

NYCC HER	
SNY	18999
ENY	6232
CNY	
Parish	3123
Rec'd	

An Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief
at
Green Dyke Lane, Slingsby.
January-February 1991.

3/123

M.R.Stephens
MAP Ltd.
8.4.91

An Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at Green Dyke Lane, Slingsby; January, 1991.

Contents

Figure List

Introduction

Excavation Methods

Excavation Results

Discussion and Conclusions

Appendix 1 – Finds Catalogue

Appendix 2 – Animal Bone

Appendix 3 – Context List

Figure List

Fig. 1 – Site Location Plan

Fig. 2 – Site Plan

Fig. 3 – Plan Pit Cuts 15 and 20, Section Cut 20

Fig. 4 – Section Pit Cut 15

Fig. 5 – Plan and Section Pit Cut 51

Fig. 6 – Plan and Section Pit Cut 56

Fig. 7 – Section Pit Cut 58

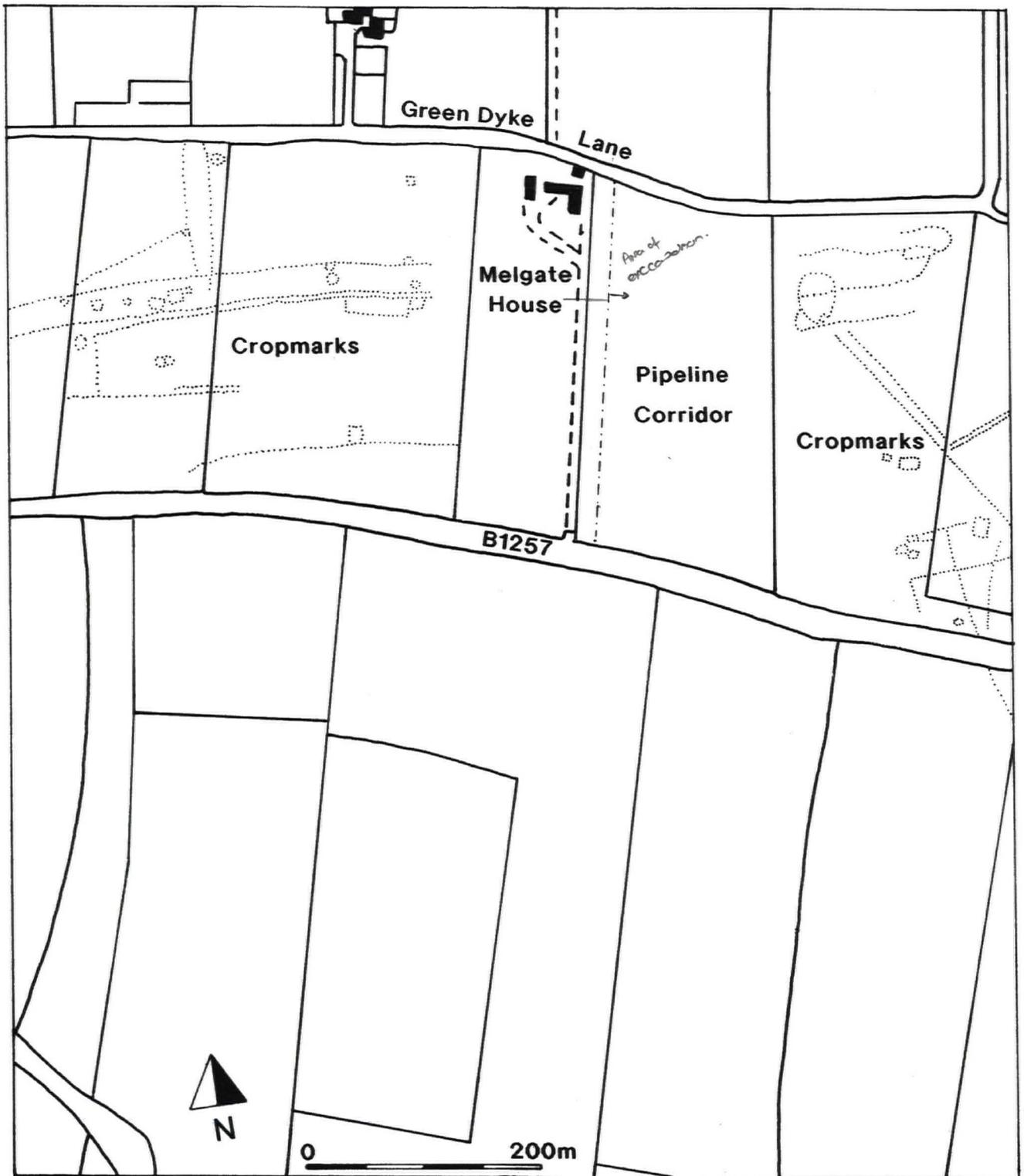


Fig. 1 Site Location

Introduction

As part of the archaeological coverage along the course of the new East Ness to Coneysthorpe water main, an excavation and Watching Brief was carried out by MAP at Green Dyke Lane, Slingsby. The site was situated in Slingsby parish, North Yorkshire; SE: 7065 7475 (centre).

The area was of archaeological sensitivity due to the presence of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 1200) c. 100m to the west of the site (Fig.1). Aerial photographs of the scheduled area clearly show a west-east double-ditched trackway, plus square and ?round barrows of the later prehistoric period. Further cropmarks exist 200m to the east, including that of an oval enclosure (Fig.1). Although no archaeological remains were known to exist in the area of the excavation, the concentrated remains in the nearby scheduled area called for investigations along the corridor of the water-main prior to the disturbance of the site by the excavation of the pipe trench and attendant topsoil stripping.

The site lay between the B1257 Malton-Hovingham road and Green Dyke Lane, to the east of Melgate House. The topography and geology of the investigated area varied from Jurassic oolitic limestone at c.45m OD at the south, to sand with a large windblown content at c.30m OD to the north.

All work was kindly funded by Yorkshire Water and carried out with the additional co-operation of the contractors, M.P.Burke, Ltd.

Excavation Methods

The entire area was stripped of topsoil under archaeological supervision, using a machine with a ditching bucket. Anomalous areas were more fully examined and the features excavated.

Sections and plans were drawn, and a photographic record taken in colour transparency and monochrome. Recording was by the continuous context system.

The archive remains at the MAP premises in Malton.

