

FINDING IRON AGE AND ROMAN CAWOOD 2019



Margaret Brearley and Dr Jon Kenny
2019



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An Archaeological Evaluation of a
Potential Iron Age or Romano British
Site on Cawood Common

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| a) Maps of Cawood | 10 |
| b) Village | 10 |
| c) Bishopdyke..... | 11 |

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| a) Prehistoric Evidence | 12 |
| b) Corder Excavation | 12 |
| c) Gold Find..... | 13 |
| d) Viking Sword | 14 |
| e) River and Staithes | 14 |
| f) Cawood Castle or Palace..... | 15 |
| g) Cardinal Wolsey | 16 |

CAWOOD CASTLE GARTH GROUP

| | |
|--|----|
| a) Formation of our History Group | 18 |
| b) Castle Garth | 18 |
| c) Coring of New Cut Moat on Cawood Castle Garth site 2008 & 2009..... | 19 |
| d) Garth Archaeological Test Pit Survey 2008 & 2009..... | 19 |
| e) Archbishop's Fish Farming | 20 |
| f) Keesbury Manor Moated Site..... | 21 |
| g) Emerging evidence for Romano British activity | 21 |
| h) NYCC Heritage..... | 22 |
| i) Crop marks map..... | 22 |

ROMANO BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY AND FINDS NEAR CAWOOD

| | |
|---|----|
| a) Looking for Iron Age or Romano British evidence | 24 |
| b) Records of finds from William Smith | 24 |
| c) Metal Detectorists finds around the village of Cawood | 25 |
| d) Keesbury Hall Dig 2015 | 26 |
| e) Castle Garth Dig 2008-9 | 26 |
| f) Corder Excavation Caravan site Rythergate 1930 | 26 |
| g) Information from NYCC Heritage Monument sites | 27 |
| h) Richard Illand Metal Detectorists finds | 29 |
| i) Digging for Romans Cawood Common Project Field Walking 2018-19 | 30 |
| j) Watching Brief Report Rythergate | 30 |
| k) Map showing position of finds around Cawood | 31 |
| l) Roman Sites nearby | 31 |
| m) Siting of Villas along rivers | 34 |
| n) Local Evidence of Romano British Occupation and Finds around the village of Cawood | 36 |

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS OF DIG SITE ON CAWOOD COMMON

| | |
|--|----|
| a) Aerial Images of dig site | 40 |
| b) Aerial Mapping by Tony Hunt | 42 |
| c) Field Walking | 43 |
| d) Magnetometry by Mike Haken and Roman Roads Research Association | 44 |
| e) Magnetometry by AOC Archaeology | 45 |

ORGANISING THE DIG

| | |
|--|----|
| a) Finance for dig | 47 |
| b) Visitors to the Dig Site and talks in the Community | 48 |
| c) Cawood C E Primary School..... | 48 |
| d) Friendship Friday | 50 |
| e) Dave Went: Professional Volunteer | 51 |
| f) Equipment..... | 51 |
| g) Volunteers..... | 53 |
| h) Metal Detectorists | 55 |
| i) Trenches..... | 56 |
| j) Acknowledgements | 58 |

EXCAVATION AT CAWOOD COMMON 2019 (Dr Jon Kenny)

| | |
|--|-----|
| a) Introduction | 59 |
| b) Introduction to Trenches 1, 2 and 3 | 60 |
| c) Trench 1..... | 61 |
| d) Trench 2..... | 62 |
| e) Trench 3..... | 68 |
| f) Discussion Regarding Trenches 1, 2 and 3..... | 72 |
| g) Introduction to Trenches 4 and 5 | 74 |
| h) Trench 4..... | 77 |
| i) Trench 5..... | 89 |
| j) Discussion Regarding Trenches 4 and 5..... | 100 |

CONCLUSIONS

| | |
|---|-----|
| a) Effects of Truncation | 102 |
| b) Dating the Site | 103 |
| c) Understanding the Square Feature | 104 |
| d) West end of the row of enclosures and round houses | 105 |
| e) Preservation of Finds..... | 106 |
| f) Broader Archaeological Discussion | 106 |
| i. The Natural Environment | 107 |
| ii. Late Iron Age Settlement..... | 109 |
| iii. Romano-British Settlement..... | 112 |

ARTIST'S IMPRESSIONS

| | |
|-------|-----|
| | 117 |
|-------|-----|

REFERENCES

| | |
|-------|-----|
| | 120 |
|-------|-----|

Appendix 1: Catalogue of Finds. Digging Roman Cawood 2019

| | |
|-------|-----|
| | 123 |
|-------|-----|

Appendix 2: Romano-British pottery from Cawood, North Yorkshire

By Jamie Walker

| | |
|-------|-----|
| | 209 |
|-------|-----|

Appendix 3: Cawood Excavations Faunal Bone Report

Dr Clare Rainsford

| | |
|-------|-----|
| | 224 |
|-------|-----|

ILLUSTRATIONS

| | |
|---|-------|
| Figure 1: Cawood Location Maps. | 10 |
| Figure 2: Cawood Castle by Darran Buckley. | 11 |
| Figure 3: Excavation plan of Roman site at the Caravan Park, Ryther road 1933-3. | 13 |
| Figure 4: Cawood Sword. | 14 |
| Figure 5: Staithes exposed along River Ouse by Cawood Castle. | 14 |
| Figure 6: Remains of Archbishops Palace Cawood. | 15 |
| Figure 7: Cardinal Thomas Wolsey. | 16 |
| Figure 8: Medieval Pond on Cawood Castle Garth. | 17 |
| Figure 9: Banqueting Hall. | 18 |
| Figure 10: Our Coring Group looking for evidence of fish farming on the Garth. | 20 |
| Figure 11: Interpretation of a Viking Settlement on Keesbury Hall. | 21 |
| Figure 12: Original photograph of dig site. | 23 |
| Figure 13: Pottery from caravan site. | 26 |
| Figure 14: Map showing HER Monument references for dig site. | 28 |
| Figure 15: Metal Detector finds. | 29 |
| Figure 16: Grey Ware. | 30 |
| Figure 17: Roman coin. | 30 |
| Figure 18: Roman metal figure. | 31 |
| Figure 19: Map of villa sites. | 35 |
| Figure 20: Areas of Roman Occupation from Finds Monument Records and Crop Marks. | 37/38 |
| Figure 21: Map showing position of Roman finds around the village of Cawood. | 39 |
| Figure 22: First drone photograph of crop marks of site for dig. | 40 |
| Figure 23: Crop mark map for Cawood Common plotted by NMP. | 41 |
| Figure 24: Closer view of the dig site off Hagg Lane. | 41 |
| Figure 25: Drone map of site with crop marks 28 th May 2019 courtesy of Tony Hunt YAA. | 42 |
| Figure 26: Field walking on site. | 43 |
| Figure 27: Aerial photograph showing early water course or river on the site. | 43 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Figure 28: Survey Results from Mike Hakin and the Roman Roads Research Association. | 44 |
| Figure 29: Mike Hakin and team from Roman Roads Research Association. | 44 |
| Figure 30: Survey of whole field by AOC Archaeology. | 45 |
| Figure 31: AOC setting up equipment for surveying. | 46 |
| Figure 32: Selby Abbey Primary School visit to the dig. | 48 |
| Figure 33: Cawood Primary School the at dig. | 49 |
| Figure 34: Friendship Friday Group. | 50 |
| Figure 35: Dave Went Surveying. | 51 |
| Figure 36: Drone photograph of Dr Jon Kenny, Margaret Brearley and Sophie Metcalf with the Total Station. | 52 |
| Figure 37: A Wet field delayed digging until October. | 52 |
| Figure 38: Volunteers in trench 3. | 53 |
| Figure 39: Wet days digging with Paul Wainwright. | 54 |
| Figure 40: Some of our intrepid volunteers. | 54 |
| Figure 41: Metal Detecting with John Pawson metal detecting. | 55 |
| Figure 42: Trenches overlaid onto crop health image. | 56 |
| Figure 43: Trenches 1, 2 and 3. | 57 |
| Figure 44: Location of trenches 1, 2 and 3 located on possible round houses and boundaries (marked up on second image). Image by Tony Hunt showing crop health. | 60 |
| Figure 45: Trench 1: Unexcavated trench showing outline of double boundary ditch to western end of the extensive crop marks investigated. | 61 |
| Figure 46: Plan of Trench 2, showing round house gullies for a house measuring about 8m diameter. | 62 |
| Figure 47: Drone image (post excavation) of trench 2. | 63 |
| Figure 48: Cleaning Enclosure ditch (2001) & (2006) in trench 2. | 64 |
| Figure 49: Section through the recut boundary ditch. | 64 |
| Figure 50: Table Listing contexts excavated in trench 2. | 66/67 |
| Figure 51: Plan of Trench 3, showing approximate size of round house in the southerly part of the enclosure. | 68 |
| Figure 52: Drone image (post excavation) of trench 3. | 69 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Figure 52: Table Listing contexts excavated in trench 3. | 70/71 |
| Figure 53: Dalesware pottery sherds from context (3002). | 73 |
| Figure 54: Plant Health image showing detail of square feature evaluated by trenches 4 and 5. | 74 |
| Figure 55: Square feature showing location of trenches 4 and 5. | 76 |
| Figure 56: Plan of trench 4 showing features identified. | 77 |
| Figure 57: Table of contexts excavated in trench 4. | 78-81 |
| Figure 58: West facing Section through Enclosure Ditch (4002) [4015]. | 82 |
| Figure 59: Detail relating Drone image features and trench 4. | 84 |
| Figure 60: Phasing plan of trench 4. | 88 |
| Figure 61: Trench 5 overlaid on Drone Image. | 89 |
| Figure 62: Table of contexts excavated in Trench 5. | 90-92 |
| Figure 63: Features in Trench 5 related to the surrounding Drone Image. | 94 |
| Figure 64: Beam slotted Feature 3, a possible structure. | 95 |
| Figure 65: Plan of Trench 5 showing contexts present. | 96 |
| Figure 66: Phases in Trench 5. | 99 |
| Figure 67: Plan showing areas investigated on mapping of aerial photography (North Yorkshire County Council). | 105 |
| Figure 68: Map showing the wetlands extent in 1000 BC. Map based on Land - Ocean Evolution Perspective Study (Van de Noort, 2004). .. | 108 |
| Figure 69: LiDAR survey used to highlight the stream systems linking Cawood Common excavation field with the rivers Wharf and Ouse. | 113 |
| Figure 70: Illustration showing Roundhouses and enclosures with possible Iron smelting and metal working being undertaken in the foreground. | 117 |
| Figure 71: Illustration showing the complex of enclosures to the north and the square enclosure with rectangular 'beam slotted' buildings in the foreground. | 118 |
| Figure 72: Illustration of the settlement complex. | 118 |
| Figure 73: Illustration of the roundhouses and rectangular 'beam slotted' building. | 119 |

INTRODUCTION

a) Maps of Cawood

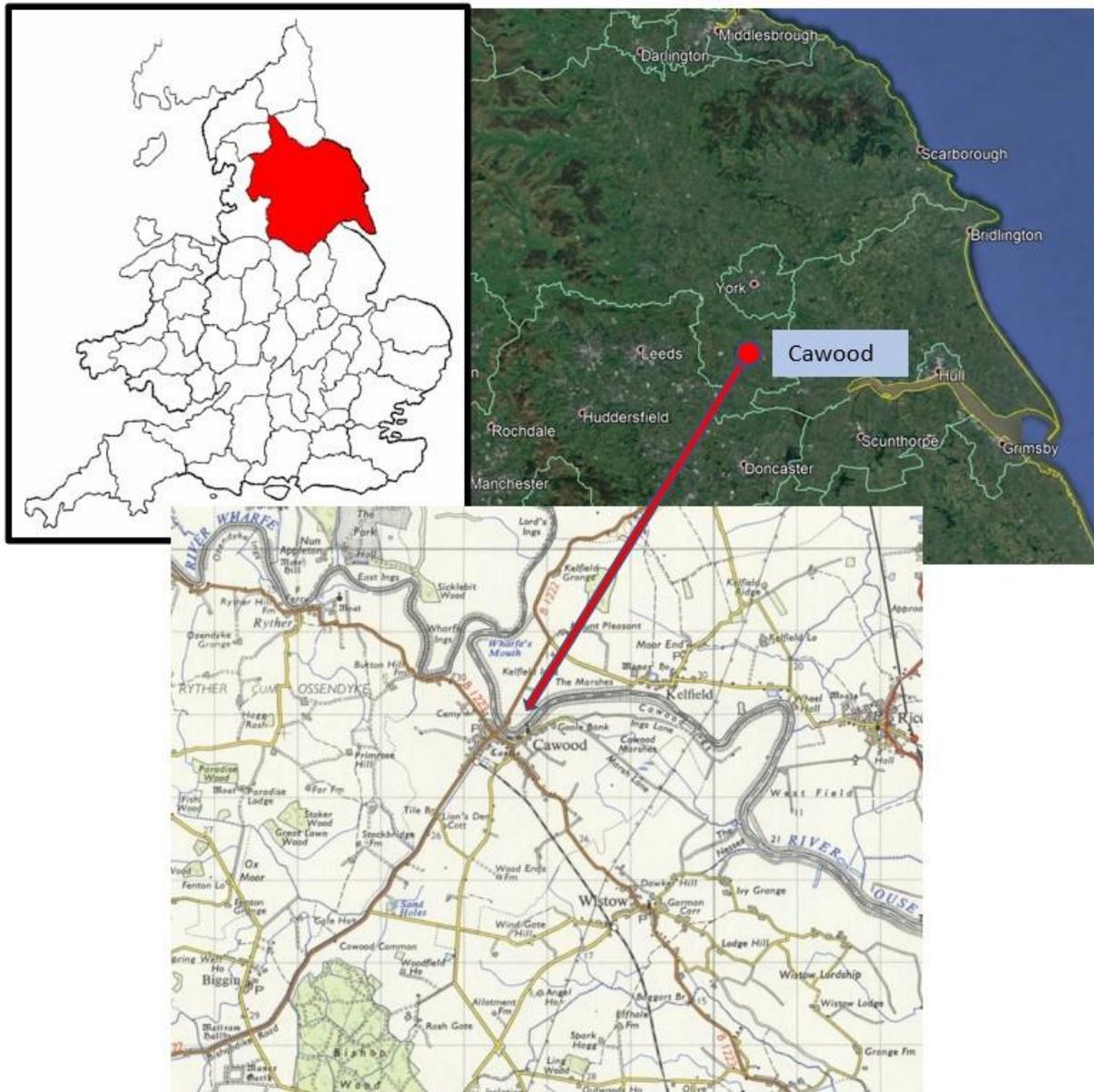


Figure 1: Cawood Location Maps.

b) Village

The village of Cawood (see Figure 1 above) sits on the southern side of the river Ouse, 1km below its confluence with the river Wharfe (Blood and Taylor 1992: 58). The

village became the site of a major river crossing on the road from Sherburn in Elmet to York and is close to the junction with the original road from Selby to Tadcaster. The river was originally crossed by ferry, described as a horse ferry in 1772 and was in use until 1872 when a steel swing bridge, now a Grade ** listed building was built. The bridge is one of only two crossings of the river Ouse the second being in Selby. The village is also famed for one of the Archbishop of York's Palaces, called Cawood Castle (see Figure 2 below).

c) The Bishopdyke

The Bishopdyke, an artificial waterway, flows into the river Ouse at this point and previously marked the south-east boundary of Cawood village. The last few hundred yards are now culverted but once was used to transport stone for major buildings such as York Minster and King's College, Cambridge during the early medieval period. The Magnesian Limestone was quarried from Huddlestone quarry close to Tadcaster and Sherburn in Elmet and was transported along the rivers Wharfe and Ouse to York and then on to London. Selby (the local market town) is approximately 5 miles from Cawood, and it is ten miles to York. The stone was used to build the Minster and the York walls.



Figure 2: Cawood Castle by Darran Buckley.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

a) Prehistoric Evidence

There is scattered evidence of prehistoric activity in the landscape around the village (Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological Society 1889:324; YAT 2003). Four flint flakes were recovered during field walking from an area centred on SE 575 383, opposite Cawood Castle. Since that time many more stone axes and flints have been found.

Late prehistoric (Iron Age) sites are suggested by aerial survey in the area, but these enclosures are recorded as Iron Age or Romano British having not been investigated through excavation until very recently. There are many possible sites around the district which show on the local crop mark maps.

There was no definitive evidence of Romano British occupation in Cawood itself although a paved ford (NYM 10883) across the Ouse, possibly Romano British is thought to have been located by the church in 1900.

b) Corder Excavation

A Romano British site (see Figure 3 below) was excavated in 1933-34 at Cawood Brick and Tile works (now a Caravan Park), half mile to the north west of Cawood on the right bank of the Wharfe (Corder 1935:333). Two ditches were excavated, and although it appears that the clay pit had destroyed most of the site and any evidence of buildings, the considerable amount of pottery recovered confirms this as a site of occupation. The pottery suggests an occupation dating from the late second century until the fourth century AD, and the fragments of roof tile and the quern stone fragment considered with the pottery, suggest a building of domestic character (Corder 1935:334-335).

The site may have been established here because of the good river transport network, although the clay beds may also have been a factor. There were a remarkably high proportion of wide mouthed bowls recovered amongst the pottery and a pottery 'waster' (a mis-fired piece of rim), suggesting that it was made on site, although no evidence of a kiln was found (Corder 1935:335).

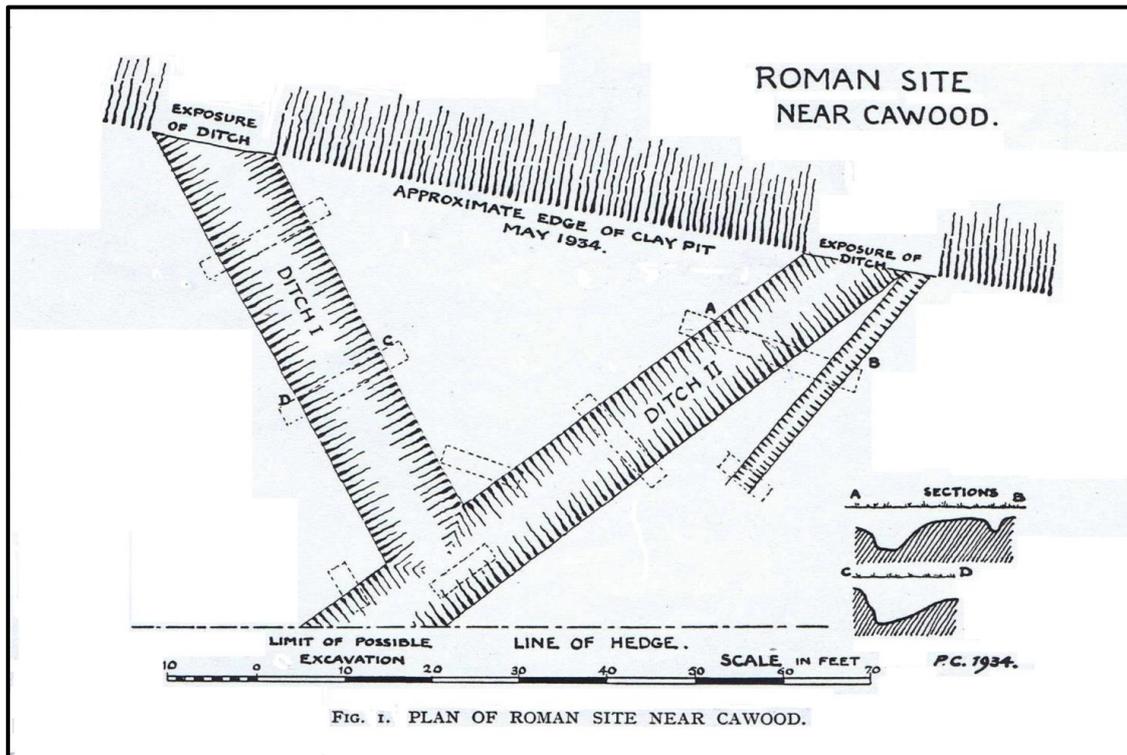


Figure 3: Excavation plan of Roman site at the Caravan Park Ryther road 1933-34.

c) Gold Find

A Penannular gold ring, (NYM 10929, NMR UI 56281), referred to as 'gold ring money or a rude earring' and weighing 336g was discovered during the ploughing of an unspecified area at Cawood in 1868. It apparently passed into the hands of a Leeds goldsmith.

d) Viking Sword

A rare Viking sword (see Figure 4 opposite) was found in the river in 1861 called the “Cawood Sword”. It is now in the Yorkshire museum in York and is said to be the most wonderful example of an 11th century Viking Sword in Northern Europe. An identical one is to be found in the Oslo Museum.



Figure 4: Cawood Sword

e) River and Staithes

The photograph, in Figure 5 below, shows staithes along the side of the river. These are thought to be all that remains of a wharf for unloading goods or stone. In the past Cawood was a busy port shipping to many parts of the world. In the 12th century hurdles made here were shipped to Ireland. Flax was imported and teasels were shipped to the West Riding of Yorkshire.



Figure 5: Staithes exposed along River Ouse by Cawood Castle.

The Flax mill is by the river (the roof that can be seen in the distance in Figure 5 above) Flax seals have been found in the fields surrounding the village and have come from as far away as Riga in Latvia.

Much of the medieval history of the village has been recorded in the Archbishops of York papers held in the Minster Library in York and in the Borthwick Institute at York University.



Figure 6: Remains of Archbishops Palace Cawood.

f) Cawood Castle or Palace

The village has been one of the residences of the Archbishops of York for centuries. All that remains above ground of the Palace or Castle is a 15th century Gatehouse built by Archbishop Kempe (see Figure 6 above) and adjoining brick building locally known as “The Banqueting Hall”. These are now in the ownership of The Landmark Trust and the Gatehouse is a holiday residence. Cawood castle, lying south east of the village centre, represents a very high-status domestic residence, of high rank and of comparative rarity in Britain. (Blood and Taylor 1992:92; Scheduled Ancient Monument Entry).

Behind the gatehouse are 14 acres of uncultivated grassland with moats, earthworks, and fishponds and the remains of a rare medieval garden with ridge and furrow raised beds for fruit trees. There are the remains 5 fishponds which are believed to have been used for fish farming by the Archbishops. One pond remains on the Garth and one in the castle house garden. The remaining ponds have been filled in but can still be seen as depressions in the grass.

The presence of the Palace of the Archbishop of York in Cawood meant that the village played host to some of the most prominent figures in England, e.g., Henry III and his queen, Queen Isabella, whom the Scots attempted to abduct from the Castle in 1319. Henry VIII visited Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, and the Castle / Palace earned itself the title 'Windsor of the North' (Bogg 1902: 221 and 223; Niemeyer 1911: 2; Blood and Taylor 1992:91; YAT 2003).

g) Cardinal Wolsey

Cardinal Wolsey (see Figure 7 below) came to Cawood in 1530 and is thought by some to be the origin of the nursery rhyme "Humpty Dumpty" due to his great fall from power in 1530. He had started to restore the rundown castle building when he was arrested by the Duke of Northumberland and taken to London. He never arrived as Cardinal Wolsey died in Leicester en route in 1530. The Cawood castle / palace at this time is said to have been as grand and important as Hampton Court.



Figure 7: Cardinal Wolsey

Recent evidence has been found by Paul Durdin, Archaeologist, from a Geophysical Survey in 2019 of the grassed area in front to the Castle buildings which shows the remains of two round stair turret towers and other buildings around a courtyard.

The site extends towards the river but is now under a modern housing estate and was not excavated prior to construction. The remaining castle walls can still be seen next to Old Road by the river Ouse. The Castle Garth, including fishponds (see Figure 8 below) lies to the south.



Figure 8: Medieval Pond on Cawood Castle Garth.

CAWOOD CASTLE GARTH GROUP

a) Formation of Our History Group

For 17 years our local history group, the Cawood Castle Garth Group (CCGG) has been researching the history of the village. We were encouraged to form a group after a public meeting in 2003 by English Heritage who suggested the group could apply for funding. to investigate the Scheduled Ancient Monument which lies behind the remains of the Castle Gatehouse and Banqueting Hall in the centre of the village (see Figure 9 opposite).

The aims of the group:

- to make the Garth more accessible for everyone to enjoy,
- investigate the landscape both for its ecology and history, and
- produce information through leaflets and Interpretation boards.
- The group also managed the Garth on behalf of the Cawood Parish Council for fourteen years



Figure 9: Banqueting Hall

b) Castle Garth

The 12 acres of uncultivated grassland is a unique, ecologically, and historically sensitive site. Within the site lie the remains of a medieval garden, moats, fishponds, and earthworks. It is also the home of the rare and endangered Great Crested Newt.

It has a designation of Site of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC). This large open space is used by the community for recreation and provides a welcome breathing space in the centre of the village. It is a Schedule Ancient Monument.

c) Coring of New Cut Moat on Cawood Castle Garth

In 2007 we wanted to know what the New Cut was used for. We investigated whether the New Cut moat had still or moving water by taking core samples with York University. This was determined by the type of snail found in the cores. The results were disappointing due to 50% of the snails found came from still water and 50% from moving water. If we had found evidence of moving water, it could be suggested that the moat had at some time been joined to the Bishopdyke. It is believed that somewhere nearby, the stone from the Huddleston quarry was unloaded from the Bishopdyke and sledded to the river Ouse. This site has not been found yet. It is possible that the stathes is situated in the Castle house garden. There is currently a large pond with oak stathes at one end at the end of the garden which could be the remains of the medieval stathes. In the Minster Library in the Fabric Rolls it states that payment was made to men" to repair the stathes at some distance from the river" which could be the unloading platform.

d) Garth Archaeological Test Pit Surveys 2008 & 2009

Our group were given Scheduled Monument consent to open 6 test pits on the Garth in 2008 and 2009. We were trying to find out if the medieval canal, the Bishopdyke, which runs along the north boundary of the site, was connected to the large moat on the southern side of the Garth, the New Cut. This is a substantial hole in the ground which is separated from the Bishopdyke by a 4-metre piece of grassland. From Sherburn Street, on the opposite bank of the canal and directly central to the moat is a culvert lined with Magnesian Limestone which empties into the dyke. Could this be part of an original way into the moat or just a drainage channel from the moat?

Our investigations were inconclusive but there was evidence of infill in the test pit by the Bishopdyke which contained a Roman earring identified by PAS at York Museum.

In other test pits we found beautifully made Magnesian Limestone roof tiles, Roman roof tiles and Roman pottery. These came from the up cast after cleaning out the moat.

On the higher part of the Garth, in the centre of the site, we investigated an earthwork which consisted of thousands of broken terracotta roof tiles. They appeared to have been tipped into a pile. There was no dating evidence found but could be there because of one of the renovations on the castle. These were returned to the test pit after excavation.

e) Archbishop's Fish Farming

In 2017 our group investigated fish farming on the Garth with York University. The research was to see if Carp and other species of fish were being farmed on the Archbishop of York's land. Core samples (see coring team in Figure 10 below) were taken in various dried ponds, moats and in the grassland to discover if the Archbishops of York farmed fish. This project has not reached a conclusion yet though Tench and Carp have been identified so far from the DNA samples of fish scales and bones.



Figure 10: Our Coring Group looking for evidence of fish farming on the Garth.

f) Keesbury Manor Moated Site

Following on from our investigations on the Garth, we wanted to see if we could find evidence of the early residents of the village. In 2015, our group were given Scheduled Monument consent to excavate on the site of the de Cawood family home, Keesbury Medieval Manor site close to the centre of the village. This was a community project funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund which enabled us to include the residents of the village as volunteer archaeologists and the children from the village school. This was another protected site, where we found evidence of occupation back to the Anglo Scandinavian period (Viking Age) (see Figure 11 below) and some Roman bricks. We looked at the ecology of the site and found evidence of the Great Crested newt living there. This is a highly protected species which also lives and breeds on the Castle Garth nearby.



Figure11: Interpretation of a Viking settlement on Keesbury Hall

g) Emerging evidence for Romano British activity

The Historic Environment Records from North Yorkshire County Council are also listing more evidence from village gardens after building projects through “Watching Briefs”. The village is historic and has protection from conservation status so all

investigations must be monitored by a professional archaeologist before any building can begin.

Our research has highlighted no direct evidence for Iron Age or Romano British buildings but finds suggest that Romano British buildings are nearby.

Our first contact for maps was with the North Yorkshire Archives who hold the first aerial photograph collection for the county.

h) North Yorkshire County Council Heritage

Following on from this, contact with the North Yorkshire County Council Heritage department led to us finding aerial photographs of the village with corresponding crop marks maps. Between 1981 and 2001 English Heritage instigated a project called The National Mapping Programme (NMP) which identified and record all archaeological sites and landscapes visible on aerial photographs. Basic level interpretation, mapping and analysis was undertaken for remains of all periods from the Neolithic to the twentieth century. This information was given to the Local Authority Historic Environment Registers, from which crop mark maps were created through Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

i) Crop Marks Map

These GIS maps showed many crop marks in our area and in particular a field of 37 acres on Cawood Common (see Figure 12 below) which showed many enclosures and round houses that might be Iron Age or Romano British in date. Some of the marks on the map were Ridge and Furrow ploughing from medieval times, some looked like tracks and others had a definite shape of buildings.

It had been suggested by the aerial archaeologists that these marks could be Iron Age or Romano British, but this would need investigating.

In our village it has become increasingly obvious that Roman evidence was being found from many sources.

By collecting this local evidence, we have built a picture of the landscape and aim to show that Romano British farmers were living and working here and in the village during 2nd to 4th century AD.

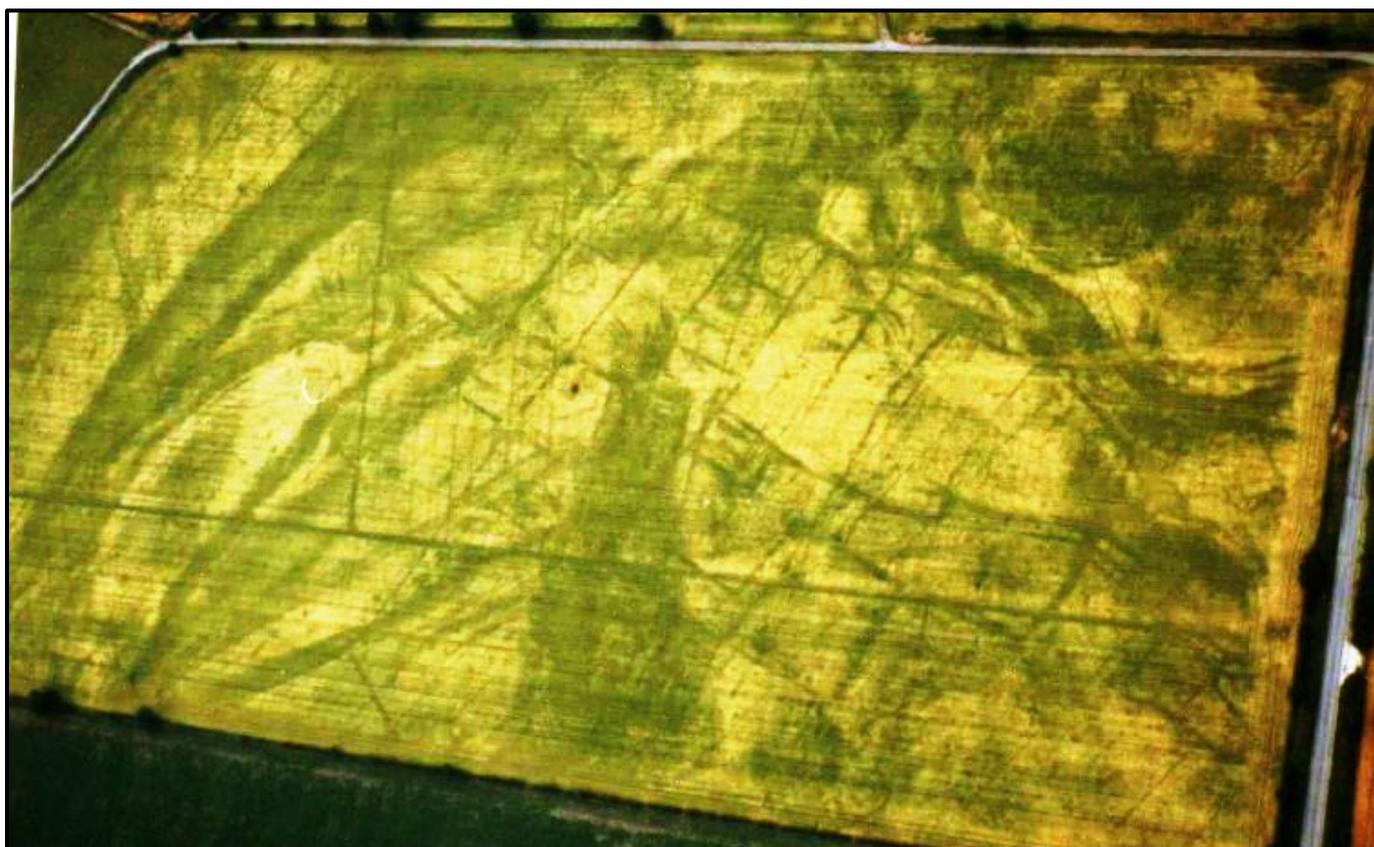


Figure 12: Original photograph of dig site from North Yorkshire Archives

ROMANO BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY AND FINDS NEAR CAWOOD

a) Looking for Iron Age or Romano British evidence

The crop mark maps suggest Roman British occupation in the district. Recently we are being given information about finds shared with us by local Metal Detectorists who are finding Roman artefacts in the land around the village. These finds are recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme for the British Museum. Below is listed some of the information that has been given to us.

b) Records of Finds on Dig Site information provided by William Smith, Archaeologist at North Yorkshire County Council in Selby

- <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/648619>
A probable copper alloy sprung pin from a brooch of late Iron Age or Roman date about 100 BC-Ad 410. Oval in cross section and tapers to an exceptionally fine point. One of the coils of the spring survives the remainder is missing.
- <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/631984>
A copper alloy (plated silver) Roman coin; a contemporary copy (a plated copy) of a Denarius of Antoninus Plus (AD155-156) (Reece Period7), TR POT XIX COS IIII reverse depicting Annona facing left holding corn ears.
- <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/609382>
A copper alloy Roman coin: possibly a contemporary copy of nummus of Constantine II dating from AD 355-6 (Reece Period 18) FEL TEMP REPARATIO type with reverse depicting a soldier spearing a fallen horse man. The coin is heavily worn. SE5634.
- <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/609286>
A cast copper alloy Roman brooch dating from AD 100-400. It is a variant of the knee brooch type with a plate like head (the edges are broken so the original shape is unknown) a short bow and a fantail foot. Head, bow, and foot are all of rectangular shape. The brooch has a smooth, dark brown patina, missing in places. It is 38.7mm long, 18.5mm wide and 17mm thick. It weighs 5.56gm. SE5634.

- <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/602821>
A copper alloy Roman coin; a nummus of the House of Constantine dating from the period AD 330-340 (Reece Period 17). Victory on prow reverse type depicting victory standing left on prow holding a sceptre and shield. The mint is unknown but probably Arles or Constantinople. SE5634.

c) Metal Detectorists from York club... their finds around the village of Cawood

- Antonius Plus Silver Roman coin found on Dig site 2014 Ref: SE 56739-34501.
- Terret ring (2 parts) Bronze Iron Age 50 BC-50 AD found by City York Metal Detectorists Club (CYMDC) part of a ring which holds the reins to the riddle for chariot or cart.
- Roman Grey Ware pottery 2nd -3rd AD found near Goole bank Farm by CYMDC.
- Roman Coin 3rd Century AD Constantine found Mount Pleasant farm by CYMDC.
- Shard of rim from Roman bowl SWYOR-F92D98 3rd century AD found Mount Pleasant farm by CYMDC.
- Roman Pottery 3rd century AD found Mount Pleasant farm by CYMDC.
- Brooch with horses' head found in Bell Lane, Cawood near Broad Lane farm 3rd century AD.
- found Mount Pleasant farm by CYMDC.
- Roman coin bronze found by Metal Detectorists near Kennels on Long Lane.
- Pieces of Roman pottery grey ware 2-3 century AD found by CYMDC SWYOR 650897.
- A Silver Roman coin found on Cawood Common by John Pawson.
- A Roman Serpent hook found by Metal Detectorists.
- Roman pottery found near Wistow mine by Metal Detectorists.
- Roman roof tile found near Wistow mine by Metal Detectorists.
- Cast conical spindle whorl lead Roman 43-410 Ad SWYOR-CF 6D 92.

d) Keesbury Hall Dig 2015 (KEES15), (MNY 26409 and ENY 7592)

- Roman brick pieces Context KEES15 (7001) identified by Sandra Garside Neville.
- Roman tile pieces identified by Sandra Garside Neville.
- Roman pottery Dales ware found on dig context KEES15 (1050) identified by Anne Jenner YAT.
- Roman unglazed red ware found on dig identified by Anne Jenner YAT.
- Roman crucible? Has silver coloured residue on surface context KEES15 (1004) by Anne Jenner.

e) Cawood Castle Garth Dig 2008-2009 (ENY 4325)

- Roman Brick and tile found in test pit identified by Sandra G Neville.
- Roman grey ware pottery found at base of test pit.
- Roman glass earring found by Bishopdyke in test pit identified by PAS York.

f) Corder Excavation Caravan site, Rythergate 1933 and 1934 (ENY 2221)

- Roman pottery found in ditches.
- Samian Ware and a Mortarium 2nd century.
- Coarse ware mainly 3-4th century. Crambeck and Castor ware (late 4th century) flanged box used at Signal stations.
- Hard yellowish ware with dirty slip decoration.
- Dirty white hammerhead with coarse grit 4th century.
- Tall wide mouthed bowls possibly Crambeck.

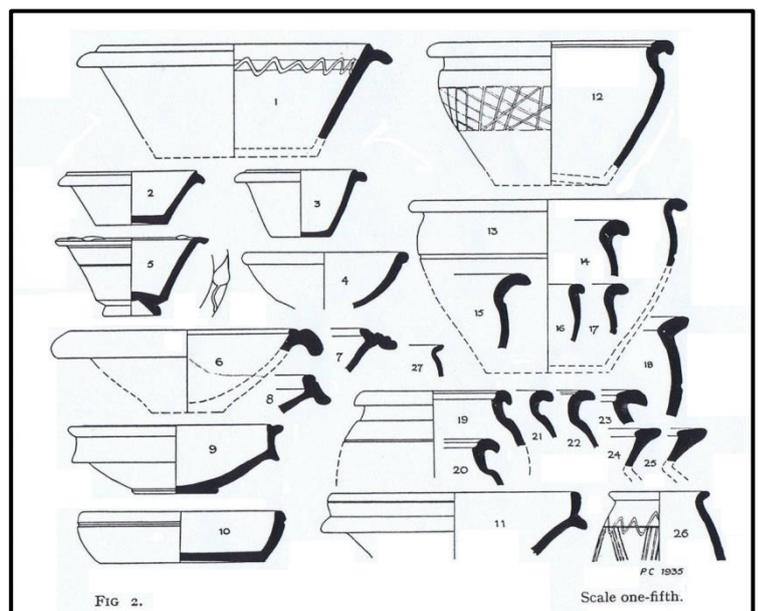


Figure 13: Pottery from Corder Dig at Caravan Park 1933-34.

- Black ware could be Huntcliffe ware.
- Cook pots rims of Huntcliffe ware type some 3rd century.
- Jar of typical grey ware 4th century.
- Jar or bowl in reddish clay 4th century.
- Unusual globular amphorae rims.
- Roof tiles fragment of Tegula type.
- Portion of a quern.

g) Information from NYCC Heritage Department

(see Figure 14 below)

- MNY 10894 Terracotta roof tiles near caravan park.
- MNY 36892 Crop marks for a rectilinear enclosure possible Iron Age east of Elm Tree farm can be seen on aerial photographs.
- MNY 10925 crop marks east of Far Farm.
- MNY 36891 Possible Roman Enclosure south west of Cawood (Aerial photo shows possible fragmentary enclosures of Roman date which may continue throughout the rest of the field not so far recorded from aerial photos.
- MNY 10883 Roman Ford across the river Ouse by Cawood church found in 1900.
- MNY10371 Great Moss Hagg dates from Roman.
- MNY 10393 crop marks track way on Cawood Common.
- MNY 10394 track way across dig site on Cawood Common.
- MNY 10395 Enclosure from crop marks map.
- MNT 10396 Hut circle Roman.
- MNY 10397 crop circle and ring ditch Roman (dig 2019).
- MNY 10398 Crop marks hut circle and ring ditch.
- MNY10399 possible Roman villa on the opposite side of the road from Dig site (crop marks with rounded corners).
- MNY10406 Iron Age Barrow possibility.
- MNY10949 Gale farm enclosures next to Bishopdyke.
- MNY17220 Ring ditch close to Wistow Mine.
- MNY 17222 Cawood common crop marks enclosure and field system.
- MNY 17223 crop marks ring boundary Gale house farm.

