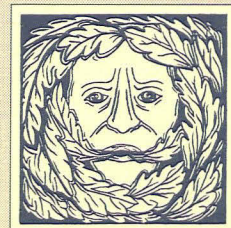


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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS  
UNDERTAKEN ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE  
MARKET DEEPING BYPASS**

**VOLUME 2  
APPENDICES 1 - 6**



**A P S**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENTS L11909 L11910 L11911  
L11913 L11915 L11916 L11917 L11920

15 DEC 00

SOURCE L16657  
PRIS 33379 L133379  
35359 L181578  
33431 L133431  
35360 L181579  
35361 L181583  
60706 L160706  
34753 L134753

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS  
UNDERTAKEN ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE  
MARKET DEEPIING BYPASS**

**VOLUME 2  
APPENDICES 1 - 6**

Work Undertaken For  
Environmental Consultancy Services

July 2000

Report compiled by Dale Trimble

APS Project Codes DBH97, DBEA97, DBEB97  
DBF97, DBM97, DBS97, DBD97, DBB97, DCD97  
DBI97, DBW97, DBC97

Planning Application Number S56/756/92  
A.P.S. Report No. 2000/93





Appendix 1

Brief for archaeological excavation  
along the route of the Market Deeping bypass

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION  
ON THE MARKET DEEPING BY PASS



BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION  
ON THE MARKET DEEPING BY PASS

1 Summary

- 1.1 *This document is the overall brief for archaeological works to be undertaken on the route of the Market Deeping By Pass. The work involves **excavation** or **detailed evaluation** on ten discrete sites, plus **watching briefs** on the entire route of the bypass and on the contractors compound.*
- 1.2 *This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological Project Design. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of works, to include anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.*

PART 1 General Issues

2 Site Location and description

- 2.1 The Market Deeping By Pass will extend west from the boundary of Market Deeping and Deeping St Nicholas parishes on the A16, cross Deeping Common, to the north of Market Deeping and swing west of the town to the river Welland. After crossing the river, the carriageway rejoins the A15 to the northwest of Northborough.
- 2.2 Much of the route is through arable farmland. At its eastern end the land surface lies at about 3.80m OD rising imperceptibly to 8.0m at the southern terminus near Northborough.
- 2.3 On the eastern area the surface soils contain humose remnants of a once more extensive peat cover. Underlying these soils is a thin brackish marine alluvium representing the inner limits of the 'marine' deposition, an event thought to date to the mid second millennium BC. Beneath the alluvium are First Terrace gravels of the river Welland. West from Deeping Common to the Welland the surface soils are developed directly on the gravels. South of the Welland numerous palaeochannels have dissected the gravels and tracts of the ancient landsurface lie blanketed with alluvial clays. Palaeochannels are also evident at the eastern end of the by pass in the Deeping Common area.
- 2.4 Evaluation of the by pass route has been undertaken by Archaeological Project Services, The Old School, Cameron Street, Heckington, Lincolnshire. Two reports of this work have been produced, Cope-Faulkner, P., 1996



'Evaluation of the Market Deeping By Pass, Lincolnshire Section' and Trimble, G., 1997 'Market Deeping By Pass (Cambridgeshire Section), Interim Results of Field Evaluation'

### 3 Archaeological background

3.1 The Lower Welland Valley is recognised as one of the most important archaeological landscapes within the British Isles (Bradley 1984). As noted in river valleys elsewhere, most notably the upper Thames, well drained gravel terraces have proved attractive to communities throughout all archaeological periods. On such landscapes cropmarks are easily formed and often the near complete pattern of millennia of activity is visible from the air. Gaps in the pattern of cropmarks on these landscapes are mostly the direct result of episodes of flooding of the main and sub- river channels causing alluvial deposition which has sealed tracts of the landscape. Beneath the alluvium lies archaeology relatively undisturbed by modern cultivation or the erosive effects of weathering. Archaeological features preserved beneath the alluvium offer a rare opportunity to significantly enhance our understanding of the past by their physical integrity and the indicators of past environmental conditions contained within their fills. Until relatively recent artificial lowering of the ground water levels many of the archaeological features in these river valley locations remained fully waterlogged and organic debris survived to enable the recording of palaeo -environmental, - ecological and -economic changes through time.

3.2 Publication by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments of *A Matter of Time* (RCHM 1960) outlined the extent, density and diversity of the Welland valley cropmarks whilst highlighting the potential loss of information through continuing and expanding mineral extraction. A comprehensive review of the Roman settlement of the Welland valley followed (Simpson 1966). With the exception of the excavation of a remarkable Bronze Age round barrow by W.G. Simpson (1976) at Tallington, the majority of previous investigation has been carried out south of the Welland, particularly in the Maxey area, where a series of open area investigations in advance of quarrying have revolutionised understanding of the areas's prehistory. Much of this work was updated and published in 1985 in a volume dedicated to the area's archaeology (Pryor *et al* 1985). A second volume (Simpson *et al* 1993) further emphasised the quality of the archaeology in the area. Since then a Neolithic causewayed enclosure, partly sealed by alluvium has been excavated at Etton (4km to the south of Market Deeping), again in advance of quarrying. This monument was for the most part sealed by alluvium deposited by an extinct meander of the river. A remarkable series of placed deposits of artefacts such as stone axes and bones were



found in backfilled segments of ditches. The ditch bottoms remained wet and contained brushwood and many more organic deposits.

- 3.3 The work of the Fenland Project, firstly extensive reconnaissance survey and latterly selective excavation, has shed more light on the broad fan of gravels where the Welland meets the Fen edge. An Iron Age and Roman settlement by a palaeochannel at Market Deeping, southwest of By pass site 10, has yielded an extraordinary array of floral and faunal evidence, particularly for the Iron Age (Lane 1992). Similarly, in Deeping St James, a Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement in the alluviated valley floor, has hut circles and waterlogged pits some 5.5m in diameter and 2m deep. Although only small-scale excavations, these sites have demonstrated the potential of archaeology in the Deepings area to produce a full range of palaeoenvironmental data. The Fenland Project investigations were specifically aimed at answering questions of management and preservation of sites but they have served to demonstrate that the Lower Welland Valley is one of the few areas where the archaeological patterns are both extensive (as seen from the air) and in many cases well-preserved with good environmental data.
- 3.4 Recent excavation of the Rectory Farm site in West Deeping, has further indicated the potentially rich nature of the archaeological deposits in the Lower Welland Valley. The site has shown that intermittent occupation took place over several millennia, and that apart from a diversity of archaeological features the area is rich in environmental material.
- 3.5 At Little Duke Farm, Deeping St Nicholas, near the east end of the by pass, a Bronze Age barrow excavated in 1991 (French 1994), one of a cemetery containing at least five, proved complex and was used over a long period. Environmental evidence was recovered from both the ditches and the sealed surface beneath the mound.
- 3.6 Evaluation of the length of the by pass has been undertaken and at least 10 areas of significant archaeological interest identified (see Figure 1). These are discussed in more detail in part two of the brief. Of further interest is the variation in soils along the route of the by pass. Two main soil zones are recorded in Lincolnshire - humose former peaty soils to the east are remnants of the once extensive cover in Deeping Fen. At the eastern extreme these soils are developed on thin marine sediments. Farther west the humose soils peter out and the topsoil is developed directly on to First Terrace gravels. South of the Welland the wide valley floor is characterised by an extensive zone of alluvial deposition with associated anastomosing and braided river systems which have developed over the last 12,000 years or so.



South of the Northborough roundabout this landscape has been the subject of geomorphological study (French et al 1992) wherein the importance of understanding the individual elements of this complex landscape was cited as crucial to the setting of individual sites within their context.

#### **4 Objectives of the investigations**

- 4.1 The primary objective is to preserve the archaeology *in situ*. Where this is not possible the objective will be to preserve the archaeological evidence.
- 4.2 The excavation strategies must be considered and conducted with an appreciation of the archaeological problems and potential of the individual sites and of their environs. Moreover, the local, regional and national significance of the sites must be adjudged.
- 4.3 Reference must be made to local and regional research agendas. No formal published agenda exists for Lincolnshire though the overall aims, problems and potential for the archaeology in that county differ little from those highlighted in the draft *Regional Research Frameworks* Document for East Anglia (including Cambridgeshire). That document singles out the Iron Age in particular as suffering 'Key Gaps' in archaeological understanding. The Iron Age site at Fox Covert Hill may assist in clarifying the local chronological framework.
- 4.4 Following the fieldwork a full report of the work carried out must be prepared wherein details of the site and full interpretation of its component parts are to be recorded.

#### **5 Requirements for work**

- 5.1 The works must be undertaken by an archaeological team of recognised competence, fully experienced in work of this character.
- 5.2 A specification for the works will be prepared that conforms with the guidelines contained within the English Heritage publication *Management of Archaeology Projects 2* (MAP 2), specifically, Appendix 2.
- 5.3 The specification should detail the proposed works and be accompanied by a plan indicating clearly the location and extent of works and a timetable including agreed monitoring points.
- 5.4 All work should adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) Code of Conduct.
- 5.5 All works should take place within the requirements of the Health and Safety Executive



## 6 Stages of works and techniques

- 6.1 The specification for each portion of the fieldwork will be expected to contain a reasoned discussion of the fieldwork techniques selected. The rejection of a particular technique must also be explained.
- 6.2 When preparing the specification account must be taken of the local geology, topography and land use as it affects the project and the various techniques proposed.
- 6.3 The work must take into account appropriate environmental evidence. This should take the form of appropriate bulk sampling of appropriate feature fills for standard indicators (plant macrofossils, molluscs, charred plant remains). Column samples should be taken through suitable feature fills for pollen and soil micromorphology. The latter technique will be of key importance given the irregular presence of palaeosols preserved under alluvial deposition and in close proximity to contemporary settlement evidence.

## 7 Methods

- 7.1 In consideration of the methodology the following details should be given in the contractors project design (unless otherwise listed in Part 2 of this document)
  - 7.1.1 a proposed timetable for the various stages of work
  - 7.1.2 the staff structure and numbers, including a list of all specialists and their and their respective roles
  - 7.1.3 a statement on Health and Safety policy and site security
  - 7.1.4 a full description of the field techniques to be used including such details as plotting conventions and presentation of data
- 7.2 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the specification should include a detailed reasoning behind the application of this technique. The following factors should be borne in mind
  - 7.2.1 the use of an appropriate machine fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket.
  - 7.2.2 the supervision of all machine work by an experienced archaeologist
  - 7.2.3 when archaeological features are revealed they will be cleaned by hand
  - 7.2.4 up to 50% of all discrete features shall be excavated unless otherwise agreed with the appropriate County Archaeological Officer
  - 7.2.5 up to 10% of all linear features shall be excavated unless agreed with the appropriate County Archaeological Officer
  - 7.2.6 the contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Burial Act 1857 and subsequent

legislation regarding the exhumation of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempts must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties

- 7.3 It is expected that an acceptable recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures. The recording procedure must take into account the long-term archival requirements of archaeological records. Due attention must be given to the drawn and photographic record. Both artefacts and ecofacts must be handled in a way sympathetic with the requirements of the document *Guidelines for the Transfer of Project Archives* produced by the City and County Museum, Lincoln and in line with national guidelines detailed therein (see 10.1).

## 8 Post-Excavation Programme

- 8.1 The contractor will ensure that sufficient resource is made available for a comprehensive post-excavation programme including publication in a recognised journal. This programme will include the following:-

### 8.1.1

Within two months of completion of all site works a full site matrix must be produced. All specialists will be required to produce an interim statement on the quality and potential of material within the two month period. Specialists must agree to and sign a formal contract (with appropriate penalty clauses) requiring them to produce their assessments of the research potential of all artefact assemblages and environmental samples (MAP 2 Assessment) within four months of the completion of site works.

### 8.1.2

Following completion of the above, a review of the post excavation programming will be held in consultation with the appropriate County Archaeological Officer, the LCC archaeological consultant and the relevant specialists. At this review stage, a timetable, including critical path analysis and the aims of the specialist research will be identified and agreed. This timetable will also include agreed monitoring points.

### 8.1.3

After the review, all specialists will be commissioned and the full post excavation programme implemented through to the full archive report and publication.

### 8.1.4

After agreement with the landowner, arrangements should be made for the long term storage of artefacts in the



appropriate county museum

## **9. Reporting requirements**

- 9.1 The final report should be a straightforward account of the fieldwork carried out. Ideally, it should be produced within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report should be sent to the developer and the county SMR. The report should include:-
- 9.1.1 computer generated plots of geophysical data and interpretation;
  - 9.1.2 plans of the trench layout
  - 9.1.3 section and plan drawings, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate
  - 9.1.4 plans of actual and potential deposits
  - 9.1.5 specialists descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts
  - 9.1.6 a consideration of the evidence within the wider landscape setting
  - 9.1.7 a consideration of the archaeology within its local, regional and national context
  - 9.1.8 a critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology
  - 9.1.9 a concise non technical summary
- 9.2 A short note should be prepared for inclusion in the appropriate county archaeological journal
- 9.3 All digital data should be copied to the appropriate Sites and Monuments Record in digitised form (format to be agreed)
- 9.4 Copyright for all data remains with the client

## **10 Archiving Requirements**

- 10.1 The project archive should follow the guidelines contained in 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage' (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990) and 'Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections' (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992) and be deposited within an approved County store (which will at present normally be the County Archaeological Office) on completion of post excavation analysis and publication.

## **11. Monitoring Arrangements**

- 11.1 Access should be available for monitoring visits by the appropriate County Archaeological Officer and LCC archaeological consultant
- 11.2 The appropriate County Archaeological Officer and LCC archaeological consultant should be kept fully informed of progress and warned if any potential delays are foreseen

## PART 2 Individual Sites

12.1 Listed below are the individual sites that together comprise this project and the scale of works required for each.

12.2 The general principals and standards required in conducting this work have been listed in Part 1 of this document. Additional requirements will be listed for individual sites

12.3 Locations of the sites appears in Figure 1.

12.4 Under each site is listed

*Preliminary Evaluation.*

This is a brief description of fieldwork already undertaken

*Proposed investigation.*

This is a summary of the type of work required

### SITE 1. The Headland. (Medieval earthwork)

*Preliminary Evaluation.*

No work undertaken

*Proposed Investigation.*

**Excavation**

a) *purpose.*

The headland survives to a height of approximately 0.4m above the ground surface and offers the best opportunity in the southern section for the survival of an intact ancient landsurface and for investigation of that landsurface using micromorphological techniques.

b) *site specific methodology.*

A 1.5m wide trench will be stripped the full width of the headland to the top of the buried soil. Any features will be planned and part excavated. The buried soil will be stripped and any further features will be excavated. Micromorphological samples will be taken from the soil in the trench section.

### SITE 2. Enclosure A (probable Late Bronze Age Enclosure)

*Preliminary Evaluation.*

Three trenches targeted on cropmarks. Finds of ditches and a single flat-bottomed pit all containing late Bronze Age ceramics

*Proposed Investigation.*

Area excavation 40m x 30m (30m being the full width of



the easement) incorporating cropmark enclosure. Topsoil is to be heaped at north end of the site within the easement.

a) *purpose.*

to determine the form, character and function of the site. Cropmarks suggest that the enclosure forms part of field system of a date where evidence nationally is rare

b) *site specific methodology.*

Machine strip to level of buried soil where present. If buried soil present agree appropriate method and level of investigation and removal with ECS/LCC and Cambridgeshire County Council Development Control Officer. If no buried soil present excavate a maximum 50% of all discrete features and maximum 10% of all linears (this percentage figure to be used on all sites except where otherwise agreed. Where linear settlement features are encountered [eg beam slots, ring gullies] a minimum 50% will be excavated by removing alternate one metre lengths). When excavation of visible features is complete test for buried archaeology. If encountered stripping should continue until that surface is exposed and excavation should be undertaken, except where it can be demonstrated the preservation *in situ* is an acceptable approach.

**SITE 3. Enclosure B** (probable Late Bronze Age Enclosure  
*Preliminary Evaluation.*

Trenches revealed a dark charcoal-rich deposit, probably a buried soil. Features present included two pits, two postholes and ditch/gullies.

*Proposed investigation.*

**Excavation** of area of 60m x 30m

a) *purpose.*

As Site 2

b) *site specific methodology.*

As Site 2. Machining should initially be to the top of the buried soil, where present. In addition to the on-site investigations, a 5m wide machine trench will be excavated between Sites 2 and 3 to attempt to define any connecting archaeological features

**SITE 4. Fox Covert 'Hill'**. (Early Bronze Age barrows [c. 2000BC], Iron Age settlement, Roman ditches, undated inhumation)

*Preliminary Evaluation.*

Trenches over an area of some 200m where aerial photographs suggest site concentrations. Numerous intercutting features revealed. At least two barrows are known, and there are grounds for believing that more exist.

*Proposed investigation.*

**Detailed evaluation**

a) *purpose.*

to clarify the density and nature of remains with a view to assessing whether it would be more cost effective to excavate the archaeology or preserve it *in situ* by means of elevating the carriageway.

b) *site specific methodology.*

Machine strip 200m by 30m down to where archaeological features define or to the top of the buried soil. Hoe clean unless features are clear and well defined during machining. Plan features from surface. Review next stage of investigation where buried soil exists. Those involved in deciding the necessity and/or extent and duration of any further stages of work will be ECS, its Consultant and the Development Control Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

**SITE 5. Maxey Road North. (Ditched field systems)**

*Preliminary Evaluation.*

Trenches

*Proposed investigation.*

**Sample Excavation**

a) *purpose.*

To locate field ditches identified on aerial photographs and hand excavate a section through each in attempt to determine date and function. The ditches south of Maxey Road may belong to a trackway or be part of a monument type known as 'Triple Ditches Boundaries'

b) *site specific methodology.*

Key junctions of the ditches identified from cropmarks require excavation. Three such junctions strategically positioned are deemed sufficient to identify the character of the ditches. The three excavations will be 5m by 5m but, in order to ensure that the most beneficial junctions are selected for excavation, a maximum contingency of four 20m by 30m areas should be allowed for in the programme of topsoil stripping.

**SITE 6. Welland South. (Undated site)**

*Preliminary Evaluation.*

Trenches revealed traces of pits and post holes

*Proposed investigation.*

**Excavation**

a) *purpose.*

The site was identified by a cluster of post holes and pits in Cambridgeshire Trench 5. Excavation is required



to determine the character, date and function of the site and whether the post holes represent recognisable structural remains.

b) *site specific methodology.*

A machine-dug trench 30m x 30m and centred on the known archaeology should be cleaned and the archaeology excavated as described in methodology for Site 2.

**SITE 7 Deeping West. (Roman Settlement)**

*Preliminary Evaluation.*

Trenches revealed ditches, in one case deep and waterlogged.

*Proposed Investigation.*

**Excavation**

a) *purpose.*

Settlement is evident from aerial photographs and appears to comprise a ditched enclosure with additional external ditches. The line of the road affects the western part of the enclosure and ancillary ditches. Excavation is to determine the chronology, character and function of the enclosure and its relationship with the ancillary ditches.

b) *site specific methodology.*

Excavation of a 25m wide by 40m long stretch of the eastern part of the easement should be undertaken to enable the internal area of the threatened westernmost part of enclosure to be examined and to obtain the relationships of the various ditches.

**SITE 8. A15 Barrows (A and B) (Bronze Age burial mounds)**

*Preliminary Evaluation.*

Trenches through circular ditches surrounding slight mounds in Trenches 9 and 11.

*Proposed Investigation.*

Total **excavation** of mounds and an area 5m outside the surrounding ditches

a) *purpose.*

To record structure of mounds, to date the use of the monument and to remove the human remains prior to destruction.

b) *site specific methodology.*

Geophysical survey (mag sus or resistivity) to locate internal features and central (and satellite) burial. Magnetometer survey of area intervening between barrows. Two metre wide sections to be hand dug through the

remnant mounds along baulks laid out at cardinal points should precede machine removal of remaining mound. All below-mound features to be hand excavated.

#### **SITE 9. Car Dyke Roman Watercourse**

##### *Preliminary Evaluation.*

Inspection trench through eastern bank revealed remnants of bank and palaeosol

##### *Proposed Investigation.*

###### **Limited excavation**

###### a) *purpose.*

hand excavate threatened deposits including the western bank which lies under a medieval headland and has good environmental potential. Also potential for obtaining relative date of the monument

###### b) *site specific methodology.*

Excavate undisturbed channel fill in advance of culverting. Machine dig through western bank. Check buried soil for artefacts for dating. Sample for soil micromorphology.

#### **SITE 10. Deeping Common. (Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Industrial site c. 2000BC)**

*Preliminary Evaluation.* Excavation of a single trench revealed pits and postholes with ashy and burnt fills containing abundant charcoal. Amorphous fired clay common. Radiocarbon date from charcoal in one pit of  $3780 \pm 70$ BP (2450-1975 cal BC)

##### *Proposed Investigation.*

###### **Detailed Evaluation.**

###### a) *purpose*

To determine limits and quality of archaeology

###### b) *site specific methodology.*

Extent of site could not be determined by Magnetometer survey. It is now proposed to machine strip and hoe clean along the easement to the limits of the site. A review of the archaeology will then be undertaken and an appropriate response initiated.

#### **13 Additional work**

13.1 Further to the sites listed above a watching brief is required on two areas.

13.1.1 Area 1. The compound adjacent to the A15. This will require monitoring of machine stripping.



Surface features should be planned and linears sectioned.

- 13.1.2 The whole line of the easement during stripping by Box scraper and excavation of flanking ditches. This requires limited cleaning, recording, including surface planning and minimal excavation.

Appendix 2

Specification for excavations along the route  
of the Market Deeping bypass



# MARKET DEEPING BY PASS (CAMBRIDGESHIRE SECTION)

## SITE 1 (THE HEADLAND)

### SPECIFICATION FOR EXCAVATION

#### 1. Summary

- 1.1 This document proposes a strategy for excavation of a site known as the Headland in advance of construction of the Market Deeping By Pass. It is prepared in response to the document '*Brief for Archaeological Investigation on the Market Deeping By Pass*', wherein it is also referred to as 'Site 1'
- 1.2 The proposal sets out a method of excavating, recording, analysing and reporting the archaeology of the site to a standard and intensity sufficient to achieve preservation by record.

#### 2. Introduction

- 2.1 The site takes the form of a raised linear bank crossing the easement of the By pass at near right angles. It was observed during the evaluation stage of the archaeological work but no trenches were placed across it. Because of the form of the feature it is believed that a palaeosol may be preserved in good condition beneath the Headland.

#### 3. Archaeological Setting

- 3.1 The Headland lies in the alluviated stretch of the Lower Welland Valley in an area characterised by low lying flood plains through which 'islands' of gravel protrude. A series of palaeochannels traverse the floodplain but the date that individual channels were active is not established along the route of the Bypass. A number of sites have been recorded in the immediate vicinity during evaluation of the By pass route. These include a probable Late Bronze Age settlement situated no more than 50m to the north. North from there lies a distinct hillock which hosts Iron Age and Roman settlement features and Early Bronze Age funerary sites.

#### 4. Potential of the Sites

- 4.1 The chief potential of the site is the likelihood that a well preserved and sealed palaeosol exists to enable detailed study of soil formation and character in the area.
- 4.2 Given the proximity of settlement to the Headland site it is also possible that features survive within and under any buried soil that exists. Any such features are likely to be relatively intact and may contain good environmental

indicators.

## **5 Aims of the Project**

**5.1** The aim of the project is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the sites by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history of the use of the site.

**5.2** The following objectives will be fulfilled:-

- \* machine excavation of the length of the Headland to expose buried soil  
excavation of any features present as directed in the Brief
- \* sampling of feature fills to extract palaeo-environmental and economic data  
investigation of the buried landsurface using micromorphological techniques
- \* analysis of all artefacts and ecofacts and integration of the results into the structural site data to form a comprehensive record and interpretation of the site
- \* to archive all the data and deposit it into an appropriate recommended Sites and Monuments Record

## **6 Methodology**

**6.1** A trench 1.5m wide will be excavated the full length of the Headland to the top of any surviving buried soil.

**6.2** If archaeological features are present in the buried soil these will be excavated to the standard demanded in the Brief.

**6.3** A review meeting will then be convened to decide what techniques should be applied prior to stripping off the buried soil. On completion of that work the buried soil will be stripped off down to natural. Any features present will then be excavated.

**6.8** All sections, including the cross baulks will be drawn at 1:10 scale.

**6.9** All deposits will be assigned unique numbers and recorded using the Museum of London single context recording system. This system will be adapted as required to suite the rural character of the site.

**6.10** All appropriate samples will be retained for environmental analysis. This will include bulk samples of major feature fills, taken for plant macrofossils and



molluscs, pollen and soil micromorphology.

- 6.11 Throughout the excavation a photographic record consisting of monochrome prints reproduced initially as contact prints and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of the site during work to show the specific stages of excavation and the layout of the archaeology within the area
- \* individual features and where appropriate their sections
  - \* groups of features where their relationship is important
  - \* the site on completion of fieldwork
- 6.12 On completion of the fieldwork the records and schedules will be checked and ordered to ensure they form a uniform sequence constituting a Level II archive
- 6.13 A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological features and deposits present on the excavation will be completed using CAD software
- 6.14 All contexts will be grouped, the groups comprising collections of individual contexts sharing the same recognisable function and spatial association
- 6.15 All photographic material will be catalogued; colour slides and monochrome negatives will be mounted on appropriate hangers and labelled
- 6.16 All plans will be checked and ordered
- 6.17 Processing of finds recovered from the excavation will be completed and finds despatched to the relevant specialist for compilation of an Assessment Report

## **7. Analysis and Report Preparation**

- 7.1 The final report will consist of
- \* a summary of the findings
  - \* a description of the archaeological and topographic/geological settings of the site
  - \* a description of the methodologies used during the excavation and a discussion of the techniques used in the light of the findings
  - \* a text of the findings
  - \* appropriate illustrations and photographs

## **8 Archive**

- 8.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and material generated during the work will be sorted and ordered into the form acceptable to the Development Control Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

## **9 Publication**

- 9.1 A report of the findings of the excavation will be published in the *Annual Report of Heritage Lincolnshire* and a short note presented to the editor of *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*.

## **10 Curatorial Monitoring**

- 10.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Development Control Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

## **11 Variations to the proposed scheme of works**

- 11.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the Development Control Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

## **12 Key Staff**

- 12.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services (Tom Lane) will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.
- 12.2 The Fieldwork Manager (Dale Trimble), based at Heckington, is responsible for devising methodology and maintaining excavation standards on all of the company's projects. The Fieldwork Manager will report to the Senior Archaeologist.
- 12.3 The Financial Controller (Derrick Smith), based at Heckington, will be in overall charge of finances and budgets.
- 12.5 The Fieldwork Manager will oversee all work on site
- 12.6 A Finds Supervisor (Denise Buckley), will be based in Heckington and control all aspects of finds processing and emergency conservation.
- 12.7 A Data Officer (Susan Unsworth) will be responsible for continuously updating the site's written and illustrated record and all aspects of data processing.

## **13 Specialist Staff**



13.1 The following specialist staff will be employed as necessary

Conservation, Rob White, City and County Museum, Lincoln  
Early Prehistoric pottery, Carol Allen, Ceramic Consultant, Burton on Trent  
Later Prehistoric pottery, David Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust  
Lithics, Ian Brooks, Engineering Archaeological Services  
Animal bone, Umberto Albarella, University of Birmingham  
Wood technology, Maisie Taylor, Wood Consultant, Wisbech St. Mary  
Pollen, Patricia Wiltshire, Institute of Archaeology, London  
Soils, Charles French, Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge  
Insects, Mark Robinson, University Museum, Oxford  
Dendrochronology, Jennifer Hillam, University of Sheffield  
Radiocarbon dating, Beta Analytic

Co-ordination of Environmental Specialists and analysis of plant macrofossils,  
molluscs and wood identification will be undertaken by Peter Murphy, Centre  
of East Anglian Studies, Norwich

## MARKET DEEPING BY PASS (CAMBRIDGESHIRE SECTION)

### SITES 2 AND 3 (ENCLOSURES A AND B)

#### SPECIFICATION FOR EXCAVATION

#### 1. Summary

- 1.1 This document proposes a strategy for excavation of the sites known as 'Enclosures A' and 'B' in advance of construction of the Market Deeping By Pass. It is prepared in response to the document '*Brief for Archaeological Investigation on the Market Deeping By Pass*', wherein the sites are also referred to as 'Sites 2 and 3'
- 1.2 The proposal sets out a method of excavating, recording, analysing and reporting the archaeology of the site to a standard and intensity sufficient to achieve preservation by record.

#### 2. Introduction

- 2.1 The sites were identified during evaluation of the By Pass when a series of trenches was excavated along the route. Two possible enclosures were identified from aerial photography and these are the subject of this investigation. Features recorded during evaluation included ditches, postholes, two possible eavesdrip gullies and a possible occupation layer/buried soil (Trimble 1997,4).

#### 3. Archaeological Setting

- 3.1 The wider archaeological setting of the site was detailed in the Brief. The sites lie in the alluviated stretch of the Lower Welland Valley in an area characterised by low lying flood plains through which 'islands' of gravel protrude. A series of palaeochannels traverse the floodplain but the date that individual channels were active is not established along the route of the Bypass. A number of sites of various periods, but chiefly of prehistoric date, have been recorded in the immediate vicinity during evaluation of the By pass route (Trimble 1997).

#### 4. Potential of the Sites

- 4.1 The sites appear to be of a period that is not well documented nationally but for which there is some local detail (eg Flag Fen, West Deeping, Welland Bank). At the two last-named sites there are field systems but settlement features are more limited. The type of detail recovered from the Bypass evaluation suggests that settlement features are present on Sites 2 and 3 and may add significantly to the overall picture of the Late Bronze Age of the region. Buried soils may also be present to enhance the state of preservation



of the physical features and of the environmental and economic data contained within the feature fills. Moreover, cropmarks are suggestive of fields associated with the apparent enclosures at the sites.

4.2 Sites of this period can assist in understanding several aspects of archaeological enquiry outlined in the English Heritage Document '*Exploring Our Past*' (1991, 36); in particular, the sections on 'Communal Monuments into settlement and field landscapes' is aimed at the period represented at the Bypass. Also cited is the importance of alluviated landscapes (ibid 1991, 38).

4.3 The apparent presence of ditched enclosures surrounding settlement offers the opportunity to examine the ditches and retrieve data directly related to occupation and any crafts/local industries that might have been taking place.

## 5 Aims of the Project

5.1 The aim of the project is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the sites by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history of the use of the site.

5.2 The following objectives will be fulfilled:-

- \* machine excavation of the topsoil to expose buried soil and/or natural deposits

- machine excavation of topsoil in a band \*m wide between the two sites

- hand excavation of any features present as directed in the Brief

- \* sampling of feature fills to extract palaeo-environmental and economic data

- investigation of any buried landsurface using micromorphological techniques

- \* analysis of all artefacts and ecofacts and integration of the results into the stratigraphic/structural site data to form a comprehensive record and interpretation of the site

- \* to archive all the data and deposit it into an appropriate recommended Sites and Monuments Record

## 6 Methodology

6.1 An area 40m by 30m will be opened over Enclosure 'A' and 60m by 30m over Enclosure 'B' to the level of any buried soil or to 'natural'.

6.2 If archaeological features are present in the buried soil these will be excavated

to the standard demanded in the Brief.

- 6.3 A review meeting will then be convened to decide what techniques should be applied prior to stripping off the buried soil. On completion of that work the buried soil will be removed down to natural.
- 6.4 A plan will be made at 1:20 scale of all surface features exposed
- 6.5 Features will be excavated as required in Brief.
- 6.6 All sections will be drawn at 1:10 scale.
- 6.7 All deposits will be assigned unique numbers and recorded using the Museum of London single context recording system. This system will be adapted as required to suite the rural character of the site.
- 6.8 All appropriate samples will be retained for environmental analysis. This will include bulk samples of major feature fills, taken for plant macrofossils and molluscs, pollen and soil micromorphology.
- 6.9 Throughout the excavation a photographic record consisting of monochrome prints reproduced initially as contact prints and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of the site during work to show the specific stages of excavation and the layout of the archaeology within the area
  - \* individual features and where appropriate their sections
  - \* groups of features where their relationship is important
  - \* the site on completion of fieldwork
- 6.10 On completion of the fieldwork the records and schedules will be checked and ordered to ensure they form a uniform sequence constituting a Level II archive
- 6.11 A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological features and deposits present on the excavation will be completed using CAD software
- 6.12 All contexts will be grouped, the groups comprising collections of individual contexts sharing the same recognisable function and spatial association
- 6.13 All photographic material will be catalogued; colour slides and monochrome negatives will be mounted on appropriate hangers and labelled
- 6.14 All plans will be checked and ordered
- 6.15 Processing of finds recovered from the excavation will be completed and finds despatched to the relevant specialist for compilation of an Assessment Report



## **7. Analysis and Report Preparation**

### **7.1** The final report will consist of

- \* a summary of the findings
- \* a description of the archaeological and topographic/geological settings of the site
- \* a description of the methodologies used during the excavation and a discussion of the techniques used in the light of the findings
- \* a text of the findings
- \* appropriate illustrations and photographs

## **8 Archive**

**8.1** The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and material generated during the work will be sorted and ordered into the form acceptable to the Development Control Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

## **9 Publication**

**9.1** A report of the findings of the excavation will be published in the *Annual Report of Heritage Lincolnshire* and a short note presented to the editor of *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*.

## **10 Curatorial Monitoring**

**10.1** Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Development Control Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

## **11 Variations to the proposed scheme of works**

**11.1** Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the Development Control Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

## **12 Key Staff**

**12.1** The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services (Tom Lane) will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.

**12.2** The Fieldwork Manager (Dale Trimble), based at Heckington, is responsible for devising methodology and maintaining excavation standards on all of the

company's projects. The Fieldwork Manager will report to the Senior Archaeologist.

12.3 The Financial Controller (Derrick Smith), based at Heckington, will be in overall charge of finances and budgets.

12.5 The Fieldwork Manager will oversee all work on site

12.6 A Finds Supervisor (Denise Buckley), will be based in Heckington and control all aspects of finds processing and emergency conservation.

12.7 A Data Officer (Susan Unsworth) will be responsible for continuously updating the site's written and illustrated record and all aspects of data processing.

### 13 Specialist Staff

13.1 The following specialist staff will be employed as necessary

Conservation, Rob White, City and County Museum, Lincoln  
Early Prehistoric pottery, Carol Allen, Ceramic Consultant, Burton on Trent  
Later Prehistoric pottery, David Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust  
Lithics, Ian Brooks, Engineering Archaeological Services  
Animal bone, Umberto Albarella, University of Birmingham  
Wood technology, Maisie Taylor, Wood Consultant, Wisbech St. Mary  
Pollen, Patricia Wiltshire, Institute of Archaeology, London  
Soils, Charles French, Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge  
Insects, Mark Robinson, University Museum, Oxford  
Dendrochronology, Jennifer Hillam, University of Sheffield  
Radiocarbon dating, Beta Analytic

Co-ordination of Environmental Specialists and analysis of plant macrofossils, molluscs and wood identification will be undertaken by Peter Murphy, Centre of East Anglian Studies, Norwich

### 14. Bibliography

English Heritage 1991 *'Exploring Our Past. Strategies for the Archaeology of England'*

Trimble, G. 1997 *'Market Deeping Bypass (Cambridgeshire Section). Interim Results of Field Evaluation'*. Archaeological Project Services Unpublished document.



## MARKET DEEPING BY PASS (CAMBRIDGESHIRE SECTION)

### SITE 4 (FOX COVERT HILL)

#### SPECIFICATION FOR EXCAVATION

#### 1. Summary

- 1.1 This document proposes a mitigation strategy for the site known as Fox Covert Hill in advance of construction of the Market Deeping By Pass. It is prepared in response to the document '*Brief for Archaeological Investigation on the Market Deeping By Pass*', wherein the site is also referred to as 'Site 4'
- 1.2 The proposal sets out a method of recording and reporting the archaeology of the site prior to it being sealed beneath an elevated section of the road.

#### 2. Introduction

- 2.1 The site was identified during evaluation of the By Pass when a series of trenches was excavated along the route. Trenches identified a series of features, some of which were also visible from air photographs. Features recorded during evaluation included ditches, postholes, and two possible barrows. A skeleton was also excavated (Trimble 1997,4).

#### 3 Archaeological Setting

- 3.1 The wider archaeological setting of the site was detailed in the Brief. The sites lie in the alluviated stretch of the Lower Welland Valley in an area characterised by a low lying flood plain through which 'islands' of gravel protrude. A series of palaeochannels traverse the floodplain but the date that individual channels were active is not established along the route of the Bypass. A number of sites of various periods, but chiefly of prehistoric date, have been recorded in the immediate vicinity during evaluation of the By pass route (Trimble 1997). The site at Fox Covert Hill lies on a distinct rise in an otherwise uniformly level landscape.

#### 4 Potential of the Sites

- 4.1 The site appears to be multi-period with Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman represented. The Bronze Age sites appear to be chiefly early although Later Bronze Age settlements and field systems are known nearby. At Fox Covert Hill, the Bronze Age activity is believed to be in the form of burial mounds. Apart from the putative barrows a ring ditch was identified along with an isolated inhumation unaccompanied by grave goods. Together this material may enhance the knowledge of burial rites and practises in an area where such monuments are relatively common (French 1994, 4).

- 4.2 Among the Iron Age features noted were pits and ditches. At least one Iron Age ditch was cut into an apparent barrow mound providing a *terminus ante quem* for the monument. Independent dating material, such as metalwork, from the Iron Age features, would enable a broad chronology to be placed on the pottery.
- 4.3 Buried soils may also be present to enhance the state of preservation of the physical features and of the environmental and economic data contained within the feature fills.
- 4.4 Sites of this period can assist in understanding several aspects of archaeological enquiry outlined in the English Heritage Document '*Exploring Our Past*' (1991, 36); in particular, the sections on 'Communal Monuments into settlement and field landscapes' is aimed at the period represented at the Bypass. Also cited is the importance of alluviated landscapes (ibid 1991, 38).

## 5 Aims of the Project

5.1 The aim of the project is to preserve the site *in situ* by means of construction of an elevated section of carriageway .

5.2 The following objectives will be fulfilled:-

- \* machine excavation of the topsoil to expose buried soil and/or natural deposits

- \* any graves where skeletal material is exposed following topsoil stripping will be fully excavated

investigation of any buried landsurface using micromorphological techniques

- \* cleaning of all surface features using hoes, and/or brushes

when cleaned, individual areas of the site will be photographed in monochrome and with colour slides. Identifiable location pins will be placed on the site prior to photography in order that individual images may be used to create a final montage. This may be used by future researchers to construct a computer rectified image.

