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TEMPVS REPARATVM

Archaeological and Historical Associates

INTERIM EXCAVATION REPORT

STOWE FARM EXTENSION (W3/PL/5)
WEST DEEPING
LINCOLNSHIRE

PHASE 2 (FIRST PART)

TR 31012DFD

ON BEHALF OF

Redland Aggregates Limited
Six Hills
Melton Mowbray
Leicestershire
LE14 3PD

TEMPVS REPARATVM
FIELD SERVICES DEPARTMENT

23 December 1996



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INTERIM EXCAVATION REPORT

In connection with a planning condition on a
permission to extract aggregates

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WEST DEEPING
LINCOLNSHIRE**

PHASE 2 (FIRST PART)

TR 31012DFB

ON BEHALF OF:

Redland Aggregates Limited
Six Hills
Melton Mowbray
Leicestershire
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**TEMPVS REPARATVM
FIELD SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

Prepared by:

Philip J Kiberd BA MSc

23 December 1996

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1.0 PROLEGOMENA

1.1 Personal and organisation qualifications

- 1.1.1 Tempvs Reparatvm is a private limited company concerned with many aspects of archaeology and history including consultancy field evaluation and excavation.
- 1.1.2 Tempvs Reparatvm works on a national basis. It is an recognised contractor in many English and Welsh Counties.
- 1.1.3 Since its formal incorporation in 1988, the Company has, as archaeological consultant, represented a wide range of clients, both corporate and individual. Similarly, it has undertaken a large number of fieldwork projects both large and small. Tempvs Reparatvm acts for Redland Aggregates Limited as that company's archaeological consultant and is its preferred field contractor.
- 1.1.4 Tempvs Reparatvm is the publisher of British Archaeological Reports, a prestigious international series of archaeological monographs and conference proceedings, also of other books and pamphlets on archaeological and historical subjects.
- 1.1.5 Tempvs Reparatvm is committed to ensuring that the client receives a cost-effective service while itself maintaining the highest professional standards. The Company only employs specialists and technicians whose work and expertise match the quality requirements of the Company.
- 1.1.6 All projects are managed in accordance with and in the light of English Heritage's MAP2 framework, recommendations of PPG16 and the Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines.
- 1.1.7 Philip Kiberd is an Assistant Manager (Field Services Department) with Tempvs Reparatvm, with particular responsibilities for field-work procedures and post-excavation analysis. He has extensive field-work and post-excavation experience in archaeology in Britain and abroad. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Archaeology and Prehistory and a Master of Science degree in Human Osteology, Palaeopathology and Funerary Archaeology.

1.2 The commission

- 1.2.1 In June 1996, Tempvs Reparatvm Field Services Department was commissioned to carry out open-area archaeological excavation following soil-stripping at Stowe Farm Extension (W3/PL/5), West Deeping, Lincolnshire. Excavation ran from 11th June to 28th July 1996, under the on site supervision of Mr Chris Turner and the project management of Mr Philip Kiberd.
- 1.2.2 This excavation work was carried out in accordance with specifications (doc no TR 31012DCE) agreed by Dr C E Howlett of Tempvs Reparatvm Consultancy Department on behalf of Redland Aggregates Ltd with Mr I George acting for Mr S Catney, Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer.

1.3 In connection with the commission

- 1.3.1 The Phase 2 excavation followed on from previous work undertaken on the site. This has comprised aerial photographic analysis, historical survey and geophysics, fieldwalking, intrusive evaluation work and excavation in Phases 1A and 1B. The results of these stages are detailed in report documents TR 31012DFA and TR 31012DFC.
- 1.3.2 The excavation undertaken in 1996 covered most of Phase 2. The area was located in the north of the site abutting to the east with Phase 1B. I covered an area approximately 200 (E-W) x 150 m (N-S) (Fig 2).
- 1.3.3 The particular recommendations stated in the report of the Phase 1A and 1B excavations (TR 31012DFC) with regard to procedures and priorities in Phase 2 were observed in the 1996 site work.
- 1.3.4 The site work on Phase 2 began in mid July and continued until the beginning of August 1996. Philip Kiberd directed the site team of four.

1.4 Status of Report

- 1.4.1 The following report is an interim excavation report for area Phase 2 (first part) only. It therefore details briefly the main features uncovered, along with finds and environmental samples collected. No detailed interpretation is gone into at this stage. More detailed analysis will follow in a final and full report once all extraction stages have been completed.
- 1.4.2 In addition to describing the initial findings of Phase 2, the report also suggests amendments and specific areas of interest for investigation during the rest of Phase 2. These are discussed in the light of findings and work across Phases 1A, 1B and 2 (first part).

2.0 THE APPLICATION AREA

2.1 Site Location

- 2.1.1 The location of the Stowe Farm Extension in **Figure 1**, is shown as the land marked as W3/PL/5. It is located north of the River Welland.
- 2.1.2 The application area comprises a total of 17.5 ha and is centred at TF 100111.

2.2 Topography, soil and geology

- 2.2.1 The site consists of high quality arable land. The landscape in the area is lightly alluviated Fen and Terrace gravels over Kellaway sands.
- 2.2.2 The river Welland is bordered by a narrow strip of alluvium and gravel up to 1.5km wide as it passes through the limestone uplands surrounding Stamford. To the east of Stamford the gravel widens, to

form a broad spread of fen edge gravel set among fenland silts and peat. This gravel belt stretches from Peterborough north to Bourne, and is at its widest around West Deeping. It is at West Deeping that the Roman road now followed by King Street crossed the Welland, running north to Bourne and Lincoln.

- 2.2.3 Current land-use of the area is arable.
- 2.2.4 The geomorphology of the area has been the subject of a particular study carried out by James Rackham.

3.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The part of the Welland Valley near which the application site is located has been the focus of intensive archaeological study since at least 1957, when the Welland Valley Research Committee was formed to survey and excavate threatened archaeological sites. Subsequent research has been carried out by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments for England (RCHM(E)) and other organizations, most recently the Fenland Archaeological Trust.
- 3.1.2 The results of this cumulative research demonstrate that large tracts of the Welland Valley landscape were substantially deforested by the middle neolithic period. A palimpsest of cropmarks exists spanning several millenia and betraying the presence of a series of organized prehistoric landscapes incorporating farms, field systems, and a spectacular range of ceremonial monuments.
- 3.1.3 Prehistoric communal monuments, settlements, field systems and landscape features have been singled out as targets for research priority by English Heritage and the Prehistoric Society. The transition from Iron Age to the Roman including sites, their settings, field boundaries and food production and consumption also fall within the national research priority category.

3.3 The archaeology of the application area

- 3.3.1 Before the field evaluation there was no known archaeology within the application area, though the potential was reasonably high given the past activity that is known to have taken place in the surrounding area. Surprisingly, although the area had undergone relatively intense air photographic cover since the mid-twentieth century, no cropmarks had been revealed.

The 1994 evaluation

- 3.3.2 As described above (Sub-section 1.3) the application area has been systematically fieldwalked and been subject to an aerial photographic study, geophysical survey and trial trenching.
- 3.3.3 This appeared to suggest a complex system of ditches and pits, representing ceremonial and non-ceremonial activity.

Aerial photographic survey

- 3.3.4 The aerial photography for the site did not suggest the extensive sequence of features revealed by trial trenching.
- 3.3.5 The reasons for this are that the combination of shallow extant features, alluvial capping and medieval ploughing, mask the presence of the earlier archaeology.

Fieldwalking

- 3.3.6 Fieldwalking did not locate any concentrations of artefacts that might suggest a buried archaeological site, even though relatively shallow soils and continuous cultivation should have provided ideal conditions for material from artefact rich features to become incorporated into the ploughsoil. Finds were sparse. Two flint artefacts were recovered, the remainder of the finds, were of the medieval or post-medieval period.
- 3.3.7 The subsequent evaluation and excavation of 1A and 1B, makes this lack of finds understandable. Low densities of artefacts are normal for Neolithic/Bronze Age sites. When this factor is combined with truncation by medieval / post-medieval ploughing, the results from the fieldwalking are not surprising.

Historical survey

- 3.3.8 The earliest useful map is that accompanying the Enclosure Award (1801). No earlier estate map exists. A map of the 16th century, or before, which included the application area is of too small scale to be of use. There is a paucity also of other manuscript or published material.
- 3.3.9 At Enclosure the western part of the site is shown as lying in Barholme 'lordship' (manor) and a strip along the north-east and south-east boundary of the field in Stowe lordship.
- 3.3.10 The tithe map (1840) of the area is of the Stowe part of Barholme cum Stowe parish and shows only the eastern part of the field under study.
- 3.3.11 Certain conclusions can be drawn from the cartographic sources. Prior to Enclosure the application area was part of two of the 'medieval' open fields of the parish. At the time of the mid 19th century tithe survey the field was arable, as it remains today, thus there is good evidence of a long period of continuous ploughing on the site.
- 3.3.12 There is little evidence that the field was sub-divided in the post-medieval period. In the early 19th century a small gravel pit was opened at the extreme western end of the field to provide material to maintain the local roads. This area was later wooded.

Geophysical survey: magnetic susceptibility

- 3.3.13 The most striking feature of the survey is that the variation of readings across the site was small. Although the magnetic susceptibility plot identified small areas of high readings, the absolute range between the highest and lowest results within the application area is slight compared with the generality of areas subjected to this form of survey.

3.3.14 A programme of detailed magnetometer survey was also instigated.

Geophysical survey: magnetometry

3.3.15 As previously hypothesized by A Bartlett, relatively few of the features identified by air photos were detected by magnetometer survey.

3.3.16 No ditched features were identified – whether ring ditches, archaeological or natural. The 'modern' quarry along the north-west edge identified by aerial photographs was located.

3.3.17 In conclusion it can be said that with the shallow nature of the features and the topsoil, and possibly little magnetic disturbance, inconclusive magnetometry results were likely.

