), a mid-dark brown deposit of sandy gravel with frequent small, rounded cobbles. It was interpreted as a domestic enclosure ditch. The ditch had been cut by a modern drain, [6004], which ran N-S across the excavated area.

On the eastern side of the main trench, a further feature was identified. [6018] ran 1.10m into the excavated area from the eastern section. It was 1.30m wide and 0.60m deep. Its edges were not well defined, and it cut into loose, unsorted aggregates which were glacial in origin. Filled by a mid-brown

mixture of sandy gravel (6017) it was interpreted as the end of ditch but could also have been a discrete pit feature.

On the western section of the excavation a particularly intriguing feature was identified. Initially visible in the trench section, [6013] was initially interpreted as the end of a ditch protruding into the main excavation area. As the section was cleaned back, different fills appeared to be present including cobbles and a carbon deposit. It was decided to extend the trench westward over this feature in order to investigate it further. This revealed an obvious pit feature. [6013] had been cut through the natural to a depth of 0.90m. It was 1.20m long and 0.90m wide with almost vertical sides.

**Commented [NW19]:** New feature – pit filled with cobbles

*Figure B 29 Surface of [6013].*

Figure B 29 shows the surface of the feature. Into the base of the feature had been placed a double row of large cobbles, upon which a further layer had been laid. A small cream stone with a hole in it (ID 494) was found within the cobbles here. Additional cobbles had then been deposited over the earlier layers. Given context (6016), this deposition appeared as the first in a sequence of events which occurred as a deliberate act of filling in the pit feature. Above (6016) was a layer of mid to dark brown silty sand (6012) which included the carbon deposit noted when initially cleaning back the

section. A sample of this was retained for analysis. Above this was a further layer of cobbles with an infill of mid to dark brown, silty sand (6011). The pit feature had been dug out and the various fills placed in sequentially and soon after it had been dug. It was initially treated as a possible grave feature but there was no evidence that this had been the case, although the sample of carbon may give some indication of its purpose.

*Figure B 30 Placement of cobbles at base of pit feature [6013].*

### B.3.6.4 Summary

This trench had been placed to investigate the possible square feature, associated enclosure ditches and possible pits which were identified on the GS. It became clear that the square feature did not exist, but the survey response was as a result of two ditches converging close together alongside the solid clay deposit which was also present. The smaller ditches were thought to indicate domestic scale enclosures whilst the larger ditch [6015] was identified as part of a larger boundary feature and is considered to be both a continuation and termination of ditch [3003].

The pit feature [6013] was an intriguing anomaly. Dug out and filled within a short period of time and with some deliberate care in the laying out of the stones within it, no explanation for its purpose

could be determined. A small cream stone (ID 494) and the carbon deposit may provide evidence for its use.

## B.3.7 Trench 7

### B.3.7.1 Geophysical Survey

At the north-eastern corner of the site, the GS indicated a series of faint linears and possible pit features, indicative of archaeological activity. A 7m x 1.5m trench was placed over a possible pit feature.

### B.3.7.2 Natural Geology

The subsoil in this trench was a red brown sandy silt with occasional rounded cobbles. This layer was on average, 1.4 m deep. Below this was a layer of red brown sandy silt, with very few cobble inclusions. The two layers indicated different sequences of post-glacial deposition activity.

### B.3.7.3 Archaeological Activity

The excavation revealed the western edge of a possible pit or ditch terminus. It entered the trench from the eastern section on a N-S alignment. It was 0.70m long, 1.1m wide and 0.70m deep, with a u-shaped profile (Figure B 31). At the base of the feature a small, rounded hole had been dug as part of the profile. There was a separate, dark brown silty sand deposit (7005) within this depression which may indicate the presence of increased organic matter within this deposit. The main fill of the feature was (7004), a mid-brown silty sand deposit containing occasional small, rounded cobbles. There were no laminations present within the fill, suggesting that it had been re-deposited over a relatively short time period.

Above (7004) was a deposit of mainly rounded cobbles which spread south from the area of [7006]. Mainly rounded and varying in size from 0.05m x 0.05m to 0.30m x 0.20m these were a deliberate deposit over and to the south of the feature. They were not in a separate cut but had a relationship with the fill of [7006].

*Figure B 31 Context [7006].*

It was of interest to note that the upper level of this feature was 1.2m below the current land surface. This degree of overburden suggests either a period of downslope wash or intentional modification of the landscape. Downslope wash or natural movement of soil is unlikely given the slope profile within this area, so the latter explanation is more likely.

#### B.3.7.4 Summary

The trench was placed to investigate a possible pit feature visible on the GS. At a depth of 1.2m below the current land surface a cut feature was excavated which may be either a pit or the terminus of a ditch. It is interesting to note the depth as this is probably near the limit of the survey equipment.

### B.3.8 Trench 8

#### B.3.8.1 Geophysical Survey

Trench 8 was a 4m x 4m trench which was placed over an anomaly which indicated a possible pit feature.

### B.3.8.2 Natural Geology

The natural geology was an unsorted mix of sandy silt, gravels and mixed, rounded and angular cobbles. It was typical of the glacial deposits found elsewhere across the site.

### B.3.8.3 Archaeological Activity

Within the trench there was no evidence of a pit feature but there was an area of burning which may account for the magnetic signal on the GS. However, a linear feature of cobbles was found within the excavated area, given context number (8003). The cobbles ran into the trench from the south-western section for two metres before turning a right angle to head north for a further 1.2m. They were a shallow, one course deposit which did not appear to be in a cut and so were considered to have been placed at this level on a flat surface. The right-angle turn suggested a corner to the feature which may indicate that this was either a free standing wall feature or potentially the base of a small domestic structure. The area within the right angle was a firm gravel but there was no indication that it may have been a floor surface. However, against the eastern section of the wall there was an area of burning. (8004) was 0.90m long by 0.60m wide and was a compacted area of ash and charcoal iron objects were also present within this deposit (Figure B 32).

*Figure B 32 Possible wall feature (8003).*

#### B.3.8.4 Summary

A very shallow cobble feature, (8003), was present just below the plough surface. It extended out of the trench in a westerly direction but stopped 1.2m after it turned north. If the feature was a small domestic structure, this may indicate a doorway. Alternatively, this may indicate truncation of the feature by agricultural activity. The area of burning (8004) indicated a possible hearth and the presence of iron material suggests this may have involved the processing of metals.

### B.3.9 Trench 9

#### B.3.9.1 Geophysical Survey

Trench 9 was a 6m x 1.5m trench placed where the survey indicated the right-angled corner of an enclosure.

#### B.3.9.2 Natural Geology

A light brown-orange mix of unsorted sands and gravels.

#### B.3.9.3 Archaeological Activity

No archaeological features were seen within the trench. As the enclosure features were clear on the GS it was concluded that the trench had not been placed in the correct location.

#### B.3.9.4 Summary

Natural deposits

### B.3.10 Trench 10

#### B.3.10.1. Geophysical Survey

Trench 10 was 5m x 5m and was placed where the GS indicated an area of possible pit features.

#### B.3.10.2 Natural Geology

A light brown mixture of unsorted sands and gravels, with some larger cobble inclusions and occasional orange yellow sand mottling.

#### B.3.10.3 Archaeological Activity

Although the GS had indicated that a number of pit features may have been present with this trench, none could be identified. There was a significant deposit of cobbles below the plough surface but no organisation of them was evident although, because of the concentration of material, it was considered that they may have related to the collapse and spread of a structure. However, a linear feature was present within the south-western quarter of the excavation, context (10004). This was not present on the GS. It entered the trench from the southern section and ran 5.2m on a NW-SE

alignment. At its northern end it turned 45 degrees to the north (See Fig 3.10.1). At 0.40m wide but only 0.12m deep, its shallow profile indicated that its surface may have been truncated by later agricultural activity. The fill, (10003), was a mid-brown sandy clay with infrequent flecks of carbon. It was interpreted as the ditch of a domestic enclosure.

*Figure B 33 Vertical image of (10004) ranging pole on N-S alignment.*

#### B.3.10.4 Summary

The only definitive feature within this trench was the ditch (10004). Relatively small scale, it was interpreted as a domestic enclosure and although it stood in isolation, the large number of cobbles within the excavation trench suggested that other activity was present in the area.

### B.3.11 Trench 11

#### B.3.11.1 Geophysical Survey

A trench 11m x 1.5m was placed over where the GS indicated a possible pit feature and an enclosure ditch.

### B.3.11.2 Natural Geology

The background geology in the trench was significantly different to other excavated areas in that it was predominantly a red brown sandy silt mix, with fewer cobbles and less gravel than present elsewhere. Its appearance was of a laminated glacial sand deposit, characteristic of post- glacial activity.

### B.3.11.3 Archaeological Activity

Two features were present within the trench. The pit feature, [11004], indicated by the GS ran 1.8m NW-SE across the trench. It was 2.0m wide and 1.8m deep. A steep sided feature, the fill (11003) consisted of a red mid brown sandy silt with occasional small cobbles. No artefacts or dating evidence was found within the fill. Although a definite pit feature, its function remains unclear. The second anomaly was visible on the GS as the continuation of an enclosure ditch, which may link up with those present in Trench 4. This ditch, [11006] ran 1.5m across the excavated area in a NW-SE direction. V-shaped in profile with a flattened base, it was 2.1m wide and 0.70m deep. It was large enough in scale to be considered a landscape feature and it fit the pattern of other enclosure ditches on site. The fill, (11005) was a mid-brown silty sand with infrequent small stones (Figure B 34). This fill was a consistent material, suggesting a deliberate re-deposit, possibly of an upstanding bank associated with the ditch.

*Figure B 34 Ditch [11006] and associated fill (11005) facing south-east.*

### B.3.11.4 Summary

The GS suggested that [110004] was a large pit feature and this proved to be the case. However, no dating evidence was found within this ditch which would relate it to other features present in the survey. Consideration needs to be given to the possibility that this was not a contemporary feature and may be more modern in date. The ditch [11006] shared characteristics with other features within the site and can be considered as part of a series of enclosure features present.

# Appendix C Pottery reports

## C.1 Romano-British Pottery from, North Yorkshire

By Jamie Walker

The assemblage consisted of: 491 sherds of Romano-British pottery weighing 12.9kg, 268 sherds of probable Iron Age weighing 6.3kg, and 10 sherds, dating to the post medieval period weighing 74g. There were also 54 fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and fired clay weighing 2.6kg. This was from 69 contexts across 13 trenches and from field walking and represents a minimum of 11 vessels by EVE's

### Method

All pottery was assessed visually first and sorted into broad period groups (Prehistoric, Romano-British and Post Medieval). The Romano-British material was further sorted into broad ware classes (Table 1) based on: fabric colour, hardness, fracture, and inclusion composition, as outlined in Tomber and Dore (1998, 6-8). Each sherd was then examined using a low-powered microscope, at X30 magnification. This enabled further refinement for identification of specific regional, and possibly nationally distributed products. The pottery from each ware class is quantified by count, weight and estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs), with detailed recording of fabrics in Appendix 1. Where possible, fabric codes used in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) were also included in conjunction with the authors own coding. Diagnostic sherds were assigned unique Featured Vessel numbers (Appendix 2).

Prehistoric pottery was recorded according to a scheme proposed by Didsbury (2003; 2009a), and with modifications developed by Cumberpatch, during the analysis of assemblages from sites on the Easington to Ganstead pipeline in Holderness (Cumberpatch 2016). The basic division into three fabric groups, H1/H4, H2, and H3 was maintained, but in each case modifying terms were added to subdivide the individual groups (see also Rigby 2004 for a parallel classification). It should be noted that the divisions represent fabric *groups* rather than fabric *types.* There was a significant degree of variation between the fabrics within each group, in terms of the density and size of the inclusions. Each sherd was also viewed using a low-powered microscope, at x30 magnification, with a scaled reticule for consistency in inclusion size. Full Catalogue in Appendix XXX

## Results

The pottery assemblage was spilt in to four main components: handmade Iron Age Pottery, and Romano-British, and Post-medieval sherds. The Handmade Iron Age material was mostly retrieved from Trenches 20 and 21, with much smaller residual sherds from some of the other trenches. Table 1 below shows quantities of Iron Age material per trench.