- \* collecting, bagging and plotting of all individual finds displaced during the cleaning

- \* plotting of all finds remaining in the ground using broad identifications (eg ceramic, bone)

- \* planning of all surface features using a TST where possible



- \* annotation of plans to provide broad detail of surface deposit type, colour and interpretation
- \* levelled auguring and recording of deep linears that cross site to enable cross referencing to deposits identified during later excavation and recording of ditch cuts
- \* levelled auguring and recording of apparent deep features to determine possible waterlogging
- \* to archive all the data and deposit it into an appropriate recommended Sites and Monuments Record

## **6 Methodology**

- 6.1** An area 200m by 30m will be opened over the naturally raised area. This will involve only removal of topsoil
- 6.2** As the archaeology is known to be particularly dense on the site the decision has been taken to raise the road level. The surface of the archaeology will be separated from the hardcore foundation of the road by laying Geogrid, an ultra-violet, light stable polypropelene substance (Terram 1000 or equivalent) moulded as a mesh measuring 40mm by 28mm. This will be laid using overlapping joins. The capping layer will be tipped onto the existing separation membrane and spread outwards. This will ensure that no construction plant runs directly onto the existing archaeology. The capping layer consists of 'as raised' sand and gravel which tends to be fine material in nature and does not contain any large (greater than 50mm) size particles. This should ensure that the separation material is not punctured. Where archaeological features protrude from the exposed surface a second layer of Geogrid will be installed separated by 100mm of sand. The raised alignment will ensure that the finished surface of the carriageway is carried at least one metre above the archaeology
- 6.3** The tasks and methodology are as listed in 5.2 (above).
- 6.4** In order to maximise the visual record photographs will be taken from an elevated position by means of a mobile Access Platform.
- 6.5** Throughout the archaeological works a photographic record consisting of monochrome prints reproduced initially as contact prints and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of the cleaned site, specific features where appropriate and shots to demonstrate the specific stages of work and the layout of the archaeology within the area
- 6.6** Following completion of the fieldwork all photographic material will be catalogued; colour slides and monochrome negatives will be mounted on appropriate hangers and labelled

- 6.7 All plans will be checked and ordered
- 6.8 Processing of finds recovered from the cleaning will be completed and finds despatched to the relevant specialist for compilation of an Assessment Report

## **7. Analysis and Report Preparation**

7.1 The final report will be compiled consisting of

- \* a summary of the findings
- \* a description of the archaeological and topographic/geological settings of the site
- \* a description of the methodologies used during the works and a discussion of the techniques used in the light of the findings
- \* a text of the findings
- \* appropriate illustrations and photographs

7.2 A report will also be prepared for submission to the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*

## **8 Archive**

8.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and material generated during the work will be sorted and ordered into the form acceptable to the Development Control Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

## **9 Publication**

9.1 Reports of the findings of the excavation will be published in the *Annual Report of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire* and also for submission to the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*

## **10 Curatorial Monitoring**

10.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Development Control Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

## **11 Variations to the proposed scheme of works**

11.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the Development Control Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

## **12 Key Staff**



- 12.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services (Tom Lane) will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.
- 12.2 The Fieldwork Manager (Dale Trimble), based at Heckington, is responsible for devising methodology and maintaining excavation standards on all of the company's projects. The Fieldwork Manager will report to the Senior Archaeologist.
- 12.3 The Financial Controller (Derrick Smith), based at Heckington, will be in overall charge of finances and budgets.
- 12.5 The Fieldwork Manager will oversee all work on site
- 12.6 A Finds Supervisor (Denise Buckley), will be based in Heckington and control all aspects of finds processing and emergency conservation.
- 12.7 A Data Officer (Susan Unsworth) will be responsible for continuously updating the site's written and illustrated record and all aspects of data processing.

### 13 Specialist Staff

- 13.1 The following specialist staff will be employed as necessary

Conservation, Rob White, City and County Museum, Lincoln  
Early Prehistoric pottery, Carol Allen, Ceramic Consultant, Burton on Trent  
Later Prehistoric pottery, David Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust  
Lithics, Ian Brooks, Engineering Archaeological Services  
Animal bone, Umberto Albarella, University of Birmingham  
Wood technology, Maisie Taylor, Wood Consultant, Wisbech St. Mary  
Pollen, Patricia Wiltshire, Institute of Archaeology, London  
Soils, Charles French, Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge  
Insects, Mark Robinson, University Museum, Oxford  
Dendrochronology, Jennifer Hillam, University of Sheffield  
Radiocarbon dating, Beta Analytic

Co-ordination of Environmental Specialists and analysis of plant macrofossils, molluscs and wood identification will be undertaken by Peter Murphy, Centre of East Anglian Studies, Norwich

### 14. Bibliography

English Heritage 1991 *'Exploring Our Past. Strategies for the Archaeology of England'*

Trimble, G. 1997 *'Market Deeping Bypass (Cambridgeshire Section). Interim Results of Field Evaluation'*. Archaeological Project Services Unpublished document.

## MARKET DEEPING BY PASS (CAMBRIDGESHIRE SECTION)

### SITE 5 (MAXEY ROAD)

#### SPECIFICATION FOR EXCAVATION

#### 1. Summary

- 1.1 This document proposes a strategy for limited excavation of the site known as Maxey Road in advance of construction of the Market Deeping By Pass. It is prepared in response to the document '*Brief for Archaeological Investigation on the Market Deeping By Pass*', wherein the site is also referred to as 'Site 5'
- 1.2 The proposal sets out a method of excavating, recording, analysing and reporting the archaeology of the site to a standard and intensity sufficient to achieve preservation by record.

#### 2. Introduction

- 2.1 The site was identified prior to evaluation from aerial photographs and during evaluation of the By Pass when a series of trenches was excavated along the route. The site comprises a series of linear features provisionally identified as field boundaries with an adjacent track. A series of ditches were located during evaluation (in Trenches 8 and 9) (Trimble 1997, 2).

#### 3. Archaeological Setting

- 3.1 The wider archaeological setting of the site was detailed in the Brief. The sites lie in the alluviated stretch of the Lower Welland Valley in an area characterised by low lying flood plains through which 'islands' of gravel protrude. A series of palaeochannels traverse the floodplain but the date that individual channels were active is not established along the route of the Bypass. A number of sites of various periods, but chiefly of prehistoric date, have been recorded in the immediate vicinity during evaluation of the By pass route (Trimble 1997).

#### 4. Potential of the Sites

- 4.1 The sites are at present undated but archaeology of Bronze Age through to Early Saxon date is known from the vicinity. In particular, Bronze Age ditches are common. Such features are of a period that is not well documented nationally but for which there is some local detail (eg Flag Fen, West Deeping, Welland Bank). At the two last-named sites there are field systems but settlement features are more limited. Buried soils may also be present to enhance the state of preservation of the physical features and of the environmental and economic data contained within the feature fills.



- 4.2 Sites of the Bronze Age period can assist in understanding several aspects of archaeological enquiry outlined in the English Heritage Document '*Exploring Our Past*' (1991, 36); in particular, the sections on 'Communal Monuments into settlement and field landscapes' is aimed at the period represented at the Bypass. Also cited is the importance of alluviated landscapes (ibid 1991, 38).

## 5 Aims of the Project

- 5.1 The aim of the project is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the sites by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history of the use of the site.

- 5.2 The following objectives will be fulfilled:-

- \* machine excavation of the topsoil to expose buried soil and/or natural deposits  
hand excavation of any features present as directed in the Brief
- \* sampling of feature fills to extract palaeo-environmental and economic data  
investigation of any buried landsurface using micromorphological techniques
- \* analysis of all artefacts and ecofacts and integration of the results into the stratigraphic/structural site data to form a comprehensive record and interpretation of the site
- \* to archive all the data and deposit it into an appropriate recommended Sites and Monuments Record

## 6 Methodology

- 6.1 To target junctions of the various ditches (as identified from aerial photography and from evaluation). Initially, this will be undertaken by excavation in areas 5m by 5m but with a contingency to open an area 20m by 20m in order to locate the critical relationships.
- 6.2 If archaeological features are present in the buried soil these will be excavated to the standard demanded in the Brief.
- 6.3 A plan will be made at 1:20 scale of all surface features exposed
- 6.4 Features will be excavated as required in Brief.
- 6.5 All sections will be drawn at 1:10 scale.

- 6.6 All deposits will be assigned unique numbers and recorded using the Museum of London single context recording system. This system will be adapted as required to suite the rural character of the site.
- 6.7 All appropriate samples will be retained for environmental analysis. This will include bulk samples of major feature fills, taken for plant macrofossils and molluscs, pollen and soil micromorphology.
- 6.8 Throughout the excavation a photographic record consisting of monochrome prints reproduced initially as contact prints and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of the site during work to show the specific stages of excavation and the layout of the archaeology within the area
- \* individual features and where appropriate their sections
  - \* groups of features where their relationship is important
  - \* the site on completion of fieldwork
- 6.9 On completion of the fieldwork the records and schedules will be checked and ordered to ensure they form a uniform sequence constituting a Level II archive
- 6.10 A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological features and deposits present on the excavation will be completed using CAD software
- 6.11 All contexts will be grouped, the groups comprising collections of individual contexts sharing the same recognisable function and spatial association
- 6.12 All photographic material will be catalogued; colour slides and monochrome negatives will be mounted on appropriate hangers and labelled
- 6.13 All plans will be checked and ordered
- 6.14 Processing of finds recovered from the excavation will be completed and finds despatched to the relevant specialist for compilation of an Assessment Report



## **7. Analysis and Report Preparation**

### **7.1** The final report will consist of

- \* a summary of the findings
- \* a description of the archaeological and topographic/geological settings of the site
- \* a description of the methodologies used during the excavation and a discussion of the techniques used in the light of the findings
- \* a text of the findings
- \* appropriate illustrations and photographs

## **8 Archive**

**8.1** The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and material generated during the work will be sorted and ordered into the form acceptable to the Development Control Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

## **9 Publication**

**9.1** A report of the findings of the excavation will be published in the annual report of Heritage Lincolnshire and a short note presented to the editor of the Proceeding of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

## **10 Curatorial Monitoring**

**10.1** Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Development Control Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

## **11 Variations to the proposed scheme of works**

**11.1** Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the Development Control Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

## **12 Key Staff**

**12.1** The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services (Tom Lane) will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.

**12.2** The Fieldwork Manager (Dale Trimble), based at Heckington, is responsible for devising methodology and maintaining excavation standards on all of the company's projects. The Fieldwork Manager will report to the Senior

Archaeologist.

- 12.3 The Financial Controller (Derrick Smith), based at Heckington, will be in overall charge of finances and budgets.
- 12.5 The Fieldwork Manager will oversee all work on site
- 12.6 A Finds Supervisor (Denise Buckley), will be based in Heckington and control all aspects of finds processing and emergency conservation.
- 12.7 A Data Officer (Susan Unsworth) will be responsible for continuously updating the site's written and illustrated record and all aspects of data processing.

### 13 Specialist Staff

- 13.1 The following specialist staff will be employed as necessary

Conservation, Rob White, City and County Museum, Lincoln  
Early Prehistoric pottery, Carol Allen, Ceramic Consultant, Burton on Trent  
Later Prehistoric pottery, David Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust  
Lithics, Ian Brooks, Engineering Archaeological Services  
Animal bone, Umberto Albarella, University of Birmingham  
Wood technology, Maisie Taylor, Wood Consultant, Wisbech St. Mary  
Pollen, Patricia Wiltshire, Institute of Archaeology, London  
Soils, Charles French, Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge  
Insects, Mark Robinson, University Museum, Oxford  
Dendrochronology, Jennifer Hillam, University of Sheffield  
Radiocarbon dating, Beta Analytic

Co-ordination of Environmental Specialists and analysis of plant macrofossils, molluscs and wood identification will be undertaken by Peter Murphy, Centre of East Anglian Studies, Norwich

### 14. Bibliography

English Heritage 1991 *'Exploring Our Past. Strategies for the Archaeology of England'*

Trimble, G. 1997 *'Market Deeping Bypass (Cambridgeshire Section). Interim Results of Field Evaluation'*. Archaeological Project Services Unpublished document.



## MARKET DEEPING BY PASS (CAMBRIDGESHIRE SECTION)

### SITE 6 (WELLAND SOUTH)

#### SPECIFICATION FOR EXCAVATION

#### 1. Summary

- 1.1 This document proposes a strategy for limited excavation of the site known as Welland South in advance of construction of the Market Deeping By Pass. It is prepared in response to the document '*Brief for Archaeological Investigation on the Market Deeping By Pass*', wherein the site is also referred to as 'Site 6'
- 1.2 The proposal sets out a method of excavating, recording, analysing and reporting the archaeology of the site to a standard and intensity sufficient to achieve preservation by record.
- 1.3 **During the initial topsoil strip it was noted that the archaeology lies below the level of impact by road construction and it was agreed that full excavation of this site was not desirable in the circumstances.**

#### 2. Introduction

- 2.1 The site was identified during evaluation of the Market Deeping By Pass when a series of trenches was excavated along the route. The site comprises a dense spread of archaeological features including post/stake holes, amorphous shallow scoops and linear and curvilinear shaped gullies. All were located in one area (Trench 5) (Trimble 1997, 2).

#### 3. Archaeological Setting

- 3.1 The wider archaeological setting of the site was detailed in the Brief. The sites lie in the alluviated stretch of the Lower Welland Valley in an area characterised by low lying flood plains through which 'islands' of gravel protrude. A series of palaeochannels traverse the floodplain but the date that individual channels were active is not established along the route of the Bypass. A number of sites of various periods, but chiefly of prehistoric date, have been recorded in the immediate vicinity during evaluation of the By pass route (Trimble 1997).

#### 4. Potential of the Sites

- 4.1 The site is at present undated but archaeology of Bronze Age through to Early Saxon date is known from the vicinity. No finds were made within the features excavated during the evaluation. However, the features have an appearance of being prehistoric and the lack of pottery is suggestive of a pre-Bronze Age

origin. Moreover, the site is covered by river alluvium increasing the potential of recovering good environmental data.

4.2 Alluviated landscapes are regarded as of high importance in the English Heritage Document '*Exploring Our Past*' (1991, 36); .

## 5 Aims of the Project

5.1 The aim of the project is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the sites by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history of the use of the site.

5.2 The following objectives will be fulfilled:-

- \* to archive all the data and deposit it into an appropriate recommended Sites and Monuments Record

## 6 Methodology

6.1 The small area currently exposed will be cleared of archaeology. The remaining area will be preserved in situ.

6.2 A plan will be made at 1:20 scale of all surface features exposed

6.3 Features on the exposed area will be excavated as required in Brief.

6.4 All sections will be drawn at 1:10 scale.

6.5 All deposits will be assigned unique numbers and recorded using the Museum of London single context recording system. This system will be adapted as required to suite the rural character of the site.

6.6 All appropriate samples will be retained for environmental analysis. This will include bulk samples of major feature fills, taken for plant macrofossils and molluscs, pollen and soil micromorphology.

6.7 Throughout the limited excavation a photographic record consisting of monochrome prints reproduced initially as contact prints and colour slide will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of the site during work to show the specific stages of excavation and the layout of the archaeology within the area

- \* individual features and where appropriate their sections

- \* groups of features where their relationship is important

- \* the site on completion of fieldwork



- 6.9 On completion of the fieldwork the records and schedules will be checked and ordered to ensure they form a uniform sequence constituting a Level II archive
- 6.10 A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological features and deposits present on the excavation will be completed using CAD software
- 6.11 All contexts will be grouped, the groups comprising collections of individual contexts sharing the same recognisable function and spatial association
- 6.12 All photographic material will be catalogued; colour slides and monochrome negatives will be mounted on appropriate hangers and labelled
- 6.13 All plans will be checked and ordered
- 6.14 Processing of finds recovered from the excavation will be completed and finds despatched to the relevant specialist for compilation of an Assessment Report

## **7. Analysis and Report Preparation**

7.1 The final report will consist of

- \* a summary of the findings
- \* a description of the archaeological and topographic/geological settings of the site
- \* a description of the methodologies used during the excavation and a discussion of the techniques used in the light of the findings
- \* a text of the findings
- \* appropriate illustrations and photographs

## **8 Archive**

8.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and material generated during the work will be sorted and ordered into the form acceptable to the Development Control Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

## **9 Publication**

9.1 A report of the findings of the excavation will be published in the annual report of Heritage Lincolnshire and a short note presented to the editor of the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

## **10 Curatorial Monitoring**

10.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Development Control

Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

## **11 Variations to the proposed scheme of works**

- 11.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the Development Control Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council.

## **12 Key Staff**

- 12.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services (Tom Lane) will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.
- 12.2 The Fieldwork Manager (Dale Trimble), based at Heckington, is responsible for devising methodology and maintaining excavation standards on all of the company's projects. The Fieldwork Manager will report to the Senior Archaeologist.
- 12.3 The Financial Controller (Derrick Smith), based at Heckington, will be in overall charge of finances and budgets.
- 12.5 The Fieldwork Manager will oversee all work on site
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Radiocarbon dating, Beta Analytic

Co-ordination of Environmental Specialists and analysis of plant macrofossils, molluscs and wood identification will be undertaken by Peter Murphy, Centre of East Anglian Studies, Norwich



#### 14. Bibliography

English Heritage 1991 '*Exploring Our Past. Strategies for the Archaeology of England*'

Trimble, G. 1997 '*Market Deeping Bypass (Cambridgeshire Section). Interim Results of Field Evaluation*'. Archaeological Project Services Unpublished document.

# MARKET DEEPING BY PASS (LINCOLNSHIRE SECTION)

## SITE 7 (DEEPING WEST END)

### SPECIFICATION FOR EXCAVATION

#### 1. Summary

- 1.1 This document proposes a strategy for excavation of a Roman settlement known as Deeping West End in advance of its destruction during construction of the Market Deeping By Pass. It is prepared in response to the document '*Brief for Archaeological Investigation on the Market Deeping By Pass*'.
- 1.2 The proposal sets out a method of excavating, recording, analysing and reporting the archaeology of the site to a standard and intensity sufficient to achieve preservation by record.

#### 2. Introduction

- 2.1 The site lies to the west of Market Deeping. It was first discovered during the Desk top Assessment when a series of cropmarks was identified. These appear to describe a sub-square enclosure with northeast-southwest aligned ditches adjoining the western side. Fieldwalking identified a concentration of Romano-British pottery over and around the enclosure and a magnetometer survey defined the ditch and interior features more closely.

#### 3. Archaeological Setting

- 3.1 The site lies in one of the densest areas of cropmarks known in Britain. Although the cropmarks for this site are isolated the areas to the east and west have extensive areas of cropmarks indicating prolonged settlement and farming over many millennia. Recent plotting of cropmarks in the area by the Royal Commission for Historic Monuments (eg Sheet TF 11SW) has indicated numerous ring ditches, probably barrows, superimposed field systems and connecting trackways, all indicating organised farming landscapes.
- 3.2 Deeping Bypass Site 7 lies less than a kilometre east of the extensive excavations at Rectory Farm and Stowe Farm, West Deeping where field systems of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British date were excavated along with a Roman Villa. Further east, at Outgang Road, Market Deeping, an Iron Age and Roman settlement was excavated as part of the Fenland Management Project. These are but two site among the many known in the area from fieldwalking and from aerial photography. Although the Site 7 cropmark appears to exist in isolation it is likely that it forms part of the more extensive pattern plotted by RCHM and that the intermediate gaps are not responsive to aerial photography, possibly due to the presence of spreads of



river alluvium.

#### **4 Archaeological Evaluation Site 7**

- 4.1 Following the discovery of the site during the Desktop Assessment a programme of fieldwalking was instigated. This showed a distinct concentration of Roman sherds in the northern part of the field, clustering on the general area of the enclosure
- 4.2 A magnetometer survey defined the northern and western parts of the enclosure. This suggests that a possible 'entrance' lay at the northernmost corner. Two near parallel linear anomalies (earlier ditches?) aligned north-south bisect the enclosure at the northern entrance. Some internal features in the form of pits and short linears were also identified.
- 4.3 An excavation trench (Evaluation Trench 3) was sited near to the junction of the enclosure ditch and the ditch(es) joining from the southwest. Within the Trench the ditches shared the same alignment, one slightly off-set and re-cutting the other. Both had pottery of 3rd century AD date. The ditches were excavated to a depth of 1.2m whereupon groundwater was reached. The remaining fill below the groundwater level was not excavated. Overlying the secondary fill of the recut a deposit of clayey silt extended away from the ditch. It is suggested that this deposit represents later alluvial cover. Samples of mollusca taken from the ditches indicated a relatively still body of water in the ditches.
- 4.4 One isolated feature found in Trench 3 was a shallow rectangular pit or gully terminal. This contained Maxey-type pottery dating to the 7th-10th centuries AD and indicates the possibility of both post- and pre-Roman features.

#### **5 Potential of the Sites**

- 5.1 The site is likely to enhance understanding of the rich Roman landscape of the Welland valley. Few Roman rural settlements have been excavated in this setting and the site may provide details of specific settlement or industrial features and form the finds record details of site economy.
- 5.2 Although environmental sampling was limited during the evaluation stages of the investigation the presence of groundwater at little below 1m depth from the ground surface indicates a high potential for the recovery of preserved environmental indicators such as pollens and plant microfossils. Moreover, the proximity of settlement features to the waterlogged deposits strengthens the possibility of organic settlement debris being present and preserved.
- 5.3 The presence of alluvium might also create conditions favourable for preservation of environmental indicators and enhance preservation of physical/structural features
- 5.4 Excavation will provide comparative material for other settlements excavated

in the region

## **6 Aims of the Project**

**6.1** The aim of the project is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the sites by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history of the use of the site.

**6.2** The following objectives will be fulfilled:-

- \* excavation of a selection of the features including c. 10% of the lengths of ditch/gullies, and up to 50% of the pits/postholes
- \* sampling of feature fills to extract palaeo-environmental and economic data
- \* analysis of all artefacts and ecofacts and integration of the results into the structural site data to form a comprehensive record and interpretation of the site
- \* to archive all the data and deposit it into an appropriate recommended Sites and Monuments Record

## **7 Methodology**

**7.1** Topsoil will be carefully removed by mechanical excavator down to the appropriate levels.

**7.2** After stripping of the topsoil all of the exposed archaeology will be hand cleaned either with hoes or trowels, whichever is appropriate to the ground conditions. Following the initial cleaning of the exposed surface, plans will be completed using a TST for the larger linears but hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 for the isolate features.

**7.3** All finds will be three dimensionally plotted where practical and where this is deemed to be informative.

**7.4** All sections will be drawn at 1:10 scale.

**7.5** All deposits will be assigned unique numbers and recorded using the Museum of London single context recording system. This system will be adapted as required to suite the rural character of the site.

**7.6** All appropriate samples will be retained for environmental analysis. This will include bulk samples of major feature fills, taken for plant macrofossils and molluscs, pollen and soil micromorphology.



7.7 Throughout the excavation a photographic record consisting of monochrome prints reproduced initially as contact prints and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of the site during work to show the specific stages of excavation and the layout of the archaeology within the area

- \* individual features and where appropriate their sections
- \* groups of features where their relationship is important
- \* the site on completion of fieldwork

7.8 On completion of the fieldwork the records and schedules will be checked and ordered to ensure they form a uniform sequence constituting a Level II archive

7.9 A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological features and deposits present on the excavation will be completed using CAD software

7.10 All contexts will be grouped, the groups comprising collections of individual contexts sharing the same recognisable function and spatial association

7.11 All photographic material will be catalogued; colour slides and monochrome negatives will be mounted on appropriate hangers and labelled

7.12 All plans will be checked and ordered

7.13 Processing of finds recovered from the excavation will be completed and finds despatched to the relevant specialist for compilation of an Assessment Report

## 8. Analysis and Report Preparation

8.1 The final report will consist of

- \* a summary of the findings
- \* a description of the archaeological and topographic/geological settings of the site
- \* a description of the methodologies used during the excavation and a discussion of the techniques used in the light of the findings
- \* a text of the findings
- \* appropriate illustrations and photographs

## 9 Archive

9.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and material generated during the work will be sorted and ordered into the form acceptable

to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document entitled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

## **10 Publication**

- 10.1 A report of the findings of the excavation will be published in the *Annual Report of Heritage Lincolnshire* and a short note presented to the editor of the *Journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*.

## **11 Curatorial Monitoring**

- 11.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

## **12 Variations to the proposed scheme of works**

- 12.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made after following written confirmation from the Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council

## **13 Key Staff**

- 13.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services (Tom Lane) will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.
- 13.2 The Fieldwork Manager (Dale Trimble), based at Heckington, is responsible for devising methodology and maintaining excavation standards on all of the company's projects. The Fieldwork Manager will report to the Senior Archaeologist.
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## **14 Specialist Staff**

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Insects, Mark Robinson, University Museum, Oxford  
Dendrochronology, Jennifer Hillam, University of Sheffield  
Radiocarbon dating, Beta Analytic

Co-ordination of Environmental Specialists and analysis of plant macrofossils,  
molluscs and wood identification will be undertaken by Peter Murphy, Centre  
of East Anglian Studies, Norwich

## MARKET DEEPING BY PASS (LINCOLNSHIRE SECTION)

### SITE 8 (THE A15 BARROWS)

#### SPECIFICATION FOR EXCAVATION

#### 1. Summary

- 1.1 This document proposes a strategy for excavation of two barrows in advance of their destruction during construction of the Market Deeping By Pass. It is prepared in response to the document '*Brief for Archaeological Investigation on the Market Deeping By Pass*'.
- 1.2 The proposal sets out a method of excavating, recording, analysing and reporting the archaeology of the site to a standard and intensity sufficient to achieve preservation by record.

#### 2. Introduction

- 2.1 Six ring ditches, thought to surround barrows of probable Bronze Age date, were recorded from air photographic evidence plotted as part of the Desk Top Assessment stage. The ring ditches are located approximately 1km north of Market Deeping, immediately east of the A15. The location of two of these ring ditches co-incides with the proposed route of the Market Deeping bypass and were selected for archaeological evaluation by means of a single trench designed to test the degree of preservation of the physical remains of these severely ploughed monuments. In each case a surrounding ditch was recorded and underneath one barrow a remnant buried soil was identified.

#### 3 Archaeological Setting

- 3.1 The Market Deeping ring ditches can be considered as part of a larger group comprising at least 100 barrows situated on the lower Welland/fen-edge interface (French 1994, 96). In 1991 a large, multi phase barrow was excavated as part of the Fenland Management Project at Oat Sheaf House, Deeping St. Nicholas. Construction of the monument was pre-dated by Late Neolithic activity and the primary interment was dated by radiocarbon to  $3557 \pm 38\text{BP}$  (2030 to 1775 cal BC at 95% probability). Analyses of pollen and molluscs from the soils buried beneath the mound indicate a cleared, generally open landscape by the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period. This monument is one of at least five located some 5km northeast of the group adjacent to the A15 in Market Deeping.
- 3.2 A second group of barrows have been identified in Market Deeping, only



1km northwest of the Deeping St. Nicholas group. None of these have been investigated, though four of these low mounds are known to form an alignment.

- 3.3 Very little is known about Early Bronze Age settlement in the area although excavations at a site in Deeping St. James have revealed large pits and penannular gullies which may date to the period. Early Bronze Age pottery was also recovered during fieldwalking conducted as part of the Fenland Project at two locations in Market Deeping parish and also from two sites in Deeping St James. Evidence for Later Bronze Age settlement is more forthcoming and recent excavations at Welland Bank Quarry, Deeping St. James in advance of gravel extraction have located a settlement area which appears to be associated with an extensive rectilinear field system.

#### 4 Archaeological Evaluation of the Barrows

- 4.1 The two ring ditches located within the line of the bypass route were located in evaluation Trenches 9 and 11, both within the same field immediately adjacent to the A15. The air photograph plot shows the monument located in Trench 11 as having a second internal concentric ring ditch. The most westerly monument which lies outside of the proposed route of the bypass was also identified as having two concentric ring ditches. The ring ditch located in Trench 9 is located between these two concentric monuments, the three appearing to form an alignment. Three other ring ditches recorded to the north of this alignment in the field immediately west of the A15 are likely to represent burial mounds within the cemetery.
- 4.2 The ring ditch recorded in Trench 9 was 1.98m wide and 0.73m deep. East of this ditch were deposits of light brownish yellow sand and gravel, overlain by a light yellow brown silty sand. Measuring between 0.22m and 0.28m in thickness it is thought that these deposits could represent the remnants of the gravel bank and mound of the barrow. A secondary fill within the ditch contained Bronze Age pottery, a flint flake and bones of sheep and cattle.
- 4.3 Only one ditch was recorded in Trench 11, although the monument is shown on the AP plot as having two concentric ring ditches. It is possible that the unlocated ditch may have been destroyed by ploughing or may have been misinterpreted during the plotting of the photographs. The excavated ditch was 1.8m wide and 0.75m deep and contained a secondary fill from which Bronze Age pottery and bones of sheep and cattle were retrieved. The ditch was sealed by up to 1m of deposits which extended over and beyond the ring ditch and are thought to be represent a headland from medieval ploughing. Despite being sealed by these deposits no remains thought to represent a burial mound were recorded. However, it is possible that the overlying deposits do represent an extensively ploughed and dispersed mound as was recorded during Fenland Management excavations at the Dowsby barrow cemetery (Lane, forthcoming).

#### 5 Potential of the Sites

- 5.1 Although the mounds are likely to be poorly preserved it is possible that excavation will provide some information regarding the form and layout of barrows within this cemetery.
- 5.2 The primary burials are likely to be undisturbed and will provide important information on the burial practices on the fen edge in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period.
- 5.3 Excavation will provide comparative material for the only other barrow excavated in this area at Deeping St. Nicholas.
- 5.4 It will be of some interest to note whether these mounds overlay earlier settlement, as did the monument at Deeping St. Nicholas. This might suggest that these cemeteries were being located in already cleared areas, perhaps indicating that Early Bronze communities were anxious not to utilise productive areas. The identification of Neolithic activity would also give some clues as to the location of settlements for this poorly understood period.
- 5.5 Preservation of environmental remains is likely to be poor. However, it is possible that buried soils might survive beneath these mounds or that organic matter might have survived in any deep features. Any palynological or micromorphological analysis will enhance the record for prehistoric landscape development in the region.
- 5.6 Ceramic chronologies for the Early Bronze Age are poorly defined in the region. Any pottery recovered during excavation of these monuments, particularly if associated with radiocarbon dates is likely to add significantly to the corpus of information for Bronze Age pottery in the region.
- 5.7 It is possible the barrow groups now identified on the fen edge and in the lower Welland Valley represent or define social or tribal groups. Other interpretations suggest that the barrow groups in the area define a 'landscape of the dead' (Parker-Pearson 1994). Future research into these questions is likely to hinge on the integration of the results of excavations not primarily conducted with such broad questions in mind.

## **6 Aims of the Project**

- 6.1 The aim of the project is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the sites by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history of the use of the site.
- 6.2 The following objectives will be fulfilled:-
  - \* contour survey to determine the extent of the pre-excavation physical remains
  - \* excavation through the mounds to determine the structure of the



monument

- \* excavation of funerary features in order to establish presence/absence of primary and secondary burials and to understand the nature and character of burial tradition in use in the area
- \* excavation of any features pre-dating the barrow
- \* sampling of feature fills to extract palaeo-environmental and economic data
- \* analysis of all artefacts and ecofacts and integration of the results into the structural site data to form a comprehensive record and interpretation of the site
- \* to archive all the data and deposit it into an appropriate recommended Sites and Monuments Record
- \* to excavate any 'ritual' or burial-related features indicated by magnetometry between the barrows

## 7 Methodology

- 7.1 Discovery of any related evidence (funerary rites or practices) occurring adjacent to the monuments is critical to the understanding of burial traditions and procedures. Therefore, it is proposed that prior to excavation a geophysical survey using a magnetometer will be undertaken to establish with accuracy the location and form of the two barrow sites. The survey will also include the area between the barrows to locate any associated features, such as mortuary areas or cremation pyres, or any other so far undetected barrows.
- 7.2 A contour survey will be undertaken before excavation to record the form of the monuments as they survive in the ploughsoil. As the mounds are severely plough damaged such a survey may provide the only clues as to the original form of these monuments.
- 7.3 Cross-baulks will be laid out over the barrows slightly off-centre on the cardinal points of the compass using the results of the geophysical survey as a guide. The baulks will be placed slightly off the centre so as not to obscure any burials located at the centre of the ring ditches.
- 7.4 Topsoil will be carefully removed by mechanical excavator down to the levels where any surviving mound material is encountered.
- 7.5 After stripping of the topsoil all of the exposed archaeology will be hand cleaned either with hoes or trowels, whichever is appropriate to the ground conditions. This way it may prove possible to view in plan the construction of the mound and to identify the cuts of any secondary burials. Immediately following the initial cleaning of the exposed surface plans will be hand drawn

at a scale of 1:20

- 7.6 All features cutting into the mounds will be hand dug and recorded appropriately. Two metre wide sections will be hand excavated through the mound and surrounding ditches alongside the cross balks. Any remaining mound material will be removed by machine. Four sections will be placed through the barrow ditches.
- 7.7 All finds will be three dimensionally plotted.
- 7.8 All sections, including the cross baulks will be drawn at 1:10 scale.
- 7.9 All deposits will be assigned unique numbers and recorded using the Museum of London single context recording system. This system will be adapted as required to suite the rural character of the site.
- 7.10 All appropriate samples will be retained for environmental analysis. This will include bulk samples of major feature fills, taken for plant macrofossils and molluscs, pollen and soil micromorphology.
- 7.11 Throughout the excavation a photographic record consisting of monochrome prints reproduced initially as contact prints and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of the site during work to show the specific stages of excavation and the layout of the archaeology within the area
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## 8. Analysis and Report Preparation



8.1 The final report will consist of

- \* a summary of the findings
- \* a description of the archaeological and topographic/geological settings of the site
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**9 Archive**

9.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and material generated during the work will be sorted and ordered into the form acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document entitled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

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Radiocarbon dating, Beta Analytic

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Appendix 3

Contexts lists for major sites excavated  
along the route of the Market Deeping bypass

Site 1 (DBH 97) Deeping Bypass Headland. Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Fill of	Easting	Northing
1	Cut	Circular 0.75m Dia, 0.27m Deep	Pit Cut		514225	308605
2	Deposit	Light to Mid-Grey Clayey Silt	Fill of Poss Pit	1	514225	308605
3	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Topsoil		All	
4	Deposit	Light Blue Grey Clay	Gully Fill	5	514245	308580
5	Cut	Linear 0.8m wide x .36m Deep	Gully Cut		514245	308580
6	Deposit	Hard Mid Blue Grey Clay Silt	Gully Recut Fill	7	514250	308575
7	Cut	0.45m wide x 0.16m dee	Gully Recut		514250	308575
8	Deposit	Mottled Mid-Grey Brown Silty Clay	Gully Fill	9	514250	308575
9	Cut	1.05m wide x 0.30m deep	Gully Cut		514250	308575
10	Deposit	Light Grey Brown Mixed Sand & Gravel	Guly Fill	5	514245	308580
11	Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Silt	Subsoil		All	
12	Deposit	Light Brown Sandy Silt	Alluvium		All	
13	Deposit	Light Brown Sandy Silt	Natural		All	
14	Deposit	Light to Mid-Brown Sandy Silt	Primary Pit Fill	1	514225	308605



Site 2 (DBEA97) Deeping Bypass Headland

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation	Fill Of	Phase/Date	East	North	OSEast	OsNorth
1	Deposit	Layer	Topsoil						
2	Deposit	Layer	Alluvium		Post LBA				
3	Deposit	Fill	Tertiary Ditch	17	LBA				
4	Deposit	Fill	Secondary PostHole	6	LBA	205	645	514205	308645
5	Deposit	Fill	Primary Post Hole	6	LBA	205	645	514205	308645
6	Cut	Posthole			LBA	205	645	514205	308645
7	Deposit	Fill	Primary Post. Hole	8	LBA	195	650	514195	308650
8	Cut	Posthole			LBA	195	650	514195	308650
9	Deposit	Fill	Primary Post Hole	10	LBA	195	650	514195	308650
10	Cut	Posthole			LBA	195	650	514195	308650
11	Deposit	Fill	Primary Post Hole	12	LBA	200	650	514200	308650
12	Cut	Posthole			LBA	200	650	514200	308650
13	Deposit	Fill	Primary Post Hole	14	LBA	200	650	514200	308650
14	Cut	Posthole			LBA	205	650	514205	308650
15	Deposit	Layer	Alluvium		Pre LBA	185	655	514185	308655
16	Deposit	Fill	Secondary Gully	17	LBA	210	660	514210	308660
17	Cut	Gully			LBA	210	660	514210	308660
18	Deposit	Fill	Primary Post Gully	17	LBA	210	660	514210	308660
19	Deposit	Fill	Tertiary Channel	20	Pre LBA	205	660	514205	308660
20	Cut	Palaeochannel			Pre LBA	205	660	514205	308660
21	Deposit	Fill	Tertiary Channel	20	LBA	195	660	514195	308660
22	Cut	Posthole			LBA	195	660	514195	308660
23	Deposit	Fill	Primary Post Hole	22	LBA	195	655	514195	308655
24	Cut	Posthole			LBA	195	655	514195	308655
25	Deposit	Fill	Primary Post Hole	24	LBA	195	655	514195	308655
26	Cut	Posthole			LBA	200	645	514200	308645
27	Deposit	Fill	Primary Post Hole	26	LBA	200	645	514200	308645
28	Cut	Posthole			LBA	?			
29	Deposit	Fill	Primary Post Hole	28	LBA	?			
30	Deposit	Fill	Primary Pit	31	LBA	205	645	514205	308645
31	Cut	Pit			LBA	205	645	514205	308645
32	Deposit	Fill	Primary Ditch	33	LBA	165	700	514165	308700
33	Cut	Ditch			LBA	165	700	514165	308700
34	Deposit	Fill	Secondary Ditch	33	LBA	165	700	514165	308700
35	Deposit	Fill	Tertiary Ditch	36	Med Pmed	180	660	514180	308660
36	Cut	Ditch			Med Pmed	180	660	514180	308660
37	Deposit	Fill	Tertiary Ditch	38	LBA	180	660	514180	308660
38	Cut	Ditch			LBA	180	660	514180	308660
39	Cut	Ditch			LBA	195	675	514195	308675
40	Cut	Gully			LBA	215	650	514215	308650
41	Deposit	Fill	Primary Gully	40	LBA	215	650	514215	308650
42	Cut	Gully			LBA	215	650	514215	308650
43	Deposit	Fill	Primary Gully	42	LBA	215	650	514215	308650
44	Cut	Burrow			LBA	185	675	514185	308675
45	Deposit	Fill	Animal Activity	44	LBA	185	675	514185	308675
46	Deposit	Fill	Secondary Ditch	58	Med Pmed	175	675	514175	308675
47	Deposit	Fill	Primary Ditch	39	LBA	195	675	514195	308675
48	Cut	Gully			LBA	210	655	514210	308655
49	Deposit	Fill	Primary Gully	48	LBA	210	655	514210	308655
50	Cut	Pit			LBA	210	650	514210	308650
51	Deposit	Fill	Primary Pit	50	LBA	195	650	514195	308650
52	Deposit	Fill	Primary Ditch	33	LBA	165	700	514165	308700
53	Deposit	Fill	Primary Ditch	33	LBA	165	700	514165	308700
54	Void							514000	308000
55	Void							514000	308000
56	Deposit	Fill	Tertiary Gully	48	Med Pmed	175	670	514175	308670
57	Deposit	Fill	Primary Ditch	58	LBA	175	670	514175	308670
58	Cut	Ditch			Med Pmed	175	670	514175	308670
59	Deposit	Layer	Natural		LBA	175	670	514175	308670
60	Deposit	Layer	Natural		LBA	175	670	514175	308670
61	Cut	Ditch			LBA	160	695	514160	308695
62	Cut	Gully			Med Pmed	210	645	514210	308645
63	Deposit	Fill	Primary Ditch	62	Med Pmed	210	645	514210	308645
64	Cut	Ditch			LBA	210	645	514210	308645
65	Deposit	Fill	Primary Ditch	64	LBA	210	645	514210	308645
66	Deposit	Fill	Primary Ditch	61	LBA	160	695	514160	308695
67	Void						675	514000	308675
68	Deposit	Fill	Secondary Channel	92	Pre LBA	195	675	514195	308675
69	Deposit	Fill	Natural		Nat	195	675	514195	308675
70	Deposit	Layer	Natural		Nat	195	675	514195	308675

71	Deposit	Layer	Alluvium	Pre LBA	195	665	514195	308665
72	Deposit	Fill	Primary Pit	77 LBA	210	660	514210	308660
73	Deposit	Fill	Primary Ditch	36 Med Pmed	180	660	514180	308660
74	Deposit	Fill	Primary Ditch	38 LBA	180	660	514180	308660
75	Deposit	Fill	Secondary Pit	77 LBA	210	660	514210	308660
76	Deposit	Fill	Primary Pit	77 LBA	210	660	514210	308660
77	Cut	Pit		LBA	210	660	514210	308660
78	Void						514000	308000
79	Deposit	Fill	Tertiary Ditch	82 LBA	170	690	514170	308690
80	Deposit	Fill	Secondary Ditch	82 LBA	170	690	514170	308690
81	Deposit	Fill	Primary Ditch	82 LBA	170	690	514170	308690
82	Cut	Ditch		LBA	170	690	514170	308690
83	Cut	Gully		Med Pmed	210	645	514210	308645
84	Deposit	Fill	Primary Gully	83 Med Pmed	210	645	514210	308645
85	Deposit	Fill	Secondary Ditch	86 LBA	200	675	514200	308675
86	Cut	Ditch		LBA	200	675	514200	308675
87	Deposit	Fill	Pit	88 LBA	195	670	514195	308670
88	Cut	Pit		LBA	195	670	514195	308670
89	Deposit	Layer	Pit	92 Pre LBA	200	675	514200	308675
90	Deposit	Fill	Tertiary Ditch	86 LBA	210	645	514210	308645
91	Deposit	Fill	Pit	102 LBA?	205	660	514205	308660
92	Cut	Pit		Pre LBA	195	675	514195	308675
93	Timber			92 Pre LBA	200	680	514200	308680
94	Deposit	Layer	Buried Soil		170	680	514170	308680
95	Deposit	Fill	Primary Ditch	86 LBA	200	675	514200	308675
96	Deposit	Fill	Primary Gully	99 LBA	200	675	514200	308675
97	Deposit	Fill	Secondary Channel	92 LBA	200	675	514200	308675
98	Deposit	Channel	Primary Channel	92 LBA	200	675	514200	308675
99	Cut	Gully		LBA	200	675	514200	308675
100	Deposit	Fill	Primary Ditch	17 LBA	200	675	514200	308675
101	Deposit	Fill	Secondary Channel	92 Pre LBA	200	675	514200	308675
102	Cut	Pit		LBA	205	660	514205	308660
103	Deposit	Layer	Alluvium	Post LBA	210	665	514210	308665