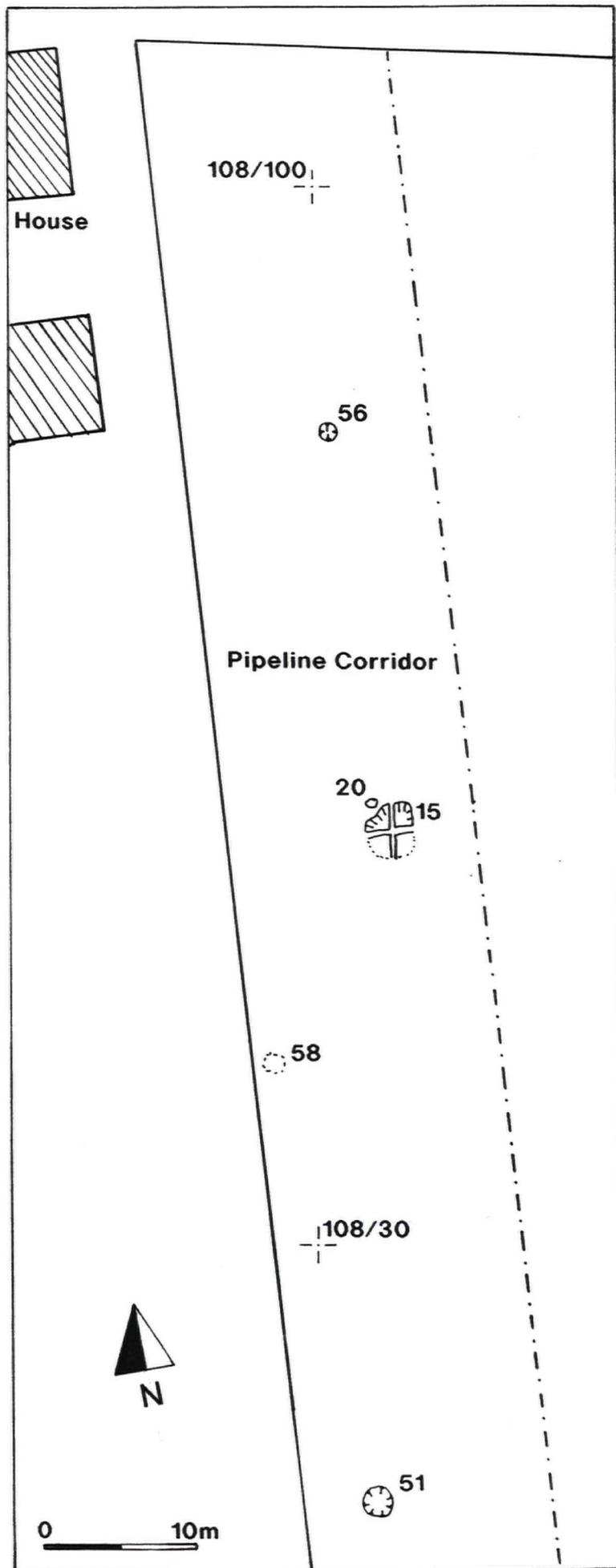


Fig. 2 Site Plan

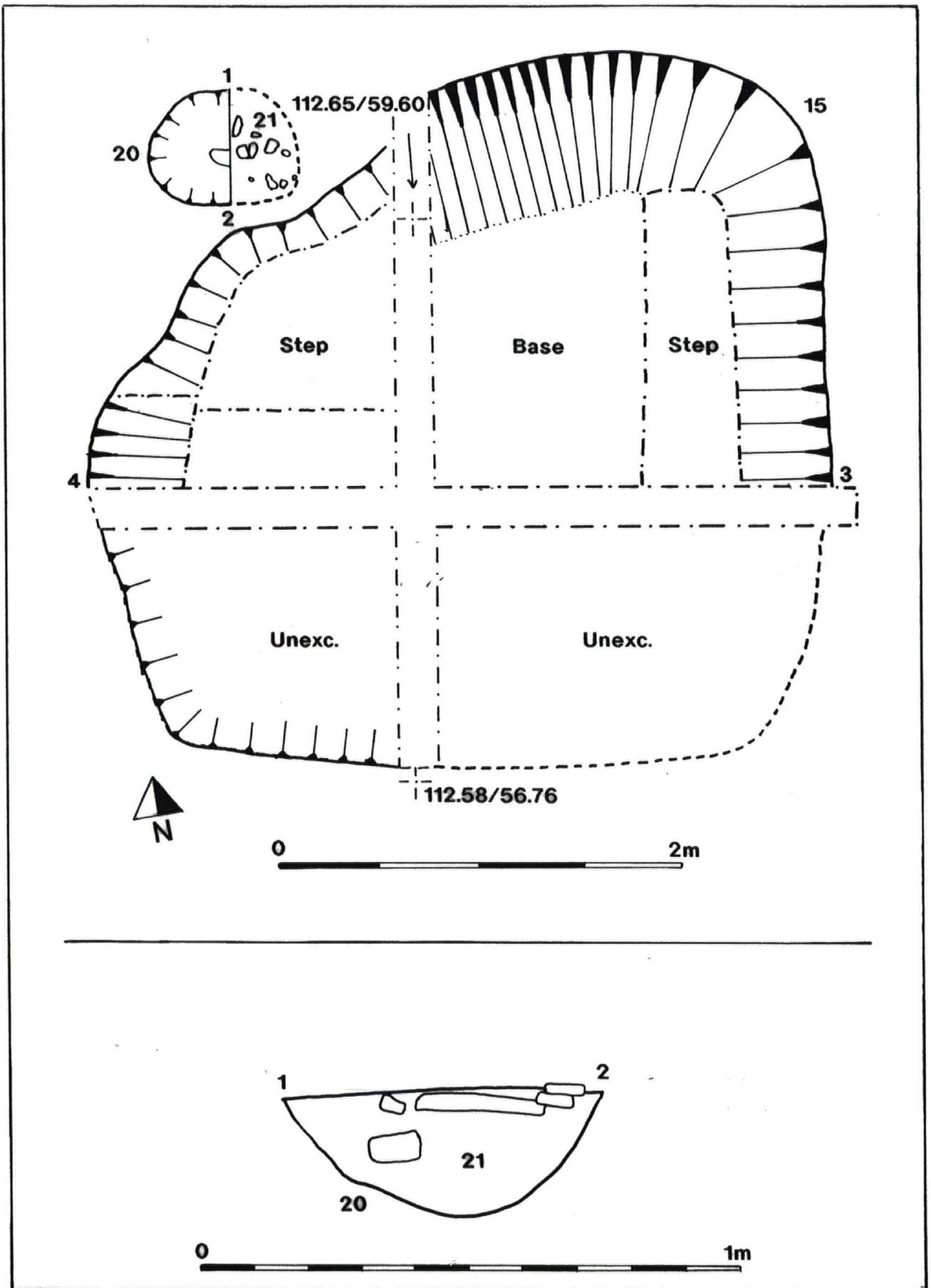


Fig. 3 Plan Pit Cuts 15 and 20, Section Cut 20

Excavation Results

A number of modern features were revealed in the machined surface, including a number of sheep burials, contexts 4, 9 and 10. These features were datable by the presence of modern pottery and glass, and although recorded, do not form part of the present report.

The fills of three pits, 15, 51 and 56, plus a possible posthole, 20, were also present in the machined surface (Fig. 2). These features are described below.

Pit Cut 15 (Figs. 2, 3 and 4)

This feature consisted of a large multi-layered pit of sub-circular plan and broad-U section. The diameter was 3.60m and the depth 2.40m. The pit cut through windblown sand at the surface and into feathery fine sand towards the base.