The Iron Age pottery consisted of 268 sherds weighing 6384g (32% by total sherd and 29% by total weight) mostly confined to Trenches 20 and 21, suggesting a concentration of Iron Age activity. The sherds mostly consist of; Funnel Rim Jar (FRJ), Wedge Rim Jar (WRJ) Flared and Everted Rim Jars. These would have been primarily used for storage and cooking, with some vessels having evidence of sooting and residues on or under the rims.

| Trench | Nosh (number of sherds) | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|
| Tr 1 | 23 | 495.61 |
| Tr 3 | 2 | 28.40 |
| Tr 5 | 2 | 17.05 |
| Tr 6 | 2 | 21.55 |
| Tr 20 | 102 | 17092.00 |
| Tr 21 | 137 | 4113.08 |
| **Grand Total** | **268** | **6384.94** |

Table 1 Quantification of IA sherds per trench

***Romano-British***

The assemblage is dominated by Romano-British fabrics with 491 sherds, weighing just under 13kg, (60% by sherd and 59% by weight). This was represented by vessels made in local, regional and continental wares, spanning from the mid 1st to 4th centuries.

The following section provides summaries of material present by trench, with each context group, along with a *terminus post quem* date based on all pottery recovered (e.g. Pit 94 – early to mid- 4th century AD). There are comments on key vessels included. Generic bodysherds without clear identification are not mentioned, full details can be found within the pottery archive (Appendix XXX)

There were 11 trenches that yielded pottery dating to the Romano-British period. Trenches 1 and 3 contained the most pottery. Trench 1 had 168 sherds, (34% of the assemblage), and Trench 3 had 151 sherds, (30% of the assemblage). Table 2 below shows the break down of the trenches, with, Trenches 2, 5, 6 and 13 had between 20 and 70 sherds. The remaining trenches: 4, 7, 8, 11 and 21 had 5 or less sherds with an average sherd weight of 16g (without the Iron Age and amphora). Although this may be slightly skewed with the intact vessel from Context 3013. Below is a break down of each context, with a brief description of featured Vessels.

| Trench | NOSH | Weight (g) | EVEs | %Nosh | %weight | %Eves |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tr 01** | 168 | 3572.9 | 418.5 | 34.3 | 27.7 | 44.8 |
| **Tr 02** | 26 | 306.2 | 38.5 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 4.1 |
| **Tr 03** | 151 | 2421.4 | 285 | 30.8 | 18.8 | 30.5 |
| **Tr 04** | 3 | 82.8 | 7.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| **Tr 05** | 65 | 5290.5 | 27.5 | 13.3 | 41.0 | 2.9 |
| **Tr 06** | 43 | 896.2 | 42.5 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 4.6 |
| **Tr 07** | 5 | 35.7 | 24.5 | 1.0 | 0.23 | 2.6 |
| **Tr 08** | 5 | 18.0 | | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| **Tr 11** | 1 | 10.0 | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| **Tr 13** | 22 | 262.2 | 90.0 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 9.6 |
| **Tr 21** | 1 | 5.0 | | 0.2 | 0.04 | 0.0 |
| **Grand Total** | 490 | 12902.3 | 934.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 2: Quantification of Roman material by trench

***1007 2nd century +***

Seven body sherds of local and regional grey and oxidised wares. Also, a heavily abraded and damaged large beaded rim bowl, with a slight groove (FV 2).

***Intersection of N/S and west Wall, South Side 1008 Late 3rd century +***

No surviving rim sherds however, there were two sherds of Black Burnished Ware with faint lattice decorations, and a possible Crambeck type body sherd of a curved wall bowl.

***1010 2nd century + Upper layer of fill to the east of (1008)***

Context 1010 (Sherd 026) had a rim sherd of a heavily abraded, flared, carinated bowl that joined with sherds from context 1025 (Sherd 141) and 1020 (134 and 135). There was also a handmade, square rimmed, Knapton like jar, in a grey and oxidised fabric, with sooting on the rim.

***1011 Cobbles Late 3rd century + Upper Cobble ditch fill to the west of (1008)***

A sherd of a Crambeck ware conical bowl (FV 9), and an imitation Black Burnished Ware, developed bead and flange bowl, in a local grey ware fabric (FV 8).

***Top and Middle ditch fill (1010) 11 mid 3rd century +***

Three fragments of handmade jar, probably Iron Age in date, two fragments of Black Burnished Ware, one base with broad rounded burnished lattice on base, one developed bead and flanged bowl of Gillam 49 type (1976, FV 6), an oxidised carinated bowl, with similar profile to sherds in context 1025, and a calcite gritted plain rimmed bowl (FV 5) dating to later 3rd to 4th century.

***Bottom of ditch fill 1012 Late 3rd century+***

The lower fill had 46 sherds of pottery, with the earliest sherd being a very simple rolled rim jar, in a fine H3 fabric, that is too small for further identification and is probably residual. As the other sherds are from the Roman period, such as, a handmade tall funnel shaped everted rim jar, with slight internal ledge; a beaded rim bowl/dish (FV 12) in a locally made fabric that

dated to the later half of the 2nd century; a heavily damaged oxidised rim jar; Nene Valley painted parchment ware bowl, with possible traces of red/brown zig zag paint, dating from the 2nd to 3rd century (FV 16). There was also a Knapton type, tall funnel rim jar dating to the 3rd century (FV 14); a Gillam no 8 (1976) Black Burnished Ware cooking jar dating from the late 3rd century (FV 10) and Corder type 1 (1928) bead and flanged conical bowl, in Crambeck ware also dating to the late 3rd to late 4th century (FV 13). A burnt wall sided mortaria with flint trituration grits on the flange, which could be a regional or continental import (See mortaria) also dating to the 3rd century (FV 11).

Other identified sherds include a late Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium body sherd dating to the 3rd century (*Pers comm Hartley),* Black Burnished Ware body sherds, and other handmade Iron Age body sherds, 2 sherds of a Dressel 20 Amphora.

***1013 Brown fill below Black/brown east side of section 2nd Century+***

This context had 12 body sherds of various oxidised and greywares, with a single sherd of Black Burnished Ware, and a handmade Iron Age sherd, one sherd in particular (077) looks to be worked into a rough disc.

***1020 Mid-2nd century+***

There was a single sherd of a heavily abraded rim sherd of a carinated jar (FV 17), that joins with sherds from contexts 1010 and 1025.

***1021 late 3rd Century+***

There were 12 sherds within this context that consisted of; Corder no 4 (1936) Crambeck conical bowl (FV 21); a flat rimmed dish/bowl, with faint incised burnished lattice of a Gillam 59 type (1976) that dates to the 2nd century (FV 20), a wide mouthed Thorlam type jar dating to later 2nd century to 3rd (FV 18), and a beaded rim bowl, also dating to the late 2nd century (FV 19) along with locally made grey ware body sherds and a handmade everted rim jar with finger nail indentations below rim.

***1025 Mid 2nd Century+***

Two joining sherds of a Carinated bowl that also has the same profile as sherds from 1010 and 1020. Similar to a bowl found during the Aldborough excavations in 1971 (Jones, 1971 Fig. 13, no138, pg 59).

***1034 Roman***

A narrow necked everted rim jar in grey grog tempered ware fabric (FV 22), and body sherds to a later hand made Iron Age jar.

***1035 2nd Century+***

A single fragment of a Mancetter Hartshill, bead and flanged mortaria (FV 23).

***1043 Fill of Ditch 1056, Mid 3rd Century+***

A cornice rim beaker (FV 24) with remnants of external and internal slip that dates to the Hadrian and Antonine period. A funnel rim Knapton jar with evident sooting, dating from the

mid 3rd century (FV 25) and a beaded rim bowl similar to a Corder Type 53 (FV 26) but not in a Crambeck fabric.

***1053 above 1066 Late 3rd Century+***

Contained 11 sherds, with two rims; one hand made, weak lid seated or a Knapton type jar that dates between the late 3rd to late 4th (FV 27) century as well as a beaded rim bowl/dish with highly damaged bead that dates to the late 2nd century (FV 28)

***1056 Mid 2nd century (contained within articulated cobbles running across the top of this ditch towards (1008))***

Single sherd of a Central Gaulish samian ware body sherds of a DR31 bowl/dish dating to the mid-2nd to 3rd century.

***1066 Below 1053, 2nd century+***

Contained nine sherds of pottery. Two from everted rim jars, and one with a cavetto profile (FV 29) that also joins with a sherd from context 1067. There was a narrow necked jar (FV 31) and one flagon with an everted rim above cordon (FV 30), all dating to 2nd century, along with a third everted narrow necked globular jar, with a square profile rim, that could date from the Late Iron Age to the 2nd century. The remaining sherds are unidentifiable base sherds in local grey ware fabrics.

***1067 2nd century+***

Contains five fragments of pottery: two joining rim sherds of a cavetto jar from context 1066, as well as 2 body sherds with shell temper, and a 2nd century hooked flange mortarium with internal bead on tip with a white slip (FV 32).

***1085 Fill of Ditch 1056 Mid 2nd century +***

Imitation Black Burnished Ware narrow necked funnel rim jar, similar to Gillam type no 18 1976 FV 33) in a shell fabric. Three joining fragments of a barbotine scale decorated colour coated beaker, with metallic slip on exterior, that could be produced in the Nene Valley and are also dating from the 2nd century.

***1103 First half of 2nd century+***

A single fragment of a flagon, with an everted beaded rim, dating to the first half of the 2nd century (FV 34).

***3006 Secondary fill f Ditch 3008, Hadrianic+***

There were 22 sherds of pottery that consisted of: two everted rim jars in local grey ware fabrics (FV 35, 36), a triangular rim and cordoned necked jar (FV 38), and a Black burnished imitation ware jar with everted rim (FV 39). There was also a handmade square rimmed everted jar (FV 37), that could have been produced in the Late Iron Age to 2nd century.

The remaining sherds were various local or imported greywares, and a single sherd of a Rossington Bridge Black burned ware.

***3009 surface layer of (3012) 2nd century+***

There were four sherds of pottery in grey and oxidised wares, with a single grey ware everted rim jar (FV 40) that dates to 2nd to 3rd century

***3012 Fill of Ditch [3015] Late 2nd +***

There were 34 sherds of pottery, that consisted of a mix of: local, regional wares and imported wares, including a fragment of Dressel 20 amphora, Mancetter-Hartshill hooked flanged mortarium (FV 42), a grey, wide mouth bowl/jar from South Yorkshire (FV 46 Rossington) as well as a flat rimmed Black Burnished Ware bowl/dish (Gillam no 54 1976, FV 47), and a grey imitation Black Burnished Ware everted rim jar (FV 43)

***3013 Fill of Ditch 3015 - 3rd century+***

Had a near intact biconical bowl with delineated rim, typically dating from the 3rd century (FV 48).

***[3015] (3012)2nd century+***

Had two grey ware body sherds, one of which may be from South Yorkshire, whilst a third sherd was of a white slipped ring neck flagon, that can date to the 2nd century.

***3017 Mid 2nd Century +***

Two beaded rim bowls in grey ware (FV 49 and 50) product, as well as a possible colour coated ware body sherds that were heavily abraded.