- MNY 17261 field system crop marks Wistow mine.
- 40 Rythergate Cawood watching brief SE 5726 3797 (site code OSA04 EVO70 found more than 75 artefacts weigh a total of 1.180 Kg October 2004 small sherds 1-2 century Sandy Grey Ware.
- ENY 6095 Road lighting replacement by Allen Archaeology in 2012 found Roman Glass and glass making equipment found in centre of village of Cawood during excavation of the hole.
2012 residual fragments of glass slag cullet and unfinished vessel fragments indicative of Roman glass making were recovered from back fill of a cellar on the corner of Market Place and Thorpe Lane.
Monument number 132333307 Roman Track way part of and close to north east Wistow Mine.

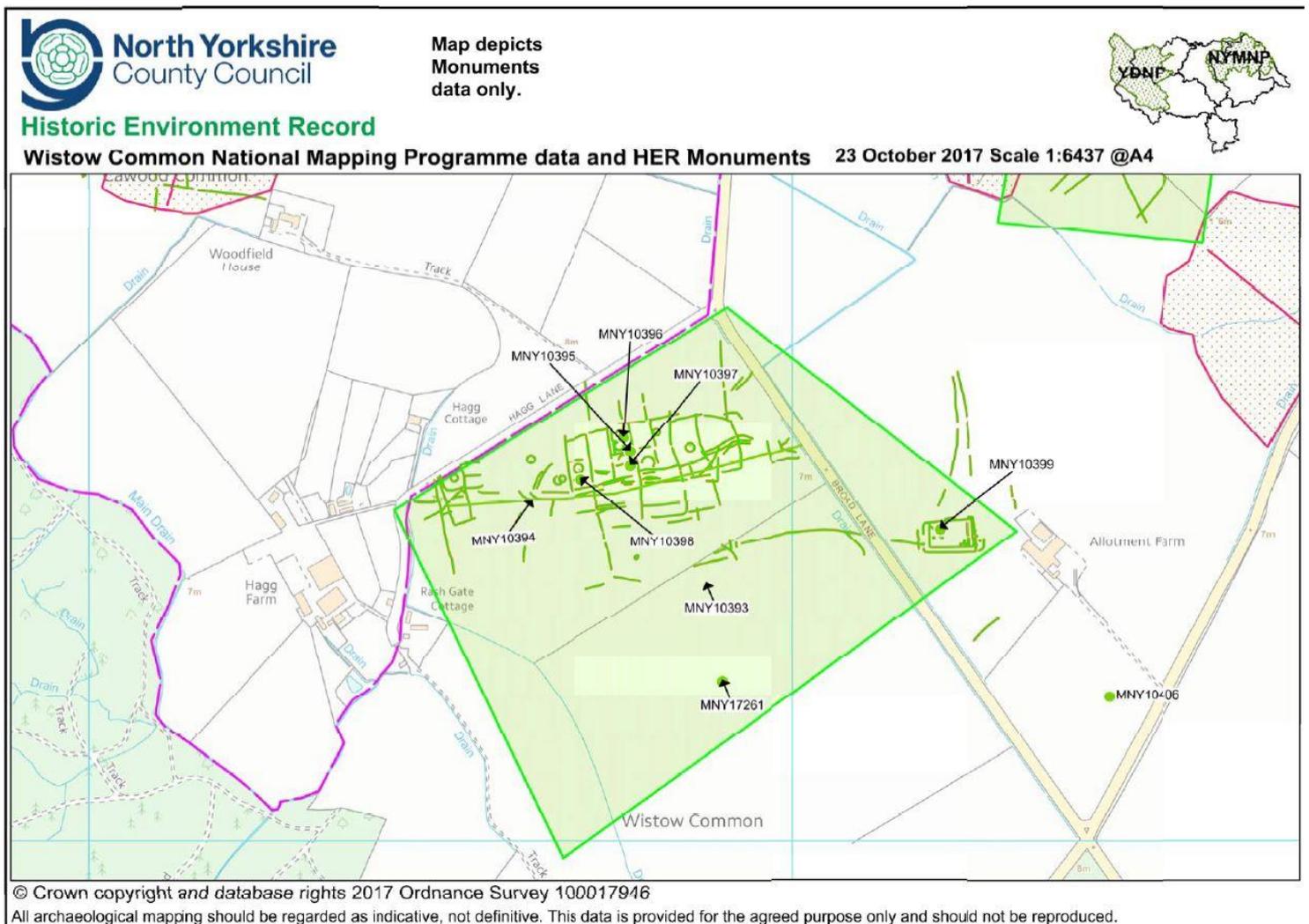


Figure 14: Map showing HER Monument references for dig site.

h) Richard Illand Metal Detectorists Finds (see Figures 15, 16 & 17 below)

- <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/938158> Roman strap fitting 100BC to 200AD from Mount Pleasant farm.
- <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/939280> Roman coin 23BC to 260 AD. from Mount Pleasant farm.



Figure 15: Metal Detector finds from Cawood Richard Illand

- Roman Fibula brooch found Mount Pleasant farm Sept 2020 (see file for photographs) not identified yet.
- <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/939301> Roman pin head 43-410 AD from Mount Pleasant farm.
- <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/950797> Roman coin 275-285 AD from Mount Pleasant farm.
- <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/950820> Roman brooch dated 43-410AD from Jeremy Lamb land off Bishopdyke road.
- <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/968917> Spindle whorl AD 43-410 from Mount Pleasant farm.
- <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/969985> Roman vessel grey ware Roman period found near Wistowgate.
- <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/970991> Roman pottery vessel from Mount Pleasant farm.
- <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/991371> Roman Coin AD 296-402 from Mount Pleasant farm.
- <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/992460> Roman pin from Mount Pleasant farm.
- <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/993187> Iron Age to Roman brooch 300BC to 410 AD. from Mount Pleasant farm.
- Roman coin. Victorinus 268-270 AD. from Mount Pleasant farm.



Figure 16: Grey Ware



Figure 17: Roman coin

- Few pieces of Roman Grey Ware found 2018 by Margaret Brearley in field behind Church End.

i) Digging for Romans- Cawood Common project field walking 2018 and 2019

- Romano British Grey Ware pot part of a rim Size 2 x 1 ½ x ¾.
- Part small rim of Romano British Grey Ware 1 ¼ x 1 1/8 x ½.
- Small piece of Ceramic Building Material (CBM).
- Small piece of black glazed pot.
- Grey Ware sherds Romano British.
- Black glass rim of Romano British bowl found on Dig site in topsoil 2019 ID by PAS 2020.
- Pieces of slag and tap slag from iron smelting.

j) Watching Brief Report Rythergate, Cawood

- Site Name: Land at Rythergate, Cawood.
- County: North Yorkshire Parish: Cawood. National Grid Reference: SE 5726 3797.
- Planning application, No: 8/35/18F/PA.
- On behalf of: Loversall Estates, Clayfields, Tickhill Road, Balby, Doncaster DN4 8QG.

Roman period: this was limited to rare sherds of pottery retrieved from what are almost certainly later features. The only datable sherd is likely to be of later 1st or early 2nd century date, suggesting that it is not related to the Roman site excavated at the Cawood Brick and Tile works in the 1930's, which was dated to the late 2nd to late 4th centuries. (Alan Vince, On Site Archaeology 04EV07).

k) Roman Metal Male Figure

Dated by PAS to circa 200 AD. (see figure 18 opposite).

Found on Mount Pleasant Farm Cawood by Beverley Shutak.



Figure 18: Roman metal figure

l) Roman Settlement Sites Nearby

- **York (Eboracum)**

The City of York lies eleven and a half miles north up the river Ouse from Cawood. The city was founded in about AD 71 when the 5,000 men of the Ninth Legion marched from Lincoln and set up camp. Eboracum, as the Romans called York, was born. More than a quarter of a century had passed from the Romans establishing a province in southern Britain to their arrival in York.

Situated in the Museum gardens is the Multangular Tower - a polygonal Roman Tower built in the early 4th century to defend the Roman fortress of Eboracum. It is perhaps the best-preserved feature of the Roman fort. Now standing opposite the south entrance to York Minster is a Romano British column found beneath the Minster, originally erected around AD 100 to support the basilica, or headquarters of the Roman fort of Eboracum. It was inside the basilica that Constantine was proclaimed Emperor of Rome in AD 306.

The Roman town (Colonia) was established on the west of the Fort and the River Ouse, and there is a lot of evidence buried beneath the City.

- **Newton Kyme and Tadcaster (Calcaria)**

The River Wharfe joins the River Ouse just north of Cawood. The fort at Newton Kyme lies twelve miles up the River Wharfe and the town of Calcaria (Tadcaster) and nine and a half miles up the Wharfe to the north west.

The monuments at Newton Kyme includes two Roman forts, an associated vicus (small settlement) and two Roman camps. Also included are a cemetery, remains of a regular field system and trackways whose date is yet to be determined. The monument lies on a raised river terrace south of the River Wharfe.

The Roman forts lie in the northern part of the site close to the crossing of the river. The larger fort is rectangular in shape, measuring 220m east to west by 300m north to south and extends over an area of about 5ha. This partly overlies the southern part of a smaller and earlier rectangular fort, which measures 240m in length from east to west. There are the remains of a network of roadways, buildings and other features surviving within the forts. To the south of the larger fort the buried remains of a wide road extend south for at least 550m. This road formed the focus for the vicus and is flanked on each side by the remains of a series of buildings, rectangular enclosures, ditches, and trackways extending over an area of 15ha. One of the Roman camps lies 250m to the west of the forts. Only the north east corner of the camp and 150m of the north side and 250m of the east sides are visible on the aerial photographs. The other camp lies in the centre of the monument and as it is overlain by the forts it can be dated as earlier than both the forts and the vicus. Only 200m of the south side and 380m of the east side of this camp are visible on the aerial photographs. Both these camps have the characteristic shape of a first century AD marching camp and may represent the first Roman occupation of the site. Further remains of the Roman period have been identified; these include a polygonal structure east of the vicus which has been interpreted as a Roman temple or mausoleum and, in the area known as the Adaman Graves in the south west corner, two human burials were found associated with jewellery and pottery of the third and fourth century AD. The forts were part of a network of Roman military installations throughout the north of England to support the Roman presence. At Newton Kyme, the forts were located to defend the river crossing of an important route way (Historic England, List Entry Number: 1017693.).

- **Dalton Parlours Collingham**

About sixteen and a half miles up the Wharfe, and a good couple of miles out of the river valley lies Dalton Parlours Roman villa. This is the only known example of its type in West Yorkshire. Despite modern land use and archaeological excavations, remains of the villa survive beneath the plough zone. The diversity of the surviving evidence,

including the domestic and agricultural buildings and the track ways and stock enclosures, will provide information about the organisation of the communities who lived at the villa. This, combined with the artefactual evidence, will also provide an insight into the agricultural systems employed, the social interaction with other communities in the vicinity and the overall organisation of the Roman landscape. (Historic England List Entry Number:1017560).

- **Kirby Wharfe**

Only seven miles up the River Wharfe there is the site of another Roman villa. The site was excavated in 1711 when tessellated pavement was found. The site was identified as being 120 yards south of Kirkby Wharfe church. (Historic England List Entry Number: 1004061.)

- **Riccall**

Roman gold ring found in Riccall field was 'pure luck' The ring found by Peter Spencer. There is also rumour of a villa near Riccall. (Dan Bean, York Press 9th April 2012).

MONUMENT NO. 58027 Riccall, Selby, North Yorkshire.

Monument Number: (SE 63 NW 9), Roman Field System, Roman Villa.

Roman pottery and roof tiles, stone wall foundations have been interpreted as the possible site of a villa. A field system is visible on aerial photographs.

- **Barlby, Turnhead Farm**

Only just over five miles south down the River Ouse from Cawood archaeologists exploring a site in Barlby have discovered a Roman settlement of regional importance. (Selebian News, January 2016).

A Roman head pot was found by archaeologists working on the Turnhead Farm site in Barlby. The pot represents Septimus Severus, Roman Emperor 193-211. The Imperial family resided in Britain from 208 until Severus's death in 211 in York. (MAP Archaeological Practice).

The MAP team also found a Samian ware Inkwell. Samian ware is recognisable by its distinct glossy red colour. This ink well originates from Eastern Gaul, France and was found at the Turnhead Farm site in Barlby. It is one of the latest of its type suggesting that it may date from the early third century. (MAP Archaeological Practice).

- **Drax**

Fourteen miles south along the River Ouse at Drax, there was another villa, a square enclosure, a Romano British a field system in crop marks. Four denarii were also found.

- **Roman Farm Drax**

Northern Archaeological Associates, Drax Abbey Farm Archaeological Evaluation
February 1998

The Roman material consisted predominantly of grey wares probably, from sources in South and East Yorkshire, though oxidized and white wares were also present, as was a single sherd of Samian.

There were single sherds of Roman grey ware and white ware (mortarium).

There were bowls which appear to be of South Yorkshire origin including bowl in typical South Yorkshire fabric, with heavy triangular rim and incised grooves on the upper body.

m) Siting of Villas along rivers

It is notable that there are several Villas along the rivers (see Figure 18 below). “One potentially important sequence within this grouping is formed by villas along the banks of the Ouse and Wharfe, at what almost seem to be regular intervals: Newton Kyme, Kirkby Wharfe, Cawood, Riccall and Drax. The intervals are quite large, and I find it hard to believe that it could be a matter of deliberate ‘parcelling’ of land into large estates, although that may be possible (a recently discovered case in Kent was along a river (British Archaeology 53, June 2000, p 7.)” (Burroughs 2003).

It may be more likely that there were regular landing sites along the river which proved lucrative locations (certainly the Riccall villa site is linked by a straight path to ‘Riccall Landing’). So far, no villa has been found in the village but there’s evidence of bricks and roof tiles around that suggest, as Corder thought, one is nearby. It is not clear how

large a villa we are talking about as some small Romano British houses and barns have had tiled rooves.

“What can also be seen is the importance of river siting. There appears to be a strong sequence of villas along the banks of the Rivers Ouse and Wharfe between the Humber and the York area as with the Brough villas, these sites would have been well placed on routes between Brough and York, emphasising the importance of these two settlements”.

(Villas of the Brigantes and Parisi Criteria for site locations
Martin Burroughs, August 2003).

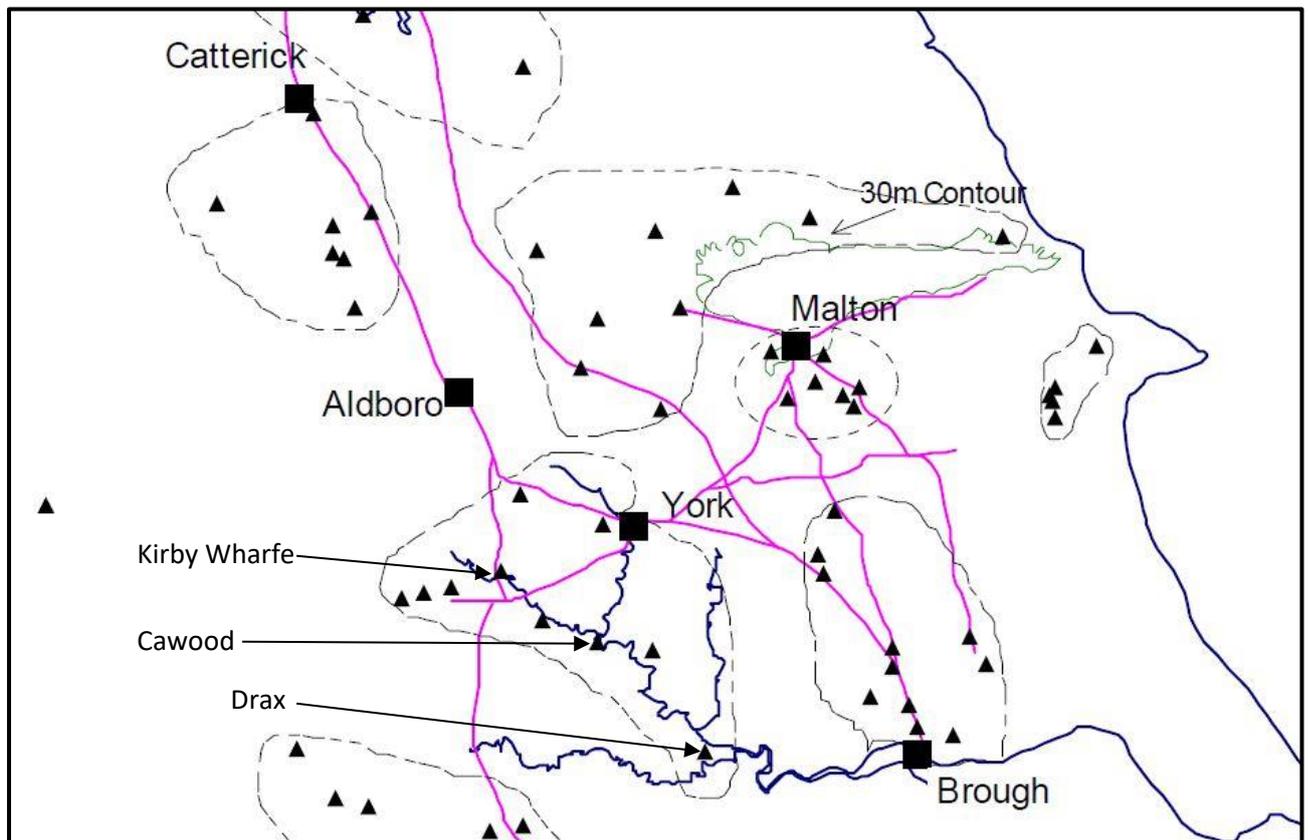


Figure 19: Map of Villa sites

Cawood would have been an excellent place to build a villa or farm in the Roman period. Its position at the confluence of two rivers Ouse and Wharfe would have made

it an important place. Both rivers would be navigable at this time to the North Sea and able to carry trade goods, equipment, and soldiers. Later or maybe at the same time stone could be transported to York and south to London from here. The evidence that has been found shows occupation over a long period of time by Romano British farmers.

Cawood sits on a gap in the Escrick Moraine - a ridge of glacial material running east towards the coast and west to the Pennine foothills. This was probably a well-used track way in the past (W Smith *pers com*). Travellers could have crossed from the Limestone ridge above Sherburn in Elmet to the river on the Moraine. Here there was easy access to York, Brough or the Humber via the rivers.

n) Local Evidence of Romano British Occupation and Finds around the village of Cawood.

These references (see Figure 20 and Figure 21 below) show quite a spread of finds around the village from the Roman period which indicates Romano British activity going on here. The corresponding colour circles on the map show approximately where the finds and monuments are to be located.

Using this information, we suggest that the local rural population adopted a Romano British way of life or perhaps retired Roman soldiers came to live here.

Key to Figure 20

-  Corder Excavation of Caravan site, Rythergate 1933 and 1934 found Roman Pottery and roof tiles in ditches.
-  Garth Dig in 2008 and 2009 found brick and tile pottery and glass.
-  Keesbury Hall Dig 2015 found pottery, brick and tile and Roman Crucible with remnants of silver residue.
-  Finds from Metal Detectorists York Club including coins, grey ware pottery, brooches, roof tile and spindle whorl.
-  NYCC Heritage list of monuments and finds showing many crop marks that are thought to be Roman, including track ways, a ford across the river Ouse and possible buildings.
-  There is also a recording of residual fragments of glass slag, cullet and unfinished vessel fragments indicative of Roman Glass making in the centre of the village.
-  Metal Detectorists Richard Illand's finds in 2019 of Roman pottery, pins, brooches, coins and spindle whorl.
-  Watching brief from On Site Archaeology 2004 on site of Water Ski Club Rythergate found some sherds of pottery.
-  Field Walking 2018 on dig site Identified by Dr Jon Kenny grey ware black glass rim and some CBM.
-  Margaret Brearley finds of grey ware in fields behind Church End in Cawood
-  Finds from W Smith Archaeologist believed to be found on Dig site before the dig started of coins and brooches.

With this new information we started looking at the wider landscape for more evidence and a project was developed to investigate the crop marks site on Cawood Common.

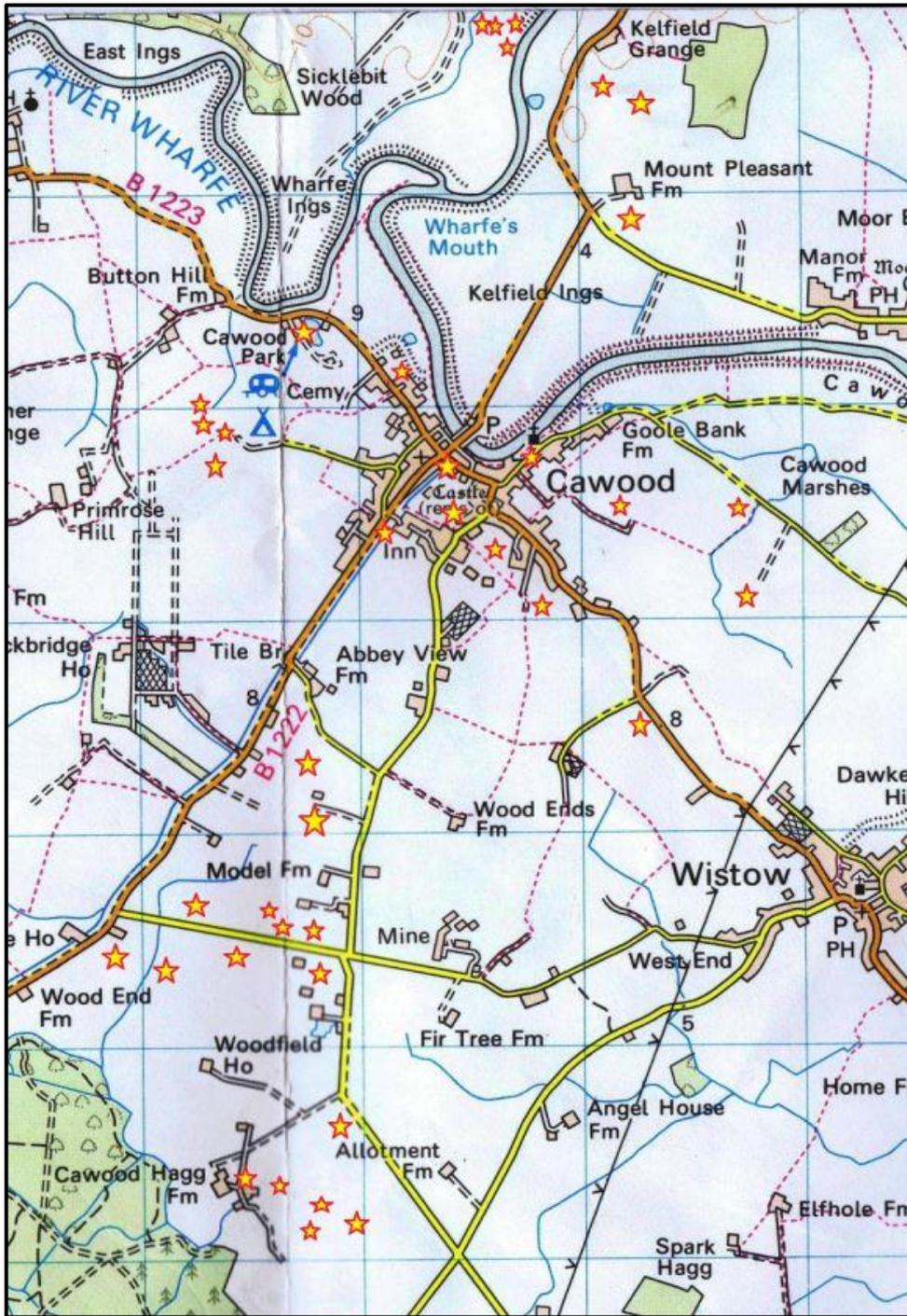


Figure 21: A map showing position of Roman finds around the village of Cawood.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS OF DIG SITE ON CAWOOD COMMON

a) Aerial Images of Dig Site

The Cawood Castle Garth Group chose to investigate the largest site located by aerial imagery found on the crop mark map. The site is located two miles from the centre of Cawood on an area known as Cawood Common (see Figure 23 above and Figure 24 below). It is close to three waterways and a large area of woodland later referred to as the Bishops Wood, where once the Kings of England and visiting nobility would hunt when they visited the castle.

The local farmer, who gave permission to use his land, agreed to leave the field fallow until March 2020 which has enabled us to have unlimited access to the site (depending on the weather).

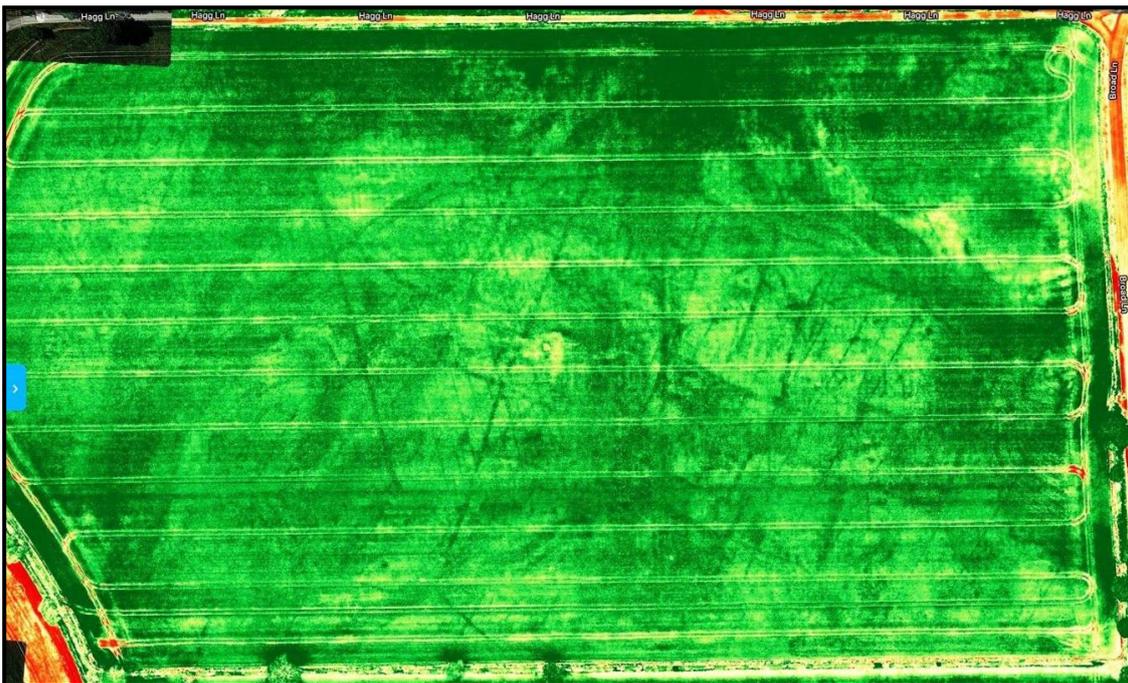


Figure 22: First drone photograph of crop marks of site for dig.

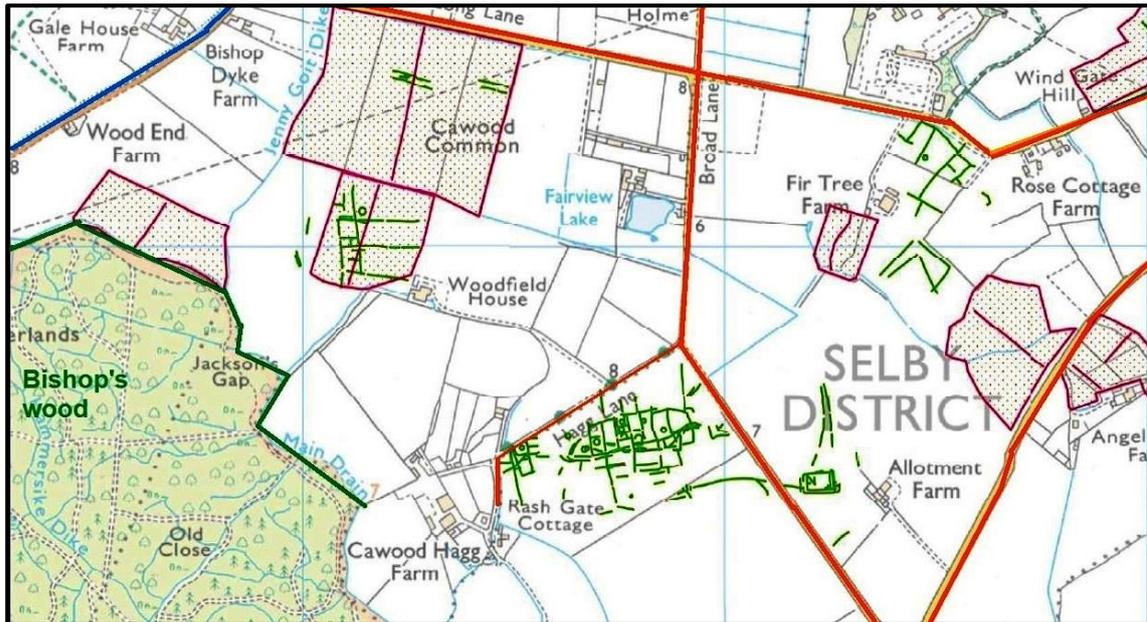


Figure 23: Crop mark map for Cawood Common plotted by NMP.

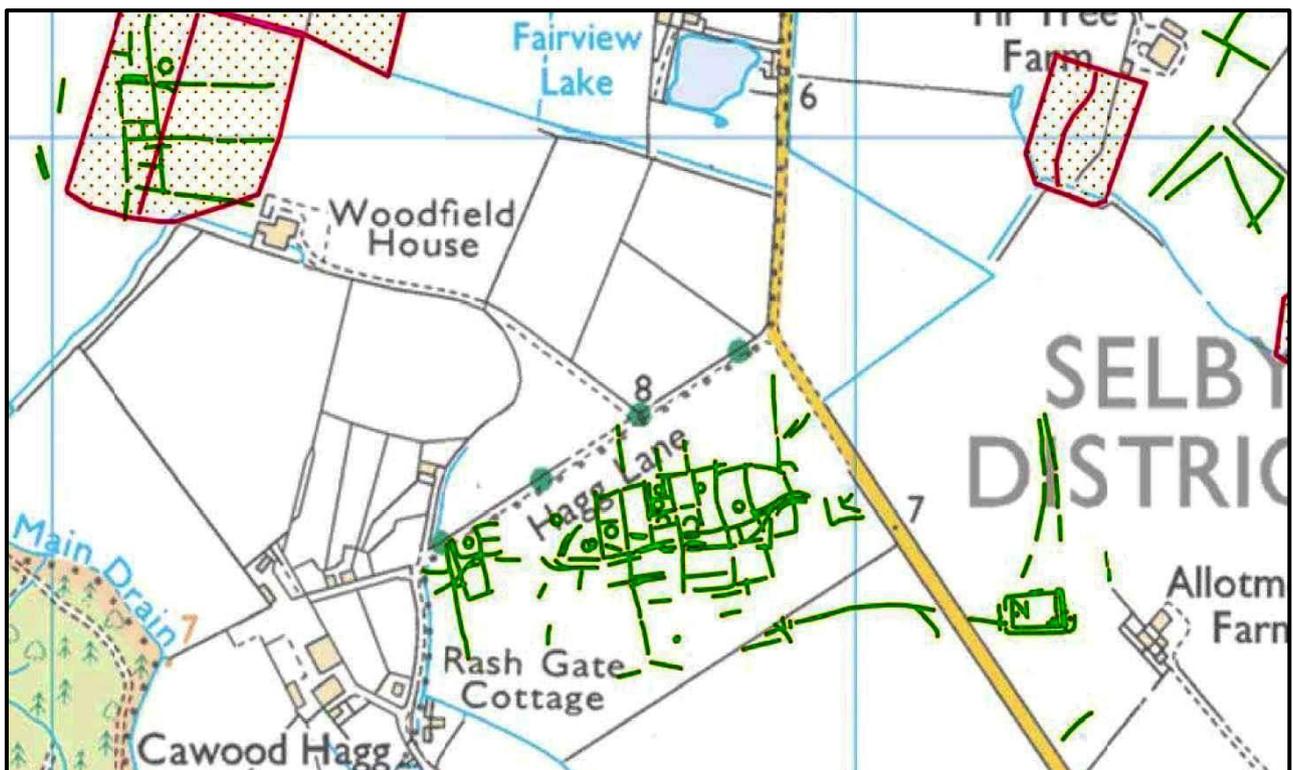


Figure 24: Closer view of the dig site off Hagg Lane.

b) Aerial Mapping by Tony Hunt

With the help of Tony Hunt of YAA Mapping and Chair of Council for British Archaeology Yorkshire (CBA Yorkshire) we flew a drone over the field at regular intervals for a year (see Figure 22 above and Figure 25 below). These aerial maps produced amazing evidence of multiple round houses and ladder field systems like those often found in the Iron Age and Romano British periods covering the whole 37 acres of the site.

Tony Hunt of YAA Mapping flew the drone many times throughout the year whilst the crop was growing. Using these maps helped to identify exactly the best places to investigate.

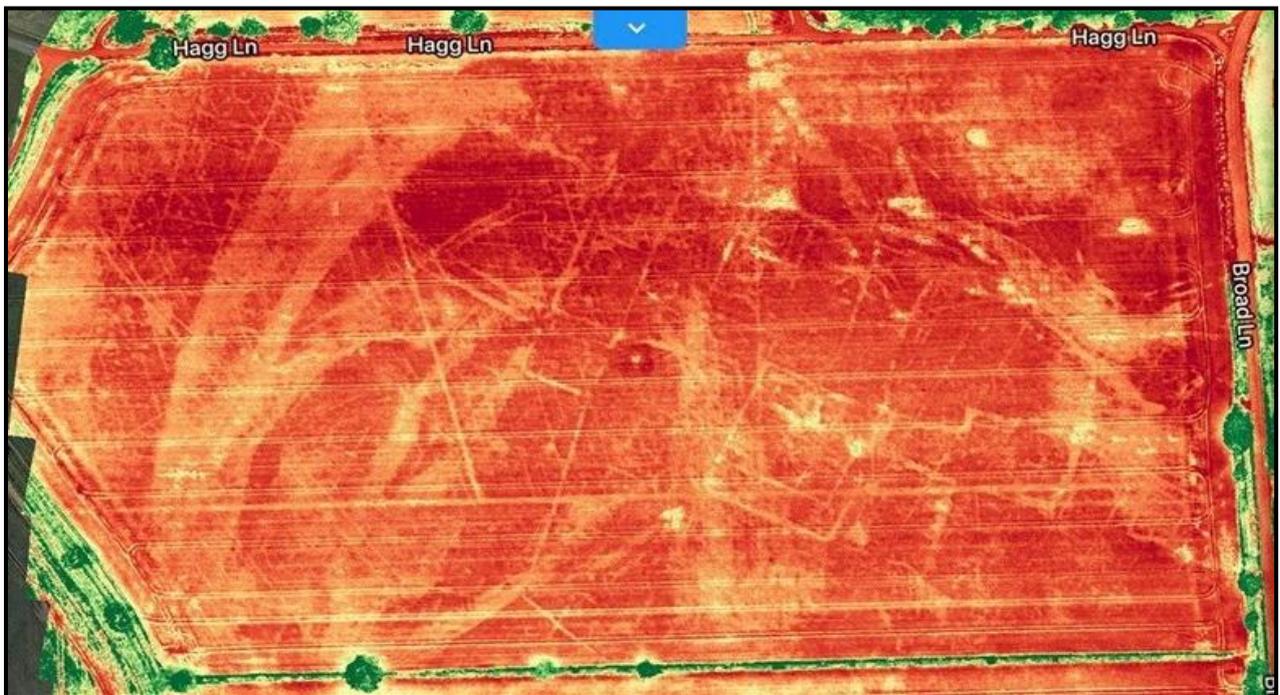


Figure 25: Drone map of site showing crop marks 28th May 2019 courtesy of Tony Hunt YAA Mapping

c) Field Walking

In 2018, our groups first on the ground investigation was a small Geophysical survey with Dr Jon Kenny (see Figure 26 opposite). Some volunteers helped with some limited field walking across the site where we found a mixture of iron smelting products, Romano British pottery, glass, and flint pieces. With help from the Metal Detectorists allowed to use the field, we found many responses to iron in the ground. We also found lead, bronze, copper items and Roman glass (Identified by PAS at Yorkshire Museum January 2020).



There were flint pieces, cobbles which were used as pot boilers and a large piece of Limestone with cut marks on the surface. We believe this flat stone might have been used for cutting meat or skins with a flint knife. More investigation is needed.

Across the west side of the site the remains of a large paleo channel / watercourse can be seen on the drone images (see Figure 27 below) perhaps the remains of a river from prehistoric times.

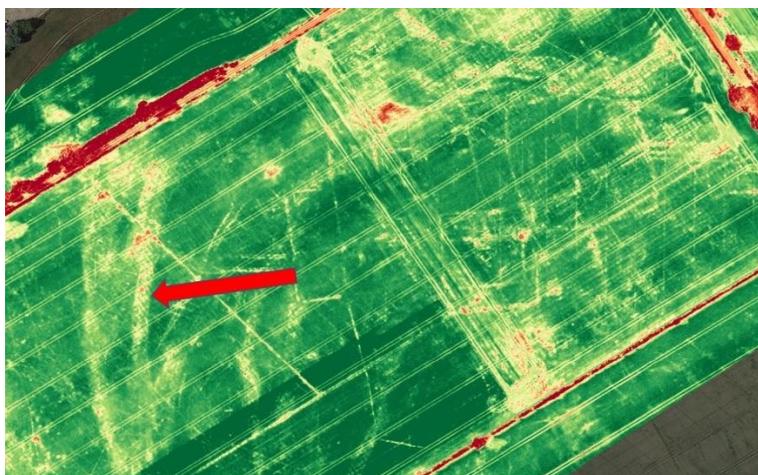


Figure 27: Drone photograph of dig site showing paleo channel (see arrow).

d) Magnetometry by Mike Hakin and Roman Roads Research Association.

Mike Haken of Roman Roads Research Association and some of his volunteers came to survey the central area of the field using magnetometry equipment. This showed many responses across the site including one large area which later turned out to be a drain covers in the centre of the site (and not a buried tractor as was suggested) Many of the features which showed on the survey were land drains. There were also quite a few metal or iron responses on the site. Our grateful thanks go to Mike and his team for giving us this opportunity (see Fig 28 and 29 below).

Figure 28: Survey Results from Mike Hakin and the Roman Roads Research Association.



Figure 29: Mike Haken and team from Roman Roads Research Association.



e) Magnetometry by AOC Archaeology

We were fortunate to be offered help with surveying the site by AOC Archaeology. Using a Gradiometer survey. As part of their outreach programme to local history groups, they surveyed the central part of the site in early September and then later after the dig was finished, they came back and completed the whole area using their latest technology. (See figure 30 and 31 below). We are incredibly grateful to the group for their help with this survey.

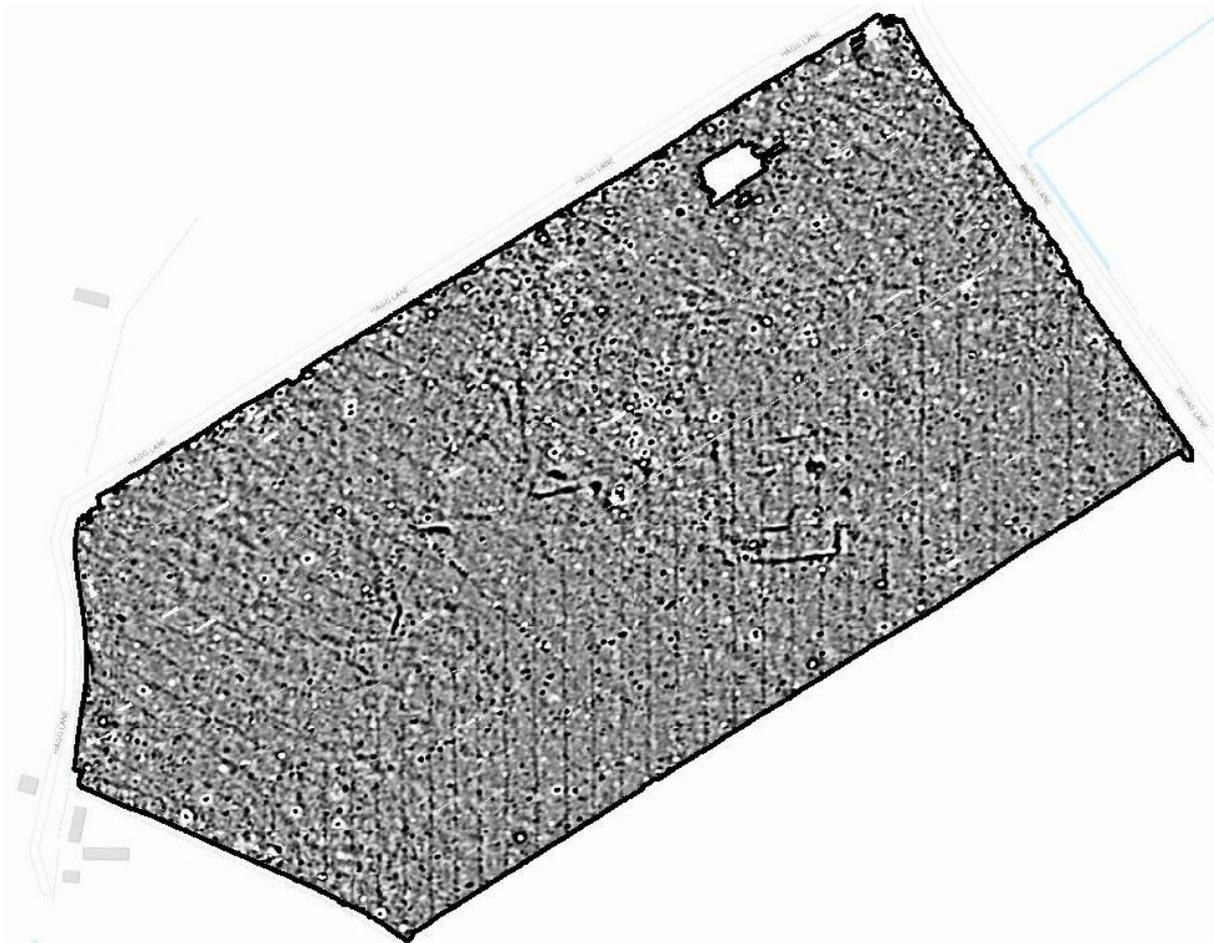


Figure 30: Survey of whole field by AOC Archaeology



Figure 31: AOC group setting up their instruments and surveying the field.