Excavation of 15 commenced by quadrant; however, in the event only the NW and NE quadrants were excavated almost to completion. All quadrants were excavated beyond the depth at which the pipe-line operations might cause damage.

The upper part of 15 was filled with a dark yellowish-brown, sandy, silty loam, with occasional animal bone and limestone inclusions, context 14. This fill overlay a layer of yellowish-brown loamy sand, divided into quadrants, contexts 16, 17, 18 and 19; all containing animal bone fragments. In addition, the SW quadrant of fill (17) contained a pot sherd, and 19, the NE quadrant, an abraded Romano-British sherd, plus an Fe object and slag fragments (Appendices 1 and 2).

Below the loamy sand occurred a layer of oolitic limestones in a matrix of yellowish-brown loamy sand (22), which was quadranted. 23, the NW quadrant, contained animal bone, as did 24, the SW quadrant, with the addition of a piece of Fe slag (Appendices 1 and 2).

The fills occurring below stony layer 22 were generally not 'overall' fills, and are hence described in terms of the two excavated quadrants of the pit.

In the NW quadrant, two fills occurred immediately below 23, the segment of stony layer 22. 44 was situated along the western edge and consisted of dark yellowish-brown loamy sand. 27 occurred in the central part of the NW quadrant and existed as a lens of yellowish-grey, fine sandy silt, with charcoal flecks and fragments. 27 also contained animal bones and fragments of Niedermendig lava (Appendices 1 and 2).

Both 27 and 44 overlay 29, a dark yellowish-grey clay loam, containing animal bone fragments (Appendix 2). A brownish-yellow medium sand fill, context 30, was the next fill, in turn overlying 31, a grey, silty, sandy clay, containing much animal bone (Appendix 2).

31 overlay 32, which existed as a greyish-yellow silty sand with finds of animal bone (Appendix 2). 32 had been deposited immediately after the formation of 57, which was a yellowish-brown loamy sand, situated at the western edge of the pit.

32 and 57 occurred above 33, a 0.25m deep fill occupying the entire width of the NW quadrant. 33 consisted of a plastic dark greyish-brown silty clay, containing much animal bone (Appendix 2).

Immediately earlier in sequence was 36, a yellowish-grey medium sand fill situated towards the centre of the feature.

A mid-yellow medium sand, 42, filled the entire width of the NW quadrant to a depth of 0.9m. At the interface of 36 with 42 occurred a lens of grey clay with animal bone and charcoal inclusions, 37 (Appendix 2).

The NE quadrant of 15 also displayed a number of fills, with context 34 occurring immediately below 26, the subdivision of limestone layer 22 in this quadrant. 34 took up the whole width of the quadrant, to a depth of 0.70m. The texture was that of a clay loam, dark yellowish-grey in colour, with lenses of yellowish-grey medium sand. 34 contained animal bone fragments, metal (?Ae) slag, and two pot sherds, one of which was Romano-British (Appendices 1 and 2).

Stratigraphically below 34, along the western edge of the quadrant were situated three fills, in sequence: 35, 45 and 39. 35 comprised a very dark grey sandy, silty loam, containing animal bone and Niedermendig lava fragments, with a piece of Fe slag (Appendix 1). 45 was a yellowish-brown silty sand with no finds. 39, below 45, existed as a very dark grey silty, sandy loam, containing animal bone fragments (Appendix 2).

Stratigraphically below 39, and also physically below 34, a greyish-yellow loamy sand, 38, occupied the full width of the NE quadrant, with a depth of 0.90m. 38 contained animal bone and a piece of Fe slag (Appendices 1 and 2). A lens of dark greyish-yellow loamy sand, 41, occurred within 38. Another lens, of mid-yellow medium sand (46), occurred along the western edge of 38.