Site 3 (DBEA97) Deeping Bypass Enclosure A

Context	Type	Interp1	Interp2	Fill of Date	East	North	OS east	OS north
1	Deposit	Layer	Topsoil	Modern		ALL		
2	Deposit	Layer	Alluvium	Post LBA		ALL		
3	Deposit	Fill		?		?		
4	Deposit	Fill	Primary Pit	5 Late Neo/EBA	140	740	514140	308740
5	Cut	Pit		Late Neo/EBA	140	740	514140	308740
6	Cut	Ditch		Med Post Med	145	740	514145	308740
7	Deposit	Fill	Primary Ditch	6 Med Post Med	145	740	514145	308740
8	Cut	Pit		Prehistoric	140	740	514140	308740
9	Deposit	Fill	Primary Pit	8 Prehistoric	140	740	514140	308740
10	Deposit	Fill	Primary Pit	11 Prehistoric	140	740	514140	308740
11	Cut	Pit		Prehistoric	140	740	514140	308740
12	Deposit	Fill	Primary Pit	13 Prehistoric	?	?		
13	Cut	Pit		Prehistoric	?	?		
14	Deposit	Fill	Primary Post Hole	15 Prehistoric	130	755	514130	308755
15	Cut	Post Hole		Prehistoric	130	755	514130	308755
16	Deposit	Fill	Primary Post Hole	17 Prehistoric	130	750	514130	308750
17	Cut	Post Hole		Prehistoric	130	750	514130	308750
18	Deposit	Fill	Primary Post Hole	19 Prehistoric	130	755	514130	308755
19	Cut	Post Hole		Prehistoric	130	755	514130	308755
20	Deposit	Fill	Primary Post Hole	21 Prehistoric	130	755	514130	308755
21	Cut	Post Hole		Prehistoric	130	755	514130	308755
22	Deposit	Layer		Prehistoric	?	?		
23	Deposit	Layer	Buried Soil	Prehistoric	125	700	514125	308700
24	Cut	Palaeochannel?		Prehistoric	?	?		
25	Deposit	Fill	Palaeochannel Fill	24 Prehistoric	?	?		
26	Deposit	Fill	Palaeochannel Fill	24 Prehistoric	?	?		
27	Deposit	Fill	Palaeochannel Fill	24 Prehistoric	?	?		
28	Cut	Pit		Prehistoric	115	770	514115	308770
29	Deposit	Fill	Primary Pit	28 Prehistoric	115	770	514115	308770
30	Cut	Pit/Post Hole		Prehistoric	140	740	514140	308740
31	Deposit	Fill	Primary Pit/Post Hole	30 Prehistoric	140	740	514140	308740
32	Cut	Pit/Post Hole		Prehistoric	140	740	514140	308740
33	Deposit	Fill	Primary Pit/Post Hole	32 Prehistoric	140	740	514140	308740
34	Cut	Pit/Post Hole		Prehistoric	140	740	514140	308740
35	Deposit	Fill	Primary Pit/Post Hole	34 Prehistoric	140	740	514140	308740
36	Deposit	Layer		Prehistoric	?	?		
37	Deposit	Fill	Pit Fill	39 Prehistoric	120	765	514120	308765
38	Deposit	Fill	Pit Fill	39 Prehistoric	120	765	514120	308765
39	Cut	Pit		Prehistoric	120	765	514120	308765
40	Cut	Pit		Prehistoric	120	765	514120	308765
41	Deposit	Fill	Primary Pit	40 Prehistoric	125	700	514125	308700
42	Deposit	Layer	Buried Soil	Prehistoric	125	700	514125	308700
43	Deposit	Layer	Buried Soil	Prehistoric	125	700	514125	308700
44	Deposit	Layer	Buried Soil	Prehistoric	125	700	514125	308700
45	Deposit	Layer	Buried Soil	Prehistoric	125	700	514125	308700



## Site 4 (DBF97) Context Summary

Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
1	48	5142	105	170		Cut	Oval	Grave
2	48	5142	105	170	1	Deposit	Mid Orangey Brown Clayey Silt	Grave Secondary Fill Dumped
3	48	5142	105	170	1	Skeleton		Grave Primary Fill
4	44	5183	0	140		Cut	Linear	Grave
5	44	5183	78	140	4	Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Sandy Silt	Grave Secondary Fill Dumped
6	44	5183	78	140	4	Skeleton		Grave Primary Fill
7	42	5108	105	170		Cut	Oval	Grave
8	42	5108	105	170		Deposit	Dark Grey Sandy Silt	Grave Secondary Fill Dumped
9	42	5108	105	170		Skeleton		Grave Primary Fill
10	42	5108	105	170		Skeleton		Grave Primary Fill
11	42	5108	105	170		Deposit	Dark Grey Sandy Silt	Grave Secondary Fill Dumped
12	44	5111	95	140	13	Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Silty Clay	Grave Secondary Fill Dumped
13	44	5111	95	140		Cut	Sub-Rectangular	Grave
14	44	5110	95	140	15	Deposit	Dark Brown Clayey Sand	Grave Secondary Fill Dumped
15	44	5110	95	140		Cut	Sub-Rectangular	Grave
16	44	5110	95	140	15	Skeleton		Grave Primary Fill
17	44	5185	90	140		Cut	Linear	Grave
18	44	5185	90	140	17	Deposit	Dark Greenish Grey Clayey Silt	Grave Secondary Fill
19			90	140	17	Skeleton		Grave Primary Fill
20	44	5111	95	140	13	Skeleton		Grave Primary Fill
21	42	5143	105	130		Cut	Oval	Pit
22	42	5143	105	130	21	Deposit	Dark Brown silt	Grave Secondary Fill Dumped
23			105	130	21	Skeleton		Grave Secondary Fill
24	42	5143	105	130	21	Skeleton		Grave Secondary Fill
25	44	5184	85	145		Cut	Linear	Grave
26	44	5184	145	145	25	Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown Sandy Clay	Grave Secondary Fill
27	44	5184	85	145	25	Skeleton		Grave Secondary Fill
28	66	5219	105	160		Cut	Linear	Grave
29	42	5143	105	160	28	Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Clayey Silt	Grave Secondary Fill
30	66	5219	105	106	28	Skeleton		Grave Primary Fill
31	42	5143	105	130	21	Skeleton		Grave Secondary Fill
32	83	5364	90	105		Cut	Oval	Grave
33	83	5364	90	105	32	Deposit	Yellowish Orange Silty Clay	Grave Secondary Fill
34	83	5364	90	105	32	Skeleton		Grave Primary Fill
35	4	5008	105	107	36	Deposit	Red Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Furrow Tertiary Fill
36	4	5007	105	107		Cut	Linear	Furrow
37	50	5393	105	240		Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Silt	Natural Layer
38	5	5009	105	234	39	Deposit	Brownish Grey Clayey Silt	Ditch Tertiary Fill
39	5	5009	105	254		Cut	Linear	Ditch
40	60	5211	78	120	41	Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Gully Primary Fill
41	60	5211	78	120		Cut		Gully
42	109	5402	85	120	43	Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Possible Drip Gully Fill
43	109	5402	85	105		Cut	Linear	Drip Gully
44	110	5403	80	105	45	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Possible Drip Gully Fill
45	110	5403	80	105		Cut	Circular	Drip Gully
46			85	120		Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Construction
47			83	100		Cut		Post Hole Construction
48			85	120		Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Secondary Fill Construct
49			83	120		Cut		Post Hole
50			83	120		Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Secondary Fill
51			53	120		Cut		Post Hole
52			83	120		Cut	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole
53			83	120		Cut		Post Hole
54			83	110		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole
55			83	110		Cut		Post Hole
56			85	120		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Very Silty sand	Ditch Tertiary Fill
58			90	115		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Ditch Tertiary Fill
60	80	5325	85	115	61	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
61	80	5325	85	115		Cut		Post Hole
62	80	5324	90	115	63	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
63	80	5324	85	115		Cut		Post Hole
64	80	5323	85	115	65	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
65	80	5323	85	115		Cut		Post Hole
66	80	5322	85	115	67	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
67	80	5322	85	115		Cut		Post Hole
68	80	5327	85	110	69	Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
69	80	5327	85	110		Cut	Circular	Post Hole Primary Fill
70	80	5330	85	115	71	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
71	80	5330	85	115		Cut		Post Hole
72	80	5331	85	110	73	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Fill
73	80	5331	85	110		Cut		Post Hole
74	80	5328	85	115	75	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole
75	80	5328	85	110		Cut		Post Hole
76	80	5329	85	110	77	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
77	80	5329	85	110		Cut		Post Hole
78	80	5319	50	110	79	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole
80	7	5013	100	250	82	Deposit	Mid dark Brown Sandy Clay	Grave Secondary Fill
81	7	5013	100	230	82	Skeleton		Grave
82	7	5013	100	200		Cut	Oval	Grave
83	80	5316	80	100	84	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Post Hole Fill
84	80	5316	80	100		Cut		Post Hole
85	80	5317	80	100	86	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown sandy silt	Post Hole Fill
86	80	5317	80	110		Cut		Post Hole
87	80	5318	80	100	88	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Post Hole Fill
88	80	5318	80	110		Cut		Post Hole
89	80	5320	85	110	90	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Post Hole Fill
90	80	5320	85	110		Cut		Post Hole
91			85	110		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Post Hole
92			85	110		Cut	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	
93			85	110		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Pit
94			85	110		Cut		
95	80	5321	85	110	96	Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Post Hole Fill
96	80	5321	85	110		Cut		Post Hole
97	80	5326	85	110	98	Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Post Hole Fill
98	80	5326	85	110		Cut		Post Hole
99	112	5404	85	105	100	Deposit	Dark Greyish Black Clayey Silt	Post Hole Fill
100	112	5404	85	105		Cut		Post Hole
101			85	105		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Post Hole
102			85	105		Cut		
103			85	105		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
104			85	105		Cut		
105			85	110		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Post Hole
106			85	105		Cut		
107	112	5405	85	105	108	Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Post Hole Fill
108	112	5405	85	105		Cut		
109			85	105		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Post Hole
110			85	105		Cut		
111			85	105		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Post Hole
112			85	105		Cut		
113			85	105		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Pit
114			85	105		Cut		
115			85	105		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Post Hole
116			85	105		Cut		
117	112	5406	85	105	118	Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Post Hole Fill
118	112	5406	85	105		Cut		Post Hole
119	111	5407	85	105	120	Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Possible Drip Gully Fill
120	111	5407	85	105		Cut		Possible Drip Gully
121			90	105		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Post Hole
122			90	105		Cut		Post Hole
123	113	5408	90	105	124	Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Pit Fill
124	113	5408	90	105		Cut		Possible Pit



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
125			90	105		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Post Hole
126			90	105		Cut		
127			90	105		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Post Hole
128			90	105		Cut		
129			90	105		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	
130			90	105		Cut		
131			90	105		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	
132			90	105		Cut		
133			90	105		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	
134			90	105		Cut		
135			95	105		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Post Hole
136			95	105		Cut		
137			95	105		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Post Hole
138			95	105		Cut		
139			95	105		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole
140			95	105		Cut		
141			95	105		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Post Hole
142			95	105		Cut		
143	70	5253	100	100	144	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
144	70	5253	100	100		Cut		Post Hole
145	70	5252	100	100		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
146	70	5252	100	100	145	Cut		Post Hole
147	70	5253	100	105	148	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
148	70	5253	100	105		Cut		Post Hole
149	114	5409	100	120	150	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Possible Ditch Fill
150	114	5409	100	120		Cut		Possible Ditch
151			100	110		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
152			100	110		Cut		
153	60	5211	100	115	154	Deposit	Dark Brown Silty Clay	Gully Primary Fill
154	60	5211	100	110		Cut	Linear	Gully
155	63	5194	100	110	156	Deposit	Dark Grey Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill Double
156	63	5194	100	110		Cut	Circular	Post Hole Double
157	131	5196	100	110		Deposit	Dark Grey Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
158	131	5196	100	110	157	Cut	Circular	Post Hole
159	63	5193	100	115	160	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
160	63	5193	100	110		Cut		Post Hole
161	63	5187	100	115	162	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
162	63	5187	100	115		Cut		Post Hole
163	115	5410	100	115	164	Deposit	Dark orange Brown Clayey Silt (20/80)	Post Hole Fill
164	115	5410	100	115		Cut		Post Hole
165			95	110		Deposit	Mid orange Brown Clayey Silt(20/80)	
166			95	120		Cut		
167	14	5026	95	120		Deposit	Mid orange Brown Clayey Silt(20/80)	Layer
168			95	120		Cut		
169			95	120		Deposit	Mid orange Brown Clayey Silt(20/80)	
170			95	120		Cut		
171			95	115		Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Clayey Silt(20/80)	
172			95	115		Cut		
173			90	115		Deposit	Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole
174			90	115		Cut		
175			90	120		Deposit		Natural
176			90	120		Cut		
177			85	110		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
178			85	110		Cut		
179	87	5371	100	115		Deposit	Mid orange Brown Clayey Silt	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
180			100	115		Cut		
181			100	110		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
182			100	110		Cut		
183	62	5192	100	110	1711	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Ditch Primary Fill Recut



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
184	62	5188	100	110		Cut	Linear	Ditch
185			85	115		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Pit
186			85	115		Cut		
187	116	5411	85	105		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Buried Soil Layer
188			85	105		Cut		
189			95	110		Deposit	Mid orange Brown Clayey Silt	
190			95	110		Cut		
191			95	110		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
192			95	110		Cut		
193			100	110		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole
194			100	110		Cut		
195			95	105		Deposit	Light Grey Silty Clay	Post Hole
197			95	110		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole
198			95	110		Cut		
199			95	105		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown CLAYEY SANDY SILY	Pit
200			90	230		Deposit	Brownish Grey clayey Silt ( 35/65)	
201			90	230		Cut		
204	13	5023	90	125	205	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Silty Clay	Fill
205	13	5022	90	125		Cut		Ditch
206	11	5020	100	230	207	Deposit	Dark Brown Silty Clay	Furrow Fill
207	11	5020	100	230		Cut		Furrow Fill
209	8	5015	100	230		Cut		Gully
210	116	5411	100	125		Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	Buried Soil Layer
211	8	5015	100	120	212	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Silty Clay	Gully Fill
212	8	5015	100	120		Cut		Gully
213	7	5014	100	125	214	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Silty Clay	Pit
214	7	5014	100	125		Cut		Pit
215	14	5026	100	220		Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	Layer
216	15	5024	100	220		Cut		
217	14	5026	108	210		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Layer
218	50	5393	0	0		Deposit	Orange Sandy Silt	Natural Layer
222			95	202		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Buried Soil Layer
223			95	200		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Buried Soil Layer
224			95	190		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Buried Soil Layer
226	87	5371	100	175		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
227			95	170		Deposit	Light Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Buried Soil Layer
228	87	5371	100	165		Deposit	Mid Orange Brown Clayey Silt	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
230	87	5371	85	145		Deposit	Mid orange Brown Clayey Silt	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
234			100	140		Deposit	Orange Clayey Silt	Subsoil Layer
235	6	5011	100	235	236	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Pit
236	6	5011	100	235		Cut	Oval	Pit
237			100	225		Deposit	Mid Greyish Black Silt	Post Hole
238			100	225		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
239	50	5393	100	125		Deposit	Mid Brown Clayey Silt	Subsoil Layer
319			90	105		Cut		
320			90	105		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Post Hole
322			90	105		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Post Hole
323			90	125		Cut		
325			90	110		Cut		
326			90	110		Deposit	Mid Orangish Brown Clayey Silt	
327			90	110		Cut		
329			90	110		Cut		
331			90	110		Cut		
333			90	110		Cut		
335	112	5412	90	110		Cut		
336			90	110		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
337			90	110		Cut		
338			95	110		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
339			95	110		Cut		
340			95	110		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
341			95	110		Cut		



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
342			95	110		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
343			95	110		Cut		
344			95	110		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
345			95	110		Cut		
346			95	110		Deposit	Mid Orangish Brown Clayey Silt	
347			95	110		Cut		
348			95	110		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
349			95	110		Deposit		
350			95	215		Deposit	Grey Silty Clay	
351			95	215		Deposit		
352			90	190		Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Silty Clay	
353			90	190		Cut		
354			90	190		Deposit	Reddish Orange Silty Sand	
355			90	190		Cut		
356			100	195		Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Silty Clay	
357			100	195		Cut		
358			90	205		Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Clayey Silt	
359			90	205		Cut		Pit
360			95	205		Deposit	Reddish Orange Sandy Silty Clay	Post Hole
361			95	190		Cut		Post Hole
362			100	195		Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Silty Clay	Pit
363			100	195		Cut		Pit
364			100	195		Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Silty Clay	Pit
365			100	195		Cut		
366	117	5413	90	195	367	Deposit	Dark Blackish Grey Silty Clay	Pit
367	117	5413	90	195		Cut		Pit
368			90	195		Deposit	Dark Blackish Green Silty Clay	Ditch Layer
369	95	5031	90	195		Cut		Ditch Recut
370	95	5029	85	190	1386	Deposit	Dark Blackish Green Silty Clay	Ditch Tertiary Fill Recut
371	95	5031	85	190		Cut		Ditch Recut
372			85	190		Deposit	Mid Brownish Orange Silty Clay	
373			85	190		Cut		
374			85	195		Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Silty Clay	Post Hole
375			90	200		Cut		Post Hole
376			90	200		Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Clayey Silt	
377			90	200		Cut		
378			90	200		Deposit	Mid Orangish Grey Silty Clay	
379			85	200		Cut		
380			85	205		Deposit	Mid Grey Silty Clay	Post Hole
381			85	205		Cut		Post Hole
382			85	200		Deposit	Orange Silty Clay	
383			85	200		Cut		
384			90	210		Deposit	Light Yellow Silty Clay	
385			90	210		Cut		
386			90	210		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
387			90	205		Cut		
388			90	205		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Layer
389			90	205		Cut		
390			85	220		Deposit		Occupation Layer Layer
391			85	210		Deposit	Dark Greenish Grey Silty Clay	
392			82	215		Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown	
393			82	215		Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Clayey Silt	
396	100	5070	100	200	397	Deposit	Greenish Brown Sandy Clay (20/80)	Furrow Fill
397	100	5070	100	200		Cut		Furrow
398			85	210		Deposit	Dark Yellowish Grey Silty Clay	
399			85	210		Cut		
400			95	90		Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown Silty Clay	
401			95	90		Cut		Pit
402			80	85		Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Clayey Silt	
403			80	85		Cut		
404			80	85		Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay	Layer



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
405			80	85		Cut		
406	118	5414	85	85	407	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	Furrow Fill
407	118	5414	85	85		Cut		Furrow
408	119	5415	90	90	409	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	Possible Ditch Fill
409	119	5415	90	90		Cut		Possible Ditch
410			95	85		Deposit	Mid Blackish Grey Clayey Silt	
411			95	95		Cut		
412	82	5357	95	90	413	Deposit	Greyish Clayey Silt	Pit
413	82	5357	0	0		Cut		Pit
414	120	5416	80	90	415	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Clayey Silt	Gully
415	120	5416	80	90		Cut		Gully
416			95	90	417	Deposit	Mid Grey Silty Clay	Pit
417			95	90		Cut		pit
418			95	75		Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay	Pit
419			95	75		Cut		Pit
420			100	75		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Pit
421			100	75		Cut		Pit
422			100	80		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole
423			100	80		Cut		Post Hole
424			90	70		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole
425			90	70		Cut		Post Hole
426			95	75		Cut	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole
427			95	75		Cut		Post Hole
428			95	75		Deposit	Dark Brown Silty Clay	
429			95	75		Cut		Post Hole
430			90	75		Deposit	Red Silty Clay	
431			90	75		Cut		
432			95	70		Deposit	Dark Brown sandy silty clay (20/20/60)	Gully
433			95	70		Cut		Gully
434			100	70		Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Silty Clay	Post Hole
435			100	70		Cut		Post Hole
436	102	5365	105	70		Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Clayey Silt (45/55)	Ditch Fill
437	102	5365	105	70		Cut		Ditch
438	82	5363	100	65	439	Deposit	Greenish Grey Clay	Possible Post Hole Fill
439	82	5363	100	65		Cut		Possible Post Hole
440			90	70		Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	
441			90	70		Cut		
442	121	5417	90	80	443	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Silty Clay	Possible Gully Fill
443	121	5417	90	80		Cut		Possible Gully
444	122	5418	105	80	445	Deposit	Dark bs	Ditch Fill
445	122	5418	105	80		Cut		Ditch
446	82	5352	100	95	447	Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
447	82	5352	100	85		Cut		Post Hole
448	82	5145	100	80	449	Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
449	82	5145	100	80		Cut		Post Hole
450	82	5362	100	90	451	Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
451	82	5362	100	90		Cut		Post Hole
452	82	5361	100	90	453	Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
453	82	5361	100	90		Cut		Post Hole
454			100	90	455	Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Secondary Fill
455	82	5360	100	90		Cut		Post Hole
456	82	5354	100	85	457	Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
457	82	5354	100	85		Cut		Post Hole
458	82	5348	100	85	459	Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
459	82	5348	100	85		Cut		Post Hole
460	82	5349	100	85	461	Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole
461	82	5349	100	85		Cut		Post Hole
462	82	5353	100	85	463	Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
463	82	5353	100	85		Cut		Post Hole
464	82	5355	100	85	465	Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
465	82	5355	100	85		Cut		Post Hole
466	82	5356	100	85	467	Deposit	Mid Brown silt	Stake Hole Fill
467	82	5356	100	85		Cut	Circular	Stake Hole
468	82	5351	100	85	469	Deposit	mid Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
469	82	5351	100	85		Cut		Post Hole
470	82	5351	100	85	469	Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
471	87	5371	100	100		Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
472	33	5079	100	185	965	Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Sandy Clay (30/70)	
473	33	5077	100	185		Cut		Pit
474	123	5419	100	195	475	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown sandy silty clay	Feature Indeterminate Fill
475	123	5419	100	90		Cut		Feature Indeterminate
476	25	5068	100	200	477	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown silty Clay (30/70)	Secondary Fill
477	25	5066	100	200		Cut		
478	24	5064	100	200	479	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Sandy Clay (20/80)	
479	24	5064	100	200		Cut		
480			100	200		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole
481			105	200		Cut		
482			80	90		Deposit	Light Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Buried Soil
483	124	5422	85	90		Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	Buried Soil Layer
484	124	5422	85	85		Deposit	Mid Orangish Brown Silty Clay	Buried Soil Layer
485			95	85		Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	Buried Soil
488	102	5347	100	60		Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Fill
489			100	60		Cut		Ditch Layer
490			85	60		Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	Pit
492			85	150		Masonry		
493			90	185		Deposit	Mid Brown Clayey Silt+sand	Subsoil Layer
494			85	185		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown clay silt sand(30/60/100)	
495			85	185		Cut	Linear	Trench
496			85	185		Deposit	Mid Brown Clayey Silt+sand	
497			85	185		Cut	Sub-Circular	Buried Soil
498			85	180		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole
499			85	180		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
500			85	175		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Pit
501			85	175		Cut	Oval	Pit
502			90	180		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Buried Soil
503			90	180		Cut	Irregular	Buried Soil
504			90	175		Deposit	Dark Brown Silty Clay	Pit
505			90	175		Cut	Sub-Rectangular	Pit
506			90	175		Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey silty Clay occ sand	
507			90	175		Cut	Oval	Pit
508			90	170		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
509			90	170		Cut	Oval	Pit
510			85	165		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
511			85	165		Cut	Linear	Ditch Layer
512			90	165		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
513			90	165		Cut	Irregular	
514			85	160		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Layer
515			85	160		Cut	Irregular	
516			90	160		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
517			90	160		Cut	Irregular	
518	54	5118	85	155	519	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
519	54	5118	85	155		Cut	Linear	
520	54	5117	90	155	521	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
521	54	5117	90	155		Cut	Rectangular	
522	41	5101	100	180	932	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Ditch Secondary Fill
523	41	5099	100	180		Cut	Linear	Ditch
524	41	5107	100	180	525	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	
525	41	5106	100	180		Cut	Linear	Ditch
526	41	5104	100	175		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
527			100	175		Cut	Linear	Ditch Layer
528	54	5118	100	160	529	Deposit	Mid Orangish Brown Clayey Silt	
529	54	5118	100	160		Deposit	Linear	Layer
530	43	5115	100	170	531	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Ditch Fill
531	43	5115	100	170		Cut	Linear	Ditch
532	43	5115	85	155	533	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Ditch Fill
533	43	5115	85	155		Cut	Linear	Ditch Fill
534	89	5121	100	155	535	Deposit	Reddish Orange	Pit Secondary Fill
535	89	5120	100	155		Cut	Semi-Circular	Pit
536	37	5112	100	155	537	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Gully Tertiary Fill
537	37	5114	100	155		Cut	Linear	Gully
538	89	5121	100	155	539	Deposit	Reddish Orange Clay	Pit Secondary Fill
539	89	5120	100	155		Cut	Semi-Circular	Pit
540	89	5121	100	155	541	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Pit Secondary Fill
541	89	5120	100	155		Cut	Oval	Pit
542			100	140		Deposit	Mid Grey Clayey Silt	
543			100	140		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
544	103	5246	100	145	545	Deposit	Orangish Grey Silty Clay	Pit Primary Fill
545	103	5246	100	145		Cut	Circular	Pit
546	42	5143	105	130	21	Deposit	Light Grey silt	Pit Primary Fill
547			85	175		Deposit		
548	67	5232	105	140	549	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Clay	Possible Post Hole Primary Fill
549	67	5232	105	140		Cut		Possible Post Hole
550			85	145		Deposit	Yellowish Brown sandy silty Clay	Occupation Layer
552	51	5389	85	135	553	Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clay	
553	51	5175	90	135		Cut		
554			90	135		Deposit	White	Natural Layer
556			85	130		Deposit	Dark Brown Sandy Clay	
557			85	130		Deposit		
558			80	135		Deposit	Dark Brown sandy Clay gravel 15%	
559	51	5176	80	135		Cut		
560	130	5224	100	135	561	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay (20/80)	Pit Tertiary Fill
561	130	5227	100	135		Cut		Pit
562	87	5371	100	140		Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown sandy silt (20/80)	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
563	67	5230	100	135	564	Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Sandy Clay (20/80)	Post Hole Primary Fill
564	67	5230	100	135		Cut		Post Hole
565	125	5423	80	120	566	Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clay (30-70)	
566	125	5423	80	120		Cut		Possible Gully
567			80	130		Deposit	Mid Brown sandy Clay gravel	Natural Layer
568	126	5424	90	130	569	Deposit	Dark Brown sandy silt (20/80)	
569	126	5424	90	130		Cut		
570			100	135		Deposit	Dark Brown silty sandy clay	
571			100	135		Cut		
572	67	5231	100	135	573	Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
573	67	5231	100	135		Cut		Post Hole
574			100	135		Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clay	
575			100	135		Cut		
576			100	125		Deposit	Mid Brown Gravel	Natural
578	50	5425	100	125		Deposit	Mid sandy Clay gravel	Natural Layer
580			90	125		Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown Silty Clay	Banking Layer
581			90	125		Cut		
582			0	0		Deposit	Mid Brown sandy Clay gravel	Natural
584			90	125		Deposit	Dark Brown Sandy Clay	
585			90	125		Cut		
586			0	0		Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown sandy Clay gravel	Natural
588			80	95		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay	
589			80	95		Cut		Post Hole
590			80	95		Deposit	Dark Brown Sandy Clay	
591			80	95		Cut		



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
592			85	95		Deposit	Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay	
593			85	95		Cut		
594			85	95		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Sandy Clay	
595			85	95		Cut		
596			85	95		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay	
597			85	95		Cut		
598			85	95		Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clay	
599			85	95		Cut		Post Hole
600			85	95		Deposit	Dark Brown Sandy Clay	
601			85	95		Cut		
602			85	95		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Sandy Clay	
603			85	95		Cut		
604			85	95		Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clay	
605			85	95		Cut		Pit
606			85	100		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Sandy Clay	Pit
607			85	100		Cut		Pit
608			85	100		Deposit	Mid Brown sandy silty Clay	
609			85	100		Cut		Pit
610			85	95		Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clay	
611			85	95		Cut		Pit
612			85	95		Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Sandy Clay	
613			85	95		Cut		
614			85	95		Deposit	Dark Brown p	Pit
615			85	95		Cut		Pit
616			85	95		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay	
617			85	95		Cut		
618			85	95		Deposit	Dark Brown Sandy Clay	
619			85	95		Cut		
620			85	95		Deposit	Dark Brown silty sandy Clay	
621			85	95		Cut		
622			85	95		Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clay	
623	41	5099	85	95		Cut		Ditch
624			85	95		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay	
625			85	95		Cut		
626			85	95		Deposit	Mid Brown sandy Clay gravel 40%	
627			85	95		Cut		
628			85	95		Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clay	
629			85	95		Cut		
630			85	100		Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clay	
631			85	100		Cut		
632			85	100		Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clay	
633			85	100		Cut		
634			85	95		Deposit	Dark Brown Sandy Clay	
635			85	95		Cut		
636			85	95		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	
637			85	95		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
638			85	95		Deposit	Dark Brown Sandy Clay	
639			85	95		Cut		
640			85	95		Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clay	
641			85	95		Cut		
642	112	5426	85	95	643	Deposit	Dark Brown Sandy Clay	Post Hole Fill
643	112	5426	85	95		Cut		Post Hole
644			90	100		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay	
645			90	100		Cut		
646			85	95		Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay	
647			85	95		Cut		
648			90	100		Deposit	dark Reddish Brown silty sandy Clay	
649			90	100		Cut		
650			85	95		Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay	
651			85	95		Cut		
652	127	5429	90	120	653	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Indeterminate Fill



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
653	127	5429	90	120		Cut		Feature Indeterminate
654			95	120		Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown sandy silt (30/70)	
655			95	120		Cut		
656			100	120		Deposit	Mid Brown sandy Clay with gravel	Natural
658	128	5427	90	95	659	Deposit	Dark Brown sandy silty Clay	Ditch Fill
659	128	5427	90	95		Cut		Ditch
660			0	0		Deposit	Mid Brown sandy Clay with gravel	Natural
662			0	0		Cut	Mid Brown sandy Clay with gravel	
663			95	95		Cut		
664			95	95		Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clay	
665			95	95		Cut		
666			95	95		Deposit	Dark Brown Sandy Clay	
667			95	95		Cut		
668			95	95		Deposit	Dark Brown Sandy Clay	
669			95	95		Cut		
670			95	95		Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay	
671			95	95		Cut		
672			95	90		Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay	Layer
673			95	90		Cut		Layer
674			90	90		Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clay	Gully
675			90	90		Cut		Gully Ring
676			90	95		Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clay	Pit
677			90	95		Cut		Pit
678			95	95		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown sandy silty Cla	Gully Ring
679			95	95		Cut		Gully
680			95	95		Deposit	Dark Brown Sandy Clay	
681			95	95		Cut		
682			95	90		Deposit	Dark Brown Sandy Clay	
683			95	90		Cut		
684			100	100		Deposit	Dark Orangish Brown Sandy Clay	
685			100	100		Cut		
686			95	90		Deposit	Light Brown garcel in clay	Natural
688			90	95		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Sandy Clay	Pit
689			90	95		Cut		
690	129	5428	90	90		Cut	Dark Brownish Grey Clayey Silt	Pit Fill
691	129	5428	90	90		Cut	Circular	Pit
692	87	5372	100	100		Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Sandy Silt	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
693	87	5372	100	100		Cut	Linear	Natural Depression
694	87	5371	100	100		Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Silty Clay	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
695	70	5379	100	100	696	Deposit	Dark Yellowish Brown sandy silty clay (30/20/50)	Pit
696	70	5379	100	100		Cut	Circular	Pit
697	87	5372	100	100		Deposit		Occupation Layer Buried Soil
698	87	5371	100	100		Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey sandy Clay (40/60)	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
699	87	5371	100	100		Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
700	38	5378	100	100		Cut	Linear	
701	87	5371	100	100		Deposit		Occupation Layer Buried Soil
703	59	5199	100	120	721	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Tertiary Fill Recut
704	87	5371	100	120		Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown silty sandy Clay	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
705	70	5374	100	100	706	Deposit	Dark Grey sandy Clay (40/60)	Post Hole Primary Fill
706	70	5374	100	100		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
707	70	5375	100	100	708	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey silty Clay (30/70)	Post Hole
708	70	5375	100	100		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
709	70	5373	100	100	710	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown sandy Clay (30-70)	Post Hole Primary Fill
710	70	5373	100	100		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
711	38	5376	100	100	700	Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown silty Clay-pebbles	
712	38	5376	100	100	700	Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown Sandy Clay	
713	87	5371	100	130		Deposit	Greenish Grey Sandy Silt	Occupation Layer Buried Soil



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
714	87	5385	100	130		Deposit	Mid Reddish Grey Sandy Clay	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
715	52	5384	100	130		Deposit	Reddish Orange Silty Sand	Buried Soil Layer
717	103	5244	100	145		Cut	Sub-Circular	Pit Recut
718	103	5244	100	145	717	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Clay	Pit Primary Fill Recut
719	103	5246	100	145		Cut	Sub-Circular	Pit
720	103	5246	100	145	719	Deposit	Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Pit Primary Fill
721	59	5202	100	120		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
722	59	5200	100	120	721	Deposit	Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
723	53	5274	100	120		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown gravel	Spread Banking Layer
724	59	5200	100	120	721	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
725	59	5200	100	120	721	Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
726	38	5376	100	100	700	Deposit	Mid Brownish Red clayey Sand (40/60)	
727	38	5376	100	100	700	Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown Sandy Clay	
728	38	5376	100	100	700	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown silty Clay pebbles	
729	38	5376	100	100	700	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay (30/70)	
730	38	5376	100	100	700	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	
731	53	5274	100	130		Deposit	Mid Yellow Sandy Silt	Spread Banking Layer
732	65	5212	100	130	733	Deposit	Dark Greenish Grey Sandy Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
733	65	5212	100	130		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
734	59	5204	100	120	1598	Deposit	Dark Blue Clay	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
735	50	5393	100	120		Deposit	Light Yellow sand	Spread Redeposited
736	29	5182	100	115	737	Deposit	Dark Greenish Grey sandy silty Cla	Natural Depression
737	29	5182	100	115		Cut	Sub-Circular	Natural Depression
738	53	5274	100	120		Deposit	Dark Yellowish Red Silty Clay	Spread Banking Layer
739	59	5209	100	120	759	Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Primary Fill
740	38	5376	100	100	700	Deposit	Mid Brown Medium Sand	Primary Fill
742	59	5204	100.9	122.2	1598	Deposit	Dark Brown Clay	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
743	59	5204	100.9	122.2	1598	Deposit	Dark Grey Clay	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
744	59	5203	100.9	122.2	1598	Deposit	Reddish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
745	50	5393	100	120		Deposit	Light Brownish Yellow sand	Natural
746	60	5211	100	115	154	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Gully Primary Fill
747	67	5234	100	145		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
748	67	5234	100	145	747	Deposit	Greyish Green Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
749	52	5384	100	120		Deposit	Mid Reddish Yellow silty sand clay patches	Buried Soil Layer
750	50	5380	100	120		Deposit	Mid Reddish Yellow Sandy Silt	Natural
751	59	5195	100	120	752	Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown Silty Sand	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
752	59	5198	100	120		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
753	67	5235	100	145		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
754	67	5235	100	145	753	Deposit	Greyish Green Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
755	67	5233	100	145		Cut	Square	Post Hole
756	67	5233	100	145	755	Deposit	Greyish Green Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
757	131	5196	100	110	758	Cut	Circular	Post Hole
758	131	5196	100	110.5		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
759	59	5209	100	120		Cut	Linear	Ditch
760	59	5204	100	120		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
761	59	5205	100	120	1597	Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown sand	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
762	52	5384	100	120		Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown Silty Sand	Buried Soil
763	50	5381	100	120		Deposit	Mid Orangish Brown Clay	Natural
764	47	5134	100	155		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
765	47	5134	100	155	764	Deposit	Greyish Green Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
766	47	5133	100	155		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
767	47	5133	100	155	766	Deposit	Greenish Grey Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
768	68	5248	100	145	915	Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown sandy Clay(40/60)	Ditch Secondary Fill
769	68	5247	100	145	915	Deposit	Dark Grey Silty Clay	Ditch Tertiary Fill
770	63	5193	100	110	771	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
771	63	5193	100	110		Cut	Square	Post Hole
772	52	5384	100	120		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Clay	Buried Soil Layer
773	67	5236	100	140		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
774	67	5236	100	140	773	Deposit	Greyish Green Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
775	67	5237	100	140		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
776	67	5237	100	140	775	Deposit	Greyish Green Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
777	67	5238	100	140		Cut	Oval	Natural
778	67	5238	100	140	777	Deposit	Greyish Brown Clayey Silt 35/65	Natural
779	67	5239	100	140		Cut	Semi-Circular	Post Pit
780	67	5239	100	140	779	Deposit	Reddish Brown sandy Clayey Silt 15/35/50	Post Pit Fill
781	87	5371	100	140		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown silty Clay (15/85)	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
782	87	5371	100	140		Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown clayey Silt (20/80)	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
783	47	5136	100	155		Cut	Sub-Circular	
784	47	5136	100	155	783	Deposit	Greyish Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
785	47	5135	100	155		Cut	Square	
786	47	5135	100	155	785	Deposit	Greyish Green Silty Clay	Post Primary Fill
787	37	5114	100	155		Cut	Linear	Gully
788	37	5112	100	155	787	Deposit	Greenish Grey Silty Clay	Gully
789	62	5190	100	110	1670	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
790	52	5384	100	140		Deposit	Light Reddish Grey Sandy Clay	Buried Soil Layer
791	65	5220	100	140	792	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
792	65	5220	100	140		Cut	Oval	Post Hole
795	65	5222	100	140	796	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
796	65	5222	100	140		Cut	Oval	Post Hole
799	65	5221	100	140	800	Deposit	Greenish Grey Sandy Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
800	65	5221	100	140		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
801	62	5189	100	110	184	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill
802	62	5188	100	102	184	Deposit	Dark Brownish Red sandy silty clay	Ditch Primary Fill
803	87	5371	100	120		Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown silty Sandy Clay	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
804	59	5206	100	120	823	Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Tertiary Fill Recut
805	59	5202	100	120		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
806	59	5199	100	120	805	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Tertiary Fill Recut
807	59	5195	100	120	822	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Sand	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
808	53	5274	100	120		Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown silty sand gravels	Spread Banking Layer
809	37	5112	100	155		Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown clay silt (20/80)	Gully Tertiary Fill
810	37	5114	100	155		Cut	Linear	Gully
811			100	145		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown sandy Clay (20- 80)	Post Hole
812			100	145		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
813			100	145		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown sandy Clay (30/70)	Post Hole
814			100	145		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
816	65	5223	100	140		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
817	65	5223	100	140	816	Deposit	Greenish Grey clayey sandy Silt	Possible Post Hole Primary Fill
818	50	5380	100	140		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Orange	Natural
821	53	5274	100	120		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Spread Banking Layer
822	59	5198	100	120		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
823	59	5209	100	128		Cut	Linear	Ditch
824	68	5249	100	145		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay (40/60)	Primary Fill
825			100	145		Cut		
826	37	5114	100	155	810	Deposit	Light Greenish Grey sandy silt (40/60)	Gully Primary Fill
827	47	5140	100	155		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
828	47	5140	100	155	827	Deposit	Red Clayey Silt	Post Hole
829	47	5139	100	155	827	Cut	Circular	Post Hole
830	47	5139	100	155	829	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
831	47	5138	100	155		Cut	Oval	Post Hole
832	47	5138	100	155	831	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
833	47	5137	100	155		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
834	47	5137	100	155	833	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
835	87	5371	100	135		Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown clayey Silt (20/80)	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
836	87	5371	100	130		Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown Silty Clay	Occupation Layer Buried Soil