***3021 First half of 2nd century***

Locally made mortarium with maker's stamp and white slip. (See Mortaria section this report, FV 51)

***3022 Cobbles? 2nd century+***

Mixed context, with a fragment of post-medieval pottery and glass, as well as a possible fragment of medieval gritty ware that dates from 15th century. The majority of sherds were Roman and include; an everted rim jar in grey fabric (FV 54), a Knapton like jar with tall everted rim (FV 76), and a flared rim jar in grey ware fabrics, a local handmade slightly everted rim jar in a H2 fabric, a fragment of a Central Gaulish Dr 31 bowl/dish, a flat top rimmed bowl (FV 52) and a possible imitation beaded straight sided bowl with a central girth groove (FV 53); a heavily abraded Central Gaulish black slipped ware beaker sherd.

***3026 Fill of Ditch 3027 late 2nd Century +***

A single small jar with an out curving everted rim, and evidence of some sooting, made in a grey ware fabric – possible BBW imitation (FV 55) .

***3029 Cobbles possibly 3rd century***

One everted rim jar in an off-whitish grey fabric (FV 56), and a flat rimmed bowl of Gillam 36 (1976 FV 57). Fragment of a possible Holme on Spalding Moor type body sherd.

***3030 Primary fill Ditch 3033 2nd century+***

One fragment of a white slipped oxidised handle, with double groove, probably from a flagon. A necked jar with an everted rim that dates from 2nd to mid 3rd (FV 58) century and a probable South Yorkshire everted rim jar, with a triple incised burnish lattice, that dates from early/late 2nd century (FV 59).

***3036 Mid 2nd century+***

Two everted rim jars (FV 60), one of Knapton type square sectioned jar (FV 75), both dating from the mid 2nd century in grey ware fabrics.

***4001 Cobbles, early 2nd century+***

A lipped rim dish/bowl in grey ware fabric, similar to Leary no 397 (2021 Pg127 FV 62) dating from the early 2nd century.

***4002 fill of Ditch 4017 Hadrianic+***

A single body sherd of a Black Burnished Ware vessel, with incised lattice decoration.

***5015 Burnt deposit 2nd Century+***

An everted D-shaped rim jar (Leary 2020 no523 pg154) dating 2nd to mid 3rd century (FV 62), and a small white ware body sherd and oxidised ware.

***5016 (Upper fill layer of [5010] Late 2nd century+***

A Nene valley colour coated ware, plain rim beaker, that dates to the 2nd to 4th century (FV 63)

***5023 (Deposit of cobbles above Cairn feature but not stratigraphically linked) Roman***

Two sherds of a Dressel 20 amphora, two sherds of a local grey ware, and a handmade pinched funnel rim jar with finger nail impression.

***5029 = 5017 Roman***

There were 26 fragments of a Dressel 20 amphora, no surviving rim sherds, however several sherds join.

***6005 fill of Ditch 6006, Mid 2nd century +***

Contained Twelve fragments of pottery. Six body sherds in greyware, possibly from local sources and from South Yorkshire, one sherd had a very abraded rusticated decoration. There was a rim from a greyware everted rim jar (FV 65), and a slightly everted rim of a bowl or dish also in a grey ware fabric (FV 65), fragments of Central Gaulish samian (one dated to late 1st century) with a decorated beaded row foliate (see Samian report).

***6007 2nd Century+***

Two grey ware sherds, one flat topped rim bowl/dish, similar to Gillam 56 (1976), with no decoration (FV 66).

***6009 fill of pit 6010, Hadrianic-Antonine+***

Single sherd of a Dr37 bowl from central Gaul (See Samian report)

***6012 late 2nd century+***

Three sherds of pottery: one Eastern Gaulish (possible Trier) samian body sherd, heavily abraded, a probable Rossington Bridge Black Burnished Ware with faint lattice, and a fine black sandy ware.

***6014 Fill of Ditch 6015, mid 2nd Century +***

There were 16 sherds of various grey ware and oxidised wares, in particular; a flat topped beaded flagon (FV 67) in a white ware dating to the first half of the 2nd century; an oxidised mortaria base; beaded rim bowl/dish in grey fabric (FV 68), a slightly flared beaded rim bowl with slight carination (FV 69) dating between the mid second and mid third century. One vessel of significance was a colour coated oil lamp.

***7003 mid 3rd century +***

A flared rim jar (FV 71) in a grey fabric, dating between mid-3rd to mid-4th century, and an everted rim jar (FV 70) in a black sandy ware, dating between 2nd and 4th century.

***8004 Area of Burning Late 2nd century+***

Five joining sherds of a burnt possible Nene Valley colour coated ware beaker, with a worn orange/brown slip.

***Unstratified Catalogue no later than late 2nd century***

There were several unstratified sherds within the assemblage, identified in full within catalogue in Appendix XXX. Below are the most diagnostic by Sherd ID.

Sherds 609, 610 and 611 joined to make an everted rim jar, that was similar to one previously found at Aldborough (Croom 2002, fig. 28, no.1). However, the joining sherds feature an imitation cooking pot, with a plain and flared rim that dates from 2nd century.

Sherd 575 was a heavily abraded body sherd, of a possible colour coated ware, that has remnants of a brown and cream slip. The delicate nature of the sherd may be from a beaker in a Nene valley type fabric, dating from the 2nd century

**Supply**

| Ware | Nosh | Weight | EVES | %NOSH | %Weight | %EVES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amphorae | 32 | 5574.83 | | 7 | 43 | 0 |
| Samian | 42 | 433.12 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 0 |
| Fine | 11 | 30.92 | 20 | 2 | 0.2 | 2 |
| Coarse | 387 | 5899.07 | 851.5 | 79 | 46.5 | 91 |
| Mortaria | 16 | 948.56 | 59.5 | 3 | 7 | 6 |

**Table*** Quantification by ware class**

*Amphorae*

A total of 32 sherds (5.575kg) of amphora were recovered, forming 7% of the assemblage by sherd count (43% by weight). There were 31 body sherds and one handle of a Dressel 20 olive oil amphorae produced in Baetica, southern Spain, all of which may be from the same vessel.

*Samian Ware by D Hanks*

There were a total of 42 sherds of Samian ware. The entire assemblage weighing 433g, forming 9% by sherd and 3% of weight from the site. Full details can be read in section *** by, D. Hanks. An extra six sherds were recorded with the rest of the pottery assemblage, and confirms further sherds made in the Lezoux region. This included two Dr31 bowl/dish (contexts 1056 and 3022). The remaining sherds were unidentifiable body sherds and heavily degraded.

**Commented [JW20]:** Insert samian ware section by Hanks

*Other fine wares*

In addition to samian wares, 11 sherds (30.92g) of other fine table wares, including two sherds of a lamp. These formed 2% of the assemblage by sherd count, 0.2% by weight and 2% of EVEs. The majority of the sherds were heavily abraded, with only patches of a colour coat surviving. There were: two cornice rim beakers, one plain and one with barbotine scale decoration, and one plain rimmed funnel beaker, all in Nene Valley colour coated ware fabric, and a single heavily abraded sherd of a probable Central Gaulish slipped ware (CG BS) beaker.

*Coarse Wares*

A total of 387 sherds of utilitarian coarse wares were recovered, weighing 5.89kg. These formed 79% by sherd count (46% by weight) of the assemblage. The coarse ware group included Black-Burnished Wares, Calcite and shell gritted wares, oxidised and grey wares which may have been produced locally, as well as regionally in East and South Yorkshire.

Black-burnished wares formed 5% of the overall assemblage by sherd count (3% by weight) and 9% by EVEs, The majority of these products came from the Dorset region, along with some Rossington Bridge and possible locally made imitation wares. The forms present include jars/cooking pots and dish/bowls.

There were 87 sherds of oxidised wares, forming 18% by sherd count (6% by weight), with fabrics made locally around North Yorkshire, and one possibly from the Severn Valley (OX4/OX17). White slipped sherds are also included as some of the non-slipped fabrics look similar to the slipped wares. Forms include jars, bowls and flagons.

A further six sherds of white ware were also recorded, forming 1% of the assemblage by sherd count and less than 1% of weight. This included the rim of a ring necked flagon (FV 67)

Reduced wares formed 55% by sherd count (36% by weight) and 75% by EVEs. These included shell, calcite gritted wares and grey ware made locally and regionally at East and South Yorkshire in various forms, including but not limited to everted rim jars, lipped and bead and flange bowls.

*Mortaria,*

There were 16 sherds of Mortaria forming 3% by sherd, 7% by weight and 6% by EVEs, mostly being produced around the York/Malton and Aldborough area. Each featured very similar profiles with low bead and hooked flange, in an oxidised fabric with traces of a cream slip.

Four fragments were imported from the Mancetter-Hartshill industry at Warwickshire with one being described by Hartley as being ‘a later, particularly hard mortaria (1012)’, as well as one wall sided mortaria that may have been produced in ether Colchester or Normandy (*Pers Comm*

*Kay Hartley).* This particular mortarium was heavily damaged on the wall side and burnt. Only small flint trituration grits survived on the rim (Find 190).

The remaining mortaria was in a hard to soft orange fabric, some with and some without a cream slip. Minimal trituration grits were present and does not date later than mid 2nd century. The distinct lack of Crambeck mortaria and small amount of Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria would suggest that the local supply was fulfilling the demand for these vessels so less were imported and traded locally.

*Stamped Mortaria By Kay Hartley*

The surface is abraded, but traces of a cream slip survive on the outside. The hard, slightly abrasive, fabric is orange-brown with frequent inclusions, mostly quartz, but with a good amount of small to tiny red-brown and black (?slag) inclusions and flecks of mica. Because the slip does not survive, the inclusions show in the surface and no added trituration grit can be determined with certainty and it would in any case be more evident in the lower part of the vessel. The fabric is notably hard and sturdy and would be particularly suitable for use as a mortarium.

This fragmentary stamp is likely to be the left-facing one; it is retrograde and is from the same die as stamps found at Healam Bridge (vol 2, Fig 204, p111, no. 13). Another stamp from the same die has been found at Broughton, near Malton and Gargrave. The Marton and Broughton stamps show the initial letter, which is likely to be C, giving Candidus, which would make him, Candidus 3. Although reasonably clear, it would be helpful to have a clearer C, for 100% certainty of the name.

Candidus 1 worked in the Verulamium region and Candidus 2 in the Mancetter-Hartshill potteries in Warwickshire. There is no evidence to date to doubt that they were independent potters who happened to have the same name.

Contextual evidence is needed, but the rim-profiles used would best a date in the first half of the second century, perhaps c.AD100-140.