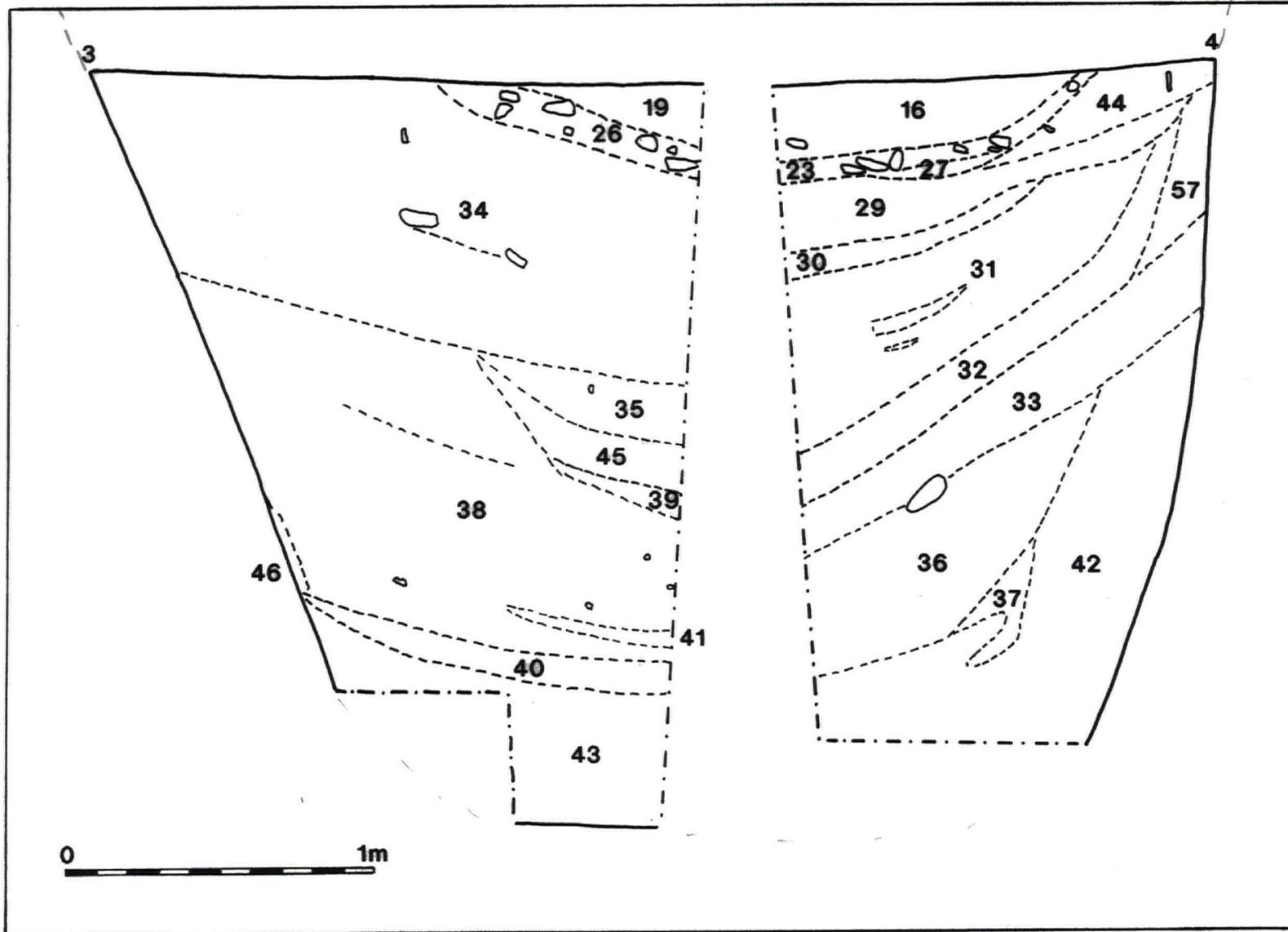


Fig. 4 Section Pit Cut 15

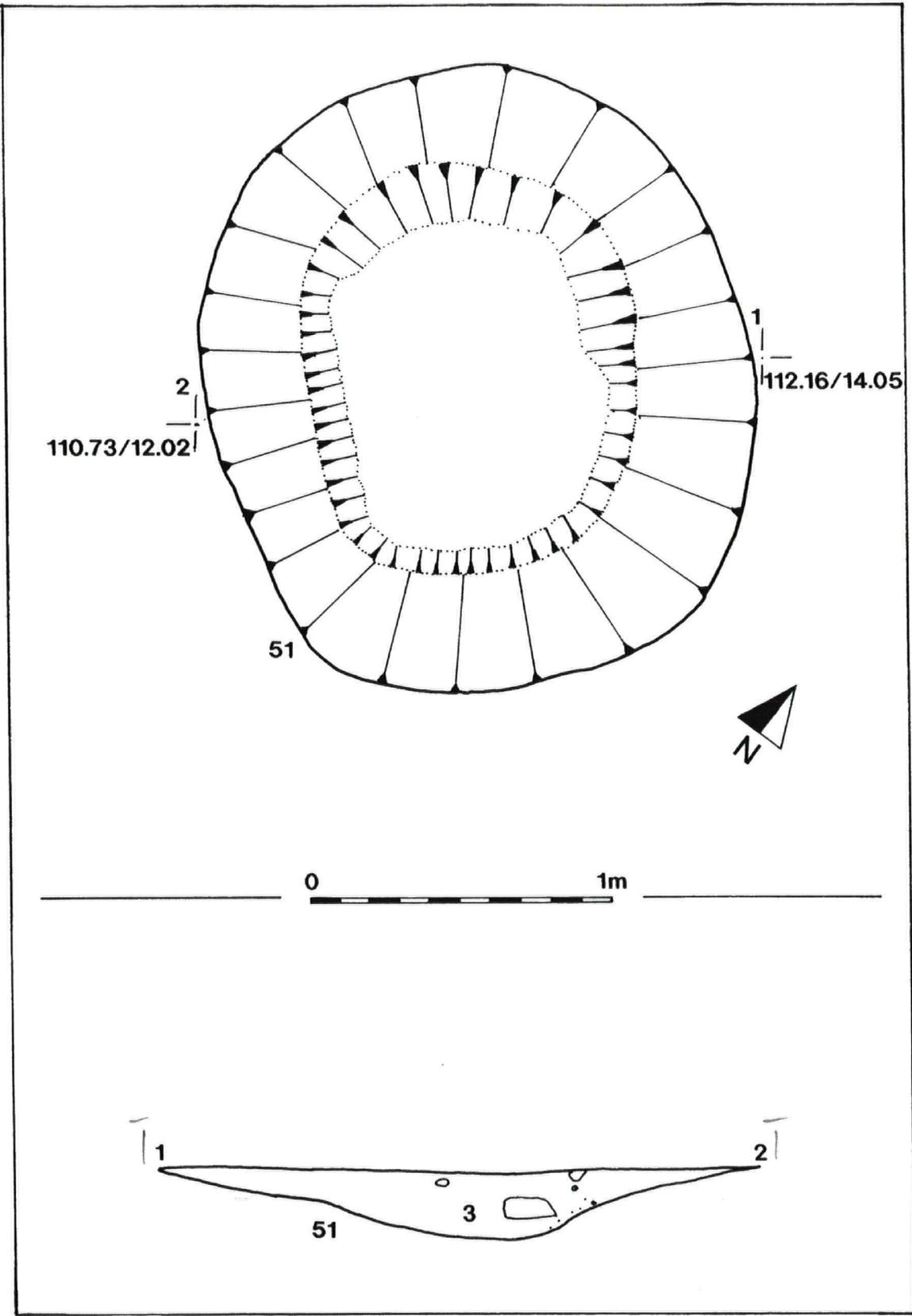


Fig. 5 Plan and Section Pit Cut 51

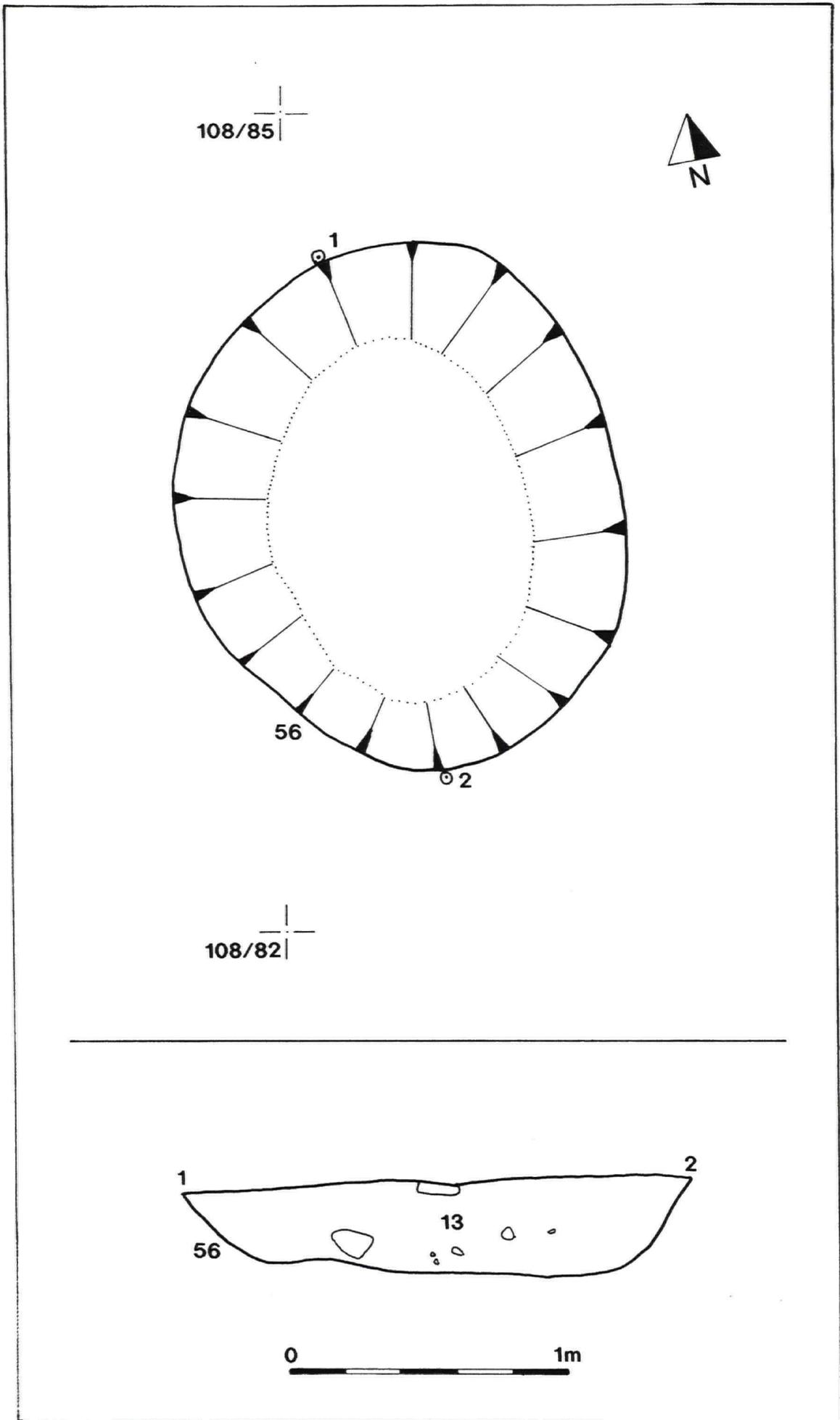


Fig. 6 Plan and Section Pit Cut 56

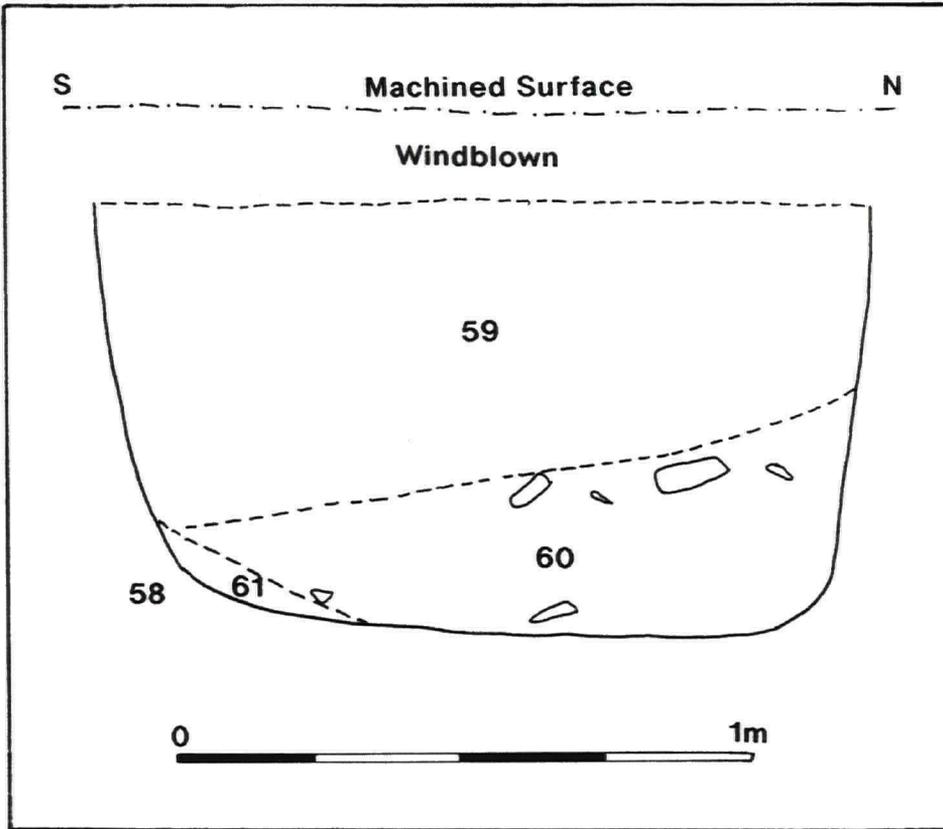


Fig. 7 Section Pit Cut 58

38 overlay 40, a 0.10m deep fill of light yellowish-grey silty sand that occupied the full width of the NE quadrant. This context contained animal bone (Appendix 2).

Finally, the base of the NE quadrant was filled by context 43, which consisted of mid greyish-yellow medium sand. There were no finds.

The upper edge of the SW quadrant of 15 was defined by the excavation of a yellowish-brown loamy sand, context 28. 28 was stratigraphically and physically below 24, the subdivision of the stony layer 22 in the SW quadrant. 28 contained animal bone, a loomweight fragment and, notably, an Anglian styca (Appendices 1 and 2).

Cut 20 (Fig. 2 and 3)

This feature was a possible posthole, situated c.0.4m northwest of the NW quadrant of pit cut 15. 20 was cut into the windblown sand and was 0.24m deep. The plan was sub-circular, with a diameter of 0.64m.

The fill was represented by context 21, a dark yellowish-brown loamy sand which had inclusions of limestone up to 0.20m in diameter. There were no finds.

Cut 51 (Fig. 2 and 5)

This cut was that of a pit, situated c.45m south of Pit Cut 15. The plan was sub-circular and the diameter c.1.5m. The feature had a broad-U profile, with a step around the lip, giving a total depth of 0.21m.