Results of 1995 excavation

3.3.18 The 1995 excavation of Phases 1A and 1B uncovered a moderate total of features, over a 200 x 400 m area. These ranged from Bronze Age/Iron Age, to Roman and medieval/post-medieval field systems. Structural elements in the form of possible 'house plans' of Bronze and/or Iron Age date, other probably agricultural structures, animal pens, styes etc, and pits. The pits were the most interesting and unexpected features in these phases and owing to their depth contained abundant waterlogged material. Very few finds were recovered and these were generally retrieved from the pits and associated structures. The implication being that the pits and associated posts represent distinct 'households' and are therefore foci of domestic activity.

3.3.19 Three carbon dates (Beta-90054, 90053, 90056) were obtained from the Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Miami, Florida, which confirm that at least some of the cultural elements present are of 'Bronze Age' date, ie within average time period of 1600-1200 BP.

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES AND GENERAL EXCAVATION STRATEGY

4.1 Aims

4.1.1 One of the priority aims of further intrusive work was to continue to assess spatial patterns and relationships. For the overall site landscape patterning rather than individual site development was considered relatively more important.

4.1.2 During the excavation, emphasis was placed on the importance of attempting to understand how boundaries co-existed and to unravel their potentially multi-faceted life history. For instance, how many roles does a field boundary have? Is a ring ditch a purely ceremonial structure or a variable quantity depending on socio-cultural and environmental circumstances?

4.1.3 The elements within the site fall within the area of research priorities set by the Prehistoric Society and English Heritage namely prehistoric boundaries, the relationships between field systems and ceremonial monuments, settlements and ritual.

- 4.1.4 Fuller excavation of this landscape when considered alongside already published results from the Fenland area would allow the site to be viewed within a regional framework. And thence, against a national background.
- 4.1.5 Stowe Farm is a landscape study. This means that the project endeavours to examine the changes both broad and specific, which have occurred from the early prehistoric through to post-medieval in the area set aside for gravel extraction. Once this has been recorded it will then be linked in to previous research and excavation in the area, to aerial photographic material and SMR details.
- 4.1.6 By the very nature of archaeology, past landscapes are made up of individual features, structures and ditches, these in turn form farmsteads, fields and monuments, at a higher level these fields become estates and wider territories. It is hoped that as Phases 2 (remainder) and 3 proceed and are integrated with Phases 1A, 1B and 2 (first part), and the surrounding landscape, issues such as these can be addressed.

4.2 Local and site-specific objectives

- 4.2.1 As noted above, the character and quality of preservation of the features at Stowe Farm to some extent limit the potential for excavation and analysis. In broad terms the features are negative features, there is little stratigraphy, they are artefact poor, and generally environmental preservation is poor.
- 4.2.2 A summary of the specific objectives of the excavation at Stowe Farm and the methods to be employed to secure an adequate record of the archaeology of the site prior to gravel extraction are given below:
- a **Recovery of the full plan form**

This will be achieved by removal of deposits above the archaeological layers, identifying archaeological features and planning their outline on the ground
 - b **Identification of the function of features / functional zoning of the site**

Excavation and recording of features with different morphologies across the area. Analysis of the distribution of any artefacts recovered
 - c **Phasing of the various elements of the site**

Excavation of locations where archaeological features intercut or are superimposed. Consideration of the dating evidence from the site. The carbon dates and stratigraphy obtained from intercutting ditch sections will be used to build up a phasing profile for the site.
 - d **Dating of the main elements of the site**

It is proposed that most of the dating on the site will be achieved by applying C14 techniques to burnt organic

material from in-situ archaeological contexts. If any artefactual material is recovered this will also be utilised. Given the probable neolithic / Bronze Age date of the early archaeology, flint artefacts may provide approximate dating.

- 4.2.3 The results of these investigations will be detailed in a full and final report.

Environmental potential

- 4.2.4 Due to the results of the evaluation no intensive environmental sampling strategy was initiated, however any unexpectedly well preserved organic material was collected, assessed and analysed.

4.3 Outline of strategy for Phase 2

- 4.3.1 The general strategy was developed from the results of the evaluation and excavation of Phases 1A and 1B, with the aim of meeting the expectations contained within the aims and objectives set out above.
- 4.3.2 Archaeological recording was integrated with the process of removal of the 'over-burden' prior to extraction of the mineral reserve (what was aimed for was not a traditional watching brief to identify and quickly record an undetermined archaeological resource, but a carefully considered method of recording an extensive archaeological landscape).
- 4.3.4 Following stripping of the overburden all archaeological features were recorded in plan and sample excavated to identify form and relationships with intercutting features. Due to the extensive nature of the site a sampling strategy was devised. The strategy ensured that the total variability within the archaeology of the site was represented, while being an efficient and cost-effective approach. Also this was deemed appropriate to the aims of the excavation, that is that it was a landscape project, not designed to study known specific feature types.
- 4.3.5 The nature of the archaeology within Phase 2 (first part) at Stowe Farm being dispersed across the area with few discrete concentrations dictated the methodology employed. Areas were machined in accordance with Redland Aggregates' needs and archaeology examined as appropriate levels were reached. This meant in reality that the topsoil was removed up to a maximum of 400mm depth onto the upper gravel surface, this surface was designated by Redland Aggregates as subsoil, due to its depth not composition. All visible archaeology cut into this layer. Archaeology was visible as dark-soil-filled regular and irregular patches.
- 4.3.6 Although artefact poor, an attempt was made to obtain sufficient organic material from features excavated to date the main phases of the site by C14 dating.
- 4.3.7 Of particular interest within the Phase 2 area was the location, and function of the large pits, noted in aerial photography and within area 1B. Emphasis was placed on excavating as many of these by hand and subsequently excavating any remaining areas by machine. The association of post-holes and thereby possible structures with the pits

was also an objective of specific interest.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Machine stripping

- 5.1.1 The archaeological excavation and recording programme followed the stripping programme as agreed with Redland Aggregates.
- 5.1.2 All stripping was undertaken using a 360 back-acter fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and soil was removed using dumper trucks.
- 5.1.3 All stripping of the overburden was regularly supervised by an experienced archaeologist in order to ensure that any archaeology was not removed prior to recording.
- 5.1.4 After excavation and recording some areas were further machined. The headlands were removed to inspect for the presence of archaeology beneath them and pits and ditches that had been hand dug or not excavated were machine sectioned to further record fills and collect artefacts.

5.2 Recording and excavation

- 5.2.1 After the removal of the overburden to the appropriate level, below the topsoil 300–400mm, the exposed surface was manually cleaned where necessary and a base plan of the archaeological features present drawn.
- 5.2.2 General planning was carried out at a scale of 1:100.
- 5.2.3 Where complex or unclear relationships occurred, a smaller scale of 1:20 or 1:10, as appropriate, was used.
- 5.2.4 All areas were planned on a multi–context basis. It was not considered necessary to plan using a single context system.
- 5.2.5 Once features had been planned, a 20% sample of them was excavated. This was considered the overall percentage for both areas although in some parts of the sites percentages varied from 100% to 1%.
- 5.2.6 Linear features were sectioned along their lengths and at intersections; post–holes were half–sectioned. Where groups of post–holes occurred a proportion of them suitable to characterise the whole was excavated. Pits were either quarter or half–sectioned.
- 5.2.7 All sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10.
- 5.2.8 Where more complex features were encountered, a higher level of excavation was employed.

5.3 Recording system

- 5.3.1 Archaeological data were recorded according to the Tempvs

Reparatvm Archaeological Excavation Manual (based on the Museum of London system). A copy of blank recording forms and recording manual has been made available to the archaeological adviser to the minerals planning authority.

- 5.3.2 One of the merits of the recording system is that it allows for features to be recorded in such a way that they are examined and described simply and systematically. Each feature has to be described, assessed and categorised in its own right in the field before it is interpreted and placed within the site as a whole. In this way there is no requirement for immediate on-site interpretation, as the core data about a feature is retained in the record.

5.4 GSys

- 5.4.1 The Gsys computer software package has been used for analysis of the Stowe Farm results.
- 5.4.2 The approach toward Gsys has been slightly different than Rectory Farm. Overall results have been assessed and those points relevant for use with Gsys separated and entered. The project does not seek to be determined by Geosys but to use it as a tool when and where appropriate.
- 5.4.3 Site plans were created on site and during post-excavation work using a combination of EDM and Gsys techniques and straightforward manual planning.
- 5.4.4 It is intended once all the phases have been excavated to transfer the full and final plans to Gsys.

5.5 Finds policy

- 5.5.1 All finds were dealt with briefly on site by an archaeologist nominated for the task and were:
- 1 Cleaned / given conservation first aid / packaged as appropriate
 - 2 Catalogued and numbered
 - 3 Boxed and removed to a place of security pending final deposition.
- 5.5.2 Advice has been sought from specialists on the identification of finds.
- 5.5.4 Long-term conservation of objects will be conducted by the Lincolnshire Conservation Laboratory, provided acceptable contractual arrangements can be made.
- 5.5.5 All artefacts will ultimately be placed in the care of the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

6.0 RESULTS

6.1 Introduction and general summary

- 6.1.1 Excavation at Stowe Farm was aimed at producing information relating to landscape use and change in general rather than specific known features. Analysis will therefore concentrate on producing an overall picture of the site looking at landscape types and based within a broad chronology.
- 6.1.2 Excavations at Stowe Farm have produced a large number of features. Unfortunately owing to the truncated nature of the site and the absence of any quantity of finds, very few features can be reliably dated. Thus it follows that few features can be easily grouped into certain specific structures and across the area as a whole only a few landscape types can be stratigraphically placed.
- 6.1.3 For the purposes of this report the main features were assigned temporary group numbers, (following on from the phase 1A/1B groups and beginning at 244) which include both cut and fill contexts. It is assumed that these groups will alter significantly in the final report, where groups will be separated into component parts, cuts, use fills and disuse fills.
- 6.1.4 Only major features are discussed in this report and although a large number of post-settings and pits were evident across the site, for the purpose of this report, these are only discussed generally. Further analysis will group these into meaningful structural elements.
- 6.1.5 Full analysis can only be properly carried out upon completion of all site work.

6.2 Stratigraphic matrix

- 6.2.1 Due to the nature of the site and the fact that so many features cannot be readily assigned to phases a matrix has not been incorporated into this report.