**Lamp**

There were 2 fragments of a small lamp found in context 6014. The sherds consisted of a near complete base and wall of the body of the lamp and a small fragment of the lid with broken handle. The lamp was in a fine iron poor clay with minimal inclusions. It had a patchy dark brownish orange slip and was most likely from the Rhineland (KOL CC), as there is very limited lamp manufactures in Britain. The lamp is mould made with a diameter of 50mm, and an illiterate incised stamp in a square border on the base. Similar to a lamp recorded by Bailey at York (Monaghan, 1997, No 3341 pg 930)

**Crucible**

The was a single fragment of a possible crucible from context 3022. It was only a small fragment of a burnt fragment of ceramic with vitrified material adhered to one side.

| Ware | Nosh | Weight (g) | EVEs | %Nosh | %Weight | %EVEs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amphora | 32 | 5574.8 | | 6.5 | 43.2 | 0.0 |
| Black Burnished Ware | 25 | 477.1 | 87.5 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 9.4 |
| Colour Coated | 14 | 58.2 | 20 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 2.1 |
| Mortaria | 16 | 948.6 | 57.5 | 3.3 | 7.4 | 6.2 |
| Oxidised | 87 | 732.2 | 54.5 | 17.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Reduced Wares | 268 | 4658.3 | 702.0 | 54.7 | 36.1 | 75.2 |
| White Wares | 6 | 20.1 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Samian | 42 | 433.1 | 3.0 | 8.6 | 3.4 | 0.3 |
| **Total** | **490** | **12902.4** | **934** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

Table **: Quantities by ware and fabric type

**Functional analysis**

| Form | Qty | Weight | EVE | %EVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaker | 5 | 10.42 | 20 | 2.14 |
| Cup | 5 | 22.7 | | 0.00 |
| Flagon | 5 | 42.44 | 29.5 | 3.16 |
| Jar | 51 | 972.866 | 478.5 | 51.23 |
| Bowl/Dish | 74 | 2038 | 343.5 | 36.78 |
| Mortaria | 17 | 958.56 | 59.5 | 6.37 |
| Amphorae | 32 | 5574.83 | | 0.00 |
| Oil Lamp | 2 | 15.89 | | 0.00 |
| **Grand Total** | **191** | **9636.7** | **934** | **100.00** |

Table 2. Functional composition of Romano-British products

Just under half of the assemblage (41% of EVES) consisted of table wares, such as: beakers, bowl/dishes, cups and flagons with 10% of the table wares being samian. Whilst just over half of the assemblage consisted of jars. The high concentration of bowls and dishes are within normal quantities for a rural site and the number of jars would reflect the date range as the regional trend (Evans 1993). Similar low level number of jars and high table wares were recorded at Segontium and Catterick (*Ibid),* Cawood (Walker 2020) and Balby (Mills 2019)

The site had a relatively high proportion of flagons, bowls and other tables wares that suggest strong links to an urban and/or military setting, with the inclusion of the amphora. The numbers are consistent and similar to other urban/military sites, such as Catterick and Segendum (Evans 1999). The location of the site to a Roman Road leading from York to Aldborough would indicate an established trade between these towns.

**Repair and Use.**

There were no sherds with evidence of repair, however a number of sherds showed signs of being used as cooking vessels which mostly relate to jars that had remains of burnt concretions or signs of sooting on and around the rims.

**Chronology**

The earliest pottery on site was located in Trenches 20 and 21. This consisted of only middle to Late Iron Age pottery made in the 'local' tradition of handmade fabrics, of rock and quartz, in various sizes and density. The difficulty in dating this material is explained in numerous cases by Cumberpatch (2020) as the open form jars and fabrics have a long life and can survive through the early Roman period to the 2nd century, often used side by side with more Romanised wares. The majority of the vessels were open formed, with a mix of everted or funnel rim jars, wedge rim jars, and one probable hammer-head rim globular jar. Most of the wedge rim jars have finger/thumb indentations just below the neck, or in one case on the base.

The earliest Romano-British pottery recorded were sherds of Central Gaulish Samian ware, in forms Dr 29, 35 and 37, these date to the second half of the 1st century and were from contexts: 1013, 1011, 1043, 3020, 3008, 6005. However, Hanks (**section ***)** noted that all the samian sherds were very heavily abraded and suggest they may have travelled from their original deposition.

There was very little other material dated before the 2nd century. 'Early' vessels, such as reeded and campanulate bowls, and rusticated greywares were notably absent. Although there was a single, heavily abraded sherd, with slight rustication from Context 1053. This was considered residual, as the same context also contained: a beaded carinated bowl (FV 28) and a Knapton type jar in a shell tempered fabric (FV 27), that date to the later 2nd and 3rd century.

Other identifiable 2nd century products were the mortaria and Black Burnished wares. The majority of the mortaria may have been produced locally and regionally, either at Aldborough, York/Malton or South Yorkshire (Rossington) area. This included the Candidus 3 stamped mortarium (FV 51). The difficulty of narrowing down the production centre was mostly due to the lack of trituration grits on the vessels, which are typically lower down the body of the sherd for Aldborough (Hartley, *pers comm)* and are clusters of tightly packed quartz. Unfortunately, the majority of the oxidised mortaria had little visible grits. Most of the mortaria had Hooked flanges and a cream/white slip, similar in style to those recorded at Healam bridge (2017, Leary), and the excavations at Scotch Corner (Leary 2021b) and at Norton (Rowlandson 2021)

The Black Burnished Ware vessels recorded included fabrics from Dorset, that consisted of a Flat rimmed bowl (Gillam No54 1976), Everted rim jar, (Gillam no 8), both dated from the 2nd century, and a 3rd century, bead and flange bowl (Gillam No49). There was also an expanded rim bowl from Rossington Bridge, dating from the 2nd century (FV 46) and an imitation Gillam no 48, bead and flange bowl in a local grey fabric that also dated form th 3rd century.

The other fine wares, although heavily abraded, were mostly beakers probably produced in the Nene valley and included a cornice rim (FV 24) and a plain rim (FV 63) dating from the second

half of the 2nd century. Only one fragment was decorated with a barbotine scale , similar to Perrin, form 142 (1999 fig 45, pg67) also dating to the same period. Production of this type of colour-coated pottery began in the later 2nd century AD and appears to have continued into the 4th century AD. Rowlandson states that other production centres with light-firing clay, such as Lincoln (Tomber and Dore 1998: SOC CC) were able to produce similar colour-coated wares (2021) although it is likely that the material in the CC1 fabric category from this site were Nene Valley products. The only other Nene valley product was a parchment ware, hooked and flanged hemispherical bowl (FV 16), with painted marks on the flange that also date from the mid 2nd century.

The only other non-samian fine ware was a small abraded plain body sherd of a Central Gaulish black slipped ware beaker, that dates to the 2nd to 3rd century, and a rare but incomplete oil lamp in a Cologne fabric (KOL CC). These lamps can be considered rare and unusual in a rural environment with only 58 recorded at York (Monaghan 1999).

The latest vessels in the assemblage were dated to the 3rd century with small amounts of Holm on Spalding Moore body sherds and one identified Throlam type, wide mouth bowl/jar (FV 18), a number of Knapton like jars in gritty grey fabrics, an later third century, conical bead and flange bowls (Corder no 1, 4 and 8 FV 09, 21, 13), in Crambeck. However, with the small amounts of calcite gritted and Crambeck wares suggest very little occupation into the late third century,

**Trade and Supply**

The traded Romano-British wares included: Black Burnished Wares made in Dorset and South Yorkshire, mortaria from Warwickshire, Colour Coated wares from the Nene Valley and bowls and jars from Yorkshire, show a wide range of trade and supply from Roman-Britain.

The grey ware fabrics account for 48% of the Roman pottery assemblage, which produced jars and bowls dating from the 2nd to 3rd century and less than 2% of the assemblage being made up with Black Burnished Ware ware including, flat topped and lipped bowls (FV 20, 57, 66 and 20) that date in the 2nd century, being produced locally and regionally.

The Nene valley market was apparent during the second half of the second century at York in smaller numbers, around 2% (1997, Monaghan) similar to the quantity recorded here (2.81%). This suggests that this site may have been a stop gap between the forts at York and Aldborough.

The number of vessel equivalents is quite low considering the number of fabrics and suggests a varied supply of ceramic industry. As with the case of most greyware body sherds it can be very difficult to pinpoint to a specific industry, as grey wares are so widely produced. Ambiguous grey wares are grouped into inclusion groups to try and narrow down the location. Generic sandy wares with varying degrees of quartz and sandiness can be produced locally (Aldborough kilns) or regionally, from South and East Yorkshire.

Although there were vessels dating to the 3rd century, there was a distinct lack of other later material, such as the flared and clubbed rim jars made in Dales ware fabric. This suggests that trade was perhaps limited from areas such as Lincoln where these vessels are thought to be produced. This is very similar to the vessels recorded by Bidwell and Croom (2002) who state

that calcite gritted wares do not appear common at any period at Aldborough as it does at York or Malton.

## Conclusion

Overall, the pottery present was dominated by coarse ware utilitarian vessels. With slightly higher than normal fine wares present for a rural settlement. There were two clear periods, Iron Age, within Trenches 20 and 21, and Roman for rest of the site, with a clear high level occupancy within the 2nd century that match the date range for the established fort at Aldborough (I*surium Brigantum*). The samian wares fall into a similar date range, with few heavily abraded earlier sherds, It was likely that most of the Romano-British pottery was made in the region, especially Yorkshire (most likely predominantly in the North Yorkshire region) with few from the surrounding counties. Traded national or international imports are modest and suggest clear open trade routes, expected for a possible roadside settlement, in between two forts.

The range of vessel types recorded are similar to those that have been recorded at Aldborough, York, Castleford, Scotch Corner and Healam bridge. This site in particular lacks the earliest dated forms such as the rusticated ware jars and reeded rim bowls, and with fewer continental imports suggests that the site at Marton-Cum-Grafton was established during the 2nd century and was occupied until the late 3rd century.

## Appendix 1 Fabric descriptions

**Black Burnished Wares**

| | |
|---|---|
| DOR BB1 | As Tombre and Dore 1998 |
| BBT | Coarse black core with light brown margins, hard rough feel, irregular fracture, well-sorted abundant fine to medium sub-rounded quartz, can have very sparse fine shell? Or medium rounded stone Inclusions. Local BBW? |
| ROS BB1 | As Tomber and Dore 1998 |

**Oxidised wares**

| | |
|---|---|
| OX1 | Coarse orange fabric, Hard rough feel, with regular fracture, ill-sorted abundant Medium to Coarse sub-rounded quartz, sparse fine to medium sub-rounded red grits. Local? |
| OX2 | Medium Orange fabric, hard rough feel, with regular fracture, well sorted abundant fine to rounded and sub-angular medium quartz, sparse fine rounded red grits, and sparse fine rounded white. Local? |
| OX3 | Fine Orange fabric, soft, rough feel, irregular fracture, well-sorted, fine rounded quarts, sparse fine black and red grits, |
| OX4 | Fine orange fabric with dark grey core, hard smooth feel smooth fracture, sparse rounded fine quartz (SV OX?) |
| OX5 | Coarse orange fabric, soft, rough feel irregular fracture, ill-sorted common fine sub rounded shiny black grits, common fine sub-rounded quartz. Coarse version of OX3 |
| OX6 | Coarse orange with dark grey core, soft powdery feel, irregular fracture, ill-sorted rare sub- angular quartz, rare, rounded white/shell inclusion, sparse fine rounded black grits. As Croom (2002) Aldborough OX ware (pg93) |
| OX7 | Coarse Orange with grey core, hard rough feel with smooth fracture, ill sorted, abundant fine, medium- coarse quartz (All shapes) common, subvisible mica |
| OX8 | Fine Orange fabric with dark grey exterior, soft, rough feel, irregular fracture, well sorted common Fine to medium quartz, sparse coarse sub-rounded sandstone? Sparse fine rounded red and black grits, Fine version of OX6 |
| OX9 | Coarse brown fabric, hard smooth irregular fracture, well-sorted abundant fine to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular quartz, Sparse medium rounded red/brown grits, sparse fine rounded black grits, single coarse flint on rim. (Probable mortaria) |

| | |
|---|---|
| OX10 | Fine orange fabric hard smooth fracture, well sorted, sparse fine to medium white (calcite?) sparse course rounded stone? Sparse subvisible gold mica |
| OX11 | fine orange fabric, soft, rough smooth fracture, well sorted, common fine to medium angular quartz, common, fine red/brown rounded grits, common mica, sparse fine white grits. Finer version of OX2 |
| OX12 | Very fine orange fabric, slight brown tinge to exterior, soft smooth, smooth fracture, sparse fine quartz, fine red and sparse sub-visible mica. Possible misc colour coat? |
| OX13 | Fine orange fabric with buff core, soft smooth fracture, well sorted fine rounded quartz, fine rounded red and black, fine rounded white, subvisible gold mica |
| OX14 | As OX7 more coarse grey core orange margins, rough hard hackley fracture, fine medium and common coarse sub-rounded quartz sparse coarse stone, sparse fine rounded brown/res grits, sparse fine white. |
| OX15 | fine orange fabric, Hard rough smooth fracture well sorted fine to medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular quartz (multi coloured), sparse fine to medium rounded red/brown, and fine black grits, |
| OX16 | coarse orange, brown fabric, hard rough hackley fracture, ill-sorted common medium to coarse rounded quartz, sparse medium rounded red/brown grits, |
| OX17 | fine fabric blue grey core orange surface, hard smooth, smooth fracture, ill-sorted sparse coarse rounded quartz, sparse rounded fine to medium red/brown grits, possible Severn Valley |
| UNOX | Pinkish orange coarse fabric, soft, rough hackley fracture ill-sorted common medium to coarse sub-rounded quartz, fine to medium rounded red/brown grits, coarse sub-rounded vesicles. Possible Medieval? |