The fill consisted of a dark greyish-brown loamy sand, context 3. 3 contained animal bone and limestone fragments, some of which were burnt, and a piece of vitreous slag. Four pot sherds were found, three of which were hand-made, the other being a sherd of abraded Romano-British greyware. Also represented was a socketed Fe blade or weedhook (Appendices 1 and 2).

Cut 56 (Figs. 2 and 6)

Cut 56 existed as a pit, cut into the natural windblown sand, c.27m north of Pit Cut 15. The plan was sub-circular, with a diameter of 1.80m. The pit had a broad-U profile.

The fill constituted a yellowish-brown loamy sand, context 13. This fill contained a large number of animal bone fragments and 15 pottery sherds; of particular note was the presence of an Anglian styca (Appendices 1 and 2).

Whilst the cutting of the pipe-trench was in progress, the author was shown an aerial photograph (by A.L.Pacitto), suggesting that a number of features crossed the pipe-line corridor; these features could not be identified on the surface. Notably, there was evidence, from faint cropmarks, that the double-ditched trackway extended through the site from the SAM to the west. Every effort was taken to identify these linear features, both in plan, and by the cleaning of the sections during the supervision of the excavation of the pipe-trench. However, these features were not identified. The likelihood is that the trackway ditches are filled with windblown sand very similar to the material into which they were cut, therefore being very difficult to perceive without prolonged oxidisation of the fills.