6.3 Aerial photography and cropmark evidence

- 6.3.1 During the desk-top analysis of the Stowe Farm site and area, prior to excavation, aerial photographic records were examined. This was undertaken by Dr R Palmer, Air Photo Services, Cambridge, on behalf of Tempvs Reparatvm.

6.4 Main Archaeological Features of Phase 2 (first part)

- 6.4.1 A total of 58 feature groups was recognised during the initial assessment for this report. This includes 36 furrows and 2 headlands, comprising 3 medieval/post-medieval fields. See **Figures 3, 4, 5, and 6** for feature locations and sections.
- 6.4.2 The groups are listed by letter which details their type and by a reference number. Reference numbers for Phase 2 begin at 244. Details

of groups letter meanings can be found in **Appendix 2**.

- 6.4.3 For the purpose of these report the groups are temporary numbers used as reference numbers within the text and plans. At this stage they encompass all cuts and fills encountered for the particular feature.
- 6.4.4 Please note that the plans detail only the group numbers and not individual context numbers. These will be detailed in the full and final report.
- 6.4.5 The following groups were identified (see **Appendices 1 and 2**):

E244 Ring ditch
Y245 Post alignment
Y246 Ditch
H247-264 Furrows and Headlands
E265 Ring ditch
Y266 Ditch
P267 Pit
P268 Pit
P269 Pit
A270 Post settings
A271 Post settings
A272 Post settings
H273-292 Furrows
P293 Pit
P294 Pit
P295 Pit
P296 Pit
Y297 Ditch
P298 Pit
Y299 Linears
Y300 Ditch
E301 Post settings

6.5 Group by group assessment

E244

- 6.5.1 E244 is a ring-ditch in the extreme north-west of the site close to the junction with 1B. This feature was known from the aerial photographic record. Excavation revealed an ovoid feature in plan, with an 8m external diameter and 5m internal diameter. The ditch was 1m wide, 400mm deep and covered an area of 22 m if unfurled to become a linear feature. Two central pits were evident, but both were heavily truncated and contained no evidence of burial. This feature is the remnant of a barrow. A rough estimate of the amount of spoil likely to have been generated from the ditch construction, suggests an original mound in the order of 615mm high, if no other material was used.
- 6.5.2 This feature group lies to the west of the post alignment Y245. It is uncertain at this stage, whether these features were contemporary. However, if they were the implication might be that the area of the dead (or a dead individual) was screened off from the 'living' domestic activity area.

Y245

- 6.5.3 Y245 is an alignment of 56 post-holes. These form a single line which runs from the northern edge of the site for 33m where it then turns approximately 90 degrees west for a further 36m.
- 6.5.4 The alignment lies close to the ring-ditch Y245 and appears to separate this feature from pits P267, P268.
- 6.5.5 Two settings are for double posts, one occurs on the N-S axis and a second on the E-W axis, these may indicate small gateways. The post settings average 600mm apart and 500mm in diameter. In the north a furrow cuts through the posts occupying an area sufficient for four posts and in the west ditch Y246 cuts across the posts. The posts eventually run into group A271 close to their junction with Y246 and it is uncertain at this stage what relationship they have to this group.
- 6.5.6 Given the later obliteration of some posts a possible total number for the area uncovered would have been around 62. It is likely that the settings continue to the north under the soil bund, and road (?).

Y246

- 6.5.7 Y246 is a single linear boundary ditch, which sits along the same axis (E-W) as headland H258. This is the same ditch that was noted in Phase 1B and assigned group number Y228. The ditch runs across the entire width of Phase 2 for 216m. Hand-excavated sections covering 3.5% of it were dug and further sections were later machined to attempt finds recovery. In Phase 1B the ditch revealed Romano-British pottery within its lower fill.
- 6.5.8 The ditch narrows along its length toward the west. It is possible that two ditches meet around the Group 271 area, alternatively that an original ditch only extended this far and was later extended in R-B times eastwards. A definite gap in the west is evident 40 m from the west edge of the site. The ditch either side was shallow and narrow and possibly was set with posts. The gap is wide enough, 2m, for the movement of people, animals or carts. Twenty metres to the west of this entrance the ditch joins with Y300 to form a parallel ditched trackway.

H247-264, H273-292

- 6.5.9 H247-264 and H273-292 represent 36 furrows and 2 headlands which superimpose themselves over the other archaeology as three medieval/post-medieval fields.
- 6.5.10 H247-257 and H273-280 and H285 form a set of furrows, (orientated N-S), running into headland 258 from the south. H281-284, H286-292 form a set of furrows, (orientated N-S), running into headland 258 from the north. A further set of furrows H259-263 running E-W into headland 264.
- 6.5.11 Headland H258 runs E-W in direct alignment with Y246 and it is quite possible that this apparently early boundary has dictated the alignment of the subsequent field system.

Y265

6.5.12 E265 is a second ring-ditch. This occurs toward the southern edge of the site and approximately 100m away from ring-ditch E244. This feature had suffered much from later ploughing and was shallow and more truncated than E244.

6.5.13 The ditch in plan was circular with one internal post/pit, but this was not definitely a contemporary feature. The ditch was just under 1m wide, 20m long when unfurled and 200mm deep. The ring-ditch in plan had a 7m diameter external and 5m internal diameter. The original mound height, allowing for truncation of the excavated remains, is estimated at 480mm.

Y266

6.5.14 Y266 is a linear running N-S, with rounded butt-ends, 36m long, 600mm wide and 400mm deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. It is of uncertain function and was possibly palisaded, as suggested by the slight undulating nature of sides and base. It is overlain by Pit P295.

6.5.15 A parallel feature, Y297, was noted in the north of the site running E-W.

P267

6.5.16 P267 is a large pit 3m in diameter. It was unexcavated but examined by machine section. It contained a very organic rich lower fill and a series of re-cuts and distinct upper fills. It is one a series of pits noted in the Phase 2 area suggestive of domestic occupation.

P268

6.5.17 P268 is another large pit 4 m in diameter and 1.5m deep. This is of uncertain function and possibly had a changing function throughout its life history. It is associated with P267 and apparently enclosed by (behind) post-hole alignment Y245. It contained a very organically rich lower fill.

P269

6.5.18 P269 is another large pit, this time 5m diameter and 1.5m deep and included later post-hole settings into its upper surface. This is again comparable to P267 and P268. This had a steep box-shaped profile but little organic content suggesting it may have had a different function from the other pits.

P270

6.5.29 A270 lies in the south-east corner of the site and is a group of 7 post-slots and 1 pit clustered in an area 10 x 6 m. It is a possible structural group with its associated pit. Its exact function, domestic, agricultural or whatever is uncertain at this stage.

P271

6.5.30 A271 is a more definite structural group. This comprises 38 post-holes

loosely clustered in an area 22 x 12 m, varying in size and shape. A core group of 25 post-holes appear to form a true structure (building) with 13 satellite posts forming a boundary. This may therefore be a 'house' structure with associated immediate boundary posts and other utilitarian post-settings. This group is physically linked to Y245 and Y246 and is therefore slightly confused. Further analysis should hopefully separate out contemporary components.

P272

- 6.5.31 A272 is a small post-hole group formed by a cluster of 6 small post-holes forming a horse-shoe shaped feature open to the NW. The posts are regularly spaced apart within a 6 x 4 m area and may represent a stock enclosure or similar agricultural structure.

P293

- 6.5.32 P293 is a large pit which had previously been located by evaluation trench 18. It is 4m in diameter and grouped with a smaller, satellite pit 2 m in diameter. The large pit was 1.3m deep and had an organically rich fill but remains at present of uncertain function.

P294

- 6.5.33 P294 is a large 5 m pit which upon machine sectioning revealed waterlogged and very organically rich fills which were recorded and sampled for environmental analysis.

P295

- 6.5.34 P295 is a large 4 m diameter pit associated with linear Y266. The pit is later than the linear feature. This pit was shallower than P294 and had a more silty fill with little waterlogged organics.

P296

- 6.5.35 P296 is another pit. This was only 2.5 m in diameter with a gravel rich fill and very sheer sides to 1.4 m depth. The pit is again of uncertain function and is associate with linear feature Y297. These two features appear to form a distinct area of activity and the nature of their fills suggest they are of a different phase (earlier ?) than the other pits in Phase 2.

Y297

- 6.5.36 Y297 is a linear feature running E-W, 30 m long with bulbous ends and a bulbous middle. It averaged 1 m wide and 350mm deep and was steep sided and flat bottomed. It is presumably a boundary marker of some sort and is associated with P296. Potentially associated features may lie to the north outside of the extraction area. It has a parallel in Y266.

P298

- 6.5.37 P298 is a group of two pits, one large and ovoid, 4 m in diameter with a very black charcoal upper fill. The other is an elongated 3 x 1 m also with a black burnt fill, rich in burnt bone. These pits appear quite isolated and the nature of the fills suggests a specific use. The

elongated pit contained both animal and human bone in very fragmented form and heavily burnt. It is therefore suggested that both had some role in either a cremation rite, burial, or feasting. However, if the bone remains suggest a feast then the presence of human bone is ominous.

Y299

- 6.5.38 Y299 represents a group of two very narrow linears. These are very straight and run NNE-SSW with the larger being 60m long and a 13m length occurring to the west of it. Excavation revealed a shallow U-shaped gully, 400mm wide and 15-200mm deep. They are of uncertain function, occur only in the north-west of the site and may be modern.

Y300

- 6.5.39 Y300 is a 16 m length of ditch and a 4m diameter pit. The ditch is 1m wide and 400mm deep and runs E-W. The ditch terminates at the pit and as no evidence of either feature cutting the other was evident it is assumed that the pit is the ditch terminus. The ditch forms a parallel ditch system with Y246 at the west edge of the site suggesting one end of a trackway.

E301

- 6.5.40 E301 occurs in the NE of the site to the west of the N-S section of Y245 and to the north of P268. It comprises 9 post settings forming a distinct rectangular shape, 12 x 4m. Four post-holes occur as a group on the south side equidistant between two large post-settings. These four posts are suggestive of an entrance. The group is provisionally determined as a building. As such it may well be the accompanying structure for pit P268.