ORGANISING THE DIG

a) Finance for the Dig

To finance the project, we applied to the Eastern Community Engagement Forum (CEF) of Selby District Council for a grant of £2,500. This was not quite enough to cover our expenses, so our history group covered any excess. The project was intended to be an evaluation of the site and hopefully we can return another year and investigate further with more funding.

The Council for British Archaeology - Yorkshire have kindly supported our project this year with expertise in drone survey by Tony Hunt. AOC Archaeology and Mike Hakin with the Roman Roads Research Association who undertook Geophysical surveys of 4 hectares over the field. Dave Went from CBA Yorkshire and Historic England helped find the trench positions and supervise on the dig for the first week. We are incredibly grateful to them all for their help with this project.

Their support has made a huge difference to our project and enabled us to clearly see features on the ground. We asked Dr Jon Kenny to work with us as our Archaeologist and help with planning the excavations. The grant has enabled us to reach out into the local community especially to the local schools. Dr Kenny and Margaret Brearley have visited many schools showing the children what they can find on their doorstep, encouraging them to understand their local history and handling the finds from the dig (see Fig 32 below).



Figure 32: Selby Abbey Primary School visit to the dig.

b) Visitors to the Dig Site and talks in the Community.

Two schools came out to the dig and in their own trench they learnt how to trowel and look for changes in the soil colours. A guided tour of the trenches was led by Dr Kenny. This was a unique opportunity for local community to see a live dig and not just obtain information from the internet. After the excavation we were pleased to visit the schools that came out to us and two that had not managed a visit. Reports back from the schools involved was one of great delight and excitement by staff and children.

c) Cawood C E Primary School

We had an extra trench dug for schools to use (see Figures 32 and 33). The distance between the trenches was quite a long walk and to save the children from getting too wet we positioned one closer to the road. Dr Jon Kenny gave the school a guided tour of the trenches.

Later we visited the school to show the children how to wash the finds that we had found on the site.



Figure 33: Cawood Primary School at the Dig.

d) Friendship Friday Group

We visited an older group in Selby, Friendship Friday (see Fig 34 below), who are helping people to deal with loneliness in later life. We explained what we were going to do using a Power point presentation. The group later came to our end of dig presentation in the village school.



Figure 34: Meeting the Friendship Friday Group.

e) Dave Went: Professional Volunteer

Dave Went, Manager, Archaeological Survey & Investigation (North& East) National Specialist Services Department, Historic England (see Figure 35 below) was loaned to us for a week to help on the dig. He helped supervise the positioning of the trenches on the first day and followed on with help using the equipment for a more accurate positioning and recording by Historic England.

He also supervised some of the digging by the volunteers. Thanks to Dave for his help!



Figure 35: Dave Went surveying.

f) Equipment

We hired portable toilets because the site was quite a walk from the village. Jon Kenny – community archaeology provided a large tent that was erected in between the trenches to use as a base camp and store for the tools. It proved to be especially useful when the rain came. We did experience mud in the entrance towards the end of the fortnight. Jon Kenny – community archaeology provided all the tools and Total Station (see Figure 36 below). Much of the field was waterlogged but fortunately for

us the early residents of the site knew where the drier areas were, so we managed to dig relatively easily despite the rain (see Figure 37 below).



Figure 36: Drone photograph of Dr Jon Kenny, Margaret Brearley and Sophie Metcalf with the Total Station.



Figure 37: A Wet field delayed digging until October.

g) Volunteers

Over the two weeks of digging, we had about a dozen volunteers each day from the local community. We were visited by two schools, two home tutored families, twenty-four visitors on the wettest open day and most of the local neighbours came too. They had some interesting information about the area which was immensely helpful for our project.

We are grateful to all those volunteers who helped with the dig (see Figures 38, 39 and 40). We hope you enjoyed your experience with us. Thank you for your help.



Figure 38: Volunteers in trench 3.



Figure 39: There were wet days whilst digging with Paul Wainwright.



Figure 40: Some of our many intrepid Volunteers.

h) Metal Detectorists

The surface of the field had not been turned over, so it still had the barley stubble and grass growing in between the rows. This did not work for field walking but was ideal for the Metal Detectorists (see Figure 41 below). The finds they found were all given to us as part of our project. As far as we know they did not manage to detect any Romano British coins though these had been found on here previously. They did find many buttons, lead seals from Russia, a piece of lead which could have come from elsewhere and other metal pieces such as bronze and copper.

Across the site generally they found many iron responses which could mean we have metal working here on a larger scale than just blacksmith work.

The land is used by only one group of Metal Detectorists, with permission from the farmer. I would like to thank them all for their help with our project.



Figure 41: Metal detecting with John Pawson.

i) Locating the Trenches

The trenches were positioned (see Figure 42 and 43 below) over field ditches, round house ditches (trenches 1,2,3) and dark patches (trenches 4 & 5) which were unknown in the area suggested it might be a Romano British square.

The “big yellow trowel” (mechanical excavator) was employed to dig the trenches for us. I am sure the volunteers appreciated not having to remove the stubble from the field. Our driver expertly dug exactly where Tony Hunt, Dave Went and Jon Kenny had suggested would be suitable positions.

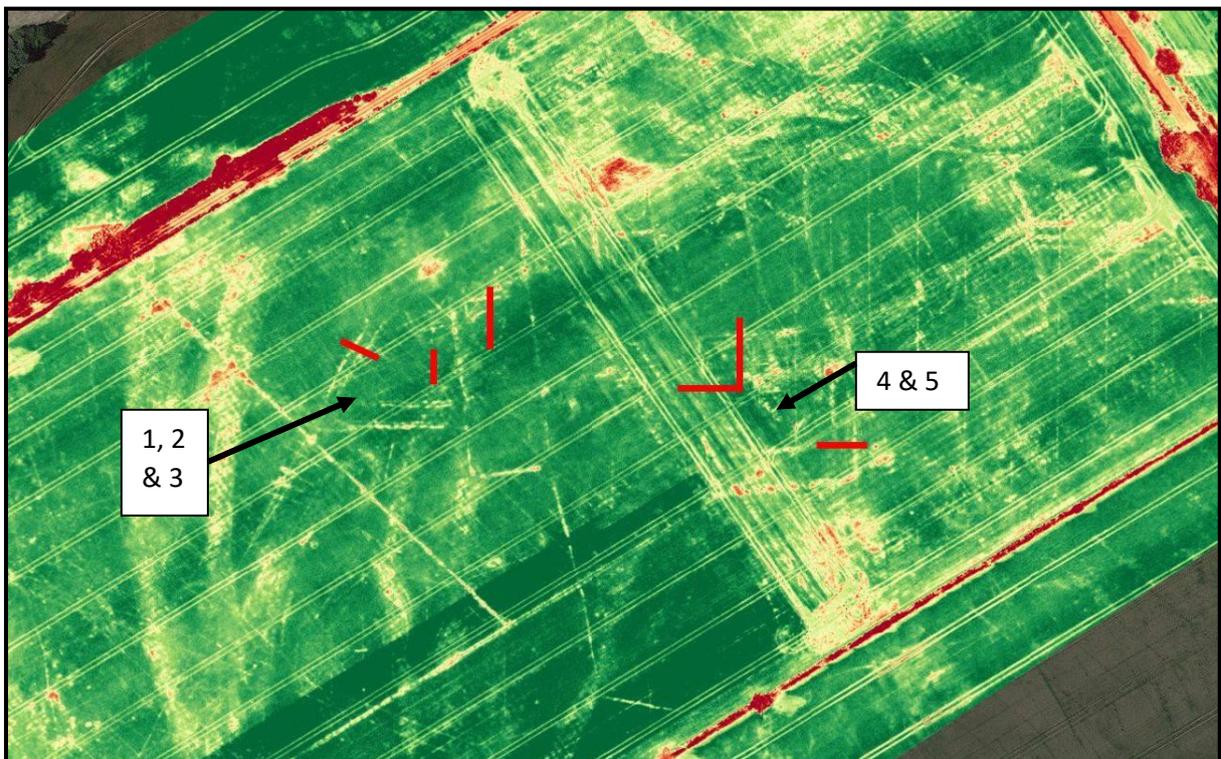


Figure 42: Trenches overlaid onto crop health image.

We had hoped to start to dig in August but unfortunately the rain came, and the crop was late being harvested and the straw too wet to remove from the field. We decided to delay the dig until October and hope for better weather. This did not materialise, though we managed to carry on regardless of the mud and the wet (see Figure 37 and 39 above).



Figure 43: Trenches 1, 2 and 3.

Our amazing volunteers were not deterred by the weather and continued to dig the 5 trenches we had chosen. The aerial images suggested we might have an Iron Age area towards the west featuring a triangular feature containing round houses. Towards the east a roughly square enclosure which we thought might be Romano British was chosen. Three of the trenches were dug over the punitive Iron Age area and an L shaped trench and further long trench over the possible Romano British area.

j) Acknowledgements

Our grateful thanks go to:

Farmers: Thomas Thirsk, Pat Thirsk and Julian Thirsk.

Aerial Photography: Tony Hunt YAA Mapping.

CEF Funding: Chris Hailey Norris and Dawn Drury of the Community Engagement Forum Selby District Council.

NYCC Heritage: Leonora Goldsmith and Peter Rowe.

North Yorkshire Archives.

AOC Archaeology: James Lawson, Alistair Galt and Kimberley Teale.

Selby Planning Heritage dept: Will Smith.

Roman Roads Association: Mike Haken and team of volunteers.

English Heritage: Dave Wheldrake, Dave Went and Rebecca Pullen.

Cawood School: Nick Payling and children.

Wistow School: Carla White and children.

Hambleton School: Caroline Haig, Joanne Farmery, and children.

Selby Abbey School: Laura Wood and children.

Community House Selby Friendship Friday: Alison Hartley and community.

Digger Driver: Andy Hammond.

Metal Detectorists: John Pawson and Geoff Ingle. Richard Illand.

Photogrammetry: Phil Jones.

Archaeologist volunteers: Paul Durdin.

Finds Identification: Jamie Walker and Felicity Wild.

Bones Identification Claire Rainsford.

Drone Filming of Dig: Sophie Metcalf and Chris Tossel.

Volunteers from the community.

Council for British Archaeology (Yorkshire) for their expertise and support

Cawood Castle Garth Group for all the background and support work

Paul Brearley for everything else.

Margaret Brearley Project Manager 2019

EXCAVATION AT CAWOOD COMMON 2019

(Dr Jon Kenny)

a) Introduction.

This section reports the results of our excavation that took place in October 2019 as described above.

Our excavation was undertaken as an evaluation and our aims were to:

- Get dating evidence for the enclosures, round house ring ditches and the square looking feature identified on the aerial images.
- Understand how much of the archaeological evidence has been removed by ploughing over the years.
- Have some ideas about the use and development of the square feature and possible buildings on site.
- Understand potential preservation of different finds types on the site.

We gave ourselves two weeks to excavate as much as we could and with weather slowing the excavation, we had to leave some features in trench 1 and 5 unexcavated. Set out below are summaries of each trench, describing what we found in them.

b) Introduction to Trenches 1, 2 and 3

1. Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were positioned on features showing in the aerial surveys that looked like Iron Age or Romano British enclosures and possible Round Houses (see Figure 44 below).

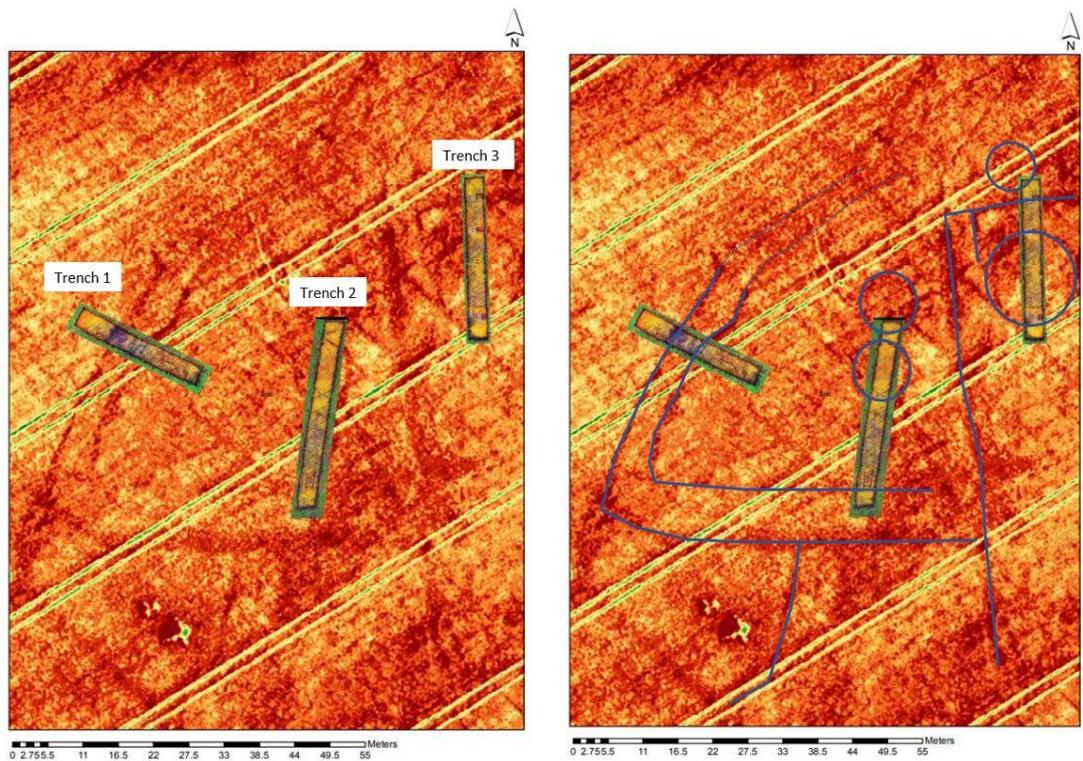


Figure 44: Location of trenches 1, 2 and 3 located on possible round houses and boundaries (marked up on second image). Image by Tony Hunt showing crop health.

2. The objective of these three trenches was to assess the preservation of archaeology on the features, to seek dating evidence and to better understand the status of the features.
3. Trench 1 was excavated on a double enclosure ditch that forms a triangular enclosure at the western end of the site. It was interesting to note in the autumnal weather that areas beyond this enclosure became waterlogged, leaving the area slightly higher above the water levels. The enclosure ditches were exposed and planned, but not excavated. Another section of the enclosure was excavated in trench 2 so as time ran out, we relied upon that as an evaluation of the enclosure ditch.

c) Trench 1

1. Trench 1 was kept as a possible reserve trench as we recognised that it might not have been possible to excavate all five trenches opened.
2. Investigation of the features visible in an unexcavated state suggest that there is a twin boundary ditch as suggested in the aerial survey showing crop health (see Figure 44 above). It is not clear whether the boundary ditches are contemporary with each other or were in use at different times. Possibly allowing (if they were contemporary) for controlled movement of livestock.
3. The inner boundary ditch was encountered and excavated in trench 2 (see Figure 45 below)

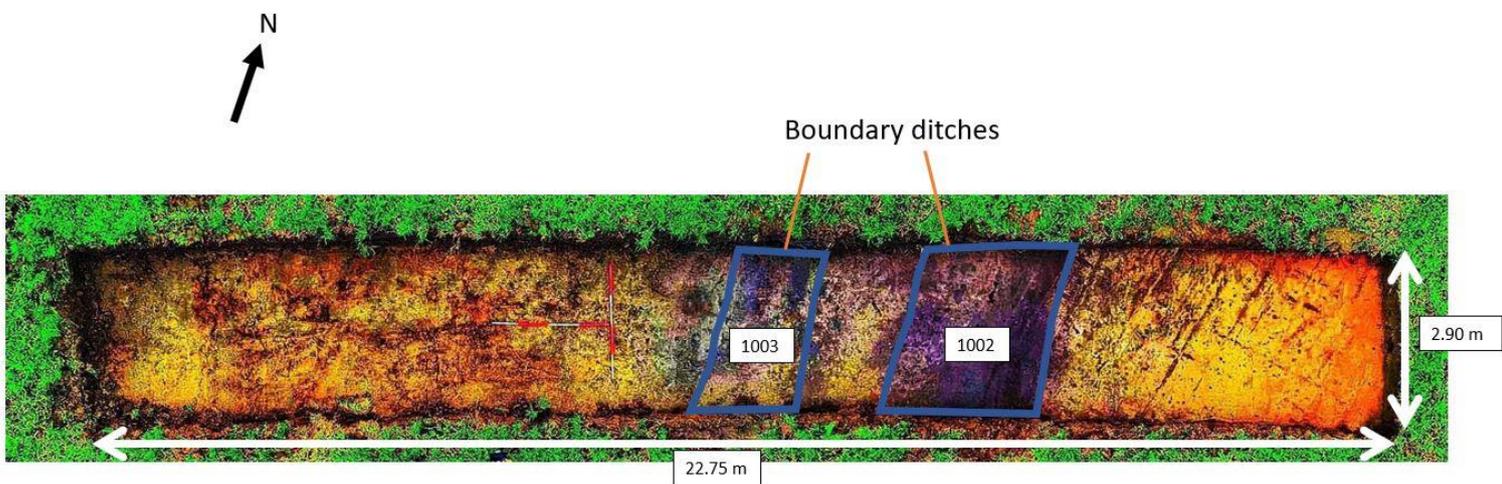


Figure 45: Trench 1: Unexcavated trench showing outline of double boundary ditch to western end of the extensive crop marks investigated.

d) Trench 2

1. Removal of the plough soil showed several drains, as did all the trenches excavated.
2. The trench revealed archaeology in the form of a wide (just under 4m) boundary ditch and three sections of round house gully (see Figures 46 and 47 below).
3. The Boundary ditch appeared at the southern end of the trench and consisted of an original ditch (2006) [2010] and a recut (2001) [2011].

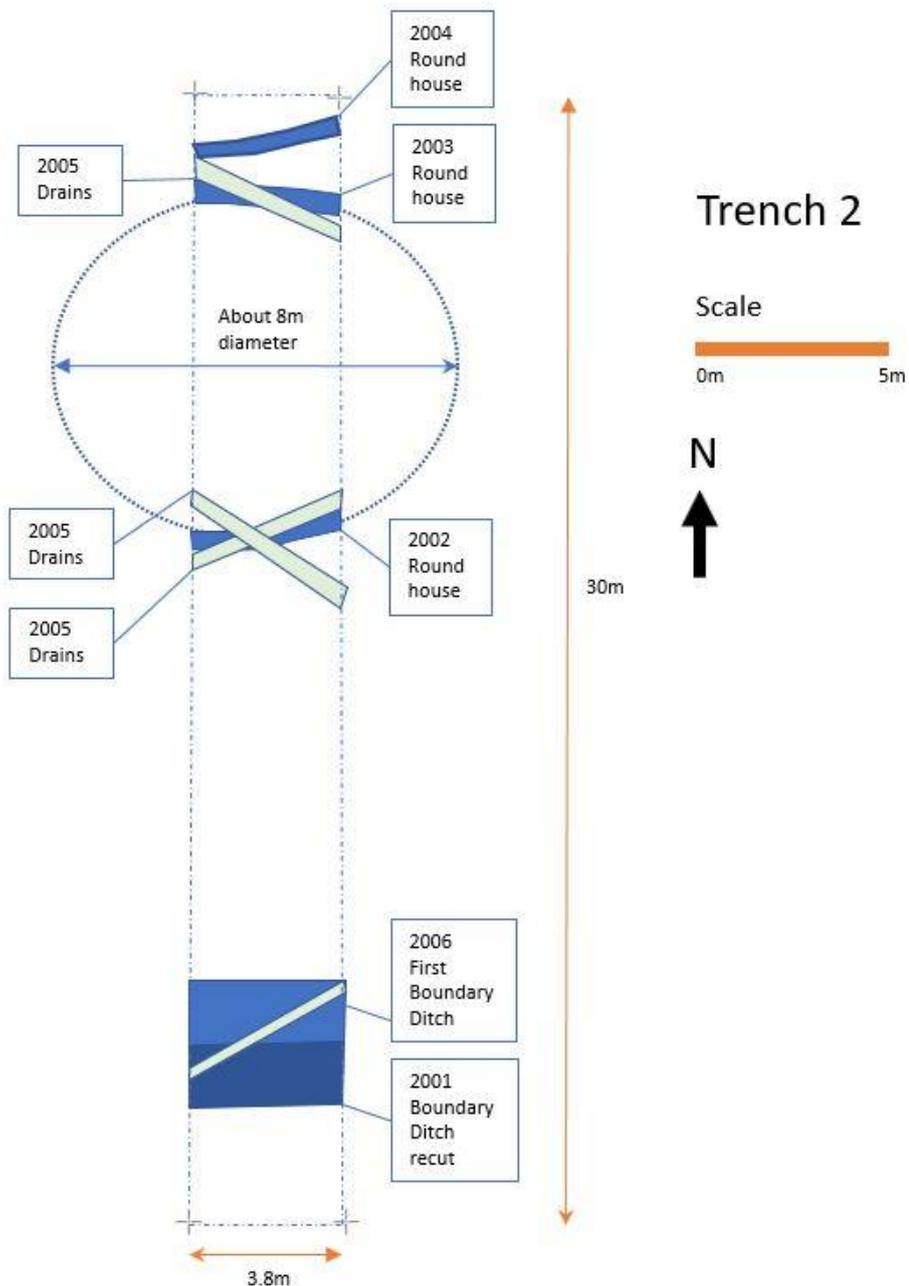


Figure 46: Plan of Trench 2, showing round house gullies for a house measuring about 8m diameter.

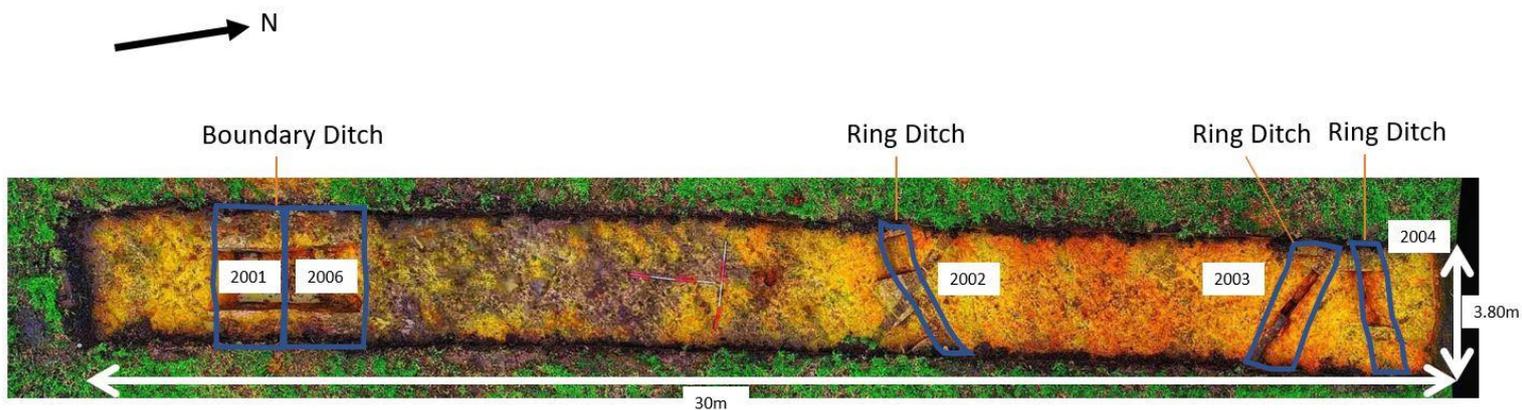


Figure 47: Drone image (post excavation) of trench 2.

4. Two of the round house gully sections (2002) [2008] and (2003) [2012] suggested that they formed part of the same structure. A round house measuring about 8m in diameter.
5. The gullies themselves were not in a good state of preservation, even though they appeared on the drone survey (plant health plot) shown in figure 44 above. The features only remained to a depth of 0.12m to 0.14m. The rest of the features having been removed by ploughing.
6. A third section of round house gully appeared in the very north of the trench (2004) [2009] suggesting, by viewing the drone survey that there was another slightly smaller structure to the north. It is not clear whether the two round houses stood at the same time, or if they were of different dates.
7. Viewing the boundary ditches on the drone survey the round houses appear to sit within enclosures (see Figure 45 above).
8. The boundary ditch at the southern end of trench 2 (see Figure 49 below) is our only excavated example. Despite the plough damage the ditch demonstrated a depth of 0.62m in the first cutting and 0.56m in the second recut ditch (see section in Figure 49 below). The first cutting of the ditch appears to have been wider and shallower bottomed than the second.



Figure 48: Cleaning Enclosure ditch (2001) & (2006) in trench 2

West Facing Section through recut boundary ditch at south end of Trench 2.

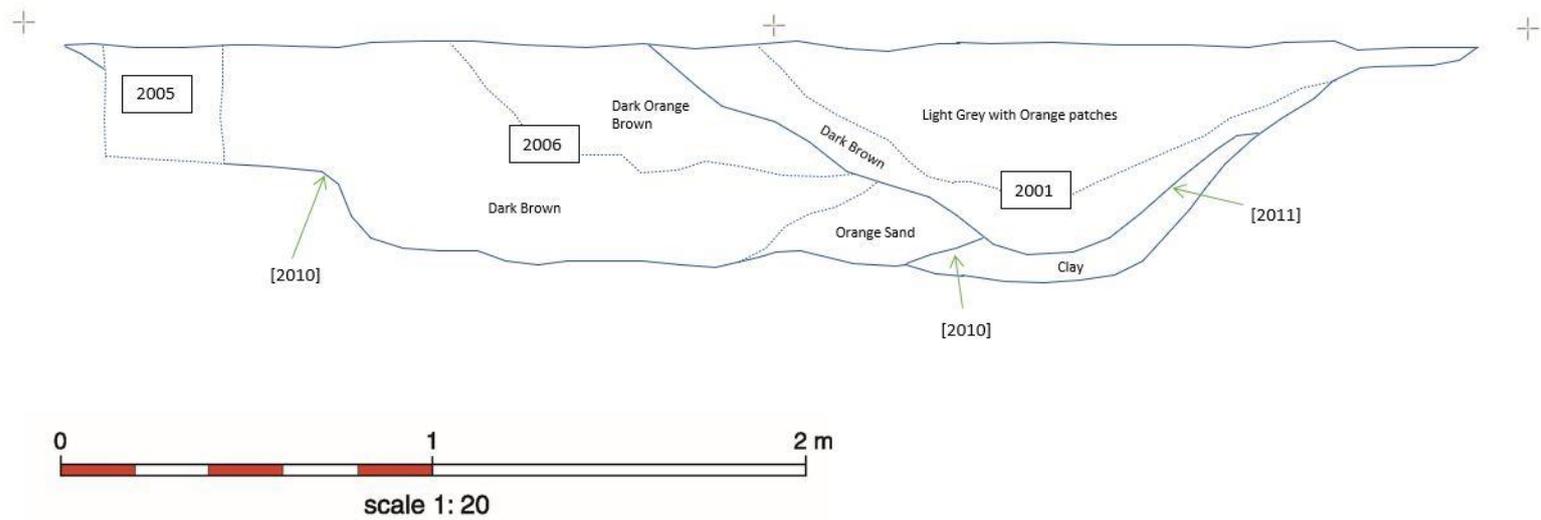


Figure 49: Section through the recut boundary ditch.

9. The following table (Figure 50) shows all the contexts excavated in trench 2 It also adds the sparse pottery finds from the trench. These do not really suggest a date, but the unstratified pottery from the plough soil may point to a Romano British (RB) date for the enclosures and round houses. The RB pottery was a Grey ware, Throlam type widemouthed bowl with heavy abrasion, dates between 250-300AD. There were six sherds of Post-medieval stone glazed ware and one fragment of brownish black glazed oxidised ware, like the typical 'butter' jar that became popular in the Victorian period – to store and transport butter. Typical date range 17th to 19th century (Walker 2020). Two of the Post Medieval sherds were in features taken to be much earlier (RB or even Iron Age). Both single sherds can be considered intrusive resting on the interface with the overlying plough soil.

Figure 50: Table Listing contexts excavated in trench 2.

| Context No | Context Type | Description & Interpretation | Pottery |
|------------|--------------|--|---|
| 2000 | Plough Soil | Dark Brown, Organic Loam. Plough Soil. | Four Post Med sherds. Four RB Greyware Sherds (250-300 AD) |
| 2001 | Deposit | Light grey with orange patches, clayey sand. Fill of boundary ditch recut. | One Post Med sherd. Intrusive. |
| 2002 | Deposit | Grey/brown, clayey sand. Round house gully. | One Post Med sherd. Intrusive. |
| 2003 | Deposit | Grey mottled, clayey sand. Round house gully. | None |
| 2004 | Deposit | Grey/brown, sandy clay. Round house gully. | None |
| 2005 | Deposit | Dark Brown, clayey sand. Drain back fills. | None |
| 2006 | Deposit | Orange to light grey, clayey sand. Back fill of first boundary ditch. | None |
| 2007 | Cut | Containing modern drainage. | |
| 2008 | Cut | Curving cut containing deposit 2002. | |

| Context No | Context Type | Description & Interpretation | Pottery |
|------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 2009 | Cut | Curving cut containing deposit 2004. | |
| 2010 | Cut | Linear cut containing deposit 2006. | |
| 2011 | Cut | Linear cut containing deposit 2001. | |
| 2012 | Cut | Curving cut containing deposit 2003. | |

10. Phasing of the deposits was only possible in a very general manner. The boundary ditch showed a single recut to stratigraphically the original back fill represents Phase 1, and the recut back fill represents Phase 2. The roundhouse gully is within the enclosure, so it is likely that it fits into Phase 1 or 2 but with no dating evidence in either it is not possible to be more certain. Some Romano British greyware was in the plough soil sealing the archaeology so this tentatively suggests a Romano British date, but this needs further substantiation.

e) Trench 3

1. Removal of the plough soil showed several drains, as did all the trenches excavated.
2. The trench revealed archaeology in the form of a boundary ditch and three sections of round house gully (see Figures 51 and 52 below).
3. The boundary ditch (3002) [3010] is much narrower (1.0 m) than the one encountered in trench 2 (4.0 m). This may reflect that it is a small internal subdivision of an enclosure.

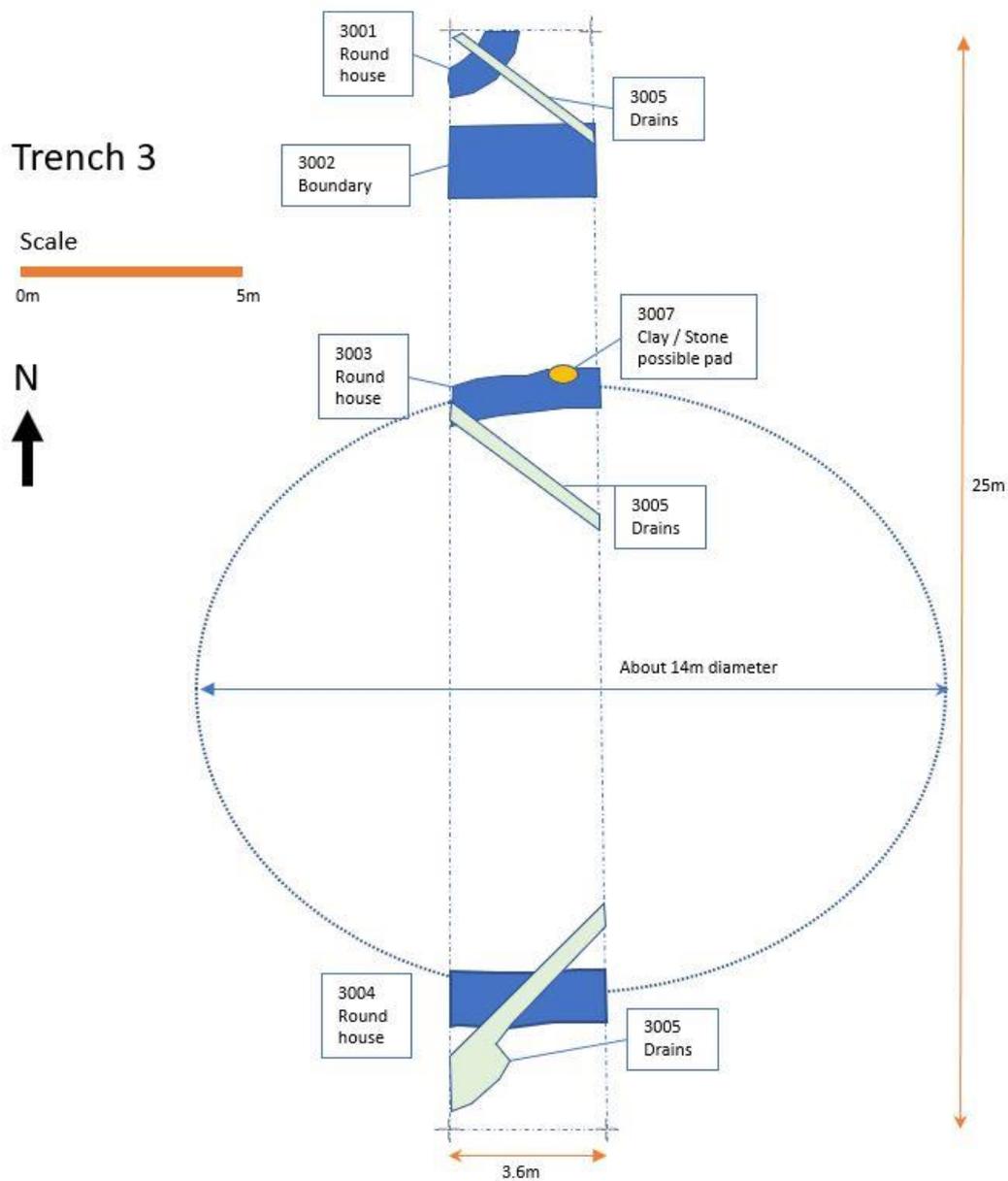


Figure 51: Plan of Trench 3, showing approximate size of round house in the southerly part of the enclosure.

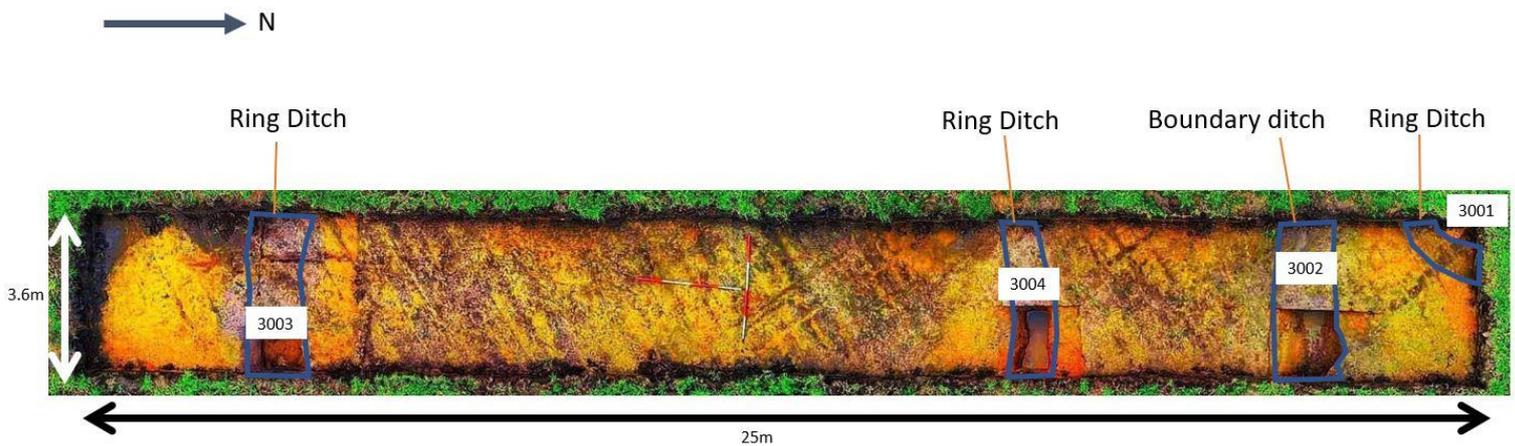


Figure 52: Drone image (post excavation) of trench 3.

4. Two of the round house gully sections (3003) [3007] and (3004) [3008] suggested that they formed part of the same structure. A round house measuring about 14m in diameter (see Figure 50 above).
5. A third section of round house gully appeared in the very north of the trench (3001) [3012] suggesting, by viewing the drone survey that there was another smaller structure to the north separated from the large (14m) round house by an internal boundary ditch. It is not clear whether the two round houses stood at the same time, or if they were of different dates but the placement in separate enclosures may suggest that they stood together.
6. As was the case in trench 2, viewing the boundary ditches on the drone survey the round houses appear to sit within enclosures (see Figure 44 above).
7. The ring ditch for the round house structure in trench 3 seems better preserved than the smaller ones. The gully extended to a maximum depth of between 0.48m and 0.55m.
8. The following table (Figure 53) shows all the contexts excavated in trench 3 It also adds the sparse pottery finds from the trench. There was a larger set of pottery from the unstratified plough soil (3000). Eleven sherds of Post Medieval glazed stonewares 18th to 19th century, as well as a slight green glazed body sherd in a sandy fabric that could be slightly earlier, mid-17th century. Two shell gritted body sherds, one grey ware everted rim jar, and one flanged bowl with a bifid rim in a calcareous fabric, both dating to the 3rd to 4th centuries. Seventeen fragments of CBM were also recorded with no identifiable markers or complete edges.

9. More significantly the boundary ditch fill (3002) did contain stratified Romano British pottery. Three Dales ware body sherds, one calcite gritted ware and two body sherds of grey ware dating to the 3rd to 4th century.

Figure 53: Table Listing contexts excavated in trench 3.

| Context | Context Type | Description & Interpretation | Pottery |
|---------|--------------|---|--|
| 3000 | Plough Soil | Dark Brown, Organic Loam. Plough Soil. | Twelve Post Med sherds. Two shell gritted RB sherds. 3 rd to 4 th C. |
| 3001 | Deposit | Grey/brown, clayey sand. Probably a round house ring ditch (unexcavated) | None |
| 3002 | Deposit | Dark grey with orange flecks. Clayey sand. Enclosure ditch (1m wide and 0.48m deep). | Three Dalesware sherds. RB dating 3 rd to 4 th C. |
| 3003 | Deposit | Dark orange mottled grey. Sandy silt. Southern part of ring ditch for large round house (14m diameter). | Some animal bone that might give C14 dating. |
| 3004 | Deposit | Brown/grey mottled sandy silt. Northern part of ring ditch for large round house (14m diameter). | Some animal bone that might give C14 dating. |
| 3005 | Deposit | Dark Brown, clayey sand. Drain back fills. | None |
| 3006 | Cut | Oval shaped, concave cut containing (3007). | |

| Context | Context Type | Description & Interpretation | Pottery |
|---------|--------------|--|---------|
| 3007 | Deposit | Mid grey with orange flecks, silty clay, and clay. Possible pad. | None |
| 3008 | Cut | Linear cut containing (2004) boundary ditch back fill. | |
| 3009 | Cut | Linear cut containing drain fill (3005) | |
| 3010 | Cut | Curving cut containing (3002) ring ditch fill. | |
| 3011 | Cut | Curving cut containing (3003) ring ditch fill. | |
| 3012 | Cut | Curving cut containing (3001) ring ditch fill. | |

10. The phasing of the features in trench 3 is also difficult as there is only a little dating evidence. The enclosure ditch in the trench is dated by Romano British Dalesware sherds to the 3rd and 4th centuries. As with trench 2 the relationship between the round house gullies, visible in drone survey (see figure 44 above) and the Romano British enclosure suggest that the round houses are also Romano British, but this is not evidenced by dating material. Some animal bone in the large round house gully may be suitable for Carbon dating which will add to our understanding of this part of the site.

f) Discussion Regarding Trenches 1, 2 and 3.