However, a small pit was visible in the pipe-trench, cut 58, c.16m southwest of pit cut 15 (Figs. 2 and 7). The feature was noted in the western section of the trench. The upper fill of the pit, 59, underlay c.0.20m of windblown sand, which could not be distinguished from the material into which the pit was cut. 59 consisted of clean dark brownish-yellow loamy sand, and overlay a greyer loamy sand, 60, which filled the base of the feature. A small deposit of charcoaly yellow sand, 61, occurred along the southern edge of the pit.

Discussion

The excavated features formed a thinly distributed scatter of pits, 15, 51, 56 and 58, plus a possible posthole, cut 20.

The largest feature, pit cut 15, showed a large number of interleaving fills, some of which (contexts 31, 32, 35, 37, 39 and 41) had a more obvious organic content, than some of the relatively clean sand deposits (contexts 30, 32 and 45) that separated them. The 'organic' layers contained amounts of animal bone and have the appearance of domestic refuse which was perhaps sealed off by clean sand. The base of the pit also contained large amounts of clean sand (contexts 36, 42 and 43), suggesting that subsequent to the cutting of the pit, the feature was open for a relatively long duration, after which it became the focus for the disposal of domestic rubbish. Episodes of slumping are suggested by contexts 48 and 57, which were sandy fills at the edge of the pit.

The function of pit cut 15 remains obscure; it may have been a quarry for the clean sand that formed the edges below the c.1m deep layer of windblown sand that the feature cut at the top.

The stony layer, 22, was possibly an attempt to 'cap off' the feature subsequent to becoming filled up with what were probably somewhat noisome deposits. However, the presence of similar limestone within the fill of the adjacent feature, cut 20, might suggest that these features contained the sagged remnant of a limestone surface; if so, an 'occupation surface' might not be represented as 22 did not contain large amounts of domestic refuse.

The fills of pit cuts 51, 56 and 58 consisted of more uniform loamy sands, containing amounts of domestic refuse.

The dating of these features relies on the pottery, the three coins and the Niedermendig lava fragments that were found on the site.

Unfortunately, the forms of the pottery sherds were not diagnostic; no rim, base or decorated sherds were among those recovered. Three stratified Romano-British sherds were found, all from upper fills of pit cut 15, contexts 14, 19 and 34. This suggests that the pit was post-Roman, although it is possible that the sherds had become incorporated, by 'sagging', into the top fills of an earlier feature. The remaining pottery was hand-made, with at least two different fabrics represented; one fine and sandy, the other coarser and with grit tempering. Fabrics similar to these were produced from the Late Bronze Age through to the Anglian Period. Without the distinguishing elements of rim, base and/or decoration it is not at present possible to provide a closer date from the pottery alone.

The three coins, all Anglian Northumbrian issues have yet to be examined in detail, but preliminary identification has provided some information. The earliest coin is a 'porcupine' sceatta, broadly datable to c.735-850; the coin was a residual find from a modern sheep burial, context 10. Of the two stycas, the example from context 28 (an upper fill of pit cut 15) would appear to be a late copper alloy issue of c.850, but is largely illegible. The styca from context 13 (the fill of pit cut 56) is a clearly legible example of King Eanred II of Northumbria, minted by Monne, and datable to the period AD 810-41.

Further Anglian, or at least late- or post-Roman material is represented by the Niedermendig lava fragments from contexts 27 and 35 (fills of pit cut 15), and from context 49 (the fill of a modern feature). Niedermendig lava was imported from late-Roman times in the form of querns.

Of the remainder of the finds, none provide dating evidence, though fragments of slag (both metallic and vitreous) suggest that some form of industrial activity was carried out in the vicinity.

To conclude, it is apparent that the excavation lies within an area of activity representing a settlement site, datable by coin evidence to the 8th and 9th centuries. Considered with the occurrence of the pre-Domesday villas along the northern edge of the Howardian Hills (Appleton-le Street, Barton, Broughton, Fryton, Hovingham, Slingsby and Swinton), the pre-conquest Minsters at Hovingham and Stonegrave, and the pagan Anglian cremation cemetery at Broughton, the site is a significant addition to the body of information concerning the Anglian period in this part of the Vale of Pickering. Only further fieldwork can elucidate the nature and extent of the larger, and perhaps important, area of Anglian activity that is hinted at by the Green Dyke Lane excavation. The oval cropmark to the east of the site might be of significance in that respect.

Appendix 1: Green Dyke Finds Catalogue (excluding animal bone)

Context	Find description	Quantity	
1	Sheet metal (modern)	1	
	Clay tobacco pipe fragment	1	
	Post-medieval pottery sherds	6	
	Hand-made, black, grit-tempered pottery sherd (?Anglian)	1	
	Limestone fragment	1	
3	Curved iron blade/hook (socketed)	1	
	Wheel-made, grey, hard, grit-tempered ?Anglian pottery sherd	1	
	Hand-made, dark grey, thick, grit-tempered pottery sherd	2	
	Hand-made, grey-brown, grit-tempered pottery sherd	1	
	"Glassy" slag	1	
	Several large fragments of charcoal		
	Several fragments of red and yellow sandstone (some burnt)		
	Rounded limestone fragment	1	
	4	Post-med pottery sherd	1
		Abraded medieval green glaze pottery sherd	1
Pale blue glass fragment, base of modern bottle		1	
Asbestos fragment		1	
Large fragment of charcoal		2	
Coal		1	
9		Post-medieval pottery sherd	6
	Modern glass sherds	2	
	Sandstone fragment	1	
10 (1)	Modern black glass fragment	1	
10 (2)	Sceatta	1	
10 (3)	Slate/shale fragment	1	
10 (4)	Clay tobacco pipe fragment	1	
	Post-medieval pottery sherd	2	
	Post-medieval pottery rim sherd	1	
	(Late-post medieval) rim sherd	1	
	Black glass fragments with adhering mortar	4	
	Modern clear glass sherd	1	
	Coal	4	
	Limestone fragment	1	
	Slate	1	
10 (5)	Post-medieval pottery sherd	1	
	Medieval green-glazed pottery sherd	1	
	Coal	1	
12	Grit-tempered pottery sherd, black surface, grey core	1	

Context	Find description	Quantity
13	Styca	1
	Mottled grey flint debitage	1
	Hand-made, grey/brown to black surface, grey - dark grey core, coarse grit tempered pottery sherds (Anglian?)	12
	Hand-made pottery sherds, grey/brown to black surfaces, grey sandy fabric, (?Anglian)	3
	Modern clear glass sherd	1
	Charcoal fragments	3
	Slag/cinder	2
	Shale	1
14	Hard, grey fabric, Romano-British pottery sherd	1
	Fired clay fragment (Loomweight)	1
17 (SW)	Dark grey, grit tempered pottery sherd	1
19 (NE)	Iron object fragment	1
	Flint debitage	1
	Wheel-made, hard, grey fabric, Romano-British pottery sherd	1
	Dark grey, grit tempered pottery sherd	1
	Iron slag	1
	Sandstone	1
24	Metal slag frag.	1
27	Unfired clay (loomweight origin)	1
	Several small fragments of Niedermendig lava	
28	Styca	1
	Fired clay (loomweight)	1
	Limestone	1
29	Fired clay (loomweight)	1
	Coprolite	1
	Shale fragment	1
32	Flint debitage	1
34	Hard, grey fabric, Romano-British pottery sherd	1
	Hand-made, black, coarse fabric pottery sherd (?Anglian)	1
	Fired clay (loomweight)	1
	Unfired greenish clay (loomweight)	1
	Metal slag	1
	Oyster shell	1
35	Fired clay	1
	Several Niedermendig lava fragments	
	Iron slag	1
	Rounded worked sandstone (rubbing implement)	1
	Sandstone	1