7.0 FINDS (see also Appendix 3)

7.1 Finds from Phase 2 (first part) introduction

- 7.1.1 There was, as with Phases 1A and 1B, a paucity of finds. Although more finds occurred in this phase than the previous two no detailed analysis of them is appropriate at this stage. Finds are detailed by context, feature type and quantity, and have been plotted on the accompanying plans.

7.2 Pottery

- 7.2.1 A total of 21 contexts across the site produced pottery, in addition 5 bags of unstratified pottery was collected. The total weight of pottery for Phase 2 (first part) is 1103 grams. The total number of sherds is 101.
- 7.2.2 Prehistoric pottery constitutes 882 grams, 80% of the total, 79 sherds from contexts within groups: E244, Y245, P268, P269, P293, P296, P297, plus non-grouped contexts [3667] pit, [3854] pit, [3669] pit/tree-throw, [3844] natural feature.

7.2.3 Roman pottery constitutes 55 grams, 5% of the total, 15 sherds from contexts within groups Y246

7.2.4 Medieval/post-medieval pottery constitutes 165grams, 15% of the total, 8 sherds from unstratified contexts.

7.3 Flint

7.3.1 One flint artefact was recovered, this being a primary flake from group P296.

7.4 Metal

7.4.1 Two unstratified Fe objects were recovered.

7.5 Non-flint lithics

7.5.1 Four pieces of stone were recovered, one unstratified, one from P293 a non-local (?) unworked piece. Burnt cobbles from P298 and a fragment of a grindstone from P297.

7.6 Animal bone

7.6.1 Animal bone was retrieved from the all the pit groups and sent to James Rackham, Environmental Consultancy, Lincs, for analysis. Animal bone only occurred in the pit groups in the deeper fills where preservation conditions allowed for its survival.

7.7 Environmental evidence and C14 dates

7.7.1 A total of 15 samples were collected and sent to James Rackham, see above and **Appendix 4**, the majority of samples come from waterlogged pit fills. It is hoped that these waterlogged fills will produce sufficient suitable material for C14 purposes. Once further analysis has taken place, significant contexts will be assessed for their dating relevance and potential.

7.7.2 Of particular interest are several large timber pieces, some of which show signs of working, which were removed along with organic matter, possibly birch-bark weaving or wattle and daub debris, from some of the large pits. These are currently being conserved prior to analysis.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Discussion and interpretation

8.8.1 Stowe Farm Phase 2 (first part) not surprisingly revealed a continuation of the prehistoric to medieval landscapes evident in

Phases 1A and 1B. The main difference from the previous extraction phases was the lack of ditches. Only one ditch was evident across the site and this is of Romano-British date, but possibly follows the line of an earlier prehistoric boundary. Of the main features listed above, 2 are ring-ditches, 5 are boundaries, 4 are ditches and 1 is a post alignment, 1 is an anomalous linear, 36 are furrows, 2 are headlands, 8 are pits and 4 are distinct structural post-settings. In addition there are many other post-settings, probable pits and natural features which await analysis and grouping.

- 8.8.2 The Phase 2 area can be seen as an area of more obvious (intensive ?) domestic activity lying to the west of the majority of prehistoric field systems noted in Phases 1A and 1B. This is evidenced by the higher percentage of pits and structural activity compared to boundaries present and to the fact that levels of pottery and animal bone likely to be associated with domestic activity occur here at a much higher frequency than in Phases 1A and 1B.
- 8.8.3 Within Phases 1A and 1B, pits and structural evidence was noted and it seems likely that 'house' groups/homesteads occurred across the entire extraction area. The concentration of pits and posts within Phase 2 especially in its north-east side, suggests that this was the main settlement focus. The relationship and contemporaneity of Phases 1A and 1B structures and Phase 2 structures is unclear at this stage. What is apparent however is that the settlement evidence is concentrated in the west, with field systems to the east.
- 8.8.4 The pits within Phase 2 vary slightly in form and fill type and it is reasonable to suggest that this is reflective of differential function. Some, if not all, most probably functioned at least initially as well pits. It is hoped that the analysis of the fills and finds from the pits will expand understanding of them and may determine whether any had industrial uses, for example as tanning pits.
- 8.8.5 The two ring-ditches can be classed, most probably into saucer or bowl with ditch type barrows. It seems uncertain whether they were much higher than suggested above and given the flat nature of the local geomorphology it is unlikely that they would need to be.
- 8.8.6 The furrows, again as with Phases 1A and 1B were the most overriding features present. These form three fields: two running on an axis north-south and a small corner of a field running east-west. It is interesting to note that headland H258 is aligned directly with ditch Y246. Given that this boundary ditch is estimated to be of Romano-British date, if not earlier, it suggests that this boundary carried on extant through the post-Roman period and into the medieval/post-medieval period. This illustrates one of the immediate aspects of the Stowe Farm site being that the field boundaries through from the prehistoric, through Roman and medieval to the present are remarkably resilient over 5500 years.
- 8.8.7 Across the site, numerous as yet ungrouped features were also recorded. All such features were planned and 20% were excavated. These comprise a large number of post-holes, small pits and natural features, tree throw holes and the like. Further analysis will attempt to group these features and it is highly likely that other structural elements will be realised. One of the major inconveniences of the Stowe site is the presence of furrows which obliterate and break up any obvious

patterning amongst such features. For this report it has not been deemed appropriate, or a proper use of resources, to try to reconstruct these disparate components and as such they do not appear on the accompanying plans.

8.2 Potential for further analysis

- 8.2.1 The Phase 2 (first part) area at Stowe has revealed a relatively large array of features of different types and ages. Therefore it can be seen to have sufficient potential to allow for structural analysis across the site.
- 8.2.2 The grouping together of structural elements as well as spatial patterning both within and through time should become apparent and individual 'life histories' of specific features can be determined.
- 8.2.3 Stratigraphic analysis will be much more difficult. The nature of rural sites means that the archaeological data is spread out over a wide area and only infrequently interacts. In addition the low level survival of many of the Stowe components means that where relationships do exist they are sometimes obscure. Therefore stratigraphic analysis, although entirely possible, has immediately obvious restraints upon its potential.
- 8.2.4 Dating evidence at Stowe will come from several sources. Pottery from Phase 2 is sufficient to allow for some general dating, in addition environmental evidence and its relationship to known sites in the area will be of use. Finally, direct dating methods, particularly C14 can be applied to the many organic components retrieved from the large pit groups.
- 8.2.5 Environmental potential is very high for material retrieved from the waterlogged pits. In addition to microanalysis, this Phase also produced larger timber pieces for macroanalysis. These have the potential of aiding the assessment of timber selection and use, as well as woodcraft and structural construction. In addition the rich organics should both determine the immediate environment and site specific activities and pit uses.

9.0 PHASE 2 (REMAINDER)

9.1 Suggested refinement to work objectives within Phase 2 (remainder)

- 9.1.1 Stowe Phase 2 (remainder) will follow the principle objectives and regime detailed in TR 31012DCA as agreed with Lincolnshire County Council and Redlands Aggregates Ltd.
- 9.1.2 Following the excavation of Phases 1A and 1B and 2 (first part) specific questions are becoming clearer whilst others are raised. With the benefit of this additional knowledge of the site, the following suggestions for the approach to work during Phase 2 (remainder) are put forward.
- 9.1.3 **Figure 7** details the expected extraction area of Phase 2 (remainder) within which 12 features (1-12) are immediately evident from aerial photographic evidence and where partly excavated from Phases 1A

and 1B and 2. Following the experiences of Phases 1A, 1B and 2 features 1–7 represent definite archaeological entities, whilst features 8–12 represent either archaeological or natural features.

- 9.1.4 The most apparent point concerning Phase 2 (remainder) is that it is the reverse in terms of features to Phase 2. In this area ditches predominate over pits. Only one pit is evident pre-excitation compared to six definite ditches and five possible ditches. This will allow for an opportunity to glean a good level of information for the ditch component of the site.
- 9.1.5 The following strategies are proposed taking each feature in turn.
- 9.1.6 Feature 1: this equates to the large prehistoric ditch recorded in Phase 1B and which has a probable Neolithic origin. It is therefore a very important feature and by its position and length (450 m across the entire site) dominates the Stowe Farm landscape. A section totalling 200 m in length is expected to occur within the remainder of Phase 2. This ditch will require the majority of attention during this phase. The suggested strategy is as follows, that a total of up to between 20 and 40 m of this ditch is excavated by hand along its length in a combination of 2m and 1 m sections. Once these have been excavated and recorded the remainder of the ditch will be excavated by machine and finds collected along its length at 10m intervals. This is a unique resource, both within the Stowe landscape and the surrounding Lincolnshire, Peterborough area and deserves special attention.
- 9.1.7 Feature 2 represent a large and isolated pit. To enhance the work undertaken in Phase 2 (first part), it is suggested that this pit be up to 100% hand-dug in plan. This will be done by single context excavation, each context being taken down 10cm at a time. Samples for sieving will be collected from each context and finds retrieved and bagged for each spit. Each context will be planned prior to removal. Excavation in this way will ensure that any structural items, such as wood may potentially be viewed in plan and in-situ. Unfortunately, much of the wood retrieved from Phase 2 (first part) came from the machined sides of pits excavated by half-section. In this way at least one pit will be fully excavated from the site by hand and will aid in the reconstruction of other pits, notably those from Phase 2 (first part).
- 9.1.8 Features 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 represent ditches relating to prehistoric and/or Roman-British field systems. Despite the excavation of sections across all the ditches in Phases 1A and 1B, there are still question which need answering about the ditches. The suggested strategy for these ditches is that the % for excavation be raised to up to 5% for the main body of the ditch, plus excavation of any butt-ends and intersections. Following excavation the remaining areas of these ditches will also be machine excavated and finds retrieved at 10m intervals.
- 9.1.9 Features 8–12 will first be determined as natural or man-made and if man-made will be excavated as features 3–7.
- 9.1.10 In addition, if any obvious structural groups are disclosed, two such groups will be isolated and up to 100% of features (pits and posts) excavated at least to 1/4 or 1/2 section level. This will aid in fully understanding the structural nature of any buildings and act as an aid in determining 'real' post settings from will-o'-the-wisp natural features.