1. The archaeology had been severely truncated by ploughing over the years. All that remained was the lower parts of the round house ring ditches and the enclosure boundaries. No occupation deposits remained. This is to be expected in an active modern agricultural setting and it is still impressive that the deposits still affect the crop growth to show up on plant health plots of photographs taken by drone survey.
2. These three trenches did not reveal exceptionally large amounts of dating evidence. It is fair to say that in both plough soil and in excavated features we did not recover any Iron Age material. The Aerial surveys that first identified the site revealed a collection of enclosures and possible round houses that might have been of Iron Age or Romano British date by their appearance from the air. Our retrieval of pottery from excavated context (3002) suggests an earliest Romano British date (see Figure 53 below). Pottery from the plough soil in the trenches also suggests Romano British earliest dates. The greyware from that period (admittedly unstratified) can be dated (250-300 AD) whilst Dalesware and Shell Gritted wares can be dated more loosely to 3rd or 4th centuries.



Figure 53: Dalesware pottery sherds from context (3002)

3. The archaeology suggests that this part of the site is not of high status, representing typical round house and enclosure set up typical of the Iron Age and some rural Romano British periods. This rural settlement clusters together,

unlike the Iron Age more scattered rural settlement revealed in other sites on the Vale of York (Ouse and Derwent Project 2018 – 2020) (Jones 1988). It is possible that we are seeing part of the reorganisation of the rural landscape during the Romano British period clustering settlement more. Excavations by Corder in 1931, on what was a clay pit north of Cawood, and is now a lake in a caravan park, found Romano British pottery and roof tile in a ditch. Corder suggested that the tile may suggest a small villa near the site. This leads us onto the investigation of a square feature some 100m away from trenches 1, 2 and 3. Was this a more focussed part of a Romano British rural settlement, maybe an enclosed rural villa like that suggested by Corder a few miles to the north? Trenches 4 and 5 were intended to make a start in answering this question.

g) Introduction to Trenches 4 and 5

1. Trenches 4 and 5 were positioned on an almost square feature showing in the aerial surveys that looked like a farm enclosure of Iron Age or Romano British date (see Figure 54 below).

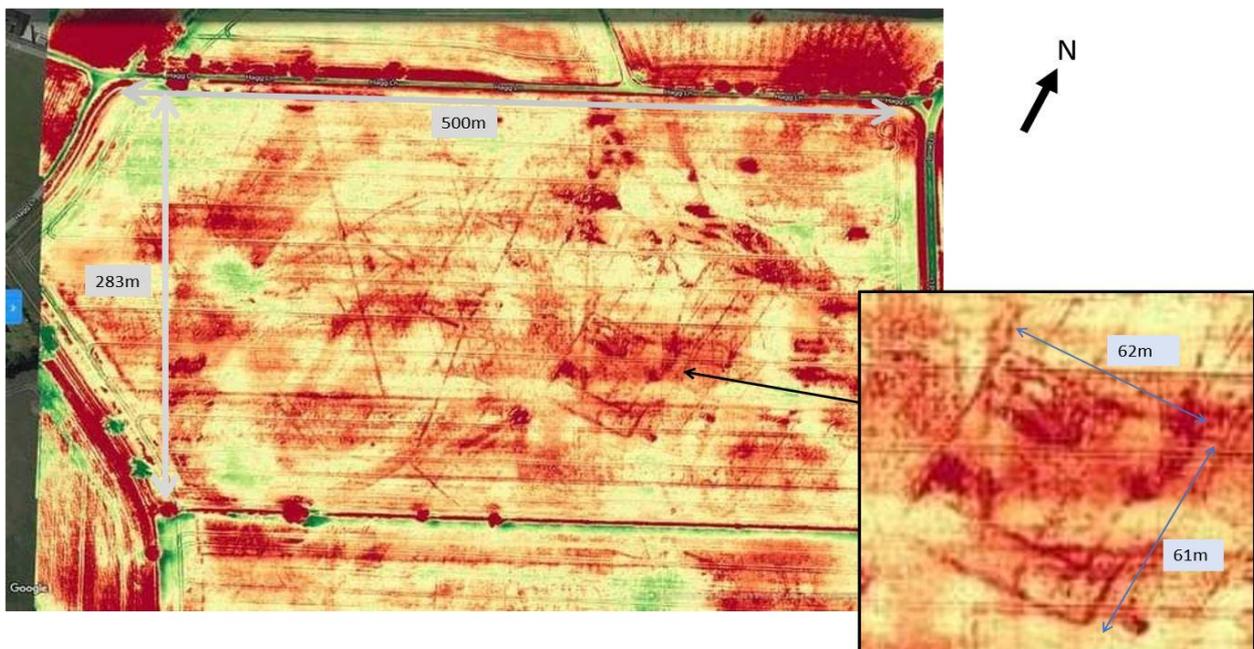


Figure 54: Plant Health image showing detail of square feature evaluated by trenches 4 and 5.

2. The objective of these two trenches (see Fig 55 below) was to assess the preservation of archaeology on the feature, to seek dating evidence and to better understand the status and nature of the feature.
3. Several alternatives were suggested, from Romano British farm complex to a Romano British temple site. The gradiometer survey undertaken by AOC Archaeology highlighted drains and did not really show the feature at all.

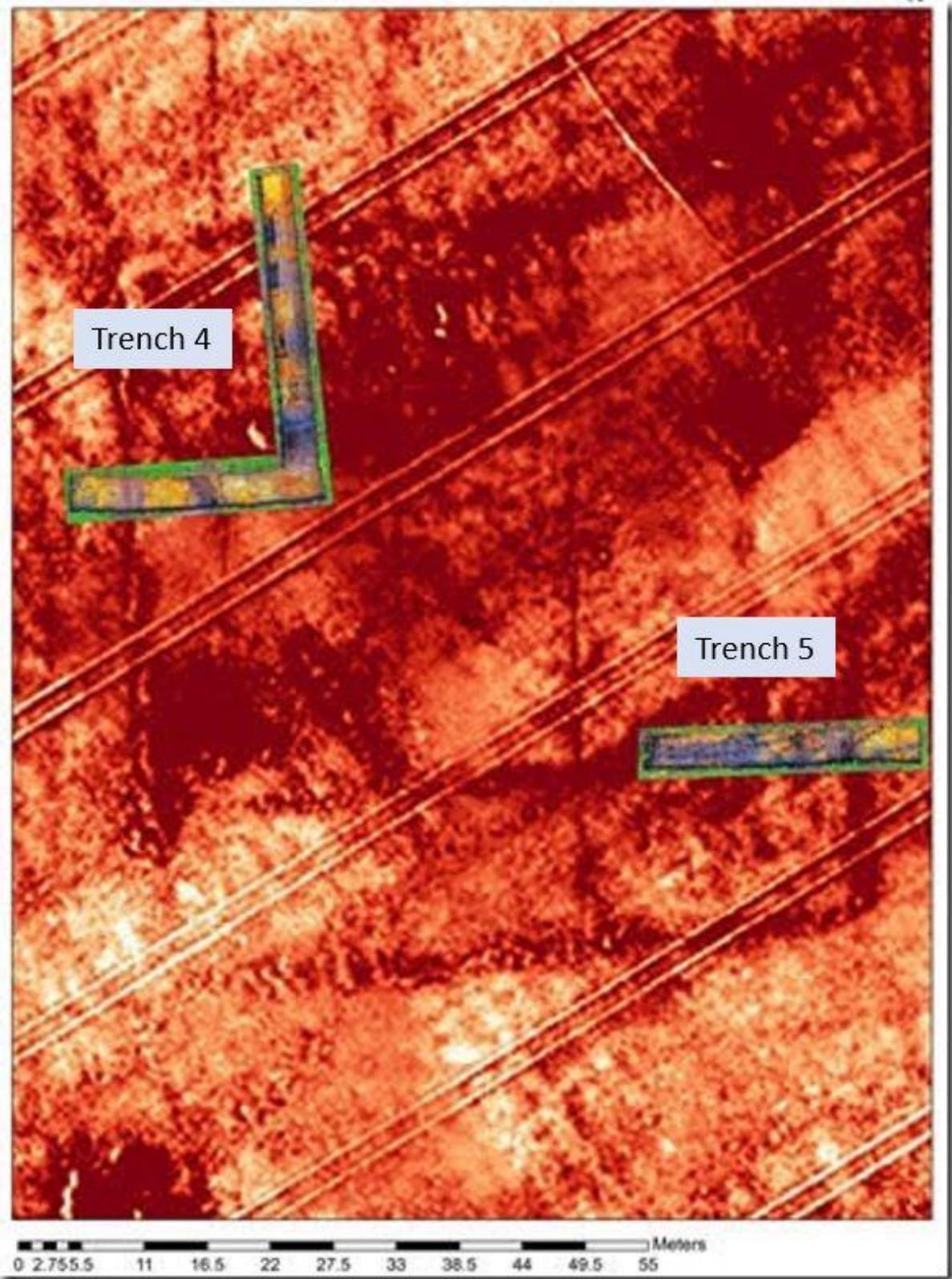


Figure 55: Square feature showing location of trenches 4 and 5.

h) Trench 4

1. Removal of the plough soil showed several drains, as did all the trenches excavated.
2. The exposed archaeology showed eleven separate features. Two of which were only cleaned but not excavated, these being a grubbed-out 18th or 19th century hedge line (4010) and a drain (4001) (See figure 56 below).

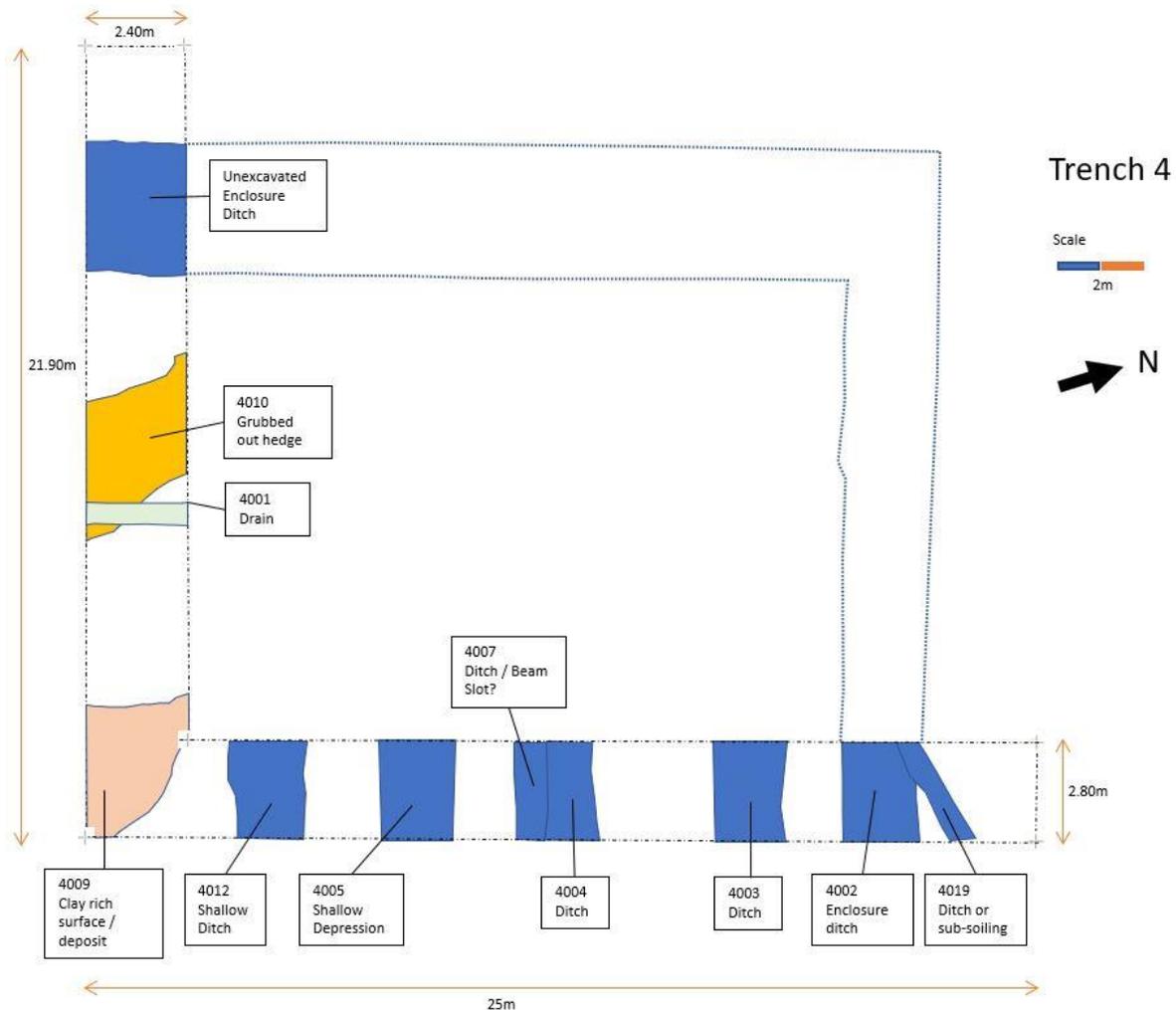


Figure 56: Plan of trench 4 showing features identified.

3. A third feature was also left unexcavated, more because of a lack of time. This was the enclosure ditch at the most westerly end of the L shaped trench, as the enclosure ditch at the northern end was excavated, we felt it could be left.
4. The contexts excavated in trench 4 are described in the table in Figure 57 below.

Figure 57: Table of contexts excavated in trench 4.

| Context | Context Type | Description & Interpretation | Pottery |
|---------|--------------|---|---|
| 4000 | Plough Soil | Dark Brown, Organic Loam. Plough Soil. | A single sherd of heavily abraded post medieval pottery. Two sherds of pottery dating to the roman period include a single, slightly burnt, fragment of samian bowl from Lezoux, Central Gaul, dating to the second half of the 2 nd century. There was also a body sherd of a Dalesware jar, dating to the 3 rd to 4 th century. |
| 4001 | Drains | Dark Brown, clayey sand. Drain back fills. | |
| 4002 | Deposit | Mid-grey sandy brown, silty sand. | Five sherds of pottery: two fragments of a bead and flanged black burnished ware bowl, dating to the later 2 nd to 3 rd centuries, a single body sherd of similar date, and a base sherd of a Black Burnished ware (BBW) dish that cross joins with vessel in context 4003. |
| 4003 | Deposit | Mid-grey/brown silty sand. | Thirty sherds of pottery recorded, with a broad date range between 125-350AD, including: six sherds of central Gaulish samian ware, Form 31R/Lud Sb, from Argonne and Lezoux, dating to mid-2 nd to mid-3 rd century; eight sherds of two BBW bowls (one with a damaged bead and flange) the other is a straight walled shallow dish with lattice decoration, also dating between the mid-2 nd to late 3 rd century. There were three sherds of a Dales ware jar (250-350AD), four sherds of small, everted rim jar, one bifid flat topped rim jar, and a possible single sherd of a BBW copy bowl/dish. There were also three sherds of a north African amphora. |

| Context | Context Type | Description & Interpretation | Pottery |
|---------|--------------|---|--|
| 4004 | Deposit | Mid-grey sandy brown, silty sand. | There were twenty-nine fragments of a straight sided rolled rim dish/bowl in BBW, however it was very fragile and too fragmentary for a full profile. Also, another shallow dish/bowl in a locally made BBW type fabric dating to the mid to late 2 nd century to late 3 rd century. |
| 4005 | Deposit | Dark brown sand with some silt and clay. | Four sherds of pottery: single sherd of a Dressel 20 amphora, two fragments of Dales type body sherds and a possible central Gaulish Black Slipped ware beaker, dating between 2 nd and 3 rd century. |
| 4006 | Deposit | Mid sandy brown silty clay. Clay up cast. | |
| 4007 | Deposit | V Dark blackish brown, silty sand | Two sherds of pottery: one rim of a lid seated jar, dating to the 3 rd to early 4 th century and an undated body sherd. |
| 4008 | Deposit | Mid-sandy brown silty clay | |
| 4009 | Deposit | Orange sandy brown, silty sand, and clay upcast | |
| 4010 | Deposit | Mid greyish brown silty sand | Two fragments of pottery: One fragment of yellow glazed Staffordshire type plate 18 th to 19 th century, and one fragment of bead and flanged BBW bowl with damaged bead dating from the late 2 nd century. |

| Context | Context Type | Description & Interpretation | Pottery |
|---------|--------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 4011 | Cut | Unexcavated | |
| 4012 | Deposit | Medium brown grey, silty sand | Twenty-six sherds of pottery: four sherds of a Dressel 20 amphora, a rim of a Crambeck ware, Corder Type 1 bowl dating to the late 3 rd to mid-4 th century, as well as two dales ware rim sherds also dating to the mid-3 rd to mid-4 th centuries. Five sherds of samian ware dating from mid late 2 nd to early 3 rd centuries from the Argonne, Rheinzabern and Central Gaul. The remainder are body sherds of various fabrics. |
| 4013 | Deposit | Unexcavated | |
| 4014 | Deposit | Grey Silty grey clay under 4003 | |
| 4015 | Deposit | Grey Silty grey clay under 4002 | |
| 4016 | Cut | Cut containing 4007 | |
| 4017 | Cut | Cut containing 4004 | |
| 4018 | Cut | Cut containing 4002 | |
| 4019 | Deposit | Shallow ditch or sub soiling | |
| 4020 | Cut | Cut containing 4019 | |

| Context | Context Type | Description & Interpretation | Pottery |
|---------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 4021 | Cut | Cut containing 4003 | |
| 4022 | Cut | Cut containing drains 4001. | |
| 4023 | Cut | Cut containing 4012 | |
| 4024 | | Unused | |
| 4025 | | Unused | |
| 4026 | Cut | Cut containing 4005 | |
| 4027 | Deposit | Mid grey/brown silty sand below 4004 | |
| 4028 | Deposit | Mid grey silty clay Below 4027 | |

5. The northern arm of the trench revealed a series of 5 features cutting across the trench. Each is described below working from north to south on the plan in Figure 55. It should be remembered that these features have all been truncated by ploughing to an unknown degree.

Feature 1

6. The most northerly ditch (4002) [4015], a mid-greyish silty sand, appears to be an enclosure ditch on the drone images in Figure 54 above. This seems to join with the unexcavated ditch at the most westerly end of the trench.
7. The enclosure ditch (4002) was cut by a later shallow ditch (4019) [4020] that was possibly a later substantial soil soiling mark or a relatively shallow ditch. There was no dating recovered from the shallow ditch (4019) (see Figure 58 below).
8. The enclosure ditch (4002) was dated by five sherds of pottery: two fragments of a bead and flanged black burnished ware bowl, dating to the later 2nd to 3rd centuries, a single body sherd of similar date, and a base sherd of a Black Burnished ware (BBW) dish that cross joins with vessel in context (4003).
9. The enclosure ditch (4002) was 0.70m deep and was quite wide at 3.60m. The northerly side was affected by the shallow ditch (4019) cutting it made a precise width difficult to assess.



Figure 58: West facing Section through Enclosure Ditch (4002) [4015].

Feature 2

10. The ditch (4003) [4021], a mid-grey/brown silty sand, immediately to the south of the enclosure ditch appears to be part of an interestingly shaped enclosure or even structure on the drone image (see Fig 59 below).
11. The ditch (4003) was deeper than the enclosure ditch to the north, being 1.02m deep. The southern edge of the ditch was very steep and at its base it had remains of wooden stakes. This we took to be defensive features on an enclosure ditch, but the odd shape of the feature in plan (see fig 56 above) suggests it had a different function, possibly forming an inner enclosure measuring approximately 6m x 6m.
12. In terms of dating pottery was relatively plentiful (for this site). Thirty sherds of pottery recorded, with a broad date range between 125-350AD, including: six sherds of central Gaulish samian ware, Form 31R/Lud Sb, from Argonne and Lezoux, dating to mid-2nd to mid-3rd century; eight sherds of two BBW bowls (one with a damaged bead and flange) the other is a straight walled shallow dish with lattice decoration, also dating between the mid-2nd to late 3rd century. There were three sherds of a Dalesware jar (250-350AD), four sherds of small, everted rim jar, one bifid flat topped rim jar, and a possible single sherd of a BBW copy bowl/dish. There were also three sherds of a north African amphora.

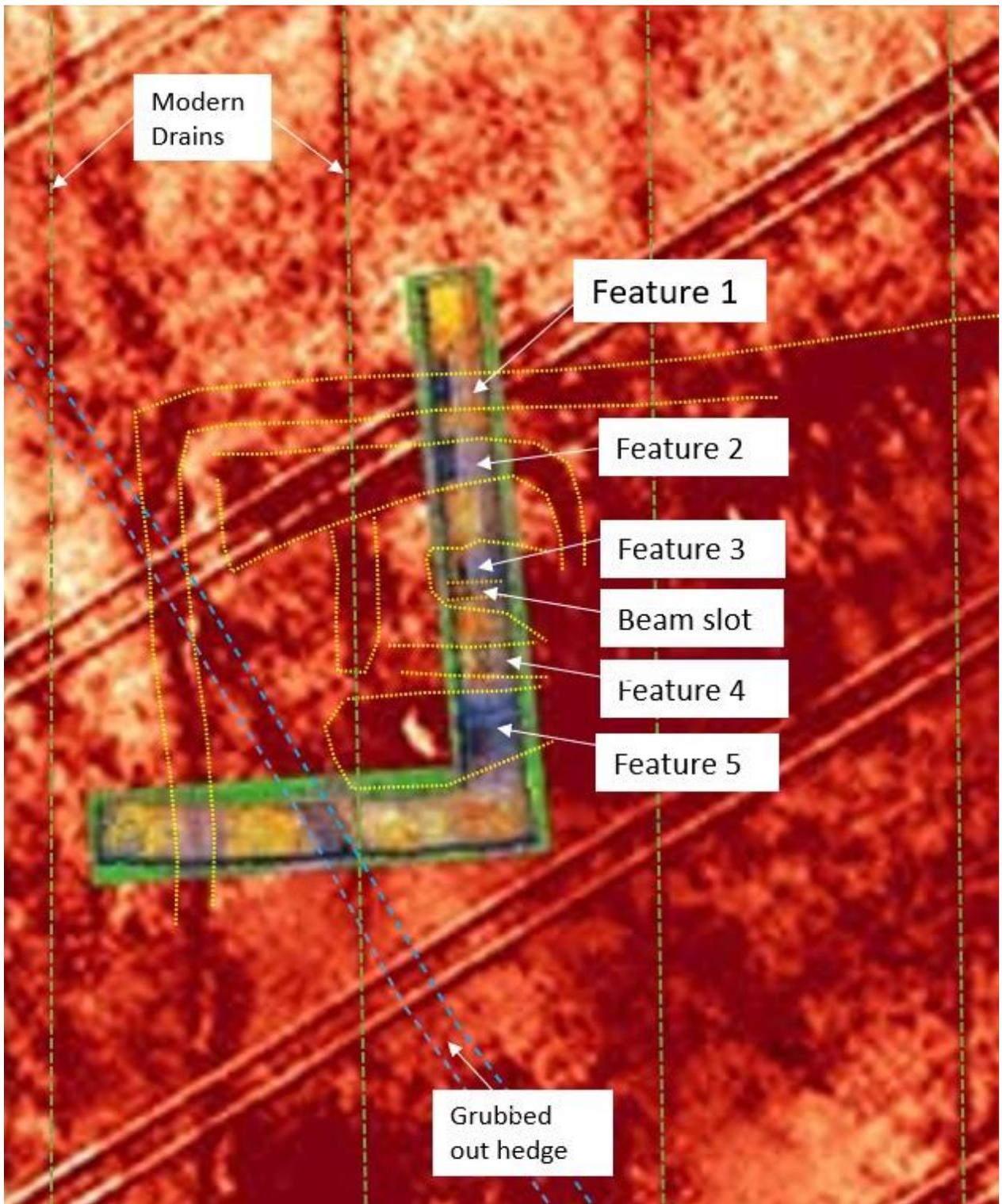


Figure 59: Detail relating Drone image features and trench 4.

13. This assemblage of pottery was one of the larger ones on the site and appears to relate to rubbish spanning some years being dumped into the ditch. The nature of the assemblage suggests a low status, but not without access to markets, rural collection including some better wares such as samian and an

amphora of African origin. The pottery in both (4002) and (4003) contained base sherds of a Black Burnished ware (BBW) dish that cross join with each other strongly suggesting that the enclosure ditch and the ditch within were back filled at the same time.

14. Both outer enclosure ditch and inner ditch filled in slowly with fine silt / clay (contexts (4014) and (4015)) that contained some fragments of snail shell but were then back filled rapidly.

Feature 3

15. The next ditch like feature contained two different phases. A deeper ditch or scoop (0.70m deep) containing three fills (4028) a grey silty clay at the base, (4027) a mid-grey/brown silty sand over laid by a mid-grey silty sand (4004). The ditch cut [4017] was about 2.50m wide, the southern side being cut away by a later beam slot (4007) makes this an approximation.
16. As mentioned above the southern edge of the back filled ditch or scoop (4004) was recut by a later shallow ditch (0.40m x 0.80m) that has the appearance of a beam slot (4007) [4016].
17. The beam slot ditch fill (4004) contained twenty-nine fragments of a straight sided rolled rim dish/bowl in BBW, however it was very fragile and too fragmentary for a full profile. Also, another shallow dish/bowl in a locally made BBW type fabric dating to the mid to late 2nd century to late 3rd century. This ditch or scoop (4004) appears to sit inside the inner enclosure (4003) and does not seem to extend as a boundary off to the west (see Fig 58 above). The later beam slot suggests a building replacing the ditch or scoop.
18. The beam slot contained Two sherds of pottery: one rim of a lid seated jar, dating to the 3rd to early 4th century and an undated body sherd. The later date stratigraphically and through the pottery suggests that the beam slot building replaced the enclosure ditches.

Feature 4

19. Moving southwards along trench 4 the next feature was a shallow depression (4005). This does not show up very well on the drone image (fig 58 above), it was a dark brown sand with some silt and clay in it. It was 1.75m wide and 0.23m in depth.
20. The shallow depression (4005) contained four sherds of pottery: single sherd of a Dressel 20 amphora, two fragments of Dales type body sherds and a possible central Gaulish Black Slipped ware beaker, dating between 2nd and 3rd century. This dating seems to associate the feature with the enclosure ditch (4002) the internal enclosure (4003) and the ditch (4004).

Feature 5

21. The next feature (4012) on the southward progression along the trench was another shallow depression (0.27m deep) filled by a medium grey-brown silty sand.
22. This feature was 0.44m wide and may have once been linked to (4005) to the north.
23. Although quite shallow this depression contained twenty-six sherds of pottery: four sherds of a Dressel 20 amphora, a rim of a Crambeck ware, Corder Type 1 bowl dating to the late 3rd to mid-4th century, as well as two dales ware rim sherds also dating to the mid-3rd to mid-4th centuries. Five sherds of samian ware dating from mid late 2nd to early 3rd centuries from the Argonne, Rheinzabern and Central Gaul. The remainder are body sherds of various fabrics.
24. The dates from the pottery suggest that the deposit was laid down later than the ditches to the north and may phase with the building represented by the beam slot. There were, however, earlier pot types present suggesting that the

deposit built up over time or that early (relatively precious) pottery was kept and handed down over several generations.

25. A very generalised phasing for the north arm of trench 4 is possible using the pottery and stratigraphy (see fig 60 below).

Phase 1: Is the back filling of the enclosure ditch (feature 1) and the inner enclosure (feature 2) along with the shallower ditch (feature 3). This may be dated to the 2nd to 3rd centuries by the pottery.

Phase 2: Is the filling in of the beam slot (feature 3) and the shallow features to the south of the trench (features 4 and 5). The pottery in this case suggests a 3rd to 4th century date. Although feature 4 only contained a little 2nd to 3rd century pottery and nothing from 3rd to 4th century.

Phase 3: Is the back filling of the NE – SW running feature cutting the enclosure ditch (4019), that may represent sub soiling although the farmer was sceptical of this interpretation.

Phase 4: Turning the corner into the west arm of the trench we have another much later fourth phase represented by the grubbing out of the modern hedge. This was not fully excavated but did contain two fragments of pottery: One fragment of yellow glazed Staffordshire type plate 18th to 19th century, and one fragment of bead and flanged BBW bowl with damaged bead dating from the late 2nd century.

- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4

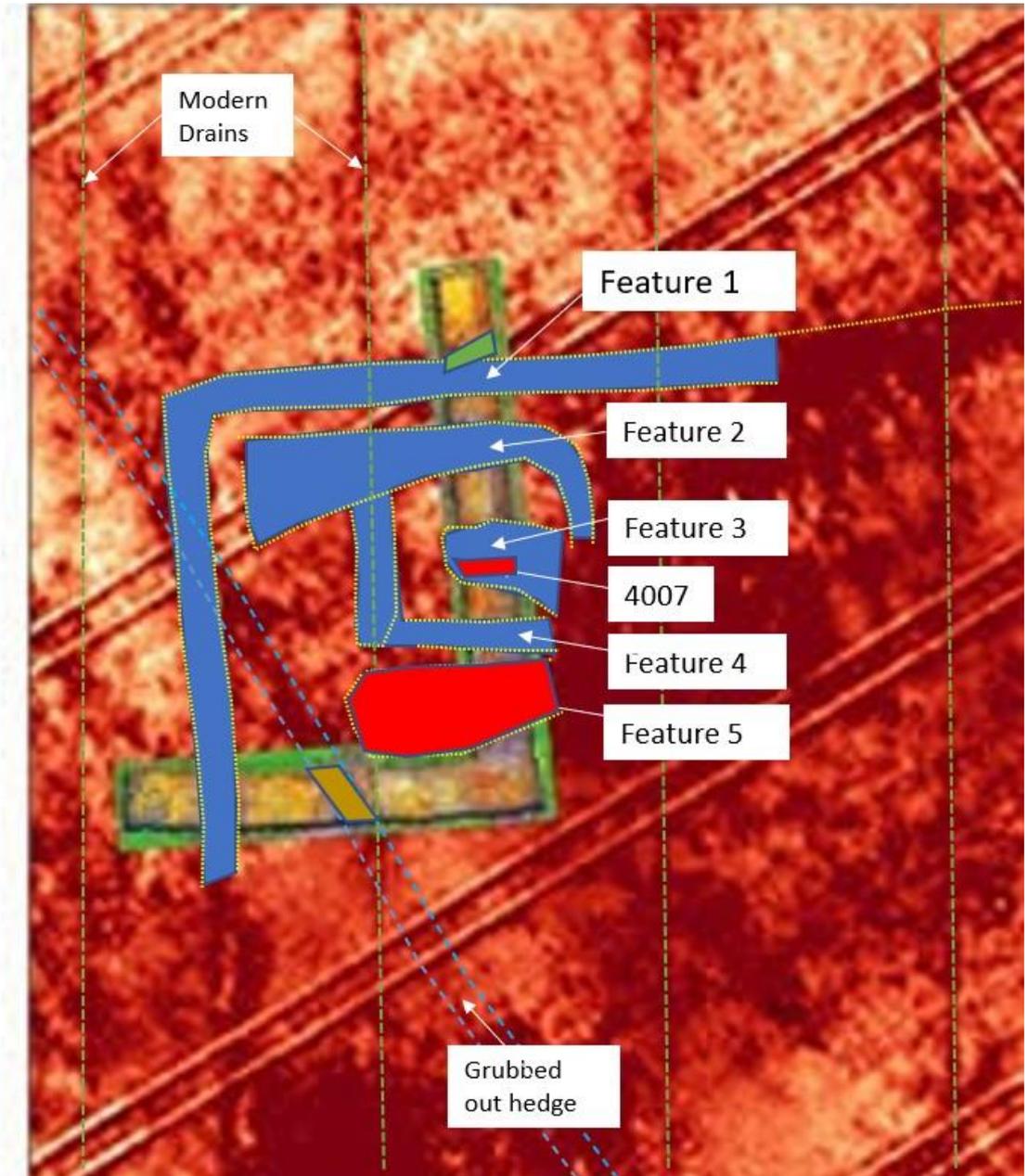


Figure 60: Phasing plan of trench 4.

i) Trench 5

1. Removal of the plough soil showed several drains, as did all the trenches excavated.
2. The exposed archaeology showed six separate features. One of which was only cleaned but not excavated, this was (5013) [5016] identified by reference to the drone image as the enclosure ditch (See figure 61 below).

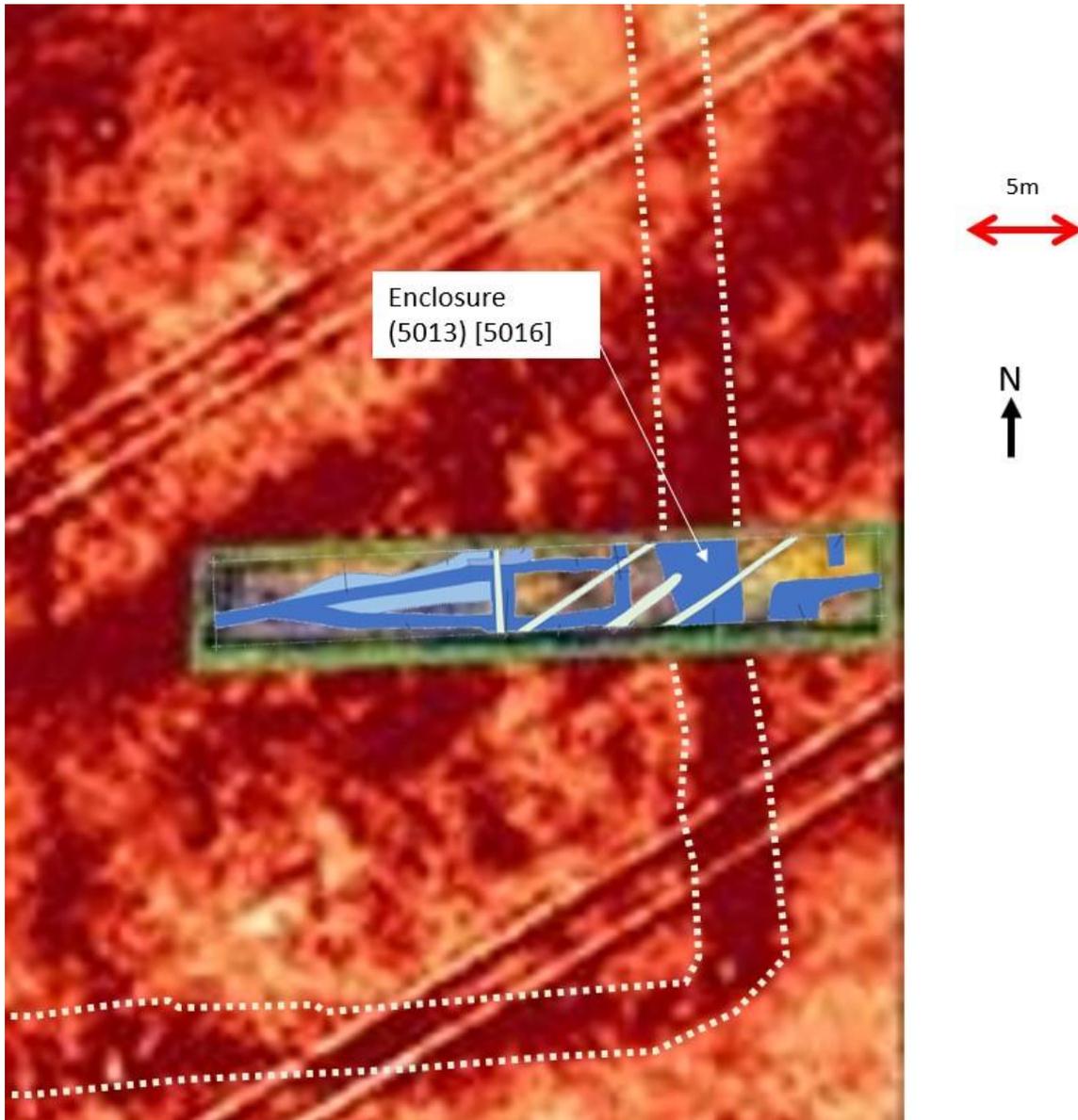


Figure 61: Trench 5 overlaid on Drone Image.

3. The contexts excavated in trench 5 are described in the table in Figure 62 below.

Figure 62: Table of contexts excavated in Trench 5.

| Context | Context Type | Description & Interpretation | Pottery |
|---------|--------------|--|---|
| 5000 | Plough Soil | Dark Brown, Organic Loam. Plough Soil. | Thirty-one sherds of pottery included: a Corder type 1 Crambeck bowl, and two dales ware or Huntcliffe jars, all dating between the 3 rd and 4 th century. There were also three Holme-on-Spalding Moore grey war jars that fall into this date range. Three sherds of possible Nene valley colour coated wares were also recorded. |
| 5001 | Drains | Dark Brown, clayey sand. Drain back fills. | |
| 5002 | Deposit | Dark grey with orange flecks, clay with some sand. | |
| 5003 | Deposit | Dark grey with orange flecks, sand with some clay. | |
| 5004 | Deposit | Light brown with frequent orange blobs, clay with some sand. | |
| 5005 | Deposit | Dark grey with orange flecks, clay with some sand. | |

| Context | Context Type | Description & Interpretation | Pottery |
|---------|---------------------|---|---|
| 5006 | Deposit (Beam Slot) | Dark grey with orange flecks, sandy clay. | A single rim of a Black Burnished Ware flanged bowl, with lattice decoration, dating to the first half of the 3 rd century and 2 grey ware body sherds. |
| 5007 | Deposit (Beam Slot) | Dark grey sandy clay. | Two sherds of Dales Ware with a flared and clubbed rim. Body sherds in Crambeck Ware, Calcite Gritted Ware and a sandy Greyware, all dating to the 3 rd and 4 th century. |
| 5008 | Deposit | Light grey with orange flecks, clay with some sand. | |
| 5009 | Deposit | Dark grey with lots of charcoal, sandy clay. | Two sherds of a Dales Ware jar and a large fragment of a three reeded Mortaria, probably produced in Crambeck, dating between 3 rd and 4 th century. |
| 5010 | Deposit | Dark grey with orange flecks, Clay with some sand. | |
| 5011 | Deposit | Light grey with orange flecks, sandy clay. | |
| 5012 | Cut | Containing (5003) | |

| Context | Context Type | Description & Interpretation | Pottery |
|---------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 5013 | Deposit | Grey with orange flecks, silty sand. | |
| 5014 | Cut | Cut containing drains (5001) | |
| 5015 | Cut | Containing (5002) | |
| 5016 | Cut | Containing enclosure ditch (5013) | |
| 5017 | Cut | Containing plough scar? (5004) | |
| 5018 | Cut | Containing (5005) | |
| 5019 | Cut | Containing (5006) | |
| 5020 | Cut | Containing (5007) | |
| 5021 | Cut | Containing (5008) | |
| 5022 | Cut | Containing (5010) | |

4. The trench revealed a series of 6 features cutting across or within the trench. Each is described below working from west to east on the plan in Figure 63 below. It should be remembered that these features have all been truncated by ploughing to an unknown degree.

Feature 1

5. These are two (5023) [5024] and (5025) [5026], related narrow ditches (0.90m to 0.70m wide and 0.17 m deep) that might be beam slots running in an east west alignment and meeting each other (see figure 63 and 64 below). It was not possible to ascertain a stratigraphic relationship between the two and they did not contain dating material. They do however cut through and over Feature 2 below which comprised context (5009) which did have a pottery date of the 3rd to 4th century. The interpretation of these features is difficult but might represent fencing off an area outside a structure described in Feature 3.

Feature 2

6. This is a single scooped out feature (5009) running east to west beneath Feature 1 (see figure 62 and 63 below), it contained pottery in its fill that gave it a back filling date to the 3rd or 4th century and contained domestic forms such as Mortaria. The exact purpose of the scoop is unclear, it did not underlie the possible structure adjacent to it Feature 3. Time did not allow for the full excavation of this feature that did appear to run above an earlier feature.

Feature 3

7. This is a set of four beam slot like features that about each other apart from at the north east corner (5005) [5018], (5006) [5019], (5007) [5020] and (5008) [5021] (see figures 63, 64 and 65 below). Two of the beam slot back

fills (5006) and (5007) contained pottery as dating evidence, giving a date of the 3rd to 4th century. Making them of similar date to the scoop to the west (5009) but without a stratigraphic relationship, not precise enough to make them contemporary. The interpretation of this feature suggests a small pen or a structure such as a workshop, barn, or shelter. We found no evidence of working or lost grain on this feature to aid in interpretation.

