

# By fire and violence? A review of the pottery from Adrian Oswald's excavations at Norton Disney villa in the 1930's

A report for the Norton Disney History and Archaeology Group

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## Summary

The excavation of Norton Disney Roman villa was undertaken by Adrian Oswald in the 1934-5. Adrian was the son of famous Nottinghamshire archaeologist and pioneer in samian studies Felix Oswald and an Oxford graduate. He was appointed to run the excavations at the age of 26 by the director of Newark Museum. Adrian excavated a number of Roman sites in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire including the Little London kilns at Torksey, Ad Pontem and Mansfield Woodhouse Villa (1937a; 1937b; 1938; 1949). After the Second World War his focus moved away from the East Midlands to London and he became an acknowledged expert in the archaeology of clay tobacco pipes (Parker 2018).

This report presents a review of 40 boxes of Roman pottery held by Newark and Sherwood District Council that were deposited with Newark Museum after the excavations. The report has sought to place the material 'in context' within the prevailing ideological and academic framework of the day, review identifications of the pottery in light of modern studies and revisit some of the chronology and archaeological interpretations made by Adrian Oswald in the 1930s. The pottery identifications can now be updated and dating of some groups have been refined. It may be possible to look at Adrian Oswald's own class, educational background and world view to understand how he formulated a narrative of the site that fit his audience and the mores of his time and how we might review this work considering recent archaeological advances.

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## *Methodology*

There are 40 boxes presented for study containing Roman pottery retained from the Norton Disney villa excavation carried out by Adrian Oswald in the 1930s and deposited with Newark Museum. A 'low level' rapid assessment was commissioned to inform future work on the pottery from this scheme (Hall 2016, Appendix 2, A2.1) akin to a basic to a basic Museum of London 'Spotdate' (Orton et al. 1993, 54-5). The aim of this survey was to identify more closely the pottery to see if further information on pottery fabrics and forms could be gleaned from the material, reassess the dating and place the group into a regional context in light of more recent investigations (Evershed 2021; 2022; 2024). Many of the vessels had been heavily reconstructed, not all of the material in the original report appears to be extant in the boxes surveyed, and we can infer that there was some undefined form of selective retention of pottery during the excavations. Undertaking modern quantification methods of count, weight and Rim Equivalents would be misleading. As such the 'box count' provides evidence of presence of different types to assist with identifying the range of material and refining dating for stratigraphical units that can be identified. For recording the pottery codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit and by the authors for work on the pottery from the Bantymock Quarry site near Newark (Darling and Precious 2014; Rowlandson 2025) were used. A small quantity of fired clay, ceramic building material (CBM), post-Roman and modern pottery was also recorded and included in the tabulated data.

## *Project Constraints*

There is no clear evidence for how the pottery from the site was selected for retention. Presumably the larger and more significant fragments were retained but it is unclear what proportion was retained and on what basis. Oswald mentions at the start of the pottery report "Only outstanding examples and more complete pots have been figured. Most of these types are repeated on the site with variations, which space has not permitted illustrating." (Oswald 1937a, 161). It is difficult to be sure if material was kept as some form of type series or just on the basis of what could be reconstructed to spark interest in the public lectures and fund-raising activities that Adrian Oswald undertook. A copy of the appeal for funding is held by the Newark Museum service showing reconstructed vessels and a partial plan (reproduced in Parker 2018). The pottery is in relatively good condition in comparison with those seen from other parts of Norton Disney and the Bantymock Quarry site near to Newark (Precious 2005; 2008; Rowlandson 2025). Although some of the stratigraphic assemblages that are discussed can be reconstructed from the existing labelling it appears that at least part of the pottery that was published was not amongst the boxes that were surveyed from the Newark Museum collections. In recent times, out of necessity, the collections from Norton Disney villa have been re-boxed and re-bagged and it is not clear if there was more stratigraphic information presented on the paper bags and boxes that the pottery would have originally been stored in. The authors know of one vessel that was on display at the University of Nottingham Museum in 2007 from Norton Disney and it is possible that further finds remained house with them or other organisations.

### *Excavation in the 1930's*

The excavation of Norton Disney Roman villa was undertaken by Adrian Oswald in the 1934-5. He was the son of famous Nottinghamshire archaeologist and pioneer in samian studies Felix Oswald (Parker 2018). Adrian Oswald had experience of archaeological work from working with his father who had been excavating at Margidunum in Nottinghamshire between around 1910 and 1936 (Patterson 2012, 54-5; Swinnerton 1958; cf. Oswald F., undated; 1923; 1927; 1941; 1948; 1952). Felix Oswald was born in 1866 produced a survey of the geology of Armenia, became a Fellow of the Geological Society of London and investigated geological deposits in Central Africa for the British Museum and worked for the Russian government prospecting for oil in the Caucasus before being appointed as a probate registrar for the East Midlands where he began his excavations at Margidunum until he retired to Pembrokeshire in 1936 continued have worked on the publication of Margidunum after his retirement to Wales with many key works appearing from 1941 onwards. He died aged 92 in 1958 (Swinnerton 1958). He published a number of key texts on *terra sigillata* or samian as it is more commonly known in Britain (eg. Oswald, F., 1936-37; Oswald F. and Pryce 1920).

Before the Second World War Adrian Oswald excavated a number of Roman sites in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire including the Little London kilns at Torksey 1936, Mansfield Woodhouse Villa from 1936-9 and Ad Pontem in 1937-8 (1937a; 1937b; 1938; 1949). Adrian Oswald was appointed to run the Norton Disney excavations by the director of Newark Museum as a relatively young graduate of Oxford University (Parker 2018). It feels like Newark Museum probably sought him out as he had cache as an 'Oswald' and no doubt by 1935 his father's reputation probably loomed over Adrian's endeavours. It is possible that Felix's retirement to Pembrokeshire in 1936 left Adrian the opportunity to take up the mantle of principal archaeologist in the region with him conducting excavations of the pottery kilns at Little London, Torksey in 1936 (Oswald 1937b) and superficial excavations at Mansfield Woodhouse villa in 1936-9 and Ad Pontem that lacked the singularity of focus that his father had at Margidunum. The short report on the excavations at Ad Pontem feels formulaic and an afterthought with poor quality site drawings a significant amount of narrative from only limited weekend excavations (Oswald 1938). After the war Adrian Oswald produced a summary publication of the excavations at Mansfield Woodhouse were published in the Transactions of the Thoroton Society (Oswald 1949). The report on the Mansfield Woodhouse villa re-works many of the conclusions from the Norton Disney report and is also fairly superficial. He excused this delay in publication with by the war and his huge commitments to the Guildhall Excavations in London after the Blitz and before the city was redeveloped leading until 1950 (cf. Noël Hume 1978; Blair and Burke-Easton 2021a; 2021b). Building on his work in London Adrian Oswald became a pioneering post Medieval archaeologist with many publications on clay tobacco pipes (Noël Hume 2001).

It is clear that the pre-ware excavations undertaken by Adrian Oswald were at not as enlightened or meticulous as those begun by Basil Brown at Sutton Hoo (n.a. 2022) or the excavations of Gerhard Bersu at Little Woodbury (1938; 1940). Martin Biddle had a dim view of the endeavours of Adrian Oswald and many of his colleagues working in London immediately after the war although his friend and protégé Noël Hume appears to have seen him as one of the better operators working in difficult circumstances at the time (cf. 1978, 7-10). Though Noël Hume (2001) acknowledged "Adrian Oswald was the last of a generation of gentleman scholars whose interests extended as far as his eyes could see" in his obituary

when Adrian died in 2001 at the age of 93 one year older than his father achieved. To fully review the standard of Adrian Oswald's excavation and subsequent publication is a task that is beyond the scope of this report but it appears that his excavation work before the Second World War could be seen as rather amateur and piecemeal in its quality, with the report on Norton Disney villa the most focused of the four reports, perhaps still showing the influence of his father before Felix moved to Wales. From looking at the work of his Felix it would appear that his reports were more polished and thorough than those of his son but he perhaps had a narrower focus to his studies and completed his work in stages. The four publications produced by Adrian from working on Roman sites in the East Midlands are of varying standards. Although it is not clear if Felix assisted his son in any way during the fieldwork at Norton Disney would appear he had at least provided information on the samian from the Norton Disney villa report.

The publications by Adrian Oswald at this time have an eccentricity style of squeezing pottery line drawings onto the page at unusual angles. From previously handling the pottery from the Little London, Torksey kiln the drawings mostly appear reasonably accurate but the line drawings have been closely squeezed onto the page heavily packed in (Oswald 1937b). The same is true of the drawings from the Norton Disney publication which are packed in at unusual angles on the pages for the submission to the Antiquaries Society. It should be noted that the drawings, the pottery drawings, photographs and the somewhat vague plans and sections are of a higher standard than the other reports on his pre-war Roman excavations. The unusual presentation of the pottery drawings may perhaps be a legacy of Felix Oswald's experience of going through the labour of setting up his own press in 1898 to produce 200 printed copies for the examiners of his thesis 'The Geology of Armenia' as the cost of printing copies for the examiners were prohibitively expensive (Swinnerton 1958). Adrian Oswald's publication of the Little London kiln groups was also privately printed and it is possible to see the influence of his father on this work and the necessity of keeping printing costs down by restricting the number of pages of line drawings at a time when printing was expensive (Oswald 1937b). The report on the Mansfield Woodhouse villa feels like a hasty attempt by Oswald to produce a record for the local journal as does the work on the Ad Pontem site (Oswald 1938; 1949).

If the work on Norton Disney can be contrasted with the evidence from a few other local villa sites the post war excavations at Denton and Long Bennington, Lincolnshire the general post-war development of excavation and publication standards becomes apparent including excavation and recording methods and the publication of the finds (Smith 1964; Greenfield 1971; Leary 1994). The change in interpretation and the narrative or 'story' told by archaeologists has also changed since the publications of both Felix and Adrian Oswald. It must also be understood that the works of Adrian Oswald and his father are a product of an Edwardian imperialist world view (cf. discussion in Hingley 2000; Freeman 2007; Haverfield 1912). Mark Patterson has commented in his book on Roman Nottinghamshire that modern day professional archaeologists tend to be much more circumspect published conclusions... '...Modern Archaeology is consequently rarely as much fun to read as the Oswalds' colourful reports' (2012, 20-1). It is the case that much like his father looking to produce his own narrative about a military phase at Margidunum (Patterson 2012, 56-7) Adrian sought to emulate a similar pattern bringing in similar themes to those of his father with a similar eye for an arresting narrative or 'yarn' (cf. critique in Patterson 2012, 56pp).

## *Fabrics and Forms*

### *Iron Age and Transitional fabrics*

#### *IASH – Miscellaneous Iron Age shell-gritted wares*

Miscellaneous, handmade shell-gritted wares including common coarse or medium sized shell-gritted wares with sandy fabrics of Iron Age and early Roman date (Darling and Precious 2014, 88-89; Rowlandson and Fiske 2023, 131). A single rim fragment from a handmade storage jar dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was attributed to this fabric group.

#### *IAGR/IAGR? – Native tradition/transitional gritty wares*

These miscellaneous handmade, handmade and wheel finished and wheel made native tradition wares could not be allocated to one of the IAGR1-4 or GREY fabric groups with certainty. The fabric is often sandy and pimply with grog and other inclusion and probably represents local products (Rowlandson 2025). The Iron Age tradition coarse tempered fabric appears to have been produced from sometime in the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD into the Roman period. At Lincoln vessels of this fabric were present in contexts dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD until the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 104) although it is likely that these fabrics continued to be in use into at least the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Rowlandson 2025; Veres and Rowlandson 2024, 51-52). The range of forms was almost exclusively kitchen or storage wares such as 'native cooking pot' type jars one with a pre-firing perforated base (CPN, 97.40.35, **FIG.1**), jars with everted rim, lug-handled jars (97/16.35, **FIG.2**), a corrugated jar, large storage jars and native tradition bowls with wedge shaped rim (BNAT). The surface treatment on the lug-handled jar (**FIG.2**) would appear to be extrapolated in Oswald's drawing from only a small fragment. A handmade everted rim beaker and a handmade platter or dish was also noted. The fragments were recovered from the *Gatehouse pit, Room B2* and *Room D* and the majority are from mixed findspots including later Roman pottery.



Figure 1. Illustrated native tradition/transitional gritty ware (IAGR) jar original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.3.40)

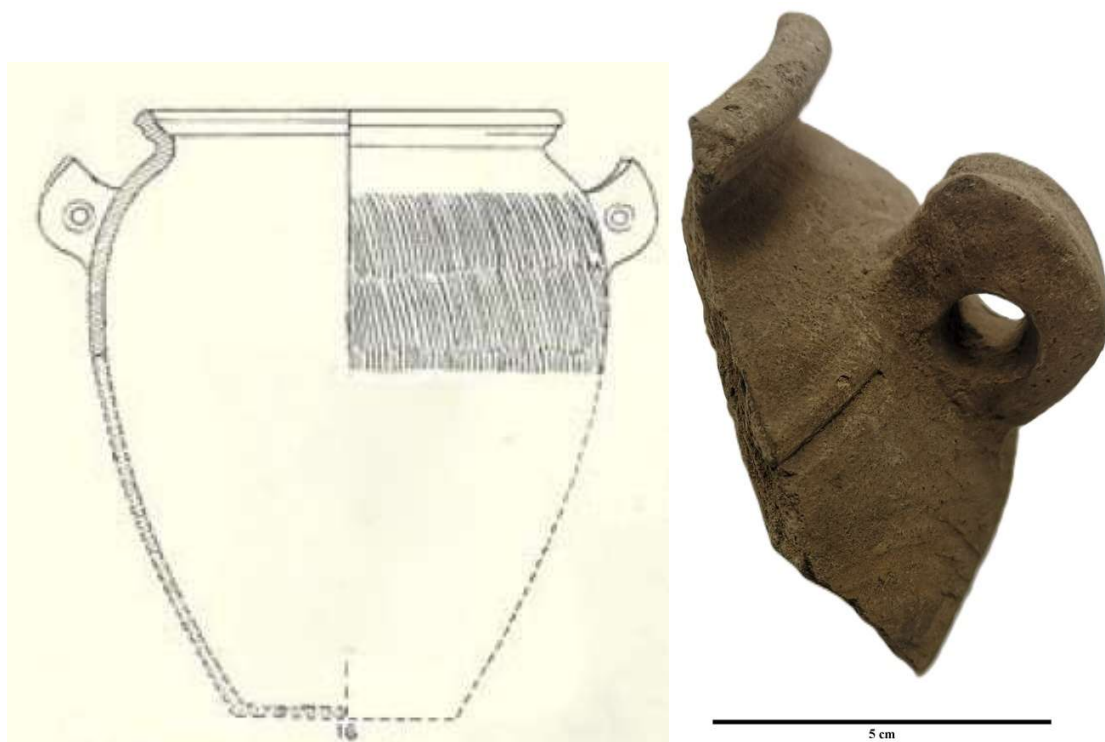


Figure 2. Illustrated native tradition/transitional gritty ware (IAGR) lug-handled jar, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.2.16)

### *IAGR1 – Native tradition/transitional gritty wares*

An Iron Age tradition, smooth 'soapy' fabric tempered with grog or clay pellets and occasionally sparse poorly sorted rounded-angular quartz. The vessels of this fabric similarly to the IAGR fabric group were handmade, handmade and wheel finished or entirely wheel made. The range of forms present suggests production in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD until perhaps the earlier 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Rowlandson and Fiske 2023, 144; Rowlandson 2025). Similarly to the IAGR fabric group, these vessels were kitchen wares and the range includes cooking pots (CPN), jars, everted rim jars, lug-handled jars, highly decorated handmade and wheel finished large storage jars (JS52, 97/55.35 **FIG.3**; Darling and Precious 2014, Nos. 831-832), jars or bowls, a large jar or bowl, an everted rim jar or bowl, a jar or bowl with hooked everted rim and a burnished carinated bowl with lattice and cordon decoration (97/7.35, **FIG.4**). Some of the sherds were attributed to contexts, such as *Gatehouse pit* and *Room B2, Room A and B* and the majority are from mixed, later Roman contexts.





Figure 3. Illustrated native tradition/transitional gritty ware (IAGR1) large storage jar (JS52), original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.4.55).



Figure 4. Illustrated native tradition/transitional gritty ware (IAGR1) decorated carinated bowl, original scale from publication, (Oswald 1937a, Fig.1.7).

### *IAGR2 – Native tradition/transitional gritty wares*

This native tradition fabric has fossil shell inclusions with some quartz and occasionally grog or clay pellets. The vessels made with this fabric were often wheel made or handmade and wheel finished and fired to a dark surface colour and were produced from the mid or late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and continued into the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Rowlandson and Fiske 2023, 144; Rowlandson 2025). The range retained from the site is very limited, closed form vessels such as jars, including an everted rim jar and a jar with cordoned decoration (T13842, as Elsdon 1996, B5 Rampton 8) represent this fabric group. Workshops may have been producing these wares in the Newark area or at Bantymock using the local fossiliferous raw material, although a



Lincolnshire or southeastern Nottinghamshire origin could also be suggested (Leary 2018; Rowlandson 2025).

#### *IAGR4– Native tradition/transitional gritty wares*

Vessels made with this fabric were grog or clay pellet-gritted, with quartz sand inclusions. These vessels appear likely to date to the later 1<sup>st</sup> to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD and vessels with similar fabric ‘mixes’ were manufactured in the Trent Valley and in the Market Rasen area (Rowlandson 2025; Veres and Rowlandson 2024a, 53). The surface colours of these vessels were similar to those of many of the earlier grey wares and may have been fired in the same kilns. The majority of the vessels in this group were handmade and wheel finished or wheel made. Similarly to the other IAGR fabrics, the forms were utilitarian vessels used in the kitchen or for storage. The range consisted of a corrugated jar or beaker (97/25.35, **FIG.5**; Todd 1968a, Fig. 1.6), cooking pots, everted rim jars, corrugated jars (97/2.35, 97/3.35, 97/5.1.35 **FIG.6-7**; Todd 1968a), lug-handled jars (97/22.35 **FIG.8**), a jar with a channel rim, large jars, jars or bowls, a bowl with hooked everted rim, native tradition bowls with a wedge rim, an oversized flanged bowl with internal burnished surface, a bowl with a reeded rim, and a lid. A small number of possible wasters were noted amongst the group. These vessels were misfired, warped or displayed dunting cracks. Oswald (1937a, 162) also notes that IAGR4 type wares were ‘*found in great quantities (...) with some wasters. (...) The centre of manufacture was probably near or even at Norton Disney.*’ Two possible fragments of kiln furniture, that Swan said were no longer extant, were noted near the villa site and the Fosse way Roman road (Swan 1984). It is likely that there was production of these wares in the vicinity of the site.

The characteristics of the IAGR fabrics have been described as ‘Trent Valley wares’ which have a ‘*distinctive, rough porous, dark-grey fabric, with a rather spongy, bubbly surface*’ (Todd 1968a, 38). From the description of some of the products of the kilns to the south of Newark, the IAGR4 appears likely to be the main transitional fabric made locally and the production of these vessels may have commenced by the Neronian period (Leary 2009; 2018). The potters working in the Balderton/Newark area were most likely able to access to a range of Quaternary, Triassic and Jurassic deposits. At Balderton the main sources seem to be alluvial deposits, the Branscombe Mudstone Formation and the Barnstone Member (BGS 2025). It is likely that these deposits were used to extract clay, sand and argillaceous material utilised for this fabric (Rowlandson 2025). It appears likely that local resources at Norton Disney could have been used to produce similar wares to those known to have been produced in the Balderton/Newark area.



Figure 5. Illustrated native tradition/transitional gritty ware (IAGR4) corrugated jar or beaker original scale from publication, (Oswald 1937a, Fig.2.25)

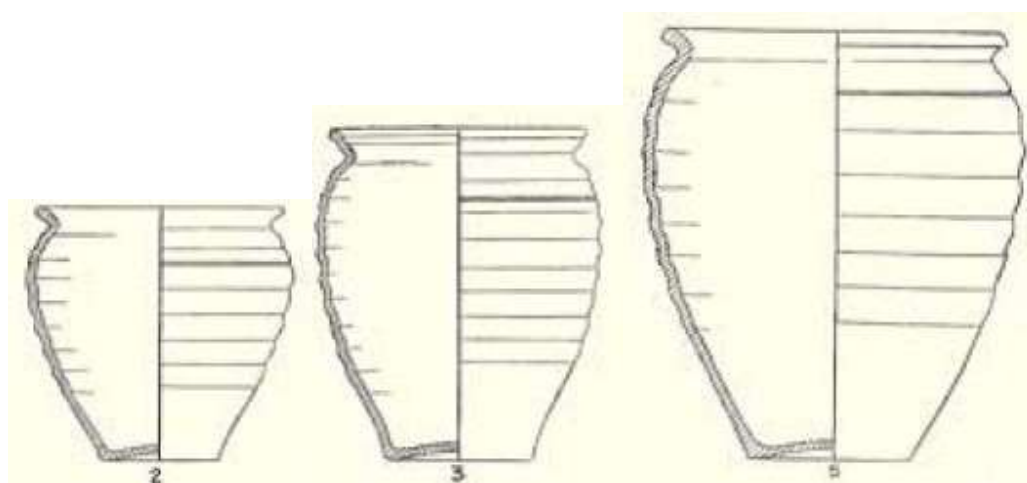


Figure 6. Illustrated native tradition/transitional gritty wares (IAGR4) corrugated jars, original scale from publication, (Oswald 1937a, Fig.1.1-5)



Figure 7. Native tradition/transitional gritty wares (IAGR4) corrugated jars, no scale available for the second vessel, photographed at University of Nottingham Museum by I.M. Rowlandson in 2007

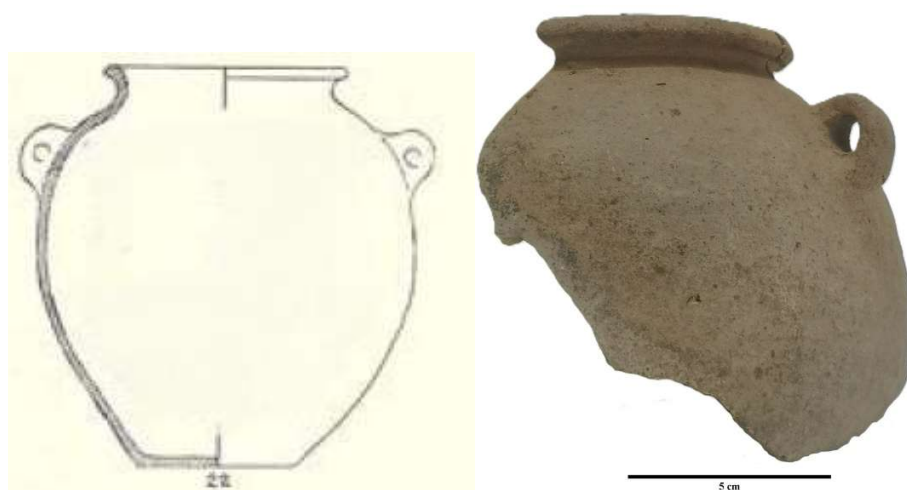


Figure 8. Illustrated native tradition/transitional gritty wares (IAGR4) lug-handled jar, original scale from publication, (Oswald 1937a, Fig.2.22)

### Samian

The full investigation of the samian wares is beyond the scope of this report and no additional work has been done apart from noting the forms that were extant and relating them recording the published material. A fairly significant number of sherds were retained from the excavation, although the exact proportion of the assemblage that the samian made up is unknown. The presented fragments and reconstructed vessels show a good range of forms. The assemblage contained several plain and decorated samian fragments from various forms such as Drag. 27, 33, Curle 46 and Walters 80 cups, a Niederbieber 24 A type beaker (Oswald 1937a, 170; Brulet et al. 2010), Drag. 18/31, 18/31R, 31, 35 and 42 dishes, Drag.

29, 36, 37, 38 bowls, further unclassified bowls, bowls or dishes, a Drag. 45 mortarium and other unclassified mortaria (see Webster 1996; **FIG.9-13**). The illustrated samian sherds have detailed records with additional notes from Felix Oswald in the Norton Disney report who appears to have provided specialist information to his son (Oswald 1937a).

Samian wares are more common on villa sites than on other rural sites. Due to the unknown nature of the retention policy it is difficult to tell the importance of the group: does the diverse range of forms in any way represent the assemblage as a whole or have curiosities been retained and common, less interesting, sherds been cast aside? The presence of the early Drag. 29 bowls (97/12.35, 97/14.35, **FIG.10**) is unusual and would suggest that there was an earlier phase of activity in the close vicinity or on the actual villa site, which may be contemporary with the earlier pottery production suggested by Swan (1984).

Oswald (1937a, 161), lists a number of stamped vessels found at Norton Disney, although only one example, the Drag. 33 cup with the IANV, ?IANVS name stamp could be successfully identified (97/28.35, **FIG.9**). A further fragment of a bowl or a dish with a partial stamp, which does not appear in the publication is also recorded (T13831, **FIG. 13**).