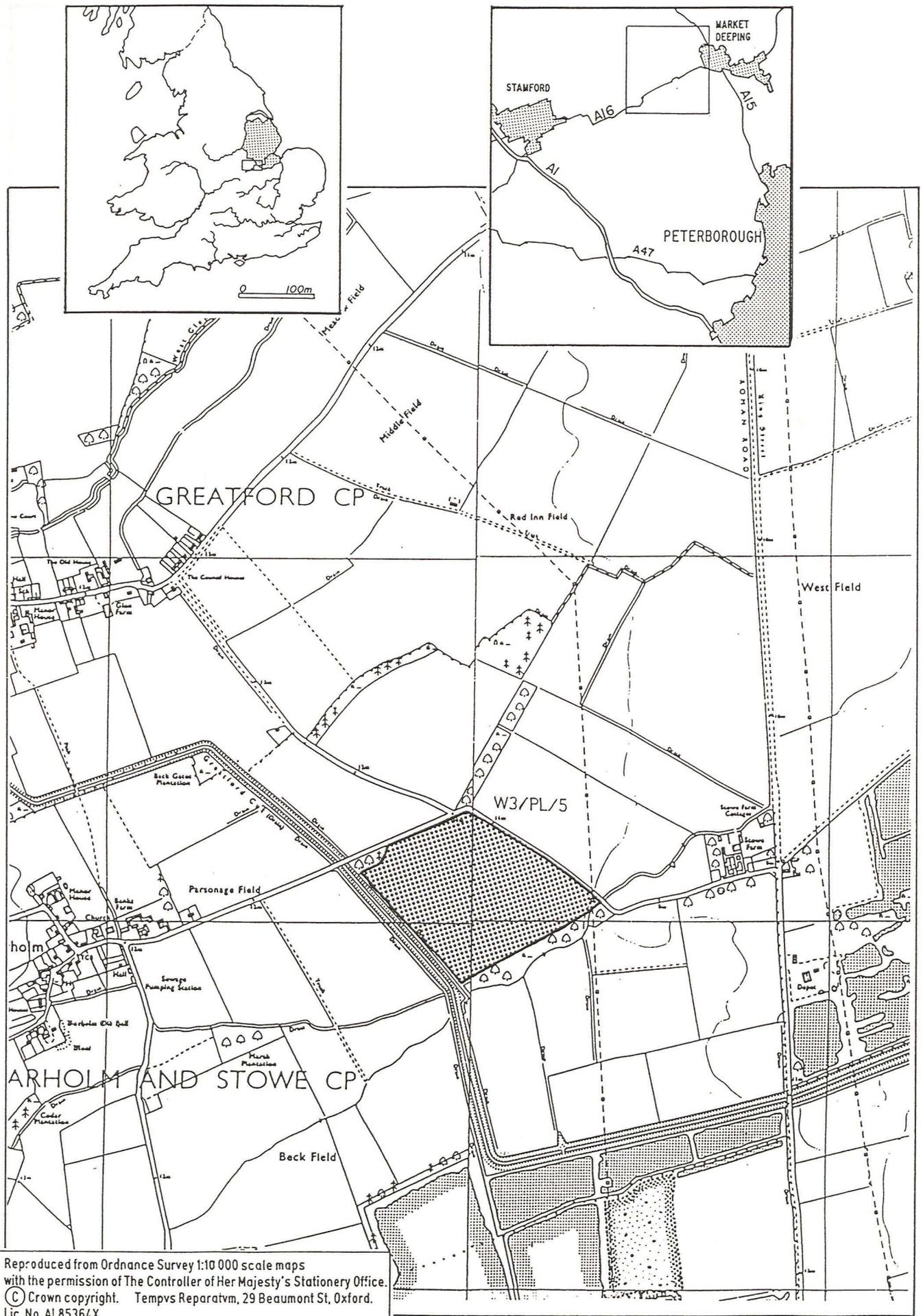
- 9.1.11 The remaining areas will be fully planned and 20% of pits, posts and natural features excavated, as detailed in the previously agreed specifications.

10.0 DISCUSSION OF FIGURES

10.1 Reference numbers on plans and sections

- 10.1.1 The figures following this report detail only the relevant features mentioned within this report. The full plan of all posts and natural hollows, small pits etc has not been included in this report. This is available in the site archive and all these elements will be detailed (as appropriate) within a full and final report. Concentrations of features have been noted on the accompanying figures by text.
- 10.1.2 In addition only a selection of sections, levels and context cut numbers have been added to the plan. Full list of sections, and contexts are detailed as appendices. The section sheet details a selection of section drawings relating to the groups described within the text.
- 10.1.3 All other reference details, sections, levels etc will be referred to within a full and final report, once all areas have been excavated.