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
837	59	5209	100	130		Cut	Linear	Ditch
838	59	5206	100	130	837	Deposit	Dark Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Tertiary Fill Recut
839	59	5202	100	130		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
840	59	5199	100	130	839	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Tertiary Fill Recut
841	47	5132	100	150	842	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
842	47	5132	100	150		Cut	Oval	Post Hole Recut
843	47	5131	100	155	844	Deposit	Mid Yellow sand	Post Hole Primary Fill
844	47	5131	150	110		Cut	Circular	Post Hole Recut
845	47	5130	100	150	859	Deposit	Light Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
846	35	5119	100	155		Cut	Linear	Furrow
847	35	5119	100	155	846	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt (40/60)	Furrow Primary Fill
848	87	5371	100	155		Deposit	Mid Greenish Grey Clayey Silt	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
849	47	5129	150	110	857	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Charcoal (40)/Sandy Silt(40)/C	Post
850	87	5371	100	125		Deposit	Greyish Green Silty Sandy Clay	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
851	65	5210	100	125		Deposit	Greyish Green Sandy Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
852	65	5210	100	125		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
853	103	5245	100	140		Cut	Circular	Pit Recut
854	103	5245	100	140	853	Cut	Orangish Grey Sandy Clay	Pit Primary Fill Recut
855	69	5243	100	140		Cut	Linear	Gully
856	69	5243	100	140	855	Deposit	Dark Grey Silty Clay	Gully Primary Fill
857	47	5128	100	150		Cut	Oval	Post Hole
858	47	5128	100	150	857	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
859	47	5130	100	150		Cut	Oval	Pit
861	47	5141	100	155		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
862	47	5141	100	155	861	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown silt	
863	69	5243	100	140		Cut	Linear	Gully
864	69	5243	100	140	863	Deposit	Dark Grey Silty Clay	Gully Primary Fill
865	59	5208	43	127	759	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Orange Silty Sand	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
866	70	5256	100	105		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
867	70	5257	100	105	866	Deposit	Dark Brown Clayey Silt (40/60)	Post Hole Tertiary Fill
868	70	5255	100	100	869	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Sandy Clay+ pebbles	Post Hole Primary Fill
869	70	5255	100	100		Cut	sub-square	Post Hole
870	70	5256	100	105	866	Deposit	Mid Brown silty Clay (35/75)	Post Pit Primary Fill
871	38	5378	100	100	700	Deposit	Mid Brown sandy Pebbles (20/80)	
872	53	5274	100	125		Deposit	gravel	Spread Banking Layer
873	65	5218	110	105		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
874	65	5218	110	105	873	Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Silty Sand	Post Hole Primary Fill
875	52	5384	100	125		Deposit	Orangish Red Silty Sand	Buried Soil Layer
876	59	5208	100	127	759	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
877	53	5274	100	110		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Spread Banking Layer
878	59	5209	100	125		Cut	Semi-Circular	Ditch
879	59	5207	100	125		Cut	Sub-Circular	Ditch Recut
880	59	5206	100	127	879	Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Silty Sand gravel	Ditch Tertiary Fill Recut
881	63	5186	105	120		Cut	Circular	Pit
882	63	5186	110	105	881	Deposit	Light Grey Sandy Silt	Pit Primary Fill
883	69	5243	100	140		Cut	Linear	Gully
884	69	5243	100	140	883	Deposit	Dark Grey Silty Clay	Gully Primary Fill
885	53	5274	100	120		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Spread Banking Layer
886			100	130		Deposit	Clay	Layer
887	104	5263	78	90	888	Deposit	Dark Brownish Green Silty Clay	Ditch
888	104	5263	78	90		Cut		Ditch
889	105	5261	78	90	890	Deposit	Dark Brownish Green Silty Clay	Possible Gully Fill
890	104	5263	78	90		Cut	Linear	Possible Gully
891	87	5371	180	105		Deposit	Light Yellowish Red Silty Sand	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
892	41	5099	180	105		Cut	Linear	Ditch
893	41	5101	180	105	932	Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown Silty Sand	Ditch
894	41	5106	180	105		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
895	41	5107	180	105	894	Deposit	Dark Reddish Brown Silty Sand	Ditch Secondary Fill
896	21	5260	78	90		Cut	Square	Pit



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
897	21	5259	78	90	896	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Pit Secondary Fill
898	21	5259	78	90		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Orange Clayey Silt	Pit Secondary Fill
899	50	5393	100	117.5		Deposit	Orangish Brown silty Clay gravels	Natural
900	59	5201	100	117.5	909	Deposit		Cleaning Layer
901	87	5371	100	132.5		Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Clayey Silt (20/80)	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
902	87	5371	100	135		Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown clayey Silt (20/80)	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
903	59	5198	100	117.5	909	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown sandy Clay (30/70)	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
904	104	5263	78	90	905	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Sandy silty Clay	Ditch Primary Fill
905	104	5263	78	90		Cut	Linear	Ditch
906	21	5260	78	90	896	Deposit	Mid Orangish Yellow Clay	Pit Primary Fill
907	21	5260	78	90		Cut	Circular	Pit
908	21	5258	78	90		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Sand	Pit Tertiary Fill
909	59	5198	100	117.5	810	Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
910	59	5195	100	117.5	909	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey sandy Clay (30/70)	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
911	59	5199	100	117.5	912	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown sandy Clay (30/70)	Ditch Tertiary Fill Recut
912	59	5202	100	117.5		Cut	Linear	Ditch
913	87	5371	100	135		Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown clayey Silt (20/80)	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
914	64	5228	100	135	1018	Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown sandy Clay (30/70)	Pit Secondary Fill
915	68	5249	100	140		Cut	Linear	Ditch
916	68	5247	100	140	915	Deposit		Ditch Tertiary Fill
917	68	5247	100	140	915	Deposit		Ditch Tertiary Fill
918	68	5248	100	140	915	Deposit		Ditch Secondary Fill
920	68	5248	100	140	915	Deposit	Greyish Green Sandy Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill
921	68	5248	100	140	915	Deposit		Ditch Secondary Fill
922	68	5248	100	140	915	Deposit	Orangish Grey Sandy Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill
923	68	5249	100	140	915	Deposit	Grey Clay	Ditch Primary Fill
924	68	5248	100	140	915	Deposit		Ditch Secondary Fill
925	68	5248	100	140	915	Deposit		Ditch Secondary Fill
926	68	5248	100	140	915	Deposit		Ditch Secondary Fill
927	87	5371	100	140		Deposit		Occupation Layer Buried Soil
928	87	5371	100	142.5		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
929	41	5103	105	180		Cut	Linear	Ditch
930	41	5103	105	180	929	Deposit	Light Reddish Yellow Silty Sand	Ditch Primary Fill
931	41	5099	105	180	892	Deposit	Dark Reddish Brown Clayey Sand	Ditch Primary Fill
932	41	5100	105	180		Cut	Linear	Ditch
933	50	5381	80	80		Deposit	Reddish Orange Clay	Natural
934	67	5241	100	142.5		Deposit	Circular	Post Hole Primary Fill
935	67	5241	100	142.5	934	Deposit	Dark Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole
936	67	5240	100	142.5		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
937	67	5240	100	142.5	936	Deposit	Dark Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
938	21	5259	80	86	896	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Sand	Pit Secondary Fill
939	41	5106	105	180	894	Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Silty Sand	Ditch Primary Fill
940	41	5102	105	180		Deposit	Linear	Ditch
941	41	5102	105	100	940	Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown Silty Sand	Ditch Primary Fill
942	130	5224	100	135	961	Deposit	Mid Red burnt clay in clay sand	Pit Tertiary Fill
944	68	5249	100	140	915	Deposit		Ditch Primary Fill
945	37	5114	100	155		Cut	Linear	Gully
946	37	5112	100	155	945	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown clayey Silt (20/80)	Gully Tertiary Fill
947	89	5121	100	157	980	Deposit	Red Burnt Clay	Pit Secondary Fill
948	89	5121	100	157	980	Deposit	Reddish Yellow sand	Pit Secondary Fill
949	89	5121	100	157	980	Deposit	Reddish Brown sandy gravel (40/60)	Pit Secondary Fill
950	89	5121	100	157	980	Deposit	Brown Charcoal/ash (50/50)	Pit Secondary Fill
951	130	5227	100	130		Cut	Circular	Pit
952	41	5105	100	180	940	Deposit	Dark Greenish Yellow Silty Sand	Spread
953	41	5100	105	180	932	Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Silty Sand	Ditch Primary Fill
954	68	5248	100	140	915	Deposit		Ditch Secondary Fill



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
955	68	5249	100	140	915	Deposit	Dark Grey Clay	Ditch Primary Fill
956	68	5248	100	140	915	Deposit		Ditch Secondary Fill
957	68	5248	100	140	915	Deposit		Ditch Secondary Fill
958			100	140	915	Deposit		
959			100	140	915	Deposit	Orangish Grey Sandy Clay	Ditch Primary Fill
960	130	5225	100	135	961	Deposit	Mid Brownish Yellow sandy Clay (40/60)	Pit Primary Fill
961	130	5225	100	135		Cut	Circular	Pit
962	130	5226	100	135	951	Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown sandy Clay (40/60)	Pit Secondary Fill
963	130	5227	100	135	951	Deposit	Mid Yellow sandy Clay (45/55)	Pit Primary Fill
965	33	5079	100	180		Cut	Sub-Circular	Pit
966	33	5079	100	180	965	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Pit Primary Fill
967	33	5079	100	180	965	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Pit Primary Fill
968	14	5026	100	215		Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Clayey Silt	Layer
969	14	5026	100	210		Deposit	Light Brown clayey Silt (35/65)	Layer
970	50	5381	100	140		Deposit	Grey Sandy Clay	Natural
971	16	5055	100	210	1119	Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Silty Clay	Pit Secondary Fill
972	19	5049	100	210	1118	Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	Gully
973	20	5050	100	210	1117	Deposit	Dark Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Fill
974	18	5056	100	120	1113	Deposit	Dark Brown Silty Clay	Furrow
975	18	5058	100	210		Deposit	Dark Brown Silty Clay	Furrow
976	18	5059	100	210	1115	Deposit	Dark Brown Silty Clay	Furrow
977	18	5060	100	210	1116	Deposit	Dark Brown Silty Clay	Furrow
978	18	5061	100	210	1124	Deposit	Light Greenish Brown Silty Clay	Furrow
979	23	5386	100	210		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Sand	Buried Soil
980	89	5120	100	159		Cut	Bottle	Pit
981	37	5113	100	155	945	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Gully Secondary Fill
982	32	5076	100	180		Cut	Semi-Circular	Post Hole
983	32	5076	100	180	982	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Sandy Clay	Post Hole Fill
984	33	5077	100	180		Cut	Irregular	Pit
985	33	5078	100	180	984	Deposit	Greyish Silty Sand	Pit Secondary Fill
986	33	5077	100	180	984	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Red sand	Pit Primary Fill
988	10	5217	100	225	989	Deposit	Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Pit Tertiary Fill
989	10	5018	100	225		Cut	Sub-Circular	Pit
990	50	5393	100	225		Deposit	Orangish Brown Sandy Clay	Natural Layer
991	14	5026	100	210		Deposit	Dark Reddish Brown Silty Clay	Layer
992	24	5064	100	200		Cut	Irregular	Pit
993	24	5064	100	200	992	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Pit Primary Fill
994	64	5228	100	135	1018	Deposit	Dark Blackish Brown ash Sandy clay (40/60)	Pit
995	64	5228	100	135	1018	Deposit	Mid Yellowish sandy Clay (30/70)	Pit Secondary Fill
997	33	5078	180	100	984	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Sand	Pit Secondary Fill
998	37	5113	100	155	810	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown clayey Silt (70/80)	Gully Secondary Fill
999	37	5113	100	155	945	Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown Clayey Silt (30/80)	Secondary Fill
1000	37	5113	100	155	945	Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown sandy silt (20/80)	Gully Secondary Fill
1001	37	5114	100	155	945	Deposit	Light Reddish Brown Sandy Silt (40/60)	Gully Primary Fill
1002	89	5121	100	157	980	Deposit	Dark Reddish Orange clayey Silt (40/60)	Pit Secondary Fill
1003	10	5019	100	225	989	Deposit	Greyish Brown silty Clay gravel 50%	Pit Secondary Fill
1004	11	5020	100	230	1005	Deposit	Mid Brown Clayey Silt	Furrow Primary Fill
1005	11	5020	100	230		Cut	Linear	Furrow
1006	24	5064	100	200		Cut	Oval	Pit
1007	24	5064	100	200	1006	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Pit Primary Fill
1008	89	5121	100	157	980	Deposit	Reddish Yellow Sandy Clay	Secondary Fill
1009	89	5121	100	157	980	Deposit	Reddish Brown Sand Gravel (40/60)	Pit Secondary Fill
1010	89	5120	100	157	980	Deposit	Dark Grey clayey Silt (40/60)	Pit Primary Fill
1011			100	155		Deposit	Light Greenish Grey silty sand (20/80)	Buried Soil
1012			100	155		Deposit	Light Greenish Grey Silty Sand	Buried Soil



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
1013	64	5228	100	135	1018	Deposit	Mid Brownish Yellow sandy Clay (30/70)	Pit Secondary Fill
1016	50	5393	100	230		Deposit	Yellowish Grey Sandy Silt	Natural
1017	64	5228	100	135	1018	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown sandy Clay (40-60)	Pit Secondary Fill
1018	64	5229	100	135		Cut	Sub-Circular	Pit
1019	100	5070	100	0	396	Deposit		Furrow Fill
1020	64	5228	100	135	1018	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown sandy Clay/charcoal	
1021	16	5054	100	210	1086	Deposit		Pit Secondary Fill
1022	16	5055	210	100	1086	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown sandy Clay (20/80)	Pit Tertiary Fill
1023	16	5054	100	210	1086	Deposit		Pit Secondary Fill
1024	16	5054	100	210	1086	Deposit		Pit Secondary Fill
1025	16	5053	100	210	1086	Deposit		Pit Primary Fill
1027	10	5019	100	225	989	Deposit	Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Pit Secondary Fill
1028	102	5365	100	60		Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown clayey Silt(40/60)	Ditch Tertiary Fill
1029	102	5347	100	60		Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown Silty Clay gravels (30/30/30)	Ditch Primary Fill
1030	102	5365	100	60		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1031	82	5360	100	90		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
1032			100	90	1031	Deposit	Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Secondary Fill
1033	82	5348	100	85		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
1034	82	5348	100	85	1033	Deposit	Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
1035	82	5145	100	80		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
1036	82	5145	100	80	1035	Deposit	Light Yellowish Red Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
1037	82	5354	100	85		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
1038	82	5354	100	85	1037	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
1039	82	5356	100	85		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
1040	82	5356	100	85	1039	Deposit	Brownish Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
1041	82	5355	100	85		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
1042	82	5355	100	85	1041	Deposit	Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
1043	33	5081	100	180	1644	Deposit	Mid Greyish Green Silty Sand	Pit Primary Fill
1044	32	5080	100	180		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
1045	32	5080	100	180	1044	Deposit	Light Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Post Hole Fill
1046	82	5360	100	90	1031	Deposit	Light Yellowish Red Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
1047	64	5228	100	135	1018	Deposit	Light Greyish Brown sandy Clay (30/70)	Pit Secondary Fill
1048	64	5228	100	135	1018	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay	Pit Secondary Fill
1049	64	5228	100	135	1018	Deposit	Light Brown Coarse Sand pebbles	Pit Secondary Fill
1050	64	5229	100	135	1018	Deposit	Light Grey Clay	Pit Primary Fill
1051	64	5228	100	135	1018	Deposit	Light Reddish Brown sandy Clay (45/55)	Pit Secondary Fill
1052	10	5019	100	225	989	Deposit	Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Pit
1053	25	5068	100	200	1206	Deposit	Yellowish Red Sandy Silt	Spread
1054	25	5069	100	200	1206	Deposit	Mid Brown charcoal in sandy silt	Hearth
1055	25	5068	100	200	1206	Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Silt	Secondary Fill
1056			100	125	1018	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown sandy Clay (20/80)	Primary Fill
1057	10	5019	100	225	989	Deposit	Greyish Brown Silty Clay gravel 20%	Pit Secondary Fill
1058	10	5018	100	225	989	Deposit	Greyish Orange silty Clay 80% gravel	Pit Primary Fill
1059	10	5019	100	225	989	Deposit	Greenish Grey silty Clay 70% grave	Pit Secondary Fill
1060	45	5122	100	155		Deposit	Reddish Yellow silty Clay burnt	Layer
1061	16	5054	210	100	1086	Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown clayey Silt (35/65)	Pit Secondary Fill
1062	4	5007	100	245	1063	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Sandy Silt	Furrow Primary Fill
1063	4	5007	100	245		Cut	Linear	Furrow
1064	32	5180	100	180		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1065	32	5180	100	180	1064	Deposit	Brown Sandy Silt	Post Hole Fill
1066			100	180		Deposit	Reddish Yellow Silty Sand	
1067	33	5077	100	180	984	Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown	Pit Primary Fill
1068	4	5008	100	245	1063	Deposit	Mid Brownish Yellow silty	Furrow Tertiary Fill
1069	50	5393	100	245		Deposit	Yellowish Grey sand	Natural Layer
1070	10	5019	100	225	989	Deposit	Greyish Brown silty Clay 25 gravel	Pit Secondary Fill



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
1071	47	5125	100	155		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1072	47	5125	100	155	1071	Deposit	Light Reddish Brown sandy silt (20/80)	Post Hole Primary Fill
1073	47	5126	100	155	1071	Deposit	Dark Greyish silt	Post Hole Secondary Fill
1074	47	5126	100	155	1071	Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown silt	Post Hole Secondary Fill
1075	47	5127	100	155	1071	Deposit	Light Yellowish Grey silty sand (40/60)	Post Hole Secondary Fill
1076	47	5127	100	155	1071	Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown silt	Post Tertiary Fill
1077	84	5368	100	80		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1078			100	80	1077	Deposit	Greyish Brown silty gravel with cla	Ditch Primary Fill
1079	84	5367	100	80	1077	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Red Silty Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill
1080	84	5367	100	80	1077	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill
1081	84	5367	100	80	1077	Deposit	Mid Brown Clayey Silt	Ditch Secondary Fill
1082	84	5366	100	80	1077	Deposit	Dark Blackish Brown Sandy Silt	Ditch Tertiary Fill
1083	16	5054	100	210	1086	Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown Sandy Clay	Pit Secondary Fill
1084	16	5054	100	210	1086	Deposit	Mid Brownish Yellow sandy Clay (45/55)	Pit Secondary Fill
1085	16	5053	100	210	1086	Deposit	Light Brownish Green sandy Clay 30/70	Pit Primary Fill
1086	16	5053	100	210		Cut	Sub-Circular	Pit
1087	37	5112	100	155	537	Deposit		Gully Tertiary Fill
1088	17	5048	100	210		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown sandy Clay (30/70)	
1089	17	5048	100	210	1088	Cut	Circular	Pit
1090	22	5301	78	105	1091	Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
1091	22	5301	78	5		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1092	22	5343	78	105		Cut	Irregular	Post Hole
1093	22	5343	78	105	1092	Deposit	Dark Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Fill
1095	50	5393	78	105		Deposit	Yellowish Brown gravel	
1096			78	105		Deposit	Dark Orangish Yellow Silty Sand	
1097	87	5371	100	155		Deposit	Green Sandy Silt	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
1098	61	5250	78	100	1100	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	
1099	61	5251	78	100	1100	Deposit	Light Reddish Brown Silty Clay	
1100	61	5251	78	100		Cut	Circular	Pit
1101	74	5283	78	110		Cut		Pit Hearth
1102	74	5282	78	110	1330	Deposit	Greenish Brown silty Clay 50/50	Pit Secondary Fill Recut Hearth
1103	87	5371	100	160		Deposit	Light Greyish Brown Medium clay sand silt	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
1104	74	5282	78	110	1330	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown clayey Silt (40/60)	Pit Secondary Fill Recut Hearth
1105	14	5026	100	210		Deposit	Dark Reddish Brown Silty Clay	Layer
1106	95	5030	100	210	1110	Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Fill
1107	23	5386	100	210		Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	Spread
1108	18	5057	100	210	1112	Deposit	Dark Brown Silty Clay	Furrow
1109	16	5055	100	210	1111	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	Pit Tertiary Fill
1110	95	5031	100	210		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
1111	16	5053	100	210		Cut	Irregular	Pit
1112	18	5057	100	210		Cut	Semi-Circular	Furrow
1113	18	5056	100	210		Cut	Linear	Furrow
1114	18	5058	100	210	975	Cut	Linear	Furrow
1115	18	5059	100	220		Cut	Linear	Furrow
1116	18	5060	100	210		Cut	Linear	Furrow
1117	20	5050	100	210		Cut	Circular	Ditch
1118	19	5049	100	210		Cut	Semi-Circular	Grave
1119	16	5053	100	210		Cut	Linear	Gully
1120	76	5290	78	105		Deposit	Dark Greenish Grey Silty Clay	Floor
1121	87	5062	100	157.5	0	Deposit		Occupation Layer Buried Soil
1122	87	5371	100	160		Deposit		Occupation Layer Buried Soil
1123	37	5112	100	160	537	Deposit		Gully Tertiary Fill
1124	18	5061	100	210		Cut	Semi-Circular	Furrow
1125	95	5037	100	210		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1126	95	5036	100	210	1125	Deposit	Light Brownish Green Silt	Ditch Secondary Fill
1127	95	5034	100	210	1384	Deposit	Light Grey Silty Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1128	81	5340	78	105	1142	Deposit		Gully Primary Fill Ring



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
1129	81	5333	78	105		Cut	Linear	Gully Ring
1130	81	5333	78	105	1129	Deposit	Yellowish Red Silty Clay	Gully Primary Fill Ring
1131	61	5271	78	120	1132	Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clay (30/70)	Pit Primary Fill
1132	61	5271	78	120		Cut	Circular	Pit
1133	81	5335	78	115	1134	Deposit	Dark Brownish Green Silty Clay	Gully Primary Fill Ring
1134	81	5335	78	115		Cut	Linear	Gully Ring
1135	60	5211	78	115	1136	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey gravelly silt	Gully Primary Fill
1136	60	5211	78	115		Cut	Linear	Gully
1137	61	5197	78	115	1138	Deposit	Dark Brownish Green Clayey Silt	Pit Secondary Fill
1138	61	5197	78	115		Cut	Circular	Pit
1139	74	5282	78	110	1330	Deposit	Dark Brown clayey Silt 40/60 gravel suban	Pit Secondary Fill Recut Hearth
1140	74	5284	78	110	1409	Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clayey Silt (20/20/60)	Pit Secondary Fill Recut Hearth
1141	74	5283	78	110	1330	Deposit	Dark Brownish Green clayey Silt (25/75)	Pit Primary Fill Recut Hearth
1142	81	5340	78	195		Cut		Gully Ring
1143	79	5302	78	110		Cut	Square	Post Hole
1144	79	5302	78	110	1143	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
1145	79	5303	78	110	1143	Deposit	Mid Brownish Yellow Silty Clay	Post Hole
1146	79	5304	78	110	1143	Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Tertiary Fill
1147	58	5395	73	110		Deposit		Occupation Layer
1148	15	5024	100	210		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1149	15	5025	100	210	1148	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Green Silty Sand	Ditch Fill
1150	95	5179	100	210	1707	Deposit	Mid Orangish Brown Silty Sand	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1151	15	5025	100	210	1148	Deposit	Mid Green Sandy Silt	Ditch Secondary Fill
1152	15	5025	100	210	1148	Deposit	Mid Grey Sandy Silt	Ditch Secondary Fill
1153	15	5024	100	210	1148	Deposit	Light Grey silt	Ditch Primary Fill
1155	95	5032	100	210	1385	Deposit	Light Grey Sandy Silt	Ditch Primary Fill
1156	95	5030	100	210	1386	Deposit	Light Greenish Grey Sandy Silt	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1157	95	5030	100	210	1386	Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Silty Sand	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1158	95	5030	100	210	1386	Deposit	Light Yellowish Grey silty sand 70 gravel small su	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1159	95	5030	100	210	1386	Deposit	Greenish Silty Sand	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1160	95	5034	100	210	1384	Deposit	Yellow Coarse Sand	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1161	96	5041	100	210	1348	Deposit	Light Green Sandy Clay	Pit Secondary Fill Recut
1163	96	5038	100	210	1348	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Green Silty Sand	Pit Secondary Fill Recut
1164	96	5041	100	210	1348	Deposit	Light Yellowish Grey Sandy Silt	Pit Secondary Fill Recut
1165	96	5041	100	210	1348	Deposit	Mid Greenish Grey Sandy Silt	Pit Secondary Fill Recut
1166	98	5046	100	210	1167	Deposit	Yellowish Sandy Silt	Pit Secondary Fill
1167	98	5047	100	210		Cut	Circular	Pit Primary Fill
1168	95	5030	100	210	1386	Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey sandy silt gravel	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1169	61	5267	78	120	1170	Deposit	Dark Greenish Grey Clayey Silt	Pit
1170	61	5267	78	120		Cut	Circular	Pit
1171	61	5268	78	120	1172	Deposit	Dark Green Silty Clay	Pit Primary Fill
1172	61	5268	78	120		Cut		
1173	61	5269	78	120	1175	Deposit	Dark Brownish Green Silty Clay	Pit Fill
1174	61	5270	78	120	1175	Deposit		Pit Fill
1175	61	5270	80	120		Cut	Circular	Pit
1176	74	5286	78	110	1431	Deposit	Light Brown sandy clayey silt (10/30/60)	Pit Primary Fill Recut Hearth
1177	34	5028	100	220		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Gravel 6- 20mm ang) 50%/sandy c	Spread Layer
1178	15	5024	100	220		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1179	15	5025	100	220	1653	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Fill
1180	15	5025	100	220	1148	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Fill
1181	34	5027	100	220	1182	Deposit	Light Brownish Yellow Clay	Pit Primary Fill
1182	34	5027	100	220		Cut	Sub-Circular	Pit
1183	50	5393	100	220		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Clay	Natural
1184	58	5395	73	110		Deposit		Occupation Layer
1185	22	5334	78	115	1186	Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Fill
1186	22	5334	78	115		Cut	Oval	Post Hole
1198	50	5382	78	90		Deposit	Light Reddish Brown Sandy Silt	Natural



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
1199	106	5262	78	90		Deposit	Light Greyish Brown clayey Silt (20/80)	Furrow
1200	84	5366	78	85	1201	Deposit	Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Tertiary Fill
1201	84	5368	78	85		Deposit	Linear	Ditch Primary Fill
1202	50	5393	78	85		Deposit	Light Reddish Brown Silty Sand	Natural
1203	90	5377	78	85		Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown Silty Sand	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
1204	26	5067	100	200		Cut	Circular	Natural
1205	26	5067	100	200	1204	Deposit	Dark Blackish Brown Sandy Silt	
1206	25	5066	100	200		Cut	Oval	
1207	25	5066	100	200	1206	Deposit	Dark Blackish Brown Sandy Silt	Secondary Fill Dumped
1208	61	5272	78	120		Cut	Circular	Pit
1209	61	5272	78	120	1208	Deposit	Dark Bluish Grey Silty Clay	Pit Primary Fill
1210	73	5264	78	125	1211	Deposit	Dark Greenish Grey clay silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
1211	73	5264	78	125		Cut	Sub-Rectangular	Post Hole
1212	73	5265	78	125	1213	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
1213	73	5265	78	125		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1214	73	5266	78	125	1215	Deposit	Dark Greyish Green Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
1215	73	5266	78	125		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1217	51	5389	145	78	1388	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown sandy Clay (40/60)	Ditch Spread Banking
1218	51	5389	78	145	1388	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown sandy Clay pebbles	Ditch Banking
1219	80	5350	78	105		Cut	Sub-Circular	
1220	80	5350	78	105	1219	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole
1221	50	5393	78	105		Deposit	Light Brown Sandy Clay	Natural
1222	87	5390	78	145		Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown Sandy Clay	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
1223	51	5164	78	145		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown sandy Clay (45/55)	Ditch Secondary Fill
1224	51	5164	78	145	1443	Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown sandy Clay 30/70	Ditch Secondary Fill
1225	87	5390	78	145		Deposit	Dark Blackish Brown Sandy Silt	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
1226	57	5296	78	105		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
1227	57	5296	78	105	1226	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
1228	81	5340	78	105		Cut		Gully Ring
1229	81	5340	78	105	1228	Deposit	Light Reddish Brown Silty Clay	Gully Primary Fill Ring
1234	89	5121	100	155	980	Deposit	Dark Brown ashy organic	Pit Secondary Fill
1235	89	5121	100	155	980	Deposit	Dark Blackish Brown v organic	Pit Secondary Fill
1236	81	5345	78	105		Cut	Semi-Circular	Gully Ring
1237	81	5345	78	105	1236	Deposit	Dark Grey Silty Clay	Gully Primary Fill Ring
1238	10	5019	100	225	989	Deposit		Pit Secondary Fill
1239	10	5019	100	225	989	Deposit		Pit Secondary Fill
1240	10	5019	100	225	989	Deposit		Pit Secondary Fill
1241	10	5019	100	225	989	Deposit		Pit Secondary Fill
1242	10	5019	100	225	989	Deposit		Pit Secondary Fill
1243	10	5019	100	225	989	Deposit		Pit Secondary Fill
1244	10	5018	100	225	989	Deposit		Pit Primary Fill
1245	93	5213	78	145		Deposit	Mid Brown sandy Clay 30/70	Layer
1246	51	5177	78	145	1247	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown sandy Clay 15/85	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1247	51	5176	78	145	1248	Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Pepples sandy silt	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1248	51	5176	78	145		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1249	96	5040	100	210	1348	Deposit	Mid grey Silty Sand	Pit Tertiary Fill Recut
1250	96	5039	100	210	1348	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Sandy Silt	Pit Primary Fill Recut
1251	96	5039	100	210	1348	Deposit	Mid Greenish Grey Silty Clay	Pit Primary Fill Recut
1252	97	5044	100	210	1614	Deposit	Greenish Yellow Gravel/silty sand 50/50	Possible Ditch Secondary Fill
1253	96	5043	100	210		Deposit	Orangish fine sand/silt	Pit
1254	98	5046	100	210	1167	Deposit	Light Grey Sandy Silt	Pit Secondary Fill
1255	98	5047	100	210	1167	Deposit	Light Grey Sandy Silt	Pit Primary Fill
1256	96	5042	100	210	1348	Deposit	Light Grey Sandy Silt	Pit Primary Fill Recut
1257	98	5046	100	210	1167	Deposit	Light Grey Sandy Silt	Pit
1258	96	5041	100	210	1348	Deposit	Light Grey Sandy Silt	Pit Secondary Fill Recut
1259	98	5046	100	210	1167	Deposit	Mid Brownish Orange silty sand with sand	Pit Secondary Fill



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
1260	98	5046	100	210	1167	Deposit	Mid Green Silty sand gravel 70/30	Pit Primary Fill
1261	96	5041	100	210	1348	Deposit	Light Grey sandy silt /sand	Pit Secondary Fill Recut
1262	96	5041	100	210	1348	Deposit	Mid Grey Sandy Silt	Pit Secondary Fill Recut
1263	76	5278	78	110		Deposit	Greenish Grey Clayey Silt	Floor
1264			83	115		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Sandy Silt	
1265	50	5393	83	115		Deposit	Yellow gravel	
1266	95	5124	100	210	1615	Deposit	Light Greyish Brown gravel/sandy silt 70/30	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1267	95	5116	100	210	1707	Deposit	Light Yellowish Grey silty sand 10/90	Ditch Primary Fill
1268	95	5030	100	210	1386	Deposit	Mid Bluish Grey silt	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1269			100	210	1386	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Silt	Ditch Secondary Fill
1270	95	5030	100	210	1386	Deposit	Mid Greenish Grey Silty Sand	Ditch Secondary Fill
1271	95	5030	100	210	1386	Deposit	Greenish Sandy Silt	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1272	95	5031	100	210	1386	Deposit	Light Grey silty gravel (40/60)	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1273	95	5035	100	210	1384	Deposit	Light Orangish Green 80% coarse sand 20% stones	Ditch Tertiary Fill Recut
1274	95	5036	100	210	1125	Deposit	Light Brownish Grey Sandy Silt	Ditch Secondary Fill
1275	95	5036	100	120	1125	Deposit	Light Grey sandy silt/gravel 70/30	Ditch Secondary Fill
1276	95	5037	100	210	1125	Deposit	Mid Grey Silty Clay	Ditch Primary Fill
1277	95	5036	100	210	1125	Deposit	Mid Grey sandy silt/stone flint 70/30	Ditch Secondary Fill
1278	95	5036	100	210	1125	Deposit	Light Grey Silty Sand	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1279	95	5036	100	210	1125	Deposit	Light Grey Silty Sand	Ditch Secondary Fill
1280	95	5033	100	210	1384	Deposit	Light Grey Silty Sand	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1281	97	5045	100	210	1614	Deposit	Light Grey Silty Sand	Possible Ditch Primary Fill
1282	80	5346	78	105	1283	Deposit	Light Reddish Brown Clayey Silt	Stake Hole
1283	80	5346	78	105		Cut	Sub-Circular	Stake Hole
1284	57	5311	83	115		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1285	57	5311	83	115	1284	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown sandy silt 30/70	Post Hole Primary Fill
1286	57	5308	83	115		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
1287	57	5308	83	115	1286	Deposit	Mid Grey gravel/clayey silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
1288	57	5309	83	115		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
1289	57	5309	83	115	1288	Deposit	Mid Grey gravel/clayey silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
1290	57	5310	83	115		Deposit	Mid Blackish Brown silt sand clay 70/20/10	Post Hole Primary Fill
1291	57	5310	83	115	1290	Cut	Square	Post Hole
1292	79	5312	83	115		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
1293	79	5312	83	115	1292	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
1294	5	5009	75	140	1295	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Clayey Silt	Ditch Primary Fill
1295	5	5009	78	140		Cut	Linear	Gully
1296	6	5010	78	240	1297	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Pit Primary Fill
1297	6	5010	78	140		Cut	Circular	Pit
1298	10	5019	100	225	989	Deposit	Orangish Brown Sandy Clay	Pit Secondary Fill
1299	10	5217	100	225	989	Deposit		Pit Tertiary Fill
1300	89	5121	100	150	980	Deposit	Reddish Pink Sandy Silt	Pit Secondary Fill
1301	89	5121	100	150	980	Deposit	Mid Grey Sandy Silt	Pit Secondary Fill
1302	89	5121	100	150	980	Deposit	Light Pink Silty Sand	Pit Secondary Fill
1303	89	5121	100	150	980	Deposit	Light Brownish Grey Sandy Silt	Pit Secondary Fill
1304	89	5121	100	150	980	Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Sandy Silt	Pit Secondary Fill
1305	89	5121	100	150	980	Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Sandy Silt	Pit Secondary Fill
1306	89	5121	100	150	980	Deposit	Red Sandy Silt	Pit Secondary Fill
1307	89	5121	100	150	980	Deposit	Light Greyish Brown Silty Sand	Pit Secondary Fill
1308	89	5121	100	150	980	Deposit	Light Red Sandy Silt	Pit Secondary Fill
1309	89	5121	100	150	980	Deposit	Light Grey Ashy Silt	Pit Secondary Fill
1310	79	5307	83	115		Cut	Oval	Stake Hole
1311	79	5307	83	115	1310	Deposit	Mid Grey Silty Clay	Stake Hole
1312	27	5065	100	200	1313	Cut	Linear	
1313	27	5065	100	200		Deposit	Dark Blackish Brown Sandy Silt	
1315	81	5336	78	115	1317	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Gully Primary Fill Ring
1316	74	5284	110	78	1409	Deposit	Yellowish Brown sand clay silt 10/20/70	Pit Secondary Fill Recut
1317	81	5336	78	115		Cut	Sub-Rectangular	Gully Ring



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
1318	50	5393	78	115		Deposit	Yellowish Brown sandy silt med gravel	Redeposited
1319	81	5337	73	115		Cut	ring	Gully Ring
1320	81	5338	73	115	1319	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Silty Clay	Gully Tertiary Fill Ring
1321	80	5313	78	115		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1322	80	5313	78	115	1321	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Post Hole Fill
1323	49	5387	78	135	1501	Deposit	Mid Greenish Grey Silty Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill
1324	49	5147	78	135	1503	Deposit	Mid Greyish Yellow Silty Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1325	49	5147	78	135	1503	Deposit	Mid Greyish Yellow Silty Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1326	49	5146	78	140	1503	Deposit	Mid Grey Clay	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1327	49	5152	78	135	1524	Deposit	Mid Greenish Grey Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1328	49	5387	78	135	1501	Deposit	Light Reddish Brown gravel silty sand	Ditch Secondary Fill
1329	49	5214	78	140	1502	Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown silty sand small gravel	Ditch Secondary Fill
1330	74	5283	78	110		Cut	Irregular	Pit Recut Hearth
1332	31	5109	78	240	1498	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Orange Silty Sand	Primary Fill
1333	31	5075	78	210	1498	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	
1334	7	5012	99.5	229		Cut	Sub-Rectangular	Grave
1335	7	5012	99.5	229	1334	Deposit	Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Grave Secondary Fill
1336	7	5012	99.5	229	1334	Skeleton		
1337	7	5012	99.5	229	1334	Skeleton		
1338	98	5046	100	210	1167	Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown gravel?coarse sand 30/70	
1340	95	5030	100	210	1386	Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown Silty Sand	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1341	93	5213	78	130		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Natural Layer
1345	94	5178	78	130	1454	Deposit	Red sandy gravel	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1346	94	5396	78	130		Deposit	Greenish Grey Silty Clay	
1347	96	5043	100	210		Cut		Pit
1348	96	5042	100	210		Cut	Circular	Pit Recut
1349	96	5039	100	210		Cut	Circular	Pit Recut
1350	49	5149	78	135		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1351	49	5150	78	135	1350	Deposit	Dark Grey Silty Sand	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1352	49	5152	78	135	1524	Deposit	Greenish Brown Sandy Silt	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1355	2	5003	78	210		Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown Silty Clay	Spread
1356	81	5337	73	115	1319	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Silty Clay	Gully Primary Fill Ring
1357	31	5075	78	210	1498	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Sandy Silt	Pig Wallow
1358	74	5289	78	110	1654	Deposit	Reddish Brown Clayey Silt	
1359	74	5284	78	110	1409	Deposit	Dark Grey clayey Silt 15 85	Pit Secondary Fill Recut Hearth
1360	31	5109	78	210		Cut	Circular	
1361	31	5109	78	210	1360	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Sand	Primary Fill
1362	31	5075	78	210	1360	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Sand	
1363	51	5176	78	150	1364	Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1364	51	5176	78	150		Cut	Linear	Gully
1365	3	5005	78	120		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Pit Tertiary Fill
1366	3	5004	78	120	1367	Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Pit Primary Fill
1367	3	5004	78	120		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1368	51	5392	78	145	1378	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Red pebbly sand 30/70	Ditch Tertiary Fill Recut
1369	51	5174	78	145	1378	Deposit	Mid Brown silty sand 40 60	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1370	51	5174	78	145	1378	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Sand	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1371	51	5174	78	145	1378	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1372	51	5174	78	145	1378	Deposit	Light Greenish Grey Silty Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1373	51	5174	78	145	1378	Deposit	Dark Red sandy pebbles 40/60	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1374	51	5174	78	145	1378	Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown Clayey Sand 40/60	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1375	51	5174	78	145	1378	Deposit	Dark Yellowish Red Pebles in sand 40/60	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1376	51	5174	78	145	1378	Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown sandy Clay/pebbles 30/70	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1377	51	5173	78	145	1378	Deposit	Light Greyish Brown silty sand 43/55	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1378	51	5173	78	145		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
1379	51	5389	78	150	1388	Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Banking
1380	31	5109	78	210		Cut	Circular	