Context	Find description	Quantity
38	Iron slag	1
39	Iron based concretion	1
	Limestone fragment	1
49	Large lump Niedermendig lava	1

Appendix 2: Green Dyke Animal Bone Catalogue

Context:	Type of Bone:	Amount:	
1	Cattle	Teeth	1
		Ribs	1
		Pelvis	1
		Long bone fragments	1
		Long bone	1
	Sheep	Horn core	1
		Teeth	2
		Scapula	2
		Long bone fragments	3
		Long bone	2
3	Cattle	Teeth	2
		Ribs	1
		Long bone fragments	1
	Sheep	Teeth	3
		Vertebrae	2
		Ribs	1
		Long bone fragments	7
		Long bone	2
	Pig	Foot bone	3
		Upper mandible	1
	Other	Teeth	1
Fragments		32	
4	Cattle	Skull	1
		Scapula	2
		Long bone fragments	5
		Long bone	2
	Sheep	Skull	1
		Ribs	1
	Other	Fragments	2
9	Cattle	Teeth	3
	Other	Fragments	2
10 (2)		Nearly complete lamb skeleton	
10 (4)		Nearly complete lamb skeleton	
10 (5)		Nearly complete lamb skeleton	
12	Cattle	Teeth	1
		Ribs	1
		Long bone	1
	Sheep	Upper mandible	1
		Lower mandible	1
		Vertebrae	3
		Sternum	1
		Ribs	2
		Scapula	1
		Pelvis	1
		Long bone fragments	5
		Long bone	2
		Other	Teeth
	Fragments		13
	Cattle	Skull	1

Context:	Type of Bone:	Amount:	
	Horn core	2	
	Upper mandible	4	
	Teeth	2	
	Long bone fragments	4	
	Long bone	4	
	Ankle bone	2	
Sheep	Upper mandible	2	
	Lower mandible	5	
	Teeth	11	
	Vertebrae	3	
	Ribs	5	
	Scapula	4	
	Pelvis	8	
	Long bone fragments	25	
	Long bone	12	
	Ankle bone	2	
	Foot bone	3	
Pig	Upper mandible	3	
	Lower mandible	1	
	Teeth	9	
Other	Lower mandible	3	
	Long bone fragments	10	
	Ankle bone	1	
	Fragments	25	
14	Cattle	Lower mandible	1
		Teeth	5
		Vertebrae	2
		Ribs	7
		Long bone fragments	4
		Long bone	3
		Ankle bone	1
	Sheep	Skull	2
		Upper mandible	3
		Lower mandible	7
		Teeth	4
		Ribs	13
		Long bone fragments	16
		Long bone	5
		Foot bone	3
	Other	Skull	1
		Fragments	21
16	Cattle	Teeth	1
		Long bone	1
	Sheep	Skull	2
		Upper mandible	1
		Lower mandible	2
		Teeth	2
		Vertebrae	1
		Pelvis	1
		Long bone fragments	2
		Foot bone	2
	Other	Fragments	6
17	Cattle	Ribs	4
		Long bone	2
	Sheep	Skull	1

Context:	Type of Bone:	Amount:
	Lower mandible	1
	Teeth	1
	Vertebrae	1
	Ribs	2
	Other Fragments	2
18	Sheep Skull	3
	Upper mandible	1
	Lower mandible	1
	Teeth	3
	Vertebrae	1
	Ribs	2
	Long bone	6
	Foot bone	1
	Other Fragments	16
19	Cattle Teeth	1
	Pelvis	1
	Long bone	2
	Ankle bone	1
	Sheep Skull	1
	Lower mandible	2
	Teeth	4
	Vertebrae	1
	Ribs	1
	Scapula	2
	Pelvis	1
	Long bone	10
	Foot bone	1
	Other Fragments	49
23	Cattle Vertebrae	2
	Scapula	1
	Long bone fragments	1
	Long bone	1
	Foot bone	1
	Other Skull	1
	Fragments	2
24	Cattle Ribs	2
	Sheep Skull	7
	Teeth	1
	Long bone fragments	1
	Long bone	3
27	Cattle Long bone	1
	Foot bone	2
	Sheep Skull	11
	Lower mandible	6
	Teeth	1
	Ribs	6
	Scapula	2
	Pelvis	3
	Long bone	4
	Foot bone	1
	Other Fragments	12
28	Cattle Upper mandible	2

Context:	Type of Bone:	Amount:	
	Lower mandible	1	
	Teeth	1	
	Long bone fragments	2	
	Foot bone	1	
Sheep	Pelvis	1	
	Long bone fragments	8	
Other	Fragments	2	
29	Cattle	Teeth	1
		Vertebrae	1
		Ribs	1
		Pelvis	2
		Long bone fragments	3
		Long bone	1
		Foot bone	1
Sheep	Lower mandible	5	
		Ribs	1
		Pelvis	2
		Long bone fragments	3
		Long bone	1
		Foot bone	1
Other	Pelvis	2	
		Fragments	5
		Burnt	2
31	Cattle	Teeth	2
		Ribs	3
		Pelvis	1
		Long bone fragments	1
		Long bone	1
		Foot bone	1
Sheep	Lower mandible	3	
		Teeth	1
		Ribs	2
		Pelvis	2
		Long bone fragments	6
		Foot bone	1
32	Cattle	Long bone	1
Sheep	Vertebrae	1	
		Ribs	1
		Long bone fragments	2
		Long bone	3
Other	Fragments	3	
33	Cattle	Scapula	2
		Long bone	2
34	Cattle	Upper mandible	1
		Lower mandible	6
		Teeth	6
		Vertebrae	2
		Ribs	8
		Scapula	3
		Pelvis	2
		Long bone fragments	10
		Long bone	1
		Ankle bone	1