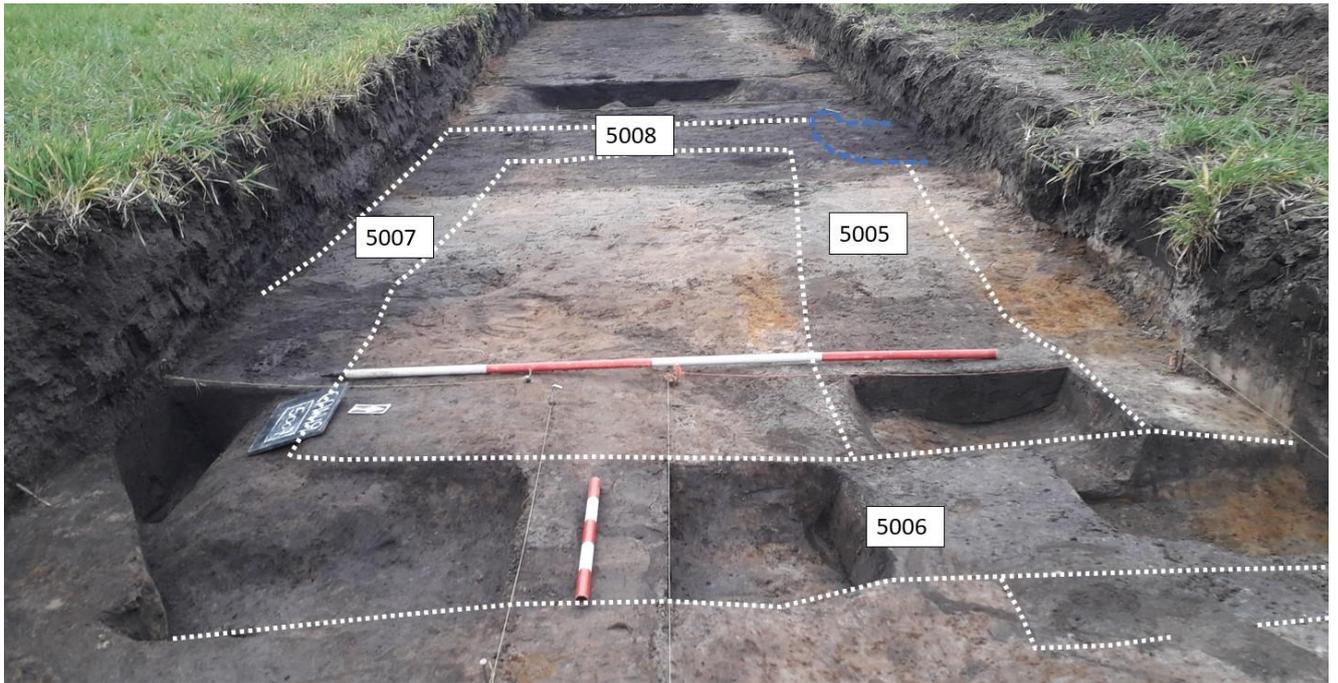


Figure 63: Beam slotted Feature 3, a possible structure.

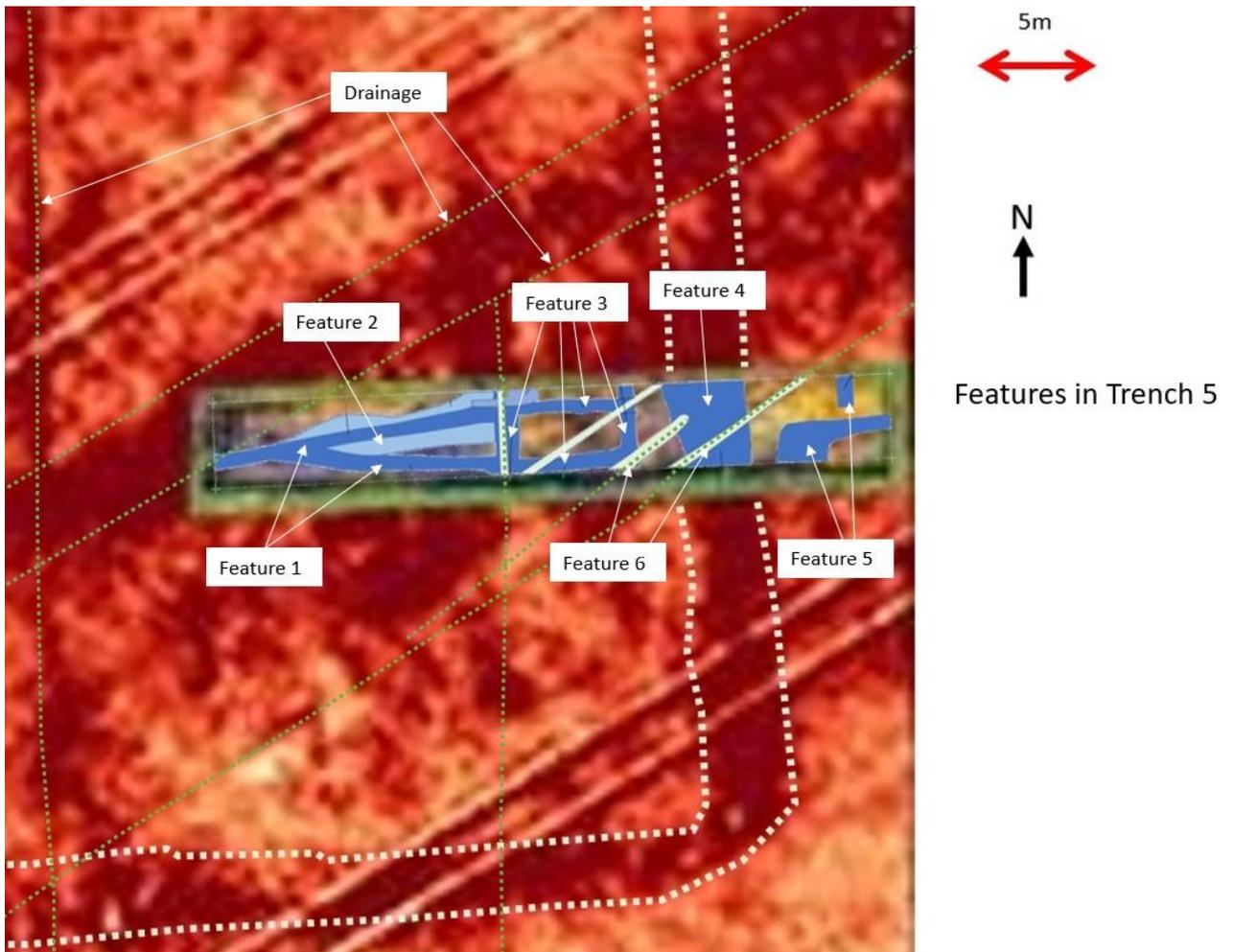


Figure 64: Features in Trench 5 related to the surrounding Drone Image.

Feature 4

8. This feature is recognised as an enclosure ditch (5013) [5017] in the drone image (see figures 65 below). It was not excavated due to time constraints, which deprives us of a date comparison with the enclosure ditch in trench 4 (4002) [4015]. The enclosure ditch in trench 4 was dated to the 2nd to 3rd century. But we cannot be sure of the same at this side of the enclosure.

Feature 5

This feature combines three ditch features (see figures 65 above) that did not contain dating evidence. One of these was located within the enclosure (5010) [5022] and cut through the structure in Feature 3, making it stratigraphically later. It is not possible to interpret this although it is possible that it is a later beam slot measuring 0.83m to 0.53m wide and 0.23 deep.

9. The other two features (5003) [5012] and (5002) [5015] sat outside the enclosure to the west and both might be ditches. They contained no dating evidence and had no stratigraphic relationship to any other features in the trench.

Feature 6

10. This feature also combines a set of features (5001) [5014] of 19th or 20th century date being modern drains (see figure 65 above).

11. A very generalised phasing for trench 5 is possible using the pottery and stratigraphy (see fig 66 below).

Phase 1: Is the back filling of the enclosure ditch, feature 4 (5013), (see figure 66 below). This is a very tentative phasing as there was no dating material found in this feature. The dating and consequently placing as the first phase are based on the 2nd to 3rd century pottery located in contexts (4002) [4015] in trench 4. This should be treated with some care.

Phase 2: This is the back filling of the shallow ditch scoop, feature 2, (see figure 66 below). This event is dated by pottery to the 3rd or 4th century. It is not possible to discern whether the scoop was contemporary with, before or after the beam slot structure, feature 3, which is also dated to this period. Unfortunately, a modern drain disrupted the interface between the two features.

Phase 3: This is the back filling of the beam slotted structure identified as feature 3, (see figure 66 below). This event also contains pottery dating it to the 3rd or 4th century making it impossible to discern whether the structure was contemporary with, before or after the scoop, feature 2.

Phase 4: Also indistinguishable from Phase 3, but later than phase 2 this is the back filling of two intersecting ditches or beam slots that seem to respect the structure in Phase 3. The most logical explanation, but not conclusive, is that these undated features were present at the same time as the structure (Phase 2) but replaced the scoop (Phase 3).

Phase 5: Represents a digging of a set of ditches or possibly beam slots, that may not relate to each other and may have taken place sometime apart. One of these features (5010) [5022] was later than the beam slot structure (phase 3) but the others outside the enclosure have no dating or stratigraphic relation to safely phase them).

Phase 6: Represents the modern drainage systems inserted to deal with the wet low-lying nature of the site.

j) Discussion Regarding Trenches 4 and 5.

1. The deposits we were investigating were severely truncated by ploughing. The clay rich deposits around feature 5 (see figures 59 and 60 above) in trench 4 might have been part of a surface. However, most of the archaeology surviving was ditches and slots that had cut deep enough to survive the ploughing.
2. The excavation tried to understand the nature of what appeared to be a square enclosure (trenches 4 and 5). It is possible that the square enclosure changes size through time. However, the back fill of the enclosure ditch excavated in trench 4 (4002 see figure 57 above) or Feature 1 (see figures 59 and 60 above) was dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries. The creation of the enclosure may tentatively be associated with the creation of the enclosures and round houses to the north west (trenches 1, 2 and 3).
3. Within the 2nd and 3rd century phased activity in trench 4 is a very roughly rectangular enclosure (Features 2 and 4, see figures 58 and 59) about 8 meters on a N-S axis and possibly a little more on the E-W axis. The ditch surrounding this group of features is deeper than the enclosure ditch (just over 1m) and had a very steep side to the inner face. It had the remains of wooden stakes at the bottom of the steep side, driven into the ground suggesting revetting to stop the ditch edge from collapsing. Inside the enclosure there was an E-W, shallower ditch Feature 3 (see figures 59 and 60), the purpose of which was unclear.
4. It is interesting is that the large square enclosure was back filled and replaced by beam slotted structures represented by Feature 5 and context 4007 in Trench 4 and Feature 3 in Trench 5. This beam slotted phase of construction on the site is dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries.
5. Obviously, there is some overlap in the pottery dating but it does give us an opportunity to interpret the site as Romano British in date. The first phase of the site being the carving out of an enclosure and round house dominated landscape that would be recognisable in either Iron Age or Romano British contexts.

6. Animal bone recovered from features 1 and 2 in trench 4 suggest that this set of enclosures, at the point that the large square feature was back filled, was predominantly concerned with cattle. These animal remains were left exposed long enough for dogs to gnaw on them.
7. The second phase of Romano British activity on site appears to be related to the building of beam slotted structures, presumably during the 3rd century. Some of the activity relating to this phase (Feature 5 in Trench 4, see figure 59) appeared to involve burning. It would be interesting to investigate this in relation to the evidence for metal iron smelting during field walking (Appendix 1 below) and metal detecting the area around the trenches. This also may show on the magnetometry (see figure 30 above) as small dipolar returns.
8. It is possible to hypothesise that there are two phases of Romano British activity beginning as cattle ranching and production of food resources that changes in the 3rd century to a different set of structures. The amounts of Iron Slag do not currently suggest anything other than domestic production. More parts of the site would need to be excavated to ascertain whether the metal working was restricted to the 3rd and 4th centuries, or continued throughout the use of the site.
9. The Pottery in trenches 4 and 5 was from contexts dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries (4002), (4003), (4004) and (4005) or those dating to 3rd and 4th (5006), (5007), (5009), (4007) and (4012). Despite the fact that there is some high-quality pottery present in the form of Samian ware (see section 8 below) the pottery as a whole suggests a low status rural farming community, but one nevertheless that has access to the markets to obtain some better wares, cooking ware (mortaria) and imported amphorae.
10. There is no ceramic roofing material suggesting a low status agricultural community.

CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation excavations were undertaken with some basic questions in mind. We had been excited by the network of enclosures and round houses revealed by the aerial surveys and geophysical surveys. It was notable, and probably the result of the underlying geology, that the aerial survey revealed more than the gradiometry. The project had set out to answer five main questions.

- a) How much truncation has there been from ploughing over time?
- b) The aerial surveying identified the enclosures as Iron Age and / or Romano British. We set out to add to the rough dating (Romano British) of pottery found through field walking.
- c) An almost square feature appears amongst the enclosures on the aerial surveys. We were interested in gaining more information on the dating and use of this feature.
- d) To the north west of the square feature was part of an enclosure complex that appeared to contain round houses. We were interested in assessing the preservation and date of these enclosures.
- e) In addition to assessing the effect of truncation from ploughing we also wanted to see the potential for preservation of finds types other than pottery that was found on the surface during field walking.

In this section of the report, we will discuss the results in relation to the questions above. We will then consider how the archaeology relates to the current understanding of the agricultural landscape in the southern Vale of York during the late Iron Age and Romano British periods.

a) The Effects of Truncation.

In the last hundred years or so the site has been subject to ploughing to facilitate the growing of crops. As the name suggests the land here was part of Cawood / Wistow Common during the medieval period and not cultivated for crops, demonstrated by the absence of medieval pottery in the plough soil. The field may have been under pasture until the 1950s, the post enclosure field system being in place until at least the 1952

OS map. It is possible that the fields were combined into one at the time of going over to arable.

The archaeological investigations have demonstrated that any occupation layers have been removed by ploughing, although there was a possibility that the lower parts of occupation were present around feature 5 in trench 4 (see fig 60 above). There is still a reasonable depth and fill remaining in the enclosure ditches (0.70m to 1.20m). Beam slots that would not have been as deep as the ditches remain in trenches 4 and 5, and round house gullies in trenches 2 and 3. This suggests that truncation may be about 0.20m to 0.30m, still enough to remove occupation layers in the main.

b) Dating the Site.

The layout of the enclosures as viewed by aerial images (see figures 12 and 25 above) have been interpreted as Iron Age or Romano British. Undertaking the drone survey interpretation, we speculated that the square feature looked Roman'. But we needed more dating evidence than that.

Dating evidence was frustratingly sparse in trenches 2 and 3, coming from pottery (three Romano British Dalesware sherds dating from the 3rd to 4th century). These came from an internal enclosure ditch. This sparse dating evidence suggests that the enclosures and round houses date from the Romano British period and not the Iron Age. More pottery was found in the plough soil above the features, all of it was post medieval or Romano British (Four Romano British Greyware Sherds (dating 250-300 AD) from trench 2 and two shell gritted Romano British sherds from the 3rd to 4th centuries in trench 3).

There was a relatively large, compared to trenches 2 and 3, assemblage of pottery in trenches 4 and 5. Although the amounts were not large enough to make any statistical analysis of the pottery. For dating purposes, it was however, clear that the square feature dated from the Romano British period between the 2nd and 4th centuries.

The distribution of the pottery allowed a tentative dating of the back filling of the square enclosure in the 2nd to 3rd centuries, and the back filling of bean slotted features to the 3rd to 4th centuries. We should remember that the analysis of the enclosure back filling only comes from a small portion of the feature and the interpretation and phasing should take that into account.

c) Understanding the Square Feature.

Trenches 4 and 5 were intended to give us more idea of dating and what the square feature was used for. All the dating evidence for the features we excavated and recorded suggests that they are Romano British or later agricultural activity, right up to modern drainage. The Romano British phase of activity is divided into two phases, the first being 2nd to 3rd century and the second 3rd to 4th. The square feature (60m x 60m) that led us to investigate this part of the site appears to have been part of the 2nd to 3rd century phase of activity, with a square enclosure surrounding at least one possible small, ditched enclosure. Further research of this possible ditched enclosure (approximately 8m x 10m) would be required to establish whether the ditches we located are all of one feature and if so, what purpose did it have (i.e. agricultural or small temple?). The square feature was back filled at some point in the 3rd century, as is the ditched feature to be replaced by beam slotted features dating from the 3rd to 4th centuries. These may well represent structures; we have found no Romano British tile or other ceramic building material, so we are not suggesting anything other than agricultural buildings with thatched roofing (now at least). All these features should relate to the line of enclosures and round houses to the north and the possible higher status enclosure (or Iron Age farm) to the east (see Figure 74 below).

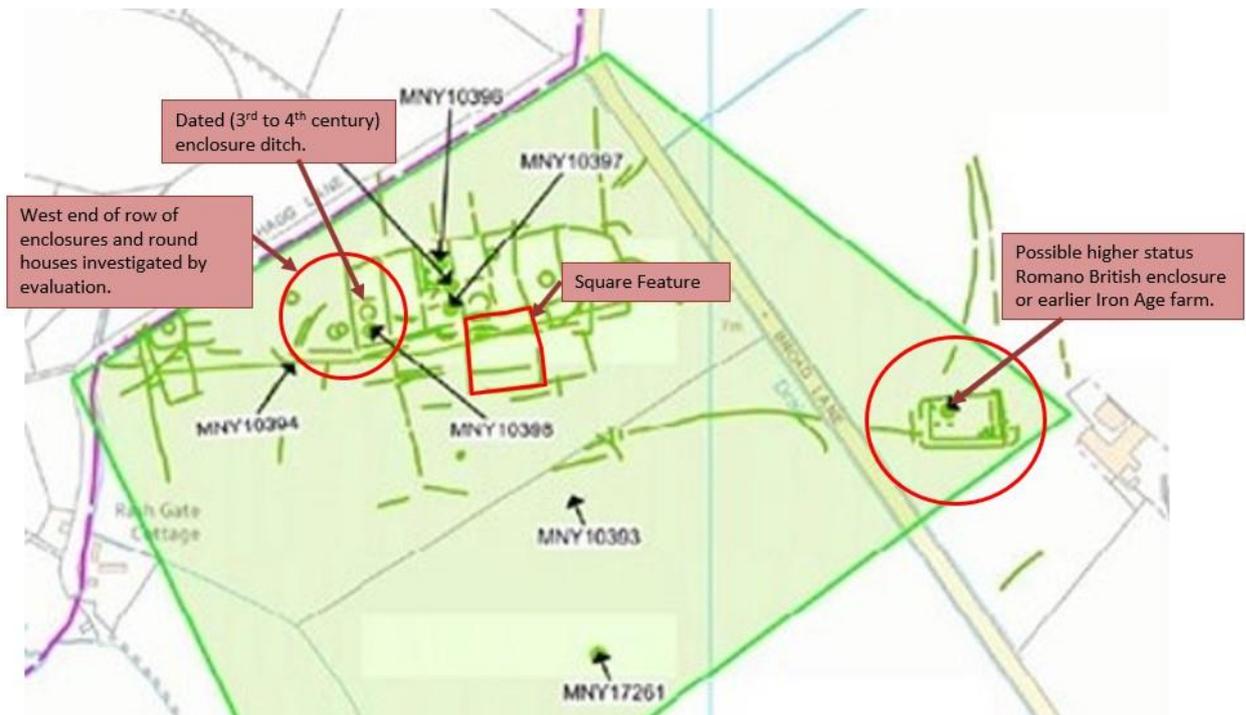


Figure 67: Plan showing areas investigated on mapping of aerial photography.

(North Yorkshire County Council).

d) West end of the row of enclosures and round houses.

Our trenches (1,2 and 3) located on the features to the north of the crop marks, focussed on the west end of a row of enclosures containing round houses. We guessed that this might be an Iron Age arrangement, although the possible row of enclosures along a track might suggest ladder settlement that could as easily be Romano British. As discussed above we did not locate very much pottery and were only able to date one section of enclosure as Romano British (3rd to 4th century) (see Figure 74 above). At this time, we are still hoping to get further C14 dating from the round house below the dated enclosure. The preservation of the round houses was restricted by truncation from ploughing. We were only able to excavate and record the lower parts (lowest 0.15m) of the round house ring ditches, although in some parts these were a little deeper (0.40m). The more substantial outer enclosure ditch was excavated to a depth of 0.63m and demonstrated recutting.

e) Preservation of Finds.

As anticipated pottery was well preserved in the soil with clay and sand subsoils. We were pleased to find that animal bone was reasonably preserved in the back fill of enclosure ditches and one round house ring ditch. At the bottom of one internal enclosure ditch we were able to recover a wooden stake end which suggests that in some parts of the site organic preservation is good. This may be due to the clay mixed with sands in the sub soils, creating some anoxic conditions for organic preservation. We did not budget for micro assemblages of material that would give a good environmental picture of the site. We have recovered some metallic finds, mostly from top (plough) soil. The detectorists have reported some Romano British coin finds from the site and we have located a few pieces of Iron, Lead and Copper smelting / working slag from plough soil throughout the excavation. These observations should guide further research excavation, meaning budgeting for full environmental sampling and metal work analysis as well as pottery and animal bone. It is also clear that we should budget for C14 dates to contexts where pottery is scarce or absent. The need for fuller finds collection and analysis in any research follow up probably takes the budget out of the range of local authority Community Engagement Forum grants.

f) Broader Archaeological Discussion

This final section of the body of the report allows for a wider ranging discussion of what we have found on the site. I will take the opportunity to discuss several issues that may influence the development of our site on Cawood Common. These will be:

- i. The natural environment.
- ii. Late Iron Age settlement.
- iii. Change coinciding with the arrival of Roman military and a new Romano British society.
- iv. Change within Romano British society.

i. The Natural Environment.

The landscape around which the village of Cawood would grow in the Early Medieval Period (late 400s or early 500s to the 1000s) was not quite as wet as we sometimes assume. The name Cawood has been suggested as meaning Old English “crows wood” (Mills 1991), or a Grimston hybrid between Old Norse (Kjaar) and Old English (wode) meaning “wood surrounded by bog”. But the truth is that Cawood sat on the edge of a bog. To the east was the river Ouse valley, much more pronounced in the last 1,000 years BC, the Iron Age and the first 400 years AD the Romano British period. This would indeed have been a tidal bog, both a resource and a hindrance to travel by land. To the north was the valley of the river Wharf, restricting options for settlement and farming, but to the south and west there was higher ground. This ground was sat on a subsoil of sands clays and gravels that meant a variety of potential farming lands. Cawood sat at the point where higher ground, in the form of a glacial moraine, was cut by the outpouring glacial waters carved through the great mound of glacial till they had piled up. This moraine made for a good transit across the Vale of York. But it does not mean that the Vale itself was impassable bog. There was plenty of land to settle and the peoples of the Iron Age and the Bronze Age before that did this. To the south of Cawood, the lands became swampier as you head into the Humber head lands proper. Here the swamps filling the River Ouse basin join with rivers such as the Aire to cover the whole landscape (see Figure 68). Making movement more difficult but still affording resources unavailable elsewhere.

When writing about the wetlands landscape Robert Van de Noort suggests that they are wetlands being exploited by the Iron Age peoples, living and farming the higher ground (and it only needs to be slightly higher out of the river valleys at Cawood) whilst harvesting resources from the wetlands and making use of seasonal grazing early in the year (Van de Noort, 2004). Even within the wetlands Van de Noort points out that there are proper peat-producing wetlands that often became the foci for ritualised activities and are situated further south on Thorne and Hatfield moors. Whilst the river valleys like that of the Ouse were regularly flooded river valleys, cut deeper than they appear today, building up layer upon layer of flood silts making them ideal grazing when the floods abated.

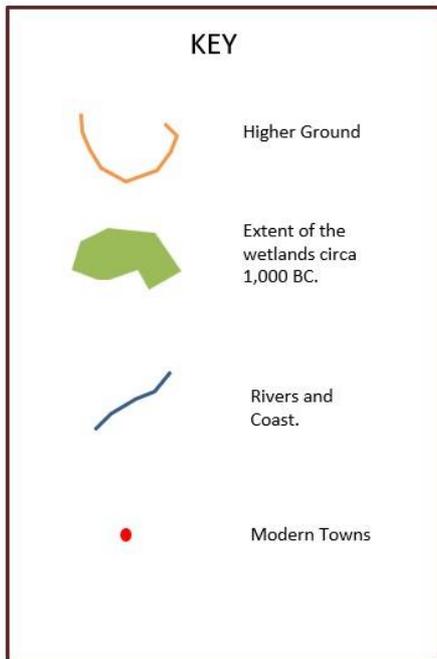
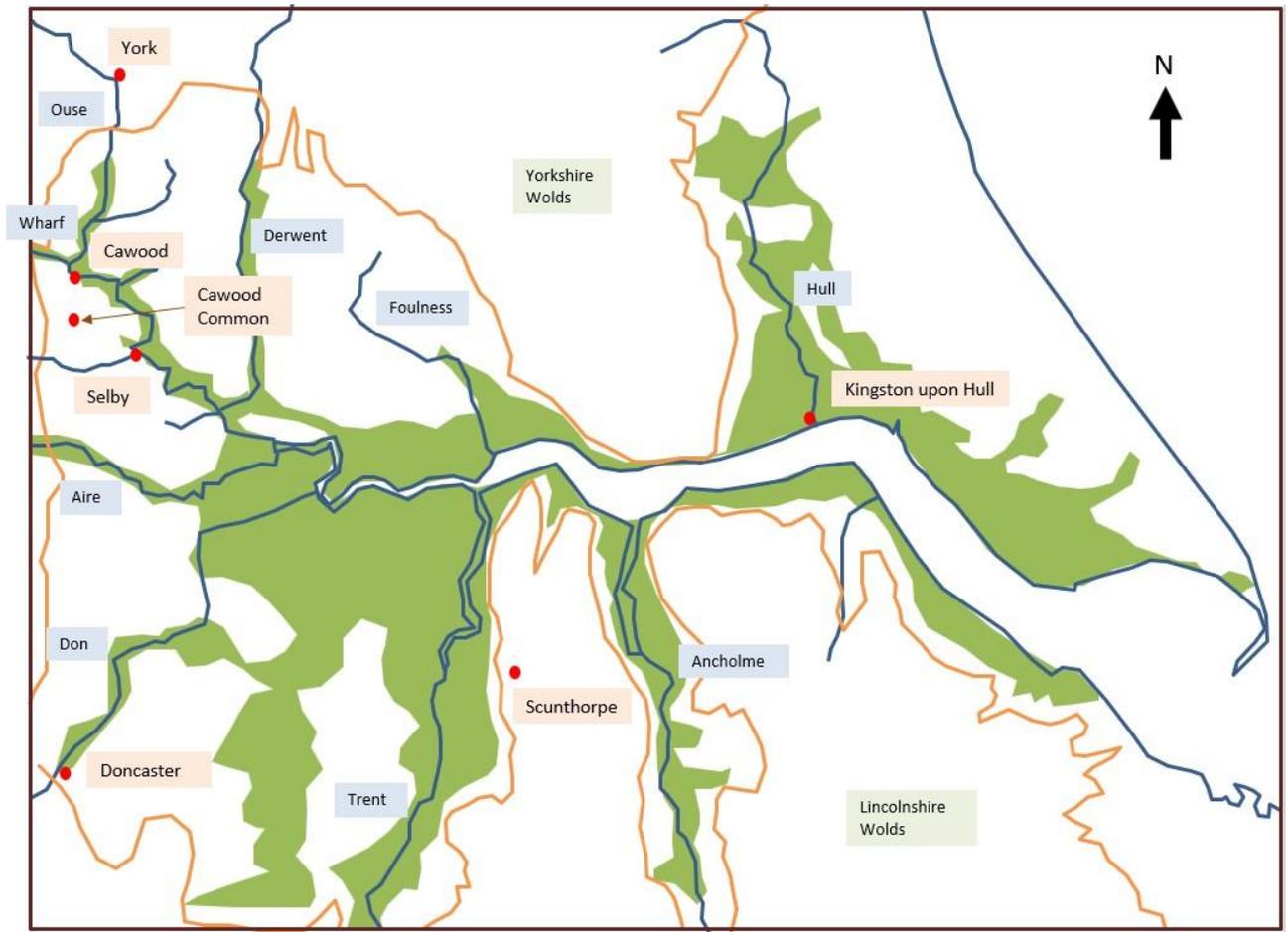


Figure 68:
 Map showing the wetlands extent in 1000 BC.
 Map based on Land - Ocean Evolution Perspective Study (Van de Noort, 2004).

Having established that the landscape around where Cawood would be created was not uninhabitable. Rather, made up of a variety of good environments for seasonal grazing and year-round agriculture, what kind of society was using that landscape in the Iron Age.

ii) Late Iron Age Settlement.

The analysis of the aerial surveys drawn together by the National Mapping Programme (1981 – 2001), and used to create the North Yorkshire County Council, Historic Environment Register mapping, suggests that our site on Cawood Common may be Iron Age or Romano British, or of course a bit of both.

Despite the appearance of possible Iron Age settlement on the Vale of York, south of York itself little research has been undertaken in the area until relatively recently. A good deal of work has been undertaken to the east of Yorkshire, summarised by Peter Halkon in his book *The Parisi: Britains and Romans in eastern Yorkshire* (2013). He has researched the Iron Age on the Wolds highlands and in the lowlands to the south of the Wolds where the people interacted with the wetlands described by Van de Noort (2004). Halkon summarised the Iron Age settlement and economy as:

“Most people in Iron Age East Yorkshire lived in roundhouses, either in single dispersed enclosures or in villages comprising strings of enclosures arranged along the networks of trackways especially across the Wolds.... There is evidence for both arable and pastoral farming. Areas of better soils were intensively exploited, yet areas of woodland remained, especially in the Foulness valley (see Figure 75 above), which provided fuel to produce iron and wood for the construction of log boats and other items. Waterways were especially important for communications, especially the rivers Foulness and Hull.” (Halkon, 2014, p112).

Halkon (2014), Stead (1991), Giles (2012) and many other authors highlight the distinctive culture to the east, known as Arras culture after the village on the Yorkshire Wolds. This involved burying their dead in square barrows, some with burial rites including the burial of chariots or the impaling of bodies with spears. This Arras culture

(often associated with a tribe described by the Roman colonisers as the Parisi) has now been found to extend to the lowland edge of the Wolds near Pocklington.

Although Cawood Common is only just over 16 miles from Pocklington no such grand burials as chariots have been located. There are, however, several square barrows on Skipwith Common only 5 miles away on the other side of the Ouse. The Skipwith barrows seem to differ in their rites from those on the Wolds, with the body being cremated and spread beneath the barrow mound rather than buried as on the Wolds.

Our investigations of imagery on Google Earth from the dry summer of 2018 do suggest that square barrows may appear on the Cawood and Wistow Commons. If further research can be undertaken, we would want to know more about these. Potentially linking the peoples of Iron Age Cawood Common with Skipwith Common across the river.

To the west of the Vale of York Adrian Chadwick (2009) set out a picture of Iron Age settlement in his research agenda for West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. His document paints a picture of the late Iron Age where a generally scattered population living in open family clusters to more enclosed landscapes, both in terms of field systems and settlement. Through the Iron Age and Romano British people start to develop what Chadwick calls 'agglomerated settlements' with enclosures, trackways and round houses clustered together. These agglomerations are more spread out on the magnesian limestone that forms the western edge of the Vale of York. Some of these agglomerations have been defined as ladder settlements, because of their appearance in plan view. Our site on Cawood Common might fit into this category. Chadwick suggests that these agglomerations could be single clans or tribes developing their agricultural efficiency, or more than one clan coming together to work together. Ladder settlements carry on into the Romano British period and rectangular houses begin to appear in some during that period.

In the hills to the west (Chadwick, 2009) and east (Halkon 2014) of the Vale of York there were also hillforts sitting on hill tops, surrounded by banks and ditches. Often interpreted as military structures, they are now thought to be occasional places of last resort for a tribe or alliance of tribes, but also a place to meet seasonally, to be impressed by their leaders and possibly meet with other tribal groups. They would also potentially be places for trade and giving tribute. This being the case, where did people

on the lowlands of the Vale of York meet? It is also thought that most of the Iron Age hillforts were occupied between 1000 and 500BC (Chadwick 2009).

So, what then of the late Iron Age in the Vale of York? Steve Roskams and Cath Neal in their report on the archaeological investigation undertaken at Heslington (just south of York on the York moraine) highlighted the same kind of loosely agglomerated rural occupation of people living in enclosures surrounding roundhouses. They noted at Heslington an increasingly focussed mixed agricultural landscape with more enclosures and roundhouses.

Only a few miles away to the south west of Heslington, at Lingcroft Farm outside Naburn (on the east side of the Ouse) and South Farm at Kexby a similar distance to the east, excavations (Jones 1988 and Stirk 2004), a similar landscape was investigated.

So, in summary we seem to have a lowland agricultural landscape in the Iron Age Vale of York. Typified by increasingly active use of enclosures and roundhouses, without any suggestion of a strong social hierarchy probably paying allegiance to family ties and overarching tribal coalitions and responsibilities resulting in a scattered landscape occupation with occasional larger agglomerations. There is of course evidence for some central or important places such as hillforts and towards the end of the Iron Age oppida (Stanwick near Catterick and a trading node on the Humber at Redcliffe near North Ferriby). We have not yet located any such central places in the lowland landscape, were burial grounds important for this (e.g., Pocklington or Skipwith) or did people travel to trade and meet to hill forts in the east and west.

In the end out evaluation trenches did not establish the enclosures as Iron Age at all, but rather Romano British. We should remember that we only had a few sherds of pottery from good stratigraphic contexts so the dating of the enclosures and round houses may change with further research. The bringing together of an agglomerated settlement such as that on Cawood Common seems to be a similar activity to that undertaken in west Yorkshire. A family or group of families coming together to improve the agricultural productivity of the land. Of course, the changes brought about by the tribes of northern Britain becoming 'Romanised' increased the demand for agricultural produce to feed the army and the towns that were springing up.

iii) Romano – British Settlement

In his description of the change from Iron Age to Romano British in eastern Yorkshire Peter Halkon notes that there are many elements of continuity in the rural landscape, particularly where it is not impinged upon by military or town building. The most obvious exception being the appearance of 'villa' constructions in the landscape (Halkon 2014 182). These villas being created by a combination of local tribal leaders adopting Roman ways, retiring soldiers and incomers from around the Empire attracted presumably by trade opportunities.

In his assessment of archaeology to the west of Yorkshire Adrian Chadwick noted the same changes to the landscape emphasising Military and town building but that the pattern of rural settlement remained on similar trajectories (Chadwick 2009). He does note however, changes in grain production (at sites where burned grain is preserved) that suggests an increase in bread type grains. He also notes that the faunal assemblages influenced by the military have a higher predominance of cattle bones.

Military and town developments are of course a key part of the development of the Romano British landscape around the Vale of York. The military have large forts on the river system at Newton Kyme (about 10 miles away), Eboracum (York, 12 miles away), Petuaria (Brough, about 30 miles away), Danum (Doncaster, about 30 miles away) and Lagentium (Castleford, about 32 miles away). Recent excavation at Barlby, only about 5 miles away suggest a Roman military settlement on the river Ouse.

Town development is also easily accessed on the river system, Eboracum (York, about 12 miles), Isurium Brigantium (Aldborough, about 30 miles), and Calcaria (Tadcaster, about 10 miles).

All these forts (while occupied) and towns would have presented good trading places (or tax collection nodes) for a surplus from Cawood Common. The site at Cawood Common is not located on the main (tidal) rivers which are about 2 miles walk from the settlement. The site is however, located on the water shed between streams draining north towards the river Wharf (heading north east to Newton Kyme and Calcaria) or through the Ouse towards Eboracum and Isurium Brigantium (see Figure 76 below). Alternatively, the streams heading south join the Ouse and head south to the military settlement at Barlby or further flung forts and towns to the south and east.

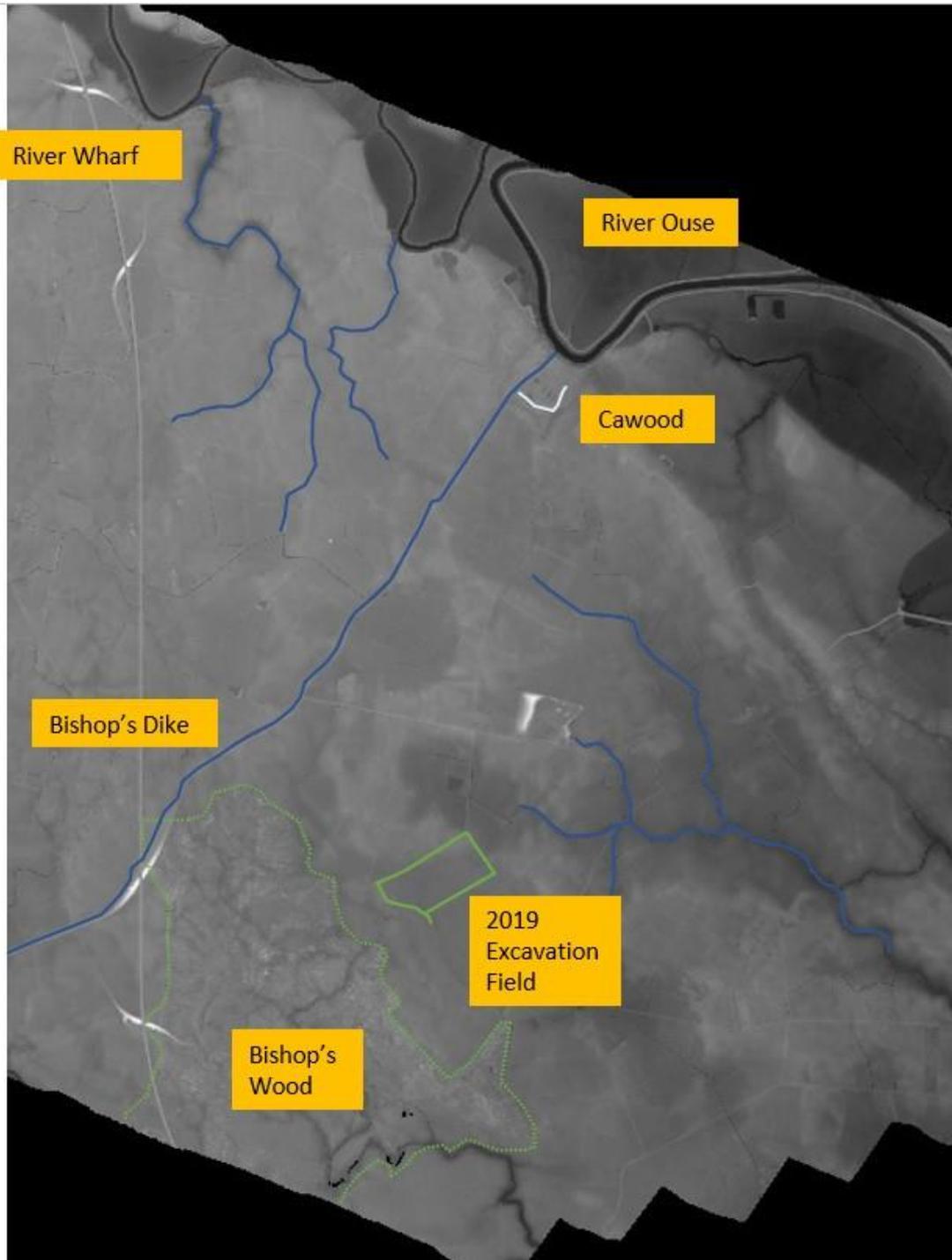


Figure 69: LiDAR survey used to highlight the stream systems linking Cawood Common excavation field with the rivers Wharf and Ouse.

The route south west to the Ouse seems the easiest from Cawood Common to the Ouse and then heading off in all directions. This proposition relies on the current streams (dredged and straightened to act as field drainage) having silted up over the last 2,000 years and being passable by boats then. Halkon has demonstrated that the Foulness river to the east was navigable by finding log boats there.

The Bishop's Dike shown on the map is almost certainly a manmade canal running along the watershed linking quarries south of Tadcaster with the river Ouse. It is not currently known when the canal was cut. It brought limestone down to Cawood in the medieval period but could it have been cut for similar purposes during the Romano British.

The idea that trajectories from the Iron Age continue into the Romano British landscape appear to apply to Cawood Common, in that the idea of agglomerating settlements is carried on (whether ultimately starting in the Iron Age or in the Romano British as our limited dating currently suggests).

The notable change in the rural landscape (apart from roads linking forts and towns) is the steady increase in the number of villas. This is not an instant response to the Romanisation of large parts of Britain, but one that really takes off during the second and third centuries (Millett 1990 117). It is fair to say then that the major change in trajectory, large relatively wealthy houses in the rural landscape happens well into the Romano British period.

The evaluation excavation undertaken on Cawood Common in 2019 paints a picture of an agglomerated settlement that may sit on a trackway running approximately east west. The enclosures contain several roundhouses that presumably accommodated a community bound in part by family ties and tribal allegiances. The Romano British administration and historians such as Tacitus describe only two tribes in northern Britain, the Brigantes (who held most of the north) and the Parisi (who held the area to the east, mostly the Yorkshire Wolds). It is likely however, that these two identified tribes were coalitions of many tribes or clans who have not been named.

The agglomerated settlement that we investigated through trenches 2 and 3 was part of a set of enclosures that would not be out of place in the Iron Age but have so far been tentatively dated to the Romano British period. The roundhouses located within the enclosures probably representing living accommodation, probably for family groups who are undertaking agricultural and domestic activities to feed themselves and generate surplus to trade or pay taxes to the Roman administration and / or the Roman army. It is interesting to speculate that the large, agglomerated settlement has been drawn together to make agriculture more efficient and allow for more surplus.

Our excavations did not target the scatter of high magnetometry spikes across the site (see Figure 30). These may concentrate in the enclosed parts of the site and may represent metal working kiln bottoms. The domestic fireplaces having been ploughed out along with most or all the floors and occupation layers. During the small-scale field walking and metal detector surveys undertaken iron, copper and lead slag has been located (see Appendix 1 below) suggesting that metal working may be going on the site to produce a surplus to domestic requirements.