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
1381	31	5109	78	210		Cut	Irregular	
1382	31	5109	78	210	1380	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Green Silty Sand	Primary Fill
1383	31	5109	78	210	1381	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Green Silty Clay	Primary Fill
1384	95	5033	100	210		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
1385	95	5032	100	210		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
1386	95	5031	100	210		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
1387	51	5175	78	145	1388	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown sandy Clay 15/85	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1388	51	5175	78	145		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
1389	51	5172	78	145	1390	Deposit	Mid Brown sandy Clay 15/85	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1390	51	5172	78	145		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
1391	51	5171	78	145	1392	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown sandy silt 20/80	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1392	51	5171	78	145		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1393	51	5170	78	145	1397	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown sandy Clay 30/70	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1394	51	5170	78	145	1397	Deposit	Dark Yellowish Red medium sand/fine pebbles 70/30	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1395	25	5066	100	200	1206	Deposit	Greenish Brown Sandy Silt	Primary Fill
1396	51	5169	78	145	1397	Deposit	Mid Reddish Yellow Clayey Sand 15/85	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1397	51	5169	78	145		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1398	51	5168	78	145	1401	Deposit	Mid Brown sandy Clay 15/85	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1399	51	5168	78	145	1401	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown sandy Clay 15/85	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1400	51	5391	78	145	1401	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Sandy Silt 15/85	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1401	51	5391	78	145		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1402	12	5021	100	224	1403	Deposit	Mid Brown clayey Silt 25/75	Gully Primary Fill
1404	87	5371	80	135		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
1405	31	5075	78	210		Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Sandy Silt	Spread
1406	31	5109	78	210		Cut		
1407	31	5109	78	210	1406	Deposit	Light Reddish Yellow Silty Sand	Primary Fill
1408	95	5029	100	210	1386	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Silty Sand	Ditch Tertiary Fill Recut
1409	74	5285	78	110		Cut	Oval	Pit Recut Hearth
1413	94	5396	78	130		Deposit	Rectilinear	
1415	95	5036	100	210	1125	Deposit	Light Grey Silty Sand	Ditch Secondary Fill
1416	9	5016	100	225		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1417	9	5016	100	225	1416	Deposit	Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Primary Fill
1418	9	5017	100	225	1416	Deposit	Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill
1419	87	5371	80	125		Deposit	Dark Brown Silt	
1420	95	5029	78	110	1431	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown clayey Silt 15/85	Ditch Tertiary Fill Recut
1421	87	5371	80	135		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
1423	56	5091	78	170	1424	Deposit	Mid Grey clayey sandy silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
1424	56	5091	78	170		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1425	95	5399	78	170	1386	Cut	Semi-Circular	
1426	95	5399	78	170		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Ditch Recut
1427	36	5090	78	175	1429	Deposit	Mid Grey clayey sandy silt	Post Hole
1428	36	5089	78	175	1429	Deposit	Orangish Brown Sandy Silt	Post Hole
1429	36	5089	78	175		Cut	Oval	Post Hole
1430			78	175		Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey clayey sandy silt	Occupation Layer
1431	74	5286	78	110		Cut		Pit Secondary Fill Recut Hearth
1432	51	5166	78	145	1436	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown sandy Clay 20/80	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1433	51	5166	78	145	1436	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown sandy Clay 20/80	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1434	51	5166	78	145	1436	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown pebbly sandy clay 35/65	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1435	51	5165	78	145		Deposit	Light Brownish Grey clayey sand 40/60	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1436	51	5165	78	145	1435	Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
1437	51	5170	78	145	1397	Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown sandy Clay 15/85	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1438	51	5170	78	145	1397	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown clayey sand 40/60	Secondary Fill Recut Depression



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
1439	51	5164	78	145	1443	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown sandy Clay 30/70	Ditch Secondary Fill
1440	51	5164	78	145	1443	Deposit	Mid Brownish Red clayey sand 20/80	Ditch Secondary Fill
1441	51	5164	78	142	1443	Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown clayey Sand 40/60	Ditch Secondary Fill
1442	51	5163	78	142	1443	Deposit	Mid Grey Silty Clay	Ditch Primary Fill
1443	51	5163	78	145		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1444	36	5082	78	190		Deposit	Light Brownish Grey clayey sandy Silt	
1445	56	5092	78	170	1446	Deposit	Mid Grey clayey sandy silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
1446	56	5092	78	170		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1447	8	5015	100	225		Cut	Linear	Gully
1448	8	5015	100	225		Deposit	Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Gully
1449	31	5109	78	210		Cut	Irregular	
1450	31	5075	78	210		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Pig wallow
1451	31	5109	78	210	1449	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Sand	Primary Fill
1452	55	5094	78	175		Deposit	Light Grey Sandy Silt	
1453	94	5159	78	130		Deposit	Greyish Green Silty Clay	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1454	94	5159	78	130	1453	Cut	rectilinear	Ditch
1455	87	5371	78	180		Deposit		Occupation Layer Buried Soil
1456	28	5071	78	180	1457	Deposit	Mid Grey Sandy Silt	Gully Fill
1457	28	5071	78	180		Cut	Linear	Gully
1458	87	5371	78	180		Deposit	Light Grey clayey sandy silt	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
1459	36	5084	78	185	1460	Deposit	Light Brownish Grey medium sandy silt	
1460	36	5084	78	185		Cut	Circular	
1461	36	5083	78	185	1462	Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey medium Sandy Silt	
1462	36	5083	78	185		Cut	Elliptical	
1463	36	5096	78	180	1464	Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Sandy Silt	
1464	36	5096	78	180		Cut	Circular	Natural
1465	87	5371	78	185	1469	Deposit	Orangish Brown Clayey med sand silt	Natural
1466			78	185		Deposit	Dark Grey Sandy Silt	
1468	39	5098	78	185	1469	Deposit		
1469	39	5098	78	185		Cut	Semi-Circular	Pit
1470	36	5085	80	185	1471	Deposit	Orangish Brown Sandy Silt	
1471	36	5085	78	185		Cut	Oval	Post Hole
1472	36	5086	78	185	1473	Deposit	Light Grey Sandy Silt	
1473	36	5086	78	100		Cut	Irregular	
1474	77	5088	78	185		Deposit	Light Greenish Brown Sandy Silt	
1475	77	5088	78	185		Cut		Gully
1476	23	5095	78	185		Deposit	Light Orangish Grey Sandy Clay	Redeposited
1477	23	5095	78	185		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Natural
1478	50	5393	78	185		Deposit	Orangish Yellow Sand	Natural
1479	87	5420	78	145		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown sandy Clay 15/85	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
1480	50	5421	78	148		Deposit	Mid Yellow sandy Clay 15/85	Subsoil Layer
1481	50	5421	78	145		Deposit	Mid Brown clayey Sand pebbles 20/80	Natural
1482	46	5154	78	135		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Silt 30/70	Post Hole Fill
1483	93	5213	78	135		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Layer
1484	49	5152	78	155	1524	Deposit	Light Greyish Brown sandy silt peagrit	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1485	49	5152	78	135	1524	Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown Sandy Silt	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1486	49	5152	78	135	1524	Deposit	Dark Greyish Green Sandy Silt	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1487	49	5151	78	135	1524	Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Sandy Silt	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1488	49	5149	78	135	1350	Deposit	Dark Reddish Grey sandy silt gravel	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1489	49	5148	78	135	1501	Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Sandy Silt	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1490	49	5214	78	135	1502	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown peagrit sandy silt	Ditch Secondary Fill
1491	49	5144	78	135	1502	Deposit	Dark Grey silty sand pea grit	Ditch Primary Fill
1492	46	5153	78	135		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Gully Fill
1493	49	5147	78	135	1503	Deposit	Light Reddish Brown Silty Sand	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1494	49	5147	78	135	1503	Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown Sandy Silt	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
1495	49	5147	78	135	1503	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown sandy silt peagrft	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1496	49	5214	78	135	1502	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Ditch Secondary Fill
1497	49	5148	78	135	1501	Deposit	Light Grey gravel	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1498	31	5109	78	210		Cut	Irregular	
1499	30	5073	78	210		Cut		
1500	30	5073	78	210	1499	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Sand	
1501			78	135		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1502	49	5144	78	135		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1503	49	5146	78	135		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1504	46	5153	78	135		Cut	Linear	Gully
1505	46	5154	78	135		Cut	Sub-Circular	Post Hole
1506	60	5211	78	120		Cut	Linear	Gully
1507	60	5211	78	120	1506	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey silt	
1508	74	5285	78	110	1409	Deposit	Dark Grey clayey Silt gravel 20/30/50	Pit Primary Fill Recut Hearth
1509	7	5014	99.22	226.63		Cut	Sub-Rectangular	Grave
1510	7	5014	99.22	226.63	1509	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Secondary Fill
1511	7	5014	99.22	226.63	1509	Skeleton		
1512	50	5097	78	185		Deposit	Light Grey	Natural
1513	39	5098	78	185	1469	Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Silt	Pit Primary Fill
1514	50	5097	78	185		Deposit	Light Greenish Grey Sandy Silt	Natural
1516	50	5393	78	185		Deposit		
1519	50	5393	78	185		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Sand	
1520	50	5393	78	185		Deposit	Light Orangish Brown Sand	Natural
1522	75	5279	78	115		Cut	Oval	Pit
1523	75	5281	78	115	1522	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown silty Clay 30/70	Pit Tertiary Fill
1524	49	5151	78	135		Cut	Linear	Gully
1525	46	5155	78	135		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1526	46	5155	78	135		Cut	Greenish Brown Sandy Silt	Gully
1527	87	5371	78	170		Deposit	Light Greenish Brown Sandy Silt	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
1528	11	5020	78	220	207	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Furrow Fill
1529	3	5006	78	228		Cut		
1530	3	5006	78	228	1529	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	
1531	99	5002	78	215		Cut	Linear	Gully
1532	99	5002	78	220		Deposit	Dark Brown Silty Sand	Gully
1533	1	5001	78	215	1534	Deposit	Light Yellowish Green Silty Clay	Spread
1534	1	5001	78	220		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1535	50	5393	78	220		Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Clay	Natural
1536	8	5015	100	225		Cut	Linear	Gully
1537	8	5015	100	225	1536	Deposit	Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Gully
1538	94	5242	78	130	1636	Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1539	94	5242	78	130	1636	Deposit	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	Post Hole
1540	94	5181	78	130	1541	Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey sandy Clayey Silt	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1541	94	5162	78	130		Cut	rectilinear	Ditch
1542	79	5273	78	110		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1543	79	5273	78	110	1542	Deposit	Light Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	Post Hole Primary Fill
1544	94	5178	78	130	1545	Deposit	Red gravel in sand	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1545	49	5152	78	130	1524	Deposit	Brownish Grey silty Clay gravel 60	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1546	94	5157	78	130	1667	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown gravelly clay/silt	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1547	94	5158	78	130		Cut	rectilinear	Ditch Recut
1548	79	5276	78	110		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1549	79	5276	78	110	1548	Deposit	Light Brownish Grey Sandy Silt	Post Pipe
1550	79	5277	78	110	1548	Deposit	Light Brown Sandy Silt	Post Hole Secondary Fill
1551	94	5160	78	130		Cut	rectilinear	Ditch Recut
1552	94	5396	78	130		Deposit	Reddish Yellow sand silty clay	
1553	94	5156	78	130	1454	Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay gravel 60	Ditch Tertiary Fill Spread
1554	50	5393	78	130	1636	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Sandy Silt	
1555			78	130		Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown gravelly sandy silt	



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
1557			78	130		Deposit	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	
1558			78	130	1636	Deposit	Light Reddish Brown Silty Sand	
1559			78	130	1541	Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown clayey Silt some sand	
1560	75	5280	78	115	1522	Deposit	Dark Blackish Brown silty clay med charcoal 65/3	Pit Secondary Fill
1563	81	5339	78	105	1586	Deposit	Reddish Silty Clay	Gully Primary Fill Ring
1564	75	5280	78	115	1522	Deposit	Mid Greenish Brown Sandy Clay	Pit Secondary Fill
1565	75	5279	75	115	1522	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown sandy Clay 15/85	Pit Primary Fill
1566	79	5275	78	110		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1567	79	5275	78	110	1566	Deposit	Dark Grey Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
1568	79	5273	78	110		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1569	57	5295	78	110		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1570	57	5295	78	110	1659	Deposit	Dark Greenish Grey Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
1571	57	5297	78	110		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1572	57	5297	78	110	1571	Deposit	Dark Greenish Grey silty Clay 25/75	Post Hole Primary Fill
1573	57	5291	75	110		Cut	Circular	Post Hole Primary Fill
1574	57	5291	78	110	1573	Deposit	Dark Grey Clay	Post Hole
1575	79	5314	78	110		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1576	79	5314	75	110	1575	Deposit	Mid Brown Silty Clay	Post Hole Fill
1577	80	5315	78	110	1575	Deposit	Yellowish silty Clay 35/65	Post Hole Fill
1578	22	5305	82.7	107.56	1579	Deposit	Dark Brown clayey Silt 10/90	Post Hole
1579	22	5305	82.7	107.56	1581	Cut	Oval	
1580	22	5306	82.7	107.56	1581	Deposit	Dark Brown Clayey Silt	Post Hole Fill
1581	22	5306	82.7	107.56		Cut	Oval	Post Hole
1582	50	5393	82.7	107.56		Deposit	Light Brown Clay	
1583	81	5339	78	105	1586	Deposit		Gully Primary Fill Ring
1584	81	5339	78	105	1586	Deposit		Gully Primary Fill Ring
1585	81	5339	78	105	1586	Deposit		Gully Primary Fill Ring
1586	81	5339	78	105		Cut		Gully Ring
1587	81	5342	78	115	1590	Deposit		
1588	81	5344	78	115	1590	Deposit		Gully Primary Fill Ring
1589	81	5344	78	115	1590	Deposit		Gully Primary Fill Ring
1590	81	5344	78	115		Cut		Gully Ring
1591	81	5342	78	105	1592	Deposit		Gully Primary Fill Ring
1592	81	5342	78	105		Cut		Gully Ring
1593	5	5009	78	140	1295	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Clayey Silt	Ditch Primary Fill
1594			100.9	122.2	721	Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Silty Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill
1595	59	5208	100.9	122.2	759	Deposit	Light Greyish Brown silt	Ditch Secondary Fill
1596	59	5208	100.9	122.2	759	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown clayey Silt 15/85	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1597	59	5200	100.9	122.2		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
1598	59	5204	100.9	122.2		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
1599	59	5207	100.9	122.2		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
1600	59	5205	100.9	122.2	1597	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Silt	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1601	53	5274	100	210		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown silt	Spread Banking Layer
1602			100.9	122.2	721	Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown Silty Clay	Ditch Primary Fill
1603	59	5206	100.9	122.2	1599	Deposit	Mid Grey silt	Ditch Tertiary Fill Recut
1604	59	5207	100.9	122.2	1599	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown silt	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1605	62	5192	100	110	1711	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1606	62	5190	100	110	1670	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown clayey Silt some sand	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1607	41	5104	103.5	184.5		Deposit	Dark Reddish Brown Clayey Sand	Burrow
1608	50	5393	103.5	184.55		Cut	Linear	Burrow
1609	41	5104	100	180		Deposit	Dark Reddish Brown Clayey Sand	
1610	50	5393	100	180		Deposit	Light Yellowish Red Silty Sand	Burrow
1611	41	5104	100	180		Deposit	Dark Reddish Brown Clayey Sand	Burrow
1612	64	5228	100	135	1018	Deposit	Dark Blackish Brown ash sandy clay 40/60	Pit Secondary Fill
1613	89	5121	100	155	980	Deposit	Red silty occasional sand	Pit Secondary Fill
1614	97	5045	100	215		Cut	Linear	Possible Ditch
1615	95	5124	100	215		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
1616	25	5066	100	200	1206	Deposit	Dark Blackish Brown Sandy Silt	Primary Fill



Context	Group	Sub	East	North	Fill Of	Type	Description	Interpretation
1617	50	5393	78	100		Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown clayey Silt 25/95	
1618	50	5393	75	100		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown clayey Silt 15/85	Layer
1619	50	5380	78	100		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown clayey Silt 15/85	Natural
1620			78	115		Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown sandy silt /sub ang stones 10/	
1621	87	5072	78	211		Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown clayey Silt 25/75	Occupation Layer Buried Soil
1622	31	5075	78	211	1381	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown sandy silt 15/85	Pig wallow
1623	50	5393	78	211		Deposit	Mid Reddish Yellow Clay	Natural
1624	101	5093	78	166	1625	Cut	Linear	Furrow
1625	101	5093	78	166	1624	Deposit	Light Greyish Brown clayey Silt 40/60	Furrow Primary Fill
1626	49	5215	81.6	40.31	1628	Deposit		Ditch Primary Fill
1627	49	5152	81.6	140.31		Deposit	Dark Greenish Brown	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1628	49	5215	81.6	140.31		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1629	94	5298	78	130	1636	Deposit	Reddish Yellow sand some silty clay mottes	Natural
1630	94	5158	78	130	1547	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey Sandy Silt	Ditch Primary Fill Recut
1631	94	5156	78	130	1636	Deposit	sandy Clay 50/50	Tertiary Fill Spread
1632	49	5216	81.6	140.31		Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown	Spread Redeposited
1633	94	5160	78	130		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
1636	94	5160	78	130		Cut	Linear	Ditch Recut
1637	94	5161	78	130	1636	Deposit	Reddish Yellow sand, some silty clay mottes	Ditch Secondary Fill
1638			78	132		Cut	Linear	Ditch
1639	94	5161	78	130	1636	Deposit	Reddish Yellow sand silty clay	Ditch Secondary Fill
1640			78	130		Deposit		
1641	74	5288	78	110		Cut	Semi-Circular	Hearth
1642	74	5287	78	110		Cut	Square	Pit Hearth
1643	74	5287	110	78	1642	Deposit	Yellowish Brown gravel (subrang clayey silt 5	Pit Primary Fill Hearth
1644	33	5081	102.6	189		Cut		Pit
1645	100	5369	78	75		Cut	Linear	
1650	84	5368	78	85		Cut		Ditch
1651	74	5288	110	78	1641	Deposit	Yellowish Brown gravel/clayey silt 50/50	Pit Primary Fill Hearth
1652	20	5051	100	210		Deposit	Light Yellowish Brown gravel	Spread
1653			100	220		Cut	Linear	
1654	74	5289	78	110		Cut	Square	Post Hole
1655	22	5300	78	108		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1656	22	5300	78	108	1655	Deposit		Post Hole Fill
1657	22	5294	78	108		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1658	22	5294	78	108	1657	Deposit	Dark Grey Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
1659	57	5293	78	108		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1660			78	108	1659	Deposit		Post Hole
1661	22	5292	78	105		Cut	Circular	Post Hole
1662	22	5292	78	108	1661	Deposit	Dark Grey Silty Clay	Post Hole Primary Fill
1663	81	5341	78	105		Cut	Circular	Gully Ring
1671	49	5147	78	135	1503	Deposit	Mid Greyish Yellow Silty Clay	Ditch Secondary Fill Recut
1702	50	5393	100	100		Deposit		Natural
1703	41	5105	100	180	929	Deposit		
1705	81	5341	78	105	1663	Deposit		Gully Primary Fill Ring
1712	107	5400	78	90		Cleaning		Cleaning Layer

Site 7 (DBD97) Deeping Bypass Deeping West. Grouped Contexts

Phase Site 7 (DBD97)	Groups	Sub-group	Contexts	Sub-Group description	Roman Dates	
Modern & Topsoil	1	5000	122, 123	Topsoil & Subsoil		
			5063	80		
Medieval Furrows	2	5001	130,131	Evaluation Trench		
			5002	95,46,79	Furrow Fills	
Enclosure Phase (Third Enclosure)	3	5003	54,72,53	Furrow Fills		
			5004	17	Tertiary Fill	ML2
			5024	109,108	Cut & Fill Recorded in Pla	L1-2
			5005	22,34,18,19,35,55,61,58,	Secondary Fills	ML2,ML2+,EM2
			5006	96,129	Pit & Primary	
			5007	86,127	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5008	60,105	Secondary Ditch Fills	L2M3
			5009	106,126	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5010	97,128	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5011	49	"Spread"	
Enclosure Phase (Second Enclosure)	4	5012	50,153	Ditch Secondary		
			5067	56		
			5013	51,154	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5014	57	Secondary Ditch Fill	
			5015	52,48	Ditch Cut & Primary	ML2+, L1-2?,2+
			5017	155,107	Ditch Cut & Primary	ML2+
			5016	118,119	Pit Cut & Cremation	
Assorted Roman in Enclosure Phase	5	5018	76,75	Gulley Cut & Primary		
			5019	74,73	Gulley Cut & Primary	
Enclosure Phase(First Enclosure)	8	5020	87,88,89	Ditch Cut & Primary		
			5021	82,81	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5022	62,63	Secondary Ditch Fills	ML2+
			5023	64,148	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5025	65,66,67	Secondary Ditch Fills	
			5026	68,69	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5027	70		
			5028	44, 144	Secondary Ditch Fills	
			5029	147,145,43	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5030	45,146	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5031	99,151	Ditch Cut & Primary	2-3+
			5032	100	Secondary Ditch Fill	
			5033	101,149	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5034	102,152	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5035	103,150	Ditch Cut & Primary	
Linear Ditches (Prov Bronze Age)	9	5066	42	Tertiary Ditch Fill		
			5036	30,29	Secondary Ditch Fills	
			5037	36,31	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5038	5,6	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5039	84,83	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5040	47	Secondary Ditch Fill	
			5041	24	Secondary Ditch Fill	
			5042	25,23	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5043	1	Secondary Ditch Fill	
			5044	2,33	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5045	4,13,7,14	Secondary Ditch Fill	
			5046	26,3	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5047	8,9,10	Secondary Ditch Fill	
			5048	15,16	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5049	71	Finds No	
			5050	27,28	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5051	104,121	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5052	124,133	Ditch Cut & Primary	
			5053	114, 117	Secondary Ditch Fill	
			5054	120,125	Ditch Cut & Primary	
Pit (Iron Age)	10	5055	20,21	Pit Cut & Primary		
			5056	39,38,12	Secondary Pit Fills	
			5057	32,11	Pit Cut & Primary	
	11	5065	39	Tertiary Ditch Fill		
			5058	37,132,40	Naturals	
Undated probably prehistoric	12	5068	37	Naturals		
			5059	139,138,91,90	Gulley Cut & Primary	
			5060	78,77	Post Hole & Primary	
			5061	94	Pit Fill	



		5062	93,92	Cut & Pit Fill
Nat	15	5068	113, 112	Poss Post Hole
	16	5064	116,115	Nat Feature
	17	5067	111,110	Nat Feature

CONTEXTS NOT PRESENT ON MATRIX

41  
98  
140  
141  
142  
143

CONTEXTS WITH NO SHEETS

59  
134  
135  
136  
137

Appendix 4

Report on the lithics from excavations on the  
Market Deeping bypass

by Francis Pryor



## **Deeping By-pass Flints**

By Francis Pryor

### ***Introduction***

The flints to be discussed here have two distinct sources of origin: the main settlement site at DBF 97 and outlying sites. We will treat each separately.

### ***Outlying sites***

These sites comprise the following codes: DBB 97, DBEA 97, DBEB 97, DBC 97, DBE 97, DBH 97, DBM 97 and DBW 97. The composition of the various assemblages is given in a series of tables; the archive gives a complete context-by-context listing. The assemblages are all too small for useful comment, but they all appear to contain a mixture of flint types, from different periods - earlier Neolithic to Bronze Age. This would accord well with the general background flint scatter, which is such a feature of Maxey 'island' and the countryside roundabout (Taylor 1985). On a less positive note, we may also assert that none of the outlying sites have revealed good evidence for intensive, single period, settlement.

### ***The main settlement area (DBF 97)***

#### **Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age contexts**

Flints from three Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age contexts (715, 749 and 875) have been listed separately from the rest of the collection (Table 1). Taken together the flints from these contexts have more in common with Neolithic than Bronze Age types, and include two serrated flakes (blades), a type commonly found at the nearby causewayed enclosure at Etton (Middleton 1998). Much of the flint is fresh and dark and although the assemblage is too small for statistical analysis, it does include a number of long, thin blades. Again, this would indicate a date considerably earlier than the Bronze Age.

#### ***The assemblage as a whole***

The flint types from non-Neolithic/Bronze Age contexts are also listed in Table 1. These include a number of post-Neolithic forms, such as the small end-scrapers with flat retouch and the two denticulates. But again, there is a significant residue of Neolithic material in these later contexts, including two blade cores, a serrated flake and, notably, a flake from a polished flint axe. It would appear that the earlier implement was used as a source of raw flint.

The dimensions of all complete flakes (waste, utilised, retouched and serrated) are given in Table 2. The breadth: length ratios show a preference for short, squat flakes, although there is a significant proportion of thinner blades. The overall impression is of a mixed assemblage.

The proportion of implements (24.2%) to by-products (75.8%) would indicate that the material has been subject to a degree of selection prior to deposition; it does not appear to have included a significant *in situ* knapping floor. One or two pieces had been burnt, which might indicate that the assemblage ultimately derived from a variety of (redeposited?) domestic contexts, of various dates. The concentration of so much material into so small an area, is doubtless a reflection of the sites' location on a restricted gravel 'island'.

### **References**

Taylor, M 1985 IV. 'The Transect Survey', in Pryor, F M M and French, C A I, *The Fenland Project No 1: Archaeology and Environment in the Lower Welland Valley, Vol 1*, 15-23, East Anglian Archaeology **27**, Cambridge

Middleton, H R 1998 '6 Flint and chert artefacts', in Pryor, F M M, *Etton: excavations at a Neolithic causewayed enclosure near Maxey, Cambridgeshire 1982-87*, English Heritage Archaeological Report **18**, 215-251



Table 1 DBF97

**Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age contexts (715, 749 & 875)**

	Nos	% of total
<b>Implements</b>		
Short end-scraper (Aii)	1	4.5
Serrated flakes	2	9.1
Utilised flake	1	4.5
Utilised irreg. workshop waste	1	4.5
<i>Sub-total:</i>	5	22.7
<b>By-products</b>		
Waste flakes (whole)	9	40.9
Waste flakes (broken)	5	22.7
Tiny spalls	2	9.1
Core rejuvenation flake	1	4.5
<i>Sub-total:</i>	17	77.3
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**All other contexts**

	Nos	% of total
<b>Implements</b>		
Long end-scraper (Ai)	1	0.8
Short end-scraper (Aii)	5	3.9
Scraper on broken flake (E)	1	0.8
Utilised flakes (whole)	10	7.8
Utilised flakes (broken)	4	3.1
Serrated flake (whole)	1	0.8
Utilised irreg w'shop waste	4	3.1
Retouched irreg w'shop waste	2	1.6
Denticulates	2	1.6
Polished axe fragment	1	0.8
<i>Sub-total:</i>	31	24.2
<b>By-products</b>		
Core, type A1	2	1.6
Pebble core	1	0.8
Core, keeled (type D)	1	0.8
Waste flakes (whole)	41	32.0
Waste flakes (broken)	33	25.8
Irreg. workshop waste	12	9.4
Tiny spalls	5	3.9
Core rejuvenation flakes+A21	2	1.6
<i>Sub-total:</i>	97	75.8
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100.0</b>

All flakes

Table 2 DBF 97

**Complete flakes from all contexts**

(All dimensions in mm)

LENGTH	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80>	Total
Nos	2	14	30	12	5	0	0	0	0	63
% of total	3.17	22.22	47.62	19.05	7.94	-	-	-	-	100.00

BREADT	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40>	Total
Nos	0	5	13	16	18	8	3	0	0	63
% of total	-	7.94	20.63	25.40	28.57	12.70	4.76	-	-	100.00

**BREADTH:LENGTH RATIO**

	0.0-1.5	1.5-2.5	2.5-3.5	3.5-4.5	4.5-5.5	5.5-6.5	6.5 >	Total
Nos	4	7	12	17	11	5	7	63
% of total	6.35	11.11	19.05	26.98	17.46	7.94	11.11	100.00



Total flints

DBB 97	Nos	% of total
<b>Implements</b>		
Disc scraper	1	25.0
Sub-total:	1	
<b>By-products</b>		
Waste flakes (broken)	2	50.0
Irreg. workshop waste	1	25.0
Sub-total:	3	
TOTAL:	4	100

Total flints

DBC 97	Nos	% of total
<b>Implements</b>		
Utilised flake	2	50.0
Sub-total:	2	
<b>By-products</b>		
Irreg. workshop waste	2	50.0
Sub-total:	2	
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>



Total flints

DBE 97	Nos	% of total
<b>Implements</b>		
Utilised flake	2	33.3
Sub-total:	2	
<b>By-products</b>		
Waste flakes (broken)	4	66.7
Sub-total:	4	
TOTAL:	6	100

Total flints

DBEA 97	Nos	% of total
<b>Implements</b>		
Utilised flake	2	18.2
Sub-total:	2	
<b>By-products</b>		
Waste flakes (whole)	1	9.1
Waste flakes (broken)	8	72.7
Sub-total:	9	
TOTAL:	11	100



Total flints

DBEB 97	Nos	% of total
<b>By-products</b>		
Waste flakes (broken)	2	100.0

Total flints

DBH 97	Nos	% of total
<b>Implements</b>		
Utilised flake	1	6.7
Sub-total:	1	
<b>By-products</b>		
Waste flakes (whole)	2	13.3
Waste flakes (broken)	10	66.7
Tiny spalls	2	13.3
Sub-total:	14	
TOTAL:	15	100



Total flints

DBM 97 Implements	Nos	% of total
Short-end scraper (Aii)	1	25.0
Utilised flake	3	75.0
TOTAL:	4	100

Total flints

DBW 97 Implements	Nos	% of total
Short-end scraper (Aii)	1	25.0
By-Products		
Waste flakes (whole)	3	75.0
TOTAL:	4	100



Find N	C'txt	Type	Date	1/2/3	Wt	Lgth	Bth	Th	Ret	An	Burn	Notes
4	23	1.4	5	2	5	34	24	6	3			Oval
	38	52		3	9							3
10	77	51.2		3	1							Same fl?
10	77	51.2		3	1							Same fl?

Find N	C'txt	Type	Date	1/2/3	Wt	Lgth	Bth	Th	Ret An Burn	Notes
0			4.1		3	1	24	16		
0			4.1		3	7	26	30		
0			52		3	1				
0			52		2	10				

0=unstratified



DBE97

Find N	C'txt	Type	Date	1/2/3	Wt	Lgth	Bth	Th	Ret An	Burn	Notes
1	4	51.2		3	1						
1	4	51.2		3	1						
1	4	51.2		3	1						
1	4	51.2		3	1					2	
1	4	4.1		2	5	43	18				
1	4	4.1		2	3	36	17				

## DBEA97

Find N	C'txt	Type	Date	1/2/3	Wt	Lgth	Bth	Th	Ret An	Burn	Notes
1		4.2		2	4	29	23				
1		51.2		2	5						
35		51.2		2	2						
37		51.2		3	1						
45		51.2		3	1					3	
63		51.2		3	1						
63		51.2		3	1						
71		51.2	7.3	3	2						Blade
84		4.2		2	7						Lustre
87		51.1		2	1	27	11				
87		51.2		1	2						



Find N	C'txt	Type	Date	1/2/3	Wt	Lgth	Bth	Th	Ret An	Burn	Notes
2	7	51.2		3	1						
2	7	51.2		3	1						
	43	52		3	38					2	

## DBF 97

No	Find N	C'txt	Type	Date	1/2/3	Wt	Lgth	Bth	Th	Ret	An	Burn	Note
12	0	1.2	4.3	1	6	23	27	8	2				
41	0	1.2	4.3	3	4	24	21	6	2				
5	0	4.1		3	2	29	26						
11	0	5.1	7.3	3	3	46	11						Draw 1
6	0	50.1		3	18								No context
	150	4.2		3	3								
	153	54		3	1								
18	350	51.2		3	1								
	382	51.1		2	1	14	23						
16	484	51.1		2	3	26	21						
	562	51.1		3	1	31	16						
33	715	1.2	7.1	2	12	33	36	9	2				Draw 2
19	715	5.2	7.3	2	10	41	23						Draw 3
29	715	5.2		3	3							2	
34	715	6.1		3	8	40	31						Utilised
24	715	9.1		3	5								
20	715	51.1		3	1	30	11						
22	715	51.1		3	1	31	24						
25	715	51.1		3	2	24	22						
26	715	51.1		3	1	21	23						
37	715	51.1		3	1	23	8						
	715	51.1		3	2	21	18						
21	715	51.2		3	1								
27	715	51.2		3	1								
31	715	51.2		3	1								3 frags
36	715	51.2		3	1								
32	715	54		3	1								
30	715	55		2	17								
	718	51.2		3	1								
40	749	51.1		2	4	32	31						
	789	54		3	1								
	807	52		2	2								
	826	52		2	39								
	875	4.1		3	2	28	12						
	875	51.1		3	1	8	20						
	875	51.1		3	1	14	22						
	875	51.2		3	1								
	875	54		3	1								
	891	51.2		3	1								
	902	52		3	6								
	914	51.2		3	1								
	918	51.2		3	3							2	
	926	51.2		3	1							1	
	927	50.1		1	21								exhausted
	927	51.1		2	2	21	27						
	927	51.1		3	1	24	18						
	927	51.2		2	2								
	928	9.1		3	9								
1	928	23.2		3	9	39	22						Draw 4
	928	51.1		3	1	28	23						
	928	51.2		3	2								
	928	54		3	3								
	966	51.1		3	1	10	17						
	966	51.2		3	1								



DBF 97

	969	51.1		3	1								
45	975	51.2		3	1								
	988	4.1		3	5	49	26						
	988	4.1		2	2	42	15						
	988	4.2		3	3								
	991	1.2	7.1	2	14	28	34	13	2			Black flint. Draw 5	
	991	4.1	7.1	2	6	47	22					Black flint	
	997	51.2		3	1								
	1006	51.1		2	4	26	17						
	1011	51.1		3	1	21	11						
	1011	51.1		3	1	15	9						
	1011	51.1		3	2	24	26						
	1019	4.1		3	6	32	32						
	1019	52		3	3								
	1022	51.1		2	7	43	23						
	1022	51.2		3	2								
	1060	4.1		2	3	23	22						
	1068	1.2		3	7	23	34	9	3				
	1083	51.1		3	1	23	9						
48	1085	1.7		3	1								
	1120	9.1		3	15								
	1120	51.1		3	1	21	20						
	1120	51.2		3	1								
	1155	10		1	6	37	33	35				Draw 6	
	1158	51.1		3	4	27	23						
	1165	51.1		3	1	29	15						
	1165	51.2		3	1								
	1294	51.2	7.3	3	5							Blade	
	1327	9.2		2	10								
	1332	51.1		3	1	17	12						
	1332	51.1		3	1	14	14						
	1333	51.1		3	1	17	19						
	1333	51.1		3	1	25	14						
60	1335	4.1		3	5	38	27						
	1352	51.1		3	5	30	24						
62	1355	50.7		3	35	40	25					Draw 7	
	1355	51.2		2	2								
	1355	51.2		3	1								
	1355	51.2		3	3								
	1355	51.2		3	2								
	1355	51.2		3	2								
	1355	51.2		3	1								
	1355	51.2		3	1								
	1357	51.1		3	2	38	17						
	1361	51.2		2	3								
	1361	51.2		3	1							3	
	1362	51.2		3	6								
	1362	51.2		3	1								
	1362	52		2	2								
	1365	1.2		3	12	40	28	8	1				
	1422	55		3	9								
	1430	51.2		3	1								
	1444	51.1		3	1	27	20						
	1455	51.1		3	1	11	14						
	1465	51.2		2	1								

DBF 97

1507	51.1		3	1	16	22			
1527	9.1		1	3					
1552	51.1		2	5	29	30			
1552	51.2		3	1					
1674	51.1		3	1	25	6			
1674	51.1		3	1	21	17			
1674	51.1		3	1	19	15			
1674	51.1		3	1	15	19			
1674	51.2		3	1					
1674	51.2		3	1					
1678	4.2		1	4					
1678	50.12		2	11					
1678	52		2	5					
1678	52		2	2					
1678	55		3	20					utilised
1681	4.2		2	3					
1682	51.2		3	2					
1691	52		3	1					
P1142	54		3	1					
P237	51.1	8.1	3	1	38	11			Patinated thin blade
P325	51.1		3	5	26	16			
P4261	1.1		3	8	45	21	8	1	serrated sides
P4356	52		2	34					
P4357	4.1		3	3	23	23			
P4358	4.1		2	3	37	27			
P45	54		3	1					
P452	10		2	24	48				Draw 8
P486	51.1		3	1	15	13			
P503	52		1	2					
P558	51.1		3	3	32	25			
P6093	9.2		3	4					
P650	4.1		3	2	30	18			
P657	51.1		3	1	15	21			
P6635	52		3	2					
P6685	51.1		1	3	24	27			
P6963	51.1		2	1	15	16			
P721	51.1		2	1	13	25			
P732	51.1		3	1	33	21			
P734	52		2	2					
P844	51.2		3	1					
P845	9.1		2	9					
P877	51.1		3	2	23	19			
P903	51.1	7.3	3	1	38	9			Blade



## DBH97

C'txt	Type	Date	1/2/3	Wt	Lgth	Bth	Th	Ret An	Burn	Notes
2	54		3	1						2
2	54		3	1						2
2	51.2		3	1						
2	51.2		2	1						
2	51.2		3	3						
2	51.2		3	1						
2	51.2		3	1						
2	51.2		3	1						
2	51.2		3	1						
2	51.2		3	1						
2	51.1		3	2	29		17			
11	51.2		3	1						
11	51.1		3	1	13		28			
11	4.1		2	27	70		37			
13	51.2		3	1						

DBM97

Find N	C'txt	Type	Date	1/2/3	Wt	Lgth	Bth	Th	Ret	An	Burn	Notes
0		4.1			3	13	32	42				Tr 1
1		4.2			2	1						
5		1.2	5		3	5	25	25	9		2	
22		4.1			2	4	19	23				



## DBW97

Find N	C'txt	Type	Date	1/2/3	Wt	Lgth	Bth	Th	Ret An	Burn	Notes
	0	1.2		2	6	32	27	8	1		
	0	51.1	7.3	2	1	32	10				Blade
	0	51.1		2	1	15	1				
	1001	51.1		3	1	12	15				

**Flint Types****Implements****Scrapers**

A(i) Long-end	1.1
A(ii) Short-end	1.2
B double-ended	1.3
C Disc	1.4
D(i) Long-side	1.5
D(ii) Short-side	1.6
E on broken flake	1.7
F Hollow	1.8
Too damaged	1.9

**Arrowheads**

Small leaf	2.1
Large leaf	2.2
Triangular	2.3
Oblique	2.4
Transverse	2.5
Tanged	2.6
B&T	2.7

**Projectile points** 3.1**Laurels** 3.2**Ut flakes**

Whole	4.1
Broken	4.2

**Serrated flakes**

Whole	5.1
Broken	5.2

**Ret flakes (dorsal)**

Whole	6.1
Broken	6.2

**Ret flakes (ventral)**

Whole	7.1
Broken	7.2

**Ret flakes (both)**

Whole	8.1
Broken	8.2

**Ut. IWW** 9.1**Ret. IWW** 9.2**Denticulates** 10**Piercers** 11**Awls** 12**Fabricators** 13**P/C knives** 14**Sickles**

composite	16
single-piece	17

**Ut Meso fl/blades**

Whole	18
Broken	19

**Meso burin/microburin** 20



Type

<b>Unident. implement</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Poss. implement</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Polished axe</b>	<b>23.1</b>
<b>Polished axe fragment</b>	<b>23.2</b>

**By-products**

**Cores**

A1 (1plat, fls all way round)	50.1
A2 (1 plat, fls part way round)	50.2
B1 (2 plats, parallel)	50.3
B2 (2 plats, 1 at oblique angle)	50.4
B3 (2 plats at rt angles)	50.5
C (3 or more plats)	50.6
D (keeled, fls from 2 directions)	50.7
E (keeled, with 1 or more plat)	50.8
Irregular core	50.9
Worked-out core remnant	50.11
Pebble core fragment	50.12

**Waste flakes**

Whole	51.1
Broken	51.2

**IWW**

<b>Poss by-product</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Tiny spall</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Core rejuvenation flake</b>	<b>54</b>
	<b>55</b>

**Retouch angles**

Vertical	1
Steep	2
Flat	3

**Burning**

Light	1
Moderate	2
Calcined	3

**Date coding**

<b>Modern</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>R-B</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Prob IA</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>LIA</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>MIA</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>EIA</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Prob BA</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>LBA</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>L/MBA</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>EBA</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>LN/EBA</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Prob Neo or BA</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Prob Neo</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>L Neo</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>M Neo</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>E/M Neo</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>E Neo</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>Prob pre-Neo</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Prob Meso</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Meso</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Prob Pal</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>U Pal</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>M Pal</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>L Pal</b>	<b>9.3</b>



## Illustrated flints

- 1 Whole serrated flake (Early- mid Neolithic )
- 2 Short-end scraper ( Late Neolithic )
- 3 Broken serrated flake (Early-mid Neolithic )
- 4 Polished axe fragement ( Neolithic )
- 5 Short-end scraper (Late Neolithic )
- 6 Denticulate (Late Neolithic )
- 7 Keeled core - flakes from two directions (Neolithic )
- 8 Denticulate ( late Neolithic )

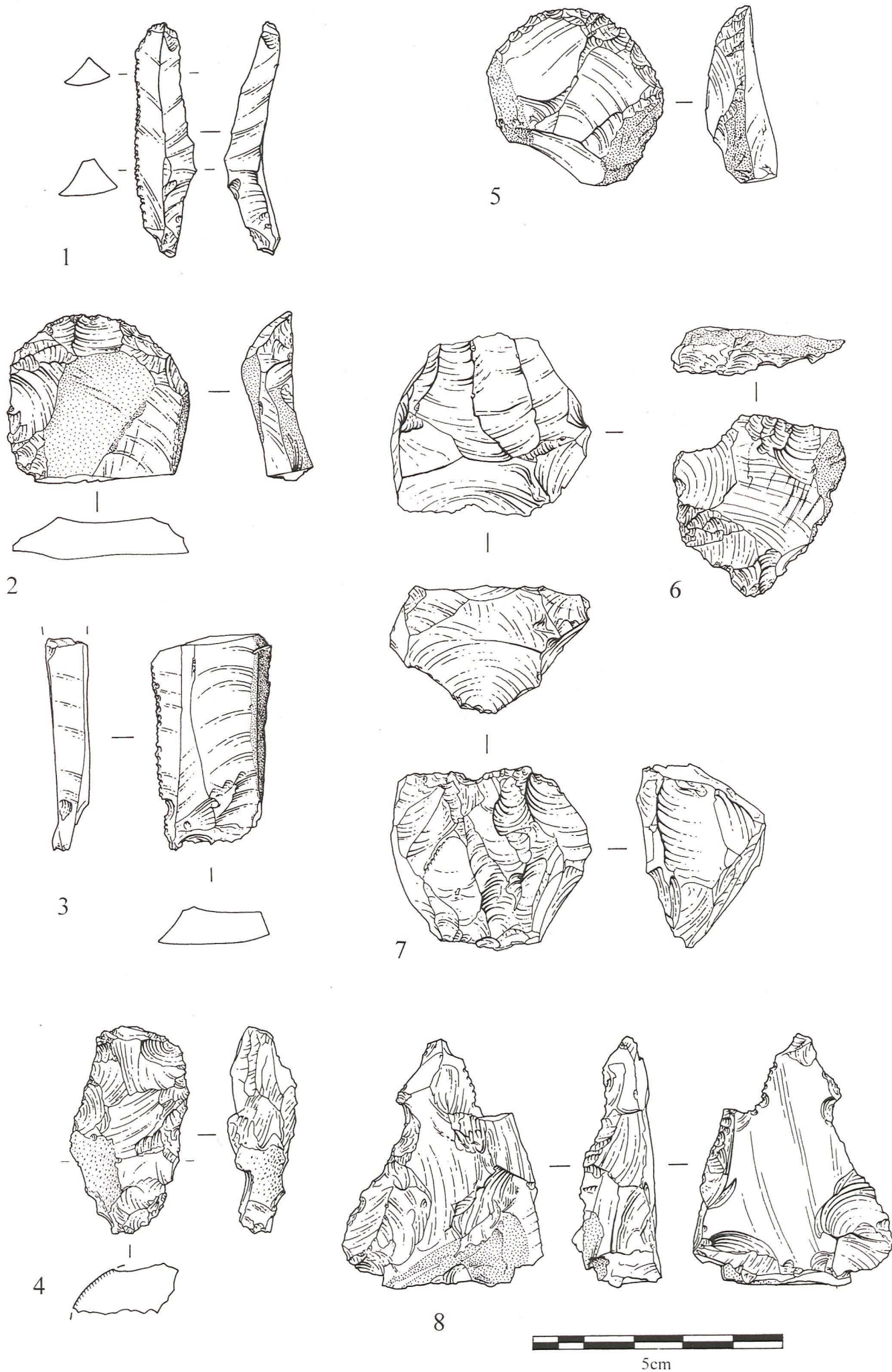


Figure 1 Site 4 (DBF97). Worked Flint



Appendix 5

Report on the early prehistoric pottery  
from the excavations on Market Deeping bypass

by

Rick Peterson and Julian Roberts

## Earlier Prehistoric Pottery Small Finds

*Rick Peterson and Julia Roberts<sup>1</sup>*

### Introduction

Earlier prehistoric pottery came from four sites on the Market Deeping bypass: DBEB 97; DBH 97; DBD 97; and DBF 97. Although there are similarities between the pottery from these sites they have been treated as separate assemblages. The pottery was in such a fragmentary state that it was not possible to reconstruct vessel sizes and profiles. All of the earlier prehistoric pottery from Market Deeping was highly abraded. Consequently we can only offer tentative identifications of the impressed decoration. Only significant vessels were discussed individually, with more fragmentary pieces subsumed in the general discussions for each site. A full sherd by sherd catalogue has been provided for archive purposes.