Figure 9. Illustrated East Gaulish (Rheinzabern) samian Drag.33 cup with IANV, ?IANVS stamp (Oswald 1937a, 164), original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.2.28)

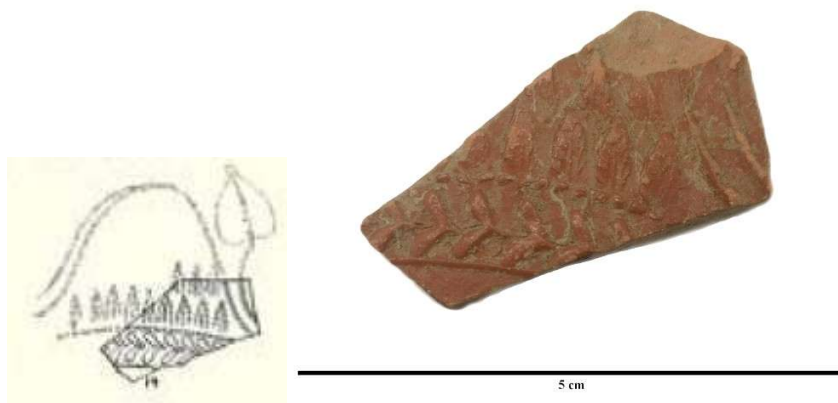


Figure 10. Illustrated samian Drag. 29 bowl fragments, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.1.12, 14)

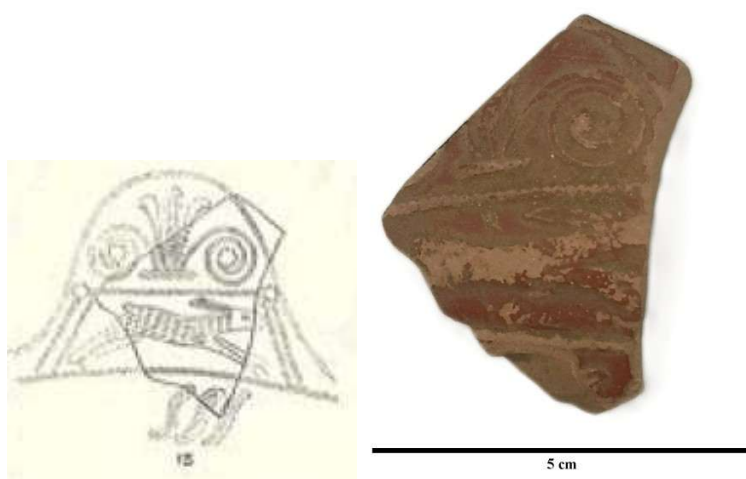


Figure 11. Illustrated samian Drag. 37 bowl fragment, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.1.13)



Figure 12. Illustrated East Gaulish (Rheizabern) samian Niederbieber type 24A beaker fragment, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, 170, Fig. 5.61)



Figure 13. Samian ware bowl or dish with a stamp (T13831)

### Amphora

Oswald (1937a, 161) listed two examples of stamped amphorae, although none of these vessels were identified amongst the presented material. One of the stamps, SCIMIANI, may have been erroneously identified from a fragment of a mortarium stamp but it is not possible to say this with certainty (see mortaria section, below).

### AMPH - Miscellaneous amphorae

Undifferentiated amphorae. A single sherd of an amphora is attributed to this fabric group. The fragment was recovered from *Room A and B* and was in a mixed assemblage dating from the late 1<sup>st</sup> to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and late 3<sup>rd</sup> to late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.



### ***DR20 - Dressel 20 amphorae***

The Dressel 20 amphorae were produced from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, in Baetica on the southern part of the Iberian Peninsula. The vessels containing olive oil were widely distributed in the western provinces. The body of the vessel was globular with a short neck and thick, cylindrical handles. It had a beaded or angular rim and the base finished in a small basal knob (Tyers 1996a; University of Southampton 2014). The fabric is rough and sandy, with light reddish-brown, grey or most commonly buff in colour. The most common inclusions are white and colourless quartz and feldspar, with occasional darker coloured rock fragments and white limestone. The early fabrics (Tomber and Dore 1998, BAT AM1) are sandier than the later, finer variation (Tomber and Dore 1998, BAT AM 2) which also can be seen with a darker central core (University of Southampton 2014; Veres and Rowlandson 2024a, 7). Dressel 20 amphora fragments include a handle, a rim from *gatehouse pit* and further body sherds. The majority of the fragments can be dated from the mid 1<sup>st</sup> to the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. Some sherds occurred in later groups are most likely to be residual.

### ***SPAA - Spanish amphorae***

A single undiagnostic body sherd is noted as a Spanish amphora. The fabric is pale coloured with different inclusions. In Lincoln the Spanish amphorae fragments were mostly found in mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD groups but they were transported to Britain from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 228; Tyers 1996a).

## **Mortaria**

### ***MOLIN - Lincoln mortaria***

Undifferentiated, light-fired mortarium from Lincoln (Rowlandson and Fiske 2021, 57; Rowlandson and Fiske 2023, 137; Tomber and Dore 1998, SOC WH and LTC WH). The fabric type includes vessels produced at South Carlton and Technical College and other, further Lincolnshire sites. The Technical College production site was set up in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, while the South Carlton kilns were in use from the mid- to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The sites produced vessels with very similar fabrics (Darling and Precious 2014, 166; Veres and Rowlandson 2024a, 8). An unclassified mortarium is attributed to this fabric group.

### ***MOMD - Midlands mortaria***

These vessels could not be certainly attributed to the Mancetter-Hartshill fabric group but have the '*same tradition and trading pattern*' and were probably made in smaller workshops closer to Lincoln or could be atypical vessels from the Mancetter-Hartshill potteries (Darling and Precious 2014, 182). Two hook rimmed mortaria are attributed to this fabric group. One vessel was recovered at the *Interior N wall, Bath Annexe* while the other stamped example was found in the *Gatehouse pit* (**FIG.14**).

### **The stamped mortarium**

I.M. Rowlandson

Upon revisiting the museum collections from Oswald's excavations at Norton Disney a fragmentary mortarium stamp was noted amongst the pottery (T13983, **FIG.14**). The stamp appears to be on a white ware hook rimmed mortarium. Although the die is fragmentary it is likely that it is die 1 of the potter Biso who worked at the Lincoln Technical College kiln site (Hartley et al. 2022). No stamped mortaria are noted

by Adrian Oswald from the site but mention is made of stamped amphorae of ‘SCIMNIANI *In filling or pit beneath gatehouse. On handle made of red-dish-orange ware.*’ (Oswald 1937a, 161). This reference was picked up by Callender during a survey of amphora stamps (1950, 336) where it was attributed to ‘F. SCIMNIANO’ a die from a workshop that produced dated from a find from Monte Testaccio to AD220-224 (cf. Sheehan-Finn 2021, Fig. 1.4, p 4). As no stamped amphora have been located (see above) it is possible that this stamped mortarium rim has been mistaken for a handle and, if so, the letter ‘O’ from the F. SCIMNIANO die. As the stamp is rather fragmentary it is possible that the stamp on this mortarium was merely overlooked. Oswald noted the amphora stamp as ‘fresh’ so it appears likely that the sherd identified in the report as an amphora stamp was probably a different vessel from this stamped mortarium.



Figure 14. The Midlands hook rimmed mortarium with stamp (T13983), rubbing scale 1:1

#### **MOMH2 - Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria**

Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria were produced on the border of the modern day counties of Warwickshire and Leicestershire. Mortaria were produced at Mancetter and Hartshill in the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The wares were commonly distributed to the Midlands and the north (Tyers 1996b). The fabric is fine white clay with fired clay and meta-sediment trituration grits (Rowlandson and Fiske 2023, 137). This fabric group was represented by the biggest number of mortaria retained from the villa site. The identified forms include, hook rimmed (97.71.35, **FIG.15**), hammer-headed mortaria, mortaria with triple ribbed rim (97/72.35, **FIG.16**), flange rimmed mortaria as well as some unclassified vessels. The hook-rimmed mortaria and the flange-rimmed mortaria can be dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The hammer-headed type was present from the early to mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, while painted examples can be found from the latter half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> into the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The triple ribbed rim mortaria form also appeared in the early to mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 181-190).



Figure 15. Illustrated Mancetter-Hartshill hook rimmed mortaria (MOMH2), original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.5.71)



Figure 16. Illustrated Mancetter-Hartshill triple ribbed mortaria (MOMH2), original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.5.72)

### ***MOOXR - Oxfordshire red-slipped mortaria***

Produced by Oxfordshire pottery workshops from the early to mid 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The two main forms produced were copies of the samian mortaria forms Drag. 45 and Drag. 43 (Darling and Precious 2014, 204; Young 2000, 123-127). A single example of a wall-sided mortarium with quartz trituration grits is present in the assemblage. This vessel is a fairly unusual find from a rural site in Lincolnshire although other similar contemporary material has been seen by one of the authors from the upper Witham Valley (Joliffe 2010).

### ***MONV - Nene Valley mortaria***

Light-fired mortaria with slag trituration grits (Tomber and Dore 1998, LNV WH) were produced from the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, reaching its peak in the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 197-198). A bead and flange rimmed mortarium with scored wavy line decoration was recovered from a *Ditch north of road near the gatehouse* (97/69.35, **FIG.17**). A similar, decorated mortarium is known from Billing Brook in the Nene Valley (Perrin 1999, Fig. 78. M39). This form, along with the reeded rimmed and hammer-headed types is most common at Lincoln in the later 3<sup>rd</sup> to early 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 198).



Figure 17. Illustrated bead and flange rimmed Nene Valley mortarium (MONV), original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.5.69). The angle of the vessel shown in the photograph is more accurate than Oswald's original drawing.

### ***MONVC - Nene Valley Colour-coated mortaria***

Fine colour-coated wares with slag trituration grits imitating the samian Drag. 45 mortaria. Their dating coincides with the production of the Nene Valley mortaria. (Darling and Precious 2014, 199-204). A wall-sided mortarium is attributed to the *Gatehouse pit*.

### ***MONVT - Nene Valley-type mortaria***

The fabric is similar to the Nene Valley mortaria fabric (see description of MONV above). Reeded rimmed, bead and flange rimmed (97/66.35, **FIG.18**) and undesignated mortaria are known from the villa site.

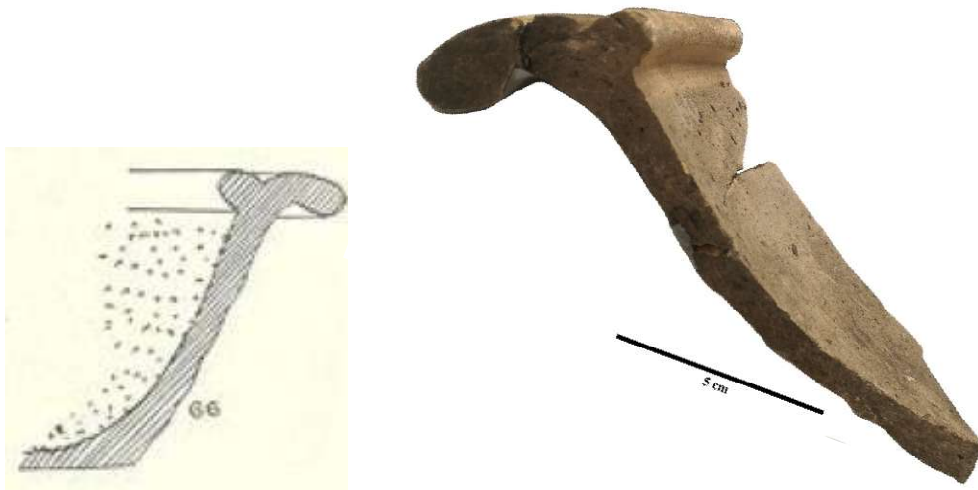


Figure 18. Illustrated flange rimmed Nene Valley-type mortarium (MONVT, MFL), original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.5.66)

### ***MORT - Undifferentiated mortaria***

Undifferentiated and unsourced mortaria (Darling and Precious 2014, 206). A hook-rimmed mortarium with fine quartz and fired clay trituration grits is attributed to this group. Its origin is uncertain, it could be made in Little Chester, Rossington Bridge or a local Trent Valley workshop. A reeded rim mortarium and a hook rimmed mortarium with fired clay trituration grits, which could be a Mancetter-Hartshill product were recovered from the *Gatehouse pit*. An unusual, colour-coated wall-sided mortarium with quartz and flint trituration grits was also noted. The vessel may have been produced at a New Forest workshop as the vessel has an unusual combination of trituration grits and colour-coated fabric for a typical Nene Valley product (cf. Tomber and Dore 1998, NFO CC). If this vessel is a New Forrester Product it would be an extremely rare occurrence from a site from Lincolnshire

### ***MOSPT - Swanpool-type mortaria***

The fabric is similar to the Swanpool mortaria fabric (MOSP, Tomber and Dore 1998, SWN WS). The Swanpool mortaria were produced near Lincoln from the later 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Webster and Booth 1947). The fabric is identical to the oxidised Swanpool fabric with the addition of trituration grits (most commonly iron slag). The mortaria usually have a thin, iron-free, white clay slip. Similar vessels were made at Doncaster or Cantley, South Yorkshire and other sites in Lincolnshire (Darling and Precious 2014, 172-173, Samuels 1983; Rowlandson and Fiske 2023, 139; Veres and Rowlandson 2024a, 9). A rim fragment from a bead and flange rimmed mortarium was retained from the site.

### ***Fine ware fabrics***

#### ***Imported fine wares***

### ***Moselkeramik MOSL/MOSL? - East Gaulish Black colour-coated ware***

Imported East Gaulish black colour-coated wares made in the Moselle region of Germany at or near Trier. The wares are dated to AD180/90-250. The vessel types include beakers, flagons, flasks and cups. The pottery is commonly decorated with rouletting or barbotine motifs (Brulet et al. 2010, 351-356; Richardson 1986, 118-119; Tyers 1996b, 138). A small number of beakers were identified as *Moselkeramik*: the majority are the folded beaker type, while one example is classed as a folded beaker with funnel rim (T13909, **FIG.19**). Examples of beakers in this fabric were recovered from Oswald's Mansfield Woodhouse villa excavations (1949; observation of museum collections).



**Figure 19. Moselkeramik folded beaker with funnelled rim (T13909)**

### ***CGBL - Central Gaulish Black ware***

Imported colour-coated wares were made in Lezoux, in the same potteries producing the Central Gaulish samian. The colour-coat is black with shiny or glossy surfaces. The main decoration types include rouletting and barbotine. The dating of the vessels could be generally dated to AD150-200, however the production may have continued to AD220 (Darling and Precious 2014, 13; Richardson 1986, 115-118). An everted rim beaker, a beaker with barbotine decoration and an unclassified fragment with barbotine decoration from the *Gatehouse pit* are attributed to this fabric group.

### ***Romano-British Fine wares***

#### ***CC - Colour-coated wares***

Miscellaneous colour-coated wares most likely from more than one unidentified production sites. The dating of the fabric is mostly from the late 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 26). Several fragments are attributed to this fabric group; the main forms include beakers (97/41.35, **FIG.20**), closed form vessels and some bead and flange bowls. More than half of the sherds are decorated with rouletting, barbotine motifs and painted lines or dots. The majority of the vessels of this group were recovered from the *Gatehouse pit*.



Figure 20. Colour-coated ware cornice rimmed beaker, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.3.41), heavily reconstructed

### CC1 - Colour-coated wares

Colour-coated wares with a light-fired core. Previously these wares were typically attributed to kiln sites near Peterborough, however recent excavations in Lincoln shed light on new evidence that colour-coated wares were also made locally, from the Neronian period onward using the light-firing clay similar to the products made by other kiln sites in the Nene Valley (Fiske and Rowlandson 2023, Rowlandson and Fiske 2022; Webster 1944; Perrin 1999; Howe et al. 1980). Vessels made with light-fired clays and recovered from Lincoln kiln sites have higher mica content than others made in the Nene Valley pottery production centres; although it is not an exclusive indicator of Lincolnshire products (Fiske and Rowlandson 2022, 91; Veres and Rowlandson 2024a, 10). There are a significant number of colour-coated wares retained from the villa site presented for study. These forms include beakers, jars, bowls, dishes, castor boxes and their lids and indeterminate closed form vessels.

The majority of the recorded colour-coated wares are beakers. These vessels were in use typically during the mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD becoming less common by the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 35). The everted rimmed beaker form appeared in the second half on the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD becoming more widespread in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 135). A small number of everted rim beakers are present, notably a roughcast everted rim beaker from a *Ditch N. of B block* (97/4.35, **FIG.21.4, FIG.22**) and a barbotine decorated everted rim beaker from *Drain north*.

Roughcast colour-coated vessels in the CC1 fabric have a clay roughcast decoration and were produced in the mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD at sites such as the Lincoln Newport kiln and South Carlton (Rowlandson and Fiske 2022; Webster 1944). The use of the roughcast decoration ceased after the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Workshops are known in Britain from Lincolnshire, Great Casterton, Colchester as well as proposed production in the Nene Valley. Imports from the continent arrived from Central Gaulish, north Gaulish and Cologne potteries (Darling and Precious 2014, 46).

Cornice rimmed beakers can be found in assemblages at Lincoln from the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD into the earlier 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. One example recovered from a *large drainage ditch S. of B block* is decorated with rouletting (97/29.35, **FIG. 21.29, FIG.23**), while others are undecorated (97/23.35,



**FIG.21.23, FIG.22)** or due to the fragmentary state of the sherds (diagnostic rim fragments only) their decorative scheme is unknown.

Folded beakers with curved rims were produced before the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD and by the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD these types typically had funnel necked rims. (Darling and Precious 2014, 35-36; Perrin 1999, 93-94). Oswald illustrated an example of a folded and barbotine scale-decorated beakers with curved rims likely to date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (T13586, **FIG.22.30, FIG.23**). In Lincoln scale and folded beakers were more commonly funnel necked types dating to the later 3<sup>rd</sup> to the early 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 36).

The production of the plain rimmed beakers began in the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Perrin 1999, 90). The vessels recovered from the villa site display a variety of barbotine decoration such as dots, scrolls, teardrops, vegetation motifs (T13858, 14.35, 97/44.35, **FIG. 21. 88, 43, 44, FIG.22**).

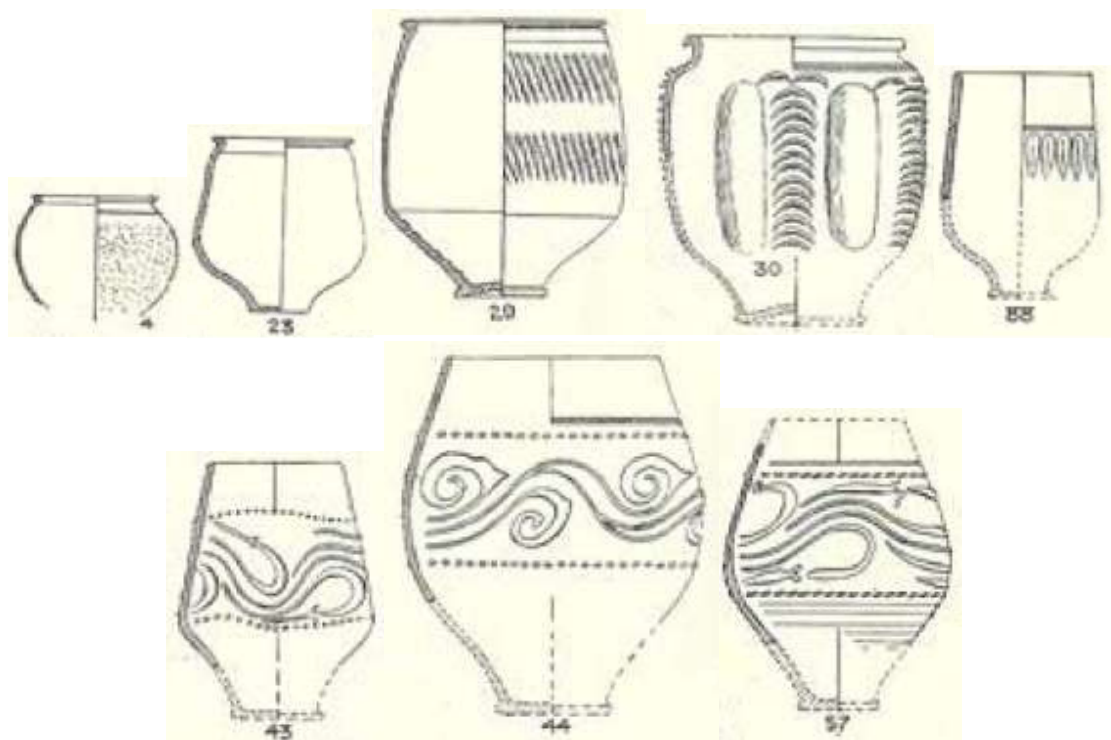


Figure 21. Illustrated colour-coated ware beaker forms, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.1-7)



Figure 22. Colour-coated ware 1 beaker forms, photos of illustrated vessels of Fig.21

The pentice moulded type beakers 'have a carinated profile with a noticeable edge and change of direction at the junction of shoulder and wall' (Perrin 1999, 97). These vessels were common in the later 3<sup>rd</sup> into the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Perrin 1999, 97). The pentice moulded beaker from the *Gatehouse pit* is a larger example and roulette decorated (T13954, **FIG.23**).



Figure 23. Colour-coated ware 1 pentice moulded beaker with rouletted decoration (T13954)

'Waisted' beakers are unusual and could have curved or funnel neck rim (T13920, T13928, **FIG.24**). The examples can be plain or decorated and their production declined in the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Perrin 1999, 95).



Figure 24. Colour-coated ware 1 'waisted' beaker (T13920, T13928)

A range of indeterminate beakers are also noted in the assemblage. The difficulty of the classification in some cases lies in the fragmentary state of the vessels. Decorated or plain body sherds without the diagnostic rims are difficult to place as well as small rim fragments without any decorative elements can be only grouped into wider categories (**FIG.21.57**, **FIG.22**). Many of the presented beakers are plain

although several fragments are decorated with barbotine (limiting) dots, scrolls, vegetation motifs, animals or hunting scenes (T14026, **FIG.25**) or rouletting.



Figure 25. Colour-coated ware 1 beaker with dog? or hunting scene (T14026)

Only two colour-coated ware jars, a handled jar and a necked jar with cordoned decoration (T13903) are identified within this group. Jars appeared in the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD and were commonly used towards the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 35). Although colour-coated jars were common in the Nene Valley in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD few examples of these forms reached Nottinghamshire and northern Lincolnshire.

An unclassified flagon with cordoned decoration and a flagon or jar with rouletted decoration was recovered from *Room F below second floor*. Flagon production in this fabric probably began during the late 2<sup>nd</sup> to early 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, although the decorated vessels commonly appear in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Perrin 1999, 98).

Colour-coated ware bowls imitating samian vessels such as Drag. 31 (B31, 97/95.35 **FIG.26**) and Drag. 38 (B38) are present in the assemblage. Imitating samian vessels may have been started in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, although the main period of this type of pottery production can be dated from the later 3<sup>rd</sup> to the early 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The main range include the copies of the samian Drag.31, 36, 37 and 38 forms. The production of the vessels imitating Drag. 36 and 38 continued for a longer time into the later 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Perrin 1999, 102).



Figure 26. Illustrated Colour-coated ware 1 bowl, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.8.95)

The colour-coated straight sided bead and flange bowl was commonly produced in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Combined with a plain rim dish the vessels could be used as a casserole (Perrin 1999, 104). A few example of this vessel type was encountered during the re-examination of the assemblage (97/97.35, **FIG.27**).



Figure 27. Colour-coated ware 1 bead and flange bowl, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.8.97)

A plain rimmed bowl recovered from a *cobbled floor W. corridor B block* (97/107.35, **FIG. 28**) is most likely dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.



Figure 28. Illustrated colour-coated ware bowls, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.8. 107)



Plain rimmed dishes in this fabric are also present in small number. Most of these vessels were made in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Perrin 1999, 101). Some vessels were attributed to a wider plain rim bowl or dish form group (BDPR) as only the rim fragments are present.

Castor boxes and lids are also part of the colour-coated repertoire. Some small examples date to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, although they were commonly produced from the mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> to the mid to late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The vessel profiles and sizes changed as the time progressed, from more angular through a smoother to a smoothly curved profile as well as from small to larger sizes (Darling and Precious 2014, 37-38; Perrin 1999, 99-100). Castor boxes and lids are present in the CC1 assemblage in small numbers, lids from eight contexts (97/86.35, **FIG. 29**) and box fragments from two contexts were noted. Many of them were recovered from the *Gatehouse pit*. The fragments are decorated with rouletting and cordons.



Figure 29. Illustrated colour-coated ware castor box lid, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.7.86)

### CC2 - Colour-coated wares

Colour-coated wares with an oxidised, red core and a dark colour-coat (Rowlandson and Fiske 2023, 139-140). A smaller number of sherds were attributed to this fabric group. The forms appeared to be similar to those in CC1, such as folded, pentice moulded, funnel necked and grooved rimmed and scale decorated beakers, a necked jar or a bowl, a bead and flange bowl and a rouletted Castor box. The majority of these finds were from the *Gatehouse pit*, while some were recovered from *Room B2*. A notable pottery find is a closed form vessel, probably a flagon decorated with rouletting, painted dots and scrolls from *Room B2* which may have been produced in Lincoln.

### CC3 - Colour-coated wares

Colour-coated wares with a pale orange fabric (Rowlandson and Fiske 2023, 139-140). Only two examples of beakers represent this fabric group. An everted rim beaker and a basal sherd of a beaker were recovered from the *Gatehouse pit* and *Drain North*.

### OXFIN - Fine oxidised wares

Fine oxidised fabric. A single necked beaker fragment is attributed to this fabric group with a date of AD150-250.

### *OXRC/OXRC? - Oxfordshire red colour-coated wares*

Colour-coated wares produced at the workshops in Oxfordshire from the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD to the late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 38; Young 2000, 123). The fabric is oxidised with red slip. The main forms consist of flagons, beakers, bowls and mortaria. The vessels were highly decorated, more than other Oxfordshire fabrics. White painted motifs, stamped or rouletted decoration, barbotine, moulding, stamps were used to decorate this fabric (Tomber and Dore 1998, OXF RS; Young 2000, 123-134). Examples of this fabric are most commonly found amongst the latest excavated deposits from Lincoln. The assemblage contains a copy of a samian bowl form Drag. 31 and a body sherd found in the *Gatehouse pit*.

### *GFIN - Fine grey wares*

The fabric is fine and hard fired to a light grey to light brown colour with dark grey margins. Fine grey wares were present throughout the Roman period, with a peak production from the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD to the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 27-28). Vessels in this category are not sufficiently similar in appearance and chronological range to be safe to include in the parisian ware 'PART' grouping. Only a small number of fine grey ware vessels were noted, the identified forms include a necked beaker with rouletting and burnished external surface (97/92.35, **FIG. 30**), an everted rim beaker, folded beakers, an everted rim jar and indeterminate closed form vessels.