The assessment of the Pottery and Faunal assemblages from the site (see Appendix 2 and 3 below) suggest that these parts of the site are not of high status. But that the people living here did have access to the Romano British markets, allowing them to obtain some middling status pottery. This access was intermittent however, reflected in the felt need to repair (through lead staples) low status Dalesware pottery (see image in Appendix 1).

Part of the agglomerated settlement is at least one rectangular enclosure that we have shown contains a small, ditched enclosure of unspecified use in its north west corner that is replaced by a possible beam slotted structure in the 3rd century. This rectangular enclosure and its contents (that we have excavated) is different from what one might expect from an Iron Age rural settlement. It may simply represent a farmhouse (domestic pottery) or processing area for preparing agricultural (pig, sheep, and cow) for export away from the site. Or simply represent domestic consumption. The small (6m x 6m) ditched enclosure, in the north west corner of the much larger square enclosure (62m x 61m), might have other functions (possibly a shrine, with the predominantly cattle bones being the remains of offerings) that requires further investigation.

It is interesting that there appears to be a change in the use of the parts of the square enclosure during the third century. The ditched enclosure and indeed the square enclosure itself are filled in and replaced with beam slotted structures. This needs to be investigated further to confirm the proposed sequence of events. The change in use does however, fit with the idea that we see a change in the rural landscape, at the time that villas are being built. There are a number on the high ground either side of the river Ouse (see Fig 19 above). This change may also result in a change in the

activities at Cawood Common. Further evaluations may help show what these changes were.

ARTIST'S IMPRESSIONS

One aspect of archaeological excavation that is not always undertaken is taking the evidence available and creating an image, drawing, or painting or electronic media to create an impression of how the site may have looked. This includes making areas of doubt fuzzy and making other parts of the picture clearer. But obviously always understanding that this represents an interpretation of the data and not somehow recreating a photographic image.

We were incredibly lucky in having Margaret Brearley, who although not a trained artist or illustrator is prepared to create an impression to help people understand our interpretation of the site. Margaret created 4 images to help interpret our understanding as it stands. She sought to create sketches that looked at the site from different perspectives. Looking east (IMAGE 1) towards the other field across Broad Lane, from the air (IMAGE 3) and looking north from the bottom of the field towards Hagg Lane (IMAGE 2). She also wanted to show iron working at the top (north) of the site and along the bottom (southern edge) of the site (IMAGE 4).

IMAGE 1



Figure 70: Illustration showing Roundhouses and enclosures with possible Iron smelting and metal working being undertaken in the foreground.

IMAGE 2

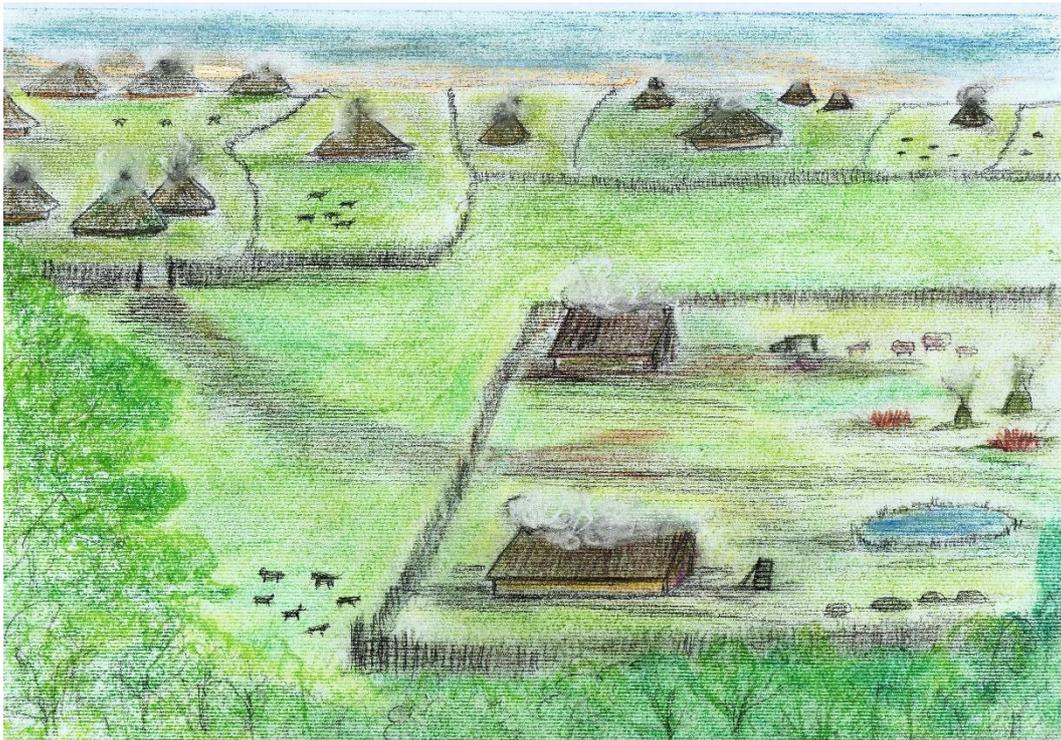


Figure 71: Illustration showing the complex of enclosures to the north and the square enclosure with rectangular 'beam slotted' buildings in the foreground.

IMAGE 3

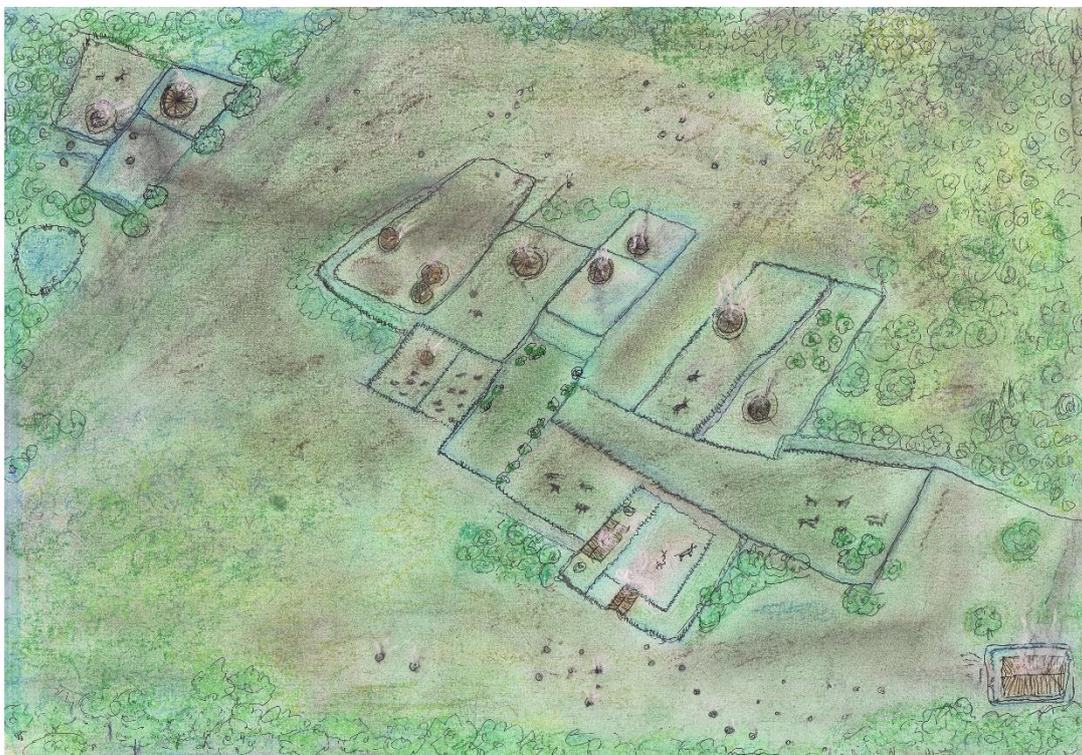


Figure 72: Illustration of the settlement complex.

IMAGE 4

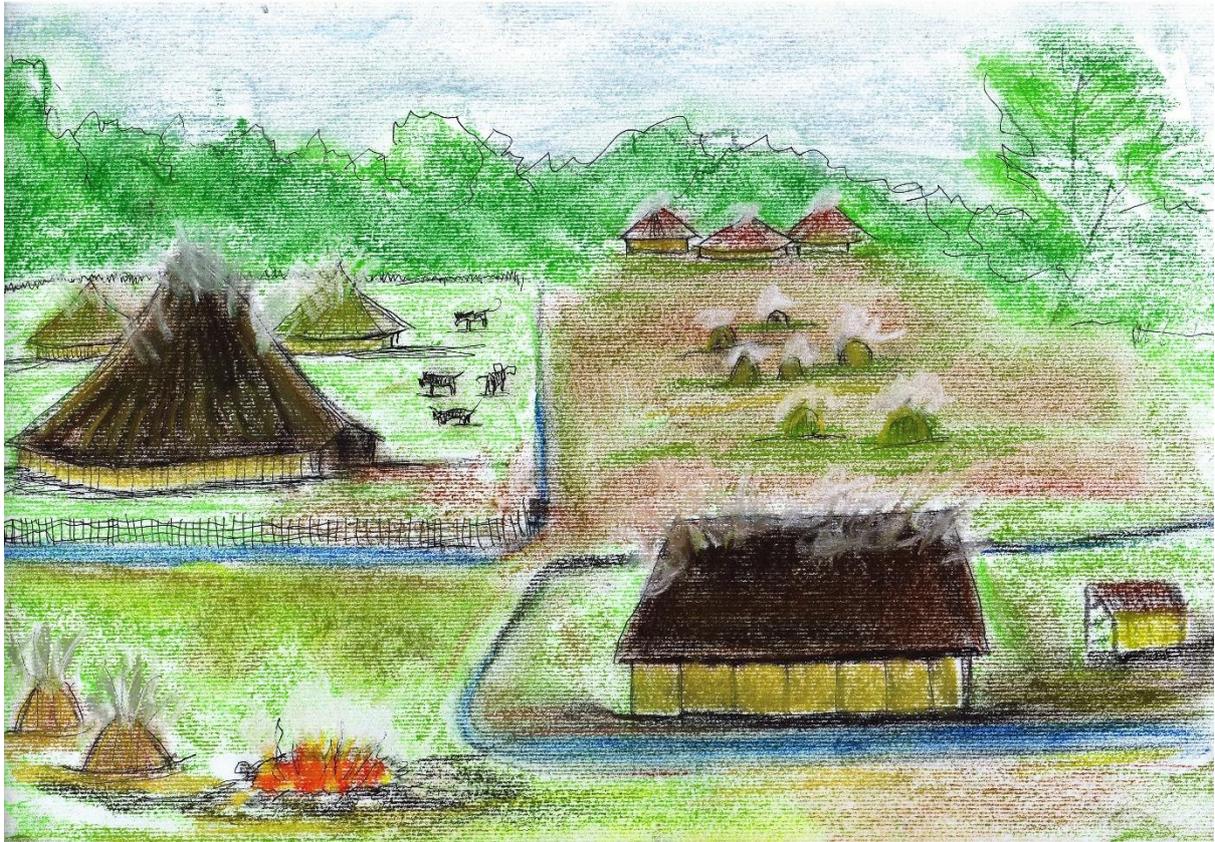


Figure 73: Illustration of the roundhouses and rectangular 'beam slotted' building.

A big Thankyou to Margaret!

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This report was compiled by Mrs Margaret D Brearley and Dr Jon Kenny.

Mrs Margaret D Brearley Project Manager and Chair Cawood Castle Garth Group 2020.

Born in Yorkshire, I trained to be a Home Economics teacher in Leicester Domestic Science College, and later working in Selby as a Supply teacher in the local Primary Schools. I was a freelance Lecturer in Crafts, Antiques and Dressmaking before joining the local history group in Cawood. I am currently the Chair of Cawood Castle Garth Group (CCGG). Our group have researched the village history the two Scheduled Monuments- the Castle Garth and the Keesbury Hall, the moated manor site adjacent to the Garth and home of the Cawood family. We have held four archaeological digs, found evidence for Anglo Scandinavian occupation, three core samplings, numerous history presentations for the village and investigated bricks and fruit growing. Our latest venture looked at the possibility of Romano British settlements in Cawood and district.

Dr Jon Kenny Community Archaeologist.

Born in Cornwall, I spent my teenage years on the Isle of Wight before living along the south coast in Plymouth and Poole, then Cambridge before heading north to York to attend University there. I obtained a degree and Masters in Archaeology and Archaeological Heritage Management before crossing the Pennines to obtain my PhD. at Lancaster University. After working back at the University of York at the Archaeology Data Service I became Community Archaeologist there in 2006 managing the Greater York Community Archaeology project. In 2015 I broke out on my own as an independent Community Archaeologist supporting groups such as Cawood to undertake their research with my experience as a field archaeologist and community archaeologist. I have completed many field projects on sites from the Iron Age through to Victorian housing.

Appendix 1:
CATALOGUE OF
FINDS
DIGGING ROMAN
CAWOOD 2019



Repaired Dales Ware Bowl

POTTERY FROM OUR DIG SITE 2019

A report by Jamie Walker was commissioned by our group Cawood Castle Garth Group, to identify the pottery found on our site at Cawood common. The pottery came from an archaeological dig in 2019 which was an evaluation of a new site which showed possible Iron Age and Romano British features.

Dating evidence for the site came from the pottery.

A wide variety of ceramic forms of all kinds were used in Romano British settlements which included a variety of fabrics from coarse to wholly untempered. In each case the fabric was deliberately constructed to serve the purpose for which it was required.

Methods used in construction of Romano British pottery

- **Method of Manufacture:** Throwing on a wheel, spin moulding, forming, and modelling.
- **Firing:** In a single flue and some in parallel-flue kilns.
- **Principle characteristics:** Wheel thrown, mechanical forms with a wide variety of decoration mostly slip forms.
- **Native Wares:** Very plain except for the later phases.

The Roman army arrived here AD 43 as a military machine it came complete with all the efficiency required to maintain a standing army requiring regular supplies of familiar materials and amongst the standard issue were pots.

Potters (*figularii*) were part of the legion's establishment. Following the first phase of occupation the spread of pottery manufacture into civil life was rapid and backed up by massive importations from Gaul (France). The final phase was setting up of civilian potting centre to supply the new cities growing in the countryside.

The main introduction was the use of kilns for firing wares. The kilns were single us-flue up draught of all types and sizes sufficient for the needs of the occasional country potter. In addition to the kilns was considerable improvement in manufacturing and decorative techniques.

These techniques were varied, and large ceramics of all kinds were being coil-built. Slabbing was also used to produce large oval shaped flat dishes and other

rectangular vessels. Wheel throwing was however the dominant method of manufacture. The decoration of Roman British vessels exhibits great variety and complexity. The use of slip has the widest form of application in this period. In the earliest phase the use of white or cream slip is commonest on flagons. The other slip decorative method unique to this period is the use of slips with a high iron content to provide distinct form of colour coating. Vessels dipped into these slips will give a wide range of colours from black to bright orange often with a high sheen.

The separation of clays with certain properties capable of producing this result had long been in use by the Roman potters in northern Italy and in three places in Gaul This was known incorrectly as Samian Ware and was imported into Britain in vast quantities. In Colchester there was a Samian manufactory set up by immigrant potters which produced wares of inferior quality to those made on the continent. Samian is in effect a glossy colour- coated ware, the gloss being caused by the presence of Illite in the clay.

A marked feature of this period is the range of body colours obtained using controlled atmosphere in the firing process.

Black wares predominate and many have distinctive sand tempering and are common for cooking pots.

Shades of grey for other domestic wares and even for fine wares.

White is used for Moratoria, flagons, and other domestic fine wares. Burnishing was a quite common practice throughout the whole 400 years of Roman occupation.

The range of vessels during this period can be broken down as follows:

Flagons: Tall cylindrical neck with reeded rim above a globular body standing on a foot rim and up to 37cm high with a handle fastened from rim to straight down to the body.

Jars: A wide variety of forms ranging from storage jars up to 1.5m high to small domestic varieties Ovid in form about 22 cm high.

Beakers: During the whole period of occupation these are constant feature. They follow the same pattern being about 15-20cms high with a narrow base and mouth and a globular shaped middle.

Tankards: A popular form of drinking vessel often decorated with burnishing and cross-hatching, a plant pot shaped vessel with a ring-formed handle to one side.

Cooking pots: Wide variety shapes and sizes tempered in fabric and fired black.

Jugs: Like flagons with flaring vase-shaped necks.

Mortaria: Used for grinding soft foods. Inside has a layer of grit on the base.

Dishes and Platters: A wide variety of forms.

Colanders: Specially made wide bottomed bowls with pronounced flange rims.

Candlesticks: Usually decorated with slip and sit on a built-in drip tray.

Lamps: Hollow heart shaped vessels with a flat base with handle at one end.

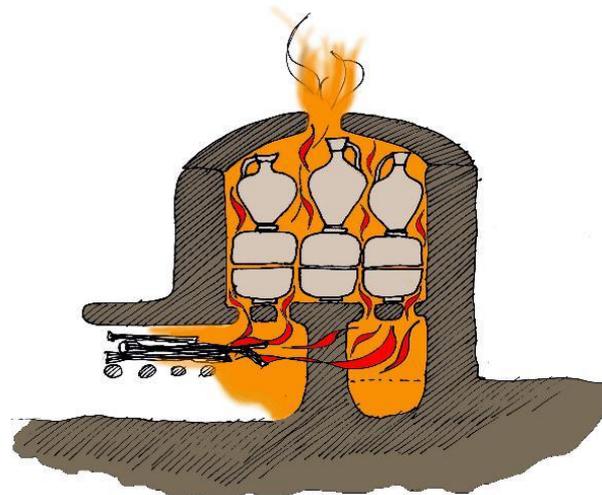
Lids: Many vessels equipped with lid seatings. Lids could also be small bowls.

Inkwells: Drum shaped vessel with internal flap to prevent spilling.

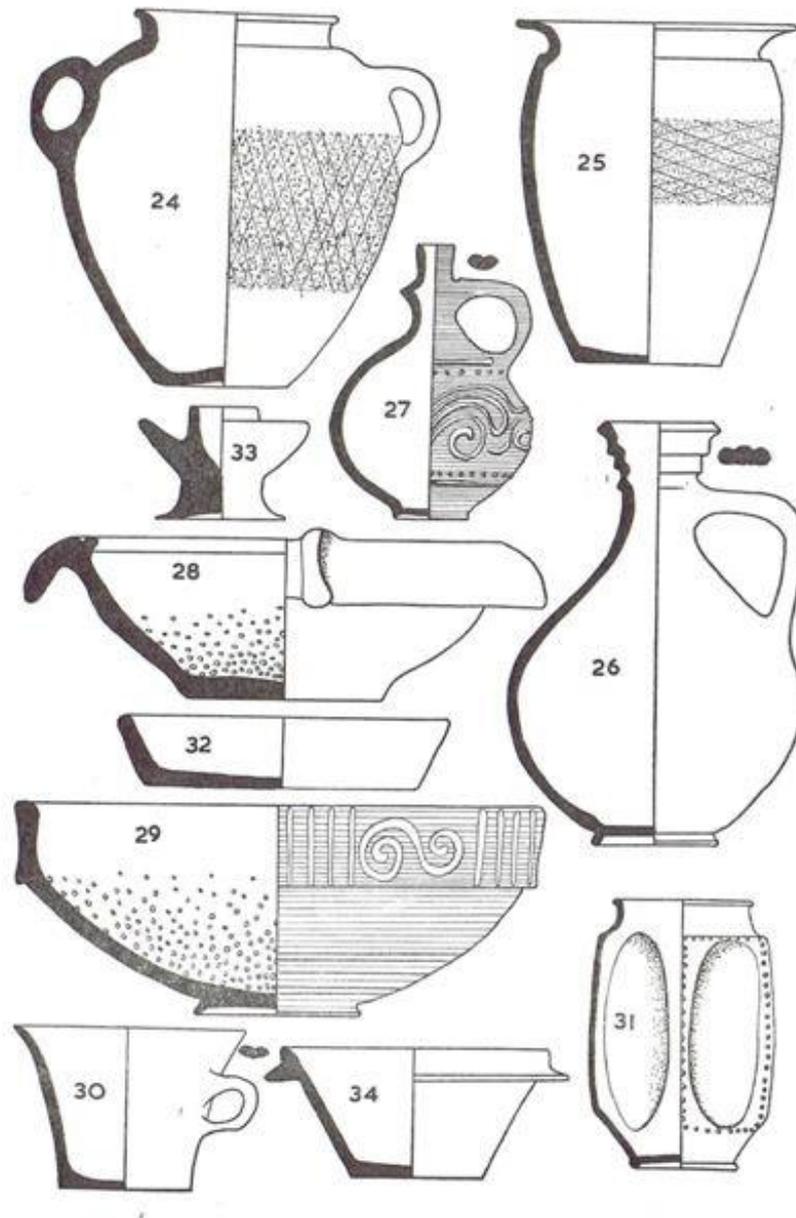
Funerary Urns: It was common to bury a wide variety of items with the dead.

One type of jar had a face upon it which is only found in graves.

Illustration of a Roman Kiln



Romano British Pottery shapes



Romano British Types of pottery

24: Cooking pot early 2nd century AD Black burnished with a central portion not burnished but with a lattice pattern incised on.

25: Late 4th century cooking pot Black Burnished with an unburnished zone embellished with incised lattice pattern.

26: Flagon 1st century in creamy coloured fabric. No decoration.

27: Flagon late 4th century in white fabric covered with black slip over which has been trailed an abstract pattern in white slip.

28: Mortaria 1st century AD with a pouring gully and grit inside for grinding.

29: Mortaria late 4th century no pouring gully or spout. Gritted interior. The outside is coated slip to give a red finish and on outside the rim is painted with a white slip pattern.

30: Tankard 2nd century AD in grey burnished fabric.

31: Beaker 3rd century AD in brown slipped fabric (colour coated ware) decorated with self-colour applied dots.

32: Dish black burnished fabric A standard form of vessel throughout the occupation.

33: Candlestick.

34: Flanged bowl late 4th century AD Black Burnished ware.

Observations and Comments from the report by Jamie Walker

The assemblage consisted of:

- 168 sherds of Romano-British pottery weighing 2340g,
- 32 fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) weighing 588g, and
- 22 sherds, dating to the post medieval period, weighing 521g.
- This was from 18 contexts across site and from field walking. The assemblage is too small for any statistical comparisons.

All pottery was first assessed visually and sorted into broad ware classes based on fabric colour, hardness, fracture, and inclusion composition, as outlined in Tomber and Dore (1998, 6-8).

Each sherd was then examined using a low-powered microscope, at X30 magnification. This enabled further refinement for identification of specific regional and possibly nationally distributed products. The pottery from each ware class is quantified by count, weight, and EVEs, with detailed recording of fabrics in Appendix 1. Where possible, fabric codes used in the National Roman

Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) were also included in conjunction with the authors own coding.

Diagnostic sherds were assigned unique Featured Vessel numbers.

Results

The following section provides summaries of material present by context group, along with a *terminus post quem* date based on all pottery recovered (e.g., Pit 94 – early to mid- 4th century AD). There are comments on key vessels included.

Field Walking

Pot Type: GR 6



These represent rims of jars, a cooking jar and large open mouth jar with everted rim, possible Throlam type bowl found whilst walking the site dated 200-350 AD.

1000 Plough Soil

Two fragments of CBM weighing 4gs were unidentifiable to date and form.

2000 Plough soil

- Four sherds of Post-medieval stone glazed ware and
- One fragment of brownish black glazed oxidised ware, like the typical 'butter' jar that became popular in the Victorian period – to store and transport butter. Typical date range 17th to 19th century.

Pot Type: GR18



Four sherds of the rim of a Grey ware jar.

- Throlam type wide mouthed bowl with heavy abrasion, dates between 250-300 AD from Holme on Spalding Moor
- Typical forms are flanged bowls (the so-called 'truncated-conical' form), large deep bowls, large, handled jars and narrow-mouth jars, sometimes with a lightly burnished external surface. Subjectively, the fabric can be described as hard and 'crisp', making a distinctive 'ping' when hit with a thumbnail (J Evans, pers comm).
- Roman Pottery at Throlam: In the 1930's hundreds of shards (broken pot) were visible on the surface of the land and more were being turned up every time the land was worked. The field called Pot Hill Field at Throlam was excavated by Dr Kirk (whose collection of bygones are housed in the Castle Museum, York.), and Mr P. Corder in 1936. It was found to be Roman Pottery dating back to the second century. A series of kilns were excavated and examined. Boys from Hull Grammar school assisted in the work and in a few days about 12cwt of shreds were removed to Hull Museum. Some of these were reconstructed and placed on display within the museum.

Unfortunately, they were all destroyed in the Second World War Blitz. The Roman British pots found were of a type named after the site Throlam Ware.

2001 Enclosure ditch

- A single sherd of post medieval brown glazed ware

2002 Round house gully

- A single sherd of post medieval brown glazed ware

3000 Plough soil

- Eleven sherds of Post Medieval glazed stone wares 18th to 19th century, as well as a slight green glazed body sherd in a sandy fabric that could be slightly earlier, mid-17th century.
- Two shell gritted body sherds,
- one grey ware everted rim jar, and
- one flanged bowl with a bifid rim in a calcareous fabric, both dating to the 3rd to 4th centuries.

Pot Type: GR5 Grey ware everted rim



- GR5: One small everted grey ware jar with oxidised margins, similar to Evans (2002) Catterick series J13.4 pg 375 dates between the 3rd and 4th century
- Possible flanged bowl, with bifid rim and developed bead, heavily degraded and damaged for full profile RE7



Pot Type: RE7 Rim of a flanged bowl



Pot Type: RE 8 Body of a bowl



Pot Type: RE9 Body of a bowl

- Seventeen fragments of CBM were also recorded with no identifiable markers or complete edges.

3002 Enclosure Ditch 3rd to 4th Century

- Three Dales ware body sherds,
- one calcite gritted ware and
- two body sherds of grey ware dating to the 3rd to 4th century. Some made in South Humberside and Lincolnshire

Pot Examples: Selection of sherds

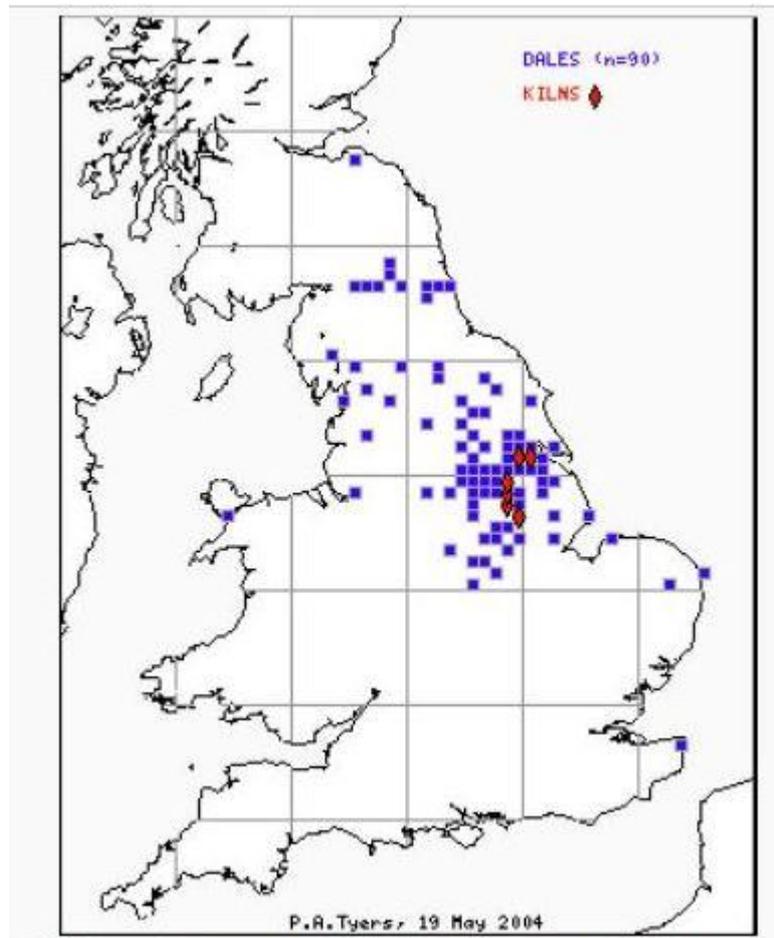
RE1 (2), GR2, GR17, CTA1

Dales Ware can be black, brown, and grey and tempered with shell. Jars have a distinctive large rim.



Pot Type: Dales Ware Jar

(Courtesy of York Museum Trust)



Distribution map for Dales Ware by PA Tyers

4000 Plough soil

- A single sherd of heavily abraded post medieval pottery.
- Two sherds of pottery dating to the roman period include a single, slightly burnt, fragment of Samian bowl from Lezoux, Central Gaul, dating to the second half of the 2nd century. (See further in document) There was also a body sherd of a Dales ware jar, dating to the 3rd to 4th century.

Pot Type: RE2 Dales ware body of pot



4002 Enclosure Ditch A Late 2nd to 3rd Century.

- Five sherds of pottery:
- two fragments of a bead and flanged black burnished ware bowl, dating to the later 2nd to 3rd centuries,
- a single body sherd of similar date, and a
- base sherd of a Black Burnished ware (BBW) dish that cross joins with vessel in context 4003. Possibly a bowl or dish



Pot Type: BBW2



Pot Type: RE16 Base



Pot Type: GR13 Black Burnished Ware and Dales type ware with groove on side

Black burnished ware is common in Northern England especially Hadrian's Wall. Black burnished ware is a coarse textured hand formed black sandy ware with burnished surfaces typically everted rim jars, plain dishes flat rimmed or flanged bowls decorated with zones of lattice or intersecting arcs. Produced in the Poole harbour region and distributed throughout England in the 2nd to 4th centuries.



Pot Type: Black Burnished Ware

4003 Inner enclosure Ditch B Early 2nd to mid-4th

Thirty sherds of pottery recorded with a broad date range between 125-350 AD, including:

- six sherds of central Gaulish samian ware, Form 31R/Lud Sb, from Argonne and Lezoux, dating to mid-2nd to mid-3rd century; (see further in document)
- eight sherds of two BBW bowls (one with a damaged bead and flange) the other is a straight walled shallow dish with lattice decoration, also dating between the mid-2nd to late 3rd century.



Pot Type: BB1

Pot Type: BBT two connecting pieces from 4003 and 5006 found (see scratch across both pieces)

Pot Type: BBW



Pot Type: RE2



Pot Type: NAF AM



- There were three sherds of a Dales ware jar (250-350AD),
- Four sherds of small, everted rim jar,
- One bifid flat topped rim jar
- Single sherd of a BBW copy bowl/dish.
- North African amphora three sherds

Pot Type: OX4



Pot Type: RE2



Pot Type: RE2



Pot Type: R11



Pot Type: RE13



Pot Type: RE14



Pot Type: RE15



4004 Inner Ditch C mid-2nd to late 3rd

There were twenty-nine fragments of a straight sided rolled rim dish/bowl in BBW, however it was very fragile and too fragmentary for a full profile. Straight simple rolled rim. Too fragile, rims fit.

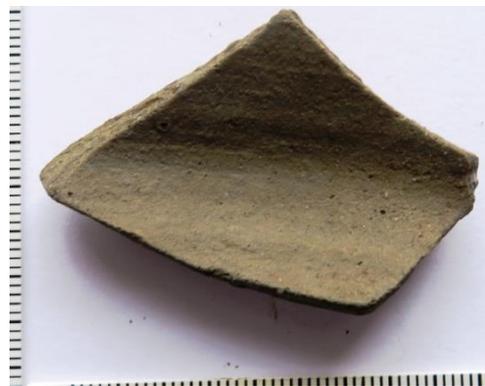
A large body sherd



Pot Type: GR 14

GR14 reverse

Pot Fragments BBW 1



Pot Type: GR15 and reverse

Also, another shallow dish/bowl in a locally made BBW type fabric dating to the mid to late 2nd century to late 3rd century.

Pot Type: BBT shallow bowl or dish



4005 Ditch/Feature D 2nd to 3rd Century

Four sherds of pottery:

- single sherd of a Dressel 20 amphora body
- two fragments of Dales type body sherds and a possible
- Central Gaulish Black Slipped ware beaker, dating between 2nd and 3rd century.



4007 Beam Slot cutting ditch C 3rd to 4th.

Two sherds of pottery:

- One rim of a lid seated jar, dating to the 3rd to early 4th century. GR 16 Dales type straight necked, Lid seated rim with slightly everted tip, and a groove along base of neck

Pot Type: GR16



Pot Type: Close up GR16



Pot Type: RE17 an undated body sherd.



4010 Hedge line – grubbed out C20th.

Two fragments of pottery:

- One fragment of yellow glazed Staffordshire type plate 18th to 19th century, and

- one fragment of bead and flanged BBW bowl with damaged bead dating from the late 2nd century like 4003 in same fabric (BBT)

Pot Type: Flanged Black Burnished Ware bowl sherd (BBT)



4012 Shallow Ditch/feature E, Late 2nd to mid-4th

Twenty-six sherds of pottery:

- four sherds of a Dressel 20 Amphora, from Baetica, Southern Spain



**Pot Type: Amphora
sherd found on dig site (BAT AM)**

Amphorae

A total of eight sherds (249.5g) of amphora were recovered, forming 4.85% of the assemblage by sherd count (10.51% by weight). There were four body sherds of a Dressel 20 olive oil amphorae produced in Baetica, southern Spain,

and 4 body sherds from a vessel of North African origin, which may have been used to transport olive oil.

Roman amphorae were wheel-thrown terracotta containers. During the production process the body was made first and then left to dry partially. Then coils of clay were added to form the neck, the rim, and the handles. Once the amphora was complete, the maker then treated the interior with resin that would prevent permeation of stored liquids.



- A rim of a Crambeck ware, Corder Type 1 bowl dating to the late 3rd to mid-4th century, developed bead and Flanged bowl in (Crambeck?) black burnishing Crambeck ware was made on the southern Howardian hills.



Pot Type: GR3 Rim of Crambeck ware flanged bowl

- two dales ware rim sherds also dating to the mid-3rd to mid-4th centuries.

Pot Type: RE2



Pot Type: GR6



- Flat topped triangular shaped rim dales type with intact lead staple repair

The rim of a Dales ware jar (RE2 FV 9) was the only occurrence of repair; it still had the lead staple attached just below the rim. This type of repair is usually more common in Samian vessels, rather than in coarse wares. It could indicate that the jar held some importance. Vessels of this type were widely available at the time, although it could have belonged to a low status settlement. One thing to note, this rim appears to be better made than the other Dales rim types and has a more pronounced club on the internal face.

**Pot Type: RE2 FV
Outside rim
repaired of Dales
Ware pot**



Pot Type: RE2

Inside rim of repaired pot



- Sherds of Samian ware dating from mid late 2nd to early 3rd centuries from the Argonne, Rheinzabern and Central Gaul. (see section on Samian Ware)

Pot Type: Samian Ware



- The remainder are body sherds of various fabrics.

A Moratoria Flange



Dales Ware



Pot Type: RE6 Huntcliffe ware and reverse

Huntcliff ware 3rd to 4th century made in South Yorkshire and Humberside

A distinctive variety of handmade black or dark brown calcite gritted pottery with limited range of distinctive forms manufactured in East often in Yorkshire.

A distinctive thick-walled cooking pot with heavy curved rim with a groove on the inside of the lip was extremely common across Northern England during the late 4th century.



Huntcliff ware or more correctly 'Huntcliff-type', is a type of Romano-British ceramic. Use of the term 'Huntcliff ware' is contentious because it suggests the pottery was manufactured at the Roman signal station on the east coast

of Yorkshire. No kilns have been found for the calcite-gritted ware industry, but an East Yorkshire source is suspected on distribution.

Pot Type: RE 4 Body of a bowl



5000 Plough Soil

Thirty-one sherds of pottery included:

- A Corder type 1 Crambeck bowl, and
- Two dales ware or Huntcliff jars, all dating between the 3rd and 4th century.
- There were also three Holme-on-Spalding Moore grey ware jars that fall into this date range.
- Three sherds of possible Nene valley colour coated wares were also recorded.



Rim and body of a jar dated 200-350 AD Diameter of rim 16cms. Triangular section rim with internal bead? Base appears handmade and varies in thickness with protruding inclusions.

Pot Type: RE2 Dales ware and reverse of bases of jars.



GR8 Rim of a rolled wide mouth jar dated 200—350 AD with everted rim with incised groove on rim from comb/smoothing tool?

Pot Type: GR8 reverse and inside of rim of a jar



Pot Type: RE11

Both sides of a rim of a cooking pot dated 250-350 AD

A calcite gritted ware necked jar with flat topped everted rim, residue on neck.



Pot Type: CC1 Body of a jar



Pot Type: GR6 Flared everted rim of a jar 42.5% of the rim in grey ware from Holme on Spalding Moor date 3-4th century AD.





Pot Type: RE12
Body of a jar 3rd to 4th century



Pot Type: GR3 Black surface with white core

Developed bead and flanged bowl in (Crambeck?)
black burnishing body sherd.



Pot Type: CC2

Three sherds of possible Nene valley colour coated wares were also recorded.
Thin body sherd, possible Nene valley most slip worn only very slight spots of
dull brown slip visible.

Rim of a bowl



Pot Type: GR10

The base (12%) of a thick-walled jar Dales ware



Pot Type: GR2

A Corder type 1 Crambeck bowl dated 275-350 A D with hooked rim flanged bowl with developed bead, slight groove on body and slight blue sheen.



Pot Type: GR9

Rim of a jar dated 240- 310 S Shaped profile weight 50 grams.



Pot Type: RE11 rim of a Corder type cooking jar

A calcite gritted ware necked cooking jar with flat topped everted rim, residue on neck



Pot Type: OX3 an oxidised strap handle with central groove



Pot Type: RE11:

Possible part of another sherd RE11 of a cooking jar



**Pot Type: GR2/3 Sherds from base of a jar diameter 14 cm dated 275-350 AD
A flanged bowl Corder type.**



5006 Narrow Ditch/Beam Slot First half of 3rd Century

- A single rim of a Black burnished ware flanged bowl, with lattice decoration, dating to the first half of the 3rd century (both sides of sherd)

Pot Type: BBT



Imitation BBW copy of Flanged bowl with burnished latticed decoration. Cross joins 4003. These trenches are some distance apart but must have been filled in at the same time.

Pot Type: GR 12

2 grey ware body sherds.



5007 Narrow Ditch/Beam Slot 3rd to 4th Century

- Two sherds of dales ware with a flared and clubbed rim.

Pot Type: GR1 with closeup of design

Large body sherds of Crambeck ware 3-4th century AD



Pot Type: RE1 Front and reverse. Large body sherd with partial base surviving, handmade soapy feel



Pot Type: GR2 Front and reverse dated 3-4th century AD Grey ware jar with slight base surviving.



Pot Type: RE 2 Triangular shaped everted rim Dales ware type



Calcite gritted ware and a sandy grey ware, all dating to the 3rd and 4th century. Triangular shaped everted rim Dales ware type Jar body sherd.

Pot Type: RE3 front and reverse

Body sherds in Crambeck ware, dated 200-350 AD.



Pot Type: No code attached Dales Ware 3-4th century.



5009 Shallow ditch/linear feature 3rd to 4th century

Pot Type: RE1 Two sherds of a dales ware type jar leached out voids possible shell dated.



Pot Type: MO 2 Mortaria

A large fragment of a three reeded mortaria rim probably produced in Crambeck, dating between 3rd and 4th century.

There were two sherds of Mortaria weight 127 grams forming 1.19% by sherd and 5.79% by weight, produced locally and at Crambeck.



Bowl-shaped vessels for grinding. They are diagnostic of the Roman period in Britain, since they were only used in Roman times, and more have been found in Britain than in the rest of the empire.



The first mortaria were made in Italy from the 3rd century BC. Developed in industries in Gaul and along the Rhine in the 1st century BC, with occasional imports into Britain. Imported in larger numbers post-Conquest. Within 15 years of the Conquest, mortaria factories were established in eastern Britain.

Mortaria were used for grinding spices and sauces (hence presence of a spout). The popularity of mortaria shows a diet change, signalled by a desire to grind foodstuffs smaller.

Mortaria get smaller through time and lose their spouts. Spouts were only present from the mid-1st to mid-2nd centuries in Britain, suggesting they were used for making sauces in this period. As the period progresses, they also move from being a kitchen ware to being a tableware.

Nene Valley and Nar Valley: very similar with reed rim forms and slag trituration grits. Nar valley tends to be more orange.

Broad development in flange from:

- Bead and curving flange: early to mid-2nd century
- Bead with flattish flange: mid-2nd to early 3rd century
- Wall sided: 3rd to 4th century Reeded rim mortaria 3rd and 4th century
- Reeded rim mortaria 3rd and 4th century

SAMIAN WARE: (Terra Sigillata)

A small amount of Samian ware was found in the trenches.

The seven pieces of Samian ware pottery weighing 124.8 g were identified by Felicity Wild, a renowned expert in this type of pottery, forming 4.85% by sherd and 5.47% of weight of the entire assemblage from the site, all from dish forms and datable to the late 2nd or third century AD. Three sherds were likely to have been East Gaulish, two probably from the Argonne, one from Rheinzabern. The others were Central Gaulish, probably all from Lezoux. Samian ware is a fine, hard red gloss ware, the colour coming from the mineral Illite found in the soil.