**Reduced wares**

| | |
|---|---|
| GW 1 | Coarse, dark grey/black fabric with grey interior, hard rough with hackley fracture ill sorted, common medium-coarse sub-rounded and angular quartz, sparse fine rounded white inclusions, and possible sparse elongated shell voids, |
| GW2 | Coarse grey fabric, soft, rough smooth fracture, Ill sorted, common medium angular quartz, sparse coarse rounded quartz, sparse fine black and white grits. |

| | |
|---|---|
| GW3 | Coarse grey fabric hard, rough regular fracture, ill-sorted common fine to medium angular quartz, sparse, fine to medium rounded black grits and sparse fine rounded white (Chalk/lime). Slightly finer and more fired than GW2? GRB2? |
| GW4 | Medium grey fabric soft, rough regular fracture, well-sorted, abundant fine quartz, common medium to coarse rounded brown (Clay pellets?) Possibly similar to Leary (2021) GRC10/6 Leary |
| GW5 | Coarse dark grey/black fabric, Soft, rough hackley regular fracture, Ill-sorted sparse fine to medium sub-rounded quartz, common coarse angular quartz, rare, coarse rounded ?sandstone inclusions., rare fined rounded white grits Locally made S York's? |
| GW6 | Coarse Light grey with Dark grey exterior fabric, Soft, rough feel, regular fracture, well sorted, Abundant medium sub-rounded and sub-angular quartz, Sparse rounded Coarse stone, Sparse fine sub-rounded black grits. |
| GW7 | Coarse light grey fabric, sough rough feel, irregular fracture, ill-sored common fine to medium sub-rounded quartz and angular quartz, sparse sub-angular black grits., |
| GW8 | Coarse medium grey fabric with orange external, pimply rough surface, soft, rough feel hackley fracture, ill-sorted common coarse angular quarts, fine to medium sparse rounded white grits, sparse fine black rounded grits, subvisible to fine mica plates. |
| GW9 | Coarse grey fabric with black external, soft, rough feel, irregular fracture, ill-sorted abundant medium sub-rounded and sub-angular quartz (syorks) |
| GW10 | Fine dark grey fabric, hard smooth feel hackley fracture, well sorted, sparse fine to medium rounded quartz, sparse rounded medium iron stone? (Local/Syorks?) |
| GW11 | Fine light grey fabric, hard rough feel hackley fracture, well-sorted common fine rounded quartz, sparse fine rounded white grits, sparse fine black grits? East York's GW? |
| GW12 | Coarse grey fabric, hard rough feel regular fracture, ill-sorted, abundant fine to medium sub-angular quartz, Sparse fine angular white and sparse fine rounded black grits (Syork)? |
| GW13 | Fine brown fabric with black/grey margins, soft smooth feel with smooth fracture, ill-sorted common fine to medium angular quartz and sparse fine rounded black grits, |

| | |
|---|---|
| GW14 | Coase Grey fabric, soft, rough feel smooth fracture, ill-sorted common fine to medium rounded black (burnt grog?) grits fine common angular quartz |
| GW 15 | Light grey medium fabric, hard rough feel, smooth fracture, ill-sorted common fine rounded quartz, sparse rounded white and shell? sparse rounded and sub-rounded sandstone? Local? |
| GW16 | Light brown core, grey margins, hard rough feel, smooth fracture, well-sorted, common medium rounded and sub-rounded quartz, |
| Gw17 | Fine Black with grey surfaces, soft smooth feel with irregular fracture well sorted, fine to medium rounded and sub-angular quartz.? Possibly similar to Leary (2021) GRB6/GRB16? |
| GW18 | Fine blue grey fabric darker core, hard smooth feel, fine irregular fracture, well sorted, common fine to medium rounded opaque quartz, sparse very fine white grits, medium rounded brown/stone grits. Possibly similar to Leary (2021) GRC11? South York's? |
| GW19 | Very Fine grey fabric darker core, hard smooth fracture, sparse rounded fine to medium quartz HOSM? |
| GW20 | Coarse grey fabric soft, rough feel, hackley fracture, ill-sorted coarse rounded quartz, Sparse medium voids (calcite?) |
| GW21 | Coarse grey fabric with black external, soft, rough laminar fracture ill-sorted common fine quartz, sparse fine rounded black |
| GW22 | Medium light grey/white with light brown margins, hard rough feel irregular fracture, ill-sorted common, rounded medium quartz, sparse course rounded grey grit, sparse fin rounded black grits (As Leary 2021 GRA6/R12 local?) |
| GW23 | Dark or medium grey coarse fabric, hard rough hackley fracture, ill-sorted abundant coarse angular and round clear quartz, common rounded course stone, sparse medium voids (calcites?) Bursea A1? |
| GW24/BBT2 | Dark grey black fabric, soft, rough fabric with irregular fracture, ill-sorted common fine and coarse rounded quartz, very sparse fine rounded yellow calcites, possible fine rounded black shiny grits. Handmade. |
| GW25 | Coarse black fabric, soft, rough fabric with irregular fracture, ill-sorted common fine and coarse sub-rounded and angular quartz, medium shell vesicles |

| | |
|---|---|
| GW26 | coarse light grey core with dark margins, soft, rough irregular fracture, well sorted common medium sub-rounded quartz, fine rounded red/brown sparse, fine white, and single coarse round yellow calcite? Possibly similar to Leary (2021) GRB2C |
| GW27 | Whiteish grey with dark grey core, hard rough feel, smooth fracture, ill sorted, common fine medium and coarse quartz, GRC1, Like Crambeck but too coarse |
| GW28 | Coarse blueish grey fabric hard, rough hackley fracture, well sorted, abundant fine to medium angular quartz, sparse rounded medium white (calcite) sparse fine to medium rounded black, highly fired. Possible Coarse HOSM? |
| GW29 | Coarse Grey fabric, with dark and light margins, hard rough smooth fracture, common well sorted coarse rounded quartz, sparse ill-sorted medium angular white (Calcite) Grey dales? |
| GW30 | very hard grey gritty ware moderate coarse angular and sub angular quartz, rounded fine white and red/brown grits |
| GW31 | Coarse grey with red exterior, soft, rough with hackley fracture, ill-sorted, common fine and course quartz, sparse coarse stone, sub-visible mica plates |
| Gw32 | Medium grey fabric soft, rough smooth fracture, ill-sorted medium to coarse sub-rounded and angular quartz, sparse angular black sparse fine to medium angular yellow (calcites) Similar to CTB2 |
| GW33 | Fine light grey, soft smooth, smooth fracture, well sorted, abundant fine rounded quartz (maybe HOSM type) |
| GW34 | Fine fabric with coarse rounded quartz Hackley fracture, rough gritty feel. HM |
| GW35 | coarse dark grey fabric hard rough smooth fracture, ill-sorted abundant medium angular white/clear quartz, sparse fine black grits |
| GW36 | Coarse grey fabric, hard rough irregular fracture, ill-sorted abundant medium angular and sub-rounded quartz, sparse fine rounded black, |
| GW37 | Medium-coarse grey fabric with brownish margins, hard rough, irregular fracture, well sorted, common medium to coarse angular translucent quartz, sparse coarse round grey argillaceous inclusions, fine to medium rounded black inclusions, sparse fine to medium white, (Possibly similar to Leary (2021)GRC10??) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Gw38 | Very fine grey ware, soft smooth, smooth fracture, well sorted, fine sub-visible quartz, sparse fine rounded red/brown grits possible mica or shining quartz. |
| GW39 | Coarse white fabric with grey surfaces, soft, rough feel, Hackley fracture, ill sorted, common medium to coarse angular translucent quartz, sparse fine to medium angular black grits Common Medium angular yellow grits., GRC11? Sits with Leary GRC but no direct comparison (Picture) |
| CRA RE | Crambeck Reduced As Tombre and Dore 1998 |
| HOSM | Holm on Spalding Moore As Tomber and Dore 1998 |
| **Calcareous** | |
| EYCT | As Tombre and Dore 1998 |
| CT | Coarse grey fabric soft smooth irregular fracture, Ill-sorted common fine, sub-round and sub angular white calcites, and elongated shell voids. |
| CTA1 | Coarse black fabric hard hackley fracture, common, coarse angular voids, and calcite, medium to coarse angular quartz, |
| CTA2/GRB6 | Medium dark grey fabric, hard smooth irregular fracture, ill sorted, common fine rounded quartz, sparse angular fine white, sparse fine to medium rounded grey grits, |
| CTA3 | Coarse clack fabric, with brown margins, soft, rough fabric, irregular fracture, common fine to medium rounded quartz, common fine sub-angular white (calcites?) sparse angular shiny black grits, |
| CTB2 | Coarse version of CTA2 slightly more medium yellow shell? /Calcites GRB2? |
| **Shell Gritted** | |
| SH1 | Coarse grey fabric very soft, laminar/hackley fracture, abundant coarse shell voids, sparse rounded quartz. Hand made |
| GSH | Very coarse grey fabric soft, rough feel hackley fracture, common fine to medium shell voids, sparse sub-visible mica, sparse rounded black grits, East York's Dales? |
| GSH1 | Medium light grey fabric, hard rough smooth fracture, ill sorted, common rounded fine to medium sub-rounded clear quartz, sparse coarse (up to 2.5mmm) calcites? Some black? |

**Black sandy wares**

| | |
|---|---|
| BW1 | Black coarse fabric, soft, rough feel, Regular fracture, Ill sorted, abundant fine to medium angular quartz, subvisible mica, rare medium? sandstone, rare medium elongated voids (Shell) |
| BW2 | Fine black fabric, sough smooth feel laminar fracture, ill sorted, sparse fine to medium rounded quartz, sparse fine to medium rounded black grits, sparse rounded medium? sandstone? sub-visible mica (Possibly similar to Leary (2021) GRB12) |
| BW3 | Black coarse fabric hard rough hackley fracture, abundant quartz. Sparse elongated shell voids? |

**White Ware**

| | |
|---|---|
| FLA1 | Fine white fabric soft smooth fracture well sorted abundant fine quartz, sparse medium red grits. Possible Nene Valley? |
| FLA2 | Fine crem fabric hard smooth feel, smooth fracture, well sorted fine to medium sparse rounded quartz, sparse fine red and black rounded grits, |
| FLA3 | Coarse white fabric, soft, rough feel, Irregular fracture, ill-sorted common, fine medium and coarse rounded and sub angular quartz, sparse fine to medium black and red grits, |