Context:	Type of Bone:	Amount:	
	Foot bone	1	
Sheep	Lower mandible	3	
	Teeth	4	
	Vertebrae	1	
	Ribs	3	
	Scapula	3	
	Pelvis	2	
	Long bone fragments	9	
	Long bone	6	
Other	Skull	2	
	Horn core	2	
	Scapula	1	
	Fragments	2	
35	Cattle	Vertebrae	1
		Long bone fragments	2
		Long bone	1
36	Cattle	Pelvis	1
		Foot bone	1
37	Cattle	Ribs	2
		Scapula	1
	Sheep	Skull	1
		Long bone fragments	1
	Other	Fragments	1
38	Cattle	Teeth	1
		Ribs	1
		Pelvis	1
		Long bone	2
		Ankle bone	1
		Foot bone	1
	Sheep	Lower mandible	1
		Teeth	1
		Ribs	2
		Long bone fragments	4
	Other	Scapula	1
39	Cattle	Skull	1
		Lower mandible	2
		Teeth	1
		Ribs	2
		Pelvis	1
		Long bone fragments	1
		Long bone	1
	Sheep	Skull	1
		Upper mandible	1
		Ribs	2
	Bird	Leg bone	1
	Other	Ribs	1
40	Cattle	Horn core	1
		Vertebrae	3
		Long bone	1
	Sheep	Teeth	1
		Vertebrae	1
		Ribs	1

Context:

Type of Bone:

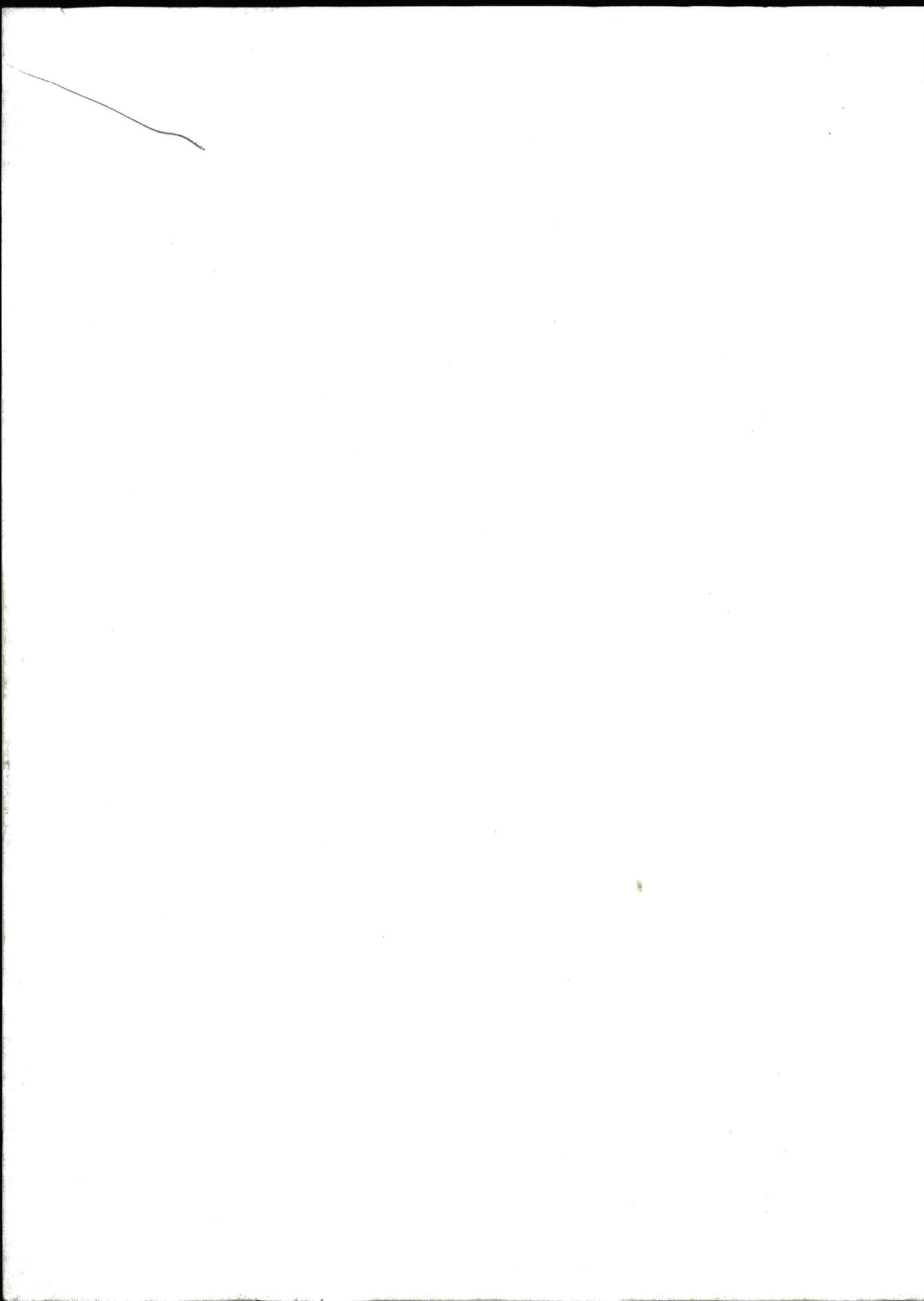
Amount:

	Long bone fragments	4
Bird	Leg bone	1
Other	Skull	1
	Scapula	2
	Long bone fragments	1

Appendix 3: Green Dyke Lane Context List

Context	Description
1	Overall Cleaning Layer
2	Fill of modern feature (Cut 49)
3	Fill of ?Anglian pit (Cut 51)
4	Modern sheep burial
5	Modern disturbance
6	Modern disturbance
7	Modern disturbance
8	Modern disturbance
9	Fill of 55, modern feature
10	Modern sheep burial
11	Modern sheep burial
12	Fill of 55, modern feature
13	Fill of 56, ?Anglian pit
14	Cleaning layer defining pit cut 15
15	Cut of ?Anglian pit
16	Fill of 15
17	Fill of 15
18	Fill of 15
19	Fill of 15
20	?Anglian feature cut
21	Fill of 20
22	Master no. for stony fill of 15
23	NW subdiv. of 22
24	SW subdiv. of 22
25	SE subdiv. of 22
26	NE subdiv. of 22
27	Fill of 15, NW quad.
28	Fill of 15, SW quad.
29	Fill of 15, NW quad.
30	Fill of 15, NW quad.
31	Fill of 15, NW quad.
32	Fill of 15, NW quad.
33	Fill of 15, NW quad.
34	Fill of 15, NE quad.
35	Fill of 15, NE quad.
36	Fill of 15, NW quad.
37	Fill of 15, NW quad.
38	Fill of 15, NE quad.
39	Fill of 15, NE quad.
40	Fill of 15, NE quad.
41	Fill of 15, NE quad.
42	Fill of 15, NW quad.
43	Fill of 15, NE quad.
44	Fill of 15, NW quad.
45	Fill of 15, NE quad.
46	Fill of 15, NE quad.
47	Fill of 15, NE quad.
48	Modern feature cut
49	Fill of 48
50	Modern feature cut
51	?Anglian pit cut
52	Modern animal burial
53	Modern feature cut
54	Modern animal burial

55	Modern feature cut
56	?Anglian pit cut
57	Fill of 15, NW quad.
58	?Anglian pit cut; present in pipe-trench
59	Fill of 58
60	Fill of 58
61	Fill of 58



See file for location
map.