Figure 30. Illustrated necked fine grey ware beaker, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.7.92)

### *LOND - London-type wares*

Vessels with fine grey or black fabric with glossy burnished surfaces while some are slip coated. The decoration consists of distinctive incised or compass-scribed lines, stabbed, stamped or rouletted patterns (Darling and Precious 2014, 29; Perrin 1980a, 10; Tomber and Dore 1998, LON FR). London-type wares



were made at a number of production sites including London, Oxford, Kent, Suffolk and in the Nene Valley. The fabric is more common from the later 1<sup>st</sup> century AD into the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, and in the Nene Valley the wares were present during the second quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The forms range from copies of samian bowls (Drag. 30, Drag. 31, Drag. 37), jars and flanged plates or dishes (Darling and Precious 2014, 29; Perrin 1980a, 9-10; Perrin 1999, 106). Two examples of this fabric were recorded from the presented material: a single burnished body sherd and a bowl with combed decoration was found in a group at X outside the ditches, possibly a disturbed grave group (97/21.35, **FIG 31**; Oswald 1937a, 164).



Figure 31. Illustrated London-type bowl, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.2.21)

### *PART/PART? - Parisian wares*

The fabric of the parisian wares is characteristic, very fine and silty thanks to the use of a finer clay element remaining after the levigation process (Rowlandson and Fiske 2019). The colour of the fabric can vary from light or pale grey, grey, brown to dark grey with polished external surfaces (Darling 2008, 3; Tomber and Dore 1998, LMR FR). The rouletted and stamped vessels can be dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. The *flourit* of the stamped vessels still remains a little ill-defined but there is no strong evidence at present to suggest that production of the stamped wares continued beyond the date range proposed by Elsdon concluding in the earlier 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (1982, 24; Veres and Rowlandson 2024a, 21). The main forms include flagons or flasks, beakers, jars or beakers, bowls and dishes. The vessels can be decorated with stamped, combed or rouletted motifs. Barbotine decoration is very rare and seems to be restricted to the poppy-head beaker form (Darling and Precious 2014, 44-46). Pottery workshops producing parisian wares are known from Rossington Bridge, Cantley, Market Rasen and Roxby/Dragonby (Buckland et al 2001, 55; Darling and Precious 2014, 44; Elsdon 1982, 19-22; Veres and Rowlandson 2024a, 11). Only a small number of fine grey ware sherds were identified as parisian ware retained from the site from unknown source(s). The sherds could not be attributed to any form group other than closed form vessels due to their fragmentary nature. All the recorded sherds were decorated either with rouletting or cordons. One example had burnished external surface but no stamped sherds were noted.

## Oxidised ware fabrics

### CR - Cream wares

The fabric and the surfaces of the vessels have cream to white colour. The texture of the fabric can be soft or very hard and may contain ill-sorted, very small sub-rounded quartz in various amounts and some poorly sorted sub-rounded red iron ore inclusions. These vessels were produced from the mid 1<sup>st</sup> century AD ceasing by the mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. Pottery workshops producing cream ware vessels are now from the Nene Valley, Mancetter-Harsthill and the Lincoln area (Darling and Precious 2014, 52; Rowlandson and Fiske 2022; Webster 1940; Baker 1937a; 1937b). Wide variety forms were made using this fabric: flagons, jars, bowls, beakers as well as rare lamp holders, tazze and vases are in the repertoire. The wares can be decorated with red painted motifs and slips, barbotine, rouletting, burnished lines, finger frilling, rilling and rustication (Darling and Precious 2014, 51-60). Oswald's excavation at Norton Disney villa also yielded cream ware pottery finds. The majority of the presented sherds are flagons, one ringed example vessels. Open forms were rare, although a cordoned vessel derivative of the samian Drag. 37 bowl form with painted red arches is noteworthy from the *first century ditch N. of B block* (97/8.35 **FIG.32**). Painted parallels are known from Lincoln and this vessel may date to the mid to late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, Nos. 390-391).



Figure 32. Illustrated cream ware B37 bowl with painted decoration, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.1.8)

### PARC - Parchment wares

Cream coloured fabrics decorated with various designs, most commonly stripes using dark red-brown to red paint. These wares were made in different workshops in Crambeck, Oxfordshire, Nene Valley, New Forest and Lincoln throughout the Roman period, reaching the peak of the production from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD into the mid to late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 73). The fragments representing this fabric group are from unidentified sources. An unusual cup with painted wavy line decoration from *Room D* (T13749, **FIG.33**) and a painted closed form vessel dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD were recorded. This vessel may be from a similar production source to the paint decorated vessel discussed above.



Figure 33. Parchment ware cup with painted wavy line decoration (T13749)

### *DBY - Derbyshire wares*

Derbyshire ware vessels are coarse and high-fired (Tomber and Dore 1998, DER CO). These vessels were in production by AD140 becoming the most common in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD and were made until the mid 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Leary 2001, 2013; Rowlandson and Fiske 2001, 53). A single fragment of a closed form vessel was recorded. Examples of this fabric seldom reach Lincolnshire although the author has recorded examples from Brough on Fosse (Rowlandson and Fiske 2024).

### *OX/OX? - Oxidised wares*

Undifferentiated oxidised wares from a number of unidentified sources. Vessels with this fabric can be found throughout the Roman period, although at Lincoln they were most common in the mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> and late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 75). The assemblage included an oxidised narrow necked jar with burnished external surface recovered from *the rubbish used to fill well* (97/75.35, **FIG. 34**), while further closed form vessels and a B334 carinated vessel were found in the *Gatehouse pit*. Open forms include a bowl with a flange rim and a bowl or a dish also with flange rim.



Figure 34. Illustrated oxidised narrow necked jar, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.6.75)

#### ***PINK - Pink Micaceous wares***

The fabric is very similar to the early Cream ware fabrics, although it is softer with shades of light pink colour and could be a variant resulting in different firing conditions. An early Roman fabric, which is most common in the mid to late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. The forms produced include flagons, jars, beakers, cups, bowls, dishes. Lids and other unusual forms such as tazza and face beakers are also known from Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014, 61-62). A closed form vessel and a flagon handle are known from the site.

#### ***SPOXT - Swanpool Oxidised ware type wares***

Late oxidised fabric from or copying the Swanpool oxidised wares (Darling and Precious 2014; Webster and Booth 1947). The Swanpool workshops produced pottery in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD and 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The Swanpool products were inspired by the Oxfordshire red colour-coated and later Nene Valley industries as it can be seen through the forms (bead and flange bowls, beakers) and decoration (Darling and Precious 2014, 62-63). The villa site yielded closed form vessels and hemispherical flanged bowl Drag. 38 copies from the *Room F below second floor* and *Gatehouse pit*. The samian Drag. 38 bowl was commonly made from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century into the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, while the form was reproduced in different fabrics and became more widespread by the appearance of the late Roman production sites like Swanpool in the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling 1984, 80; Darling and Precious 2014, 140; Veres and Rowlandson 2025).

## Reduced Ware fabrics

### *BB1 - Black burnished ware 1*

These wares were originally produced in Dorset from the late Iron Age. They appeared in the northern markets by AD120 and these vessels were produced until the end of the Roman period (Darling and Precious 2014, 112; Holbrook and Bidwell 1991). The fabric is tempered with fine quartz sand and shale and occasionally larger quartz inclusions were also added. The handmade vessels were light grey, dark grey or black and had a burnished, shiny finish. The main forms include jars, cooking pots, beakers, bowls (including samian copies) and dishes. The closed form vessels often zoned decorated with burnished lattice band or intersecting arcs. Bowls and dishes are internally and externally burnished. Cooking pots and jars with burnished acute lattice decoration can be dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the early/mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. Later versions, from the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD have obtuse lattice decoration. Cavetto rimmed jars were more common in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Grooved rim bowls appear in the repertoire from AD140-180, flanged bowls were common in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, while the bead and flange bowl was a later 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD form. The later, 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD products were slipped and heavily wiped internally (Darling and Precious 2014, 112-115; Tomber and Dore 1998 DOR BB). A small number of sherds were attributed to this fabric group. A curved rimmed jar with acute lattice decoration and an everted rim jar with burnished external surface, flange rimmed bowls with burnished surfaces and burnished intersecting arcs and a bead and flange bowl with burnished surfaces. The range of vessels from the Norton Disney villa would reflect the typically limited range of Black Burnished ware 1 types found on rural sites in this part of Lincolnshire.

### *BB2/BB2? - Black burnished ware 2*

Vessels with BB2 fabric were produced in south-east Britain from the early 2<sup>nd</sup> to the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, the main production centre being Colchester, Kent and the Thames Estuary. The vessels are wheel thrown and usually have a dark grey or brown fabric with dark grey or black burnished surfaces. The main forms consist of cooking pots, jars, bowls and dishes. The vessels are decorated with burnished lattice or with occasional burnished wavy line (Darling and Precious 2014, 115, Tomber and Dore 1998, COL BB2; Tyers 1996b, 182). Two vessels were identified from the assemblage as BB2: a curved rimmed jar with lattice decoration from the *lowest level of a latrine pit N. of well* (97/42.35, **FIG.35**). The vessel may be a traditional product from South Essex and Kent or could be made at Lincoln Racecourse where similar vessels were manufactured (Corder 1950). It was not possible to examine the fabric of this reconstructed vessel with a fresh break under a microscope to establish a production source. A further bowl or a dish with internally and externally burnished surfaces from the *Gatehouse pit* was also noted.



Figure 35. Illustrated Black burnished ware 2 jar, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.4.42)

#### ***BBT - Black burnished ware 1 type wares***

Very similar products imitating the BB1 wares were made at Rossington Bridge, Doncaster, although the fabric did not contain shale inclusions. A further minor production site operating during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century at the Derby Racecourse kiln site is yet to be confirmed (Buckland et al. 2001, 48-49) but there are a growing number of sites producing similar wares in Yorkshire and further production sites in the East Midlands might also be possible. Other similar vessels were produced by a workshop operating at Lincoln Racecourse in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, although these examples can be distinguished easier as they were wheel-thrown and the appearance of the cross section of the fabric is different (Corder 1950; Darling and Precious 2014, 112). As there are a growing number of sites in Yorkshire and the East Midlands known to have manufactured Black Burnished ware 1 type vessels the production source of this group from this site



is uncertain (Veres and Rowlandson 2024b). Belonging to this fabric group, a flanged bowl with burnished internal and external surfaces was recovered from the *upper charcoal in Room A* (97/60.35, **FIG. 36**).

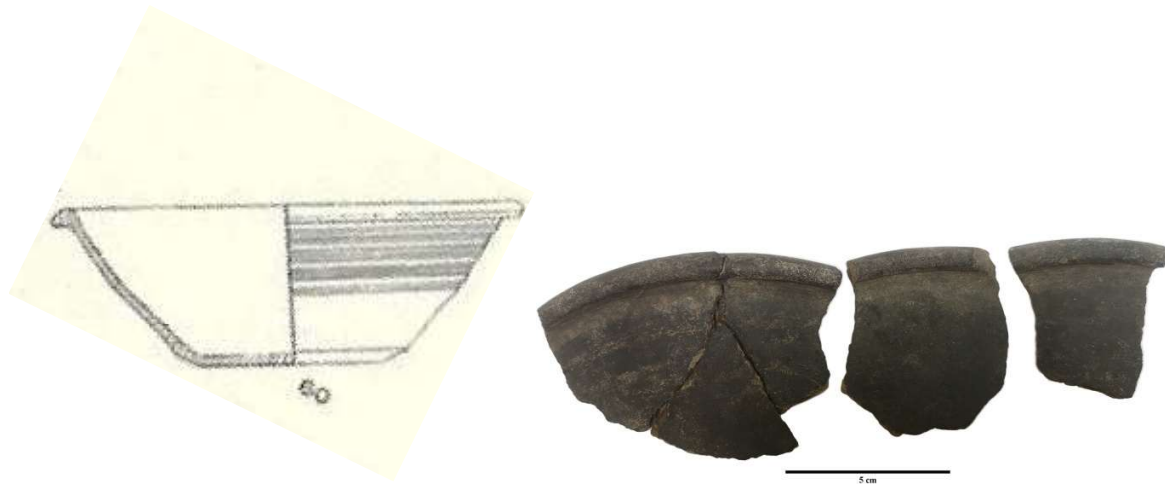


Figure 36. Illustrated Black Burnished ware 1 type bowl, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.5.60)

#### **NVGW - Nene Valley Grey wares**

Vessels in this fine light-fired fabric with a grey self-slip were made from the first quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century in the Nene Valley, becoming more standardised by the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD and the manufacturing ends by the end of 3<sup>rd</sup> or early 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Perrin 1999, 78). The main forms produced were plain or decorated jars with burnished surfaces, lattice barbotine motifs or cordons, flanged bowls, plain rimmed bowls, samian ware copies (eg. Drag. 36 and 37), bead and flange bowls, plain rimmed dishes, dishes with grooved rim sometimes with burnished decoration (Darling and Precious 2014, 117; Perrin 1999, 78-87). A small number of closed form vessels (jar/beaker or flagon) in this fabric are present from the site; one is decorated with burnished intersecting arcs. The low level of sherds in the NVGW fabric from this site would fit the typical pattern seen from Lincoln and northern Lincolnshire where sites were well served by their own local grey ware industries and few NVGW vessels reached sites this far north. In contrast sites further south in closer proximity to the Nene Valley such as Baston and Grantham typically have a higher proportion of NVGW pottery (Darling and Precious 2014; Darling et al. 2020).

#### **GREY/GREY? - Reduced Grey wares**

Miscellaneous grey wares including a range of material from different sources as well as probably local products. The vessels made of this fabric are usually hard fired and wheel thrown. Pottery workshops in the vicinity are known from the Newark area (Leary 2018) as well as other kilns sites like Lea, Newton on Trent along the River Trent (Field and Palmer-Brown 1991, 54; Samuels 1983), including the new kiln at Girton producing similar sandy grey ware fabrics (Leary 2018; Rowlandson 2025). A small range of grey ware wasters were recorded from amongst the assemblage as well as the observation of the two possible kilns (Swan 1984; see IAGR4 paragraph of this report) may suggest grey ware pottery production in the immediate vicinity.

#### **Grey ware forms**

The forms recorded spanned the whole of the Roman period with a good range of closed and open wares.



### *Unusual forms*

A small unusual vessel was found in a *ditch beneath NE corner of courtyard B Block*, is a noteworthy find as the form is atypical for Romano-British wares (97/34.35 **FIG.37**). The form occurs in the medieval pottery assemblages and identified as a sprinkler watering pot, for holding and sprinkling water. The vessels in the medieval groups are typically narrow necked handled jugs or bottles without a handle. The rims are usually very small and the base is pierced multiple times (Form 10.29, Brown et al. 2019). The vessel present in the Norton Disney assemblage has the characteristics of the Roman GREY ware fabric, hard fired with a small rim and pierced holes on the base. The form was slightly altered before firing, as one side of the pot is slightly squeezed for placing the thumb to ensure a better grip during use (see photo illustration). Examples of this type of form are known from ancient sites in the Mediterranean but the authors do not know of an example from Roman Britain.

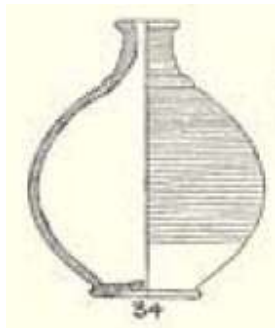


Figure 37. Illustrated GREY ware vessel or watering pot, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.3.34)

### *Flagons*

Flagons are represented in the grey ware assemblage in small numbers but in various forms. Grey ware flagons were more common in the late Roman period (Darling and Precious 2014, 123). Disc-necked flagons are also present and occurred in the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD becoming more common in the mid to late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 123; A reeded disc-necked variant with two handles was also recorded (form broadly similar to Perrin 1999, Fig.67.364).

### *Jars*

Grey ware jars are identified in great numbers and in a variety of types. Miscellaneous jars could not be classified further due to their fragmentary state. Many of the jars from the site were heavily reconstructed. Some of the fragmentary illustrated vessels from Norton Disney reconstructed as jars (Oswald 1937a, Fig. 6.76, 80) were likely to be lug-handled forms (97/76.35, **FIG.38**, 97/80.35, **FIG.39**). The jar (97/76.35) is noteworthy as it is repaired with a small piece of lead 'nail' or plug.



Figure 38. Illustrated GREY ware jar with lead repair, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.6.76)



Figure 39. Illustrated GREY ware jar, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.6.80)

The majority of the corrugated jars are made in IAGR/IAGR4 fabric, although a few examples are also present in GREY fabric.

Jars with rusticated decoration were in small numbers amongst the grey wares dating to the late 1<sup>st</sup> to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Different styles of rusticated decoration could be observed on their surface, heavily webbed, linear (97/9.35, **FIG.40**) and undifferentiated. Jars with webbed rustication are rare and this earliest style of rustication is one of the earlier decoration types, while the linear decoration can be found on vessels from the early to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD at Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014, 127).

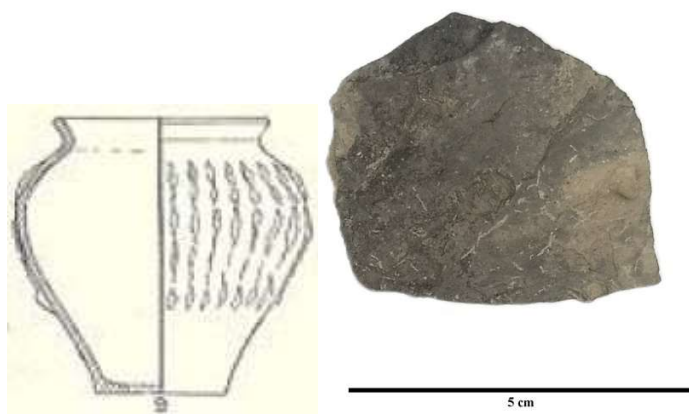


Figure 40. Illustrated GREY ware rusticated jar with linear rustication

Some GREY ware jar fragments were identified as cylindrical jars (T13701, **FIG.41**). The form is unusual, examples are known in GREY as well as in shell-gritted fabric from Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, many of them from Dragonby, dating from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Gregory 1996, 520).



Figure 41. GREY ware cylindrical jar with internal drilled holes (T13701)

Variations on necked jars were produced throughout the Roman period. Several vessels were recorded from the group belonging to this type. An unusual, necked jar with cordoned and rouletted/stabbed decoration is an early and may be a local vessel (form similar in Brassington 1971, Fig. 16.448; 97/20.35, **FIG. 42**), while another grey ware necked jar as imagined by Oswald (1937a, Fig. 2.17), which perhaps could also be reconstructed as a large bowl is similar to examples produced throughout the Roman period (cf. Pollard 1999, types 4.B.2(1) and 5A; Darling and Precious 2014, No.1146; 97/17.35, **FIG.43**).



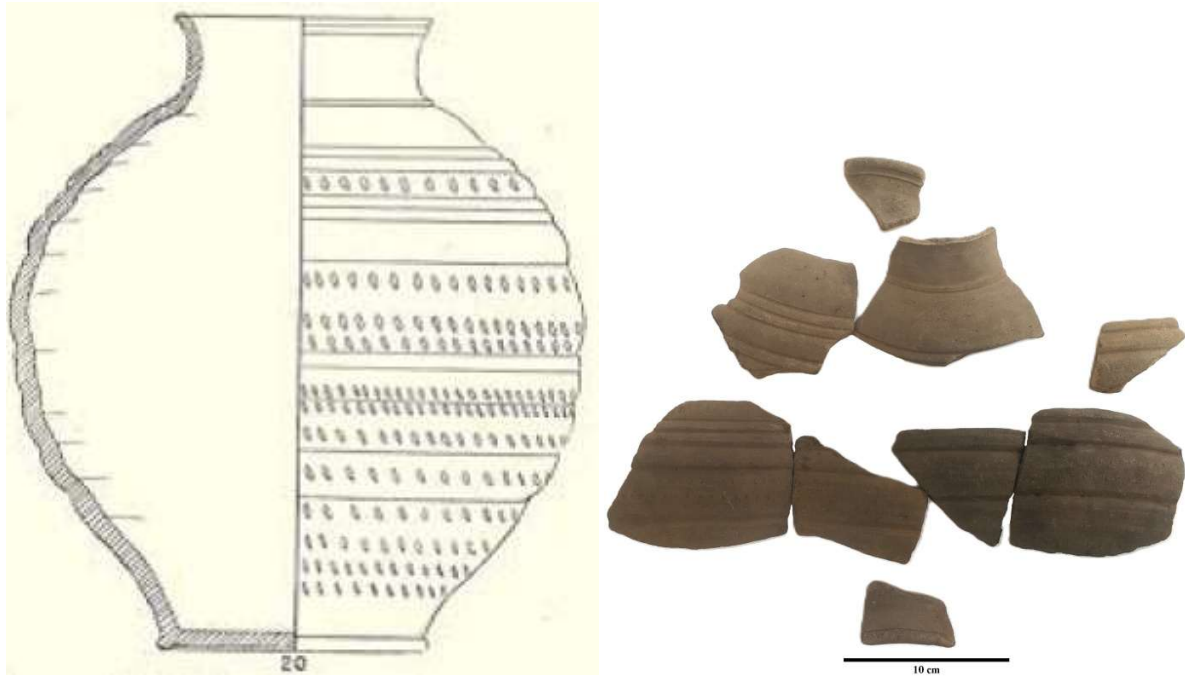


Figure 42. Illustrated GREY ware necked jar with cordons and rouletted/stabbed decoration, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.2.20)



Figure 43. Illustrated GREY ware necked jar, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.2.17)

Lid-seated jars appear in mid 1<sup>st</sup> century pottery assemblages, but they became more common in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, and they were in use until the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 126). A few examples of grey ware lid-seated jars were identified from the site. A single rim fragment from a J107 lid-seated jar with rilled decoration was found in the *Gatehouse pit*. The lid-seated J107 type jars can be found in the Antonine period, although they occurred in greater numbers in the mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 126).

Everted rim jars were also found on site in a significant number. Most of them are plain and some are decorated with cordons or burnished. In some cases the vessels were misfired, warped. At Lincoln the form appeared from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and spanned the Roman period (Darling and Precious 2014, 124; Webster and Booth 1947).

Narrow necked jars are also present in the assemblage and probably had the same function as flagons for pouring liquid. The form can be found in earlier Roman assemblages, although they reach their peak in the mid 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious, 124). Some examples are decorated with cordons or burnished wavy lines (97/35.35, 97/36.35, 97/78.35, **FIG.44-45**) as well as a late Roman J162 variant with frilled decoration (form as in Darling and Precious 2014, No. 968). It was noticeable that a number of the narrow necked jars were recovered from the well where they may have been utilised for drawing water.

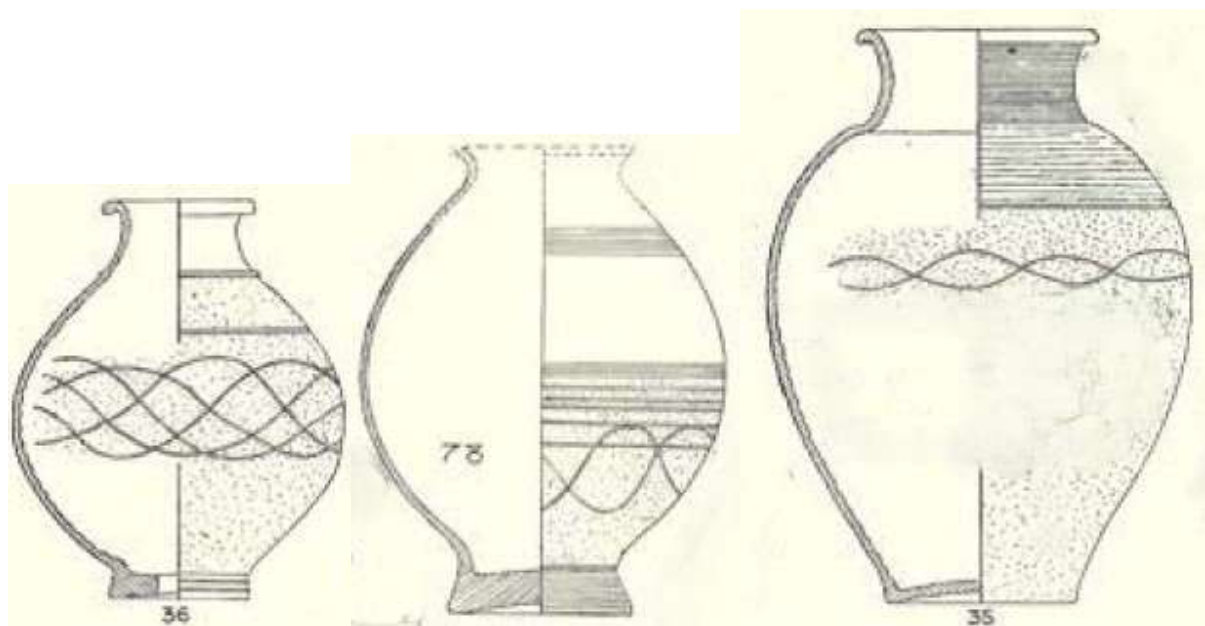


Figure 44. Illustrated GREY ware narrow necked jars, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.3.35-36, 6.78)



Figure 45. Grey ware narrow necked jars, photos of illustrated vessels of Fig.44

Lug-handled jars also appeared in the assemblage (97/79.35 **FIG.46**). Variants on the lug-handled jar were produced by pottery industries in Lincolnshire throughout the Roman period (Darling and Precious 2014, 127). The example illustrated by Oswald would appear likely to be a late Roman example.



Figure 46. Illustrated GREY ware lug-handled jar, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.6.79)

Collar rimmed jars are rare in the presented assemblage, some frill decorated fragments were recorded. This type was known to have been produced at the Swanpool and Rookery Lane potteries (Webster and Booth 1947, Webster 1960). The vessel occurred in groups dated from the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD appearing more frequently in the mid 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 126).