**Mortaria**

| | |
|---|---|
| MOX1 | Fine White fabric hard smooth feel, finely irregular fracture, ill-sorted common fine rounded and angular quartz, sparse fine round, Yellowish/brown (possible clay pellets). singular medium rounded Iron inclusion? Possible Mancetter-Harts |
| MOX2 | Medium orange fabric with grey core, hard smooth feel with smooth fracture, well sorted, fine to medium sub-rounded to sub angular quartz, fine rounded sparse fine rounded white grits, medium to coarse rounded sandstone? Trituration grits, ill-sorted coarse (up to 3mm) rounded orange and brown agricouls grits, coarse rounded sandstone? Sparse coarse (up 2mm) rounded poly crystalline quartz, Medium black (slag) grits, Possible white slip? Probably Aldborough White slipped ware (Leary and Hartley 2017) |
| MOX3 | Coarse off-white fabric soft, rough feel, hackley fracture, ill-sorted common medium rounded quartz, spars fine rounded red grits, sparse rounded fine white. Trits consist of tightly packed medium to coarse (up to 2mm) sub-rounded and sub-angular quartz, sub-rounded medium black and red grits. Locally made |

| | |
|---|---|
| MOX4 | Fine off white/buff grey fabric soft smooth and smooth fracture, well sorted fine to medium rounded and angular quartz, sparse fine rounded black/grey and red grits visible flints on surface of flange. Possible Colchester or from Normandy? (Kay Hartley *pers comms)* |
| MOX 5 | Coarse orange fabric, hard rough feel, smooth fracture, well sorted fine to medium rounded and sub-angular quartz, sparse fine rounded red/brown grits, sparse medium rounded sandstone? With white slip. Variant of FLB3 local. |
| MOX6 | Coarse orange fabric, hard rough regular fracture, well-sorted, abundant fine to medium sub/rounded and sub-angular quartz, sparse medium rounded black grits, sparse fine to medium rounded red grits body has fine visible plates of silver mica slight cream slip (Stamped mortaria), Trituraton grits, common medium rounded colourless quartz, rare coarse rounded red grits, very few survive. |
| MAH WH | As Tombre and Dore 1998 |
| **White Slipped Ware** | |
| FLB1 | Fine orange fabric with Grey interior, soft, rough feel with Laminar fracture, Well sorted common fine sub-rounded quartz, sparse fine sub-rounded red and black grits, and sparse possible fine rounded white grits, with a white slip. (Possible York/Malton) |
| FLB2 | Fine orange fabric, soft, rough feel, regular fracture. Well sorted common fine to medium rounded and sub-angular quartz, sparse medium sub-rounded red/brown grits. Sparse sub-visible mica Creamy white slip. Possible Aldborough White slipped aware (See Hartley inn Healam bridge) |
| FLB4 | Vey Fine, dark grey core with thin orange margins, soft smooth feel, irregular fracture, ill sorted, sparse fine sub-angular quartz, sparse very fine rounded white grits, possible sub-visible mica. Thin pinkish cream slip, As Leary (2021) OAA4 |
| FLB5 | Medium Orange with think dark grey core, Hard smooth and smooth fracture, well sorted abundant fine to medium and sparse coarse sub-rounded and sub-angular quarts, sparse fine red and black grits, and single medium rounded red stone? Fine to medium elongated voids thin whitish cream slip. |
| FLB6 | As OX2 with white slip |
| FLB7 | Fine orange/red fabric with grey core very hard and fine, smooth feel, smooth fracture, well sorted common fine sub-rounded and sub-angular quartz, fine rounded red/brown grits. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Common fine rounded voids? Off white cream slip Maybe over fired. |
| FLB8 | AS OX1 with cream slip |
| FLB9 | Fine orange red fabric, soft powdery feel, smooth fracture, well sorted, sparse sub-rounded quartz, sparse medium rounded brown slag and fine other brown/red grits, coarse fragment of shell probably natural, traces of cream slip as Croom (2002) OX1 |
| **Colour Coates** | |
| CC1 | Fine Buff fabric with light grey core, hard, rough feel with hackley fracture, ill-sorted common fine angular quartz, sparse fine rounded black and red grits. Shiny dark brown slip. Possible Nene-Valley |
| CC2 | Very Fine White fabric hard smooth feel with smooth fracture, very sparse fine round red black and sparse mica, possible KOL CC? Oil Lamp with stamp. |
| **Amphora** | |
| AM1 | Dressel 20 Fabric as BAT AM 1 Tombre and Dore 1998 |
| AM2 | Coarse fabric grey core orange margins, well sorted common fine rounded white and red grits, common fine to medium angular quartz, black sand, |
| **Samian** | |
| LEZ SA | Lezoux as Tombre and Dore 1998 |
| **Prehistoric As Cumberpatch** | |
| H1 Shell | Fabrics Containing Shell Inclusions |
| H2 Rock | Common to abundant rock fragments usually in fine sandy quartz matric |
| H3 (F) | Fine sandy fabric containing both calcareous and non-calcareous inclusions |
| H3 Possible slag | Fairly fine matrix, with coarse shell voids, fine to medium angular quartz. Sparse coarse rounded stone, spare angular shiny black fragment (slag?) sparse sub-visible gold mica |

**Commented [AC21]:** You need to explain this is Tomber and Dore for any non-specialists reading this repotr

Appendix 2: Catalogue of coarse ware vessels

| Featured Vessel | Context | Fabric | Comments | Count | Rim % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FV 01 | 0 | GW3 | Plain and flared everted rim of a jar, Similar to Croom, 2002 #1 pg98 | 3 | 10 |
| FV 02 | 1007 | GW3 | Heavily damaged large beaded rim bowl, slight groove interior | 1 | 7.5 |
| FV 03 | 1013 | OX 14 | Hand made knapton like jar/funnel rim jar with Evidence of sooting. | 2 | 17.5 |
| FV 04 | 1010 | gw34 | Extended rim of funnel rim jar, rim too small for measurement | 1 | 1 |
| FV 05 | 1011 | CTA2 | Plain rimmed dish similar to Leary 2021, #332 pg 148 | 1 | 10 |
| FV 06 | 1011 | DOR BB1 | developed bead and flange as Gillam 1976 #49 | 1 | 12.5 |
| FV 07 | 1011 | GW3 | Slightly hooked rimmed bowl, Leary 2021, #392 pg 151 | 1 | 11 |
| FV 08 | 1011 | GW 17 | Bead and flanged bowl with high up right bead Imilar to Evans, (2002) B17.9 pg82 | 1 | 10 |
| FV 09 | 1011 | CRA RE | Conical flange bowl in Crambeck ware Simialr to Corder (1930) #8 | 1 | 15 |
| FV 10 | 1012 | DOR BB1 | JC5 cavetto Rim sooting on rim, similar to Gillam (1976) #8 or Monaghan (1999) #3775 pg981 | 1 | 22.5 |
| FV 11 | 1012 | MOX4 | Wall sided with inturned bead? Protruding flint inclusions on bead, | 1 | 5 |

| Featured Vessel | Context | Fabric | Comments | Count | Rim % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | similar to Down (1978)#53 pg 249 | | |
| FV 12 | 1012 | GW32 | Very slight Beaded rim bowl Simlar to Leary (2021) #360 | 1 | 5 |
| FV 13 | 1012 | CRA RE | Bead and flange conicle bowl, slight burning, similar to Corder (1930) Type 1 pg18 | 1 | 10 |
| FV 14 | 1012 | GW37 | Knapton type jar, tall funnel rim jar similar to Leary (2021) #571 and Jones (1971) #43 pg55 | 3 | 17.5 |
| FV 15 | 1012 | GW34 | Hand made, FRJ Tall funnel shaped rim, neck with slight int flange (damaged in places) similar to Glover (2016) #63 pg 132 | 1 | 15 |
| FV 16 | 1012 | NV PA | Painted parchment bowl with Hooked flanged with chamfered edge, possible red/brown taces of paint in zig zag lines.Perrin 1999 | 1 | 10 |
| FV 17 | 1020 | OX13 | Flared Carinated bowl heavily abraded joins sherds 0026, 0141, 0134 and 0133, similar to Jones (1971) #139 pg59 | 1 | 15 |
| FV 18 | 1021 | GW23 | Possible Thorlam wide moth Bwl/jar with hooked rim similar to Millet (1999) B01c, quite wide rim with shallow/slight lid seat | 1 | 7.5 |
| FV 19 | 1021 | GW39 | Beaded rim bowl, late fabric | 1 | 7.5 |

| Featured Vessel | Context | Fabric | Comments | Count | Rim % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FV 20 | 1021 | GW11 | Flat rimmed dish, faint burnished/incised lattice double and tripple lined similar to Gilliam (1976) no 59, Leary (2021) #377 pg150 | 2 | 17.5 |
| FV 21 | 1021 | CRA RE | Bead and flange bowl in Crambeck reduced ware similar to Corder No4 (1928) Pg 15 | 1 | 7.5 |
| FV 22 | 1034 | GW4 | Narrow necked Everted Rim jar, similar to Leary (2021) No730? No lug profile only pg 160 | 1 | 12.5 |
| FV 23 | 1035 | MAH WH | Bead and flanged mortaria | 1 | 25 |
| FV 24 | 1043 | CC1 | Cornice Rim Beaker Hadrian-antonine, rmenants of a dark brown external slip and lighter brown internal slip as Monaghan (1997) pg993 No3886 | 1 | 10 |
| FV 25 | 1043 | GW14 | Sooting, Funnel rim Knapton like jar similar to Evans (2002) J11.3 Catterick | 1 | 15 |
| FV 26 | 1043 | CTA1 | Grooved/beaded rim bowl, similar to corder 53 type not fabric | 1 | 7.5 |
| FV 27 | 1053 | GW34 | Weak Lid seated jar/Knapton jar Similar to Evans (1999) J1.12 and Leary (2021) #571 pg 155 | 1 | 20 |
| FV 28 | 1053 | CTB2 | Highly damaged, slight protruding beaded rim, possible carinated bowl similar to | 1 | 7.5 |

| Featured Vessel | Context | Fabric | Comments | Count | Rim % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Leary (2021) #236 pg144 | | |
| FV 29 | 1066 | GW39 | Everted Cavetto rim jar Joins with sherd 0326 similar to Croom (2002) #1 pg98, Monaghan 3777 pg 984 | 3 | 30 |
| FV 30 | 1066 | OX17 | Flagon with everted rim above cordon,Type FE2, york FE and Catterick F5 similar to Leary (2021) #420 pg151 | 1 | 10 |
| FV 31 | 1066 | GW18 | Jar with curving neck and blunted end of rim similar to Leary (ECR) 534 pg155 | 2 | 22 |
| FV 32 | 1067 | MOX5 | Hooked flange with internal bead on tip, small damaged bead with white slip. Similar Rowlandson (2021) #3 pg88 | 2 | 5 |
| FV 33 | 1085 | GSH1 | BB1 grey ware copy, Narrow necked funnel rim jar similar to Gillam 1976 No 18 | 1 | 17.5 |
| FV 34 | 1103 | OX3 | flagon with everted beaded rim similar to Leary (2021) #423 pg 151 | 1 | 12 |
| FV 35 | 3006 | gw27 | Flared everted rim Jar | 1 | 12.5 |
| FV 36 | 3006 | GW28 | Everted Rim jar | 1 | 10 |
| FV 37 | 3006 | GW25 | Handmade, Square topped everted rim jar | 1 | 7.5 |
| FV 38 | 3006 | GW26 | Triangular rim and cordoned neck jar similar to Leary (2021) 525 | 3 | 35 |
| FV 39 | 3006 | GW24/BBT | Black Burnished Type everted rim | 4 | 25 |