The material was examined using a hand lens of x10 magnification and placed in fabric groups on this basis. The classification of the fabric is based the categories suggested by Orton, Tyers & Vince (1993, 231-241), but slightly modified to take into account the more variable nature of prehistoric pottery. While Orton, Tyers & Vince use 'feel' as a category of classification we felt that the surface damage to much of the pottery precluded such a division. We also added a classification of fabric thickness on a three point scale of thin (10 mm or less), moderate (10-15 mm) and thick (15 mm or more).

### DBEB 97

Parts of six vessels were recovered from this site. The sherds came from two pits (004, 010) and part of an old ground surface (042, 043). All of these contexts lay at the south-eastern end of the trench. Post-excavation analysis revealed that both pits also contained calcined bone, charred hazlenut shells, and charcoal. The old ground surface also contained frequent small flecks of charcoal. It is possible that these pits, and associated postholes, formed part of a cremation cemetery or mortuary area. With the possible exceptions of vessels 2 and 5, the pottery from DBEB 97 probably belongs in the Mildenhall style of earlier Neolithic pottery (Whittle 1977, 86). This would indicate a date for the site in the approximate range of 3750 - 3100 calBC (Herne 1988, 12-3).

Vessel 1 (fig 1) was a typical Mildenhall style bowl (Whittle 1977, 87 fig. 14, for example). It had a pointed beaded rim and was decorated externally with a pattern of incised lines. Unusually for Neolithic pottery, this vessel was tempered using crushed calcined bone. Smith and Darvill (1990, 152) record only seven other examples from the British Isles, all of which have a western distribution.

Vessel 2 (not illustrated) was of indeterminate shape. One rim sherd was decorated with an incised herringbone motif and one body sherd had possible cord impressions.

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Vessel 3 (fig 1) appears to have been a carinated bowl. The neck was decorated with large incised lines, probably in a herringbone pattern. Lower on the body of the vessel was unidentified, impressed decoration.

Vessel 4 (fig 1) was a large, round based vessel, the rim of which did not survive. Two sherds have hazelnut shell impressions, perhaps as part of a line of decoration around the body of the pot. Mudstone, quartz or quartzite and grog were used to temper this vessel. The proportions of inclusions appear to have been varied in the base of the vessel, where many large grog fragments replaced the smaller rock fragments used higher up the profile. This would have had the effect of increasing the resistance of the base of the vessel to heat damage (see Steponatis 1984, 95-116).

Vessel 5 (not illustrated) was of indeterminate shape, two sherds of which had possible whipped cord impressions.

The Neolithic features at this site are slightly unusual. The association of early Neolithic ceramics with calcined bone is well attested in eastern England. Burnt and unburnt, partially articulated skeletal material associated with early Neolithic pottery came from the long barrow at Kilham, Yorks (Manby 1976). Similar deposits came from other long barrows in Yorkshire: such as Willerby Wold (Manby 1963); Kilburn and Westow (Greenwell 1877). Calcined bone also came from linear post defined structures beneath round cairns: for instance; two examples on Seamer Moor, Yorks (Vatcher 1961: Simpson 1963). The presence of calcined bone does not necessarily point to cremation burial. The material from Street House, Yorks (Vyner 1984) was burnt during the destruction by fire of a wooden structure containing bone which had been part of a complex non-megalithic mortuary ritual. Calcined bone from this kind of site may have been misidentified as cremation burials in earlier accounts.

Herne (1988,19) sees 'a strong association' between the earliest Neolithic carinated bowl pottery, 'cremation practice, multiple and mixed skeletal deposition, and simple linear embanked structures', which should therefore be markedly earlier than the DBEB calcined bone. However, Kinnes' (1976, 42-46) review of non-megalithic mortuary practice, suggests both a more varied range of forms and practices and a longer chronology, particularly with reference to East Anglia. The sub-rectangular enclosure at Aldwinckle, Northants (Jackson 1976, 28) was considered to be a structure associated with this kind of ritual and was stratigraphically later than pits containing early Neolithic pottery. At Grendon, Northants (Gibson & McCormick 1985, 60-3) free-standing posts within a similar sub-rectangular enclosure were destroyed by fire. Some of the pottery associated with this event appears to be Mildenhall style, although Grimston style vessels were also present (Gibson & McCormick 1985, 51-5: figs 18 & 19). At Tansor Crossroads, Northants (Chapman 1997, 9-11) a third, very similar, enclosure included a pit containing charcoal and Mortlake style Peterborough ware, and was radiocarbon dated to *c* 3000 calBC. All three of these sites have been considered, together with the Stanwick long barrow (Moore & Jackson 1990) as evidence for a range of non-megalithic mortuary practice in East Anglia involving post and pit defined enclosures, often with evidence for burning or calcined bone present, in the early to middle Neolithic (Chapman 1997, 14-16). Calcined bone also came from other kinds of context during this period, such as the deposit from the late



recut in the inner ditch of the Briar Hill enclosure (Bamford 1985, 7-41). The Briar Hill pottery, which would be contemporary, although not strictly associated with, the cremation, has been re-evaluated by Kinnes and Thorpe (1986) as Mildenhall style.

The major problem with identifying the pits and post-holes at DBEB as part of a non-megalithic mortuary complex is the apparent absence of the subsequent monumental barrow phases noted at all the sites discussed above. That said, it may be that other non-monumental examples have escaped notice precisely because of the lack of later elaboration. The lack of any evidence of *in situ* burning at DBEB may suggest that these features are on the edge of one of these complexes. On balance, it seems likely that the best explanation for the combination of pottery, evidence of nearby burning and calcined bone, is that the pits and postholes at DBEB formed an outlying part of a structure associated with non-megalithic mortuary practice, dating to the second half of the fourth millennium calBC.

The associated of calcined bone tempered pottery with calcined bone, and of pottery decorated with hazlenut impressions with charred hazlenut shells, is intriguing but, in the absence of other recorded examples, difficult to interpret.

#### **DBH 97**

Parts of four vessels came from this site. The sherds came from a single pit (002). The pottery from DBH 97 all seems to belong to the Ebbsfleet sub-style of Peterborough ware (Smith 1974, 120-36). This would suggest a date for this pit in the range 3400 - 2900 calBC (Gibson 1995, 30-4). These sherds have been particularly badly abraded, both by mechanical processes and the action of the soil on some of the inclusions.

Vessel 7 (fig 1) had a flat-topped beaded rim, and may have been a closed bowl. It was decorated with possible bird-bone impressions on the top of the rim, and whipped cord impressions internally and externally. Very little of this vessel survives so it is unclear how far down the body this decoration extended.

Vessel 9 (fig 1) appears to have been a bowl of neutral form with a flat-topped, slightly expanded rim. It was decorated on the top of the rim and the lower body with whipped cord impressions. The exterior of the rim was decorated with lines of what appear to be bird bone impressions.

Vessel 10 (fig 1) had a simple, slightly out-turned rim with whipped cord impressions on the interior of the rim. The rest of the vessel was too fragmentary to reconstruct.

#### **DBD 97**

There was a single earlier prehistoric rim sherd from this site, from a Roman ditch fill (063). The sherd was residual in this location.

Vessel 11 (fig 1) had a simple upright rim with external finger pinched decoration. This single sherd is not sufficiently diagnostic to allow the vessel to be dated.

#### **DBF 97**



There were parts of four vessels from this site. The sherds were all residual in a number of Iron Age contexts (997, 1465, 1047), except for vessel 12, from a buried soil (1477). At least one of these vessels dates to the Early Bronze Age and it is possible that all of the material is of a similar date.

Vessel 12 (not illustrated) was a flat based, thin walled pot. The two sherds recovered were undecorated. It is probably the base of a beaker, although so little of the vessel survives that identification cannot be certain.

Vessel 13 (not illustrated) was a flat based pot with possible external whipped cord impressions. Too little of this vessel survives to allow it to be dated.

Vessel 14 (not illustrated) was a Collared Urn, probably of Longworth's (1984, 19-27) primary series. This would date this vessel in the range 2150 - 1350 calBC.

Vessel 15 (fig 1) is more problematic. It is a thin walled vessel, decorated externally with semi-circular twisted cord impressions. The fine fabric of the vessel suggests beaker affinities, however Kinnes (1985, 296) noted a similar fine fabric from the nearby early Neolithic enclosure at Etton.

### **Summary**

The Market Deeping material suggests that the use of pottery in this area did not begin during the earliest part of the Neolithic. While many of the vessel identifications must remain tentative due to the fragmentary nature of the material, there appear to be representatives of both the Mildenhall and Ebbsfleet pottery styles. This would date the earliest use of the area, the postulated mortuary structure at DBEB, to not before 3750 calBC, with the preferred date lying in the second half of the fourth millennium calBC. The presence of Early Bronze Age ceramics at the DBF 97 site may point to a continuity of occupation into the second millennium calBC. However it should be noted that there appears to be no continuity of occupation during the Bronze Age, as Middle Bronze Age styles are absent from any of the pottery assemblages (see Morris above). It should also be noted that no diagnostically Late Neolithic sherds have been identified, making it difficult to distinguish continuity of occupation from episodic re-use of the area in the Neolithic period.



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**Catalogue**  
DBEB 97

*Fabric Group 1*

*Vessel 1*

Closed bowl with pointed, beaded rim and external incised decoration

*Colour*

Core	Inner Surface	Outer Surface
10 yr 3/1 very dark grey	5 yr 3/1 very dark grey	10 yr 3/2 very dark greyish brown - 10 yr 4/2 dark greyish brown

Hard hackly thin fabric

*Inclusions*

Class	Size	Frequency	Sorting	Roundness
bone	coarse-very coarse	very sparse	very poor	angular
quartz	fine	very sparse	good	rounded

*Sherd List*

Finds N <sup>o</sup>	Context	Description
	004	3 rim sherds, 2 body sherds and 10 fragments
1	004	1 fragment

*Fabric Group 2*

*Vessel 2*

Vessel of indeterminate shape with incised herringbone decoration and possible cord impressions.

*Colour*

Core	Inner Surface	Outer Surface
5 yr 3/1 very dark grey	5 yr 5/6 yellowish red	5 yr 5/6 yellowish red - 5 yr 4/4 reddish brown

soft irregular thin fabric

*Inclusions*

Class	Size	Frequency	Sorting	Roundness
mudstone	coarse-very coarse	very sparse	good	sub-angular
grog	coarse	very sparse	good	sub-rounded
quartzite/quartz	very fine-fine	sparse	very good	sub-rounded
flint	coarse	single example	-----	very angular

*Sherd List*



Finds N <sup>o</sup>	Context	Description
1	004	1 rim and 6 other sherds

*Fabric Group 3**Vessel 3*

Open bowl with a neck. Decorated with large incised herringbone motifs and unidentified impressions.

*Colour*

Core	Inner Surface	Outer Surface
7.5 yr 3/0 very dark grey	7.5 yr 4/3 dark brown - 7.5 yr 4/0 dark grey	7.5 yr 5/4 brown - 7.5 yr 3/0 very dark grey

Hard irregular moderately thick fabric

*Inclusions*

Class	Size	Frequency	Sorting	Roundness
mudstone	coarse	very sparse	fair	sub-rounded
quartzite/quartz	fine	very sparse	good	rounded
grog	coarse-very coarse	sparse	fair	sub-rounded

*Sherd List*

Finds N <sup>o</sup>	Context	Description
	043	1 neck sherd and 1 body sherd

*Fabric Group 3**Vessel 4*

Vessel of indeterminate shape with a round base and hazelnut shell impressions. Many large grog inclusions concentrated in the base.

*Colour*

Core	Inner Surface	Outer Surface
7.5 yr 3/0 very dark grey	7.5 yr 3/0 very dark grey	5 yr 4/4 reddish brown

Moderately hard laminated thick fabric

*Inclusions*

Class	Size	Frequency	Sorting	Roundness
mudstone	coarse	sparse	fair	sub-rounded
quartzite/quartz	fine	sparse	good	rounded
grog	coarse-very coarse	sparse-moderate	very poor	sub-rounded

*Sherd List*

Finds N <sup>o</sup>	Context	Description
	004	1 body sherd with hazelnut impression, 3 body sherds and 9 fragments
1	004	1 base sherd and 8 fragments
	010	1 body sherd with hazelnut impressions, 3 body sherds and 14 fragments
	042	1 body sherd and 2 fragments

*Fabric Group 3**Vessel 5*

Vessel of indeterminate shape with possible whipped cord impressions.

*Colour*

Core	Inner Surface	Outer Surface
5 yr 5/4 reddish brown - 10 yr 3/1 very dark grey	5 yr 5/4 reddish brown - 5 yr 4/1 dark grey - 10 yr 3/1 very dark grey	5 yr 4/6 yellowish red - 10 yr 3/1 very dark grey

Moderately hard hackly moderately thick fabric

*Inclusions*

Class	Size	Frequency	Sorting	Roundness
mudstone	coarse - very coarse	sparse - very sparse	poor	sub-rounded
quartzite/quartz	fine	sparse	good	rounded
grog	coarse	moderate	fair	rounded

*Sherd List*

Finds N <sup>o</sup>	Context	Description
1	004	1 body sherd
	010	1 body sherd
	043	5 body sherds, two with impressions

*Fabric Group 3*

Three unidentified fragments.

*Colour*

Core	Inner Surface	Outer Surface

Moderately hard hackly fabric



*Inclusions*

Class	Size	Frequency	Sorting	Roundness
mudstone	coarse - very coarse	sparse - very sparse	poor	sub-rounded
quartzite/quartz	fine	sparse	good	rounded
grog	coarse	moderate	fair	rounded

*Sherd List*

Finds N <sup>o</sup>	Context	Description
4	010	2 fragments
	043	1 fragment

*Fabric Group 4**Vessel 6*

One fragment.

*Colour*

Core	Inner Surface	Outer Surface
7.5 yr 2/0 black	5 yr 4/6 yellowish red	

Moderately hard hackly fabric

*Inclusions*

Class	Size	Frequency	Sorting	Roundness
flint	medium - coarse	very sparse	fair	very angular
quartzite/quartz	fine	very sparse	good	rounded

*Sherd List*

Finds N <sup>o</sup>	Context	Description
1	004	1 fragment

*DBH 97**Fabric Group 5**Vessel 7*

Very abraded rim sherd of a vessel of indeterminate shape with flat-topped beaded rim with whipped cord and possible bird bone impressions.

*Colour*

Core	Inner Surface	Outer Surface
2.5 yr 3/0 very dark grey	2.5 yr 4/6 red	2.5 yr 4/4 reddish brown - 2.5 yr 3/4 dark reddish brown

Moderately hard irregular thin fabric

*Inclusions*

Class	Size	Frequency	Sorting	Roundness
voids (?leached out limestone)	fine - very coarse	moderate	very poor	angular - sub-rounded
black iron ore	coarse	single example	----	rounded
quartzite/quartz	fine	very sparse	good	rounded

*Sherd List*

Finds N <sup>o</sup>	Context	Description
1		1 rim sherd & 2 fragments
	002	1 body sherd

*Fabric Group 6*

*Vessel 8*

Abraded sherd from the neck of a vessel of indeterminate form.

*Colour*

Core	Inner Surface	Outer Surface
10 yr 4/1 dark grey	10 yr 4/1 dark grey	10 yr 4/1 dark grey

Moderately hard irregular thin fabric

*Inclusions*

Class	Size	Frequency	Sorting	Roundness
voids (?)	medium - coarse	very sparse	poor	angular - sub-rounded
mica	very fine	very sparse	good	plate-like

*Sherd List*

Finds N <sup>o</sup>	Context	Description



	002	1 body sherd
--	-----	--------------

*Fabric Group 7**Vessel 9*

Vessel with a flat topped, slightly expanded, upright rim. Decorated with whipped cord and bird bone impressions.

*Colour*

Core	Inner Surface	Outer Surface
7.5 yr 2/0 black	7.5 yr 5/4 brown	7.5 yr 3/0 very dark grey - 7.5 yr 5/4 brown

Moderately hard hackly thin fabric

*Inclusions*

Class	Size	Frequency	Sorting	Roundness
quartzite/quartz	very fine - fine	very sparse	good	sub-rounded

*Sherd List*

Finds N <sup>o</sup>	Context	Description
	002	1 rim, 2 body sherds and 2 fragments

*Fabric Group 8**Vessel 10*

Vessel with simple slightly out-turned rim and whipped cord impressions.

*Colour*

Core	Inner Surface	Outer Surface
7.5 yr 2/0 black	10 yr 4/1 dark grey	10 yr 3/1 very dark grey

Moderately hard irregular thin fabric

*Inclusions*

Class	Size	Frequency	Sorting	Roundness
quartzite/quartz	very fine - fine	very sparse	good	sub-rounded
flint	medium	single example	-----	very angular

*Sherd List*

Finds N <sup>o</sup>	Context	Description
	002	1 rim, 2 body sherds and 2 fragments

DBD 97

*Fabric Group 9**Vessel 11*

Vessel with a simple upright rim and finger pinching externally.

*Colour*

Core	Inner Surface	Outer Surface
7.5 yr 3/0 very dark grey	7.5 yr 3/0 very dark grey - 7.5 yr 5/4 brown	7.5 yr 5/4 brown

Soft hackly moderately thick fabric

*Inclusions*

Class	Size	Frequency	Sorting	Roundness
quartzite/quartz	very fine - fine	sparse	fair	sub-rounded
grog	medium - coarse	very sparse	fair	rounded
mudstone	medium - coarse	very sparse	fair	sub-rounded

*Sherd List*

Finds N <sup>o</sup>	Context	Description
	063	1 rim sherd

DBF 97

*Fabric Group 10**Vessel 12*

Part of a flat based vessel.

*Colour*

Core	Inner Surface	Outer Surface
7.5 yr 3/0 very dark grey	7.5 yr 3/0 very dark grey	7.5 yr 5/4 brown

Moderately hard irregular thin fabric

*Inclusions*

Class	Size	Frequency	Sorting	Roundness
dolomite	fine - coarse	moderate	poor	sub-rounded

*Sherd List*



Finds N <sup>o</sup>	Context	Description
	1477	1 base and 1 body sherd

*Fabric Group 11**Vessel 13*

Part of a flat based vessel with possible external whipped cord impressions.

*Colour*

Core	Inner Surface	Outer Surface
7.5 yr 2/0 black	7.5 yr 2/0 black	7.5 yr 5/2 brown

Hard irregular thin fabric

*Inclusions*

Class	Size	Frequency	Sorting	Roundness
grog	medium - coarse	very sparse	poor	rounded
quartzite/quartz	fine	very sparse	good	sub-rounded

*Sherd List*

Finds N <sup>o</sup>	Context	Description
	997	1 body sherd
	1465	1 base sherd

*Fabric Group 12**Vessel 14*

Part of a collared urn.

*Colour*

Core	Inner Surface	Outer Surface
7.5 yr 6/4 light brown - 7.5 yr 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5 yr 6/4 light brown - 7.5 yr 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5 yr 6/4 light brown - 7.5 yr 6/6 reddish yellow

Moderately hard hackly moderately thick fabric

*Inclusions*

Class	Size	Frequency	Sorting	Roundness
dolomite	coarse - very coarse	sparse	fair	sub-rounded

quartzite/quartz	fine - coarse	sparse	poor	sub-rounded
------------------	---------------	--------	------	-------------

*Sherd List*

Finds N <sup>o</sup>	Context	Description
	1047	1 collared sherd
	1465	1 base sherd

*Fabric Group 13**Vessel 15*

Part of a very fine vessel decorated with twisted cord impressions.

*Colour*

Core	Inner Surface	Outer Surface
7.5 yr 4/0 dark grey	7.5 yr 5/3 brown	7.5 yr 5/3 brown - 7.5 yr 4/3 dark brown

Hard irregular thin fabric

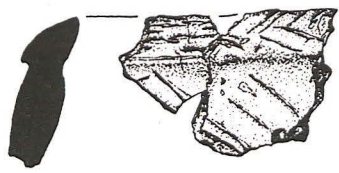
*Inclusions*

Class	Size	Frequency	Sorting	Roundness
dolomite	medium - coarse	sparse - moderate	poor	sub-angular
grog	coarse	very sparse	fair	rounded

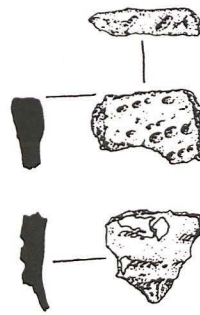
*Sherd List*

Finds N <sup>o</sup>	Context	Description
	1465	2 joining body sherds & 1 fragment

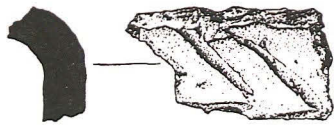




Vessel 1



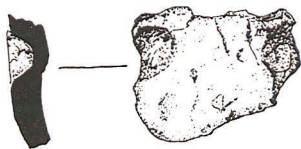
Vessel 9



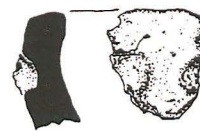
Vessel 3



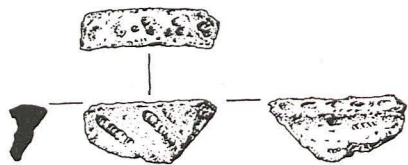
Vessel 10



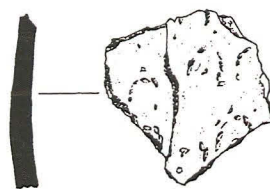
Vessel 4



Vessel 11



Vessel 7



Vessel 15



Figure 1 Sites 1 (DBH97), 3 (DBEB97) and 4 (DBF97). Early prehistoric pottery

Appendix 6

Report on the later prehistoric pottery from excavations  
on the market Deeping bypass by Dr. Elaine Morris

by

Dr. Elaine Morris



## LATER PREHISTORIC CERAMICS

by Elaine L. Morris

A significant assemblage of later prehistoric pottery and a small amount of briquetage container material were recovered (Table P.1). The importance of these ceramics lies in the large amount of pottery which can be dated to the Early Iron Age period, the presence of Middle Iron Age pottery, and the suggestion of Late Iron Age activity on site DBF, as well as the co-occurrence of briquetage with the pottery from that site. The prehistoric pottery recovered from DBD enhances the Middle Iron Age activity in this area, while that from DBEA is significantly different and may date to the Late Bronze Age.

The detailed analysis of the pottery and briquetage, much of which derived from the area in and around a circular structure and from various dark soil layers, did not reveal the range of obvious subsistence activities expected from such a large assemblage but did provide an opportunity to consider the social status and function of the persons utilising the structure and occupying the site. This is primarily due to the small sherd size of the pottery from the structure and soil layers, as opposed to the material from the pit and ditch fills where sherds were significantly larger. The repetitive range of vessel forms and fabrics, particularly amongst the Early Iron Age pottery, provides an extremely useful assemblage of material for establishing a regional comparative series for south Lincolnshire and northwest Cambridgeshire. In the future, pottery of this period (and also for the Saxon period (Appendix 8)) will be more readily recognisable.

### Methodology of Analysis

The assemblage was examined using a binocular microscope (10x power) and each sherd assigned to a fabric group (letter coded) based on the dominant inclusion present and to a fabric type (number coded) based on the variation within that group. The pottery and briquetage were recorded by number of sherds and weight of sherds in grammes for each fabric type by context and by the different featured sherds present which resulted in a total of 3004 computerised records. A total of 28 diagnostic rim forms, five base types and three main types of decoration were defined amongst the featured sherds and the diameter of vessels determined where possible. In addition, any observed surface treatment, sherd wall thicknesses and evidence for use were recorded. No petrological analysis to confirm characterisation or investigation of raw material resource location was allowed to be conducted within the budget of this project.

### Briquetage Fabrics



Two very different fabrics were identified as briquetage containers, or salt-drying vessels: a shelly limestone-gritted fabric and an organic-tempered fabric.

*Shelly limestone-gritted fabric*

L3 (coarse) a limestone/shell-bearing fabric containing a common to very common amount (25-30%) of angular, probably fossil shell inclusions measuring  $\leq 2$  mm across; in the interests of consistency, this fabric is labeled L3 because the previous Market Deeping excavation limestone/shelly briquetage fabric was labeled L2 and until whenever these can be compared petrologically, it is important for there to be no confusion or assumptions about the apparent similarities between these fabrics

*Organic-tempered fabric*

V3 (coarse) an organic-tempered fabric containing an abundant amount (40%) of linear vesicles which once contained organic matter such as grasses or possibly chaff fragments from crop processing and measure  $\leq 12$  mm across in a slightly sandy clay matrix with a sparse amount (3-7%) of subrounded quartz grains measuring  $\leq 0.8$  mm; in the interests of consistency, this fabric is labeled V3 because for the previous Market Deeping excavation organic-tempered briquetage fabric was labeled V2 and, until sometime when these can be compared petrologically, it is important for there to be no confusion or assumptions about the apparent similarities between these fabrics

*Discussion*

These two briquetage fabrics are macroscopically similar to the L2 and V2 fabrics described in the briquetage report for the Fenland Management Project (FMP) excavation at Market Deeping (Morris, in press a). The shelly limestone-gritted fabric is typical of the fabrics employed to make the ceramic materials used in the production of salt during the Early and Middle Iron Age in south Lincolnshire, while the change to organic-tempered fabrics commenced at least by the second century BC as demonstrated at Cowbit (Lane and Morris, in press). Therefore, it is significant that sherds made from each of these briquetage fabric types were recovered from site DBF where pottery of these periods was also identified (see below).

The very small amount of shelly limestone-gritted briquetage amongst such a large assemblage of pottery and the presence of only sherds from salt-making containers or troughs, as opposed to pedestals, clips, bars and other debris, indicates that salt production was not necessarily taking place within the areas excavated along the bypass route. Salt production may have been taking place nearby DBF but not actually on the site. Production of salt, however, did take place on the Early-Middle Iron Age site at



Outgang Road, Langtoft 4 km to the north and the proximity of this activity to the occupants of DBF may have been suitable for the very local transportation of salt in the drying containers. Salt production also took place at the FMP site of Market Deeping located 4 km to the northeast and the similarity of fabrics amongst all three sites is significant. If the transportation of salt in shelly limestone fabric troughs is an appropriate interpretation, it provides the first recognised evidence for this in the area. Transportation of salt in the large, open, trough-shape containers would not be the most obvious function for these distinctive vessels. The short distance between either of these production sites and the consumer site at DBF may have allowed this method of carriage to be conducted, probably on more than one occasion.

This provides an opportunity to consider the very local trade or exchange of salt during the Early and Middle Iron Age to be considered when sites of similar date are excavated in this area. There are no examples of the trade in Lincolnshire Fenland salt in trough-shaped drying containers outside this immediate area which is in complete contrast to that which takes place in western and central-southern Britain (Morris 1985; Morris, in press b). Therefore it is suggested that the trade in Lincolnshire salt took place using other, perishable containers. Further excavation in the vicinity of DBF, however, may reveal a more local production focus.

The few fragments of organic-tempered briquetage container (probably from a single vessel) may have come from FMP Market Deeping. Slight evidence suggesting salt production took place there during the later Iron Age was identified (Morris in press a) but this does not rule out other sources. Salt production sites with organic-tempered briquetage located further into the fens such as those identified during the Fenland Survey (Hayes and Lane 1992; Lane and Morris, in press) would have been suitable sources for this distinctive material. Pit 717 (Group 103) produced this material in association with Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and also two sherds of shelly limestone-gritted briquetage. The significance of this is discussed further below.

#### Pottery Fabrics

A total of 19 fabric types within five fabric groups was defined amongst the pottery. The fabrics are described below using the visual charts and definitions of attributes provided by recent guidelines for the analysis of later prehistoric pottery (PCRG 1995, 1997). The pottery is derived from five different fabric groups: shell-bearing, sandy or predominantly quartz-gritted, iron oxide-gritted, grog-tempered and vesicular. Gritted fabrics are those which contain some diagnostic inclusions but it is uncertain whether these were created by deliberate addition of inclusions by the potter while those which are tempered were most likely to have had distinctive inclusions undoubtedly added to the clay matrix. (Samples of fabric types removed to the Fabric Reference Collection for this project are coded PRN at the end of each description.)



### *Fossil shell fabrics*

The majority of the later prehistoric pottery was made from fossil shell-gritted or tempered fabrics (83% by number of pottery sherds only, 86% by weight; Table P.1). Ten fabrics are defined below.

S1 (very coarse) an abundant amount (40-50%) of very poorly-sorted, crushed fossil shell and shelly limestone fragments measuring up to 10 mm across with the majority of fragments  $\leq 5$  mm in a clay matrix containing no obvious other inclusions due to the density of shell (sample PRN1001)

S2 (coarse) a common to very common (20-30%) of poorly-sorted, crushed fossil shell and shelly limestone fragments measuring up to 7 mm across with the majority of fragments  $\leq 4$  mm across in a clay matrix containing rare amount (1%) of quartz grains measuring  $\leq 1$  mm across (samples PRN1006-1007)

S3 (fine) a sandy clay matrix containing a sparse to moderate amount (5-15%) of very fine and fine fossil shell measuring  $\leq 1$  mm across; the quartz sand grains appear to be  $\leq 0.4$  mm across and are subrounded in shape and sparse to moderate (7-15%) in density with unusual examples containing up to 20% concentration (samples PRN1030, PRN 2458)

S4 (coarse) a crushed, shelly limestone rock-tempered fabric containing a common to abundant amount (20-40%) of subangular to angular shell-bearing rock, iron-rich shell-bearing rock and limestone rock measuring  $\leq 5$  mm across with the majority  $\leq 3$  mm, 1% free shell and 5% subrounded to rounded quartz grains measuring  $\leq 0.8$  mm across (samples PRN1306, PRN 1539)

S5 (intermediate) a slightly sandy clay matrix containing a common amount (20-25%) of crushed fossil shell fragments measuring  $\leq 3$  mm across with the majority  $\leq 2$  mm; the quartz grains appear to be moderate in concentration (10%) and  $\leq 1$  mm with the majority  $\leq 0.6$  mm (sample PRN1015)

S6 (intermediate) a common to abundant amount (20-40%) of moderately-sorted, crushed fossil shell fragments measuring  $\leq 3$  mm across with the majority  $\leq 2$  mm in a slightly sandy clay matrix with quartz grains in sparse to moderate concentration (7-10%) and  $\leq 1$  mm across (samples PRN1039; P.6796)

S7 (coarse) a moderate to common amount (10-20%) of ill-sorted fossil shell measuring up to 4 mm across in clay matrix also containing a moderate amount (10%) of subrounded to rounded iron oxide fragments measuring  $\leq 6$  mm across; this fabric is distinctively coarser than fabric S8 (samples PRN2228; P.6746)



S8 (fine-intermediate) a sparse to moderate amount (7-15%) of fine to medium sized crushed fossil shell fragments measuring  $\leq 3$  mm across in a clay matrix containing a moderate amount (10%) of iron oxide fragments and a sparse amount (5%) of rounded quartz grains up to 1 mm across (sample PRN1157)

S9 (fine-intermediate) an abundant amount (40-50%) of finely crushed, pulverized or pounded, well-sorted fossil shell measuring  $\leq 2$  mm across (sample PRN1589)

S10 (intermediate-coarse) a laminated fabric containing a sparse amount (5-7%) of fine fossil shell fragments measuring  $\leq 2$  mm and a sparse to moderate amount (7-10%) of organic matter measuring  $< 5$  mm across in a sandy clay matrix containing a moderate amount (15%) of subrounded to rounded quartz grains,  $\leq 0.5$  mm across (definition derived from single base sherd with additional shell fragments,  $\leq 2$  mm, applied on underside of flat base (sample PRN 2699)

#### Discussion

There is a wide variety of fabric types within this fabric group ranging from the fineware S3 fabric which is distinctively sandy in texture with undoubtedly naturally occurring, infrequent fine shelly limestone inclusions to the very coarseware S1, S2 and S4 fabrics with large inclusions of disaggregated rock fragments which may be temper additives or derived from richly-gritted natural clays. The closest likely source for these fabrics would be from the solid geology of the Jurassic system, principally the Oxford Clay and Kellaway Beds upon which Market Deeping lies. The Oxford Clay in particular 'contains a rich assortment of fossils' (Hains and Horton 1969, 88). However, further to the west and within 10 km of the site there are deposits of Cornbrash a 'distinctive, reddish brown weathering, shelly limestone' which contains 'a varying proportion of shell debris and sand' (Hains and Horton 1969, 87). Specialist examination of the types of shell found in the fabrics might provide a clue to the specific Jurassic source utilised.

Shell-bearing fabrics are the commonest types identified amongst the later prehistoric pottery recovered from sites in the South-West Fenland area of Lincolnshire (Hayes and Lane 1992; Simpson, *et al.* 1993). In fact, they are often the only fabrics found in small assemblages of this date. To the north, later prehistoric pottery is predominantly flint-bearing (Lane 1993, 96) while to the south and east of Market Deeping flint and sand are the dominant fabric types in the earlier part of the later prehistoric period with shelly fabrics becoming popular in the middle years of the Iron Age (Pryor 1984, 133-135) and sand and grog fabrics appearing in the final centuries before the Conquest, usually as wheelthrown vessels (Pryor 1984, 133-139; Hancocks, *et al.* 1998).



### *Sandy fabrics*

Quartz sand-dominated fabrics represent 13% of the assemblage of Iron Age pottery (Table P.1). Four fabrics are defined below.

Q1 (coarse) a sandy fabric containing a common to very common amount (25-30%) of rounded to subrounded quartz/quartzite grains measuring  $\leq 1$  mm across, the majority  $\leq 0.8$  mm, and rare, naturally-occurring fragments of subangular to angular flint, and possibly quartzite (sample PRN 1036), detritus measuring up to as much as 12 mm across (sample PRN 1012, displays large example of this detritus)

Q2 (coarse) a sandy fabric containing a common amount (20-25%) of rounded to subrounded quartz/quartzite grains measuring  $\leq 0.8$  mm across, rare ( $\leq 1\%$ ) shell fragments,  $\leq 0.8$  mm across, and rare examples of flint detritus which makes this fabric slightly finer than but clearly related to fabric Q1 (sample PRN1159)

Q3 (fine) a fine fabric containing a sparse amount ( $<5\%$ ) of rounded to subrounded quartz grains,  $<0.5$  mm, less than 1% quartzite measuring  $\leq 0.8$  mm, rare pieces of rounded flint measuring  $\leq 1$  mm, between 1-2% concentration of probably fossil shell fragments measuring 1 mm or less and 1-2% rounded argillaceous matter or clay pellets,  $\leq 2$ mm across (none selected for Fabric Reference Collection - only very small sherds exist; found at DBD97 only)

Q4 (intermediate) a very sandy clay matrix containing a common amount (20-25%) of subrounded to rounded quartz grains measuring  $\leq 0.8$  mm, a sparse amount (3-7%) of fossiliferous limestone and fossil shell fragments measuring  $\leq 2$  mm across (PRN1019); some sherds display rare to sparse amounts of naturally-occurring flint detritus but this is an uncommon occurrence (sample PRN2316)

### Discussion

The presence of flint detritus fragments in most of the fabrics and the presence of small amounts of limestone and shell in some suggest that these sandy fabrics derive from clays located near gravel terrace deposits and often in the vicinity of shell-bearing deposits. The sources for this range would be difficult to isolate but the similarity of Q4 fabric to S3 fabric must be emphasized; one is very sandy with sparse shell and the other is slightly sandy with rare to sparse shell fragments. The division between these is often blurred and suggests that there is a relationship between the sources and the potters who made the vessels from these fabrics. This is discussed further below.