Plain Samian ware is wheel thrown and dipped into a slip before being fired. Decorated Samian ware is pressed into a mould before firing. Many dishes have a makers mark or stamp on the base (from Vindolanda Museum). It is believed that Samian Ware was a more expensive type of pottery and showed some wealth for the owners. It probably was only used for special occasions.

Plough soil (4000):

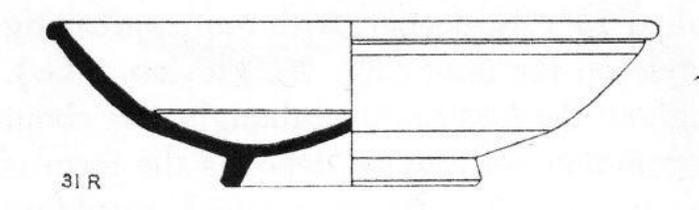
A Sherd of uncertain form, probably a dish, with slight traces of burning on the rim, from Central Gaulish, Antonine. Because this piece was in the plough soil, we cannot be certain of its exact position on the site

Example: Sherd from context 4000 probably a dish



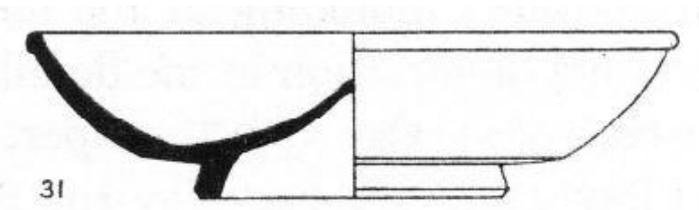
Inner enclosure ditch (4003):

A rim sherd from a wide, spreading dish in the form 31R/Lud Sb, East Gaulish. The orange fabric and silky slip suggest manufacture in the Argonne in the late 2nd - 3rd century AD. Figure 3: Found in context 4003.



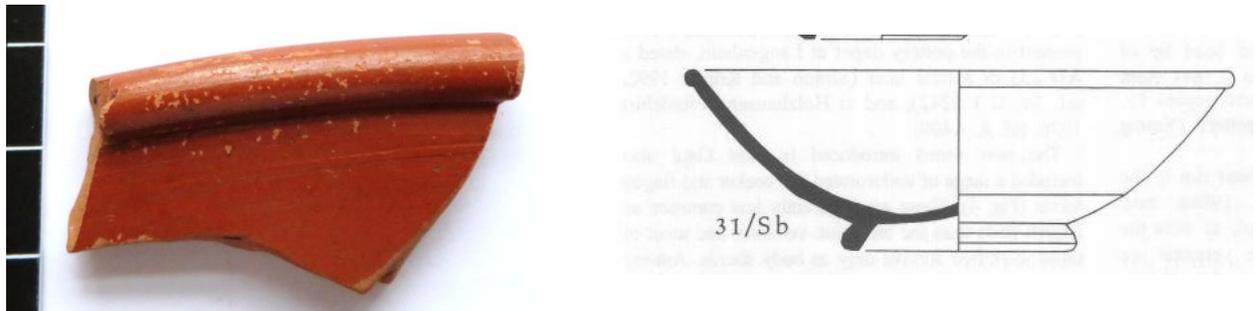
Shallow ditch (4012):

Example: Form 31R, Central Gaulish, with slight burning on the rim. c. AD 160-200. (4012)



Example: Found in context 4012

Form 31, East Gaulish. The dense, red fabric suggests manufacture at Rheinzabern. Late 2nd - 3rd century AD. (4012)



Example: Found in context 4012

Form 31. Two rim sherds from different dishes, both Central Gaulish, Antonine.

Example:

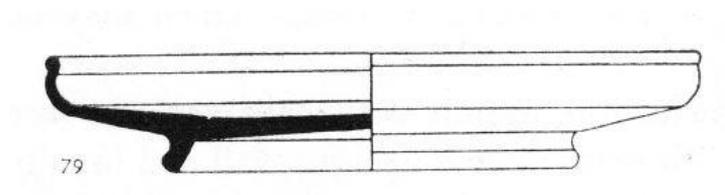


Example: Bowl type 31 3rd-century Samian ware in Britain

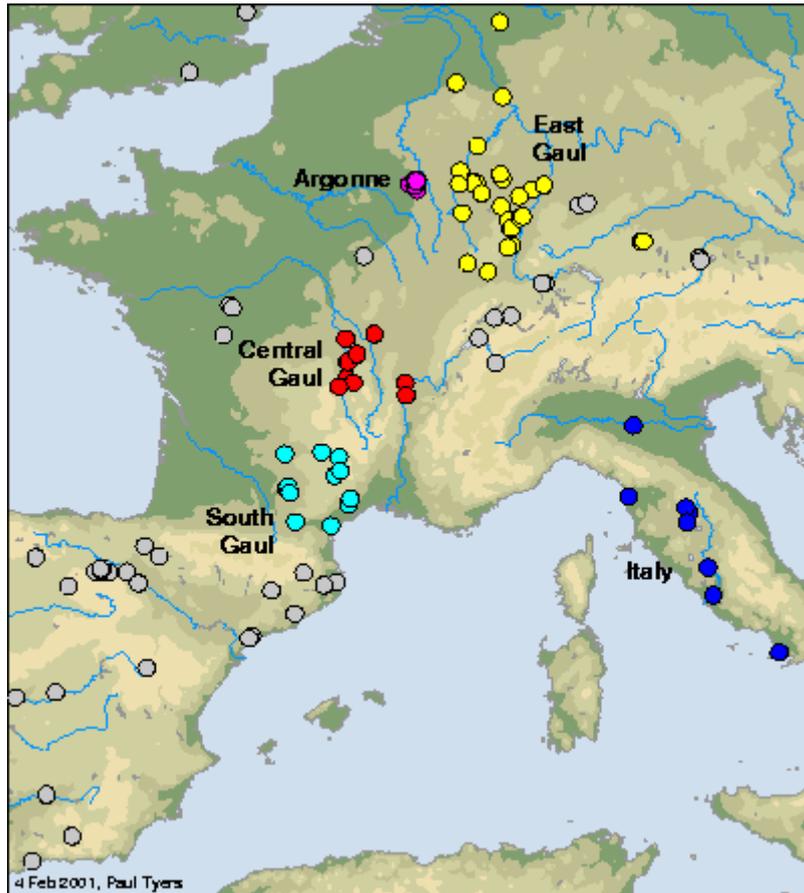


Form 79/Lud Th, East Gaulish. The orange fabric, like that of the 31R from (4003) above, suggests manufacture in the Argonne. Late 2nd - 3rd century AD.

Example: Found in context 4012 with form 79



Example: Typical Samian ware bowl (not from our site)



10 Kiln sites in Europe

In addition to Samian wares, five sherds (14.1g) of other fine table wares were also recovered. These formed 2.98% of the assemblage by sherd count, 0.60% by weight. 4 sherds were of Nene Valley colour coated ware and a single central Gaulish black slipped ware. There were no rims present, however the fine and delicate nature of the sherds would suggest these to be beakers. Most of the slip is heavily abraded, but small patches still survive - each sherd has a slightly different fabric and a slightly different colour of slip.

Coarse Wares

A total of 145 sherds of utilitarian coarse wares were recovered, weighing 1.819kg. These form by far the greatest component of the pottery assemblage at 86.31% by sherd count (77.63% by weight and 86.71% by EVEs). The coarse ware group includes black-burnished wares, Calcite gritted and shell gritted wares, oxidised wares and other reduced wares that may be produced locally in North Yorkshire, as well as regionally in East and south Yorkshire.

Black-burnished wares formed 29.17% of the overall assemblage by sherd count (11.20% by weight) and 6.96% by EVEs, however it must be noted that a good proportion of that came from a single fragmentary vessel, that may skew the overall percentage. Most of these products came from the Dorset region, along with some locally made imitation wares. The forms present include jars/cooking pots and a shallow dish.

There were 6 sherds of Oxidised wares forming 3.57% by sherd count (3.77% by weight), with fabrics made locally, and oxidised variants of shell gritted wares, possibly from East Yorkshire or Lincolnshire.

Reduced wares formed 53.57% by sherd count (62.66% by weight) and 79.75% by EVEs. These include shell, calcite gritted wares and grey ware made locally and regionally at East and South Yorkshire in various forms.

Table 1.

| Row Labels | Nosh | Weight | Rim % | % Nosh | % weight | % RIm |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Amphora | 8 | 249.5 | | 4.76 | 10.65 | |
| Black Burnished wares | 49 | 239.6 | 27.5 | 29.17 | 11.0 | 6.96 |
| Colour coated wares | 5 | 14.1 | | 2.98 | 0.60 | |
| Mortaria | 2 | 135.7 | 17.5 | 1.19 | 5.79 | 4.43 |
| Oxidised wares | 6 | 88.4 | | 3.57 | 3.77 | |
| Reduced Wares | 90 | 1468.2 | 315 | 53.57 | 62.66 | 79.75 |
| Samian Ware | 8 | 124.8 | 35 | 4.76 | 5.33 | 8.86 |
| Grand Total | 168 | 2343.2 | 395 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Functional analysis

The assemblage is small, making any statistical analysis very limited however the data below provides a small indication of the function of the site. As most of the pottery was found in the enclosure ditch, spatial distribution was also not possible.

Table 2.

| Row Labels | Sum of Count | Sum of Weight | Sum of Rim % |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Beaker | 2.22% | 0.64% | 0.00% |
| Bowl/Dish | 62.23% | 43.99% | 25.19% |
| Jar | 35.56% | 55.37% | 74.81% |
| Grand Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Functional composition of Romano-British products

Over half of the assemblage (62.23%) consisted of table wares such as: beakers, bowls, and dishes, with 6.67% of them being Samian, and just over a third are jars. The high concentration of bowls and dishes are within normal quantities for a rural site and the number of jars would reflect the date range as the regional trend (Evans 1993) has an increase of jar levels and table wares falling, from the late 3rd to early 4th century, although this site has relatively high tableware's for the region. A similar trend was recorded at Barlby (Mills 2019).

Repair and Use

The rim of a Dales ware jar (FV 9) was the only occurrence of repair; it still had the lead staple attached just below the rim. This type of repair is usually more common in Samian vessels, rather than in coarse wares. It could indicate that the jar held some importance. Vessels of this type were widely available at the time, although it could have belonged to a low status settlement. One thing to note, this rim appears to be better made than the other Dales rim types and has a more pronounced club on the internal face.

A small number of Dales ware and calcite gritted ware jars were used for cooking, as evidenced by areas of sooting and residue just below the rim.

Example: Repaired bowl
with lead staple



Chronology

The earliest pottery on site was the Samian ware bowl from a shallow ditch (4012) that dated from the mid-2nd century, as well as a central Gaulish colour coated beaker fragment from context 4005. There is little other material which dates before the second quarter of the 2nd century AD, with 'early' vessels such as ring-necked flagons, reeded-rim bowls and rusticated greywares notably absent.

Other mid-2nd to mid-3rd century vessels includes the black burnished ware, straight sided shallow dish with simple rolled rim and lattice decoration (FV5). A flat-topped bifid rim jar in a reduced fabric (FV4) also dates to between the second half of the 2nd century and the 3rd century.

The majority of the sherds date from the 3rd to 4th century, examples are: two Corder type 1 Crambeck flanged bowls from contexts 4012 and 5000 (FV 8 and FV16), everted rim jars and developed bead and flanged bowls of Gilliam 1976 no 42/43 (FV 18) in a local imitation black burnished ware fabric, a grey ware Throrlam type bowl (FV1) and a number of Dales and Dales type ware, with flared clubbed and triangular shaped rims, including Gillam 157 form (FV 19). These were probably produced in east Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

There was a high quantity of Dales ware and dales type ware through the assemblage, with flared and clubbed rims, like Gillam 157 being produced in Lincolnshire and Humberside (Loughlin 1977). These vessels were used to replace the Black Burnished ware from Dorset as cooking vessels.

Accurate dating of such vessels can be difficult. Dales ware jars have been found from deposits of mid-2nd Century, at Doncaster fort as well as at Dragonby (Loughlin 1977), however it has mostly been recorded in volume in the 3rd century; at old Winteringham and the legionary fortress at York and Castleford.

Along with the presence of the Crambeck ware bowls and the Holme-on-Spalding Moore vessels, all attest to a 3rd to 4th century date.

Conclusion

An excavation in the Cawood area (now the caravan park on Ryther road) by Corder in 1931 discovered the remains of an enclosure ditch whilst work was being carried out on a clay extraction pit. The discovery of a similar dated assemblage was found there that included the Crambeck, Holme-on-Spalding Moore and Calcite gritted wares in similar forms to this assemblage.

Overall, the pottery present was dominated by coarse ware utilitarian vessels. Very few fine wares were present.

The Samian wares fall into a similar date range, with minimal fragments of later colour-coated wares and amphorae sherds were recovered. It was likely that most of the Romano-British pottery was made in the region, especially Yorkshire (most likely predominantly the east of the county), as well as Dales wares from the Lincolnshire area.

National or international imports are rare. The assemblage represents pottery consumption at a rural, low-status settlement, typical of North Yorkshire.

Jamie Walker

Other Finds from the Dig Site

Lead found on site.

Example: Slag



Example: lead flax bale seals



Example: lead piece

Metal



| Slag with context | Number |
|-------------------|--------|
| 2000 | 1 |
| 3000 | 4 |
| 3004 | 1 |
| 4000 | 1 |
| 4003 | 1 |
| 5000 | 1 |

| Field Walking Finds with context | Number |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Iron Tap | 3 |
| Lead | 1 |
| Metal pieces | 5 |
| Iron Stone | 8 |
| Nails | 4 |
| Slag | 12 |

| Lead with context | Number |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| 2005 | 1 |
| 3002 | 1 |
| 4003 | 2 |
| 4004 | 1 |
| 4010 | 1 |
| Field | 10 |

| Metal pieces | Number |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 2000 | 9 |
| 3003 | 1 |
| 4002 | 1 |
| 5009 | 1 |

| Copper and Bronze with context | Number |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 2000 | slag |
| 4002 | 1 |

| Nails with context | Number |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 2000 | 2 |
| 2001 | 1 |
| 2003 | 4 |
| 3000 | 5 |
| 4000 | 1 |

| | |
|------|-----------------|
| 4002 | 10 |
| 4003 | 1 |
| 4004 | 1 |
| 4007 | 1 large 1 small |
| 5000 | 5 |
| 5008 | 2 |
| 5009 | 1 |

| Cinders with context | Number |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 3000 | 18 |
| 3004 | 10 |
| 4002 | 100+ too many to count |
| 4003 | 103+ too many to count |
| 4010 | 100+ too many to count |
| 4013 | 1 |
| 5000 | 4 |
| 5006 | 22 |
| 5009 | 1 |

Example: Decorative metal possibly a strap end Size 1 cm X 4 cm, date unknown

Front



Back



| Metal Detecting field and in trenches | Number |
|--|-----------------|
| Slag on trench 5 spoil heap | 5 |
| Assorted lead pieces | 3 |
| Metal Ingot | 3 |
| Copper | 1 |
| Nails | 2 large 2 small |
| Lead dish | 1 |
| Lead Seals | 4 |

Example: Lead Dish



Glass

| | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| Field Walking | Black rim glass bowl in top soil PAS |
| 3004 | 2 |
| 4000 | 1 |
| 4012 | 1 |
| 5000 | 4 |

Example: Roman Glass

Inside Rim



Pot boilers

| Context | Number |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1000 | 5 |
| 2000 | 30 |
| 2001 | 15 |
| 2002 | 19 |
| 2003 | 20 |
| 2004 | 15 |
| 2005 | 2 |
| 2006 | 2 |
| 3000 | 174 |
| 3002 | 51 |
| 3003 | 65 |
| 3004 | 48 |
| 3007 | 11 |
| 4000 | 7 |
| 4001 | 17 |
| 4002 | 52 |
| 4003 | 264 |
| 4004 | 15 |
| 4005 | 3 |
| 4007 | 3 |
| 4009 | 1 |
| 4010 | 19 |
| 4012 | 10 |
| 4013 | 1 |
| 5000 | 19 |
| 5004 | 1 |
| 5006 | 6 |
| 5007 | 2 |
| Total | 882 |

Example: Pot Boilers



Brick

| Context | Number |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| 1000 | 4 |
| 2000 | 3 |
| 2005 | 1 |
| 3000 | 10 |
| 3002 | 3 |
| 4000 | 1 large 1 small with footprint |
| 4002 | 2 |
| 4003 | 7 |
| 4004 | 2 |
| 4012 | 4 |
| 5000 | 4 |
| 5007 | 2 |

Tile

| Context | Number |
|---------|---------------------|
| 1000 | 25 |
| 2000 | 1 white |
| 3000 | 2 +1 grey+ 3 glazed |
| 3002 | 1 Small |
| 4002 | 1 |
| 4003 | 2 |
| 4005 | 1 |
| 4007 | 1 |

Flint

| Context | Number |
|---------------|---------|
| 3000 | 1 +bits |
| 4003 | 1 |
| 4012 | 1 |
| Field walking | 7 |

Daube

| Context | Daube | Burnt Daube |
|---------|-------|-------------|
| 2000 | 3 | |
| 2002 | 1 | |
| 2004 | | 1 |
| 2005 | | 1 |
| 3000 | 31 | |
| 3002 | 9 | |
| 3003 | | 102 |
| 3004 | 10 | |
| 4000 | 4 | |
| 4001 | | 5 |
| 4002 | 1 | |
| 4003 | 8 | 13 |
| 4004 | | 3 |
| 4005 | | 1 |
| 4007 | | 1 |
| 4010 | 1 | |
| 5000 | 5 | 5 |
| 5004 | | 1 |
| 5006 | 16 | |
| 5007 | 3 | |
| 5009 | 6 | |
| | | |
| | | |

Charcoal and Coal

| Context | Charcoal | Coal |
|---------|----------|------|
| 1000 | 3 | |
| 2000 | 1 | |
| 2001 | 5 | |
| 2002 | 4 | 3 |
| 2003 | 5 | |
| 2005 | 1 | 3 |
| 3000 | 44 | 30 |
| 3001 | 9 | |
| 3002 | 15 | |
| 3003 | | 7 |
| Context | Charcoal | Coal |
| 3004 | 12 | 1 |
| 4000 | 8 | |
| 4001 | 2 | |
| 4002 | 16 | |
| 4003 | 12 | 31 |
| 4004 | 2 | 9 |
| 4007 | | 1 |
| 4010 | 14 | 4 |
| 4012 | | 12 |
| 5000 | 15 | 21 |
| 5006 | | 2 |
| 5007 | 1 | |
| 5009 | | 2 |
| | | |

Plaster

| Context | Number |
|---------|--------|
| 1000 | 1 |
| 2003 | 1 |
| 4000 | 2 |
| 5000 | 12 |

Mortar and Concrete

| Context | Mortar and concrete |
|---------|---------------------|
| 3000 | 2 |
| 3002 | 1 |
| 4003 | 3 |
| 4012 | 1 |
| 5000 | 10 |
| 5006 | 1 large lump |
| 5009 | 1 |

Marked Stone

Whilst field walking in the summer of 2018 a piece of stone was found on the site lying on top of the field. A flat white stone with fine cuts on both sides. Suggested use: Possibly used as a flat surface to cut meat or skins. The cuts are too fine for plough marks. Another possibility is scraped by glacial melt or movement in Ice Age, but lines or cuts go in different directions...needs expert assessment.

The reverse of the stone with unidentified marks



From report on the day of the find

Found at grid reference 53 48.25w 1.8.351 N.

A large piece of inscribed stone probably magnesium limestone...looked like there were Viking Runes on the surface. Found in an area of grass in the

ploughed field. Photographed it and asked Dr Kenny what he thought, and he asked various other sites for their opinion. The responses were predominantly glacial scratches, but some felt they looked like the stone had been used for cutting a material like leather on in the past.

Wood Stake

A piece of wood was found in the bottom of trench four. Context 4003

Could have been part of a fence post as the ditch on that side was vertical possible part of a revetment. There was a second post in the opposite corner of the trench about one metre apart.

Close up of the end of the stave



Mortar, Plaster or Concrete

Context 5006 Mortar, concrete or plaster with thumb hole



Reverse side

Context 5000

Is this Roman mortar?



Animal Bone

| Context | Bone | Burnt Bone |
|---------|----------------|------------|
| 2001 | 8 small | |
| 2002 | 2 | |
| 2004 | 3 | |
| 3000 | 28 | 5 |
| 3002 | 44 | 5 |
| 3003 | 19 | 44 |
| 3004 | 5 | 4 |
| 4002 | 55+Knee joint | 2 |
| 4003 | 187 | 46 |
| 4004 | 44 | |
| 4007 | 1large 5 small | |
| 4010 | 2 | 3 |
| 4012 | 10 | 1 |
| 4013 | tooth | |
| 5000 | 58 | 1 |
| 5006 | 40 | |
| 5007 | 11 | 1 |
| 5009 | 62 | |

Example: Context 4002



Example: Context 5009



Bone Tools (Possible craft items)

These pieces of bone were found together in the same context. One is a bone awl or large needle. There is a hole at one end and the remains of a previous hole. The other bone pieces look to have been shaped for a specific purpose e.g., scraping skins. The vertebrae are smooth on one edge. There is one large and one small. A second bone awl was found above in context 4002.

Example: Context 4003



Field Walking 2018

During the hot summer of 2018 we managed six field walking investigations. The field was left fallow until the following February which gave us ample time to explore and look for artefacts. The table below shows all the finds recorded this year by us.

- **The first field walking trip was with the Yorkshire metal detecting group (area C on plan)**

The metal Detectorists later introduced us to the owner of the field. This trip was significant in the fact that the detectors kept bleeping, but no attempt was made to see what caused the response. The reason for this was Iron responses which the Detectorists were not interested in. We did dig up some of the Iron responses and found tap slag and small coins, buttons, and pieces of machinery. Later during the dig the following year they checked out the trenches for us and flags were put in the positions of iron responses for later investigations.

In the past Silver Roman coins have been found here and recorded by PAS Yorkshire Museum. We did not find any Roman coins.

Example: Slag



Best Finds



Planning where to walk



Field walking with Chris.

Table of Finds August 2018 (see plan below with GPS coordinates)

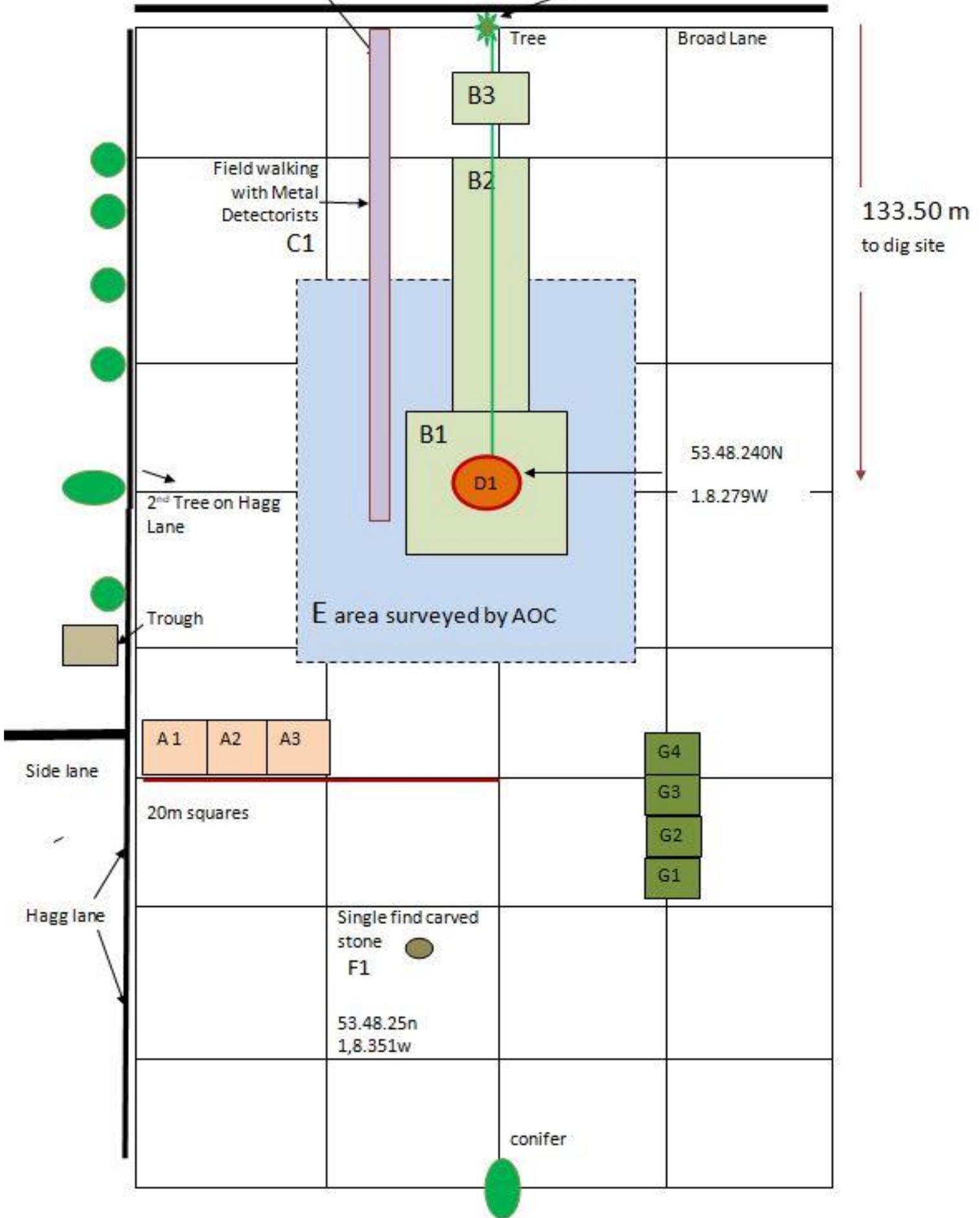
| FINDS AREAS | A1 | A2 | A3 | B1 | B2 | B3 | C1 | DIG D1 | G1 | G2 | G3 | G4 | E | F2 |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| BRICK | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 6 | 1 |
| TILE | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | |
| DECORATED TILE | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| GLAZED TILE | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| FLINT CORES | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| GLASS GREEN | 5 | | | 3 | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | 8 | 3 |
| GLASS BROWN | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CLEAR GLASS | 3 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| BLACK GLASS | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | |
| FINE CBM POT | 2 | 6 | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| POTTERY WHITE | 5 | | 1 | | 8 | | 1 | | | | | | 13 | |
| POTTERY BLUE/WHITE | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 6 | 1 |
| POTTERY BROWN | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 4 | |
| POTTERY YELLOW | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 4 | |
| POTTERY BLUE | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| STONE WARE | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| GREY/BEIGE POT | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| YELLOW STONE WARE | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| BLACK POT | | | | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| GLAZED POT | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| POT STRAP | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| ROMAN POT | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| COAL | 6 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| CHARCOAL | | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | MANY | | | | | 9 | |
| COKE | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| SLAG | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| IRON TAP | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| DAUBE | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| BOILING STONES | | | | | | | 6 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| STONES | 10 | 7 | 3 | 10 | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | 6 | 4 |
| LEAD | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| METAL PIECE | 2 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| I A POT | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| CBM LARGE | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| CBM SMALL | 6 | | | | | | 6 | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MORTAR CONCRETE | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| MAG LIMESTONE | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | | 18 | | | | | 1 | | 24 | 5 |
| ROMAN TESSERA | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TILE OR POT | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| PIPE STEM | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| PIPE BOWL | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SANDSTONE | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SLATE | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| QUARTZ | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HORSESHOE | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| CURVED POT PIECE | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| GREY GREEN IN MORTAR | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| LGE LIMESTONE MARKED | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| HARD PAN | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| IRON STONE | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | |
| UNKNOWN STONE WITH GREY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| METALLIC GLAZED MORTAR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| LARGE ROUNDED STONE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

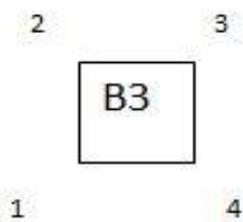
Plan for field walking

53.48.281N 1.8.181W

53.48.277N 1.8.174W



Plan for field walking



1. 53.48.269N
1.8.192W

2. 53.48.265N
1.8.199W

3. 53.48.265N
1.8.199W

4. 53.48.269N
1.8.194W

B1 B2 B3 Area
field walked by
Linda and Margaret

Area A are 3 x 20m squares
along the red line from the
corner of the small lane
leading to a farm walked by
Linda and Margaret

Area C a field walk area with
metal Detectorists and
Margaret

Area E surveyed by AOC
Archaeology GPS to be added

Roughly 120m by 90m

Walked by Christine and
Margaret

F 1 Single Find GPS recorded
further over toward the old
river bed

Area G

Field walk on the day we did
geo phiz survey with Jon We
did 4 squares by 20m

D1

On the 2nd Sept 2018 dug a test pit at the grid
reference 53.48.240N 1.8.279W

At 133.50 metres from the large tree on Broad
Lane lined up with large conifer on far boundary
next to Bishops wood

Also lined up at 90 degree angle with 2nd tree on
Hagg lane

Took off the top soil to a depth of 13 inches
34cm to a hard base with a sandy gully

The soil turned slightly grey

In the base were inclusions of brick, coal and
concrete (possibly Roman)

Hard layer removed to a depth of 15 inches
thought now to be Hard Pan (sample taken)
Replaced the soil

Collected finds from field around in B1 and B2
and B3

Dug by Margaret and Linda

- **Second field walking and survey with Jon Kenny and Volunteers 15th August 2018 (Area G on plan)**

Field walking finds.



On this visit we marked out 4 x 20 metre squares for the Geophysical surveying of a feature seen from the drone images. We struggled to find the area that we had wanted to see on the survey but managed to record a few of the squares.

These were the finds from that field walk.

1. Metal ingot or Tap slag Weight 28 grams Size 3 ½ x 2 x 1.
2. Roman British grey ware pot part of a rim of pot Size 2 x 1 ½ x ¾
3. Part small rim of Roman British grey ware 1 ¼ x 1 1/8 x ½
4. Small piece of CBM
5. Small piece iron waste 1 ½ x 1 x 1/2 inch or slag



- **Third visit to dig site on 31st August with Linda (Area A on plan)**

We worked down the field from Hagg Lane in 3 x 20 metre squares WE found flint brick glass and some pottery.



- **Fourth visit to site with Linda (D1 on plan)**

On this visit we only found stones and a large piece of mortar.



- **Fifth visit to site with AOC (Blue area on plan)**

On this visit we were accompanied by AOC, a professional survey company. They offered their services for free and did a survey of part of the site. Volunteers also did some field walking and found some interesting pieces. We think this might be a piece of floor tile.

Example: E



It has crusty glue-like substance on one side of the tile. We also found some nice pieces of slag. A large piece of stone was also found. We did not find anything similar in size anywhere on the field. Lots of brick which has not been dated.

Example: E Slag



Example: E Large piece of stone



Example: E Brick



References:

- Amphora From Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia
- K J Barton: Pottery in England from 3500BC-AD 1730
- Wild Felicity: Report on Samian Ware for CCGG
- Walker Jamie: Report of Romano-British pottery from Cawood, North Yorkshire
- B. R. Hartley: chapter xiii *Samian Ware or Terra Sigillata*
- R. G. Collingwood and Ian Richmond: *The Archaeology of Roman Britain* (London: Methuen & Co. Ltd, 1930, 2nd revised edition, 1969), page 244, Fig. 76.
- York Museum Trust
- Lyons Alice: Roman Pottery Identification Jigsaw Cambridgeshire



Washing finds at Cawood Primary School

Identification of Bones from site

We asked Dr Clare Rainsford to identify the bones found on the dig site for us. This is the report that she submitted. We have added some images from our collection.

Cawood Excavations Faunal Bone Report

Dr Clare Rainsford

Prepared December 2020

A small assemblage of faunal bone, totalling 694 fragments, was recovered from excavations at Cawood, North Yorkshire. This primarily derives from enclosure ditches dated to the Roman period (2nd-4th century), with a smaller proportion associated with roundhouses which are expected to be either Roman or Iron Age in date. The site is located approximately ten miles south of York, a major Roman *Colonia*. The assemblage was analysed in full to provide a characterisation of animal use at Cawood.

Methodology

All material was identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible, and identifications were confirmed by comparison standard reference guides. Basic age data and level of fragmentation (completeness relative to whole bone) was recorded for each identifiable bone, and any further taphonomic information was recorded by means of notes for each context. Tooth wear stage was recorded for any complete or semi-complete mandibles with teeth, using wear stage diagrams from Grant (1982), and age assigned following Bond and O'Connor (1999); and epiphyseal fusion was recorded and translated into approximate age using Silver (1969).



For each context, the overall assemblage condition was recorded using a qualitative scale (very good / good / reasonable / poor / variable), and the overall fragmentation was also recorded (“mostly complete” (A), “moderately fragmented” (B) or “highly fragmented” (C)). Brief taphonomic descriptions, including colouration and weathering, were also made for each context.

Bones from 3003

Bone was kept bagged by context following analysis. Data were stored as Excel spreadsheets. NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) has been used as a descriptive quantification method throughout.

Quantities and Condition

A total of 694 fragments of animal bone were recovered from Cawood, of which 133 (19%) were identified (Table 1). Bone condition was generally fairly poor - most fragments were recorded as “reasonable/poor” or “reasonable”, with a few described as “poor” (Table 2). Bone fragmentation was similarly fairly high, described primarily as B/C (moderately to severely fragmented) (Table 3). Colouration varies, mostly described as mid-brown, but with some fawn and some dark brown, which would indicate some variation in preservation conditions. Surface loss or degradation described in many contexts, also iron accretion, which would indicate some water flushing and would account for the relatively poor condition.



Context 4003 More worked bones

Small collections of mostly fully calcined bone were found within two contexts: context 4003, an inner enclosure ditch dated to Roman period; and context 3003, a roundhouse gully. 4003 contained 27 fragments of calcined bone and 4 fragments of burnt bone, and within this element from sheep/goat and medium mammal are identifiable, comprising a minimum of one individual animal. In context 3003, 37 calcined or burnt fragments were recorded, and one cattle phalanx, elements of large mammal and elements of medium mammal were identified. The presence of small amounts of burnt bone is typically consistent with domestic environments and with inadvertent or deliberate burning of refuse.

Butchery marks were noted infrequently within the assemblage: a total of 14 elements showed signs of butchery, or approximately 2% of the whole assemblage (Table 4). Knife marks saw marks and chop marks are noted from Roman contexts; knife marks were recorded from one element associated with the roundhouses. Sawing striations consistent with post-medieval steel saw butchery were present on one element from the plough soil (context 3000), indicating that this is of considerably later date than the rest of the material.

Five elements from Roman phases showed signs of bone working, and these are discussed further below.

Dog gnawing was present on five elements within the Roman period, indicating their presence at the site.



Bones 4002

Species Representation

Only domesticated animals are represented at Cawood, comprising cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, and dog (Table 5). Cattle and sheep/goat are the most common taxa at the site and are almost equally common as each other in terms of overall frequency (NISP): slightly more elements of cattle than sheep/goat were identified in total, while sheep/goat were slightly more common than cattle in Roman phases. However, large mammal remains are considerably more common than medium mammal remains – this is a result of the heavy fragmentation within the assemblage, which tends to result in increased numbers of unidentifiable fragments of large mammal bones.

Five ageable cattle mandibles were recovered from the Roman period and indicated a substantial range of ages-at-death, ranging from juvenile (dp4 unworn, less than six months old) to elderly (M3 at wear stage j and above), and including immature, subadult, and adult individuals (Table 6). One cattle carpal from context 4004 also showed evidence of age-related arthropathy, also

indicating an older animal. The presence of young animals suggests that cattle were being reared on the site, but the range of ages indicates that there were no specific pressures driving slaughter of any age-group.

Minimal age data is available for either pigs or sheep/goat remains. Element fusion from sheep/goat remains across the site indicates that these were mostly adult animals. One unfused femur and one mandible with an unerupted P4 suggest some younger adults were also slaughtered. For pig, one mandible was aged to subadult, but beyond this all the age data derives from two Associated Bone Groups from 5009, discussed below.

The focus towards domesticates and unspecific age data is generally consistent with a rural site in the north of England during the Roman period.

Associated bone groups & other special features

Associated Bone Groups



Context 5009, a shallow ditch, or linear feature dated to the 3rd or 4th century, contained the partial skeletons of two pigs (Table 7). Each represents a single hind leg from tibia down to foot (hock joint); the hind legs were clearly two

different sizes, and therefore derive from two different animals. Fusion data indicates that both are around the same age – one is from a pig of approximately 2 years old, and the other from a pig aged to between one and two years old. There was no evidence of butchery marks or other taphonomy from either of the two ABGs. However, it is considered likely that these are the remains of consumption refuse: either the direct remains of cooked joints, or possibly offcuts from the meatier, upper leg joints.

Worked Bone

Context 4003, an inner enclosure ditch dated to the Roman period, contained several elements of animal bone with evidence of preliminary working for creation of bone objects. The context also contained several worked bone artefacts (separated out in assemblage). The elements with preliminary working were all identified to sheep/goat or medium mammal and are primarily tibia or metapodial shafts with some polishing on one face of the bone. One sheep/goat astragalus was also polished on one face, possibly preparatory to making a gaming piece or similar object. There is no clear evidence as to why these bones were discarded following the initial stages of working, but it is likely that they were found to be unsuitable or errors were made within the initial process of bone working.



Bone needle context 4003

Discussion and Significance

The assemblage from Cawood is a small and mostly domestic assemblage, *from a site near to the major Roman settlement at York, with some evidence of bone working and craft production*. It is likely that this site, and animal production here, would have been at least partially integrated into the city's economy, as it is located within York's hinterland. Data from small assemblages such as these is valuable in building up overall pictures of rural settlement patterns, as the recent Roman Rural Settlement Project has demonstrated, and data from this assemblage may therefore prove useful in wider studies of the Vale of York area in this period.

References

Bond, J. & O'Connor, T. 1999. *Bones from Medieval Deposits at 16-22 Coppergate and Other Sites in York*. *Archaeology of York* 15/5.

Grant, A. 1982. The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates. In B. Wilson, C. Grigson, and S. Payne (eds.) *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, 91-108. Oxford. BAR British Series 109

Silver, I.A. 1969. The ageing of domestic animals. In D. Brothwell and E. Higgs (eds.), *Science in Archaeology*. 283-30

Tables

| | Quantity | ID | ID% |
|----------------------|----------|-----|-------|
| Total | 694 | 133 | 19.16 |
| Plough soil/cleaning | 47 | 8 | 17.02 |
| Roman | 577 | 166 | 28.77 |
| Roundhouse | 70 | 9 | 12.86 |

Table 1: Quantity of animal bone recovered from Cawood excavations.

| Condition | reasonable | reasonable/poor | poor |
|------------|------------|-----------------|------|
| Plough | | 40 | 7 |
| Roundhouse | | 66 | 4 |
| Roman | 289 | 280 | 8 |

Table 2: Condition of bone recovered from Cawood excavations. All numbers are fragment count.

| Fragmentation | A | A/B | B | B/C | C |
|---------------|---|-----|----|-----|----|
| Plough | 1 | | | 40 | 6 |
| Roundhouse | | | | 66 | 4 |
| Roman | | | 48 | 448 | 81 |

Table 3: Level of bone fragmentation from Cawood excavations, where A = mostly complete and C = severely fragmented. All numbers given are fragment count.

| | Plough | Roman | Roundhouse |
|---------------------|--------|-------|------------|
| Sawing striations | 1 | | |
| Knife marks | | 5 | 1 |
| Saw marks | | 1 | |
| Chop marks | | 1 | |
| Polishing / working | | 5 | |
| Burnt bone | 1 | 38 | 38 |
| Dog gnawing | | 5 | |

Table 4: Taphonomic features from Cawood excavations. All numbers given are fragment count.

| | Total | Plough | Roundhouse | Roman |
|---------------|-------|--------|------------|-------|
| cow | 53 | 7 | 6 | 39 |
| sheep/goat | 44 | | 3 | 41 |
| pig | 33 | | | 32 |
| horse | 1 | | | 1 |
| dog | 1 | | | 1 |
| large mammal | 108 | 2 | 15 | 91 |
| medium mammal | 36 | | 3 | 33 |
| unid | 416 | 37 | 43 | 336 |

Table 5: Species representation at Cawood. All numbers are NISP.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------|------------|------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 3000 | Plough | cow | | g | k | g | G | assumed mandible - teeth loose | adult |
| 3002 | Roman | cow | unw orn | | | | | | juvenile |
| 4003 | Roman | cow | k | | g | d | | | subadult |
| 4003 | Roman | cow | f | | b | | | | immature |
| 4002 | Roman | cow | | f | k | k | J | | elderly |
| 4002 | Roman | cow | | c | k | j | G | m3 has no 3rd cusp - congenital | adult |
| 3002 | Roman | pig | | | | b | | erupting, not at occlusion | subadult |
| 4003 | Roman | sheep/goat | | i n j a w | | | | | immature/sub adult |

Table 6: Mandibles recovered from Cawood and age data. Tooth wear stages follow Grant (1982), age categories follow Bond and O'Connor (1999).

| ABG1: Pig | | | ABG2: Pig | | |
|----------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|--------|----------|
| Element | Fusion | Age | Element | Fusion | Age |
| Tibia | duf | <2yrs | tibia | duf | <2yrs |
| astragalus | | | astragalus | | |
| Tarsals | | | calcaneus | puf | <2.25yrs |
| metatarsal | duf | <2.25yrs | metatarsal | | |
| metapodial | duf | <2.25yrs | metapodial | duf | <2.25yrs |
| accessory metapodial | | | phalanx 1 | puf | <2yrs |
| phalanx 1 | pf | 2yrs + | phalanx 2 | pf | 1yr + |
| phalanx 2 | pf | 1yr + | accessory phalanx 1 | puf | |
| AGE | | c.2yrs | AGE | | 1-2yrs |

Table 7: Two Associated Bone Groups from context 5009, Cawood. Df = distal epiphysis fused; duf = distal epiphysis unfused; pf = proximal epiphysis fused; puf = proximal epiphysis unfused. Age at which elements fuse and age at death follows Silver (1969).