FIGURES



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Figure 1: Site Location



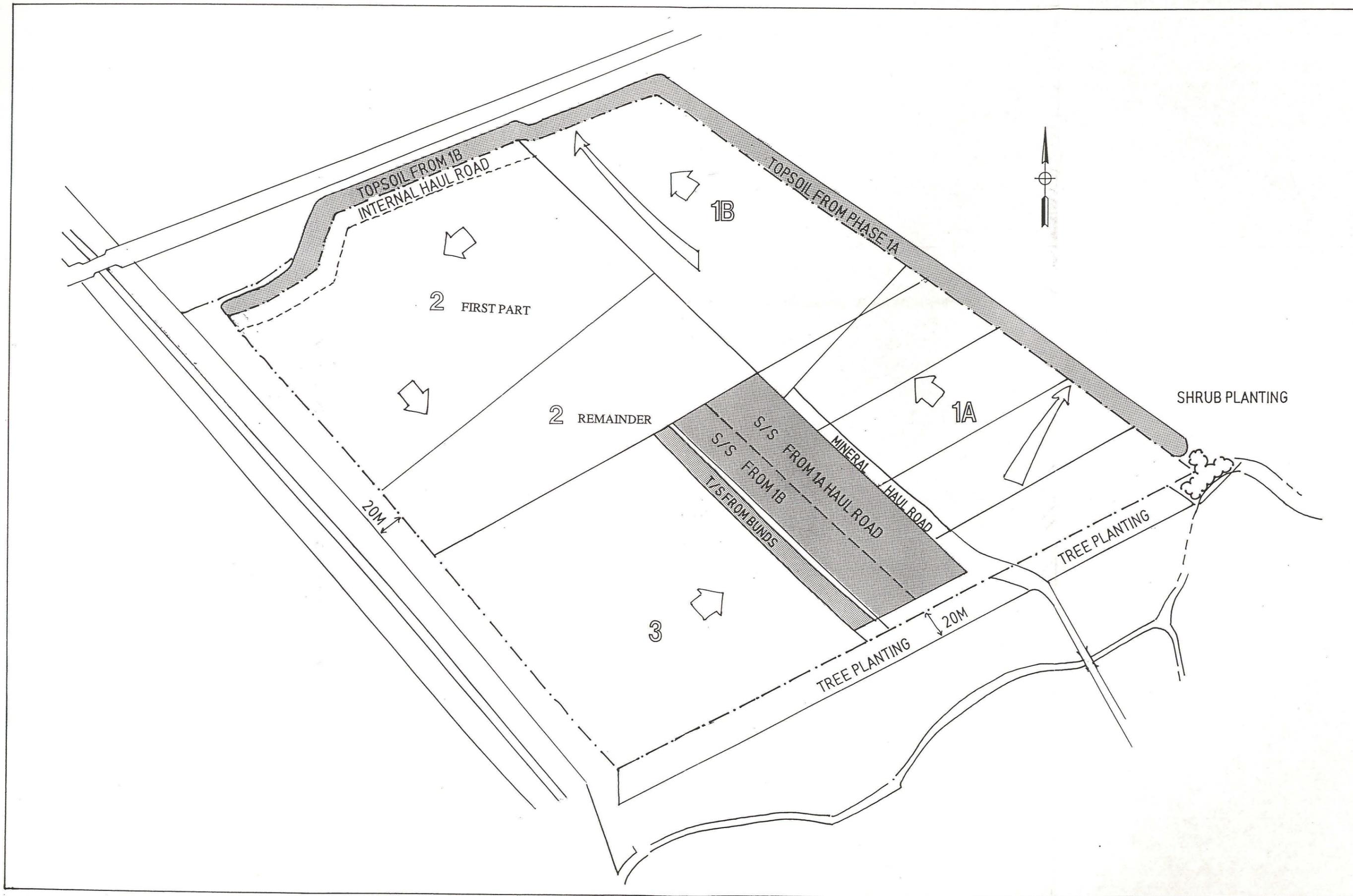


Figure 2 Location of Phase 2



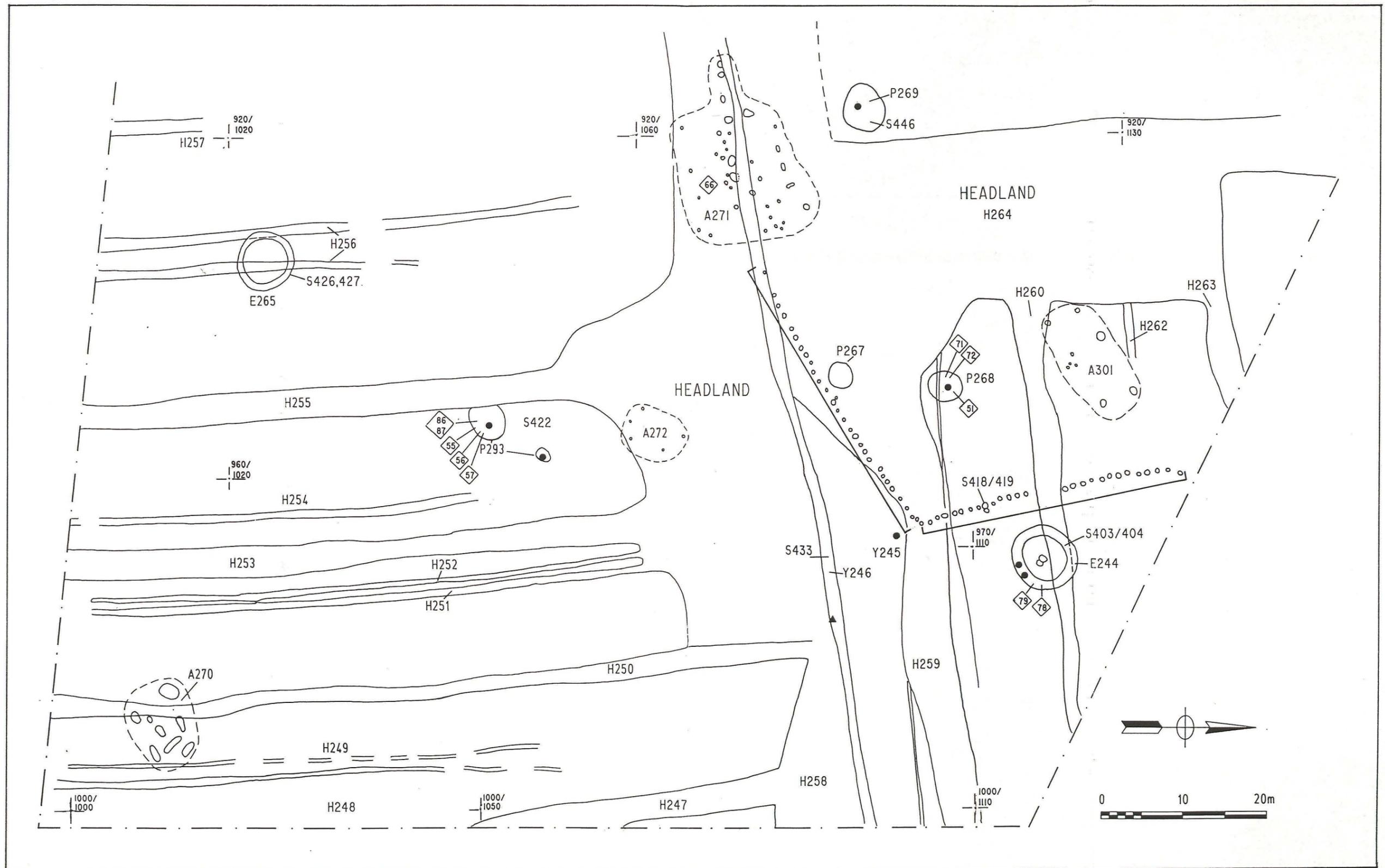


Figure 3

Group plan Phase 2 east



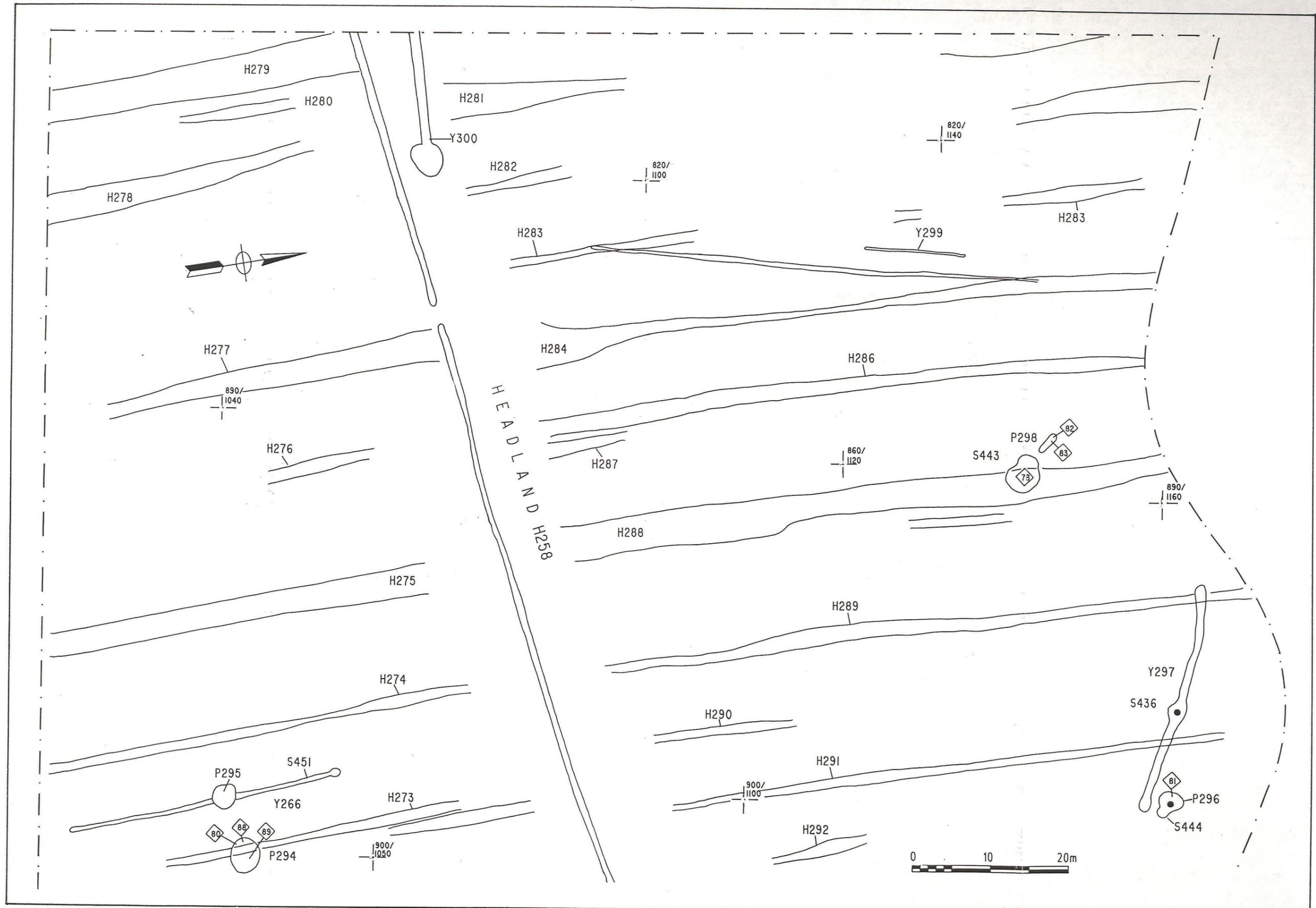