### *Iron oxide-gritted fabrics*



A very small number of handmade vessels had been made from distinctive iron oxide-bearing fabrics (less than 1% of the assemblage).

I1 (coarse) a common to very common amount (20-30% concentration) of subangular to rounded fragments of deep red to purple iron oxide/iron ore measuring  $\leq 3$  mm across in a clay matrix containing a rare amount of rounded to subrounded quartz grains less than 0.3 mm across (sample PRN 1085)

I2 (intermediate) a moderate amount (10%) of subangular to rounded fragments of deep red iron oxide/iron ore fragments measuring  $\leq 3$  mm across in a sandy clay matrix containing a common amount of rounded to subrounded quartz grains measuring  $\leq 0.8$  mm across (sample PRN 1158)

### Discussion

The absence of any limestone or fossil shell fragments amongst the 16 sherds identified as iron oxide-bearing first suggests that these vessels were not likely to derive from deposits of Jurassic origin. However, the Great Oolite Clay (Blisworth Clay) formation can have a ferruginous clay ironstone band at its base depending upon the presence of exposures in the Market Deeping area. Great Oolite Clay deposits are found within 5 km of the site to the south and within 10 km to the west (Hains and Horton 1969, 86). Similarly Middle Lias deposits are often ferruginous and it has been noted that the most ferruginous beds are generally almost sand free (Hains and Horton 1969, 78).

### *Grog-tempered fabric*

A single sherd made from a grog-tempered fabric was identified. It derived from a wheelthrown vessel. Although this fabric is extremely rare within the assemblage, it is very significant chronologically. A source for this fabric cannot be determined on fabric alone due to the absence of geological indicators amongst the inclusions. Self-coloured grog indicates that the grog fragments match the firing of the sherd itself. Research into the nature of grog as a temper and the properties it can exhibit as indicators of technology is a little explored, technical subject within the field of ceramics.

G10 (fine-intermediate) a very common amount (30%) of angular fragments of well-sorted, self-coloured grog measuring  $\leq 0.8$  mm across in a softly-fired clay matrix which also contains a sparse amount (3-5%) of subrounded quartz grains measuring  $\leq 0.5$  mm across and a rare amount ( $<1\%$ ) of shell fragments; only one vessel represented by a single rim sherd identified in the assemblage (Group 95); (sample PRN 2640)

### *Indeterminant inclusion and vesicular fabrics*



Less than 4% of the later prehistoric pottery assemblage exhibited a vesicular texture. Two different types of this effect were defined.

D1 (intermediate-coarse) code used to signify all sherds presenting a vesicular texture with thin flat, plate-like voids probably due to the loss of shell inclusions as a result of groundwater fluctuations and/or acidic conditions of deposition; variation amongst the sherds with this condition were recognised but not suitable for detailed description and separation; in particular it is important to indicate that the clay matrices of these probably shelly but now vesicular fabrics have very little if any quartz grains present and these are predominantly  $\leq 0.2$  mm across (sample PRN2853)

D2 (coarse) code used to signify a fabric found only in the DBEA97 assemblage which displays a partially vesicular and corky texture consisting of a common to very common amount (20-30%) of irregularly shaped voids and apparently argillaceous matter in a clay matrix containing a sparse amount (5-7%) of rounded to subrounded quartz grains measuring  $\leq 0.8$  mm; some inclusions appear to be iron-rich, clay-like matter but without petrological analysis of thin-sectioned samples it is not possible to determine whether these are the original inclusions in the fabric or the result of post-deposition effects (sample PRN 2858)

#### Discussion

The visual distinction between fabric types D1 and D2 lies in the former having flat, plate-like, shell-shaped voids and only rare amounts of fine grains of quartz and the latter having irregularly-shaped voids as well as distinctive, medium to coarse-sized grains of quartz. This difference indicates that very different raw material sources were used to make these fabrics, shell from a Jurassic source in the former and probably argillaceous matter in the clay matrix of the latter. Argillaceous matter can include naturally-occurring clay pellets and mudstones (Whitbread 1986). Strata bearing argillaceous matter have been found to separate bands of White and Blue Lias shelly limestone in Lower Lias deposits of the Jurassic system (Hains and Horton 1969, 77). The use of a fabric bearing argillaceous matter was identified in the Early Iron Age assemblage from Gretton, Northamptonshire (Jackson and Knight 1985, 76).

#### Pottery Forms

This substantial assemblage of pottery included a variety of vessel forms within two major form groups, bowls and jars, with additional types classified as generally uncertain or less diagnostic in form. Due to the fragmentation of the assemblage, these types are primarily identified by rim form with only rare examples representing vessel wall profile. The difference between the form groups is implied from the open form of the bowls with burnished surface treatment on the interior surface and the closed form appearance of the jars. There are 10 bowl types, 18 jar types, and five undiagnostic vessel types amongst the pottery recovered from



DBD and DBF, with one jar and one bowl type each specifically from DBEA. In addition, six base types, one probable lid, and three different types of shoulder or angled sherds were defined. A type series of illustrations is provided in Figs. P.1 and P.2. Only one jar type, R24, was wheelthrown; all other jars and bowls were handmade.

The frequency of occurrences of each form type is correlated to fabric type in Table P.2. Frequency of occurrences is not the number of sherds assigned a form but rather the number of records containing what appear to be different vessels. Therefore, this data is similar to the maximum number of vessels of each type present. Undoubtedly some of these records belong to the same vessel, but this cannot be demonstrated due to the fragmentation of the assemblage.

### *Bowls*

R1 - plain, rounded, flared rim with moderate length neck on round-shoulder profile bowl; 'S'-profile bowl

R2 - plain, rounded, flared rim from necked bowl but no body profile present; undoubtedly the same vessel type as R1 but cannot be demonstrated due to lack of body sherds

R3 - slightly flared, medium-length (c. 20-25 mm) simple, squared-off or rounded rim of bowl with uncertain or shouldered profile

R4 - upright, flat-topped rim from short-necked bowl with uncertain profile

R5 - hemispherical bowl with flat-topped, slightly beaded rim with suspected channel depression on top surface of rim

R6 - wide-open, widely flaring pointed rim on necked bowl with slack-shoulder profile

R7 - wide-open, widely flaring rim on necked bowl or cup with distinct shoulder profile

R8 - very short, rounded upright, thick beaded or nearly beaded rim on slightly rounded or globular-profile body; equivalent to or possibly a precursor of decorated La Tène-style globular bowls

R9 - flat-topped rim but flared slightly to create external beveled edge on necked, round profile bowl

R10 - simple hemispherical bowl with no neck and upright, pointed rim; only example is overfired, bloated and blistered

R71 - upright, rounded rim from possible hemispherical bowl (DBEA site only)

*Jars*

R11 - 'medieval-style' rim jar; rims which appear to have been folded over to the interior edge, either with flat-top upper surface and triangular cross-section or with rounded or rectangular cross-sections, on a necked, occasionally long-necked, convex-profile jar

R12 - flared, medium to long length of rim on rounded-profile/rounded-shoulder, necked jar; examples with slightly upright version of rim are included in this type

R13 - upright, flat-topped rim on necked jar with uncertain profile or convex-profile

R14 - ovoid-profile, neckless jar with flat-topped rim edge which is beveled or almost beveled on interior and occasionally rounded

R15 - ovoid-profile, neckless jar with short, pulled, upright, simple rim

R16 - flat-topped rim expanded both externally and internally on uncertain profile, convex-profile, or slightly shouldered, slack-profile jar

R17 - thick, square-headed or club-shaped rim with internal bevel continuing straight onto convex-profile jar or jar with uncertain profile

R18 - round-shoulder or slightly obtuse-shoulder jar with medium to long neck and vertical flat-topped but externally beveled edge or rounded rim

R19 - upright rim with exterior bulge from necked vessel of unknown profile

R20 - beaded rim, rounded or flat-topped, on ovoid-profile jar or jar of unknown profile

R21 - upright, flat-topped rim expanded externally from necked jar with uncertain body profile

R22 - very long neck and flaring rim from shouldered, round-shoulder or unknown-profile jar

R23 - upright, rounded rim on short-necked, slack-shoulder jar or jar with uncertain profile

R24 - upright and slightly out-turned, rounded rim on necked, wheelthrown jar; single example in grog-tempered fabric



R25 - medium-short, upright, flat-topped rim on slack-profile jar

R26 - slightly flattened, incurved or upright rim with short neck on slightly round-shouldered or convex-profile jar

R27 - everted rim jar with medium to short length, flared rim on necked jar with uncertain profile

R28 - upright, very rounded, thick rim on necked jar with uncertain profile; single example with 'rope-effect' tooling on rim, horizontal, tooled line at neck to rim join and scoring on body of jar

R70 - ovoid jar with sharply beveled edge to rim interior (DBEA site only)

*Uncertain vessel type*

R50 - plain, flared, long-necked rim fragment, probably from a jar

R51 - short-necked, extremely out-turned or widely-flaring rim fragment with beveled exterior edge, probably from a jar

R52 - lid-seated, flared rim fragment; distinctively channeled interior edge, probably from a jar

R53 - upright, rounded rim fragment from short-necked vessel, probably from a jar

R99 - fragment of rim which is too small to assign to any specific form type

*Lid*

LD1 - rounded rim-edge, simple lid

*Angled/shoulder sherds*

A1 - acute-angle shoulder sherd

A2 - obtuse-angle shoulder sherd

A3 - rounded shoulder sherd

*Bases*

B1 - simple, flat base

B2 - wedge-profile base

B3 - spurred, roughly finished exterior edge of simple flat base

B4 - splayed-profile, recessed-underside, flat base; omphalos base

B5 - pedestal base

B99 - flat part or central zone of uncertain type of base

### Discussion

The majority of these handmade form types belong to the end of the Early Iron Age and the beginning of the Middle Iron Age, from about the sixth to fourth centuries BC. This phase of pottery chronology is poorly-understood and it is only recently that excavations, such as at DBF97 along the Bypass route, have revealed assemblages which are likely to belong to this dynamic period of ceramic change which took place within a framework of continuity. It appears that there is little decorated pottery during this phase and, more specifically, decoration is never found on fineware bowls which is in contrast to the full Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age or the classic Middle Iron Age. The absence of decoration on bowls in particular along with considerable fragmentation of these more delicate vessels, a factor addressed by Knight (in press a), may well have assisted in their delayed recognition. A small amount of the assemblage can be dated to the Middle and later Iron Age period, while a single feature has one sherd which can be confidently dated to the Latest Pre-Roman Iron Age due to the nature of the fabric as well as the wheelthrown manufacturing technique and vessel form.

### *Bowls*

The most diagnostic forms include the round-shoulder or round-body bowl (R1) with the various rim types (R2, R3, R4, R9) which are likely to derive from similar shaped bowls. Parallel examples were found at Twywell (Harding 1975, fig. 21, 1, 3, 11), Gretton (Jackson and Knight 1985, fig. 8, 47) and Fourth Drove subsite, Fengate (Pryor 1984, fig. 89, 4) in Northamptonshire and Linton, Cambridgeshire (Fell 1952-3, fig. 4, 19-20). This very simple, S-shaped profile bowl form probably developed from Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age bowls typified by three decorated examples recovered from Fengate (Hawkes and Fell 1943, fig. 7, R4, R6, R8) which have more rounded profiles than the very distinctive, carinated forms so characteristic of that period. No examples of these round-bodied bowls were found in the large assemblage of later Iron Age and Roman pottery from Weekley, Northamptonshire (Jackson and Dix 1986-7). The correlation of form types to fabric types and surface treatments from the Bypass (Table P.2) reveals a very strong relationship between these rim types, fabric S3, burnished surfaces and both flat bases (B1) and recessed, or omphalos, bases (B4); the latter is a common Fengate bowl base also. Nearly all of these round-bodied bowls are thin-walled, measuring between 3 and 7 mm thick, and black in colour with highly-burnished interior and exterior surfaces.



The Bypass round-profile bowls appear at present to span the end of the Early Iron Age and the beginning of the Earlier La Tène, or Middle Iron Age, as recently defined by Knight (in press a). The absence of any examples of curvilinear decoration on the bowls from the Bypass and the presence of thin, upright rims on the rounded profile strongly suggest that these forms predate the famous La Tène I bowls with their thickened, incipient bead-rims (Jackson and Dix 1986-7, 77, figs. 32-36). However, the restricted distribution of La Tène curvilinear decorated bowls does not include Lincolnshire and, therefore, a strict chronological development may not be appropriate here. At Twywell, located 35 km southwest from Market Deeping and up the River Nene, the presence of only two vessels in that assemblage (Harding 1975, figs. 23, 18 and 24, 31) which appear to have originated from La Tène curvilinear decorated bowls (Jackson and Dix 1986-7, fig. 32, site 9) from a large assemblage of Iron Age pottery suggests that occupation at Twywell spanned a period from the end of the plain, round-body bowl phase into the beginning of the production and use of decorated La Tène bowls. A programme of radiocarbon dating of deposits containing undecorated, round-body bowls and La Tène bowls from eastern England is required to resolve the dating of these newly recognised forms and sequence of bowl development. In addition, the similarity in description between the plain bowls and the apparent La Tène bowls at Twywell suggests that they may have been related in terms of provenance of clays for manufacture or at least related in technological methods, and therefore a programme of clay characterisation is also required to investigate this possibility amongst the Iron Age bowls of eastern England.

A review of the fine shelly fabric, thin-walled vessels often presented as simply verbal descriptions of body sherds with well-smoothed, black surfaces, such as that published for the content of pit alignment feature PA13 from Plant's Farm at Maxey, Cambridgeshire located 3 km southwest of site DBF (Gurney, *et al.* 1993, 79) and one vessel from Outgang Road, Langtoft (Knight, in press b) is likely to reveal the presence of sherds from similar bowls in a variety of other settlement features.

Single examples of other bowl forms include two variations of flared profile bowl, one with a distinct shoulder zone (R7) and one which is slack in profile (R6) and made from fine fabric S3. The shouldered example, which may be a cup, would not be out-of-place within a typical Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age assemblage (Barrett 1980; French, *et al.*, 1993, fig. 42, 61; Jackson and Knight 1985, figs. 6-7). A similar slack-profile bowl, made from a fabric reminiscent of Bypass fabric S3, was found at Weavers Road, Wellingborough (Foster and Harper 19-- , fig. 2, 1) and another from Great Doddington (Windell 1981, fig. 5, 3) in Northamptonshire. The Bypass bowls were recovered from Group 25, an irregular hollow of early Saxon date, found in association with a variety of other Early Iron Age vessels (Tables P.22-24).



Two hemispherical bowl forms (R5, R10) are likely to date from the end of the Early Iron Age or beginning of the Middle Iron Age period. Similar examples have been found at Tallington, Lincolnshire located 3 km to the west of site DBF (French, *et al.* 1993, figs. 43, 102-103 and 44, 139). There are only single examples of each in the Bypass assemblage and therefore not particularly suited to represent this specific period but rather the later prehistoric period generally. This is important to note because the single bowl rim (R71) from the DBEA site is also likely to have derived from a hemispherical form and was associated with a probable Late Bronze Age jar type, discussed below.

There is one Middle Iron Age bowl form, R8, which has a short, upright bead or nearly bead rim on a globular-profile body. Two examples of this type were identified in the assemblage and both were made from the same fabric, S6. The form is very reminiscent of the La Tène globular bowls with their very distinctive, thickened bead rims (Jackson and Dix 1986-7, figs. 33-36) but neither of the two examples from the Bypass was decorated and both were very large sherds representing the majority of each vessel profile (41g. and 90 g.). This vessel type is likely to have been contemporary with the La Tène bowls or possibly a precursor to that type. Plain examples of this decorated style bowl have been recognised from sites in the upper Nene valley (Jackson and Dix 1986-7, fig. 32).

#### *Jars*

There are two distinctive types which have a peculiarly 'medieval' appearance, R11 and R17. These are folded over on the interior edge or have a slight triangular or square-headed cross-section. Several Early Iron Age sites from Northamptonshire have identical examples, principally Ashley (Taylor and Dix 1985, fig. 5, 4), the pre-enclosure occupation at Brigstock (Jackson 1983, fig. 8, 46-47), Great Oakley (Jackson 1982, fig. 9, 32), Gretton (Jackson and Knight 1985, figs. 6, 21-24; 8, 51-56 and 67-73), and Harringworth (Jackson 1981, fig. 6, 32, 36). Neither of these types was found at the later Iron Age site at Weekley (Jackson and Dix 1986-7) and Knight has demonstrated that they are distinctively Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age in date (in press).

Three other distinctive types, R12, R18 and R22, which also can be found amongst the same Early Iron Age assemblages listed above, are the long-necked and medium to long-length rims which when still attached to the shoulders of their vessels demonstrate that they derive from shouldered or round-shoulder jars typical of that period. Only one excellent example was recovered at Twywell (Jackson 1975, fig. 21, 18), while numerous examples were recovered from pre-enclosure occupation at Brigstock (Jackson 1983, fig. 8), Great Oakley (Jackson 1982, fig. 9), Gretton (Jackson and Knight 1985, fig. 7, 35) and phase 1 at Harringworth (Jackson 1981, fig. 6, 35, 38-40). The best dated example is that from Cat's Water, Fengate. A rounded, high-shoulder jar was found actually touching an oak stake which registered a radiocarbon date of 360 $\pm$ 60bc (HAR-3199), which at one



standard deviation is the fifth century BC and at two standards deviations 700 to 200 BC (Pryor 1984, 142-3). It may be significant that the same four fabric types were used to make R18 and R22 vessels (Q4, S1, S6, S8; Table P.2). Uncertain vessel type R50 probably includes several examples of the R12/R18/R22 group. The type R22 long-necked shouldered jar is identical to vessels found in central southern England such as in the Early Iron Age phase at Danebury (Cunliffe 1984, type JB1).

The most common vessel type in the Bypass assemblage is the upright, flat-topped rim on a necked jar form (R13, R16, R21), which when the body of the vessel is present, is convex in profile. This type is also common on sites which date from the end of the Early Iron Age and throughout the Middle Iron Age in the region. It is an extremely popular form at Twywell (Jackson 1975, figs. 21, 5; 22, 6, 8, 18, 24, 28, 36, 41-43; 23, 4, 14, 22), Weekley (Jackson and Dix 1986-7, figs. 29, 7; 30, 34; 31, 36; 37, 110, 113), Brigstock (Jackson 1983, fig. 7), Geddington (Jackson 1979, fig. 5, 4 and 7), Fengate subsites (Pryor 1984, group 2, types 1, 2, 12, 15), Maxey West Field (Pryor, *et al.* 1985, figs. 75, 16-17; 76, 2, 7, 9, 11-12) and Fourth Drove, Fengate (Pryor 1984, fig. 89, 1 and 5). Small quantities were found amongst assemblages from Plant's Farm at Maxey (Gurney, *et al.* 1993, fig. 70, 6) and Tallington (French, *et al.* 1993, fig. 43, 116-117 and 122). In Cambridgeshire, the form has been recovered along the A1(M) Alconbury to Peterborough Road Scheme (Hancocks, *et al.* 1998, figs. 23, P.21.2-3, P.23.7-8; 24, P. 51.3-4). Some of the Bypass examples assigned to R13 could well be from vessels with more rounded shoulders similar to those from Twywell (Jackson 1975, figs. 22, 1-2, 5, 33-34; 23, 21) but the rim has broken at the neck zone. This vessel form, more than any other, is what typifies the Iron Age in eastern England and is the form most commonly associated with scored decoration, and with finger-tip impressions or slashed impressions on the flat-topped rim surface usually when the vessels have rounded shoulders.

Three different types of ovoid jar were identified in the assemblage but each represents a different phase of the later prehistoric period. The bevel-edge or rounded rim form ovoid jar (R14) is found in assemblages from the Early Iron Age into the Middle Iron Age, such two identified at Tallington (French, *et al.* 1993, figs. 42, 84; 43, 121) but the upright rim example (R15) which could be classified as almost beaded is undoubtedly a later Iron Age type and very similar to the R8 bowl form. It is important to note that the single example of an R15 jar was made from the classic bowl fabric, S3, and that one of the R8 bowls was also made from this fabric. The R15 example, however, is not burnished on either surface and therefore is a jar. Several examples of this type were recovered from CP1 occupation at Weekley (Jackson and Dix 1986-7, fig. 30, 20-22, 24-25). Ovoid type R70, from site DBEA, is likely to have originated from a typical Late Bronze Age version of the ovoid jar, often referred to as the hooked rim jar such as that recovered from a second millennium BC context, ditch 9, at Newark Road subsite, Fengate (Pryor 1984, 88, fig. 53, 8). It is important to note that the fabric of both the single R70 example and the Newark Road example are vesicular in texture.



Two rim forms are best dated to the later Iron Age period generally, R23 and R25. The forms are slack-shoulder in profile, a typical later Iron Age characteristic. A third vessel type, R26, is more borderline in date, Early to Middle Iron Age, since it has a rounded rim similar to R23 but a distinct shoulder similar to the R13/R16/R21 group described above. These three types are not frequent in the Bypass assemblage.

One jar rim type, R28, appears to be unique at present. Dated parallels for this distinctive rim form have not been identified but the vessel appears to have had a convex form with a slack or sloping shoulder profile. Its context of recovery suggests a period around the end of the Early Iron Age or beginning of the Middle Iron Age (Group 74, roundhouse hearth), and this is supported by the techniques of decoration utilised on and below the rounded rim, a form of tooling, and on the walls of the vessel, scoring. Decoration is discussed further below.

A small number of Middle to Late Iron Age jars was identified, and a classic example is R20 with its beaded rim and slack-shoulder or convex profile. There is an identical example from phase CP2 activity at Weekley (Jackson and Dix 1986-7, fig. 38, 132) which places that example into the latest pre-Roman Iron Age period, and two similar examples from Maxey West Field (Pryor, *et al.* 1985, fig. 75, 10-11). Another typical Middle to Late Iron Age jar rim form is the simple everted shape, R27. Handmade everted rims in shell-bearing fabrics were recovered from the CP2 phase Ditch Z at Weekley (Jackson and Dix, 1986-7, fig. 37, 117), the A1(M) Alconbury to Peterborough Road Scheme (Hancocks, *et al.* 1998, fig. 23, P.21.9) and Cats Water and Storey's Bar Road, Fengate (Pryor 1984, fig. 99, 6; fig. 100, 13). An everted rim jar made from a sandy fabric "but with finely crushed shell" was recovered from Maxey Field West in association with typical Iron Age shelly pottery (Pryor, *et al.* 1985, 114, fig. 75, 8). At least one jar type, R19, can be suggested to date from the Middle to Late Iron Age due to the presence of at least one of the examples from the Bypass being found in association with an R20 rim. The similarity of the R19 rim form to butt beakers should not be overlooked. However, both of the Bypass examples are coarsely-gritted with shell and handmade, which suggests that this jar type may be in imitation of the imported beakers.

There is a single, wheelthrown, grog-tempered, very everted jar rim, R24, which is undoubtedly Late Iron Age or more precisely latest pre-Roman Iron Age in date. Although the sherd is small and represents less than 1% of the rim circumference, it is still possible to recognise that this vessel is similar to many published examples such as several from CP2 phase occupation at Weekley (Jackson and Dix 1986-7, figs. 38, 135; 39, 144-145; 40, 166 and 171), from the transitional phases at sites along the Alconbury to Peterborough Road Scheme (Hancocks, *et al.* 1998, figs. 25-26), and from various Fengate subsites (Pryor 1984, 156-7, fig. 101, group 3).

#### *Uncertain vessels*



One vessel type, R52, is very distinctive and little is known about the profile because the rims break at the neck but it is likely to have derived from a jar (Knight, in press). It is a complex flared rim with one or more internal channels which may have received a lid. The type is found on Early Iron Age sites such as Gretton (Jackson and Knight 1985, fig. 8, 65). Other uncertain forms are not distinctive to specific parallels but probably represent fragments of other jars; if interior burnish was present on small rim sherds, they have been classified as bowls.

### *Bases*

Amongst the bases from the Market Deeping Bypass assemblage, the majority of examples are very commonly found on all Iron Age sites - the flat base (B1), the wedge-profile base (B2) and the roughly manufactured base which has a spurred exterior edge (B3). Two types in particular, however, are significant chronologically. Base type B4 has a recessed curve to the underside profile and this, often referred to as omphalos, is a form associated with metalwork vessels and fineware bowls of the seventh to fifth centuries BC and later (Cunliffe 1991, 65, figs. 4.2, A:4, A:6, A:12) such as those from Fengate (Hawkes and Fell 1945, fig. 7, R4, R6). The two examples from the Bypass assemblage were made from fineware fabric S3 which is the fabric used to make the round-bodied Early Iron Age bowls. There is a single example from a pedestal base, B5, and this is typical of the fifth to third centuries BC elsewhere in southern England (Cunliffe 1991, fig. A:6, A:8, A:10, A:11).

### *Angled or shoulder sherds*

Three different types of angled sherds without rims attached were defined and recorded in order to be able to maximize on the information available from such a fragmented assemblage. Sharply angled or carinated vessels, represented by three examples of the shoulder type A1, were represented by three examples in addition to a few attached to R22 rims. Carinated vessels, both bowls and jars, derive from Earliest Iron Age occupation, dated from the eighth to seventh centuries BC (Cunliffe 1991, 61-69, A2), or more commonly from the decorated phase of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Barrett 1980). Less angular variations of this shoulder profile which are still very distinctive but more obtuse in the degree of angle, shoulder type A2, are the most common type of shoulder sherd from the Early Iron Age period. Three of the 13 Bypass examples of A2 display finger-tip impressions along the shoulder ridge, the commonest decoration on coarseware jars of this period. The round-shoulder sherd type, A3, includes fragments from any of the bowl forms described above, and also shoulder sherds from rounded jars as long as the shoulder is distinctive. When the A3 type is associated with burnished surface treatment on both surfaces, then the form represented is a bowl. Amongst the 41 examples of A3 shoulder sherds recorded, 25 were from burnished bowls (ie, vessels bearing burnished interior surfaces) (Tables P.2 and P.6).



## Lids

Handmade lids are being more frequently recognised in later Iron Age assemblages but their similarity to flared bowls will always be an identification limitation. One lid type was identified in the Bypass assemblage and the three examples are similar to one from the prehistoric activity at the A1(M) Alconbury to Peterborough Road Scheme (Hancocks, *et al.* 1998, fig. 24, P25.5). One is decorated with tooled lines and is also burnished and pitted on the interior (Fig. 11 Dr. 91)

## Decoration

Decoration is not common in the Bypass assemblage (*c.* <5%). There are 134 occurrences amongst a total of 2710 records from site DBF (Table P.3) and three from DBD (one scored vessel, one with slashes on the rim and one with finger-tip impressions on the rim) (Dr. 89); there are none from DBEA. Therefore, no more than 137 out of a maximum number of recovered vessels were decorated since some of these records may well represent the same vessel but this is not possible to prove due to the assemblage fragmentation.

There are two major types of decoration: finger-tip or finger-nail impressions and scoring. Finger-tip and finger-nail decoration appears in three locations on vessels - on the shoulder point of A1 and A2 Early Iron Age shouldered vessels, on the outside edge and top of Early Iron Age rims, and on the top surface of flat rims Early-Middle Iron Age vessels (Table P.4). Finger-tip impressions on shouldered jars is a universal southern British chronological marker for the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Barrett 1980), but finger-tip impressions on just the flat-topped rims of round-shoulder jars and ovoid profile jars with sloping or slack shoulders is an eastern England regional Early and Middle Iron Age characteristic (Knight, *in press a*).

Scoring is a decorative technique, distinctive to eastern England, which has been shown to date from the sixth century BC to first century AD (Marsden, *forthcoming*; Knight, *in press*; Elsdon 1992), but was not particularly common until the third century BC (Elsdon 1992, 89). It is found on single examples of form types R13, R14 (bevel rim ovoid jar; PRN1454-6), R16 and R21 within the Bypass assemblage (Table P.4). Scoring is produced shallowly to deeply in texture, narrow to broad in scored line width, and random to lattice-style patterns. All of the scored examples from the Bypass were randomly scored with one exception (Fig. 00, 00; PRNs2179-2181). Scoring is primarily found on the body of vessels below the neck and often down to the base zone. In addition, scoring can occur on the flat-top surface of rims, and appears to have been a replacement for finger-tipping in this location. There are no examples in the Bypass assemblage with both finger-tip decoration on the top edge of the rim and scoring on the walls of the same vessels, but this is known to



occur elsewhere although infrequently. The "earliest type of scoring is deep, accompanied by finger tip decoration on the rim" (Elsdon 1992, 89).

A minor decorative technique, tooling, was found on the single R28 rim (Fig.5 Dr 30 PRNs2321-2). This is created by a wide tool pressed onto the vessel, probably in a leatherhard condition, which pushes the vessel surface inwards but does not break the surface as is found with scoring and incising techniques. On the Bypass example, the tooling is located diagonally across the thick rounded rim, creating a rope-like effect, and also a single line beneath the rim to separate the rim from the wall of the vessel. What is significant is that this vessel was also randomly scored on the body, combining two techniques on a single vessel.

Irregular stabbing is a rare example of possible decoration on jars from the Bypass; only two incidences were recorded and these may well represent manufacturing problems rather than deliberate decoration.

#### Surface Treatment and Manufacturing Technique

About 10% of the later prehistoric pottery assemblage from DBF displayed special surface treatment such as burnishing, smoothing or wiping. The most frequent type was burnishing on both surfaces observed on about 6% of the assemblage as a whole (Table P.5). The location of burnish on both surfaces and also on the interior surface only (c. 2%) is indicative of open vessels, usually bowls. As this type of treatment is also found very frequently amongst the R1-R10 vessels, this assisted in their interpretation as bowl type rims or vessels. About 60% of the 83 recognised bowls, were burnished (Tables P.2 and P.6), and many of these were fired to achieve a black colour which would have made these vessels quite distinctive - black and shiny. In addition, 61% of the A3 shoulder fragments were burnished on both surfaces and many are black suggesting that these sherds derive from similar if not the same shiny bowls. Wiping with a cloth or with the fingers was found on only one small bowl or cup (Fig.11 Dr 90). Very few of the jars displayed any surface treatment; the commonest type recorded was wiping.

Three type B99 bases had extra shell fragments impressed into their undersides. This is classified here as a surface treatment but is probably more appropriate in a discussion of manufacturing techniques; the extra crushed shell fragments would have made lifting of a finished pot more convenient for the potter. It also has suggested that the fabric types used to make these pots (Q4, S3, S10) were likely to have been tempered with shell but two of the fabrics are particularly conspicuous due to their paucity of shell or fineness of shell present. What this may be telling us is that even the small quantities of shell in slightly shelly fabrics could be added temper or that the potters who make these finewares were also makers of coarseware fabrics.



## Vessel Size and Evidence of Use

Only two vessels are represented by total profiles: the smallest vessel in the assemblage which is a bowl or cup (Fig 11.Dr 90) and a medium-sized, scored ovoid jar with a splayed base represented by half the vessel (Fig. 00, 00). The cup measures 80 mm in rim diameter, 30 mm across at the base and 47 mm tall, with an approximate capacity of 118 cubic centimetres or 0.1 litres. The decorated jar measures 260 mm in rim diameter, 200 mm across at the base, 305 mm tall, with the width at the shoulder of 340 mm, and an approximate capacity of 16,000 cubic centimetres or 16 litres. Neither of these vessels displays visible evidence of use.

Figure P.3 presents the frequency of measurable rim diameters within 20 mm divisions; vessels represented by at least 5% of the circumference present can be measured for diameter. The rim diameters from only 111 vessels could be measured due to the fragmentation of the assemblage (Table P.7). This limitation is graphically displayed in Figure P.4 where it is extremely apparent that amongst the 272 rims identified (Table P.8), 161 could not be measured because less than 5% of the circumference of that vessel is present. This represents 60%, or more than half of the rims. Amongst the Early and Middle Iron Age rims which could be measured, the majority lie in the small vessel range between 80-180 mm diameter (just under 65%), about 22% could be classified as medium-sized (200-280 mm), and 14% as large (300 mm or larger).

This span of rim measurements is the same as the range of rim diameters from the pottery recovered at Vicarage Farm and Cat's Water, Fengate (Pryor 1984, figs. 105-110, groups 1 and 2) where there is, however, a very interesting difference in size distribution between Fengate ceramic phases; group 1 pottery, dated to around the fifth century BC, is generally smaller in size than group 2 pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age.

Examination of Figure P.3 suggests that there is a bimodal distribution of vessel sizes within the DBF97 assemblage, a common array within later prehistoric pottery assemblages (Morris and Crosby 1997; Hancocks, *et al.* 1998, fig. 47, A). The majority of measured bowls are in the small range, with a few medium-sized examples while jars come in all sizes. Smaller vessels are likely to have been personal eating vessels, and this is borne out by the presence of 25 bowls within this group, or used as cooking pots for a few people such as a small family group while medium-sized vessels are likely to have been for several persons food consumption or preparation, with the larger vessels for storage.

Different types of usewear evidence are visible on the sherds in the Bypass assemblage: sooting on the exterior; burnt residue on the interior; limescale; pitting or the loss of calcareous inclusions from the fabric on the interior only; and abrasion also on the interior surface only. Sooting and burnt residue deposits indicate that a vessel had been used for cooking at some point in its uselife, while limescale residue indicates the boiling of



water when used in a hard water area. Pitting of the interior surface of a vessel only can indicate that an acidic liquid material had been contained for a period of time and dissolved the calcareous inclusions in a fabric; this is specifically on the interior only since if the pitting occurred on both surfaces it would have been the result of depositional loss rather than loss during use only. Abraded patches on the interior can mean that the vessel had been scraped as a result of stirring with a harder utensil during use or scraped clean with an abrasive material such as sand (Skibo 1992).

The commonest type of usewear within the whole assemblage is pitting specifically on the interior surface (5%), with soot and burnt residues less frequent (3%). Limescale is extremely infrequent as is interior abrasion (less than 1% each). When this information is correlated to fabric type (Tables P.9-P.10), it is possible to identify that specific fabric types were used to make vessel for particular functions. Vessels made from both the shelly fabrics and the sandy fabric Q4, which has a rare to sparse amount of calcareous matter in it, could have displayed the evidence for use as containers to hold acidic liquids, but this is not the case. There is only one example of pitting on a Q4 sherd but 150 examples on shelly fabric sherds. Therefore, it is very unlikely that vessels made from Q4 fabric were used as liquid containers.

Shelly fabrics were, however, used to make cooking vessels but fineware fabric S3 was not the first choice for such a product; out of 69 examples of fabric S3 sherds with usewear evidence, only four had soot or burnt deposits. One of the shelly fabric examples which displayed sooting was actually within a secondary use situation. A large wall sherd from a jar without much wall curvature (PRN1526) had been reused as a lid and soot had adhered to both the upperside and the underside of this sherd in a circle measuring 130 mm across on the inside edge of the soot line indicating that the sherd lid had covered a small cookpot.

Evidence for the size of vessels and usewear evidence from the Bypass pottery is surprisingly slight. Only 22 vessels from which the rim diameter can be measured also display visible evidence of use. As mentioned above, none of the vessels larger than 280 mm display any evidence and may, therefore, have functioned as dry storage containers. Seven of the smaller vessels between 140-220 mm show interior pitting and these are all bowl types; one of these (Fig. 2 Dr 12) also displayed abrasion from scraping or stirring on the interior. Soot was found on both small and medium-size vessels, including seven jars and a small bowl, but there are only two occurrences of burnt residue on small jars. There is one type R13 vessel which has both soot on the exterior and limescale on the interior.

The infrequency of usewear evidence is curious and can only be investigated by comparison to other Iron Age assemblages to determine the significance; no other publications of Iron Age pottery discussing this very important topic are known to the author. But the paucity of



evidence for cooking is particularly surprising; it is expected that this sort of evidence should be the most common type recorded due to the need to cook daily and the frequency of breakage of cooking pots as a result. It is possible that this discrepancy is due to the function of this part of the DBF and DBD sites during the Iron Age. This is discussed further below in the section discussing the roundhouse features.

Two bases, one flat type B1 and the other represented by the central flat part only (B99) had been perforated after the vessel was fired during manufacture. One of the examples, from a 100 mm diameter base vessel in fabric S6 which also displayed pitting on the interior only, bore a single central perforation measuring 12 mm in diameter. The other, from larger jar made from fabric Q1, had been perforated at least once within 20 mm of the base angle; the hole measures 8 mm in diameter. Traditionally, post-firing perforation in the bases of prehistoric vessels was generally confined to the Middle to Late Iron Age and was believed to have been associated with cheese production. With the development of lipid residue analysis techniques which can isolate the presence of ruminant animal fats and milk-based residues (Dudd and Evershed 1998), this assumption can now be tested.

### Ceramic Phasing

Ceramic phasing is determined by the range of vessels, the presence of decorative types and the use of specific fabrics which represent a defined period. The later prehistoric pottery from the Bypass can be assigned to four ceramic phases within the period, as defined below. Many of the contexts, features and Groups from the Bypass can be ascribed to one of these ceramic phases; others can only be assigned to the Iron Age period generally. Some contexts contain many sherds which are recognised as redeposited material, and some groups appear to have primary fills from one ceramic phase and subsequent fills from later ceramic phases.

#### *Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (c. 1100-600 BC)*

Late Bronze Age-type material was recovered from four prehistoric features at DBEA only. Table P.11 presents the quantity of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery by fabric for each feature. This very small group of pottery is most likely to date to the earlier part of this broad period due to the absence of any decorated pottery or finer Class II jars which signify the later part or 'decorated phase of the later Bronze Age' (Barrett 1980).

Fabrics D1 and D2 were identified amongst the pottery in the prehistoric features, and a single S2 body sherd of Iron Age pottery was also recovered from the tertiary fill of a Medieval/Post-Medieval feature (ditch 36). One bevel-edged ovoid jar rim (type series R70; D1 fabric) was recovered from gully 17 in association with sherds from at least two other vessels in D2 fabric. One probably hemispherical bowl rim (type series R71; D2 fabric)



was recovered from pit 88 in association with sherds from at least three other vessels (D1 and D2 fabrics). All other pottery was represented by body sherds alone. The jar and bowl rims would be acceptable as Late Bronze Age pottery and the presence of D2 corky, vesicular fabric pottery from each feature strongly suggests that this pottery was separated in time and technology from the Early Iron Age pottery of 6th-4th century BC date discussed below.

*Early Iron Age (c. 600-400 BC)*

The Early Iron Age ceramic phase is characterised by the presence of round-bodied bowls (R1-R4), a hemispherical bowl (R5), jars with folded rims or squared rims (R11, R17), round-shoulder jars (R12, R18), and medium-or long-length necked rims (R22), as well as angled sherds from strongly shouldered jars (A1-A2), and fragments from round-shouldered bowls (A3; burnished internally); these are likely to date from the sixth to fifth centuries BC. One unique or unusual rim form associated with the typical Early Iron Age types, and therefore likely to be of this date, is R26 (Fig.6 Dr 36). Other rim forms can be found in contexts assigned to this phase but they are less common (R13, R14, R16, R21); their presence suggests a date more appropriate in the fifth to fourth centuries BC. Only one example of an everted rim jar (R27), made from fineware fabric S3, was found in a feature most likely to date to this period, group 59 ditch, and this sherd was recovered from the tertiary fill context 703.

The fabric types which most distinguish this phase are the fineware shelly fabric S3, used principally to make round-bodied bowls, and the sandy fabric Q4, used to make several different jars; these fabrics may well be related and are often difficult to differentiate. However, it is apparent that due to redeposition, if not also to continued use of diagnostic fabrics, that fabric variation is not a reliable tool for assistance with the identification of ceramic phases at the Bypass Iron Age sites. This is demonstrated in the lack of significant variation amongst the proportions of fabric types and fabric groups within the ceramic phases (Tables P.12 and P.15).