Dales ware type lid-seated jars (JDW, JDW1, JDW2) in a GREY fabric were dated at Lincoln from the early to mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD becoming more common in the later 3<sup>rd</sup> and mid 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 125). The JDW1 examples had almost identical rim to the 'traditional' shell-tempered Dales ware, while vessels in JDW2 form were flat-topped with slight lid-seat (see Rowlandson and Fiske 2023). The GREY ware assemblage from the villa site also contains Dales ware-type jars in small numbers (97/58.35, **FIG.47**). Similarly to the Dales ware-type jars double-lid seated jars (JDLS) can also be found in GREY fabric. Just like the shell-gritted JDLS variants this dates to the final phase of Roman pottery production in the later 4<sup>th</sup> to early 5<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling 1977; Darling and Precious 2014, 85).



Figure 47. Illustrated GREY ware Dales ware-type jar, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.5.58)

#### *Beakers*

Unclassified beakers are present in small numbers. This vessel form follows the dating of the GREY wares, although their number decreasing in the late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 135). Grey ware beakers with everted rims date to the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, becoming more common in the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 135). There are some plain and burnished examples recovered from the villa site as well as one example of a bead rimmed beaker and a folded beaker dating to the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 136).

#### *Closed form vessels*

Several unidentified closed form vessel was also recorded, a sherd with frilled decoration may have been a fragment from a tazza.

#### *Bowls*

Bowl form B318 is rare within the group (97/63.35, **FIG.48**). The main characteristic of this form is the carinated body often defined by a groove at the girth (Darling and Precious 2014, 139). The form can be dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Rowlandson and Fiske 2019) and the evidence from the Market Rasen LRM05 site would suggest that this type was more commonly produced in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Darling 2007b, No. 54-56; Veres and Rowlandson 2024a, 37).





Figure 48. Illustrated GREY ware B318 bowl, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.5.63)

Only one example of the native tradition large bowl form with wedge-shaped rim and burnished decoration was present in the GREY fabric group. The vessels are dating to the later 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Rowlandson and Fiske 2019). Other kiln sites such as Tattershall Thorpe have examples of this type in GREY and grog-gritted grey ware, these large bowls are more typically seen with transitional ware fabrics (Rowlandson and Fiske 2020; Veres and Rowlandson 2024a, 37).

Flanged or lipped bowls in GREY fabric were in abundance within the recovered finds (97/64.35 97/83.35, **FIG 49**). The form can be found in assemblages dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, but they became most common in the mid-to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. By the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD they were largely replaced by straight sided bead and flanged bowl types (Gillam 1976; Webster 1960; Webster and Booth 1947). Examples from the site were internally and/or externally burnished and decorated with burnished wavy lines. Variants with a grooved flange also occurred in the group.





Figure 49. Illustrated GREY ware flanged bowls, No. 83 is decorated with burnished or scored diagonal lines, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.5.64, Fig.6.83)

A reconstructed flanged bowl with wiped internal surfaces is attributed to this fabric group, although the fabric classification is uncertain and may be a Black burnished ware 2 bowl (T13583, **FIG.50**).

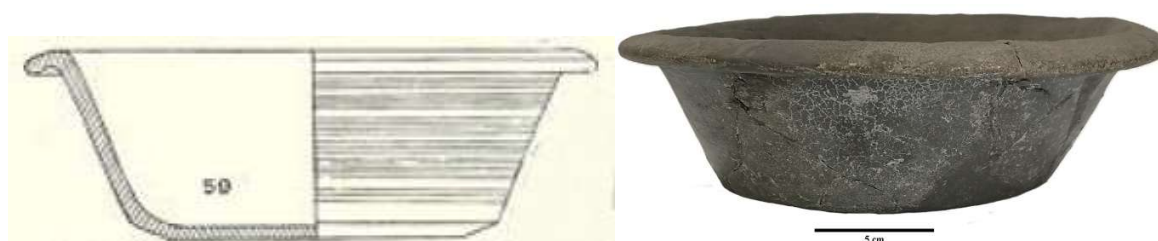


Figure 50. Illustrated GREY? ware flanged bowl, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.5.59)

Other bowl forms such a late Roman carinated vessels (form broadly as in Darling and Precious 2014, No. 1160), necked bowls (97/52.35, **FIG.51**) and 'no neck' BNNK bowls, likely to date to the early to mid-Roman periods, are also noted in the group.



Figure 51. Illustrated GREY ware necked bowl, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.4.52)

Wide-mouthed bowls and their variants (BWM1, BWM2 and BWM3) were found in small number in GREY fabric. Further examples in GREYB fabric are discussed below. The first variant can be distinguished by its curved rim and broader shoulder (BWM1, 97/94.35, **FIG.52**), while the second has a more out curved broader rim shadowing the shoulder (BWM2, 97/93.35, **FIG.53**). The third variant was made with rims overshooting their girth and bigger in size (BWM3). The changes of the form are mirrored in the chronology of the vessels, the first variant (BWM1) was produced from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD becoming less common by the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD; the second type (BWM2) appear more commonly in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD and into the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, while the larger versions (BWM3) were made in the late Roman period, from the later 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 140-141).



Figure 52. Illustrated GREY ware wide-mouthed bowl (BWM1), original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.7.94)



Figure 53. Illustrated GREY ware wide-mouthed bowl (BWM2), original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.7.93)

Straight sided bead and flanged bowls were well represented within the assemblage (97/101.35, 97/105.35 **FIG.54**). The vessel type appeared from the mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD and was most frequently used in the mid-to late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 149-150). The vessel type appears to derive from Black Burnished ware 1 prototypes and some authors have proposed an earlier inception for

this type (see discussion in Gillam 1976, Seager Smith 1993, Holbrook and Bidwell 1991).



Figure 54. Illustrated GREY ware straight sided bead and flange bowls, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.8.101, Fig.8.105)

The inturned bead and flanged bowls were also recovered from the site, some burnished or decorated with burnished scrolls or frills (97/82.35, 97/87.35, **FIG.55**). These vessels represent the latest phase of activity on the site as they can be found in late Roman groups dating from the mid-to late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 149-150, Webster and Booth 1947).



Figure 55. Illustrated GREY ware inturned bead and flange bowls, No.87 with mortar indicating re-use, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.6.82, Fig.7.87)



## Dishes

A single example of the dish form D452 was recovered from site (T14038). The fragment was externally burnished and decorated with a lattice design. This shallow form with an inturned rim follows late Gallo-Belgic forms and traditions and occurred at Lincoln in the Flavian period with their number increasing in the Antonine period (Darling and Precious 2014, 150-151; Gillam 1970, type 337).

Plain rim dishes were well represented within the assemblage (97/48.35, 97/49.35, **FIG.56**). The form is the most common within the dish category and was internally and externally burnished as potters were copying the Black Burnished ware proto-types. At Lincoln they can be found in groups dating from the mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD to the mid to late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 151) although the inception of the Black Burnished ware 1 proto-types appears at Exeter in Antonine contexts (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 99).



Figure 56. Illustrated GREY ware plain rim dishes, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.4.48-49)

A further late Roman, handmade plain rim dish was also recorded in the group. The vessel is unusual for this region and may have been locally made. Occasionally handmade vessels are made by none specialist potters such as tilers or salt workers who also manufactured other products out of clay. The fragments were found in the Gatehouse pit (T13877, T13889, **FIG. 57**).



Figure 57. GREY? ware, late Roman, handmade plain rim dish (T13877, T13889)



Grooved rim dishes are also recorded from the assemblage (97/31.35, 97/32.35, T13674, **FIG.58**). It appears likely that these dishes and bowls (DGR and BGR), also notably produced at Rossington Bridge, were a favoured type for the Lincolnshire industries during the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD and through much of the earlier 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Buckland et al. 2001; Darling and Precious 2014, 151; Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 99).



Figure 58. Illustrated GREY ware grooved rim dishes, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.3.31-32) and a heavily reconstructed grooved rim dish (T13674)

### *Strainers*

Several strainers were retained from the site (97/27.35, 97/37.35, 97/39.35, **FIG.59**). A further example is decorated with burnished lines. It is a specialist form type that was produced occasionally throughout the Roman period, although they mainly occurred in 4<sup>th</sup> century AD assemblages at Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014, 159). Strainer was found in association with early Roman pottery in Ditch N. of B block (97/39. 35, **FIG.59**) Examples are known from a number of the Trent-side kilns such as Torksey and from other Market Rasen sites (Samuels 1983; Oswald 1937b).



Figure 59. Illustrated GREY ware strainers, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.3.27, 37, 39)

## Lids

Lids were produced throughout the Roman period and some fragments were also identified in the group. One example with burnished decoration was found *above well* (T13820, **FIG.60**).



Figure 60. GREY ware lid with burnished decoration (T13820)

### GREYB - High fired late Roman grey wares

This wheel made, late Roman East Midlands burnished grey ware type can be recognised by its hard, high fired, mid-grey, shiny, burnished fabric (Rowlandson and Fiske 2023, 142). These grey wares were manufactured at sites along the Trent Valley such as Knaith and near Lincoln at sites such as Swanpool (Webster and Booth 1947; Samuels 1983). This group equated to Malcolm Todd's East Midlands Burnished wares (1968b, 198).

The range of forms consists of a jar or beaker (BK120) with frilling and burnished external decoration dating to the mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 135, Nos. 1407-1408). A few everted rim jars some with burnished decoration, a curved rimmed jar necked jars and narrow necked jars also belong to this fabric group.

The majority of the assemblage consists of open forms such as bowls including a copy of a samian Drag. 36 bowl. Wide-mouthed bowls are represented in significant numbers. (BWM1-3, 97/65.35, 97/103.35 **FIG.61**, Darling 1977, Fig.4.80), some were retained from a *Cobbled room, N. corridor of B block, top floor and from the top level of a ditch area, NE of B block*.

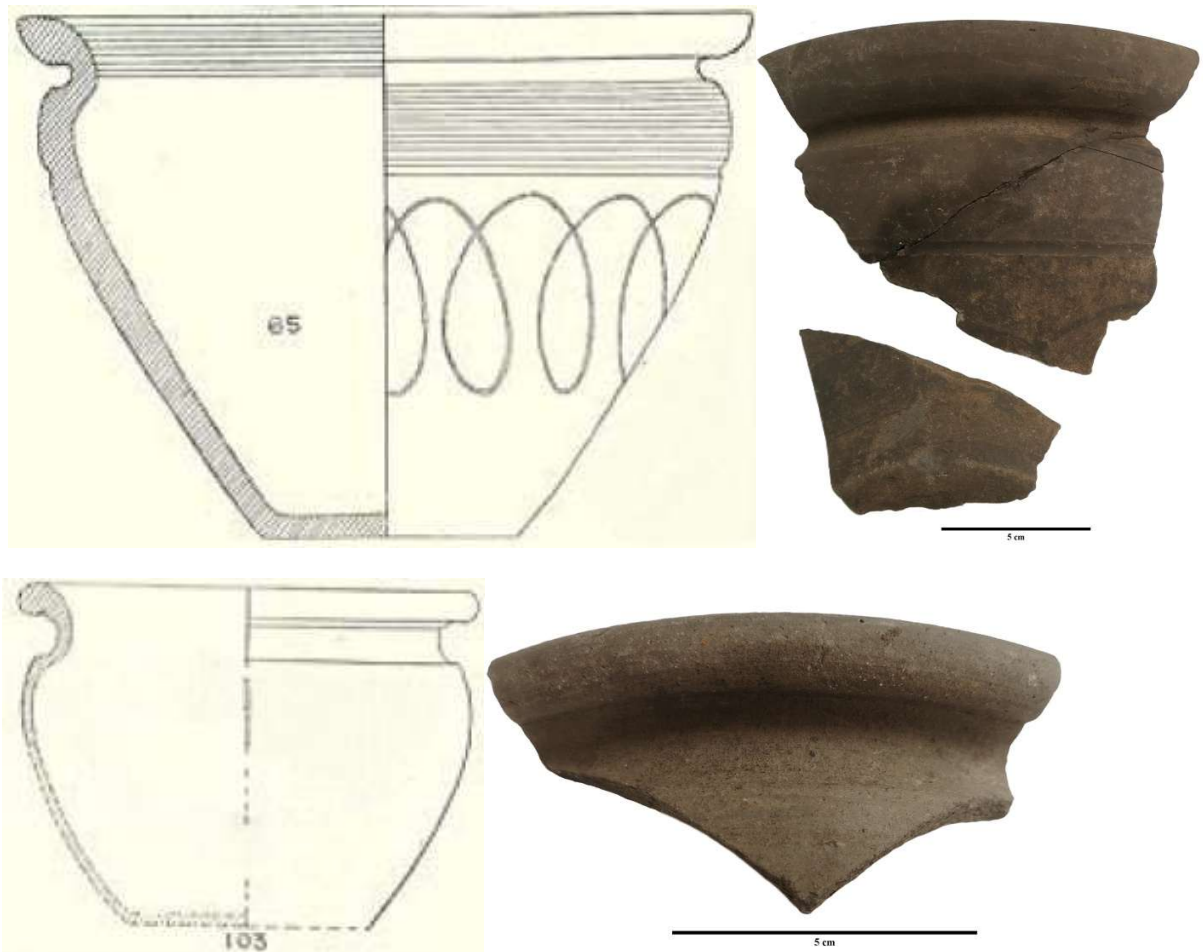


Figure 61. Illustrated GREYB wide-mouthed bowls, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.7.65 and Fig.8.103)

Flanged bowls with burnished decoration burnished bead and flange bowls (97/100.35 **FIG.62**, and inturned bead and flange bowls (97/98.35, 97/99.35 **FIG.63**) are also noted. See discussion of these types above in the GREY section. The illustrated bowls were found on *the top level of a ditch area, NE of B block*.



Figure 62. Illustrated GREYB bead and flange bowl, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.8.100)

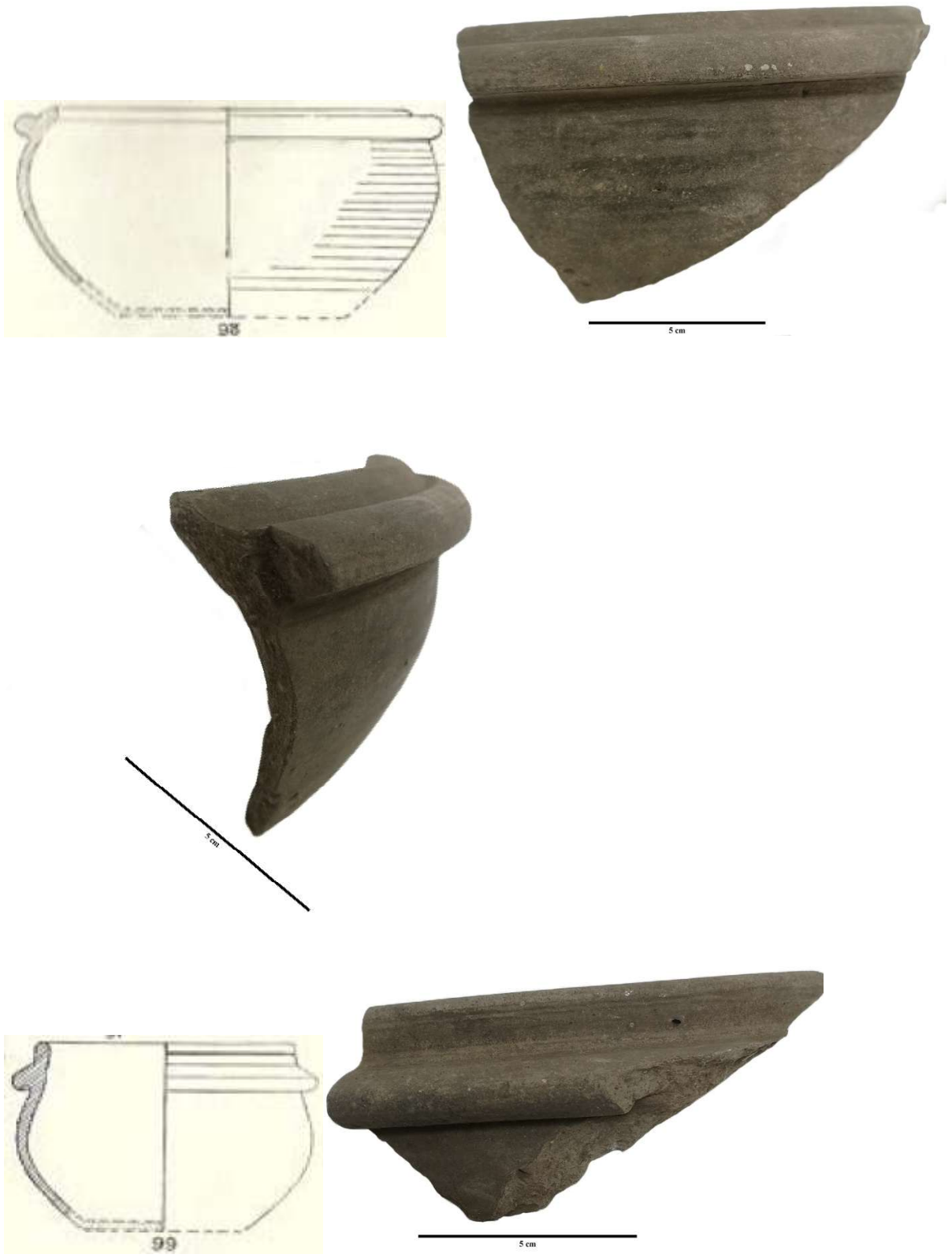


Figure 63. Illustrated GREYB inturned bead and flange bowls, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.8.98 and Fig.8.99)

### ***GREYS/GREYS? – Grey wares with rare shell***

Sandy, wheel made grey wares with some fossil shell inclusions. The shell temper may have been added to the fabric by the potters or the shelly inclusions naturally occurred in the raw clay and were not removed during preparation. The fossil shell present in the Jurassic deposits in small quantities from where the potting clay may have been sourced (Rowlandson 2025). A small number of sherds were identified with GREYS fabric; the forms include an everted rim beaker, a lid-seated jar and an unusual deep conical bowl with triangular rim and burnished external surface.

### ***GRFF – Finer Grey wares***

The code ('Grey fairly fine') typically used by Darling to described the finer grey ware products, typically potted in the later 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD from sites in the East Midlands (eg. 2005; 2007a; 2009). The vessels categorised as GRFF for this report appear to be made with a finer clay element which was a result of the clay preparation process or levigation. It appears likely that this fabric was produced locally, perhaps at sites near Newark in the early to mid Roman times (Rowlandson 2025). The range of the finer grey wares in the assemblage is very limited; all the vessels are of closed forms decorated with rouletting, burnished wavy line, lattice and cordon. A further rim fragment from a necked jar belonging to this fabric group was also noted.

### ***GROG – Grog-tempered wares***

Grog-tempered wares appear from the early Roman times as well as they can be found in the later Roman, mid-to late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD assemblages (Darling and Precious 2014, 116). This code has been used to denote a better fired and sorted wheel made development of the IAGR4 fabric group that perhaps continued in production into the later 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD and beyond (Rowlandson 2025). A small number of sherds were identified with this fabric. The majority are closed forms such as large storage jar (J168, Darling and Precious 2014, No. 1070; T13699, **FIG. 64**), a narrow necked jar (T13890, **FIG.65**), a slab built large storage jar fragment with cordoned decoration and a jar or bowl. Most of these vessels were recovered from the *Gatehouse pit*.





Figure 64. Grog-tempered ware large storage jar (J162, T13699)



Figure 65. Grog-tempered ware narrow necked jar (T13890)

### Shell- and calcareous-gritted fabrics

#### *DWSHT/DWSHT? – Dales Ware*

The code DWSHT has been used for Roman shell-gritted handmade and wheel finished wares in the Dales ware tradition similar to fabric types known from north western Lincolnshire near Scunthorpe (cf. Firman 1991; Darling 2009; Loghlin 1977). Further production sites are known and other, more local, workshops could be expected on the basis of geological and fabric research (Darling 1997, 30; Darling and Precious 2014, 83-84; Rowlandson and Fiske 2023, 146; Rowlandson 2025). The main forms made of this fabric were lid-seated jars with characteristic rims (JDW1 and JDW2), although other forms such as bowls, lids with similar finish to the jar rims were also produced. Dales ware is typically dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> to mid 4<sup>th</sup>

century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 82; Rowlandson and Fiske 2023, 146). Both types of Dales ware jars (JDW1 and JDW2) are present in the group. Some of the vessels were excavated from the *Gatehouse pit* or from a *large pit S. of Gatehouse* (97/96.35 **FIG.66**). One example with a slightly different fabric could have been more locally produced. Vessels with carbonised cooking residues indicate that they were commonly used as cooking pots.

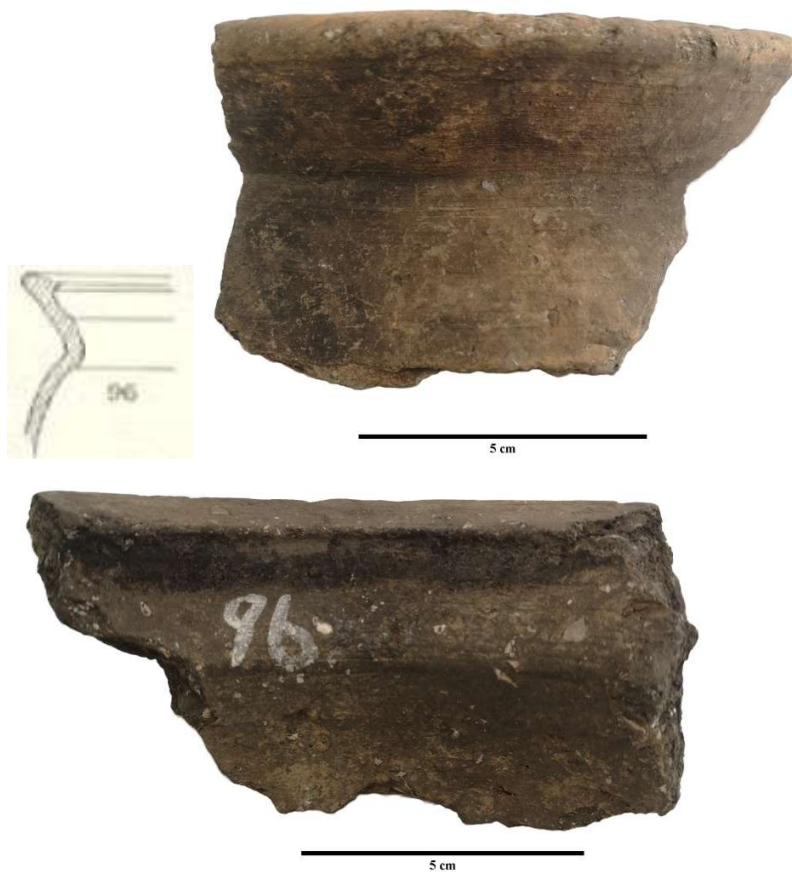


Figure 66. Illustrated Dales ware jar (JDW1), original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.8.96)

### ***SHEL – Shell-gritted wares***

Miscellaneous shell-gritted ware (Darling and Precious 2014, 82-88). This fabric grouping included Roman shell-gritted sherds that could not be securely attributed to the other fabric groups. The main diagnostic form recovered from the site was the shell-gritted double lid-seated jars. This form is typical of the latest groups from Lincoln dates to the final phase of Roman pottery production in the later 4<sup>th</sup> to early 5<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling 1977; Darling and Precious 2014, 85). The presence of these vessels suggests that the area continued to receive some pottery until the final phase of Romano-British pottery production (Rowlandson 2025). A double lid-seated jar (97/102.35 **FIG. 67**), a jar, a necked jar and plain rimmed dishes are also present in this fabric group. The majority of the vessels were recovered from *Room B2*, while the illustrated vessel was found in the *top level, ditch area NE of B block*.



Figure 67. Illustrated double lid-seated jar, original scale from publication (Oswald 1937a, Fig.8.102)

#### *VESIC – Vesicular shell tempered? wares*

Probably shell-gritted fabric which lost its temper due to leaching leaving some voids behind; this could be the result of firing or post-depositional conditions. The origin of these vessels is uncertain but may be from a local source (Darling and Precious 2014, 121; Rowlandson and Fiske 2023, 146; Veres and Rowlandson 2024, 57). Two unclassified form vessel fragments attributed to this fabric group were retained from the site.

#### **Other ceramics**

##### *TILE*

Fairly rare, tile-like fabric similar to Roman tile and lamp chimney fabrics (Darling and Precious 2014, 64). A small, handmade, knife-trimmed plain rimmed dish (T13780, **FIG.68**) and a further tile fragment likely to be trimmed to a disc or a counter is attributed to this fabric group.



Figure 68. Handmade, knife-trimmed plain rim dish in TILE fabric (T13780)

### CBM

A tegula fragment and further fragments from box flue tiles were noted.

### Fired Clay

A single fragment from a fired clay object was recorded from the assemblage with a quartz sand gritted, coarse fabric (T13907, FIG.69). The fragment is handmade, with oxidised surfaces. Its function is unknown could be used as a stand or prop. It appears possible that this is one of the props that is alluded to by Swan in her discussion of the evidence for pottery production on site (Swan 1984).



Figure 69. Handmade fired clay object (stand or prop, T13907)

### Post-Roman

Two fragments from modern plant pots and a green glazed medieval sherd most likely to be intrusive material were retained from the site.