| Featured Vessel | Context | Fabric | Comments | Count | Rim % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | jar. Heavily abraded visible quartz on surface | | |
| FV 40 | 3009 | GW18 | Flared everted rim jar | 1 | 15 |
| FV 41 | 3012 | GW20 | Weak lid seated jar | 1 | 7.5 |
| FV 42 | 3012 | MOX3 | Low bead and hooked flanged mortaria with possible faint brown slip on flange, sparse tighly pack quartz | 4 | 12.5 |
| FV 43 | 3012 | GW9/BBT | Flat topped rim bowl similar | 1 | 7.5 |
| FV 44 | 3012 | gw20 | Everted Square shapped rim with slight internal bead | 1 | 7.5 |
| FV 45 | 3012 | BW1 | Expanded pinched rim with internal ridge | | 5 |
| FV 46 | 3012 | ROS BB1 | Expanded rim of wide mouth Bowl similar to buckland et al (2001) #307/318 | 1 | 7.5 |
| FV 47 | 3012 | DOR BB1 | Black Burnished Ware, flat rimmed dish with acute lattice similar to Gillam (1976) No 54 | 1 | 22.5 |
| FV 48 | 3013 | GW4 | Near complete, Biconicle bowl with deliniated rim similar to Leary (2021) #294 pg147, Halkon and Millet (1999) B03a Pg149 | 15 | 7.5 |
| FV 49 | 3017 | GW23 | Straight sided bowl with rolled rim | 5 | 17.5 |
| FV 50 | 3017 | GW28 | Beaded rim wide mouth bowl | 2 | 2.5 |
| FV 51 | 3021 | MOX6 | low Bead and hook flanged mortaria with broken stamp of Candidus 3rd | 1 | 12 |
| FV 52 | 3022 | GW11 | Flat topped bowl | 1 | 17.5 |
| FV 53 | 3022 | GW11 | Beaded rim straight sided bowl with | 1 | 30 |

| Featured Vessel | Context | Fabric | Comments | Count | Rim % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | central girth groove, similar to B10.2 Evans (1999) | | |
| FV 54 | 3022 | gw12 | everted rim jar | 1 | 7.5 |
| FV 55 | 3026 | GW9 | Small jar, out curving everted rim some sooting possible BB2 copy similar to Evans (1999) J20.5 | 1 | 17.5 |
| FV 56 | 3029 | GW27 | Everted rim jar | 1 | 5 |
| FV 57 | 3029 | GW17 | Flat Rimmed bowl similar to Gillam (1976) 36 | 1 | 10 |
| FV 58 | 3030 | GW22 | Necked jar with everted rim similar to Leary (2020) 269 Pg55 | 1 | 7.5 |
| FV 59 | 3030 | GW18 | Evertd rim jar, triple Incised burnished lattice, possible South Yorks? | 1 | 30 |
| FV 60 | 3036 | GW17 | Everted square rim jar | 2 | 12.5 |
| FV 61 | 4001 | GW7 | Dish with lipped rim similar to Leary (2021) 397 pg 127 | 1 | 7.5 |
| FV 62 | 5015 | gw4 | Everted D-shaped rim jar similar to Leary (2021) #523 pg154 | 1 | 7.5 |
| FV 63 | 5016 | CC1 | Plain Rim Beaker similar to Perrin (1999) #115-117 pg 91 | 1 | 10 |
| FV 64 | 6005 | GW7 | Slightly everted rim bowl | 1 | 5 |
| FV 65 | 6005 | GW12 | Everted rim jar similar to leary (2021) #494 pg154 | 1 | 5 |
| FV 66 | 6007 | GW17 | Plain flat topped rim bowl similar to Gillam (1976) no 56 no lattice | 1 | 7.5 |
| FV 67 | 6014 | FLA2 | Flat topped rim with bead? Possible Ring neck flagon | 1 | 7.5 |
| FV 68 | 6014 | GW16 | Beaded rim Bowl/dish similar | 1 | 7.5 |

| Featured Vessel | Context | Fabric | Comments | Count | Rim % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Leary 2021) # 363 pg 150 less curved | | |
| FV 69 | 6014 | GW17 | Burnt and flared beaded rim bowl with slight carination, slight sooting under rim similar to Monaghan 1987 type 4055 pg 1015, and Leary (2021) 364 pg 150 with more flared rim. | 1 | 10 |
| FV 70 | 7003 | bw1 | Handmade, Black everted rim jar, similar to Similar to Leary (2021) 517 pg 154 | 1 | 12 |
| FV 71 | 7003 | GW5/grc3 | Joining rim sherds of a lared rim Jar similar to Monaghan (1997) #3812 pg 985 | 2 | 12.5 |
| FV 72 | F020 | GW15 | Necked jar with bifid rim similar to Corder (1928), #179 | 1 | 15 |
| FV 73 | F020 | BBT | Imitation Black Burnished Ware Bead and flanged Bowl with faint burnished lattice similar to Gillam (1976) #48 | 8 | 22.5 |
| FV 74 | 1012 | OX7 | Damaged rim jar | 1 | |
| FV 75 | 1013 | GW34 | Grey ware body sherd possibly worked into a disc | 1 | |
| FV 75 | 3036 | GW38 | Everted rim Jar | 1 | 20 |
| FV 76 | 3022 | GW30 | Tall everted rim like Knapton ware jar similar to Leary (2021) #527 | 1 | |
| FV 77 | 6014 | CC2 | Colour coated oil lamp with partial lid and handle. Stamp on base is series of zig zag lines similar to Monaghan (1997) 3341 pg930 | 2 | |

# C.2 A mortarium stamp from Marton cum Grafton, west of Upper Dunsforth, south of Aldborough, north Yorks., on Hunday Field Road, Post code YO51 9QT. SE429632.

HF02 T3 (3021) Poss=(3006) B0140 SF3012.

Diam 320mms 12% 200gms. The surface is abraded, but traces of a cream slip survive on the outside. The hard, slightly abrasive, fabric is orange-brown with frequent inclusions, mostly quartz, but with a good amount of small to tiny red-brown and black (?slag) jnclusions and flecks of mica. Because the slip does not survive, the inclusions show in the surface and no added trituration grit can be determined with certainty and it would in any case be more evident in the lower part of the vessel. The fabric is notably hard and sturdy and would be particularly suitable for use as a mortarium.

This fragmentary stamp is likely to be the left-facing one; it is retrograde and is from the same die as stamps found at Healam Bridge (vol 2, Fig 204, p111, no. 13). Another stamp from the same die has been found at Broughton, near Malton and Gargrave. The Marton and Broughton stamps show the initial letter which is likely to be C, giving Candidus, which would make him, Candidus 3. Although reasonably clear, it would be helpful to have a clearer C, for 100% certainty of the name.

Candidus 1 worked in the Verulamium region and Candidus 2 in the Mancetter-Hartshill potteries in Warwickshire. There is no evidence to date to doubt that they were independent potters who happened to have the same name.

Contextual evidence is needed, but the rim-profiles used would best a date in the first half of the second century, perhaps c.AD100-140.

Kay Hartley

19th October, 2021

Grey ware Fabric group 1 - General sandy

| | |
|---|---|
| GW9 | Coarse grey fabric with black external, soft, rough feel, irregular fracture, ill sorted abundant medium sub-rounded and sub-angular quartz (syorks) |
| GW16 | Light brown core, grey margins, hard rough feel, smooth fracture, well-sorted, common medium rounded and sub-rounded quartz |
| Gw17 | Fine Black with grey surfaces, soft smooth feel with irregular fracture well sorted, fine to medium rounded and sub-angular quartz.? GRB6 Leary grb16? (Local) |
| GW19 | Very Fine grey fabric darker core, hard smooth fracture, sparse rounded fine to medium quartz HOSM? |
| GW27 | Whiteish grey with dark grey core, hard rough feel, smooth fracture, ill sorted, common fine medium and coarse quartz, GRC1, Like Crambeck but too coarse |
| GW33 | Fine light grey, soft smooth smooth fracture, well sorted, abundant fine rounded quartz (maybe HOSM) |
| GW34 | Fine hand made fabric with coarse rounded quartz Hackley fracture, rough gritty feel. |

Grey ware Fabric Group 2 White, black or red grits

| | |
|---|---|
| GW2 | Coarse grey fabric, soft, rough smooth fracture, Ill sorted, common medium angular quartz, sparse coarse rounded quartz, sparse fine black and white grits. |
| GW3 | Coarse grey fabric hard, rough regular fracture, ill sorted common fine to medium angular quartz, sparse, fine to medium rounded black grits and sparse fine rounded white (Chalk/lime). Slightly finer and more fired than GW2? GRB2? |
| GW11 | Fine light grey fabric, hard rough feel hackley fracture, well-sorted common fine rounded quartz,sparse fine rounded white grits, sparse fine black grits? East yorks GW? |
| GW12 | Coarse grey fabric, hard rough feel regular fracture, ill-sorted, abunat fine to medium sub-angular quartz, Sparse fine angular white and sparse fine rounded black grits (Syoks? |
| GW22 | Medium light grey/white with light brown margins, hard rough feel irregular fracture, ill sorted common, rounded medium |

| | |
|---|---|
| | quartz, sparse course rounded grey grit, sparse fin rounded black grits (As Leaery GRA6/R12 local? |
| GW35 | coarse dark grey fabric  hard rough smooth fracture, ill sorted abundant medium angular white/clear quartz, sparse fine black grits |
| GW37 | Medium-coarse grey fabric with brownish margins, hard rough, irregular fracture,  well sorted, common medium to coarse angular translucent quartz, sparse coarse round grey aggricilous inclusions , fine to medium rounded black inclusions, sparse fine to medium white, (GRC10??) |
| Gw38 | Very fine grey ware, soft smooth, smooth fracture, well sorted, fine sub-visible quartz, sparse fine rounded red/brown grits possible mica or shining quartz. |
| GW39 | Coarse white fabric with grey surfaces, soft rough feel, hacley fracture, ill sorted, common medium to coarse angular translucent quartz, sparse fine to medium angular black grits Common Medium angular yellow grits., GRC11? Sits with Leary GRC but no direct comparison (Picture) |
| Grey ware Fabric Group 3 Black grit | |
| GW7 | Coarse light grey fabric, sough rough feel, irregular fracture, ill-sored common fine to medium sub-rounded quartz and and angular quartz, sparse sub-angular black grits., |
| GW13 | Fine brown fabric with black/grey margins, soft smooth feel with smooth fracture, ill sorted common fine to medium angular quartz and sparse fine rounded black grits, |
| GW21 | Coarse grey fabric with black external, soft rough laminar fracture ill sorted common fine quartz, sparse fine rounded black |
| GW36 | Coarse grey fabric, hard rough irregular fracture, ill sorted abundant medium angular and sub-rounded quartz, sparse fine rounded black, |
| Grey ware fabric Group 4 Grog? | |
| GW14 | Coase Grey fabric, soft rough feel smooth fracture, ill sorted common fine to medium rounded black (burnt grog?) grits fine common angular quartz |

Grey ware fabric Group 5 Stone inclusions

| | |
|---|---|
| GW 15 | Light grey medium fabric, hard rough feel, smooth fracture, ill sorted common fine rounded quartz, sparse rounded white and shell?, sparse rounded and sub-rounded sandstone? Local? |
| GW18 | Fine blue grey fabric darker core, hard smooth feel, fine irregular fracture, well sorted, common fine to medium rounded opaque quartz, sparse very fine white grits, medium rounded brown/stone grits. GRC11? South Yorks? |
| GW30 | very hard grey gritty ware moderate coarse angular and sub angular quartz, rounded fine white and red/brown grits |
| GW31 | Coarse grey with red exterior, soft rough with hackley fracture, ill-sorted, common fine and course quartz, sparse coaurse stone, sub-visible mica plates |

Grey ware Fabric Group 6 shell and calcites?

| | |
|---|---|
| GW24/BBT2 | Dark grey black fabric, soft rough fabric with irregular fracture, ill sorted common fine and coarse rounded quartz,cery sparse fine rounded yellow calcites, possible fine rounded black shiny grits. Handmade. |
| GW25 | Coarse black fabric, soft rough fabric with irregular fracture, ill sorted common fine and coarse sub-rounded and angular quartz, medium shell vesicles |
| GW26 | coarse light grey core with dark margins, soft, rough irregular fracture, well sorted common medium sub-rounded quartz, fine rounded red/brown sparse, fine white, and single coarse round yellow calcite?, GRB2C |
| GW29 | Coarse Grey fabric, with dark and light margins, hard rough smooth fracture, common well sorted coarse rounded quartz, sparse ill-sorted medium angular whte (Calcite) Grey dales? |
| GW32 | Medium grey fabric soft rough smooth fracture, ill sorted medium to coarse sub-rounded and angular quartz, sparse angular black sparse fine to medium angular yellow (calcites) Similar to CTB2 |

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# C.3 The Samian ware from HundayField Farm, MartonCum-Grafton, Aldborough, North Yorkshire excavations 2019/2020

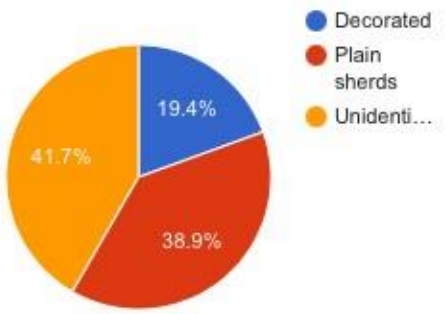
**D M Hanks**

**1. Introduction**

This material forms part of the assemblage excavated at Hunday Field Farm, Aldborough Marton Cum Grafton across two seasons in 2019 and 2020. This excavation has formed part of the doctorate research paper by landowner and PhD candidate Mr Nicholas Wilson. The assemblage is made up of 36 sherds which produce a maximum of 33 vessels.