Figure 4

Group plan Phase 2 west



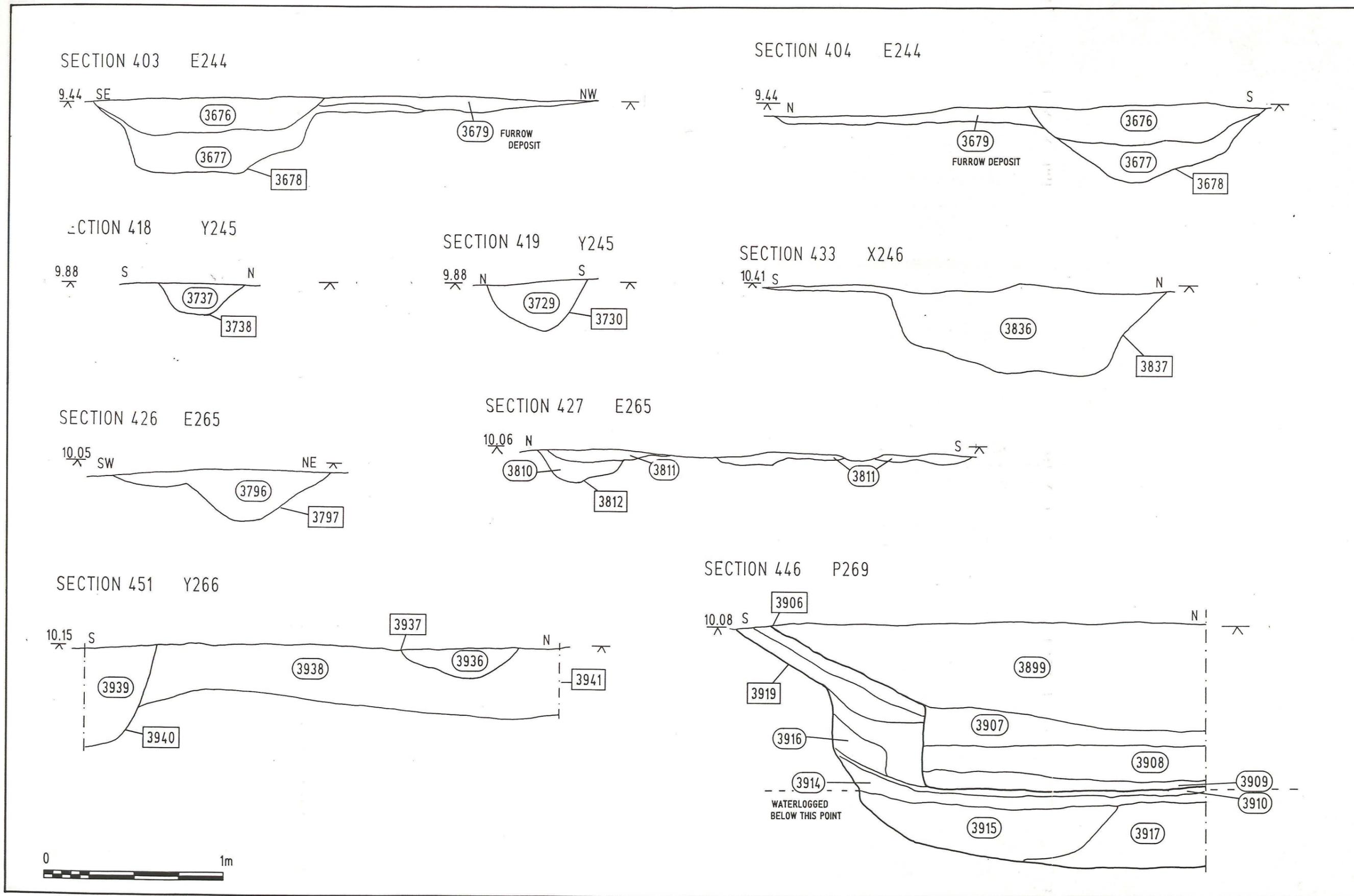


Figure 5 Sections



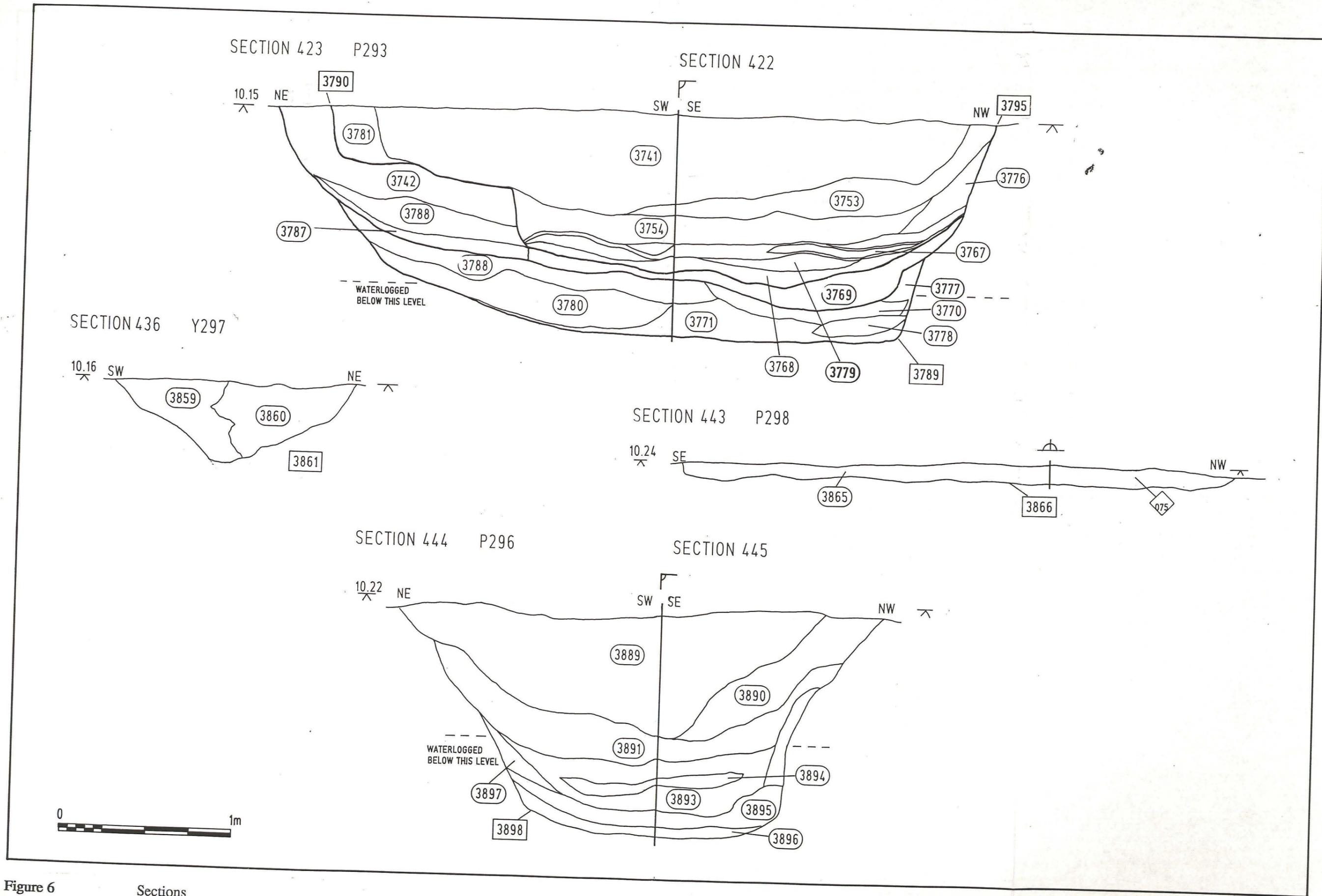


Figure 6 Sections



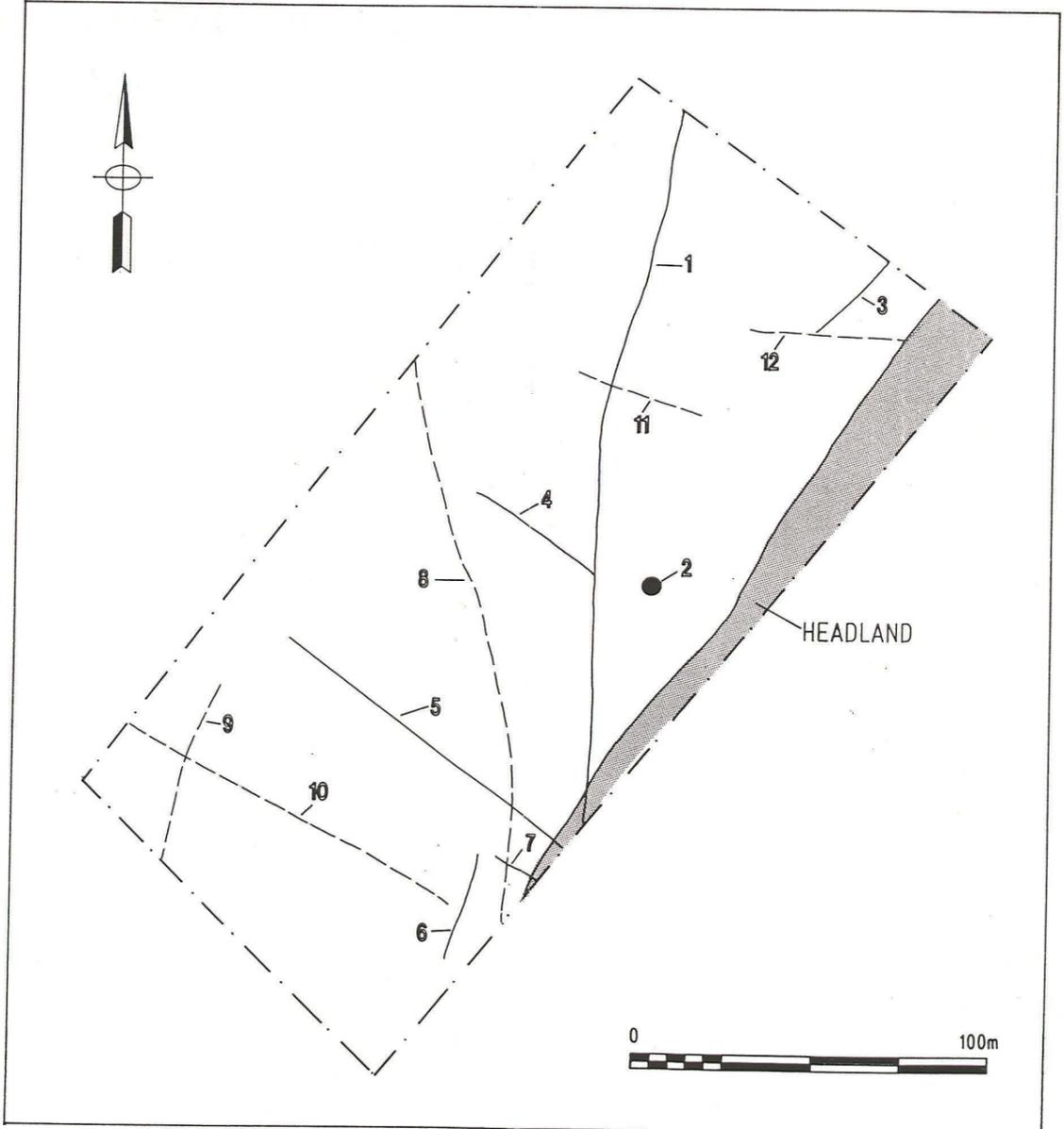
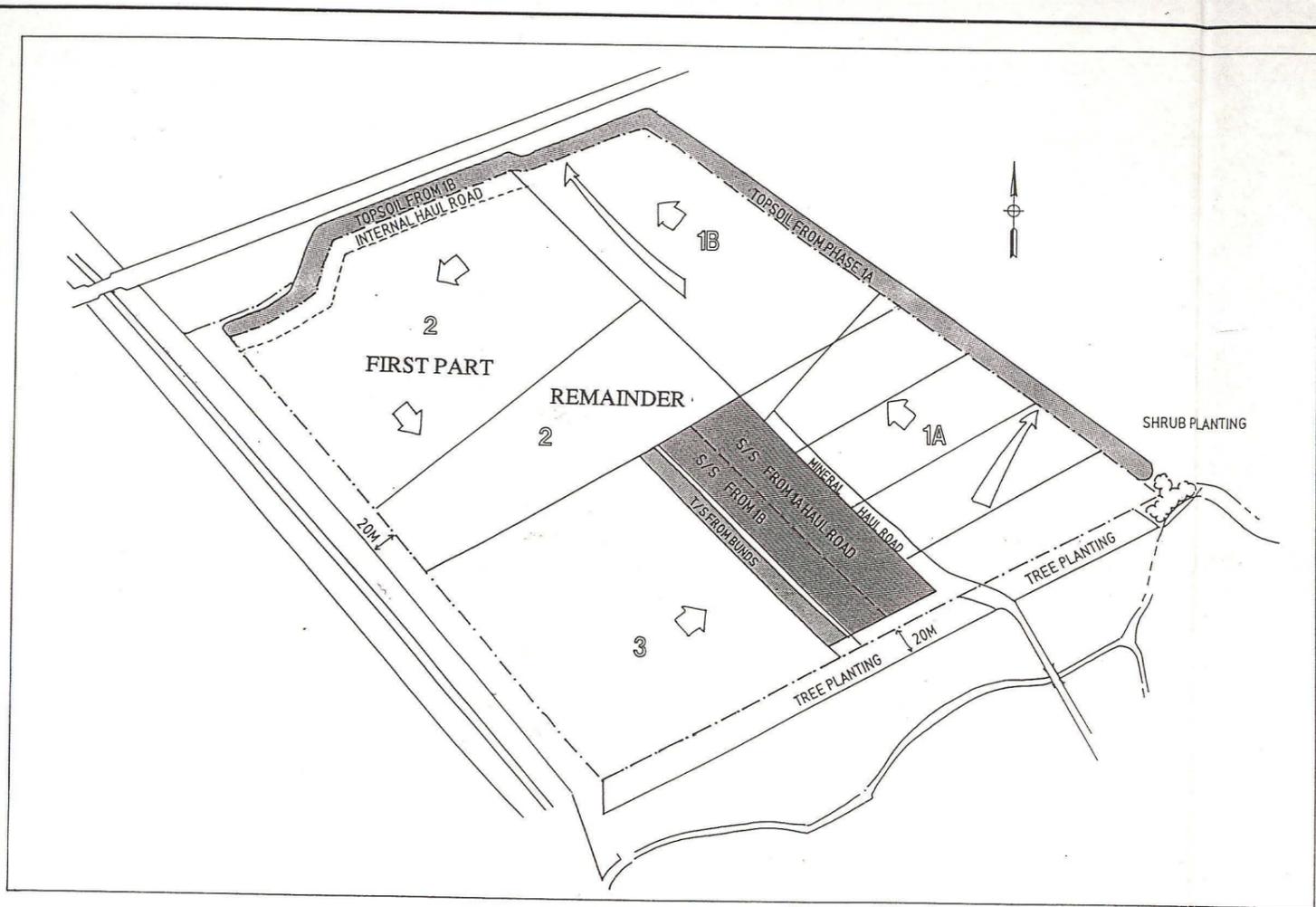