## Pottery by features

### Features dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD

*The double pit or latrine pit, B. block* contained pottery fragments of a samian Drag. 37 bowl (97/13.35, **FIG. 11**) and corrugated jars (Oswald 1937a, 140) dating to the late 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

*Pit (Pit 1)* was probably a drainage for large ditch B or ditch N. of B block (Oswald 1973, 141). From the feature corrugated jars and a grey ware strainer (97/39.35, **FIG.59**) was recovered. The finds from the relating large *Ditch B or Ditch N. of B block* consisted of combed and corrugated storage jars, samian Drag. 29 bowl fragments (Oswald 1937a, Fig.1.11 and 97/14.35, **FIG.10**), a samian Drag. 30 fragment (Oswald 1937a, Fig.1.10), a native tradition/transitional ware (IAGR4) corrugated jars (Oswald 1937a, Fig.1.1 and 97/2.35, 97/3.35, 97/5.35, **FIG. 5-7**), carinated bowls (Oswald 1937a, Fig.1.6 and Fig.2.18), a further native tradition/transitional ware (IAGR1) carinated bowl (97/7.35, **FIG.4**), a cream ware bowl copying the samian Drag. 37 bowl (97/8.35, **FIG.32**), a grey ware rusticated jar (97/9.35, **FIG. 40**) and a colour-coated everted rim beaker (97/4.35, **FIG.21-22**). The earliest vessels in this context are the samian Drag. 29 bowls, while the latest sherd belongs to the colour-coated everted rim beaker dating to the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Oswald suggests a Flavian date for the ditch construction and puts the closing date to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (Oswald 1937a, 141), although the presence of the colour-coated beaker may push the end of use to the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

*Southern drainage Ditch C or Ditch beneath Room A* (Oswald 1937a, 141) contained samian vessels, notably Drag. 27 and 18 forms, a native tradition/transitional ware (IAGR) 'combed honey jar' or lug-handled jar (97/16.35, **FIG.2**) and a grey ware necked jar or bowl (97/17.35, **FIG. 43**) and a small beaker (Oswald 1937a, 141). The vessels dated to the late 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, and similarly to Ditch B, this feature may have been open for longer and it went out of use in the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

From the *Ditch below channelled hypocaust* a native tradition/transitional ware (IAGR) jar with post-firing holes turned into a strainer (97/40.35, **FIG.1**) and a samian Drag. 29 bowl fragment (97/12.35, **FIG.10**) was noted. The location of the samian fragment in Oswald's report is not clear as the sherd has two different location references (see Oswald 1937a, 142 and Fig.1.12). The feature is dated to the late 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD correlates with the date given by Oswald, as the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (1937a, 142).

*Group X outside the ditch system* was identified as a rubbish dump or a possibly disturbed grave group by Oswald (1937a, 143) contained a native tradition/transitional ware (IAGR4) corrugated jar or beaker (97/25.35, **FIG.5**), a lug-handled jar (97/22.1.35, **FIG.8**) a London ware bowl with combed decoration (97/21.35, **FIG.31**) and a colour-coated ware beaker with cornice rim (97/23.35, **FIG.21-22**) and a 'red carinated bowl' (Oswald 1937a, Fig.2.24). The assemblage retained can be dated from the mid 1<sup>st</sup> century AD to the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, with the end date based on the colour-coated beaker, slightly extending the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD timeline set by Oswald (1937a, 143).

Although there were no finds handled and recorded from a structure indicated by postholes, Oswald notes (1937a, 143) that '*post-hole 7 near the ovens (...) contained fragments of a 'rustic'ware beaker*'. The presence of rusticated vessels could support his dating as these wares are dating to the late 1<sup>st</sup> to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, 127).

From a *Large pit E of well* a 'black flanged bowl' (Oswald 1937a, Fig.2.19) and a grey ware necked jar with rouletted and cordoned decoration (97/20.35, **FIG.42**) dating to the late 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was retained. The jar may be a vessel produced locally.



A grey ware flange bowl with burnished line decoration (97/83.35, **FIG.49**) and a samian Drag. 31 dish fragments were found in the rubbish on the drainage slab of the well (Oswald 1937a, 172, no.83). Both fragments can be dated to the mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD which could support Oswald's idea of the well construction which could take place in the mid to latter half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Period II., Oswald 1937a, 145; see discussion below).

### Features dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD

From *Hearth 5 or Hearth Room A*, a small colour-coated? cornice rim bag-shaped beaker (97/41.35, **FIG.20**) was recovered dating to the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, which supports Oswald's dating of '*certainly not later than c. A.D. 170*' (Oswald 1937a, 145).

### Features dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD

*Ditch D or the Large drainage ditch, S of B block* contained a stamped samian Drag. 18 fragment, dating from the mid 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, as well as corrugated jars and carinated vessels and a further stamped samian Drag.33 cups (Oswald 1937a, 142 and Fig.3.28). Further finds from the ditch include grey ware grooved rim dishes (97/31.35, 97/32.35, **FIG.58**), a grey ware strained (97/27.35, **FIG. 59**), a Mancetter-Hartshill (MOMH2) hook rimmed mortarium (97/71.35, **FIG.15**), a colour-coated ware cornice rim beaker with rouletted decoration and a folded scaled beaker (97/29.35 and T13586, **FIG.21-22**). Oswald suggest that the western terminus of the ditch was backfilled in the mid second century AD while the rest of the feature was maintained until the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Oswald 1937a, 142-143) which seems to be confirmed by the surveyed material.

### Features dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD

*Immediately beneath concrete of road crossing, a large drainage ditch E. of B block* was excavated. The feature yielded a samian globular beaker with a footring (Niederbieber type 24 A, Oswald 1937a, Fig.5.61; 97/61.35, **FIG.12**) dating from the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> to early 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Oswald and Price 1920, Plate LXXIX, 1-3).

### Features dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD

*The outer ditch II. or conforming ditches to the road and entrance* contained a fine grey ware necked beaker with rouletted decoration (97/92.35, **FIG.30**), grey ware wide-mouthed bowls (BWM1 97/94.35 and BWM2 97/93.35, **FIG.52-53**) as well as samian Drag. 31 and 33 forms and 'Castor ware' (Oswald 1937a, 152). The date given by Oswald is the second half of 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, which can be supported by the recently evaluated evidence.

From the *large double pit S. of the bath house* a colour-coated plain rim beaker with barbotine decoration (T13858, **FIG. 21-22, No.88**) was recovered. The feature was not fully excavated and was dated by Oswald to the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Oswald 1937a, 151) The beaker fragment has been dated to the broader 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, although it verifies Oswald's chronology.

### Features dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD

The identification of the *Ditches NE of B block* and *Ditch area NE of B block* is slightly uncertain as there are different descriptions in the excavation report. It is most likely that the features are the same as the '*Three parallel ditches on the north of the basilican building (...) joined by three more trenches*' (Oswald 1937a, 144, see site plan pl.XLV). Oswald lists two grey ware vessels (1937a, 144), a narrow necked jar (97/36.35, **FIG.44-45**), a strainer (97/37.35, **FIG. 59**) and a samian Drag. 30 vessel (Oswald 1937a, Fig.



4.50). Oswald (1937a, 144) dated to the late Antonine and 2<sup>nd</sup> century, although these wares may be dated later, to the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. There are no further references in the text to other vessels, however the pottery catalogue contain a number of grey wares and vessels in different fabrics from *Ditch area NE. of B block* (Oswald 1937a, Nos. 63, 72, 98-101, 103, 105). These wares are not mentioned in the main text, although due to the similarity of the name and location one may suggest that these vessels were recovered from the same feature. Oswald (1937a, 144) gives a 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD date for the end of the use of these ditches, but some vessels may indicate otherwise if we accept the identification of the location is correct. While the late 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD grey ware bowl form (B318, 97/63.35, **FIG.48**) and the Mancetter-Hartshill (MOMH2) mortarium (97/72.35, **FIG.16**; AD150-200+, Darling and Precious 2014, 370) may fit Oswald's timeframe, in the pottery catalogue he dates the other wares recovered from the *Ditch area, NE of B block* to the mid 4<sup>th</sup> century (Oswald 1937a, 176, Nos.98-105, 108-109). The later pottery group consists of grey ware bead and flange bowls (97/101.35, 97/105.35 **FIG. 54**), late Roman grey ware (GREYB) wide-mouthed bowl (97/103.35, **FIG.61**), a bowl (97/100.35, **FIG.62**) and inturned bead and flange bowls (97/98.35, 97/99.35, **FIG.63**) as well as a shell-gritted double lid-seated jar (97/102.35, **FIG. 67**). This group can be dated from the late 3<sup>rd</sup> to the late 4<sup>th</sup> and, due to the presence of the double lid-seated jar, even to the early 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. The presence of the late Roman wares in the ditches could indicate the last phase of activity on site. The presence of the earlier pottery could be residual, it may suggest a prolonged use or maintenance of these linear features or maybe they were opened at a later date in relation to the later construction of the road and gatehouse as the alignment seems to respect these features (Oswald 1937a, pl.XLV).

The *Latrine pit* appears to fit a late Roman date and included a curved rim jar in a BB2 type fabric, **no.42**, plain rim beaker **no.43-44**, lid **no.45**, a grey ware bowl or dish **no.46**, flange bowl **no.47**, grey ware plain rim dishes **no.48-49** and a residual samian bowl were also recorded. Although there was some residual material present a deposition date in the later 3<sup>rd</sup> is most likely.

*Gatehouse pit* contained a good range of pottery ranging across much of the Roman period including the stamped mortarium and a range of transitional vessels likely to date to the early Roman period along with a range of Dales ware, grey wares and burnished grey wares likely to date to the mid to late Roman period. Fine wares included burnished grey ware and native tradition ware were all noted (see tabulated data summary). Colour-coated vessels present included a beaker with a funnel neck, a pentic moulded beaker, a Castor box lid, a paint decorated vessel and a straight sided bead and flanged bowl. A Nene Valley colour-coated wall-sided mortarium was also recorded. Imported Central Gaulish Black ware was also noted from this feature. Regrettably this group did not form one of the deposits that was illustrated by Oswald for the report. It was noticeable that there were not types present amongst this group that could be definitely be dated to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD with certainty so perhaps this feature was backfilled by the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD although it is not possible to totally rule out a later deposition date.

*Room south of the large mosaic, Upper charcoal Room A* included a range of pottery that could be broadly dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> to mid 4<sup>th</sup> century consisting of jug **no.56**, beaker **no.57**, a Dales ware type jar **no.58**, a lipped bowl **no.59 (t13583)** and a Black Burnished ware 1 lipped bowl **no.60**. Regrettably this was the only pottery that was attributed to this group and deposition in the 3<sup>rd</sup> to mid 4<sup>th</sup> century appears likely on the basis of the small sample of pottery extant in the museum collection.

### Features dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD

*The Well* Oswald places the construction of the well into his Phase 2 'the well may be assigned to the beginning of period II. c.AD 120-40' as it was cut through trenches of period 1 and had a period 2 floor established above the construction fill (Oswald 1937a, 145). Oswald's proposed construction date for the well does not appear unreasonable and there is not sufficient clarity amongst the extant finds to argue against this assertion. However, it is possible to extend the proposed lifetime of the well into the later 4<sup>th</sup> century AD on the basis of a reassessment of the pottery. Vessel **nos 74-83** are all squeezed onto Figure 6 along with drawings of shoes found from the well. No other unillustrated pottery finds from the well were present in the boxes seen for this survey. A number of the grey ware jars have been reconstructed with fairly narrow necks and it is likely that more than one of the jars illustrated were lug-handled types such as **no. 79**, perhaps having lost their top half and suspension handles during the process of drawing water from the well with their lower third of the vessels remaining in the well. The burnished decoration of all of the jars **nos 74-81** would fit with a late Roman date and the vessel with surviving lug-handles is of a type similar to examples from Crambeck and Lincoln typically of 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (eg. Darling and Precious 2014, No. 1055). In addition to this the example of the bowl with an inturned bead and flanged rim (**no. 82**) can be considered to date to at least the later 4<sup>th</sup> century AD at sites in Lincoln or perhaps even into the early 5<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling 1977). Oswald had not appreciated the late date for this form and therefore proposed an earlier date for the closing of the well that fit his narrative. The further grey ware bowl **no. 83**, found 'in rubbish on the draining slab' of the well need not alter the date of the infill deposits. In the absence of another good source of water on the site it is difficult to underestimate the importance of the well as it would have been required as a source of water for many of the functions of the suited of buildings and it may be that the backfilling of this feature occurred towards the end of the occupation of the site.

*Undisturbed floor levels of the drain area, Concrete pilae of hypocaust* Likewise with the bowl with an inturned bead and flanged bowl from the Well vessel **no. 87** should be considered to date to the later 4<sup>th</sup> or perhaps early 5<sup>th</sup> century AD

### Features dating as broadly 'Roman'

A few features could only be broadly attributed a Roman date including the '*Ditch beneath NE corner of courtyard*' that included the grey ware watering pot vessel **no.34**.

A further group '*Layer of charcoal, Lowest level Room N of E entrance*', was attributed a broad Roman date and included narrow necked jar **no.35**.

### Dating based on information written on the finds bags

A further small range of features or deposits were not mentioned in the publication but had pottery attributed to them. A list of group dates by name is presented below, further full data about the pottery is presented in the tabulated archive at the end of this report. It should be noted that the pottery illustrated on Oswald's Figure 8 (1937a). Includes a good range of material likely to date to the later 4<sup>th</sup> to early 5<sup>th</sup> on the basis of the well stratified groups from the excavations at The Park, Lincoln where coin evidence could demonstrate a long sequence of these vessel types being used into the early 5<sup>th</sup> century AD particularly vessels such as the double lid-seated jar **no. 102** (Darling 1977; 1999; Steane 2015).

*Villa* **4C**  
*Potter Hill* **L4-E5/L1-2**  
 Threshold room A **3-4C**  
 Room B2 **L4-E5**  
 Interior N wall Bath annexe **M3-M4**  
 Room D **3-M4/2C**  
 Large pit S of gatehouse/gatehouse pit? **EM4**  
 Top level of pit area **L3-4**  
 Cobbled room N corridor B block **4C**  
 Ditch N of road near gatehouse **AD250-350+**  
 Corridor of dwelling house **L3-4**  
 Cobbled floor W corridor B block **4C**  
 Room A and B **L3-L4/L1-M2**  
 Room F below second floor **L3-4/4C**  
 Baine's finds **L3-4C**  
 U/S **-N/A**  
 Drain north **3-4C/2C**

## Discussion

### The condition of the pottery

It was noticeable that the pottery from the museum was far fresher than other groups seen by the author from elsewhere in the parish of Norton Disney or from the Bantymock Quarry site (Precious 2005; 2008; Rowlandson 2025). This may be due to much of the pottery from the Norton Disney villa being recovered from less acidic more organic rich deposits or, in the case of the well, waterlogged conditions. The condition of the pottery in the museum collections contrasts with to the abraded exoriated material recorded from ditches on many basic rural sites. However, the assemblage recovered from the Stoke Rochford villa excavations that was mostly recorded from layers was far more fragmentary and exoriated than the pottery from the Norton Disney Villa (Grantham Archaeology Group 2010; personal observation). The material from the recent excavations at Southwell (Rowlandson 2012; 2015) were perhaps more similar in condition to the pottery from the Norton Disney. It is also difficult to characterise the Norton Disney assemblage in contrast to material from modern excavations as it appears that there was some form of selective retention of the most interesting, and presumably best preserved, sherds but this process, such as it was, was not documented. It should also be noted that the reconstruction of most of the vessels appears to have been undertaken with some form of white Plaster of Paris material and several vessels have been liberally painted over the plaster and the surviving sherds. However, despite the reconstruction technique, there are a good number of vessels that would be suitable for display as part of a museum display.

### The range of pottery

The nature of the assemblage precludes a full modern pottery report but new information has been gleaned from this research. It is not possible to contrast this assemblage closely with villa sites such as Long Bennington or the significant site at Southwell (Leary 1994; Rowlandson 2012; 2015a) but some broad comparisons can be made. There are a broad range of fine wares recorded from the scheme

including examples of continental imported wares such as samian, Central Gaulish Black ware and *Moselkeramic* from Trier. The range of table wares is similar to that seen by the author from the Mansfield Woodhouse villa, Southwell and the 'Upper Witham villa site' (Oswald 1949; Daniels 1966; Rowlandson 2012; 2015a; Jolliffe 2010) and it exceeds the range of table wares seen from basic rural sites in adjacent parts of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. Although there were few extant amphorae sherds amongst the collection if there were two stamped vessels retrieved from the site this would be highly unusual for a villa or other rural site from this part of the East Midlands. The range of mortaria present are what might be expected from a villa type site in this area that was occupied throughout most of the Roman period and was not dissimilar to the mortaria recorded by the author from Southwell (Rowlandson 2012; 2015a). The coarse wares from the site suggest that the inhabitants were well provisioned with a good range of native tradition wares, the ubiquitous local grey ware types and shell-gritted Dales ware.

### Pottery production and early activity

The early activity from the site is of great interest as the presence of decorated Drag. 29 samian vessels would be highly unusual for a rural site from this area. The range of early Roman grey ware and native tradition ware vessels from the site, some with firing faults, may support the suggestion of pottery production on the site prior to the construction of the main villa building. One of the fired clay objects recorded from the collection may relate to the kiln furniture noted by Swan in her gazetteer of Roman kiln sites (1984). After a closer reading of the excavation report it is difficult to totally rule out that some of the oven features that Oswald recorded might be pottery kilns but also it is possible that Oswald's limited investigations did not encounter the kilns themselves. In the event of further work in the area geophysical survey methods should be considered to see if areas of burning and possible pottery production can be recognised.

### Later Roman activity on the site

Since Oswald's initial excavation there has been greater study of late Roman pottery in the East Midlands. On the basis of the excavations of the Swanpool kilns (Webster and Booth 1947), the excavations at Great Casterton (Perrin 1980b; Todd ed. 1968) and Maggi Darling's research on the pottery from The Park, Lincoln (1977; 1999; Steane 2015) it can now be shown that activity continued on the Norton Disney villa site until at least the later 4<sup>th</sup> or perhaps early 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. This extends the chronology of the site and this would fit with the longer sequences of occupation that can also be proposed for Southwell, Mansfield Woodhouse Denton and the Upper Witham Villa site (Rowlandson 2012; 2015a; Oswald 1949; personal observation; Smith 1964; Greenfield 1971; Jolliffe 2010). Equally it can be shown that activity continued until the later 4<sup>th</sup> or perhaps early 5<sup>th</sup> century AD at local roadside settlements such as Brough on Fosse and Navenby (Rowlandson and Fiske 2024; Rowlandson 2011; 2015b). The abandonment of the Norton Disney villa was probably hastened by the backfilling of the well but it is difficult to be sure when this happened in the later 4<sup>th</sup> or earlier 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. As production of Romano-British pottery came to an end sometime in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD it is difficult to be sure how long the site continued to be inhabited. The author has proposed a long sequence of occupation continuing at Navenby (Rowlandson 2015b) and it is possible that sites such as Lincoln continued to be occupied into the 'sub-Roman' period (Rowlandson 2021; Stocker ed. 2003). No Anglo-Saxon tradition sherds were encountered during the survey of the pottery retained within the boxes.

## Formal burials (?)

The interpretation by Oswald of the burials from the Norton Disney as representing individuals killed during a violent attack on the villa appear fanciful to modern archaeologists. Eleanor Scott has eloquently reconsidered the evidence from Norton Disney suggesting that they are more likely to be burials interred after the villa was largely abandoned (2018). Lucy and others have noted that post-Roman Anglo-Saxon cemeteries were commonly located on significant landscape features such as Bronze Age burial mounds or Roman buildings (2000, 124-130). This was often, in part, looking to place burials in significant prominent landscape locations in the same way that their Bronze Age predecessors had done but it has also been suggested that there was an attempt to associate the burials of the dead with the monuments of those who had ruled the landscape before them. Roman towns and large buildings were often favoured for locating post-Roman burial including an early Anglo-Saxon urned burial at the villa at Denton (Smith 1964; Greenfield 1971), Southwell (Daniels 1966; Rowlandson 2012; 2015a) and cemeteries at sites including Little Chester and Willoughby-on-the-Wolds (Kinsley 1993; cf. Lucy 2000). It appears likely that the 'victims' that Oswald thought were from a raid were probably either those that continued to live on the site as it fell into decay in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD as a 'sub-Roman' population or a later, possibly Middle Saxon, appropriation of the site for a burial to benefit from the location of the site overlooking the road and the fading glory of the ruinous building. If the bones from these burials could be subjected to radiocarbon dating it may be possible to refine the chronology of these inhumations in a way that cannot be achieved by looking at the ceramic assemblage.

## Conclusion

*"Villas are so uniform in character that they arouse comparatively little interest compared with the military problems of Roman Britain"*

From the dismissive tone of the opening paragraph of the Norton Disney report one feels that the work at Norton Disney did not feel as glamorous to Adrian Oswald as the excavations his father undertook at Margidunum (Oswald 1937a). In contrast to the 'big archaeology' of the site at Margidunum where his father had proposed a military origin it is possible for the reader to feel some contempt for the subject of Norton Disney until he rallies with "But a villa surrounded by ditches, whether for defensive purposes or not, can immediately be classed as a rarity.." (Oswald 1937a, 139). The interpretation of the ditches as a defensive structure appears to modern eyes to be spurious but the ditches defining the activity within the enclosure might be seen as monumental or as defining the area of the villa enclosure. It may also be that the villa was initially established within an existing Iron Age enclosure (n.a. 2022). There were few sherds amongst the museum collection that could be securely attributed to a date before the Roman conquest but it is also possible that Oswald did not retain the more friable Iron Age pottery or that his trenches did not reach the primary fills of the ditches. It may be possible using survey techniques to improve on Oswald's site plan and trace how the ditches fit into the broader landscape.

The early Roman phase of activity on the site is difficult to characterise on the basis of the publication of Oswald's excavations. It can, perhaps fairly, be suggested that his investigations may not have encountered much of the early structural evidence from the site that was buried by later deposits. The possibility of pottery production on the site still appears possible but it is not possible to be certain if any of the nebulous mentions of 'ovens' and burning recorded by Oswald in his report may represent pottery

production features. With increasing evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity being unearthed from the surrounding area it would appear that the villa was located an important place in a busy area of settlement and farming in the Iron Age and Roman periods (Richard Parker pers. com.).

Although Oswald's chronology appears broadly correct it is now possible to push the last phase of activity, on the basis of the pottery assemblage within the well and from other features to the later 4<sup>th</sup> to perhaps the early 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. The interpretation of the burials from the site being associated with violent ends reflects both a misunderstanding of the stratigraphy and the importance of burial within significant landscape features as a way of appropriating the land and its forebears (Lucy 2000, 130). The burials appear unlikely to relate to the destruction of the various phases of villa buildings but, in contrast, most likely represent the appropriation of a Roman period site by later inhabitants sometime 5<sup>th</sup> century AD or perhaps inhumations interred in the Middle Saxon period as we can see from other sites in the area (Kinsley 1993; Greenfield 1971; Smith 1964; Lucy 2000, 124).

Both Felix and Adrian Oswald appear to have had a strong interest in invasion and concepts of natives, Romans and Saxon invaders. Oswald's interest in destruction 'By Fire and Violence' as he characterised the final phase of activity (Oswald 1937a) not only reflects the worries of a member of the Edwardian British establishment who had a background in colonial service (cf. Hindley 2000; Freeman 2007; Haverfield 1912) who were concerned with issues in the colonies such as the Government of India Act in 1935 and instability in Europe. Although though the initial presentation about Norton Disney villa was made to the Antiquaries Society in 1935 by then Fascism was on the march with Italy expanding their North African colonies and invading Ethiopia. Germany also occupied the Rhineland in 1935 in violation of the Treaty of Versailles. By 1936 the Spanish Civil war was underway, Nazi Germany held the Berlin Olympics and by 1937 the devastation of the bombing of Guernica heralded the Blitz of London. Adrian Oswald would spend much of the rest of his archaeological career picking up the pieces of London archaeology after the 'Fire and Violence' of the Blitz. It becomes far easier to understand his preoccupation with the destruction of civilisation when appreciating his world view and how his narrative captured the *zeitgeist*<sup>1</sup>. With greater knowledge, new techniques and a different outlook it has been possible to update the story of the Norton Disney villa using the pottery collections retained by the museum service.