The material is in very poor state of preservation with the majority of sherds having suffered from the ill effects of the local soil. The majority of sherds also contain deep linear grooves indicative of heavy cleaning during post excavation processing. These ill effects are consistent across the wider assemblage from the site and have severely hampered their full research potential.

Only one sherd was confidently assigned to a potter, this is listed first in the report. Attribution of any of the other decorated ware to a particular potter was almost impossible, in these cases general dates, based on the current forms production range is given.




Of the 36 sherds in this report, just under half (41.7%) were unable to be assigned to a potter or form. Some of these sherds have been given tentative forms but for the interest of clarity have not been confirmed as such in this report. The pie chart above shows the percentage totals across the entire assemblage. The number of plain sherds assessed is exactly double that of decorated vessels. This should not be overanalysed as this assemblage remains too small. However this split is consistent with other small rural site assemblages. A full analysis is completed at the end of this report.

## Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

D = Figure type in Dechelette 1904

DR = Dragendorff

O = Figure type in Oswald 1936-1937

Rogers = Motif in Rogers 1974

S & S 1958 = Stanfield and Simpson 1958 *(Central Gaulish Potters*)

| Form | Count |
|---|---|
| 18/31 | 1 |
| 18/31R | 2 |
| 29 | 1 |
| 30 | 2 |
| 31R | 2 |
| 33 | 4 |
| 35 | 4 |
| 37 | 4 |
| 79 | 1 |
| Unknown | 15 |
| Total | 36 |

Table 1- Quantification of forms present in the assemblage.

**The Samian potters stamps.**

1.

Name of potter: *Genialis iv*

Reading of stamp: GIIN[.....] Kilnsite: Lezoux

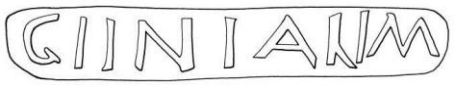
Die: 2a or 9a

Form: 33

Date: A.D 150-180

Context: [1058]

SF Number: HF020225




Only one stamped sherd is present in this assemblage. This sherd is very badly worn with significant surface damage. A secure die figure is now almost impossible due to the loss of the majority of the stamp and heavy surface damage to the remaining section. This does not however alter the dates of production for this potter. Samian produced by

*Genialis iv* is not uncommon in Britain, with his work being included in collections from York, Malton and Aldborough.

**Figure 1: HF020225**

## Decorated ware

2. Form 30, Central Gaulish. The sherd is broken above the ovolo, with rectangular tongue to the left and beaded row below. A cupid (Oswald 381) stands in a double concentric festoon. The edge of a leaf is visible to its left.

   Form - 30

   Date: A.D 90-200

   SF Number: HF020181

3. Form 29, Central Gaulish. Decorated body sherd with linear band flanked by beaded rows. Above is the edge of a foliate/floral motif. Form - 29

   Date: A.D 50-90

   SF Number: HF020257

4. Tiny fragment from decorated Samian sherd form 37, full decorative scheme unidentifiable. It is possible that the remaining visible decoration represents either foliage or the right foot of a figure.

   Date: A.D 120 -150

   SF Number: HF020172

5. Form 37, Central Gaulish. Body sherd with lower limits of decorative panel visible. The decoration shows concentric linear foliage, terminating at a large leaf. Form - 37

   Date: A.D 120-150

   SF Number: HF020173

6. Form 37, Central Gaulish. Base sherd with remaining quarter of footring. The internal surface is worn very smooth with remaining glaze very friable. No trace of decoration is visible.

   Date: A.D 70- 250

   SF Number: HF020176

7. Form 37, Central Gaulish. No decoration visible. The footring and external face is very badly worn. Circular incised groove within the footring is consistent with secondary use wear.

Date: A.D 120-150

**SF Number: HF020227**

## Plain sherds

### 8. HF020169

Remains of Samian footring. Very badly worn but smooth breaks suggest it has been turned over by the plough. External surface within the footring may show signs of wear marks from vessels secondary use as small mixing bowl. Form - 33

Date – A.D 110-200

### 9. HF020179

Plain sherd from shallow dish, flat profile with curved lip.

Form – 79

Date – A.D 160 - 250

### 10. HF020164

Rim and body sherd from plain bowl. Deep incised linear groove on external face. The lip is very badly worn with the remaining glaze very friable.

Form – 31R

Dated - A.D 160 -250

### 11. HF020135

Large base sherd from shallow dish. Drill hole visible but no trace of lead/iron clamp. The footring is badly worn with two finger prints from the potter visible.

Form – 18/31R

Dated – A.D 120-150

## 12. HF020177

Rim sherd from plain bowl. The lip has sustained heavy wear.

Form - 31R

Date – A.D160 – 250

## 13. HF020100

Pointed body sherd from deep cylindrical bowl, external edge just visible.

Form – 30

Date – A.D 90 - 200

## 14. HF020246

Triangular rim sherd from plain drinking cup.

Very badly worn. Form - 33

Dated - A.D 110 -200

## 15. HF020247

Triangular rim sherd from plain drinking vessel. Very badly worn with majority of the surface now lost. This sherd may link to HF020246.

Form - 33

Dated - A.D 110 -200

## 16. HF020104?

Badly damaged plain sherd from shallow dish.

Evidence on the external face of kickup. The

Internal surface is entirely absent

Form – 18/31

Date – A.D 90-150

## 17. HF020182 18. HF020183 19. HF020184 20. HF020185

The above sherds all join to form a form 35 or 36 plain Samian bowl. All sherds are badly worn and smoothed on their edges. This bowl is characterised by its distinctive lip with foliate design.

Form – 35

Date – A.D 60 - 150

### 21. HF020191

Badly worn sherd of Samian dish, form 18/31R. External surface is very badly damaged, concentrated ware pattern on the lowest face.

Deep incisions above may be graffiti.

Form – 18/31R

Dated – A.D 120-150

## Unidentifiable

### 22. HF02174

Plain rim and body sherd from possible bowl or cup. The surface is badly abraded with little remaining trace of upper surface. There is a large ceramic inclusion visible on the right breakline.

Form – Unidentifiable

Date – Unknown

### 23. HF020178

Small curved sherd of plain samian. This sherd is very badly worn. Form – Unidentifiable

Date – Unknown

### 24. HF0255? Bag 99

Small triangular sherd of samian, only one face remains glazed. Form – Unidentifiable

Date – Unknown

### 25. HF020103

Plain sherd, worn smooth on edges.

Form – Unidentifiable

Date – Unknown

26. HF020102

Plain sherd, worn smooth on edges.

Form – Unidentifiable

Date – Unknown

27. HF020063

Tiny flake, from plain or decorated vessel.

Form – Unidentifiable

Date – Unknown

28. HF020106

Triangular rim and body sherd, two sherds rejoined (Post ex break). Form – Unidentifiable

Date – Unknown

29. HF020193

Small badly worn and rounded sherd, only around 5% surface finish remaining. Form – Unidentifiable

Date – Unknown

30. HF020192

Very badly worn sherd, possible decorative scheme on external top surface, if so this is no longer legible. Incised line on internal surface is consistent with use ware patterning.

Form – Unidentifiable (Possible 18/31)

Date – Unknown

31. HF020248

Small sherd of plain samian, very badly worn. It is possible that this sherd is rounded to forma crude gaming piece.

Form – Unidentifiable

Date – Unknown

32. HF020249

Small triangular plain sherd, very badly worn.

Form – Unidentifiable

Date – Unknown

## 33. HF020263

Body sherd from plain bowl.

Form – Unidentifiable

Date – Unknown.

## 34. HF020202

Tiny sherd of plain samian, vary badly worn/damaged.

Form – Unidentifiable

Date – Unknown

## 35. HF02078

Samian base sherd from form 18 or 18/31 dish. Internal surface is broken and lost. The external surface is also badly worn, with the glaze friable. There is concentrated surface loss which is trace evidence of potter's finger prints. Potential evidence of graffiti within the footring.

Form – Unidentifiable

Date – Unknown

## 36. HF020240

Thin slither of plain samian, the sherd is very badly worn. Form – Unidentifiable

Date – Unknown

## Discussion

It is unfortunately it is difficult to draw any meaningful conclusions from this assemblage due to its size. This of course may change upon wider analysis of the entire archaeological assemblage. The Samian sherds in this assemblage are all very badly worn, which has largely impacted their successful analysis.

Only one sherd in this assemblage has been securely dated to A.D 150-180, by the potter Genialis iv. The work of Genialis IV is not uncommon in Britain with evidence of his work across Yorkshire at York, Aldborough and Malton. There are 6 other decorated sherds, all of which have been dated based on form and comparative analysis of the decoration. While there are some early dates amongst these the majority of these sherds appear to be mid-2$^{nd}$ century in date. It should be noted that these sherds are all in generally poor conditions and therefore absolute certainly cannot be confirmed.

The number of plain ware sherds is exactly double that of the decorated pieces and while this should not be over analysed as a meaningful indicator it does follow comparative figures from small rural sites in the area. The predominance of form 33 vessels is also consistent with assemblages from small rural sites. Though again we must stress that this is a small assemblage and it remains difficult to analysis. The remaining sherds are all unfortunately unidentifiable given their size or present condition, these sherds equate to just under half of the assemblage (41.7%).

**Re-use and repair:**

One sherd (HF020135) has evidence of a drilled hole for repair of the vessel but does not retain any traces of the lead rivet. This is on a form 18/31R shallow dish. Lead repairs of this nature are common among assemblages and this does highlight the potential longevity of the dish.

A number of vessels also showed signs of use ware. These are usually found on the internal surfaces of Samian cups and small bowls were continually mixed. On 3 examples there is traces of use wear on the external surface within the footring. This wear pattern indicates that vessel bases were re-used by inverting them, to form a small mixing dish.

This assemblage is unfortunately too small and fragmentary to fully draw any grand conclusions regarding the site and its use. Then ranges of those sherds suitable for dating indicate a concentration around the mid-late 2$^{nd}$ century, this is consistent with other small rural settlements and coincides with changes to the forts and settlements at both York and Aldborough at this time.