Figure 7 Phase 2 (remainder)

APPENDIX 1

**APPENDIX 1:
Codes for Groups and Landscapes**

Groups

A = Activity Area
B = Burial
C = Occupation Debris
D = Building
E = Structure
F = General Disuse Backfill
**G = Use (for specific phases meriting
discussion
separately from the construction phase)**
H = Ploughing
N = Deliberate Infilling
P = Pit group
S = Demolition Debris
T = Natural feature
Y = Boundary

Landscapes

BY = Territorial boundary
C = Open Area
K = Trackway
M = Field/Field System
R = Farmstead/Settlement
U = House
Z = Unspecified activity area
W = Woodland

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2: GROUPS

Key (***) fills, [***] cuts, contexts began at 3650 for this Phase (2) following the sequence initiated in 1A/1B
Group: E244
Contexts: [3679,3689,3691,3697,3701,3706,3707,3710]
Type: Ring-ditch
Dimensions: 8m diameter, 1m wide ditch, 400mm deep, two fills, one gravel rich, one mid-light orange brown, sandy silt
Provisional date: Bronze Age
Group: Y245
Contexts:[3848,3798,3764,3758,3718,3720,3722,3730,3732,3734,3724,3736,3738,3740,3728,3726]
Type: Post-alignment
Dimensions: 69m long, post-holes average 500mm diameter x 250mm deep, 600mm apart
Provisional Date: Prehistoric
Group: Y246
Contexts:[3639,3747,3850,3837,3807,3888]
Type: Ditch
Dimensions: 216m long, 1m wide, average 350mm deep
Provisional date: Romano-british
Group: H247-264
Type: Furrows and headland
Dimensions: Across entire site
Provisional date: Medieval
Group: E265
Contexts: [3832,3830,3797,3817]
Type: Ring-ditch
Dimensions: 7m diameter, 1m wide ditch x 200mm deep
Provisional date: Bronze Age

Group: Y266
Contexts: [3922,3956,39545,3952,3948,3941,3937]
Type: Linear, Palisade ?
Dimensions: 36m long, 600mm wide, 400mm deep
Provisional date: Prehistoric
Group: P267
Contexts [3834]
Type: Pit
Dimensions: 3m diameter, 1.2m deep, very organic fill
Provisional date: Prehistoric
Group: P268
Contexts: [3763,3833]
Type: Pit
Dimensions: 4m diameter x 1.5m deep, organically rich
Provisional date: Prehistoric
Group: P269
Contexts: [3919]
Type: Pit
Dimensions: 5m diameter x 1.5m deep
Provisional date: Prehistoric
Group: A270
Contexts: [3674,3660,3654,3651,3653]
Type: Post-group
Dimensions: 7 posts, 1 pit in 10x6m area
Provisional date: Prehistoric
Group: A271
Contexts: [3822]
Type: Post-group/structure
Dimensions: 38 posts in 22x12m area
Provisional date: Prehistoric

Group: A272
Contexts: [unexc. assigned post-excavation]
Type: Post-hole group
Dimensions: horse-shoe shaped 6 posts in 6x4m area
Provisional date: Prehistoric
Group: H273-292
Type: Furrows
Dimensions: Across entire site
Provisional date: Medieval
Group: P293
Contexts: [3789,3835,3773]
Type: Pit
Dimensions: 4m diameter, x 1.3m deep, organic rich fill
Provisional date: Prehistoric
Group: P294
Contexts: [3886]
Type: Pit
Dimensions: 5m diameter, x 1.3m deep, organic rich fill
Provisional date: Prehistoric
Group: P295
Contexts: [3940]
Type: Pit
Dimensions: 4m diameter, x 1.2m deep
Provisional date: Prehistoric
Group: P296
Contexts: [3898,3957]
Type: Pit
Dimensions: 2.5m diameter, x 1.4m deep, gravel rich fill
Provisional date: Prehistoric

Group: Y297
Contexts: [3861,3864,3868,3870,3875,3880,3882,3885]
Type: Linear
Dimensions: 30m long, x 1m wide x 350mm deep
Provisional date: Prehistoric
Group: P298
Contexts: [3933,3934,3866]
Type: Pits
Dimensions: 4m diameter, x 1.3m deep, and 3x1m burnt fills
Provisional date: Prehistoric
Group: P299
Contexts: [3963]
Type: Linear
Dimensions: 60m length x 400mm wide x 150–200mm deep
Provisional date: Modern
Group: Y300
Contexts: [3961]
Type: Ditch
Dimensions: 16m length 1m wide x 400mm deep, 4m diameter pit terminus
Provisional date: Romano–british
Group: A301
Contexts: [unexc. to be assigned post- excavation]
Type: Structure
Dimensions: 12x4m area
Provisional date: Prehistoric

APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 3: ARTEFACTS

Total artefacts: 132

Weight of pottery: 1103 grms

Groups containing artefacts
Group E244: 1 sherd pottery, 1gm (3685) P
Group Y245: 1 sherd of pottery, 1 gm (3765) P
Group Y246: 15 sherds of pottery, 55 grms, (3804)(3836)(3887) RB, 1 oyster shell, 5 grms (3836)
Group P268: 42 sherds of pottery, 530grms (3762)(3766) P
Group P269: 5 sherds of pottery, 85 grms, (3908)(3915) P
Group P293: 5 sherds pottery, 61 grms, plus 1 gm pottery crumbs (3755)(3771)(3768) P, slag crumbs 1 gm (3741), stone 1 piece, 250 grms (3768)
Group P296: 4 sherds of pottery, 140 grms, (3889)(3899) P, 1 flint artefact, 1 gm (3889)
Group P297: 7 sherds of pottery, 25 grms, (3859) P, 1 piece of non-local ? stone, 10 grms (3859)
Group P298: 4 pieces of baked clay, 35 grms, (3865), cremated bone, 3 pieces of burnt stone, 60 grms (3865)
Pit [3667] 4 sherds of pottery, 2 grms (3665) P
Pit/Tree-throw [3669] 1 sherd of pottery, 10 grms, P
Natural feature [3844] 3 sherds of pottery, 2 grms (3843) P
Pit [3854] 6 sherds of pottery, 25 grms, (3852)(3853)(3856) P
Unstratified 8 sherds of pottery, 165 grms, P-M, 1 piece of flint, 10 grms, 14 pieces of tile, 95 grms, 3 Fe objects, 60grms

APPENDIX 4

APPENDIX 4: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES AND SINGLE ITEMS

For Phase 2A numbers began at 043 for environmental samples and 018 for single item samples following on the numerical sequence initiated in Phases 1A/1B

Environmental samples (no./context/group): 51 (3762) P268, 55 (3769) P293, 56 (3755) P293, 57 (3770) P293, 66 (3808) A271, 75 (3865) P298 burnt fill of pit, 76 (3833) P268, 77 (3834) P268, 78 (3698) ring-ditch E244, 79 (3702) E244, 80 (3886) P294, 81 (3915) P269, 82 (3927) P298, 83 (3928) P298, 086 (3835) P269 087 (3835) P269, 088 (3886) P294, 089 (3886) P294 ALL BULK SAMPLES

Single Item samples: 18 (3675) wood 19 (3675) wood – quarry pit, 20 (3689) seeds 21 (3750) seeds – upper fill of ring-ditch E244, 24 (3796) charcoal, ring-ditch E265

In addition sample numbers were assigned to small grb samples of differing feature fill types. These were collected for soil specification, phosphate analysis etc and account for the gaps in numbers within the bulk samples.

APPENDIX 5

APPENDIX 5: PHOTOGRAPHS

Film numbers began at 039 following on from the sequence initiated in 1A/1B
A total of 5 colour slide films were taken
Film No:039 Contents: Cropmark features pre-machining
Film No:040 Contents: Ring-ditch, post-hole alignment, pits
Film No:041 Contents: Ring-ditch, pits, general site features
Film No:042 Contents: Ring-ditch 2, RB ditch, pits, wood finds, pits
Film No:043 Contents: Sections, post-ex feature machining

APPENDIX 6

APPENDIX 6: SITE DRAWINGS

Drawing sheets: These began at 063 following the sequence initiated during 1A/1B

A total of 15 drawing sheets were used: numbers 063-077; 12 plan sheets and 3 section sheets

Plans: These began at 140 following the sequence initiated during 1A/1B

A total of 14 plans were drawn: numbers 140-153 at a scale of 1:100 (12) and 1:50 (2)

Sections: These began at 398 following the sequence initiated during 1A/1B

A total of 58 sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10