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<sup>1</sup> 'spirit of the age'



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Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/ Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
70.37	GREY	J B EXT LA	Complete		High fired jar, mid grey surfaces, burnished external surfaces and lattice decoration. Code different to the other vessels.	Roman		001	G6-C5 Box 1
97/78.35	GREY	JNN? B EXT BL BWL STRING	Reconstructed	Well, silt	Necked jar with a pedestal base, dark surfaces, Burnished external surface, burnished horizontal lines, burnished intersecting wavy lines, string cut base	4C	78	002	G6-C5 Box 1
97/94.35	GREY	BWM1 SHG BIA STRING	Reconstructed	Outer ditch II.	Wide-mouthed bowl with mid grey surfaces, fairly high fired, scored horizontal line, burnished intersecting archs, string cut base	M2-M4	94	003	G6-C5 Box 1
97/40.35	IAGR	J SHG	Reconstructed	Ditch below channelled hypocaust	Jar with patchy grey and oxidised external surface, scored horizontal line, post firing piercing on the base, 8 pierced holes, the holes have different diameters ranging from 6mm to 9mm	L1-M2	40	004	G6-C4 Box 1
97/79.35	GREY	JLH B EXT BL	Reconstructed	Well, In rubbish used to fill the feaure	Lug-handled jar with dark grey external surface, burnished external surface, high lug handles, scored horizontal lines, burnished diagonal lines on shoulder	4C	79	005	G6-C4 Box 1
97/58.35	GREY?	JDW	Reconstructed	Upper charcoal, room A	Dales ware type jar with an almost completely reconstructed body, dark grey external surface	3-M4	58	006	G6-C4 Box 1
97/93.35	GREY	BWM2 SHG STRING	Reconstructed	Outer ditch II.	Wide-mouthed bowl with mid grey surfaces, scored horizontal line, string cut base	3C+	93	007	G6-D2 Box 1
97/32.35	GREY	DGR BARC	Reconstructed	Large drainage ditch S. of B block In silt, period II.	Grooved ri dish with mid grey surfaces, groove under rim, burnished arch decoration on the external surface	M2-3	32	008	G6-D2 Box 1

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/ Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13701	GREY	JCYL STRING	Glued		Cylindrical jar with dark grey surfaces, fairly high fired, slight metallic sheen on external surface, string cut base. Attempt of post firing piercing, as two unfinished drilled holes observed on the base internally	Roman		009	G6-D2 Box 1
97/35.35	GREY	JNN SHG BWL STRING	Reconstructed	Lowest level of room N. of E. entrance , B block	Narrow necked jar with mid grey surfaces, scored horizontal line and burnished intersecting wavy line decoration, string cut base; Oswals considers this vessels and the associated pottery in the context 'Antonine' (1937, 144)	Roman	35	010	G6-B2 Box 4
97/75.35	OX	JNN B EXT	Reconstructed	Well, In rubbish used to fill well	Narrow necked jar with oxidised, fine highly burnished mid reddish-brown patchy painted external surface, mid red-orange internal surface	4C	75	011	G6-B2 Box 4
97/39.35	GREY	ST	Reconstructed	Ditch N. of B block	Mostly mid grey with a patch of oxidisation, slightly carinated, unusual small piercing for a strainer, uniform pre-firing pierced holes with a diameter of 2mm; found stratified with early Roman pottery	Roman	39	012	G6-C3 Box 2
T13674	GREY	DGR	Reconstructed		Grooved rim dish. Vessel is completely painted over during conservation	M2-3		013	G6-C3 Box 2
97/25.35	IAGR4	JBKCOR	Reconstructed	As a group at X outside the ditches. Possibly a disturbed grave group	Corrugated jar or beaker with light grey surfaces, coarse fabric with quartz sand and grog, corrugated body, slight crack over rim, form same as/similar to Todd 1968a, Fig.1.6	M1-E2	25	014	G6-D3 Box 2
97/92.35	GFIN	BKNK ROU B EXT	Reconstructed	Outer ditch II.	Necked beaker with a pedestal base, very fine fabric, dark grey burnished external surface with rouletted decoration, fabric could be PART fabric	L2-3	92	015	G6-D3 Box 2
97/5.35	IAGR4	JCOR	Reconstructed	Ditch N. of B block	Cordoned jar with patchy, light grey and oxidised external surface, coarser almost an IAGR fabric with quartz sand and grog?, possibly local fabric	L1-M2	5	016	G6-D3 Box 1

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/ Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
14.35	CC1	BKPR SHG BAS BAD	Reconstructed	Latrine pit N. of well, upper level	Plain rim beaker with a pedestal base. Mid/dark grey external surface with scored horizontal line and barbotine decoration consists of dots and abstract scrolls. Form similar to Gillam 1970, Fig.9.79-80	AD200-250	43	017	G6-D3 Box 1
97/41.35	CC?	BKCOR	Reconstructed	Hearth of period II, room A	Colour-coated? small bag shaped beaker with a cornice rim and a pedestal base, similar forms known from South Carlton. Vessel is completely painted over during conservation.	M2	41	018	G6-D3 Box 1
97/29.35	CC1	BKCOR ROUZ	Reconstructed	Large drainage ditch S. of B block, Infilling above period I	Colour-coated corniced rim beaker with small pedestal base. Dark grey colour-coated external surface becoming more red around the pedestal base. Decorated with two zones of rouletting.	ML2	29	019	G6-B2 Box 5
97/44.35	CC1	BKPR BAD BAS	Reconstructed	Latrine pit N. of well, middle level	Plain rim beaker with a pedestal base. Mid/dark grey external surface with scored horizontal line and barbotine decoration consists of dots and intricate very fine scrolls. Form similar to Gillam 1970, Fig.9.79-80	AD200-250	44	020	G6-B2 Box 5
97/76.35	GREY	J BWL B EXT	Reconstructed	Well, In silt of well	Jar with dark grey burnished external surface with burnished intersecting wavy line decoration. Near the base a lead repair can be seen as a pierced hole with metal 'nail'. Could be lug-handled jar, top half rebuilt	4C	76	021	G6-B2 Box 5
T13673	CC1	JH SHG	BS		Ref. no. TH2/12, TH2/15.	4/L4			G6-B2 Box 5
T13673	OX	- B EXT	BS		Ref. no. TH2/16	Roman			G6-B2 Box 5
T14693	CC1	JH SHG	BS		Label on sherds: T13722, Ref.no. TH2/15 Same vessel as T13673, Ref.no.TH2/15	4/L4			G6-B2 Box 5
97.82.35	GREY	BIBF BSC B EXT	Reconstructed	Well, In black silt of well	Bowl with inturned bead and flange rim with burnished mid/dark grey external surface. Traces of burnished scoll decoration are noted on the external surface. Vessel is completely painted over during conservation	L4	82	022	G6-C1 Box 2

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/ Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
97/42.35	BB2?	JCUR B EXT LA	Reconstructed	Latrine pit N. of well, lowest level	Curved rim jar with very finely burnished black external surface and burnished lattice decoration. Wheel thrown. Could be a traditional BB2 from South Essex and Kent or an example from Lincoln Racecourse as in Corder 1950, Fig. 3.4	EM3	42	023	G6-C4 Box 2
97/80.35	GREY	J BWL SHG	Reconstructed	Well, In black silt of well	Jar with black burnished external surface with burnished intersecting wavy line decoration in three rows and scored horizontal lines. Could be lug-handled jar, top half rebuilt	4C	80	024	G6-C4 Box 2
97/31.35	GREY	DGR B EXT?	Reconstructed	Large drainage ditch S. of B block, In silt period III.	Grooved rim bowl with dark grey burnished? surfaces and a string cut base	M2-3	31	025	G6-D1 Box 1
97/49.35	GREY	DPR B EXT?	Reconstructed	Latrine pit N. of well, upper level	Plain rim bowl with mid-dark grey burnished? surfaces.	M3-4	49	026	G6-D1 Box 1
97/2.35	IAGR4	JCOR WIP EXT SHG	Reconstructed	Ditch N. of B block	Corrugated jar with an everted rim. Mid grey externally wiped surface with scored horizontal line. Patchy grey and oxidised internal surface	L1-2	2	027	G6-D1 Box 3
97/4.35	CC1	BKEV	Glued	Ditch N. of B block	Roughcast everted rim beaker with pale orange colour-coat and white fabric. The external surface is darker red or reddish brown patchy in some places	M2	4	028	G6-C3 Box 3
97/22.1.35	IAGR4	JLH	Glued	As a group at X outside the ditches. Possibly a disturbed grave group	Lug-handled jar with burnt patchy oxides and grey external surface and pale orange oxidised internal surface. The lug handle is nicely placed and attached to the vessel. Duplicate number	M1-M2	22	029	G6-C3 Box 3
97/28.35	SAMRZ	33 NAME	Reconstructed	Large drainage ditch S. of B block, Infilling above period II.	Drag. 33 cup with internally stamped base as identified and dated by A. Oswald 1937, 161	L2	28	030	G6-C3 Box 3

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/ Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
97/34.35	GREY	Z	Complete	Ditch beneath NE corner of courtyard, B block	Unusual, not typically a Roman form. Watering pot. Mid grey surfaces, fabric with grog or clay pellets. Small narrow neck and pre-firing pierced holes with a diameter of 3mm on the base and a modified body for one handed handling with a place for thumb (see illustration).	Roman	34	031	G6-C3 Box 3
97/37.35	GREY	ST B EXT	Glued	Ditches NE of B block, in association with human skull	Strainer with dark grey burnished external surface and mid grey internal surface. Pre-firing pierced holes on the base with a diameter 2mm	3C+	37	032	G6-C3 Box 3
97/61.35	SAM	BK	Glued	Immediately beneath concrete of road crossing the large drainage ditch E of B block	Globular beaker with footring, form (Va, Vsc) could be as in Oswald and Price 1920, Plate LXXIX, 1-3, probably from an East Gaulish production centre (Rheizabern), Type Niederbieber 24 A (Oswald 1937, No.61)	AD150-250	61	033	G6-C3 Box 3
14.38	SAM	- NAME	BASE	Also from Norton Disney, but not from the villa.	Samian vessel base with footring and faint internal stamp, the internal surface is very worn, traces of slip. Also from Norton Disney, but not from the villa.			034	G6-C3 Box 3
T13953	GREY	BNNK SHG BWL	RIM; BS	Norton Disney Villa	Rare grog in fabric	2C			G6-C3 Box 3
T13954	CC1	BKPM ROU	BS	Gate house pit	Mid-dark brown colour-coated surfaces with rouletted decoration. Off white, slightly pinkish fabric. Large example,	4C		035	G6-C3 Box 3
T13955	GREY	BFL B EXT?	RIM; BS	Norton Disney Villa		2C+			G6-C3 Box 3
T13956	GREY	BFB B EXT	RIM	Norton Disney Villa	Could be the same vessel as T13957?	L3-4			G6-C3 Box 3
T13957	GREY	BFB EXT	RIM	Norton Disney Villa	Could be the same vessel as T13956?	L3-4			G6-C3 Box 3
T13958	GREY	JBNK BWL?	RIM	Norton Disney Villa	Rim form as in Oswald 1935, Fig. 3.27	4C			G6-C3 Box 3
T13959	CC1	BKPM?	RIM	Norton Disney Villa		4C			G6-C3 Box 3



Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13960	SHEL	-	BASE	Norton Disney		Roman			G6-C3 Box 3
97/95.35	CC1	B31 SHG INT	Reconstructed		Samian bowl 31 imitation. Worn surfaces, pale light orange core with dark-id red colour coat. Pedestal base, scored horizontal line on internal surface	3-4C	95	036	G6-B2 Box 2
T13593	GREYB	BFB B EXT	RIM; BS; Glued			L3-4			G6-C1 Box 1
T13594	MOOXR	MWS	RIM		Wall-sided mortarium with quartz tritts. Pale orange fabric with traces or red colour-coat, abraded	4C	67?		G6-C1 Box 1
T13595	IAGR4	JEV	RIM		Mixed group	2-4C			G6-C1 Box 1
T13595	MORT	MHK	RIM		Fine quartz and fired clay tritts. Uncertain origin could come from Little Chester, Rossington Bridge or a local Trent Valley workshop. From a mixed group	2-4C			G6-C1 Box 1
T13595	GREYB	JBEV; BFL BWL; BFB; JBNK	RIM		Mixed group	2-4C			G6-C1 Box 1
T13595	GREY	JEV B EXT; JBEV B EXT; JLS; BGF	RIM		Mixed group	2-4C			G6-C1 Box 1
T13595	GREYS	JLS	RIM		Mixed group	2-4C			G6-C1 Box 1
T13596	GREYB	JEV B EXT; CLSD	RIM; BASE PEDESTAL			L3-4			G6-C1 Box 1
T13596	GREY	BDPR B EXT; -	RIM; BS			L3-4			G6-C1 Box 1
T13596	GFIN	- ROUZ	BS		Could be PART?	L3-4			G6-C1 Box 1
T13597	SHEL	BDPR SHG	RIM	Norton Disney		4C?			G6-C1 Box 1
T13598	GREYS	BTR B EXT	RIM		An unusual deep, conical bowl	L4			G6-C1 Box 1
T13598	CC1	BFB	RIM			L4			G6-C1 Box 1
T13598	GREY	BIBF B EXT; BIBF	RIM			L4			G6-C1 Box 1
T13598	GREY	BFB B EXT	RIM			L4			G6-C1 Box 1
T13599	MOSPT	MBF	RIM		Slag tritts	L3-4			G6-C1 Box 1
T13599	MONVT	M	RIM		slag tritts	L3-4			G6-C1 Box 1
T13599	OX?	BDFL?	RIM		Burnt, could be a samian copy?	L3-4			G6-C1 Box 1
T13600	CC1	BDPR; BD	RIM; BS; BASE		BDPR could be fragments from B38?	3-4C			G6-C1 Box 1
T14894	GREY	DGR B EXT	RIM		Clumsy	M2-3			G6-C1 Box 1
T14895	GREY	-	HANDLE			Roman			G6-C1 Box 1
T13931	IAGR4	JBEV SHG	RIM		Handmade and wheel finished	L1-2			G6-B1 Box 4
T13932	IAGR4	JB SHG	RIM		Overfired?, colour almost as a standard grey ware, warped	L1-2			G6-B1 Box 4
T13933	MOD	-	RIM		Post-Roman vessel appears to be a modern form possibly a plant pot	Post-Roman/Modern			G6-B1 Box 4

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13934	GREY	BFB B EXT B INT	RIM			L3-4			G6-B1 Box 4
T13935	IAGR4	CPN	RIM		Handmade and wheel finished? Some burnt carbon deposit on the external surface under rim	L1-2			G6-B1 Box 4
T13936	GREY	J B EXT	RIM			L3-4			G6-B1 Box 4
T13936	GREYB	J; JNN B EXT; BWM1 B EXT; BFL	RIM			L3-4			G6-B1 Box 4
T13937	IAGR	JS	RIM		Handmade and wheel finished	L1-M2			G6-B1 Box 4
T13938	IASH	JS	RIM		Handmade	1C			G6-B1 Box 4
T13939	IAGR	J SHG; JLH	RIM	Potter Hill, Norton Disney Villa	Lug-handled jar with handle scar and a pre-firing hole under the handle scar. Mixed group	L4-E5/L1-2			G6-B1 Box 4
T13939	IAGR1	J; JBHER	RIM	Potter Hill, Norton Disney Villa	Mixed group	L4-E5/L1-2			G6-B1 Box 4
T13939	IAGR2	J	RIM	Potter Hill, Norton Disney Villa	Handmade, wheel-finished? Mixed group	L4-E5/L1-2			G6-B1 Box 4
T13939	GREY	JDLS	RIM	Potter Hill, Norton Disney Villa	Mixed group. Matching joints with T13949	L4-E5/L1-2			G6-B1 Box 4
T13940	DWSHT	JDW1	RIM		Mixed group	3-M4/L1-2			G6-B1 Box 4
T13940	GREY	J	RIM		Misfired, warped with rare shell inclusions. Could be GREYS? Mixed group	3-M4/L1-2			G6-B1 Box 4
T13940	IAGR1	J; CPN SHG	RIM		Mixed group	3-M4/L1-2			G6-B1 Box 4
T13940	IAGR2	JEV	RIM		Mixed group	3-M4/L1-2			G6-B1 Box 4
T13941	GREY	BKEV B EXT	RIM			Roman			G6-B1 Box 4
T13941	GREYS	BKEV	RIM			Roman			G6-B1 Box 4
T13942	IAGR1	JB; JBEV	RIM		JB: handmade and wheel finished	L1-M2			G6-B1 Box 4
T13943	GREY	BFL	RIM			Roman			G6-B1 Box 4
T13944	GREY	BFL B EXT BWL INT	RIM			2-4C			G6-B1 Box 4
T13944	GREY?	BFL	RIM		Burnt, could be BB1?	2-4C			G6-B1 Box 4
T13945	IAGR	JEV	RIM			EM2			G6-B1 Box 4
T13945	GREY	JEV B EXT	RIM			EM2			G6-B1 Box 4
T13946	IAGR1	CPN SHG	RIM		Oxidised surfaces	L1-M2			G6-B1 Box 4
T13947	GREYB	BFL B EXT	RIM			L3-4			G6-B1 Box 4
T13948	IAGR	JEV SHG	RIM			L1-M2			G6-B1 Box 4
T13949	GREY	JDLS	RIM		Matching joints with T13939	L4-E5			G6-B1 Box 4
T13726	IAGR	LD	RIM			L1-2			G6-B1 Box 2
T13727	IAGR2	J	RIM		Mixed group	3-M4/L1-2			G6-B1 Box 2

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13727	IAGR4	JEV; JBL SHG	RIM		Mixed group	3-M4/L1-2			G6-B1 Box 2
T13727	GREY	JEV	RIM		Mixed group	3-M4/L1-2			G6-B1 Box 2
T13727	DWSHT	JDW1	RIM		Mixed group	3-M4/L1-2			G6-B1 Box 2
T13728	OX	CLSD B EXT	BASE PEDESTAL		Swanpool type tradition	L3-4			G6-B1 Box 2
T13729	SAM	38	FLANGE		Flange from a 38 bowl? Bad condition. Could be a 32?	broadly AD140-250			G6-B1 Box 2
T13730	DWSHT	JDW2	RIM			L3-4			G6-B1 Box 2
T13730	SHEL	-	BASE		Possibly DWSHT	L3-4			G6-B1 Box 2
T13730	GREY	FDN	RIM; DISC NECK			L3-4			G6-B1 Box 2
T13730	GREY?	-	BS			L3-4			G6-B1 Box 2
T13730	GREY	- LA	BS			L3-4			G6-B1 Box 2
T13730	GFIN	- SHG ROU/STAB	BS			L3-4			G6-B1 Box 2
T13730	CC1	BK?	BS			L3-4			G6-B1 Box 2
T13731	CR	CLSD	BS			L3-4			G6-B1 Box 2
97/8.35	CR	B37 CORD; PARC	RIM; BS	Ditch N. of B block	Derivative of samian Drag. 37; form as in Perrin 1999, Fig. 67.354 Nene Valley or Darling and Precious 2014, Nos. 390-391 from early Roman deposits from Lincoln	1C	8	037	G6-B1 Box 1
97/12.35	SAM	29-MOULD	BS	Ditch N. of B block/Ditch beneath channelled hypocaust	Samian bowl 29 with decoration, unclear location, see Oswald 1937, 142 reference to the sherd and pottery list on p.162 locating the fragment	AD40-90	12	038	G6-B1 Box 1
97/13.35	SAM	29/37? MOULD	BS	First century latrine pit, B block	Samian bowl 29/37 with decoration	AD40-90	13	039	G6-B1 Box 1
97/14.35	SAM	29 MOULD	BS	Ditch N. of B block	Samian bowl 29 with decoration	AD40-90	14	040	G6-B1 Box 1
97/20.35	GREY	JNK CORD ROU	RIM; BS	Large pit, E. of well, lowest level	Necked jar. Possibly local	L1-2	20	041	G6-B1 Box 1
97/21.35	LOND	B-COMB	RIM	As a group at X outside the ditches. Possibly a disturbed grave group	Nene Valley London ware type Perrin 1980a	L1-2	21	042	G6-B1 Box 1
97/57.35	CC1	BK? BAS	BS	Upper charcal, room A	Reconstruction shows rim, but no rim fragments present	L2-3	57	043	G6-B1 Box 1

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
97/86.35	CC1	LBX ROUZ CORD	RIM	Threshold room A	Castor Box lid	3-4C	86	044	G6-B1 Box 1
T13586	CC1	BKFOSC	RIM	Large drainage ditch S. of B block?	Folded and scaled beaker, possibly from Large drainage ditch S. of B block? Identified s no.30	EM3	30?	045	G6-B1 Box 1
T13587	CC	CLSD ROUZ SHG	BS			3-4			G6-B1 Box 1
T13589	IAGR	J; BKEV	RIM		Mixed group. BKEV handmade	L3-4/ L1-2			G6-B1 Box 1
T13589	GREY	JEV CORD; JNN; COMB, SHG	RIM; BS		Mixed group	L3-4/ L1-2			G6-B1 Box 1
T13589	GREY?	-	BS		Mixed group	L3-4/ L1-2			G6-B1 Box 1
T13589	CC	-	BS		Mixed group	L3-4/ L1-2			G6-B1 Box 1
T13589	GFIN	- SHG ROUZ	BS		Mixed group	L3-4/ L1-2			G6-B1 Box 1
T13589	LOND	- B EXT	BS		Mixed group	L3-4/ L1-2			G6-B1 Box 1
T13589	PARC	- PD	BS		Mixed group	L3-4/ L1-2			G6-B1 Box 1
T13589	CC	BK-BA; BKFO	BS		Mixed group	L3-4/ L1-2			G6-B1 Box 1
T13589	CC1	BDPR; BKFO; BKFN ROU; CLSD;	BS		Mixed group	L3-4/ L1-2			G6-B1 Box 1
T13589	MOSL	BKFO ROU	BS		Mixed group	L3-4/ L1-2			G6-B1 Box 1
T13969	GREY	- LA	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13970	GREY	CLSD NOTC SHG	BS	Gatehouse pit	Possibly BK120; Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13971	CC1	BKFN SHG	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13971	CC	BK; BKFG	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13971	CC2	-	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13971	CGBL	- BA	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13972	CC2	CLSD	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13973	CC1	-	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13973	CC2	BFB; CLSD	RIM; BASE	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13974	CC1	CLSD ROU; LBX ROU	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13974	CC2	BKPM ROU	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13975	CC	CLSD PL PD	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13976	IAGR1	JLH	HANDLE	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13977	IAGR	JLH	BS; HANDLE	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13977	OX?	-	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13978	GREY	JEV; JDW2; JLS; JCUR; BCAR	RIM; BS	Gatehouse pit	JEV warped; Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13978	DWSHT	-	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13978	BB2	BD B EXT B INT	BASE	Gatehouse pit	COL BB2; Unusual, overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13979	GREY	BFL	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13979	GREYB	BFL; BWM; BWM1	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13980	GROG	JS CORD	BS	Gatehouse pit	Very large, slab built; Cordon as in Darling and Precious 2014, No. 1071; Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13980	DWSHT	JDW1	RIM; BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13981	OX?	CLSD	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13982	IAGR4	JEV	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13983	MOMH2	M STRING; MFL	BASE; RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13983	MOMD	MHK NAME	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Mortarium, stamped rim fragment; possibly from Lincoln?; Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4		046	G6-B1 Box 9
T13984	GREY	BFL	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13985	CC1	CLSD	BASE FTG	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13985	SAM	27; 33; 33?; 18/31R; 37; M	RIM; BS	Gatehouse pit	One larger example of 33?; Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13986	OX?	-	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13986	DR20	A	RIM	Gatehouse pit	White slipped fine fabric; lost its handle; dating L2-E3; Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13987	GREY	BDGR BL	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13988	GREY?	J107 RIL	RIM; BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13989	MORT	M	RIM; BASE	Gatehouse pit	Tritts worn down; Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13990	DWSHT	JDW	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13990	IAGR	BNAT; PD HM	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13991	GREYB	JBKEV SHG; B B EXT BWL	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13992	GREY	JCOR; JEV; JBKEV; JB; JCR FF	RIM	Gatehouse pit	JBKEV warped, overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13993	OX?	B334	RIM BS CARINATION	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13993	GREY	JNN CORD	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13993	CC2	JBKNK	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13994	IAGR	BNAT SHG	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T13994	GREY	BFB; BNAT BL	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group, earlier material present	EM4			G6-B1 Box 9
T14014	CC1	LBX ROUZ; CLSD ROUZ;	RIM; BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14014	GREY	CLSD ROU	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14015	CC1	LBX ROUZ CORD	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14016	CC1	BKCOR; BKEV	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14016	CC?	BK	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/ Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T14017	GREY	CLSD BADZ	BS	Gatehouse pit	Possible DSSA. Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14018	GFIN	CLSD	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14018	PART?	CLSD B EXT CORD	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14018	CC1	CLSD	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14019	GREY	-	BASE	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14019	CC1	CLSD	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14020	CR	B	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Very similar to vessel 97/8.35. Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14020	OX	CLSD	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14020	MONVC	MWS	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14020	CC	CLSD PD PCIR	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14021	CC	CLSD BA	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14021	CC1	-	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14021	GFIN	BKEV	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4



Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T14021	PRO	-	BS	Gatehouse pit	Green glazed medieval sherd, intrusive. Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14022	MOSL	BKFO ROU	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14022	CC1	BKFO; CLSD BA; BKFO SC	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14022	CC2	BKFO	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14022	CC	BK BAD BA	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14023	OXRC	-	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14023	GFIN	-	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14023	GREY	-	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14023	CC	CLSD PD	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14023	CC1	BKFO; CLSD; - PD	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14023	CC2	-	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14024	GREY	-	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14024	CC	BKPM	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/ Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T14024	CC1	BDPR; -	RIM; BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14025	CC1	BSEG; BD STRING	RIM; BASE	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14026	CC1	BKPR BAD BAVE; BKHUNT BAAN; CLSD BA	RIM; BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4		047 (BKHUNT)	G6-C3 Box 4
T14027	CC1	BDPR; CLSD	RIM; BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14028	CC1	CLSD STRING; CLSD	BASE PEDESTAL; BASE PEDESTAL FTG	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14029	CC1	CLSD	BASE PEDSTAL; BASE; BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 2-3C, bulk dating to 3C with some 4C material. One intrusive medieval sherd	3-?4			G6-C3 Box 4
T14033	GREY	JB	RIM			L1-M2			G6-C3 Box 4
T14033	IAGR1	J; JEV SHG	RIM			L1-M2			G6-C3 Box 4
T14033	IAGR4	JEV SHG; JBEV SHG	RIM			L1-M2			G6-C3 Box 4
T14034	GREY	JNN; BK SHG	RIM			L1-M2			G6-C3 Box 4
T14034	IAGR1	J	RIM			L1-M2			G6-C3 Box 4
T14034	IAGR4	CPN SHG; JEV SHG; JEV; BHER SHG; BREED	RIM			L1-M2			G6-C3 Box 4
T14035	GREY	J; JNK; JCOR; JNK B EXT; JCR NOTC; BFB	RIM		Mixed group (L3-4)	L3-4/L1-2			G6-C3 Box 4
T14035	IAGR1	J SHG	RIM		Mixed group (L1-2)	L3-4/L1-2			G6-C3 Box 4
T14036	GREY	JNK; JEV; JBNK; BFL	RIM			3C			G6-C3 Box 4
T14036	GREYB	JCUR B EXT	RIM			3C			G6-C3 Box 4
T14037	CR	FR; F	RIM; BS			L1-E2			G6-C3 Box 4
T14038	GREY	ST; BKEV; JEV; JNK; D452 B EXT LA INT	BASE; RIM		Mixed group	4C/2C			G6-C3 Box 4
T14038	NVGW	CLSD	BS		Mixed group	4C/2C			G6-C3 Box 4
T14038	BB1	BFL BIA	RIM		Burnt; Mixed group	4C/2C			G6-C3 Box 4
T14038	CC2	BKFG	RIM		Mixed group	4C/2C			G6-C3 Box 4
T14038	IAGR	JBK?; JCOR; -	RIM; BS		Mixed group	4C/2C			G6-C3 Box 4
T14039	GREY	- SHG BWL SWL	BS		Mixed group	3-4M			G6-C3 Box 4
T14039	IAGR1	-	BS		Mixed group	3-4M			G6-C3 Box 4
T14039	DWSHT	CLSD	BASE		Mixed group	3-4M			G6-C3 Box 4