Appendix 2:

Romano-British pottery from Cawood, North Yorkshire

By Jamie Walker

Much of this report content is also located in Appendix 1 above.

The assemblage consisted of; 168 sherds of Romano-British pottery weighing 2340g, 32 fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) weighing 588g, and 22 sherds, dating to the post medieval period, weighing 521g. This was from 18 contexts across site and from field walking. The assemblage is too small for any statistical comparisons.

Method

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

Results:

The following section provides summaries of material present by context group, along with a *terminus post quem* date based on all pottery recovered (e.g., Pit 94 – early to mid- 4th century AD). There are comments on key vessels included.

1000 Plough Soil

Two fragments of CBM weighing 4gs were unidentifiable to date and form.

2000 Plough soil

Four sherds of Post-medieval stone glazed ware and one fragment of brownish black glazed oxidised ware, similar to the typical ‘butter’ jar that became popular in the Victorian period – to store and transport butter. Typical date range 17th to 19th century.

Four sherds of a Grey ware, Throlam type widemouthed bowl with heavy abrasion, dates between 250-300AD

2001 Enclosure ditch

A single sherd of post medieval brown glazed ware

2002 Round house gully

A single sherd of post medieval brown glazed ware

3000 Plough soil

Eleven sherds of Post Medieval glazed stonewares 18th to 19th century, as well as a slight green glazed body sherd in a sandy fabric that could be slightly earlier, mid-17th century.

Two shell gritted body sherds, one grey ware everted rim jar, and one flanged bowl with a bifid rim in a calcareous fabric, both dating to the 3rd to 4th centuries.

Seventeen fragments of CBM were also recorded with no identifiable markers or complete edges.

3002 Enclosure Ditch 3rd to 4th Century

Three Dales ware body sherds, one calcite gritted ware and two body sherds of grey ware dating to the 3rd to 4th century.

4000 Plough soil

A single sherd of heavily abraded post medieval pottery.

Two sherds of pottery dating to the roman period include a single, slightly burnt, fragment of samian bowl from Lezoux, Central Gaul, dating to the second half of the 2nd century. There was also a body sherd of a Dales ware jar, dating to the 3rd to 4th century.

4002 Enclosure Ditch A Late 2nd to 3rd Century.

Five sherds of pottery: two fragments of a bead and flanged black burnished ware bowl, dating to the later 2nd to 3rd centuries, a single body sherd of similar date, and a base sherd of a Black Burnished ware (BBW) dish that cross joins with vessel in context 4003.

4003 Inner enclosure Ditch B Early 2nd to mid-4th

Thirty sherds of pottery recorded, with a broad date range between 125-350AD, including: six sherds of central Gaulish samian ware, Form 31R/Lud Sb, from Argonne and Lezoux, dating to mid-2nd to mid-3rd century; eight sherds of two BBW bowls (one with a damaged bead and flange) the other is a straight walled shallow dish with lattice decoration, also dating between the mid-2nd to late 3rd century. There were three sherds of a Dales ware jar (250-350AD), four sherds of small, everted rim jar, one bifid flat topped rim jar, and a possible single sherd of a BBW copy bowl/dish. There were also three sherds of a north African amphora.

4004 Inner Ditch C mid-2nd to late 3rd

There were twenty-nine fragments of a straight sided rolled rim dish/bowl in BBW, however it was very fragile and too fragmentary for a full profile. Also, another shallow dish/bowl in a locally made BBW type fabric dating to the mid to late 2nd century to late 3rd century.

4005 Ditch/Feature D 2nd to 3rd Century

Four sherds of pottery: single sherd of a Dressel 20 amphora, two fragments of Dales type body sherds and a possible central Gaulish Black Slipped ware beaker, dating between 2nd and 3rd century.

4007 Beam Slot cutting Ditch C 3rd to 4th.

Two sherds of pottery: one rim of a lid seated jar, dating to the 3rd to early 4th century and an undated body sherd.

4010 Hedge line – grubbed out C20th.

Two fragments of pottery: One fragment of yellow glazed Staffordshire type plate 18th to 19th century, and one fragment of bead and flanged BBW bowl with damaged bead dating from the late 2nd century.

4012 Shallow Ditch/feature E, Late 2nd to mid-4th

Twenty-six sherds of pottery: four sherds of a Dressel 20 amphora, a rim of a Crambeck ware, Corder Type 1 bowl dating to the late 3rd to mid-4th century, as well as two dales ware rim sherds also dating to the mid-3rd to mid-4th centuries. Five sherds of samian ware dating from mid late 2nd to early 3rd centuries from the Argonne, Rheinzabern and Central Gaul. The remainder are body sherds of various fabrics.

5000 Plough Soil

Thirty-one sherds of pottery included: a Corder type 1 Crambeck bowl, and two dales ware or Huntcliff jars, all dating between the 3rd and 4th century. There were also three Holme-on-Spalding Moore grey ware jars that fall into this date range. Three sherds of possible Nene valley colour coated wares were also recorded.

5006 Narrow Ditch/Beam Slot First half of 3rd Century

A single rim of a Black burnished ware flanged bowl, with lattice decoration, dating to the first half of the 3rd century and 2 grey ware body sherds.

5007 Narrow Ditch/Beam Slot 3rd to 4th Century

Two sherds of dales ware with a flared and clubbed rim. Body sherds in Crambeck ware, calcite gritted ware and a sandy greyware, all dating to the 3rd and 4th century.

5009 Shallow ditch/linear feature 3rd to 4th century

Two sherds of a dales ware jar and a large fragment of a three reeded mortaria, probably produced in Crambeck, dating between 3rd and 4th century.

Supply

Amphorae

A total of eight sherds (249.5g) of amphora were recovered, forming 4.85% of the assemblage by sherd count (10.51% by weight). There were four body sherds of a Dressel 20 olive oil amphorae produced in Baetica, southern Spain, and 4 body sherds from a vessel of North African origin, which may have been used to transport olive oil.

Samian Ware by Felicity Wild

There were seven sherds of samian ware weighing 124.8g, forming 4.85% by sherd and 5.47% of weight of the entire assemblage from the site, all from dish forms and datable to the late 2nd or third

century AD. Three sherds were likely to have been East Gaulish, two probably from the Argonne, one from Rheinzabern. The others were Central Gaulish, probably all from Lezoux. Full catalogue of forms in Appendix 2

Other fine wares

In addition to samian wares, five sherds (14.1g) of other fine table wares were also recovered. These formed 2.98% of the assemblage by sherd count, 0.60% by weight. 4 sherds were of Nene Valley colour coated ware and a single central Gaulish black slipped ware. There were no rims present, however the fine and delicate nature of the sherds would suggest these to be beakers. Most of the slip is heavily abraded, but small patches still survive - each sherd has a slightly different fabric and a slightly different colour of slip.

Coarse Wares

A total of 145 sherds of utilitarian coarse wares were recovered, weighing 1.819kg. These form by far the greatest component of the pottery assemblage at 86.31% by sherd count (77.63% by weight and 86.71% by EVEs). The coarse ware group includes black-burnished wares, Calcite gritted and shell gritted wares, oxidised wares and other reduced wares that may be produced locally in North Yorkshire, as well as regionally in East and south Yorkshire.

Black-burnished wares formed 29.17% of the overall assemblage by sherd count (11.20% by weight) and 6.96% by EVEs, however it must be noted that a good proportion of that came from a single fragmentary vessel, that may skew the overall percentage. Most of these products came from the Dorset region, along with some locally made imitation wares. The forms present include jars/cooking pots and a shallow dish.

There were 6 sherds of Oxidised wares forming 3.57% by sherd count (3.77% by weight), with fabrics made locally, and oxidised variants of shell gritted wares, possibly from East Yorkshire or Lincolnshire.

Reduced wares formed 53.57% by sherd count (62.66% by weight) and 79.75% by EVEs. These include shell, calcite gritted wares and grey ware made locally and regionally at East and South Yorkshire in various forms.

Mortaria,

There were two sherds of Mortaria forming 1.19% by sherd and 5.79% by weight, produced locally and at Crambeck.

| Row Labels | Nosh | Weight | Rim % | % Nosh | % weight | % RIm |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Amphora | 8 | 249.5 | | 4.76 | 10.65 | |
| Black Burnished wares | 49 | 239.6 | 27.5 | 29.17 | 11.0 | 6.96 |
| Colour coated wares | 5 | 14.1 | | 2.98 | 0.60 | |
| Mortaria | 2 | 135.7 | 17.5 | 1.19 | 5.79 | 4.43 |
| Oxidised wares | 6 | 88.4 | | 3.57 | 3.77 | |
| Reduced Wares | 90 | 1468.2 | 315 | 53.57 | 62.66 | 79.75 |
| Samian Ware | 8 | 124.8 | 35 | 4.76 | 5.33 | 8.86 |
| Grand Total | 168 | 2343.2 | 395 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 1: Quantification of main ware groups

Functional analysis

The assemblage is very small, making any statistical analysis very limited however the data below provides a small indication of the function of the site. As most of the pottery was found in the enclosure ditch, spatial distribution was also not possible.

| Row Labels | Sum of Count | Sum of Weight | Sum of Rim % |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Beaker | 2.22% | 0.64% | 0.00% |
| Bowl/Dish | 62.23% | 43.99% | 25.19% |
| Jar | 35.56% | 55.37% | 74.81% |
| Grand Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Table 2. Functional composition of Romano-British products

Over half of the assemblage (62.23%) consisted of table wares such as: beakers, bowls, and dishes, with 6.67% of them being Samian, and just over a third are jars. The high concentration of bowls and dishes are within normal quantities for a rural site and the number of jars would reflect the date range as the regional trend (Evans 1993) has an increase of jar levels and table wares falling, from the late 3rd to early 4th century, although this site has relatively high tableware's for the region. A similar trend was recorded at Barlby (Mills 2019).

Repair and Use.

The rim of a Dales ware jar (FV 9) was the only occurrence of repair, it still had the lead staple attached just below the rim. This type of repair is usually more common in Samian vessels, rather than in coarse wares. It could indicate that the jar held some importance. Vessels of this type were widely available at the time, although it could have belonged to a low status settlement. One thing to note, this particular rim appears to be better made than the other Dales rim types and has a more pronounced club on the internal face.

A small number of Dales ware and calcite gritted ware jars were used for cooking, as evidenced by areas of sooting and residue just below the rim.

Chronology

The earliest pottery on site was the Samian ware bowl from a shallow ditch (4012) that dated from the mid-2nd century, as well as a central Gaulish colour coated beaker fragment from context 4005. There is very little other material which dates before the second quarter of the 2nd century AD, with 'early' vessels such as ring-necked flagons, reeded-rim bowls and rusticated greywares notably absent.

Other mid-2nd to mid-3rd century vessels includes the black burnished ware, straight sided shallow dish with simple rolled rim and lattice decoration (FV5). A flat-topped bifid rim jar in a reduced fabric (FV4) also dates to between the second half of the 2nd century and the 3rd century.

The majority of the sherds date from the 3rd to 4th century, examples are: two Corder type 1 Crambeck flanged bowls from contexts 4012 and 5000 (FV 8 and FV16), everted rim jars and developed bead and flanged bowls of Gilliam 1976 no 42/43 (FV 18) in a local imitation black burnished ware fabric, a grey ware Throrlam type bowl (FV1) and a number of Dales and Dales type ware, with flared

clubbed and triangular shaped rims, including Gillam 157 form (FV 19). These were probably produced in east Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

There was a high quantity of Dales ware and dales type ware through the assemblage, with flared and clubbed rims, like Gillam 157 being produced in Lincolnshire and Humberside (Loughlin 1977). These vessels were used to replace the Black Burnished ware from Dorset as cooking vessels. Accurate dating of such vessels can be difficult. Dales ware jars have been found from deposits of mid-2nd Century, at Doncaster fort as well as at Dragonby (Loughlin 1977), however it has mostly been recorded in volume in the 3rd century; at old Winteringham and the legionary fortress at York and Castleford. Along with the presence of the Crambeck ware bowls and the Holme-on-Spalding Moore vessels, all attest to a 3rd to 4th century date.

Conclusion

An excavation in the Cawood area, by Corder in 1931, discovered the remains of an enclosure ditch whilst work was being carried out on a clay extraction pit. The discovery of a similar dated assemblage was found there that included the Crambeck, Holme-on-Spalding Moore and Calcite gritted wares in similar forms to this assemblage.

Overall, the pottery present was dominated by coarse ware utilitarian vessels. Very few fine wares were present. The samian wares fall into a similar date range, with minimal fragments of later colour-coated wares and amphorae sherds were recovered. It was likely that most of the Romano-British pottery was made in the region, especially Yorkshire (most likely predominantly the east of the county), as well as Dales wares from the Lincolnshire area. National or international imports are rare. The assemblage represents pottery consumption at a rural, low-status settlement, typical of North Yorkshire.

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Appendix A Fabric descriptions

The fabric of the pottery was first examined by eye and sorted into fabric groups on the basis of colour, hardness, feel, fracture, inclusions and manufacturing technique. Samples of the sherds were further examined under an x20 binocular microscope to verify these divisions. The size of the sample was as large as was felt necessary for each fabric group. National fabric collection codes are given wherever possible (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Colour: narrative description only

Hardness: after Peacock 1977

soft - can be scratched by finger-nail

hard - can be scratched with penknife blade

very hard - cannot be scratched

Feel: tactile qualities

smooth - no irregularities

rough - irregularities can be felt

sandy - grains can be felt across the surface

leathery - smoothed surface like polished leather

soapy - smooth feel like soap

Fracture: visual texture of fresh break, after Orton 1980.

smooth - flat or slightly curved with no visible irregularities

irregular - medium, fairly widely spaced irregularities

finely irregular - small, fairly closely spaced irregularities

laminar - stepped effect

hackly - large and generally angular irregularities

Inclusions:

Type: after Peacock 1977

Frequency: indicated on a 4-point scale - abundant, moderate, sparse and rare where abundant is a break packed with an inclusion and rare is a break with only one or two of an inclusion.

Sorting: after Tomber and Dore 1998

Shape: angular - convex shape, sharp corners

sub-angular - convex shape, sharp to rounded corners

rounded - convex shape, no corners

sub-rounded - convex shape, rounded to no corners

Size: after Orton 1980

Size: subvisible - only just visible at x30 and too small to measure

fine - 0.1-0.25mm

medium - 0.25-0.5

coarse - 0.5-1mm

very coarse - over 1mm

Amphora

BAT AM Tomber and Dore 1998 pg 84

NAF AM Tomber and Dore 1998 pg 101

Black Burnished Ware

DOR BB1 Tomber and Dore 1998 pg 182-186

BBT Local coarse black core light brown and black margins, hard smooth with smooth fracture, well sorted abundant, fine – medium, coarse,

rounded and subangular quartz, sparse medium angular iron, sparse fine rounded black grits

Reduced Wares

Shell Gritted Wares

- RE2/Dales ware (DAL SH) Coarse black fabric hard rough hackley fracture ill-sorted abundant medium to coarse vesicles (leached shell?), sparse fine rounded black grits? Sparse sub-visible mica (Gold)
- RE3/ Dales ware. Coarse dull brown, soft rough hackley fracture, ill-sorted abundant medium to coarse shell, common sub rounded medium quartz, fine to medium common iron stain /slag?), sub-visible to fine black grits
- RE8/ Shell rare limestone, Coarse black/brown fabric, medium, rough hackley fracture, ill-sorted sparse sub-round coarse iron stone, single very coarse rounded oolite? Common elongated vesicles (shell), sparse rounded fine black grits, sparse medium, sub rounded white (lime?), common subvisible and fine quartz. And subvisible to fine gold mica on surface
- RE9/Dales ware, Coarse black with orange margins, hard rough hackley fracture, ill-sorted medium sub rounded black grit, coarse subangular slag, common coarse shell, sparse round fine quartz

Gritted wares

- RE1/HUN CG, very coarse black fabric, hard rough hackley fracture, ill sorted, medium coarse and very coarse angular voids, sparse fine - medium sub-angular quartz, sparse medium rounded grey grog sparse iron staining
- RE4 Coarse brown core sandwiched by an orange and black margin, hard, rough irregular fracture, ill sorted, abundant medium sub rounded quartz, sparse medium black (shiny) grits, common rounded fine to medium red/brown stones. Very sparse sub visible gold and silver mica
- RE5 Coarse grey brown core with brown margins, soft rough laminar fracture abundant fine rounded black grits, sparse fine rounded white, common sub angular and sub rounded quartz, and a single very coarse (1.5mm) sub rounded quartz.
- RE6/HUN CG Coarse black core, soft rough hackley fracture ill-sorted abundant fine medium and coarse vesicles (calcites/limestone) single very coarse white angular quarts, sparse fine to medium black grits,
- RE 7 Very coarse black fabric, hard rough with hackley fracture, ill sorted, fine to medium subangular and sub rounded quartz, sparse medium rounded red and brown quartz and sparse subvisible mica

- RE 10 Coarse black core brown margins, hard rough irregular fracture ill-sorted abundant, fine medium and coarse sub rounded quartz, fine and medium sub rounded black grits?
- RE 11/EYCT Coarse grey core with black margins, hard rough hackley fracture, well sorted, abundant fine, medium and very coarse sub angular (1.3mm) calcite vesicles, fine sparse, sub rounded black grits, sparse medium sub rounded quartz,
- RE 14 Coarse dark brown grey margins, hard rough irregular fracture well sorted. common medium to coarse sub rounded black, common, fine to medium coarse sub rounded and angular quartz. Rare fine sub rounded calcite?
- RE15 Coarse brown core with light brown margins, hard rough irregular fracture well sorted, common fine to medium rounded quartz, common fine and medium rounded and sub angular black, common fine platy gold mica, sparse fine rounded white (lime?)
- RE16 Fine black core with brown margins, hard smooth fracture, well sorted abundant fine sub rounded and sub angular quartz, very sparse medium angular white (lime?) Sparse medium sub rounded black grits, Possible Holme- on- Spalding Moore Industry

RE17 as RE 16 no margins

Grog Tempered

- GTA1, Coarse black core with red margins soft hackley fracture ill sorted, abundant fine, medium and coarse rounded and angular quartz, sparse round fine black and sparse coarse black grits, sparse very coarse (1.2mm) sub rounded brown (quartz), sparse coarse rounded dark grey grog, sparse, fine- coarse rounded white lime? Sparse subvisible mica (gold). Quartz protrude surface giving slightly pimpled effect.

Other reduced wares

- RE12 Coarse black core with dark brown margins, hard rough irregular fracture well sorted abundant fine sub rounded quartz, sparse fine elongated black (shiny) Grits.
- RE13 Coarse dark grey core with black margins, soft rough hackley fracture, well sorted abundant fine and medium sub angular and sub rounded quartz, sparse fine rounded black (shiny) grits, Holme-on-Spalding Moore possible **Burse A1?**

Grey wares

Shell Grittred

- Gr7 Dales type ware, Coarse dark grey with slightly lighter grey margins, hard, rough irregular fracture, , well sorted abundant fine and medium, sub rounded and angular quartz, sparse fine rounded black, sparse fine rounded off-white(lime/calcites?) sparse fine to medium elongated vesicles (shell?) sparse subvisible silver mica
- GR13 Dales type ware, Medium grey fabric hard rough smooth facture, well sorted abundant fine medium sub rounded quartz rare fine rounded lack grits, rare fine rounded brown stone, common fine elongated vesicles.
- GR16/ Dales Type ware, very coarse grey core with brown margins soft rough hackley fracture ill sorted, sparse fine white lime? Medium to coarse sub rounded quartz, sparse fine black rounded grits, sparse coarse vesicles,

Grog Tempered

- GR4 Grog Tempered , Medium grey core with light margins, soft rough irregular fracture, well sorted, fine to medium rounded and sub round black grits, sparse medium angular white quartz, abundant rounded and subangular quartz., sparse medium rounded grey grog/clay pellets

Other

- GR1 Fine Dark blue grey core with brown grey sandwich, hard, smooth fracture, well sorted, common fine angular quartz, sparse rounded white, abundant sub visible to fine quartz, common fine sub-angular brown grits, sparse fine-medium rounded black. Possible Holme -on- Spalding-Moore product
- Gr2/CRA RE Fine light grey white fabric, hard rough hackley fracture, ill-sorted abundant fine quartz, common medium to coarse sub-rounded and elongated slag/iron stain? Sparse fine rounded white (lime?)
- Gr3 (CRA RE) Fine pale grey/white, soft smooth with smooth fracture, well sorted abundant quartz subvisible to fine rounded and angular sparse fine sub rounded white, sparse subangular black grits.
- GR5 Coarse grey with brown margins, hard rough irregular fracture, ill sorted, Abundant fine to medium sub rounded and sub angular quartz, sparse coarse rounded quartz, sparse, fine rounded black. Possible South Yorkshire type?
- GR6, Medium dark grey core light grey margins, hard rough smooth fracture, well sorted, common fine to medium subangular quartz, sparse subvisible to fine rounded black grits. Possible Holm on Spalding Moore or other source

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Gr8 | Coarse grey fabric hard rough with hackley fracture, ill-sorted abundant coarse quartz, abundant medium sub rounded iron stain/slag? sparse subvisible gold mica, sparse fine sub round red grit. |
| GR9/HSM RE | Coarse grey core with dark margins, soft, rough feel with irregular fracture, well sorted fine and medium subangular and sub rounded quartz, sparse fine and medium sub rounded black (iron stone) sparse fine rounded black |
| GR10 | Coarse grey fabric hard rough hackley fracture, well sorted abundant fine medium and coarse sub rounded and angular quartz, sparse fine and coarse round black (iron stone), |
| GR11 | Coarse dark grey with brown margins, hard rough irregular fracture, well sorted, abundant fine medium angular and sub rounded quartz and sparse coarse sub rounded quartz, sparse fine red grits, sparse fine rounded black |
| GR12 | Black core with light grey margins, hard rough irregular fracture, sorted common fine rounded quartz, sparse fine sub-rounded slag/iron stain. Sparse coarse subangular quartz, common subvisible mica, body sherd has sparse coarse red mudstone on surface |
| GR 14 | Coarse grey core with brown margins hard rough smooth fracture, well sorted sparse fine angular quartz, sparse medium angular black slag? |
| GR15 | Medium grey fabric with light margins hard rough with hackley fracture well sorted fine abundant sub rounded quartz, fine rounded black grits, sub visible sparse gold mica |
| Gr17 | Coarse grey core with brown margins, soft rough irregular fracture, well sorted fine and medium sub rounded sub angular quartz, sparse fine rounded black grits, sparse medium white lime, |
| GR 18 | coarse grey core with brown margins, soft rough irregular fracture, well sorted abundant fine and medium angular quartz (slightly orange) |
| Oxidised | |
| OX1 | Coarse yellow orange fabric, soft rough hackley fracture, ill sorted, abundant fine to medium, rounded and angular black grits, common medium angular and rounded quartz, single very coarse (1.3mm) angular yellow stone, common subvisible gold mica on surface.(Local) |
| OX2 | Fine brown core orange margins, hard, smooth irregular fracture, ill sorted, sparse to common, fine to medium sub angular and sub rounded black grits, common rounded sparse fine sub rounded white grits, abundant fine to medium quartz., sparse subvisible silver mica. (Local) |

- OX3 Medium orange fabric with a grey a and brown margin, soft, rough hackley fracture ill sorted, abundant rounded medium quartz, common fine rounded black grits, sparse fine rounded white. Common subvisible silver mica on surface (local)
- OX4 Coarse orange fabric hard, rough hackley fracture, ill sorted abundant fine, medium and coarse elongated vesicles (Shell) and common fine to medium sub-rounded white inclusions and rare medium sub-rounded quartz, sub-visible gold mica

Mortaria

- MO1/MAH WH, Fine white fabric, hard slightly powdery feel, rough irregular fracture, well sorted fine to medium rounded quartz, sparse fine to medium black grits?
- MO2 Coarse yellow brown fabric hard rough smooth break, abundant fine to medium rounded quartz, common fine to medium black grits sparse subvisible gold mica. Trituration grits, ill-sorted very coarse (up 2.5mm) black subangular black slag, very coarse (up 2mm) rounded brown/red stone, very coarse sub angular quartz Possible local/Crambeck

Fine wares

Colour Coated wares

- CC1 Grey core white margins hard smooth irregular fracture, well sorted common fine and medium sub rounded brown (iron?) grits, common fine sub rounded black grits, sparse fine translucent angular quartz, sparse medium angular white, Dark brown slip. Local?
- CC2 Nene valley Tombre and Dore 1998 NVCC Pg 173-175
- CC3 -CG BS Tomber and Dore 1998 central Gaulish Black Slipped ware Pg137-138
- CC4 Medium white fabric hard rough irregular fracture, ill-sorted sparse sub-visible to fine rounded black grits, sparse fine to medium sub-rounded red stone. Common Medium to coarse rounded to sub-rounded white (lime?) and sub visible quartz – example 5007 beaker with light brown slip? Paint? Nene Valley

Samian Wares

- ARG SA Tombre and Dore 1998, pg 34
- LEZ SA Tombre and Dore 1998, pg 32
- RHZ SA Tombre and Dore 1998 pg 39

Appendix B: Catalogue of coarse ware vessels

| Catalogue Number | Context | Ware | Fabric code | Catalogue entry | Count | Weight | Rim dia | Rim % |
|------------------|---------|------|------------------|--|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| FV 1 | 2000 | CW | GR 18 | Throlam type wide mouth jar, similar to Monaghan 1997 #3869 Pg992 | 4 | 26.9 | 14 | 10 |
| FV 2 | 3000 | CW | GR 5 | Small everted grey ware jar with oxidised margins, similar to Evans (2002) catterick series J13.4 pg 375 dates between the 3rd and 4th century | 1 | 6.8 | 10 | 10 |
| FV3 | 4003 | CW | RE2/DAL SH | Dales ware cooking jar with triangular clubbed rim similar to Evans (2002) J12.2 Catterick | 3 | 70.6 | 22 | 25 |
| FV 4 | 4003 | CW | RE15 | Flat top Bifid rim jar with slight burnishing, Monaghan 1997 #3832 pg 990 | 1 | 20 | 16 | 10 |
| FV5 | 4003 | CW | BBW1 | Straight walled, rolled rim with burnished incised lattice body and base. Burnished base with incised lines. Evans 2002 G4.14 Catterick pg 256 | 6 | 80.6 | 16 | 5 |
| FV6 | 4003 | CW | RE13 | Small, narrow necked everted rim jar with possible lid seat, very worn and accidental finger grooves on side, Possible Throlam/Bursea product. Similar to Creighton F01e | 4 | 16.4 | 8 | 25 |
| FV 7 | 4007 | CW | GR 16/Dales Type | Straight necked, Lid seated rim with slightly everted tip, and a groove along base of neck | 1 | 50.9 | 18 | 20 |
| FV8 | 4012 | CW | GR 3/CRA RE | Developed bead and Flanged bowl in Crambeck, black burnishing, Monaghan 1997, #4035 pg 1013 and Corder 1937 type 1 | 1 | 77.3 | 22 | 15 |
| FV9 | 4012 | CW | RE2/DAL SH | Flat topped triangular shaped rim dales type with intact lead staple repair, Evans 2002, Catterick #J12.2 pg 373 | 1 | 26 | 20 | 10 |
| FV10 | 4012 | CW | RE2/DAL SH | Dales type with triangular rim, similar to rim in 5007, Evans 2002, Catterick #J12.2 pg 373 | 2 | 17.9 | 20 | 5 |
| FV11 | 5000 | CW | GR 7/Dales Type | Dales type Wide mouthed Jar | 1 | 68.8 | 24 | 10 |
| Fv 12 | 5000 | CW | RE2/DAL SH | Dales ware triangular section rim with slight internal bead | 3 | 15.8 | 16 | 2.5 |

| Catalogue Number | Context | Ware | Fabric code | Catalogue entry | Count | Weight | Rim dia | Rim % |
|------------------|---------|------|-------------|--|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| Fv13 | 5000 | CW | GR 8 | Rolled wide mouthed jar, with everted rim with incised groove on rim from comb/smoothing tool | 1 | 32.5 | 18 | 12.5 |
| FV14 | 5000 | CW | RE11 | Calcite gritted war necked jar with flat topped everted rim, residue on neck, Monaghan #3789 Pg 984 | 1 | 20 | 16 | 12.5 |
| FV 15 | 5000 | CW | GR 6 | Flared, everted rim, in greyware, Gilliam 1970 145 | 1 | 33.3 | 11 | 42.5 |
| FV 16 | 5000 | CW | GR 2/CRA RE | Hooked rim flanged bowl with developed bead, slight groove on body and slight blue sheen. Corder 1937 type 1 pg400 late 3rd to 4th | 1 | 50 | 20 | 15 |
| FV 17 | 5000 | CW | GR 9 | S-shaped profile, HSM RE, Jason York #3977 pg1006 | 1 | 50 | 36 | 7.5 |
| FV 18 | 5006 | CW | BBT | imitation BBW copy of, Flanged bowl with burnished lattice decoration. Cross joins 4003, Catterick B17.2 pg381, Gillam 1976, no 42 | 2 | 37.6 | 13 | 7.5 |
| FV 19 | 5009 | MO | MO2 | Hammer head multi reed mortaria -very worn on flange possible Crambeck | 1 | 127.4 | 24 | 17.5 |

Catalogue of Samian Ware

(4000): Sherd of uncertain form, probably a dish, with slight traces of burning on the rim, Central Gaulish, Antonine.

(4003): Form 31R/Lud Sb, East Gaulish. Rim sherd from a wide, spreading dish. The orange fabric and silky slip suggest manufacture in the Argonne. Late 2nd - 3rd century AD.

(4012): Form 31R, Central Gaulish, with slight burning on the rim. c. AD 160-200.

Form 31, East Gaulish. The dense, red fabric suggests manufacture at Rheinzabern. Late 2nd - 3rd century AD.

Form 31. Two rim sherds from different dishes, both Central Gaulish, Antonine.

Form 79/Lud Th, East Gaulish. The orange fabric, similar to that of the 31R from (4003) above, suggests manufacture in the Argonne. Late 2nd - 3rd century AD.

Appendix 3: Cawood Excavations Faunal Bone Report

Dr Clare Rainsford

Prepared December 2020

A small assemblage of faunal bone, totalling 694 fragments, was recovered from excavations at Cawood, North Yorkshire. This primarily derives from enclosure ditches dated to the Roman period (2nd-4th century), with a smaller proportion associated with roundhouses which are expected to be either Roman or Iron Age in date. The site is located approximately ten miles south of York, a major Roman *colonia*. The assemblage was analysed in full to provide a characterisation of animal use at Cawood.

Methodology

All material was identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible, and identifications were confirmed by comparison standard reference guides. Basic age data and level of fragmentation (completeness relative to whole bone) was recorded for each identifiable bone, and any further taphonomic information was recorded by means of notes for each context. Tooth wear stage was recorded for any complete or semi-complete mandibles with teeth, using wear stage diagrams from Grant (1982), and age assigned following Bond and O'Connor (1999); and epiphyseal fusion was recorded and translated into approximate age using Silver (1969).

For each context, the overall assemblage condition was recorded using a qualitative scale (very good / good / reasonable / poor / variable), and the overall fragmentation was also recorded ("mostly complete" (A), "moderately fragmented" (B) or "highly fragmented" (C)). Brief taphonomic descriptions, including colouration and weathering, were also made for each context.

Bone was kept bagged by context following analysis. Data were stored as Excel spreadsheets. NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) has been used as a descriptive quantification method throughout.

Quantities and Condition

A total of 694 fragments of animal bone were recovered from Cawood, of which 133 (19%) were identified (Table 1). Bone condition was generally fairly poor - most fragments were recorded as "reasonable/poor" or "reasonable", with a few described as "poor" (Table 2). Bone fragmentation was similarly fairly high, described primarily as B/C (moderately to severely fragmented) (Table 3). Colouration varies, mostly described as mid-brown, but with some fawn and some dark brown, which would indicate some variation in preservation conditions. Surface loss or degradation

described in many contexts, also iron accretion, which would indicate some water flushing and would account for the relatively poor condition.

Small collections of mostly fully calcined bone were found within two contexts: context 4003, an inner enclosure ditch dated to Roman period; and context 3003, a roundhouse gully. 4003 contained 27 fragments of calcined bone and 4 fragments of burnt bone, and within this elements from sheep/goat and medium mammal are identifiable, comprising a minimum of one individual animal. In context 3003, 37 calcined or burnt fragments were recorded, and one cattle phalanx, elements of large mammal and elements of medium mammal were identified. The presence of small amounts of burnt bone is typically consistent with domestic environments and with inadvertent or deliberate burning of refuse.

Butchery marks were noted infrequently within the assemblage: a total of 14 elements showed signs of butchery, or approximately 2% of the whole assemblage (Table 4). Knife marks, saw marks and chop marks are noted from Roman contexts; knife marks were recorded from one element associated with the roundhouses. Sawing striations consistent with post-medieval steel saw butchery were present on one element from the plough soil (context 3000), indicating that this is of considerably later date than the rest of the material.

Five elements from Roman phases showed signs of bone working, and these are discussed further below.

Dog gnawing was present on five elements within the Roman period, indicating their presence at the site.

Species Representation

Only domesticated animals are represented at Cawood, comprising cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and dog (Table 5). Cattle and sheep/goat are the most common taxa at the site, and are almost equally common as each other in terms of overall frequency (NISP): slightly more elements of cattle than sheep/goat were identified in total, while sheep/goat were slightly more common than cattle in Roman phases. However, large mammal remains are considerably more common than medium mammal remains – this is a result of the heavy fragmentation within the assemblage, which tends to result in increased numbers of unidentifiable fragments of large mammal bones.

Five ageable cattle mandibles were recovered from the Roman period, and indicated a substantial range of ages-at-death, ranging from juvenile (dp4 unworn, less than six months old) to elderly (M3 at wear stage j and above), and including immature, subadult, and adult individuals (Table 6). One cattle carpal from context 4004 also showed evidence of age-related arthropathy, also indicating an older animal. The presence of young animals suggests that cattle were being reared on the site, but the range of ages indicates that there were no specific pressures driving slaughter of any particular age-group.

Minimal age data is available for either pigs or sheep/goat remains. Element fusion from sheep/goat remains across the site indicates that these were mostly adult animals. One unfused femur and one mandible with an unerupted P4 suggest some younger adults were also

slaughtered. For pig, one mandible was aged to subadult, but beyond this all of the age data derives from two Associated Bone Groups from 5009, discussed below.

The focus towards domesticates and unspecific age data is generally consistent with a rural site in the north of England during the Roman period.

Associated bone groups & other special features

Associated Bone Groups

Context 5009, a shallow ditch or linear feature dated to the 3rd or 4th century, contained the partial skeletons of two pigs (Table 7). Each represents a single hind leg from tibia down to foot (hock joint); the hind legs were clearly two different sizes, and therefore derive from two different animals. Fusion data indicates that both are around the same age – one is from a pig of approximately 2 years old, and the other from a pig aged to between one and two years old. There was no evidence of butchery marks or other taphonomy from either of the two ABGs. However, it is considered likely that these are the remains of consumption refuse: either the direct remains of cooked joints, or possibly offcuts from the meatier, upper leg joints.

Worked Bone

Context 4003, an inner enclosure ditch dated to the Roman period, contained several elements of animal bone with evidence of preliminary working for creation of bone objects. The context also contained several worked bone artefacts (separated out in assemblage). The elements with preliminary working were all identified to sheep/goat or medium mammal, and are primarily tibia or metapodial shafts with some polishing on one face of the bone. One sheep/goat astragalus was also polished on one face, possibly preparatory to making a gaming piece or similar object. There is no clear evidence as to why these bones were discarded following the initial stages of working, but it is likely that they were found to be unsuitable or errors were made within the initial process of bone working.

Discussion and Significance

The assemblage from Cawood is a small and mostly domestic assemblage, from a site near to the major Roman settlement at York, with some evidence of bone working and craft production. It is likely that this site, and animal production here, would have been at least partially integrated into the city's economy, as it is located within York's hinterland. Data from small assemblages such as these is valuable in building up overall pictures of rural settlement patterns, as the recent Roman Rural Settlement Project has demonstrated, and data from this assemblage may therefore prove useful in wider studies of the Vale of York area in this period.

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Tables

| | Quantity | ID | ID% |
|----------------------|----------|-----|-------|
| Total | 694 | 133 | 19.16 |
| Plough soil/cleaning | 47 | 8 | 17.02 |
| Roman | 577 | 166 | 28.77 |
| Roundhouse | 70 | 9 | 12.86 |

Table 1: Quantity of animal bone recovered from Cawood excavations

| Condition | reasonable | reasonable/poor | poor |
|------------|------------|-----------------|------|
| Plough | | 40 | 7 |
| Roundhouse | | 66 | 4 |
| Roman | 289 | 280 | 8 |

Table 2: Condition of bone recovered from Cawood excavations. All numbers are fragment count.

| Fragmentation | A | A/B | B | B/C | C |
|---------------|---|-----|----|-----|----|
| Plough | 1 | | | 40 | 6 |
| Roundhouse | | | | 66 | 4 |
| Roman | | | 48 | 448 | 81 |

Table 3: Level of bone fragmentation from Cawood excavations, where A = mostly complete and C = severely fragmented. All numbers given are fragment count.

| | Plough | Roman | Roundhouse |
|---------------------|--------|-------|------------|
| Sawing striations | 1 | | |
| Knife marks | | 5 | 1 |
| Saw marks | | 1 | |
| Chop marks | | 1 | |
| Polishing / working | | 5 | |
| Burnt bone | 1 | 38 | 38 |
| Dog gnawing | | 5 | |

Table 4: Taphonomic features from Cawood excavations. All numbers given are fragment count.

| | Total | Plough | Roundhouse | Roman |
|---------------|-------|--------|------------|-------|
| cow | 53 | 7 | 6 | 39 |
| sheep/goat | 44 | | 3 | 41 |
| pig | 33 | | | 32 |
| horse | 1 | | | 1 |
| dog | 1 | | | 1 |
| large mammal | 108 | 2 | 15 | 91 |
| medium mammal | 36 | | 3 | 33 |
| unid | 416 | 37 | 43 | 336 |

Table 5: Species representation at Cawood. All numbers are NISP.

| CONTE XT | Phase | speci es | dp4 | P4 | M 1 | M 2 | M 3 | Comment | Age |
|----------|---------|------------|---------|--------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 3000 | Ploug h | cow | | g | k | g | G | assumed mandible - teeth loose | adult |
| 3002 | Roma n | cow | unwor n | | | | | | juvenile |
| 4003 | Roma n | cow | k | | g | d | | | subadult |
| 4003 | Roma n | cow | f | | b | | | | immature |
| 4002 | Roma n | cow | | f | k | k | J | | elderly |
| 4002 | Roma n | cow | | c | k | j | G | m3 has no 3rd cusp - congenital | adult |
| 3002 | Roma n | pig | | | | b | | erupting, not at occlusion | subadult |
| 4003 | Roma n | sheep/goat | | in jaw | | | | | immature/suba dult |

Table 6: Mandibles recovered from Cawood and age data. Tooth wear stages follow Grant (1982), age categories follow Bond and O'Connor (1999).

| ABG1: Pig | | | ABG2: Pig | | |
|----------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|--------|----------|
| Element | Fusion | Age | Element | Fusion | Age |
| Tibia | duf | <2yrs | tibia | duf | <2yrs |
| astragalus | | | astragalus | | |
| Tarsals | | | calcaneus | puf | <2.25yrs |
| metatarsal | duf | <2.25yrs | metatarsal | | |
| metapodial | duf | <2.25yrs | metapodial | duf | <2.25yrs |
| accessory metapodial | | | phalanx 1 | puf | <2yrs |
| phalanx 1 | pf | 2yrs + | phalanx 2 | pf | 1yr + |
| phalanx 2 | pf | 1yr + | accessory phalanx 1 | puf | |
| AGE | | c.2yrs | AGE | | 1-2yrs |

Table 7: Two Associated Bone Groups from context 5009, Cawood. Df = distal epiphysis fused; duf = distal epiphysis unfused; pf = proximal epiphysis fused; puf = proximal epiphysis unfused. Age at which elements fuse and age at death follows Silver (1969).