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T14040	IAGR	CPN SHG	RIM			L1-2			G6-C3 Box 4
T14040	IAGR1	JBL	RIM			L1-2			G6-C3 Box 4
T14041	GREY	JRUST RWEB; JRUST RLIN	BS			L1-2			G6-C3 Box 4
T14042	PINK	F	HANDLE		Mixed group (ML1)	L4-E5/ML1			G6-C3 Box 4
T14042	GREY	JDLS	RIM		Rare shell in fabric; Mixed group (L4-E5)	L4-E5/ML1			G6-C3 Box 4
T14043	IAGR1	J SHG	BS			L1-2			G6-C3 Box 4
T14044	GREY	JCYL	RIM			Roman			G6-C3 Box 4
T14045	GREY	CLSD STRING	BASE; Glued			Roman			G6-C3 Box 4
T14046	GREY	JBCAR B EXT POST-FIRING HOLE ON BASE	BASE; Glued			L1-M2			G6-C3 Box 4
T14047	SAM	18/31; 37; M	RIM; BS			AD150+			G6-C3 Box 4
T14048	GREY	CLSD ROUZ; CLSD ROUZ; CLSD STAB? SHG	BS			Roman			G6-C3 Box 4
97/36.35	GREY	JNN SHG BWL POST-FIRING HOLE ON BASE	Reconstructed	Ditches NE. of B block	Narrow neck jar	2-3?	36	048	G6-D1 Box 2
97/102.35	SHEL	JDLS	RIM; BS; Glued	Ditch area NE of B block, top level,	Double lid-seated jar	L4-E5	102	049	G6-D1 Box 2
T13583	GREY?	BFL WIP INT	Reconstructed	Upper charcoal, room A	Bowl with flange rim. Painted over surface (reconstruction), some internal wiping, could be BB2?	L2-3	59	050	G6-D2 Box 2
T13782	IAGR4	JEV; JEV B EXT	RIM			L1-2			G6-C2 Box 6
T13782	GRFF	JNK	RIM			L1-2			G6-C2 Box 6
T13783	IAGR	JL; JS; JEV	RIM		Rare shell in fabric	EM2			G6-C2 Box 6
T13784	IAGR4	JBNAT SHG	RIM		Mixed group (L1-2)	L4+/L1-2			G6-C2 Box 6
T13784	GREY	BIBF FF	RIM		Mixed group (L4+)	L4+/L1-2			G6-C2 Box 6
T13785	GREY	JCUR	RIM			3-4			G6-C2 Box 6
T13786	GREYB	BFL	RIM			L3-4			G6-C2 Box 6
T13786	BB1	BFB B EXT B INT	RIM BASE			L3-4			G6-C2 Box 6
T13787	GREY?	JEV	RIM		Oxidised internal surface	L1-M2			G6-C2 Box 6
T13787	IAGR4	J	RIM			L1-M2			G6-C2 Box 6
T13788	GREY?	CLSD LA	RIM		Oxidised internal surface	AD140+			G6-C2 Box 6
T13789	IAGR1	JLH	HANDLE			L1-M2			G6-C2 Box 6
T13790	GREY	JBCAR; JBCAR cord	BS		JBKCAR - Form as in Elsdon 1997, Fig. 67.216	L1-2			G6-C2 Box 6
T13791	GREY	JEV	RIM		Mixed group (L1-2)	M3/L1-2			G6-C2 Box 6
T13791	IAGR4	JEV SHG	RIM		Mixed group (L1-2)	M3/L1-2			G6-C2 Box 6
T13791	BB1	JCUR LA	RIM		Form as in Gillam 1976, Fig. 1.8; Mixed group (M3)	M3/L1-2			G6-C2 Box 6
T13792	IAGR4	JCOR; CLSD	BS; BASE		Same vessel? No joints	L1-M2			G6-C2 Box 6

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13793	GFIN	CLSD CORD	BASE PEDESTAL		Could be flagon or jar?; base forms similar to PART see Elsdon 1982	2C			G6-C2 Box 6
T13794	GREY	JCUR LA (LO); JEVC B EXT	RIM			3C			G6-C2 Box 6
T13795	GREY	JCUR; JLS; JEV BL/LA	RIM		JLS: almost like a JCR, rim form similar to DBY	2-3C			G6-C2 Box 6
T13795	GREYB	JB B EXT	RIM			2-3C			G6-C2 Box 6
T13796	GREY?	BD	BASE FTG			L3-4			G6-C2 Box 6
T13796	GREY	- LA EXT	BS			L3-4			G6-C2 Box 6
T13796	CC1	BDPR; CLSD	RIM; BS			L3-4			G6-C2 Box 6
T13796	CC2	BKSC	BS			L3-4			G6-C2 Box 6
T13797	GREY	CLSD BL	BASE		Post-firing drilled hole on base	Roman			G6-C2 Box 6
T13901	SAM	33; 37	BS; RIM			ML2?			G6-B1 Box 5
T13902	MOMH2	MHH	RIM SPOUT		Fired clay tritts	4C			G6-B1 Box 5
T13903	CC1	JNK	RIM			L2-4			G6-B1 Box 5
T13904	GREY	BFB	RIM			L3-4			G6-B1 Box 5
T13905	DR20	A	HANDLE		OX/R/OX fabric	L2-M3?			G6-B1 Box 5
T13907	FCLAY?	-	-		Handmade prop or stand	-		051	G6-B1 Box 5
T13908	DR20?	A	BS			M1-2			G6-B1 Box 5
T13909	MOSL?	BKFOF ROU	RIM BS		Continental import; Form as in Richardson 1986, 1.123; Niederbieber 33	AD180/190-250		052	G6-B1 Box 5
T13910	GREY	JS SHG B EXT LA	BS			Roman (late)			G6-B1 Box 5
T13911	CC	- PD	BS			4C			G6-B1 Box 5
T13911	CC1	CLSD	BS			4C			G6-B1 Box 5
T13911	CC2	CLSD PSC PD	BS		Could be same vessel as T13719,T13720,T13721?	4C			G6-B1 Box 5
T13912	MOMH2	M	BS		Fired clay tritts	4C			G6-B1 Box 5
T13913	CR	CLSD	BS			2-3C			G6-B1 Box 5
T13913	NVGW	-	BS			2-3C			G6-B1 Box 5
T13914	MOLIN	M	RIM		Mixed group (L1)	4C/L1			G6-B1 Box 5
T13914	CR/PINK	CLSD	BS		Mixed group (L1)	4C/L1			G6-B1 Box 5
T13914	DWSHT	-	BS		Mixed group (4C)	4C/L1			G6-B1 Box 5
T13914	SPOXT	CLSD	BS		Mixed group (4C)	4C/L1			G6-B1 Box 5
T13915	GREY	- BWL	BS		Overfired	L1-2			G6-B1 Box 5
T13915	IAGR4	JCOR	BS			L1-2			G6-B1 Box 5
T13916	GRFF	CLSD SHG; CLSD CORD LA	BS			L1-E2			G6-B1 Box 5
T13916	GREY	- SHG	BS			L1-E2			G6-B1 Box 5
T13916	GREY	JRUST RUST	BS			L1-E2			G6-B1 Box 5
T13917	GREY	CLSD BL BWL	BS			Roman			G6-B1 Box 5
T13918	GREY	- SHG	BS			Roman			G6-B1 Box 5
T13918	GRFF	CLSD ROU	BS			Roman			G6-B1 Box 5

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/ Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13918	PART	CLSD ROU	BS			Roman			G6-B1 Box 5
T13918	CC1	BK	BS			Roman			G6-B1 Box 5
T13919	IAGR1	JS52 SDL	BS		Handmade	ML1			G6-B1 Box 5
T13919	IAGR1/IAGROG	JS STAB	BS		Handmade	ML1			G6-B1 Box 5
T13920	CC1	BKFN	RIM		Join T13928, waisted beaker type, form as in Perrin 1999, Fig.61. 169-171	3C		053	G6-B1 Box 5
T13921	GREY	ST	BASE		Pre-firing holes	Roman			G6-B1 Box 5
T13922	IAGR	CLSD	BASE			L1-M2			G6-B1 Box 5
T13923	CR	CLSD	BASE			M1-2			G6-B1 Box 5
T13924	CC	CLSD	BASE PEDESTAL		Trimmed to a counter? or other object?	L2-4			G6-B1 Box 5
T13925	GREY	DPR	RIM			L3-4			G6-B1 Box 5
T13926	CR	CLSD	BS		possibly F; handle scar	M1-2			G6-B1 Box 5
T13927	IAGR4	CLSD	BASE			L1-M2			G6-B1 Box 5
T13928	CC1	BKFN	BASE		Join T13920, waisted beaker type, form as in Perrin 1999, Fig.61. 169-171	3C		053	G6-B1 Box 5
T13929	GROG	CLSD BWL	BASE			Roman			G6-B1 Box 5
T13930	VESIC	-	BASE		Handmade	Prehistoric			G6-B1 Box 5
97/27.35	GREY	ST BL/BWL	Reconstructed	Large drainage ditch S. of B block	Strainer with mid grey external surface with burnished wavy line or burnished line decoration and mid grey internal surface. Pre-firing pierced holes on the base with a diameter 2mm	2-3?	27	054	G6-C2 Box 3
97/46.35	GREY?	BD	Reconstructed	Latrine pit N. of well, upper level	Bowl or dish. Extensively remodelled and original sherds painted over	Roman	46	055	G6-C3 Box 1
T13712	CC1	BDPR; BKPR; B38	RIM; BS	Room B2	Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (3-4C)	L4-E5			G6-C1 Box 5
T13713	GREY	JNK; JEV; B	RIM	Room B2	Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (2C+)	L4-E5			G6-C1 Box 5
T13713	GFIN	BK; -	RIM; BS	Room B2	Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (2C+)	L4-E5			G6-C1 Box 5

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/ Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13714	IAGR	JEV; JL SHG	RIM	Room B2	Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (L1-2)	L4-E5			G6-C1 Box 5
T13714	GREY	BFL	RIM	Room B2	Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (2C)	L4-E5			G6-C1 Box 5
T13714	SHEL	JDLS	RIM	Room B2	Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (L4-E5)	L4-E5			G6-C1 Box 5
T13715	SHEL	JNK; JDLS; -	RIM; BS	Room B2	Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (L4-E5)	L4-E5			G6-C1 Box 5
T13715	GREY?	LD	RIM	Room B2	Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material	L4-E5			G6-C1 Box 5
T13715	GREY	JDLS	RIM	Room B2	Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (L4-E5)	L4-E5			G6-C1 Box 5
T13716	SAM	27; 18/31; 38; CURLE 46; BD	RIM; BASE	Room B2	Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (2C)	L4-E5			G6-C1 Box 5
T13717	IAGR	- SHG	BS	Room B2	Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (L1-M2)	L4-E5			G6-C1 Box 5
T13717	IAGR1	JLH	BS	Room B2	Handle scar. Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (L1-M2)	L4-E5			G6-C1 Box 5
T13717	CC1	BD; -	BS; BASE PEDESTAL	Room B2	Base pedestal misfired. Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (3-4)	L4-E5			G6-C1 Box 5

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/ Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13717	CC2	CLSD	BS	Room B2	Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (3-4)	L4-E5			G6-C1 Box 5
T13718	CC2	CLSD	BASE PEDESTAL	Room B2	Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (4C)	L4-E5			G6-C1 Box 5
T13719	CC2	CLSD ROUZ SHG	BS	Room B2	Joins with T13720 and T13722. Could be a Lincoln product? Form as in Howe et al 1980, Fig.6.68. Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (4C)	L4-E5	91?		G6-C1 Box 5
T13720	CC2	CLSD PD PSC CORD	BS	Room B2	Joins with T13719 and T13722. Could be a Lincoln product? Form as in Howe et al 1980, Fig.6.68. Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (4C)	L4-E5	91?		G6-C1 Box 5
T13721	SHEL	CLSD	BASE	Room B2	Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (Roman)	L4-E5			G6-C1 Box 5
T13722	CC2	CLSD	BASE	Room B2	Joins with T13719 and T13720. Could be a Lincoln product? Form as in Howe et al 1980, Fig.6.68. Base as in Darling 1977, Fig.2.25. Overall date for group. Mixed group, pottery date range from L1-M2, some dating to 3-4C century AD with some L4-E5 century AD material (4C)	L4-E5	91?		G6-C1 Box 5
T13735	GREY	BWM1 B EXT	RIM		Warped	2C?			G6-C2 Box 1
T13736	SAM	27; 31; 33; 45; BD	RIM; BS; BASE			2-E3			G6-C2 Box 1
T13737	SAM	35 MOULD	RIM		Examination of fabric would date the vessel	L1-2			G6-C2 Box 1
T13738	GREY	- LA	BS			2C+			G6-C2 Box 1
T13739	BB1	BFL LA B EXT B INT	RIM		Form as in Gillam 1976, Fig. 3.38	ML2			G6-C2 Box 1
T13740	IAGR4	BNAT	RIM			L1-M2			G6-C2 Box 1
T13741	GREY	BFL LA; CLSD LA	RIM; BS			ML2			G6-C2 Box 1
T13742	IAGR4	BFL B INT	RIM		Uncommon oversized	L1-M2			G6-C2 Box 1



Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13743	IAGR4	LD	RIM			L1-M2			G6-C2 Box 1
T13744	GREY	JEV; JB	RIM			Roman			G6-C2 Box 1
97/23.35	CC1	BKCOR	RIM	As a group at X outside the ditches. Possibly a disturbed grave group		M2	23	056	G6-C2 Box 2
T13895	CC1	CLSD ROU	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (4C)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13895	CC2	CLSD ROU	BS	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (4C)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13873	CC1	BX?	BASE PEDESTAL	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (3-4C)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13874	SAM	18/31/31; 31 33;	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (2C)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13874	OXRC?	B31	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (4C)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13875	IAGR4	JL SHG	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (L1-M2)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13876	IAGR1	JEV	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (ML2)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13877	GREY?	DPR	RIM; BASE	Gatehouse pit	Late Roman handmade unusual vessel. Unusual for this regoin. Local? Joins T13889. Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (4C)	L3-4/4C		057	G6-C2 Box 2
T13878	MORT	MRR	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Worn, no tritts. Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (ML2)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13878	MORT	MHK	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Fired clay tritts. MOMH? Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (ML2)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/ Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13879	CC	BFB	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (L3-4)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13880	CC1	JNK CORD	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (L2/3-4C)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13881	SPOXT	B38	BS FLANGE	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (3-4C)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13882	CC3	BKEV	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (L2+)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13883	GREY	DGR; DPR B EXT	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (L3-4)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13883	GFIN	CLSD B EXT SHG	BASE FTG	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (L3-4)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13884	GROG	JB	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (2C?)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13885	GREY	J SHG	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (2C?)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13886	GREY	BFL	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (L2-3?)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13887	IAGR4	JCOR	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (1C)	L3-4/4C		058	G6-C2 Box 2
T13888	GREY	DGR; BFL; LD	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (M2-3)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13889	GREY?	DPR	RIM; BASE	Gatehouse pit	Late Roman handmade unusual vessel. Unusual for this regoin. Local? Joins T13877. Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (4C)	L3-4/4C		057	G6-C2 Box 2

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/ Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13890	GROG	JNN	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Handmade and wheel finished, unceratin date could be transitional ware or late Roman. Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (L1/L4)	L3-4/4C		059	G6-C2 Box 2
T13891	IAGR4	JEV	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (L1-M2)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13891	SHEL	J	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (3-M4)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13891	DWSHT	JDW1	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (3-M4)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13891	GREY?	JDW2	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (3-M4)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13892	IAGR	JL	BS	Gatehouse pit	Handmade. Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (1C)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13893	GRFF	CLSD BWL SHG B EXT	BASE FTG	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (Roman)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13894	GREY	J LA; BFL B EXT B INT; BFL BWL; DPR B EXT B INT	RIM	Gatehouse pit	Overall date for group. Range from 1C, bulk dating to 2C and L3-4 with some 4C material (L3-4)	L3-4/4C			G6-C2 Box 2
T13702	DR20	A	BS		Buff, fairly smooth fabric, handle scar	ML2			G6-C1 Box 3
T13703	DR20	A	BS			M1-M3			G6-C1 Box 3
T13704	SPAA	A	BS			L1-2			G6-C1 Box 3
T13704	IAGR	-	BS			L1-2			G6-C1 Box 3
T13704	GREY	-	BS		Probably DSSA	L1-2			G6-C1 Box 3
T13705	GREY	JLH	RIM; HANDLE			Roman			G6-C1 Box 3
T13706	GREY	JEV; JLH	RIM			L1-2			G6-C1 Box 3
T13706	IAGR	J	RIM		Void in fabric of one of the rim fragment	L1-2			G6-C1 Box 3
T13707	GREY	ST	BASE		Pre-firing holes on base. Hole diameter 2mm	3-4			G6-C1 Box 3
T13707	CC	BKPR; CLSD ROU	RIM; BS			3-4			G6-C1 Box 3
T13707	CR	F	RIM		Could be FR or FTR but top of rim is missing. Handle scar	3-4			G6-C1 Box 3
T13708	GREY	BFB B EXT BWL	RIM; BASE			L3-4			G6-C1 Box 3

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/ Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13709	CC1	BFB; B38	RIM			L3-4			G6-C1 Box 3
T13733	CC1	CLSD	BS		Mixed group (3-4C)	3-4C/L1			G6-B1 Box 8
T13733	GREY	JBNK; BFL; CLSD	RIM; BS		Mixed group	3-4C/L1			G6-B1 Box 8
T13733	GREY?	CLSD; -	BASE FTG; BS		Mixed group	3-4C/L1			G6-B1 Box 8
T13733	IAGR	-	BS		Mixed group (L1)	3-4C/L1			G6-B1 Box 8
T13733	IAGR1	-	BASE		Mixed group (L1)	3-4C/L1			G6-B1 Box 8
T13733	IAGR4	CPN SHG; CPN	RIM	Potter Hill	Mixed group (L1)	3-4C/L1			G6-B1 Box 8
T13734	SAM	27; 18/31; 31; 33; 36 BAVE; 37; 42 BAVE; BD; B; - (MOULD/BAVE?)	RIM; BS; BASE FTR	Interior N wall, Bath Annexe	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from 2C and 3-M4 (L1-2)	M3-M4			G6-B1 Box 8
T13745	MOMD	MHK	RIM	Interior N wall, Bath Annexe	Low bead. Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from 2C and 3-M4 (2C)	M3-M4			G6-B1 Box 8
T13746	IAGR4	JLH	HANDLE	Interior N wall, Bath Annexe	Joins T13747 Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from 2C and 3-M4 (2C)	M3-M4			G6-B1 Box 8
T13747	IAGR4	JLH	RIM	Interior N wall, Bath Annexe	Joins T13746 Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from 2C and 3-M4 (2C)	M3-M4			G6-B1 Box 8
T13747	GREY	J; JDW2	RIM	Interior N wall, Bath Annexe	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from 2C and 3-M4 (3-M4)	M3-M4			G6-B1 Box 8
T13747	DWSHT	JDW1	RIM	Interior N wall, Bath Annexe	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from 2C and 3-M4 (3-M4)	M3-M4			G6-B1 Box 8
T13748	IAGR1	-	BS	Interior N wall, Bath Annexe	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from 2C and 3-M4 (L1-M2)	M3-M4			G6-B1 Box 8
T13748	GREY	CLSD; CLSD CORD LA	BS	Interior N wall, Bath Annexe	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from 2C and 3-M4	M3-M4			G6-B1 Box 8
T13748	CR	CLSD	BS	Interior N wall, Bath Annexe	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from 2C and 3-M4	M3-M4			G6-B1 Box 8
T13748	CC	CLSD	BS	Interior N wall, Bath Annexe	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from 2C and 3-M4	M3-M4			G6-B1 Box 8
T13748	CC1	DPR; -	RIM; BS	Interior N wall, Bath Annexe	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from 2C and 3-M4	M3-M4			G6-B1 Box 8
T13748	SAM	BD	BS	Interior N wall, Bath Annexe	Black and reduced surfaces burnt. Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from 2C and 3-M4	M3-M4			G6-B1 Box 8

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13748	DWSHT	-	BS	Interior N wall, Bath Annexe	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from 2C and 3-M4 (3-M4)	M3-M4			G6-B1 Box 8
T13749	PARC	C PA PWL	RIM	Room D	Unusual. Vessels with PARC fabric were made in Lincoln in the Legionary period, in the Nene Valley in the 2nd-3rd century AD and in Crambeck in the 4th century AD. Mixed group	3-M4/2C		060	G6-B1 Box 8
T13749	CC1	-	RIM	Room D	Overall date, mixed group	3-M4/2C			G6-B1 Box 8
T13750	SAM	33; 37 MOULD; -	RIM; BS	Room D	Overall date, mixed group	3-M4/2C			G6-B1 Box 8
T13752	GFIN	- B EXT	BS	Room D	Overall date, mixed group	3-M4/2C			G6-B1 Box 8
T13752	GREY	BK; JEV; J; - BEXT; - LA; JB SHG BWL	RIM; BS; BASE	Room D	JEV warped; Overall date, mixed group	3-M4/2C			G6-B1 Box 8
T13752	IAGR4	JLS		Room D	Overall date, mixed group	3-M4/2C			G6-B1 Box 8
T13752	VESIC	-	BS	Room D	Overall date, mixed group	3-M4/2C			G6-B1 Box 8
T13752	IAGR	BK; CPN; JLS SHG	RIM	Room D	Overall date, mixed group	3-M4/2C			G6-B1 Box 8
T13752	CC1	BD	BASE	Room D	Overall date, mixed group	3-M4/2C			G6-B1 Box 8
T13752	DWSHT	-	BS; BASE	Room D	Overall date, mixed group	3-M4/2C			G6-B1 Box 8
97/5.1.35	IAGR4	JCOR	RIM		Corrugated jar with patchy external surfaces and mid grey internal surface. Marked as illustrated vessel, more likely to be a duplicate.	L1-M2	5?	061	G6-C1 Box 4
97/48.35	GREY	DPR	RIM	Latrine pit, N. of well, upper level	Plain rim dish with mid-dark grey surfaces and traces of burnishing on external and internal surfaces.	L3-4	48	062	G6-C1 Box 4
97/35.1.35	GREY	CLSD STRING	BASE		Closed form vessel with dark grey external and mid grey internal surface. String cut base. Marked as illustrated vessel, more likely to be a duplicate.	3-4	35?	063	G6-C1 Box 4
97/55.35	IAGR1	JS52 SHG SDL SVL STAB CHEVRON	BS		Handmade and wheel finished large storage jar with patchy oxidised surfaces. Rim probably belongs to a different vessel, but it is very similar. Densely decorated fragments: stabbed chevrons between scored horizontal grooves. Scored zig-zag lines with vertical lines form triangles (see photo). Veg voids in fabric? Form as in Darling ad Precious 2014, No. 831-832	1C	55	066	G6-C1 Box 4
97/71.35	MOMH2	MHK	RIM	Large drainage	Hook-rimmed mortarium with fired clay tritts. Worn	M2	71	064	G6-C1 Box 4

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
				ditch S. of B block					
97/83.35	GREY	BFL BL	RIM; BS; BASE	Well, In rubbish on drainage slab of well	Bowl with a flange rim with light grey surfaces. External surface is decorated with burnished or scored diagonal lines. Could be a BB copy? No decoration shown in publication	ML2	83	065	G6-C1 Box 4
97/3.35	IAGR4	JCOR SHG	BS	Ditch N. of B block	Fragment of a corrugated jar with dark greyish brown surfaces.	L1-M2	3	067	G6-B1 Box 6
97/6.35	GREY	JRUST RLIN	BS	Ditch N. of B block	Rusticated jar fragment with dark grey surfaces. Most likely to be 97/9.35 based on the publication. Wrong number written on bag?	L1-2	9	068	G6-B1 Box 6
97/7.35	IAGR1	BCAR CORD LA B EXT	RIM	Ditch N. of B block	Carinated bowl with dark grey burnished external surface with lattice and cordoned decoration. Pale grey interior surface	M1-E2	7	069	G6-B1 Box 6
97/16.35	IAGR	JLH SDL SHG	RIM	Ditch beneath Room A	Lug-handled jar with slight lid-seat and lug-handle. Pale grey surfaces with scored diagonal lines on shoulder. These lines may be used for the application of the handle rather than for decorative purposes.	L1-M2	16	070	G6-B1 Box 6
97/17.35 97/17.35.1	GREY	JNK SHG B EXT?	RIM	Ditch beneath Room A	Necked jar with mid greyish brown surfaces and scored horizontal line decoration. Join with T13672	L1-2	17	071	G6-B1 Box 6
97/22.35	IAGR4	JLH	HANDLE		Lug-handles for two different lug-handled jars. Duplicate number. Marked as 22 for illustration but handles do not match the drawing	L1-M2	?	072	G6-B1 Box 6
97/31.35	GREY	DGR	RIM		Grooved rim dish with mid grey surfaces. Duplicate number, marked as 31 for illustration	M2-3	?	073	G6-B1 Box 6
97/52.35	GREY	BNK B EXT BWL	RIM	Large pit S. of Gatehouse	Necked bowl with patchy grey burnished external surface with burnished wavy line decoration and mid grey internal surface. Form almost BWM3 Nene Valley style influence	EM4	52	074	G6-B1 Box 6
97/60.35	BB1/BBT	BFL B EXT B INT	RIM	Upper charcoal, room A	Bowl with flange rim and highly burnished dark grey black surfaces	L2-3	60	075	G6-B1 Box 6

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
97/63.35	GREY	B318 SHG	RIM	Ditch area NE. of B block, upper levels	Bowl with a flared rim and mid grey surfaces. Fairly high fired, with chamfer and scored horizontal line	L1-M2	63	076	G6-B1 Box 6
97/64.35	GREY	BFL	RIM	Top level of pit area	Conical deep bowl with flange rim and mid grey surfaces. Form as in Darling 1977, Fig. 5.91	L3-4	64	080	G6-B1 Box 6
97/65.35	GREYB	BWM3 BIA B EXT	RIM	Cobbled room, N. corridor of B block, top floor	Wide-mouthed bowl with mid dark grey surfaces and burnished intersecting arch and burnishing on external surface. Form as in Darling 1977, Fig.4.80	4C	65	081	G6-B1 Box 6
97/66.35	MONVT	MBF	RIM	Large pit S. of Gatehouse	Bead-and flange rimmed mortarium with rare slag tritts.	L3-4	66	082	G6-B1 Box 6
97/69.35	MONV	MBF SWL	RIM	Ditch N. of road near gatehouse	Bead and flange rimmed mortarium with scored wavy line decoration. No tritts. Form as in Perrin 1999, Fig. 78.M39	AD250-350	69	077	G6-B1 Box 6
97/72.35	MOMH2	MTRB	RIM SPOUT	Ditch area NE. of B block, middle levels	Mortarium with triple ribbed rim and rare fired clay tritts. Form as in darling and Precious 2014, No. 1656	AD150-200+	72	078	G6-B1 Box 6
97/87.35 97/87.35.1	GREY	BIBF FF	RIM	Concrete pilae of bath hypocaust	Inturned bead and flange bowl with frilled decoration under rim and dark grey surfaces. Traces of mortar noted on surfaces indicating the sherds being reused. Form as in Webster and Booth 1947, Swanpool.	4C	87	079	G6-B1 Box 6
97/96.35	DWSHT	JDW1	RIM	Large pit S. of Gatehouse	Dales-ware jar with patchy grey and oxidised surfaces and shelly inclusions. Carbon deposit on internal rim surface	3-M4	96	083	G6-B1 Box 6
97/97.35	CC1	BFB	RIM	Top level, corridor of dwelling-house	bead-and flange rimmed bowl with reddish-brown colour coat and white fabric	L3-4	97	084	G6-B1 Box 6
97/98.35	GREYB	BIBF	RIM	Ditch area NE. of B block, Top level	Inturned bead and flange bowl with dark grey burnished external surface and mid dark grey internal surface	L4	98	085	G6-B1 Box 6
97/99.35	GREYB	BIBF	RIM	Ditch area NE. of B block, Top level	Inturned bead and flange bowl with dark grey burnished external surface and mid dark grey internal surface	L4	99	086	G6-B1 Box 6



Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/ Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
97/100.35	GREYB	B	BASE	Ditch area NE. of B block, Top level	Base of a large bowl, illustrated as a BFB in publication. Mid grey surfaces, burnished internal surface and traces of burnishing on the external surface	L3-4	100	087	G6-B1 Box 6
97/101.35	GREY	BFB string	RIM; BS; BASE	Ditch area NE. of B block, Top level	Straight sided bead and flange bowl with mid grey surfaces and a string cut base	L4	101	088	G6-B1 Box 6
97/103.35	GREYB	BWM3 B EXT	RIM	Ditch area NE. of B block, Top level	Wide-mouthed bowl with mid dark grey burnished external surface and mid grey internal surface	L3-4	103	089	G6-B1 Box 6
97/105.35	GREY	BFB B EXT	RIM	Ditch area NE. of B block, Top level	Straigh sided bead nd flange bowl with mid grey surfaces and burnished external surface	L4	105	090	G6-B1 Box 6
97/107.35	CC1	BPR	RIM	Cobbled floor W. corridor, B block	Plain rim bowl with reddish brown colour-coat and a white fabric	4C	107	091	G6-B1 Box 6
T13672	GREY	JNK	RIM		Necked jar with mid greyish brown surfaces and scored horizontal line decoration. Slight lid-seat. Join with 97/17.35 and 97/17.35.1	L1-2	17	071	G6-B1 Box 6
T13753	NVGW	CLSD	BS	Room A and B	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4 (2-3C)	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13753	GFIN	JEV	RIM; BS	Room A and B	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4 (2-3C)	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13753	GREY	JNK	RIM	Room A and B	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4 (2-3C)	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13753	IAGR4	JEV	RIM	Room A and B	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4 (2-3C)	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13753	CC1	CLSD ROU	BS	Room A and B	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4 (2-3C)	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13754	GREY	BFB; BIBF	RIM	Room A and B	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4 (L4)	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/ Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13754	IAGR4	JEV; JLH	RIM	Room A and B	JLH : join 13755. Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4 (L1-M2)	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13755	GREY	JBNK; JRUST RLIN SHG; HANDLE; CLSD CORD	RIM; BS; HANDLE	Room A and B	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13755	GREYB	JNK; JEV	RIM	Room A and B	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4 (L3-E4)	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13755	PART	- CORD	BS	Room A and B	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13755	IAGR4	JB; JLH	RIM	Room A and B	JLH: join T13754. Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4 (L1-M2)	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13756	IAGR1	J; JS52 COMB	RIM; BS	Room A and B	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4 (L1-M2)	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13757	IAGR4	JCH	RIM	Room A and B	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4 (L1-M2)	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13758	OX?	- BWL	BS	Room A and B	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4 (L1-M2)	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13758	IAGR4	-	BS	Room A and B	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4 (L1-M2)	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13758	MORT	M	BS	Room A and B	Burnt. Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13759	SPOXT	CLSD	BS	Room A and B	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4 (L3-4)	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13759	CC1	BD; BD STRING	BASE	Room A and B	BD STRING: Trimmed to a disc. Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4 (L3-4)	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13763	AMPH?	A?	RIM?	Room A and B	Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13763	DR20	A	BS	Room A and B	Buff fabric. Overall date for group. Mixed group, dating from L1-2 and 3-E4 and L4 (2C)	L3-L4/L1-M2			G6-B2 Box 3
T13691	GREYB	JL BSC SHG B EXT	BS			L3-4			G6-B2 Box 1
T13692	GREYB	CLSD ROU SHG	BS			L3-4			G6-B2 Box 1
T13692	GREY	CLSD; BKEV SHG	BS; RIM						
T13692	GREY?	- ; CLSD B EXT	BS			L3-4			G6-B2 Box 1

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13692	CC1	CLSD	BS			L3-4			G6-B2 Box 1
T13692	CC	CLSD	BS			L3-4			G6-B2 Box 1
T13693	GREYB	CLSD BSC; CLSD SHG;	BS			L4-E5			G6-B2 Box 1
T13693	GREY	CLSD SHG BWL B EXT; - LA; BD BWL; JLH	BS; HANDLE			L4-E5			G6-B2 Box 1
T13693	SHEL	JDLS	RIM			L4-E5			G6-B2 Box 1
T13694	MOMH2	MHH PA	RIM		Form as in Darling and Precious 2014, No. 1675	4C			G6-B2 Box 1
T13694	MORT	M	BS			4C			G6-B2 Box 1
T13694	GREY	JRUST RUST; F; CLSD B EXT	BS			4C			G6-B2 Box 1
T13695	OX?	-	BS?			L3-4			G6-B2 Box 1
T13695	GREY	CLSD RIL	BS			L3-4			G6-B2 Box 1
T13695	IAGR2	CLSD	BS			L3-4			G6-B2 Box 1
T13695	CR	CLSD	BS			L3-4			G6-B2 Box 1
T13695	CC1	BD	BS			L3-4			G6-B2 Box 1
T13695	SAM	-	BS			L3-4			G6-B2 Box 1
T13696	DBY	CLSD	BS			L2-4			G6-B2 Box 1
T13696	IAGR4	-	BS			L2-4			G6-B2 Box 1
T13698	GREYB	BWM3 B EXT	RIM		Form as in Darling 1977, Fig.4.80	4C			G6-B2 Box 1
T13699	GROG	J168	RIM		Form as in Darling and Precious 2014, No. 1070	L3-4		092	G6-B2 Box 1
T13676	IAGR4	JEV; JCOR	RIM			L1-M2			G6-C1 Box 8
T13676	BB1	JEVC B EXT	RIM			L1-M2			G6-C1 Box 8
T13677	IAGR4	JL SHG HM/WF	BS		Handmade and wheel finished. Oxidised external surface with dunting	M1-M2			G6-C1 Box 8
T13678	DWSHT	JDW2	RIM			3-M4			G6-C1 Box 8
T13679	GREY	JDW2	RIM			3-M4			G6-C1 Box 8
T13680	DWSHT	JDW1	RIM			3-M4/L1-M2			G6-C1 Box 8
T13680	IAGR4	JB	RIM			3-M4/L1-M2			G6-C1 Box 8
T13681	DWSHT	JDW1	RIM			3-M4			G6-C1 Box 8
T13682	GREY	JEV B EXT	RIM			L4			G6-C1 Box 8
T13682	GREYB	JEV B EXT BDL	RIM			L4			G6-C1 Box 8
T13683	GREY	BWM1 SHG	RIM			L3-4			G6-C1 Box 8
T13683	GREYB	BWM2 SHG	RIM			L3-4			G6-C1 Box 8
T13684	GREYB	BFL B EXT B INT; B36 B EXT	RIM			L3-4			G6-C1 Box 8
T13685	NVGW	CLSD BIA	BS			L3-4			G6-C1 Box 8
T13685	GREY	BWM1 SHG; JLS	RIM			L3-4			G6-C1 Box 8
T13685	GREYB	BWM1; BWM1 SHG	RIM			L3-4			G6-C1 Box 8
T13686	GREY	BFL BWL; B318	RIM		Burnt?	4C			G6-C1 Box 8
T13686	CC1	BFB	RIM			4C			G6-C1 Box 8
T13687	CC1	CLSD; BK ROU SHG	BS			3-4C			G6-C1 Box 8

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/ Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13688	SAM	BD	RIM			Roman			G6-C1 Box 8
T13689	MONVT	MRR	RIM			L3-4			G6-C1 Box 8
T13690	MONVT	MRR	RIM		Slag tritts	L3-4			G6-C1 Box 8
T13690	MOMH2	MTRB; MFL; MHK SPOUT	RIM		Fired clay tritts; MFL: L2-M3; MHK: AD150-200	AD150-350			G6-C1 Box 8
T13774	CBM	BOX FLUE TILE				Roman			G6-B1 Box 3
T13775	GREYB	BFB	RIM	Room F Below second floor	Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4C (L3-4/L1-M2)	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 3
T13775	GREY	BWM3; JNK	RIM; BS	Room F Below second floor	Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4C (L3-4/L1-M2)	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 3
T13775	GREY?	- B EXT	BS	Room F Below second floor	Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4C (L3-4/L1-M2)	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 3
T13775	IAGR4	JB; CLSD SHG	RIM; BS	Room F Below second floor	Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4C (L3-4/L1-M2)	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 3
T13775	CC1	CLSD B EXT; CLSD ROU	BS	Room F Below second floor	Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4C (L3-4/L1-M2)	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 3
T13775	DWSHT	JDW1	RIM	Room F Below second floor	Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4C (3-M4)	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 3
T13777	SAM	BD; 18/31; 33	BS; RIM	Room F Below second floor	Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4C (2C)	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 3
T13778	SPOXT	B38; CLSD; JBNK	RIM; BASE	Room F Below second floor	Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4C(4C)	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 3
T13778	GREY	JBKEV SHG; B B EXT BWL	RIM	Room F Below second floor	Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4C (4C)	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 3
T13778	PART	CLSD ROU	BS	Room F Below second floor	Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4C (4C)	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 3
T13778	CC	BK ROUZ; BKPM ROU	BS	Room F Below second floor	Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4C (4C)	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 3
T13778	CC1	FJ ROU; BKFO; DPR; BK BA; CLSD BA	BS; RIM	Room F Below second floor	Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4C (4C)	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 3

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13778	CC2	BX ROU; BK PDL	RIM; BS	Room F Below second floor	Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4C (4C); BK PDL could be a Swanpool product?	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 3
T13780	MONVT	M	RIM	Room F Below second floor	Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4C (L3-4)	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 3
T13780	CR	F; BK; CLSD; BD	RIM; BS; BASE	Room F Below second floor	Flagon with handle scar. Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4Cp (L3-4)	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 3
T13780	IAGR1	-	BS	Room F Below second floor	Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4C (L3-4)	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 3
T13780	CC1	BFB; CLSDD; BD	RIM; BS; BASE	Room F Below second floor	Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4C (L3-4)	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 3
T13780	TILE?	DPR	RIM BASE	Room F Below second floor	Tile fabric? Knife trimmed, handmade vessel. Mixed group, the forms and fabrics range from the L1-M2 to 4C (L3-4)	L3-4/4C		093	G6-B1 Box 3
T13781	TEG	-	-	Room F Below second floor	Tegula	Roman			G6-B1 Box 3
T13765	MOMH2	MTRB	RIM	Baine's finds	Fired clay tritts	L2-M3			G6-B1 Box 7
T13766	TILE	-	-	Baine's finds	Oxidised tile fabric, trimmed to a disc or counter?	Roman			G6-B1 Box 7
T13767	GREY	FDN	RIM	Baine's finds	Reeded disk necked flagon with two handles (two handle scars. Form broadly similar to Perrin 1999, Fig. 67. 364	L3-4/4C			G6-B1 Box 7
T13768	GREYB	JNK CORD BDL SHG	RIM	Baine's finds		L3-4			G6-B1 Box 7
T13768	CC1	LBX ROU; CLSD	RIM; BS	Baine's finds		L3-4			G6-B1 Box 7
T13768	CC2	CLSD PA	BS	Baine's finds		L3-4			G6-B1 Box 7
T13768	GREY	JEV; BK EXT; BK; BFL B EXT B INT	RIM; BS; RIM; RIM	Baine's finds		L3-4			G6-B1 Box 7
T13771	CBM	BOX FLUE TILE	-	Baine's finds		Roman			G6-B1 Box 7
T13772	MOSL?	CLSD	BS	U/S		L3-4			G6-B1 Box 7
T13772	CC1	DPR; BKFN; BK ROUZ; BK BAS; BK BAD;	RIM; BS	U/S		L3-4			G6-B1 Box 7
T13772	MOMH2	M	BS	U/S	Fired clay tritts	L3-4			G6-B1 Box 7
T13772	CC	CLSD	BS	U/S		L3-4			G6-B1 Box 7
T13772	CC2	BK PA PD ROU	BS	U/S		L3-4			G6-B1 Box 7
T13772	MOD	-	-	U/S	Modern plant pot	Modern			G6-B1 Box 7

Acc or Temp No. / Vessel ID	Fabric	Form Decoration	Part/Condition	Feature/Context	Comments	Dating	Publication	Photo Number	Box No. /Location
T13773	GREY	JL SHG ROU; BKBR; JRUST RUST; BK SHG; JNK; JB; JLH; FJ; JEV B EXT; CLSD	RIM; BS; HANDLE	U/S	Mixed group	3-M4/L1-M2			G6-B1 Box 7
T13773	GFIN	CLSD B EXT BWL	BS	U/S	Mixed group	3-M4/L1-M2			G6-B1 Box 7
T13773	CC1	-	BS	U/S	Mixed group	3-M4/L1-M2			G6-B1 Box 7
T13773	MOMH2	M	BS	U/S	Fired clay tritts; Mixed group	3-M4/L1-M2			G6-B1 Box 7
T13773	DWSHT?	JDW2	RIM	U/S	Not standard Dales ware fabric could be locally made? Mixed group	3-M4/L1-M2			G6-B1 Box 7
T13773	IAGR1	CLSD COMB; CLSD STAB SHG	BS	U/S	Mixed group	3-M4/L1-M2			G6-B1 Box 7
T14692	SAM	BD; 33; WALTERS 80	RIM; BS	U/S		AD160-250			G6-B1 Box 7
T13842	SHEL	JDLS	RIM		Mixed group	L4-E5/L1-M2			G6-C1 Box7
T13842	GREY	J162 FF; JB?	RIM		Mixed group	L4-E5/L1-M2			G6-C1 Box7
T13842	OX	BFL	RIM		Mixed group	L4-E5/L1-M2			G6-C1 Box7
T13842	SPOXT	B38	FLANGE		Mixed group	L4-E5/L1-M2			G6-C1 Box7
T13842	CC1	BX ROU	RIM		Mixed group	L4-E5/L1-M2			G6-C1 Box7
T13842	IAGR4	JCOR	RIM		Mixed group	L4-E5/L1-M2			G6-C1 Box7
T13842	IAGR2	J CORD	RIM		Form broadly as in Elsdon 1996a, B5 Rampton 8. Mixed group	L4-E5/L1-M2			G6-C1 Box7
T13843	IAGR4	JS	RIM		Handmade and wheel finished? Oxidised surfaces	L1-M2			G6-C1 Box7
T13844	GREY	LD?	RIM			Roman			G6-C1 Box7
T13845	GREY	LD	RIM			Roman			G6-C1 Box7
T13846	CC1	BFL	RIM			3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13847	CC1	BKCOR	RIM			AD150-250			G6-C1 Box7
T13847	CGBL	BKEV	RIM			AD150-250			G6-C1 Box7
T13847	OXFIN	BKNK	RIM			AD150-250			G6-C1 Box7
T13848	GREY	J162 FF	RIM			L3-4			G6-C1 Box7
T13849	GREY	BFL; BFB	RIM			L4			G6-C1 Box7
T13849	GREYB	BIBF; BFB	RIM			L4			G6-C1 Box7
T13850	CC	BFB	RIM		Mixed group	4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13850	DWSHT	JDW1	RIM		Mixed group (3-M4)	4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13850	IAGR1	JEV	RIM		Mixed group (L1-M2)	4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13850	IAGR4	JEV SHG	RIM		Mixed group (L1-M2)	4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13850	GREY	BKEV; BDPR; BFL B EXT B INT; B	RIM		Mixed group	4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13850	GREYB	BWM	RIM		Mixed group	4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13851	GREY	BFL BWL; BFL B EXT	RIM		Mixed group	L3-4			G6-C1 Box7
T13851	GREYB	JNK BWL; JB CORD	RIM		Mixed group	L3-4			G6-C1 Box7
T13851	IAGR1	CPN?	RIM		Mixed group (L1-M2)	L3-4			G6-C1 Box7
T13852	IAGR4	JEV	RIM		Mixed group (L1-M2)	L3-4			G6-C1 Box7

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T13852	GREY	JCUR B EXT; BKEV B EXT; BFL B EXT B INT	RIM		Mixed group	L3-4			G6-C1 Box7
T13853	GREY	JBK; J; JB; BWM1	RIM			L3-4			G6-C1 Box7
T13853	GREYB	BWM1 SHG B EXT	RIM			L3-4			G6-C1 Box7
T13854	SHEL	JDLS	RIM		Mixed group (L4-E5)	L4-E5/L1-M2			G6-C1 Box7
T13854	IAGR4	CPN	RIM		Mixed group (L1-M2)	L4-E5/L1-M2			G6-C1 Box7
T13855	GREY	BL SHG SWL	RIM			3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13856	GREY	BFL	RIM; Partially reconstructed			3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13857	CC1	BK ROU; BK BAS; BK BAD; BK; F CORD; CLSD PD PCUR; LBX ROU; CLSD PA	BS			4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13858	MOSL?	BKFO ROU	BS			3C?			G6-C1 Box7
T13858	CGBL	BK BA	BS			3C?			G6-C1 Box7
T13858	CC1	BKPR BA SHG; BK	RIM; BK	Large double pit S of bath house, bottom layer?	BKPR: Teardrop barbotine decoration	3C?	88?	096	G6-C1 Box7
T13859	CC1	CLSD ROU; LBX ROU CORD	BS			3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13860	GFIN	BKFO	BS			3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13860	CC	CLSD	BS			3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13860	CC1	BKPR; F?	RIM			3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13860	GREY	JCUR B EXT	RIM			3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13861	GREY	CLSD LA; CLSD BSC; CLSD BWL BL; CLSD B EXT	BS		Collection of decorated grey ware sherds; Mixed group	3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13861	IAGR?	CLSD SHG	BS		Mixed group (L1-M2)	3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13862	GREYB	BK120 FF B EXT BIA BL	BS		Form as in Darling and Precious 2014, Nos. 1407-1408	3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13863	GREY	CLSD ROU SHG; CLSD ROU; CLSD ROU FF	BS			3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13863	CC1	LBX ROU	BS			3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13863	CC	CLSD ROU SHG	BS			3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13864	GREY	CLSD FF; CLSD FF B EXT	BS			3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13865	CR	CLSD	BS		Burnt	4C?			G6-C1 Box7
T13865	OX	CLSD RIL	BS		Burnt	4C?			G6-C1 Box7
T13866	SAM	BD	BS			2C?			G6-C1 Box7
T13867	CC1	BKPR; BK; CLSD SHG; CLSD BA BAD	BS			3C			G6-C1 Box7
T13867	OX	CLSD B EXT	BS			3C			G6-C1 Box7
T13868	GREY?	-	BS		Mixed group	L3-4/2C?			G6-C1 Box7



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T13868	GREY	BCAR; CLSD SHT; CLSD RIL; -	BS		Mixed group	L3-4/2C?			G6-C1 Box7
T13868	IAGR	CLSD SHG	BS		Mixed group	L3-4/2C?			G6-C1 Box7
T13868	IAGR4	CLSD SHG	BS		Handmade? Mixed group	L3-4/2C?			G6-C1 Box7
T13869	GREY	CLSD SHG BWL?	BS			Roman			G6-C1 Box7
T13870	GREY	CLSD SHG; CLSD FF	BS		CLSD FF: Could be a tazza?	Roman			G6-C1 Box7
T13871	GREY	CLSD LA; BKFO	BS			3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13871	GFIN	BKFO	RIM BS			3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13872	GREY	CLSD; BDGR; CLSD SHG	RIM; BS			3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13872	CC1	CLSD; CLSD ROU	BS			3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13872	CC2	CLSD B EXT?	BS			3-4C			G6-C1 Box7
T13808	GREY	BFB	RIM			L3-4			G6-C1 Box 6
T13809	GREY	ST	BASE		Pre-firing holes on base, hole diam: 2-3mm	Roman			G6-C1 Box 6
T13810	GREY	JRUST RUST	BS	Pit		L1-2			G6-C1 Box 6
T13812	GREY?	BFL B EXT	RIM; BASE	D I.		L2-3			G6-C1 Box 6
T13812	CC1	CLSD	BS	D I.		L2-3			G6-C1 Box 6
T13813	CC1	CLSD BAS	BS	Room E Wall		M2-4			G6-C1 Box 6
T13814	CC1	BKPR	RIM			3-4C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13815	DR20	A	BS	D I. Top ditch?	Buff fabric	2C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13817	GREY	J RUST RUST	BS	Drain Area		L1-2			G6-C1 Box 6
T13818	CC	BD	BS			3-4C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13819	GREY	JNK BWL	RIM	Room F		Roman			G6-C1 Box 6
T13820	GREY	LD SHG BL BWL	RIM	Above well		Roman		094	G6-C1 Box 6
T13821	GREY	BIBF	RIM			L4			G6-C1 Box 6
T13822	CC1	BFB	RIM	Top Floor S DR.		L3-4			G6-C1 Box 6
T13823	CC1	BK	BASE	Top Floor S DR.		M2-3			G6-C1 Box 6
T13824	MORT	MWS	RIM		New Forest colour-coated mortarium? NFO CC (Tomber and Dore 1998). Unusual, quartz and flint tritts	4C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13825	CC1	BFB	RIM	Wall C or G?		L3-4			G6-C1 Box 6
T13826	IAGR1	J	RIM			L1-M2			G6-C1 Box 6
T13827	CR	CLSD	BS			M1-2			G6-C1 Box 6
T13828	PARC	CLSD PA	BS			2C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13828	MOMH2	MTRB; MHK; MHH	RIM		Rare fired clay tritts	2C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13828	MORT	MRR	RIM			2C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13829	MOMH2	M STRING	BASE		Fired clay tritts	AD150+			G6-C1 Box 6
T13830	CC1	BKFO	BS, glued			3-4C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13831	CC	BK	BASE PEDESTAL		Mixed group	2C/4C			G6-C1 Box 6

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T13831	CC1	BKFG	RIM		Mixed group	2C/4C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13831	CC2	BK ROU	BS		Mixed group	2C/4C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13831	SAM	33; BD NAME; -	BASE FTR; BASE; BS		Mixed group	2C/4C		095 (NAME)	G6-C1 Box 6
T13832	GREY	JLH	HANDLE			Roman			G6-C1 Box 6
T13836	SAM	-	BS; BASE	Drain North	One burnt; Mixed group (2C)	3-4C/2C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13836	SAM?	-	BASE	Drain North	Mixed group (2C)	3-4C/2C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13836	PART	CLSD ROU	BS	Drain North	Mixed group (2C)	3-4C/2C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13836	CR	- SHG	BS	Drain North	Mixed group (2C)	3-4C/2C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13836	CC1	BKEV BA; BKPR SHG; BKPR BAD BA; BK BAAN; BK BAS; BK BAD; BKFO BAS	RIM; BS	Drain North	Mixed group	3-4C/2C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13836	CC2	CLSD STRING; - BA	BASE; BS	Drain North	Mixed group	3-4C/2C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13836	CC3	BK	BASE FTG	Drain North	Mixed group	3-4C/2C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13837	GREY	CLSD	BASE FTG			4C?			G6-C1 Box 6
T13837	CC1	BD?	BASE			4C?			G6-C1 Box 6
T13837	SHEL	DPR	RIM; BASE			4C?			G6-C1 Box 6
T13838	GREY	CLSD	BASE			Roman			G6-C1 Box 6
T13839	GREY	CLSD STRING	BASE			3-4C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13839	CC1	BK STRING; BK	BASE PEDESTAL			3-4C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13839	CC	BK	BASE PEDESTAL			3-4C			G6-C1 Box 6
T13840	GREY	J162 FF; CLSD STRING; BD	RIM; BASE		J162: Form as in Daring and Precious 2014, No. 968	L3-4			G6-C1 Box 6
T13841	GREY	CLSD STRING; JL	BASE		JL: rare grog in fabric	3-4C			G6-C1 Box 6