Finger-tip decoration found on the shoulder of vessels is the most diagnostic decoration of this period. The presence of round-shouldered vessels bearing finger-tip or nail decoration solely on the top of the rim are also found in this phase. In addition, because this ceramic phase spans the period from the inception of scored ware decorated vessels there is likely to be some scored sherds in features. The quantity of scored pottery, however, is distinctly uncommon and never appears to represent more than 10% of the material recovered from a feature which has a reasonable amount of pottery; the one exception is the pit group 75 within the roundhouse which is discussed further below.

Tables P.12-P.14 present the contexts and features by Group which can be assigned to this ceramic phase. The majority of Early Iron Age features contained modest-sized fragments of pottery, but Group 21 pit was



unusual. It contained large sherds from four vessels including nearly the total profile of a round-shouldered jar, one folded rim, sloping shoulder jar, body sherds from a jar with deep and narrow scored decoration and sherds from a round-bodied bowl (Fig. 2 Drs 10-12) in addition to smaller fragments. The fact that these sherds are similar in area size strongly suggests that they were contemporary in use and in deposition. They represent a key group of Early Iron Age material from this site.

A second key group is equally significant but primarily from the apparent purposeful deposition of the main vessel recovered (Fig. 4 Dr 23). This medium-sized vessel, with scored arcs at the point of shoulder and irregular scoring on the body of the vessel down to the base is significant because it is an ovoid jar. Unfortunately a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from beneath this vessel. Other key groups display the variety of Early Iron Age rims and decoration characteristic of this site as well as indicate the more common sizes of sherds recovered (Figs. 00 and 00). Two sites which were most likely to be contemporary with the Early Iron Age ceramic phase at DBF97 are Twywell in Northamptonshire and Cat's Water group 1 phase at Fengate in Cambridgeshire.

#### *Middle Iron Age (c. 400-150 BC)*

The jar forms which characterise the Middle Iron Age period at DBF97 are the upright rim and ovoid or slack-profile vessels (R13, R16 and R21), ovoid vessels (R14) and everted rim jars (R27). One bowl form specific to this period is the beaded rim bowl (R8). It is important to point out again that this undecorated type may well be the precursor to or contemporary with the more distinctive La Tène-style decorated, bead rim bowl (Jackson and Dix 1986). The frequency of scored decoration on vessels increases during this ceramic phase. Three features could be assigned to the Middle Iron Age, two ditches (Groups 68 and 104) and a pit (Group 103) (Table P.15-P.17).

The Iron Age activity at DBD97 is Middle Iron Age in date, lacking many of the Early Iron Age form and decorative types and also lacking the fineware fabric S3 and the jar fabric Q4 (Tables P.18-P.21). These factors demonstrate that on sites which do not have quite as much redeposition of material, ie. those which are more spatially varied by ceramic phase, it will be possible to differentiate these periods better than has been experienced at DBF97. The assemblage from DBD97 did not contain any form or fabric types indicative of the Late Iron Age and transition periods commonly identified from the excavations along the A1 Peterborough to Alconbury road development nearby (Hancocks, *et al.* 1998).

All three of the features infilled during the Middle Iron Age period, or later, are illustrated as key groups (Drs 66-82). Group 68 in particular illustrates the diagnostic bowl (R8) and jar type (R27) which are typical of this ceramic phase, while Group 103 was chosen to illustrate the difference between the scored ovoid vessel from Early Iron Age Group 21 (Fig. 9 Dr. 74)



and the upright rim, slack-profile jar from the Middle Iron Age (Fig. 10 Dr. 76) so common at the site of Weekley. Group 103 also contained the only organic-tempered briquetage found on the site, ceramic material which was dated to the mid-second century BC or later at Cowbit.

Two sites most likely to have been contemporary with the Middle Iron Age occupation at DBF97 are Weekley in Northamptonshire and Cat's Water group 2 phase at Fengate.

#### *Late Iron Age (c. 150 BC-AD 50)*

Only one vessel form (R24) and one fabric type (G6) could be assigned to the latest pre-Roman Iron Age. Only one feature, a ditch (Group 95) (Tables P.15-P.17), had a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery from the secondary fill, context 1159. This vessel demonstrates that some of the occupation located at DBF97 was contemporary to the group 3 occupation at Cat's Water, Fengate and transition sites along the A1 (M) Alconbury to Peterborough Road Scheme.

#### *Iron Age*

Many DBF97 features have been assigned to the Iron Age generally due to the absence of diagnostic Early or Middle and Late Iron Age pottery types (see phase plans). In addition, there was a tremendous amount of redeposited Early Iron Age pottery in later features. This is particularly well demonstrated for contexts belonging to Roman, Saxon and later phases of activity (Tables P.22-P.27). This is also true of the Middle and Late Iron Age activity at DBF specifically.

#### *Lincolnshire-Cambridgeshire Potters*

There is the possibility that a group of Early Iron Age Lincolnshire-Cambridgeshire potters can be identified from the analysis of the DBF97 assemblage. The remarkable consistency amongst both the undecorated round-bodied bowls made from S3 fineware fabric and the long-necked and round-shouldered jars, usually with finger-tip impressions on the top of the rim (Fig. 1 Dr.4 and Fig. 7 Dr.58) made from Q4 fabric might represent either single potters for each of these groups (bowl potter; jar potter) or a community with a few potters working together using similar clay resources and similar craftsmanship. If the sources for these wares are local, then it could be that we are looking at products of the local DBF97 potters. The frequency of the bowls in particular is overwhelming support for such an interpretation. Other combinations of fabrics and forms undoubtedly exist within the assemblage but these are the two most obvious examples.



## Roundhouse Complex: Date and Function

A total of 78 sherds was recovered from the hearth group 74, 44 sherds from the pit group 75, and 214 sherds from the floor contexts (group 76) of the roundhouse complex (Table P.12). All three groups have been assigned to the Early Iron Age ceramic phase at this site but there are differences amongst the groups suggesting slight differences in date of their creation or infilling. The pottery types in hearth group 74 do not reflect those found in pit group 75 ( Fig. 6 Drs. 36-38 ). There is only 4% scored material in group 74 but group 75 has 18%. The floors within the curvilinear gully of the structure are more similar to the hearth material with only 1% scored vessels amongst quite a large number of sherds. However, the floor deposits contain all the types of vessels found in the pit and hearth which appears to link these features chronologically. The variation suggests that the pit is likely to have been infilled quite late in the roundhouse complex period of occupation. The roundhouse floor levels have three examples of the everted rim jar type R27, however, and this indicates that the roundhouse was likely to have been used during both the Early Iron Age and the Middle Iron Age phases, *an aspect not first appreciated during the preliminary assessment of this feature*. The mean sherd weight of the pit (6.6 g) and the floor deposits (7.1 g) are similar, with the hearth at nearly double the mean weight size (12.6 g ).

It is quite interesting that only four bowls were identified from rims within the three groups of pottery. Amongst a collection of about 30 identifiable vessels, a more common occurrence of bowls might have been expected based on the average frequency of the Early Iron Age round-bodied bowls in the whole assemblage from the site (Table P.2). If the maximum likely number of vessels is 274 based on the rim type occurrences in this assemblage and if the presence of Early Iron Age bowls amounts to 71 in the assemblage (Table P.13), it might have been expected that about 7.5 bowls would have been found in these features because the ratio is 1:4 overall (bowls amongst vessels). This means that the roundhouse complex has relatively fewer bowls than the rest of the DBF97 site features generally but bowls represented by body sherds with two burnished surfaces are present in these groups, and as normal these are often pitted on the interior surface. The roundhouse complex had 17 measurable rims: 11 were from small vessels (100-180 mm diameters) and five from medium-sized vessels (200-260 mm) and a single large example measuring 340 mm in diameter was recovered from the hearth. In addition, one thick-walled sherd which might have derived from a big storage jar was identified from the lower floor level (context 1263). This variation in frequency amongst the vessel sizes is consistent with the rest of the DBF97 assemblage.

Therefore, there is only the infrequency of bowls which sets this roundhouse complex apart from the rest of the excavated features on the site. It does, however, suggest that the main areas where the use of bowls occurred was away from this structure. However, the site itself is unusual



in that the frequency of evidence for food preparation, ie. evidence for cooking, is not present within the area excavated at DBF97 despite the presence of a hearth in the roundhouse.

#### Function of the Excavated Area

The most striking aspects resulting from the analysis of this predominantly Early Iron Age pottery assemblage are the frequency of undecorated, round-bodied bowls and the infrequency of evidence for cooking. It is tempting to suggest that the evidence for acidic food consumption using the bowls and the probable serving and eating of food in non-sooted jars by individuals and small groups might be indicating that this area of the site including the roundhouse was a location for food and beverage consumption. However, in the absence of comparative published assemblages which have been analysed in a similar manner, it is not possible to determine whether these aspects are unusual and particular to the excavated area of this site or not.

#### Conclusions

The ceramic assemblage from the excavated area of this site is representative of a poorly-understood phase of the Early Iron Age in this area. Traditionally it had been quite invisible, neither representing the classic Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period nor the Earlier La Tene period of the Middle Iron Age (Knight, in press). The absence of a name for this 'invisible' ceramic phase and the subtle variation amongst the pottery from it has, until now, eluded specialists despite its presence when comparing published assemblages; there are clear differences amongst the Gretton, Twywell and Weekley assemblages from Northamptonshire which guided the analysis and interpretation of this assemblage.

The impact of recognition and classification of the fineware fabric and the round-bodied, undecorated bowls signifies this period more than anything else for later prehistoric Lincolnshire-Cambridgeshire. It will be important in the future to determine whether these vessels are actually Lincolnshire-Cambridgeshire products, or not.

The recognition of sizable vessels of Middle Iron Age date deposited differently than those resulting from Early Iron Age occupation should be emphasized and it may well be that this type of activity is what has also overshadowed our understanding of the sixth to fifth centuries because of the difference in quality of material to study. It may be an unexpected bonus that there were only three Middle Iron Age features on this site.

The presence of a single rim sherd from a wheelthrown, grog-tempered vessel in the secondary fill of an otherwise Middle Iron Age ditch demonstrates that in this area such material was utilised and can be expected to be found.



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## List of Later Prehistoric Pottery Key Groups (DBF97)

### *Early Iron Age Phase*

Fig. 00

#### Group 1 (context 1533, ditch cut 1534)

1. Bowl, type R1; fabric S2; 5% of 200 mm rim; burnished on both surfaces; unoxidised black; , pitted on interior surface; PRN 1003.
2. Jar, type R11; fabric S2; unoxidised black; less than 5% of rim present; PRN 1004.
3. Bowl, R5; S2; irregularly fired; 5% of 220 mm rim; PRN 1005.
4. Bowl, R1; S3; burnished on both surfaces; irregularly fired brown; 7% of 160 mm rim; PRN 1022.
5. Bowl, R2; S3; burnished both surfaces; irregularly fired; 7% of 180 mm rim; PRN 1023.
6. Vessel, R50; S3; unoxidised black; less than 5% of rim present; PRN 1024.
7. Bowl, R3; S3; irregularly fired primarily black; less than 5% of rim present; PRN 1025
8. Bowl, R3; S3; burnished both surfaces; irregularly fired; less than 5% of rim present; PRN 1026.

#### Group 21 (context 897, pit cut 896)

9. Jar, R18, B2; S6; irregularly fired; 18% of 160 mm rim, 22% of 160 mm base; > 150 mm tall; abraded lower interior surface; PRNs 1297-1299.
10. Jar, R11; S1; roughly manufactured; irregularly fired; 10% of 440 mm rim; PRN 1300.
11. Decorated sherd from jar; S1; deep and narrow irregular scored decoration; oxidised surfaces; PRN 1301
12. Bowl, A3; S3; burnished exterior, smoothed interior; irregularly fired brown-grey; pitted interior, slightly abraded interior; PRN1305
13. Jar, R13; S6; irregularly fired; <5% of rim present; PRN 1743, context 898, secondary fill.

#### Group 31

14. Jar, R17; S2; finger-tip impressions on outside edge of rim; oxidised; <5% of large vessel; PRN1363, context 1333, hollow cut 1498.
15. Jar, R12; S2; finger-tip impressions on outside edge of rim; irregularly fired; 10% of 140 mm rim; PRN 1374, context 1362, hollow cut 1360.
16. Bowl, R1; S3; burnished both surfaces; irregularly fired; 27% of 150 mm; PRNs 1377-9/1386-7, context 1362/1357, hollow cuts 1360/1498.
17. Bowl, R2; S3; burnished both surfaces; unoxidised black; 8% of 160 mm rim; PRN 1380, 1362, hollow cut 1360.
18. Bowl, R1; S9; burnished both surfaces; irregularly fired; pitted interior; 13% of 220 mm rim; PRN 1385, 1362, hollow cut 1360.
19. Jar, R22; Q4; irregularly fired; 7% of 340 mm rim; PRN 1391, context 1357, hollow cut 1498.
20. Jar, R18; S6; irregularly fired; <5% of rim present; PRN 1396, 1405, spread deposit.
21. Shoulder sherd, A3; S3; unoxidised black; PRN 1398, 1405, spread deposit.

22. Bowl, R2; S3; burnished both surfaces; irregularly fired; 5% of 100 mm rim; PRN 1404, 1405, spread deposit.

#### Group 33

23. Jar, R14, B2; S1; decorated with arcs of scoring at point of shoulder and random scoring on vessel body to base; 50% of 260 mm diameter rim, 50% of 200 mm base, height 305 mm, 340 mm width at shoulder; PRNs1454-6, context 966, pit cut 965.
24. Bowl, R2; S9; burnished both surfaces; unoxidised light grey; 6% of 160 mm rim; PRN 1461, context 985, pit cut 984.
25. Bowl, R2; S3; burnished both surfaces; irregularly fired; 8% of 160 mm rim; PRN 1480, context 1067, pit cut 984.

#### Group 74

26. Perforated base, B99; S6; oxidised; 12 mm diameter post-firing perforation in centre; pitted interior; 55% of c. 100 mm diameter; PRNs 2304/2329, contexts 1104/1359, hearth recut 1330/hearth cut 1409.
27. Jar, R14; Q4; irregularly fired; <5% of rim present; PRN 2309, context 1104, hearth recut 1330.



28 Jar, R22; Q4; oxidised; 5% of 200 mm rim; PRN 2311, context 1139, sample 118, hearth recut 1330.

29. Vessel, R50; Q4; oxidised; <5% of rim present; PRN 2317, context 1141, sample 120, hearth recut 1330.

30. Jar, R28; S1; tooled parallel lines on top of rim, tooled horizontal line at rim to neck join, scored diagonally on body of vessel; unoxidised black; 16% of 340 mm rim; PRNs 2321-2322, context 1140, hearth recut 1409.

31. Bowl, R2; S3; burnished both surfaces; unoxidised black; PRN 2333, context 1359, sample 135, hearth recut 1409.

32. Jar, R22; S1; slashed line on top of rim; unoxidised black; <5% of rim present; PRN 2334, context 1359, sample 135, hearth recut 1409.

33. Jar, R12; Q4; wiped on exterior; roughly manufactured; irregularly fired; sooted on exterior, burnt residue on interior; 9% of 160 mm rim; PRNs 2340/2347, contexts 1176/2347, hearth pit recuts 1431/1409.

34. Jar, R22; S8; irregularly fired; roughly manufactured; pitted on interior; PRN 2343, context 1176, hearth recut 1431.

35. Jar, R21; S1; wiped on interior; irregularly fired; possibly sooted on exterior; 5% of 200 mm rim; PRN 2686, context 1359, sample 135, hearth recut 1409.

#### Group 75 (pit cut 1710)

36. Jar, R26; S1; unoxidised black; 14% of 100 mm rim; PRN P.6614, context 1710.

37. Vessel, R53; S2; finger-tip impressions on top of rim; <5% of rim present; PRN P.6625.

38. Jar, R23; roughly manufactured; unoxidised black; 11% of 100 mm rim; PRN P.6992.

#### Group 76 (roundhouse floor)

39. Jar, R27; Q4; wiped on interior; oxidised; <5% of c. 260 mm rim; PRN 2687, context 1120, sample 143.

40. Jar, R11; S5; irregularly fired; <5% of rim present; PRN P.6504.3, context 1263.

41. Jar, R27; Q4; oxidised; <5% of rim present; PRN 6510.2, context 1263.

42. Jar, R25; Q4; roughly manufactured; irregularly fired; 13% of 200 mm; PRNs P.6533/P.6550, context 1263.
43. ?Bowl, ?R8; ?S3; possibly burnished on both surfaces; irregularly fired; burnt, crazed and distorted; <5% of rim present; PRN P.6558, context 1263.
44. Bowl, R3; S3; burnished both surfaces; unoxidised black; pitted interior; <5% of rim present; PRN P.6566, context 1263.
45. Bowl, R2; S3; burnished both surfaces; unoxidised black; <5% of rim present; PRN P.6574, context 1263.
46. Jar, R13; S6; smoothed exterior; unoxidised black; <5% of rim present; PRN P.6578, context 1263.
47. Jar, R25; Q4; unoxidised black; 6% of 100 mm rim; PRN P.6608, context 1120.
48. Vessel, R50; S3; irregularly fired; <5% of rim present; PRN P.6659, context 1263.
49. Bowl, R2; S6; burnished on interior; irregularly fired; 5% of 180 mm rim; PRN P.6792, context 1263.
50. Jar, R20; S3; irregularly fired; 5% of 140 mm rim; PRN P.6793, context 1120.
51. Jar, R27; S8; irregularly fired; 5% of 160 mm rim; PRN P.6811, context 1263.
52. Bowl, R2; S3; burnished both surfaces; unoxidised black; PRN P.6817, context 1263.
53. Jar, R27; S8; irregularly fired; 5% of 160 mm rim; PRN P.6826, context 1263.
54. Bowl, R2; S3; burnished both surfaces; unoxidised black; PRN P.6859, context 1120.
55. Jar, R16; S1; irregularly fired; <5% of rim present; PRN P.6941, context 1120.
56. Jar, R13; irregularly fired; 5% of 160 mm rim; PRN P.6948, context 1120.
- Group 89 (pit cut 980)
57. Bowl, R1; S3; burnished both surfaces, very shiny; unoxidised black; 10% of 180 mm rim; PRN 2542, context 947.



58. Jar, R18; Q4; 11% of 100 mm; PRN 2553, sample 123, context 950.
60. Bowl, R2; S3; burnished both surfaces; irregularly fired; <5% of rim present; PRN 2565, context 1002.
61. Jar, R21; S5; finter-tip impressions on top of rim; irregularly fired; 5% of 220 mm rim; PRN 2569, context 1009.
62. Jar, R21; S5; unoxidised black; 5% of 360 mm rim; PRNs 2572/2583, context 1010, sample 124.
63. Bowl, R2; S6; burnished both surfaces; irregularly fired; <5% of rim present; PRN 2573, context 1010.
64. Vessel, R50; Q4; unoxidised black; <5% of rim present; PRN 2574, context 1010.
65. Jar, R22; Q4; finger-tip impressions on top of rim; irregularly fired; 15% of 320 mm rim; PRNs 2591/2594, contexts 1234/1235, samples 125/122.

*Middle Iron Age Phase*

**Fig. 00**

Group 68 (ditch cut 915)

66. Jar, R20; Q4; irregularly fired; burnt residue on exterior; 7% of 140 mm rim diameter; PRN 2227, context 917.
67. Bowl, R8; S6; unoxidised black; burnished both surfaces; abraded upper interior surface; 7% of 160 mm rim; PRN 2235, context 918.
68. Jar, R13; Q4; finger-tip impressions on top of rim; irregularly fired; <5% of rim present; PRN 2241, context 921.
69. Jar, R27; S3; unoxidised black; soot on exterior; 14% of 100 mm rim; PRN 2248, context 921.
70. Jar, R52; S6; unoxidised black; <5% of rim present; PRN 2254, context 924.
71. Jar, R12; S2; finger-nail impressions on top of rim; soot on exterior; 12% of 160 mm rim; PRN 2255, context 925.
72. Lid, LD1; S3; burnished on both surfaces; unoxidised black; <5% of rim present; PRN 2274, context 926.
73. Jar, R11; Q4; oxidised; <5% of rim present; PRN 2275, context 926.

### Group 103

74. Jar, R13, B3; S1; decorated with deep and narrow lattice-design scoring on vessel body, parallel scored lines on top of rim; sooted on exterior, limescale on interior; 30% of 260 mm rim, 35% of 160 mm base; > 190 mm tall; PRNs 2179-2181, context 718, pit cut 717.

75. Jar, R11; S6; unoxidised black; sooted exterior; <5% of rim present; PRN 2211, context 720, pit cut 719.

76. Vessel, R50; S2; finger-tip impressions on exterior rim edge; unoxidised black; <5% of rim present; PRN 2212, context 720, pit cut 719.

77. Jar, R12; Q4; irregularly fired; 12% of 100 mm rim; PRN 2220, context 720, pit cut 719.

78. Vessel, R53; Q2; irregularly fired; <5% of rim present; PRN 2221, context 720, pit cut 719.

### Group 104

79. Jar, R13; S2; irregularly fired; <5% of rim present; PRN 1285, context 887, ditch cut 888.

80. Bowl, R4; S3; burnished on both surfaces; oxidised; 5% of 180 mm rim; PRN 1290, context 887, ditch cut 888.

81. Decorated vessel sherd; S4; parallel scored lines; PRN 1306, context 904, ditch cut 905.

82. Jar, R19; S3; burnished on exterior; unoxidised black; 7% of 90 mm rim; PRN 1307, context 904, ditch cut 905.

### List of Middle Iron Age Pottery from DBD97

#### Fig. 00

83. Jar, R16; S1; irregularly fired; <5% of rim present; PRN 2801, context 111, feature 110, group 17.

84. Jar, R16; S2; slashed lines on top of rim; irregularly fired; 7% of 280 mm rim; PRN 2824/2827, 012/117, pit cut 011/ditch cut 125, groups 10/9.

85. Jar, R12; S1; irregularly fired; 6% of 180 mm; PRN 2825, context 012, pit cut 011, group 10.



86. Jar, R27; S1; unoxidised black; <5% of rim present; PRN 2826, context 012, pit cut 011, group 10.

87. Jar, R17; S1; irregularly fired; <5% of rim present; PRN 2828, context 117, ditch cut 125, group 9.

88. Jar, R12; S6; unoxidised black; <5% of rim present; PRN 2829, context 117, ditch cut 125, group 9.

89. Jar, R17; S9; finger-tip impressions on outer edge of rim; irregularly fired; burnt residue on exterior; <5% of rim present; PRN 2834, context 120, ditch cut 125, group 9.

Table P1 : Quantification of later prehistoric pottery and briquetage by fabric type for Sites DBD, DBF, and DBEA

Fabric Type	DBF		DBD		DBEA		TOTAL	TOTAL	Sub-total	Sub-total
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	NUMBER	WEIGHT		
<i>Briquetage</i>										
L3	77	238	-	-	-	-	77	238		
V3	5	4	-	-	-	-	5	4		
sub-total									82	242
<i>Pottery</i>										
D1	36	130	3	2	7	33	46	165		
D2	-	-	-	-	65	160	65	160		
sub-total									111	325
G10	1	11	-	-	-	-	1	11	1	11
I1	9	43	-	-	-	-	9	43		
I2	7	60	-	-	-	-	7	60		
sub-total									16	103
Q1	12	147	-	-	-	-	12	147		
Q2	43	306	-	-	-	-	43	306		
Q3	-	-	2	4	-	-	2	4		
Q4	342	4439	-	-	-	-	342	4439		
sub-total									399	4896
S1	742	14488	70	729	-	-	812	15217		
S2	356	3505	6	115	1	3	363	3623		
S3	475	3436	-	-	-	-	476	3437		
S4	11	95	-	-	-	-	11	95		
S5	63	470	2	20	-	-	65	490		
S6	746	8528	9	143	-	-	755	8671		
S7	14	120	-	-	-	-	14	120		
S8	85	848	2	4	-	-	87	852		
S9	22	477	3	13	-	-	25	490		
S10	1	42	-	-	-	-	1	42		
sub-total									2609	33037
TOTAL	3047	37387	97	1030	73	196	3218	38614		



Table P2 : Quantification of form types from DBF97 by fabric type

FORM TYPES	FABRIC TYPES																TOTAL
	D1	G10	I1/ I2	Q1	Q2	Q4	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	
Bowls																	
R1								2	9						1		12
R2					1			2	44			2			1		50
R3					1				5								6
R4									2								2
R5								1									1
R6									1								1
R7															1		1
R8									1			1					2
R9														1			1
R10	1																1
Jars																	
R11					1	2	3	2			1	5	1				15
R12						2		2	1								5
R13					1	2	5	4			1	6	1	2			22
R14					1	1	3	1			1	2					9
R15									1								1
R16			1				7	2				1					11
R17							1	2									3
R18						1	1					2		1			5
R19								1	1								2
R20						1	2		1								4
R21						1	5				2	3					11
R22						4	1					4		3			12
R23			1			1	2	1				1					6
R24		1															1
R25						3											3
R26							1										1
R27			1			3		1	1					1			7
R28							1										1
Vessels																	
R50	1			1		4	6	6	12	1		5		2	1		39
R51									2								2
R52							1					2					3
R53					1		5	2				2					10
R99				1	1	4	6	5	1			5		1			24
Lids																	
LD1								1	2								3
Angled/Shoulder Sherds																	
A1						1		1				1					3
A2						1	2	2	5		1	2					13
A3					2	2	1		25	1	1	3		5	1		41
Bases																	
B1					1	6	14	7	16		2	16					62
B2						1	2		4		1	2					10
B3						3	5		4			6		1	3		22
B4									2								2
B5									1								1
B99				1		3	4		1			1		1		1	12
TOTAL	2	1	3	3	10	46	78	45	142	2	10	72	2	18	8	1	443

Table P3 : Quantification of pottery decoration types and positions from DBF97 by fabric type

FABRIC TYPES	DECORATION TYPES/POSITIONS						TOTAL
	FT /13	FT or FN /10,14	SC /2	TO /2, 10	ST /7, 10	SL or SC /10	
D1			1				1
I1/I2		1	3				4
Q1		1					1
Q2			2				2
Q4	1	2	9				12
S1	1	3	61	1	1	2	69
S2		8	30				38
S3			1	1			2
S4			1				1
S5		1	3				4
S6	1	2	5		1	1	10
S8			1				1
TOTAL	3	18	117	2	2	3	145



Table P4 : Occurrences of pottery decoration types from DBF97 by form type (FT/FN, fingertip/nail; SC, scored/slashed; TO, tooled; ST, stabbed)

FORM	DECORATION TYPES/POSITIONS					TOTAL
TYPES	FT	FT or FN	SC	TO	ST	
	/13	/10,14	/2, 10	/2, 10	/7, 10	
Jars						
R12		2				2
R13		2	1			3
R14			1			1
R16		2	1			3
R17		1				1
R21		3	3		2	8
R22		1				1
R28				1		1
Vessels						
R50		2	1			3
R53		1				1
R99		4				4
Lid						
LD1				1		1
Angled/Shoulder Sherds						
A2	3					3
Bases						
B1			1			1
B2			2			2
B3			1			1
Decorated Body Sherds						
D1			97	1		98
TOTAL	3	18	108	2	2	134

Table P5 : Quantification of pottery surface treatments and positions from DBF97 by fabric type

FABRIC TYPES	SURFACE TREATMENTS/POSITIONS								TOTAL
	BU /1	BU /2	BU /3	SM /1	SM /2	SM /3	WP (all)	ES /12	
Q1	1						1		2
Q2	3	1							4
Q4	2	1					9	1	13
S1	1		1	1		1	2		6
S2	3	4	5			1	6		19
S3	171	16	15	1		1		1	205
S4	2								2
S5	1	1	1		1		1		5
S6	8	9	7		1		4		29
S7		1							1
S8	4	2	1				1		8
S9	4		1						5
S10								1	1
TOTAL	200	35	31	2	2	3	24	3	300



Table P6 : Quantification of pottery surface treatment types and positions from DBF97 by form type

FORM TYPES	SURFACE TREATMENTS/POSITIONS							TOTAL
	BU /1	BU /2	BU /3	SM /1	SM /2	SM /3	WP (all)	
Bowls								
R1	10		1			1		12
R2	43	1	4	1				49
R3	6							6
R4	2							2
R6	1							1
R8	1		1					2
R9	1							1
R10							1	1
Jars								
R12							1	1
R13					1		1	2
R19		1						1
R21				1			2	3
R27							1	1
Vessels								
R50							1	1
R52	1							1
Angled/Shoulder Sherds								
A1		1					1	2
A2	4							4
A3	25	2		1			1	29
Bases								
B1	11	2	3					16
B2	1	1						2
B3				1				1
B4	2							2
B5	1							1
Lid								
LD1	1		1		1			3
TOTAL	110	8	10	4	2	1	9	144

Table P7. : Quantification of percentage present for rim types from DBF97

RIM TYPE	<5%	5-10%	11-15%	16-20%	21-25%	26-30%	31-35%	36-40%	41-50%	Total
Bowls										
R1	1	8	2			1				12
R2	34	16								50
R3	6									6
R4	1	1								2
R5		1								1
R6		1								1
R7							1			1
R8		2								2
R9	1									1
R10	1									1
Jars										
R11	9	4	1	1						15
R12		3	2							5
R13	16	5				1				22
R14	5	3							1	9
R15		1								1
R16	8	3								11
R17	3									3
R18	1	2	2							5
R19		2								2
R20	1	3								4
R21	4	7								11
R22	3	7	1		1					12
R23	2	3	1							6
R24	1									1
R25	1	2								3
R26			1							1
R27	4	2	1							7
R28				1						1
Vessels										
R50	30	9								39
R51	2									2
R52	2	1								3
R53	7	3								10
R99	23	1								24
TOTAL	166	90	11	2	1	2	1	0	1	274



Table P8 Quantification of rim types from DBF97 by diameter

RIM TYPE	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	>360
<b>Bowls</b>																
R1		1		5	7	2	2	1								
R2	1		2	4	2	2										
R3					1											
R4						1										
R5								1								
R6							1									
R7	1															
R8			1		1											
R9																
R10																
<b>Jars</b>																
R11												2	1		1	1
R12		1		2	2											
R13				2	1	1			1	1						
R14					1	1			1	1						
R15				1												
R16								1	1							
R17																
R18		1			1			1				1				
R19	1				1											
R20				2									1			
R21							1	2		1		1			2	
R22					1		1	1	1	2	1		1	1		
R23		2		2												
R24																
R25		1					1			1						
R26		1														
R27		1	1		1											
R28														1		
<b>Vessels</b>																
R50		2	2	1	3	2								1		
R51																
R52																1
R53			1	1	1											
TOTAL	3	10	7	20	23	9	6	7	4	6	1	4	3	3	3	2

Table P9 : Quantification of pottery usewear evidence from DBF97 by fabric type

FABRIC TYPES	EVIDENCE OF USE					TOTAL
	Soot on exterior	Burnt Residue on interior	?Limescale on interior	Pitting on interior	Abrasion on interior	
Q1	1					1
Q2	1	4				5
Q4	3	15		1		19
S1	12	10	5	35	7	69
S2	5	5	3	12		25
S3	2	2		66	1	71
S5				3	1	4
S6	7	9	1	29	8	54
S7				1		1
S8		1		2	1	4
S9	1			4	1	6
TOTAL	32	46	9	153	19	259



Table P10 : Quantification of pottery usewear evidence from DBF97 by form type

FORM TYPES	EVIDENCE OF USE					TOTAL
	Soot on exterior	Burnt residue on interior	?Limescale on interior	Pitting on interior	Abrasion on interior	
Bowls						
R1				5		5
R2				3		3
R8	1				2	3
Jars						
R11	1	1				2
R12	3	1				4
R13	1		1			2
R14	1					1
R20		1				1
R21	1					1
R22	1			1		2
R24					1	1
R27	1			1		2
Vessels						
R50	2					2
R53	1					1
Lid						
LD1	1			1		2
Angled/Shoulder Sherds						
A2	1	1		2		4
A3		1		10		11
Bases						
B1		3		12		15
B2		1		1	1	3
B3	2	2	1	3	2	10
B4				1		1
Decorated Sherds						
SC/2		1		13	4	18
IC/2	1		1			2
TOTAL	18	12	3	53	10	96

Table P11 : Quantification of Late Bronze Age pottery from DBEA features by fabric type

FEATURE	FABRIC TYPE			
	D1		D2	
	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.
gully 17	3	15	20	80
ditch 38	-	-	1	1
pit 77	2	5	34	49
pit 88	2	13	10	30
Total	7	33	65	160



Table P12: Quantification of Early Iron Age phase pottery by fabric type (/ = 'cut'; ie. ditch/1534 = ditch cut 1534)

GROUP	FEATURE	CONTEXT	POTTERY FABRIC TYPES																BRIQ FABRICS	
			D1		I1/I2		Q1-Q3		Q4		S1/S2		S3		S4-S8		S9/S10		L3	V3
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	No
1	ditch/1534	1533	-	-	-	-	3	67	10	96	23	228	15	140	10	64	-	-	-	-
3	pit/1367	1365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	pit/1367	1366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	pit/1530	1529	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	4	7	38	5	54	3	15	-	-	1	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	4	8	41	9	79	3	15	-	-	1	-
16	pit/1086	1023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
16	pit/1086	1025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
16	pit/1086	1083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
16	pit/1086	1084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
16	pit/1086	1085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	-	-	1	-
16	pit/1119	1022	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	86	10	110	9	96	-	-	1	-
16	pit/1119	1109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	40	4	35	2	10	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	137	14	145	13	137	-	-	17	-
21	pit/896	897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	621	5	185	26	662	-	-	-	-
21	pit/896	898	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-
21	pit/907	908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	622	7	199	27	674	-	-	-	-
31	hollow/1360	1361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	2	10	2	23	-	-	-	-
31	hollow/1360	1362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	263	13	45	26	286	1	35	-	-
31	hollow/1498	1332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	hollow/1498	1333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	28	3	22	17	175	-	-	-	-
31	hollow/1498	1357	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	74	-	-	7	65	3	40	-	-	-	-
31	spread	1405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	32	-	-	2	15	-	-	1	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	74	20	338	25	142	50	539	1	35	1	-



Table P12: Quantification of Early Iron Age phase pottery by fabric type (/ = 'cut'; ie. ditch/1534 = ditch cut 1534)

33	pit/965	472	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	32	-	-	2	15	-	-	-	-
33	pit/965	966	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	75	3910	2	9	2	9	-	-	-	-
33	pit/965	967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	127	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	pit/984	985	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	9	3	23	2	6	-	-	1	4	-	-
33	pit/984	997	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	-	-	1	2	6	38	-	-	-	-
33	pit/984	1067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	49	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	2	10	-	-	-	-	5	35	99	4141	7	29	10	62	1	4	-	-
41	ditch/892	931	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	8	2	10	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
41	ditch/932	893	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	4	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	ditch/940	941	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	1	1	1	2	1	18	1	8	6	80	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
49	ditch/1501	1323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	124	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-
49	ditch/1501	1497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-
49	ditch/1502	1491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	ditch/1503	1324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	29	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	ditch/1503	1325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
49	ditch/1503	1326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	53	-	-	-	-
49	ditch/1524	1484-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	297	2	12	10	81	-	-	-	-
51	ditch/553	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	ditch/1397	1437	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	23	-	-	-	-	5	21	-	-	-	-
51	ditch/1397	1438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	21	-	-	-	-
51	ditch/1223	1223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	ditch/1224	1224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	23	3	14	3	11	10	42	-	-	-	-
59	ditch/721	703	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	9	101	1	5	3	47	-	-	-	-
59	ditch/721	722	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table P12: Quantification of Early Iron Age phase pottery by fabric type (/ = 'cut'; ie. ditch/1534 = ditch cut 1534)

59	ditch/721	724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	1	5	2	24	-	-	-	-
59	ditch/721	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	27	7	200	-	-	3	18	-	-	-	-
59	ditch/752	751	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	ditch/759	739	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	87	3	42	3	13	3	22	-	-	-	-
59	ditch/805	806	-	-	-	-	1	41	-	-	6	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	ditch/822	807	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	3	33	10	55	6	32	-	-	-	-
59	ditch/909	903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	1	7	2	10	-	-	-	-
59	ditch/1598	734	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	ditch/1598	744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	52	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	1	41	14	159	34	505	16	85	21	205	-	-	-	-
62	ditch/184	801	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	2	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-
62	ditch/1670	789	1	7	-	-	1	2	4	23	8	41	-	-	2	25	2	22	-	-
62	ditch/1711	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	11	91	-	-	11	85	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	1	7	-	-	1	2	8	50	20	134	-	-	14	124	2	22	-	-
63	pit/881	882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	2	4	4	16	-	-	-	-
64	pit/1018	914	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	54	14	182	6	29	9	194	-	-	-	-
64	pit/1018	995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	37	-	-	11	212	1	10	-	-
64	pit/1018	1017	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	97	16	249	-	-	8	173	-	-	-	-
64	pit/1018	1020	-	-	-	-	1	7	30	699	1	47	-	-	4	234	-	-	-	-
64	pit/1018	1047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	1	7	40	850	34	526	6	29	32	813	1	10	-	-
74	hearth/1330	1104	1	2	1	5	-	-	1	4	3	46	1	4	2	57	-	-	-	-
74	hearth/1330	1139	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	1	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	hearth/1330	1141	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	37	2	18	-	-	4	47	-	-	-	-
74	hearth/1409	1140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	hearth/1409	1316	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	1	23	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-
74	hearth/1409	1359	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	50	12	201	1	3	6	39	-	-	1	-
74	hearth/1409	1508	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table P12: Quantification of Early Iron Age phase pottery by fabric type (/ = 'cut'; ie. ditch/1534 = ditch cut 1534)

74	hearth/1431	1176	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	137	9	45	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	1	2	1	5	-	-	22	277	37	535	3	8	14	158	-	-	1	-
75	pit/1522	1523	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	12	107	-	-	4	20	-	-	-	-
75	pit/1522	1564	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	pit/1522	1565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-
75	pit/-	1710	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	3	18	129	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	2	7	2	6	31	244	1	3	8	29	-	-	-	-
76	floor	1120	-	-	1	6	2	6	13	84	23	144	20	201	49	328	1	74	1	-
76	floor	1263	-	-	1	18	2	6	14	198	20	76	22	146	46	234	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	2	24	4	12	27	282	43	220	42	347	95	562	1	74	1	-
81	gully/1129	1130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	22	-	-	-	-
81	gully/1134	1133	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	3	2	9	-	-	-	-
81	gully/1142	1128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-
81	gully/1236	1237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	gully/1586	1563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
81	gully/1586	1584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
81	gully/1586	1585	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	4	18	2	6	8	60	-	-	-	-
82	pit/413	412	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	3	9	1	5	3	14	-	-	-	-
82	pit/417	416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	39	4	30	6	10	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	3	9	7	44	7	44	6	10	-	-
89	pit/980	947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	pit/980	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	226	5	130	26	130	5	29	-	-	-	-
89	pit/980	1002	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	39	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	pit/980	1008	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	1	17	-	-	1	45	-	-	-	-
89	pit/980	1009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	18	-	-	-	-
89	pit/980	1010	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	66	4	40	4	62	5	37	-	-	-	-



Table P12 Quantification of Early Iron Age phase pottery by fabric type (/ = 'cut'; ie. ditch/1534 = ditch cut 1534)

89	pit/980	1234	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	2	24	-	-	4	40	-	-	-	-
89	pit/980	1235	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	1090	13	224	31	195	19	169	-	-	-	-
96	pit/1347	1253	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
96	pit/1348	1161	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	1	26	-	-	3	7	-	-	1	-
96	pit/1348	1163	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	4	32	-	-	5	75	-	-	2	-
96	pit/1348	1164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	137	-	-	1	-
96	pit/1348	1165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
96	pit/1348	1249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	38	6	61	1	4	12	219	-	-	10	-
99	gully/1531	1532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	gully/415	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	30	4	13	10	100	1	18	-	-

Table P13: Quantification of Early Iron Age phase pottery occurrences by rim type

GROUP	FEATURE	CONTEXT	POTTERY RIM FORM TYPES								BRIQ TYPE
			BOWLS		JARS					UNCERTAIN	
			R1-R4, R9	R5, R10	R11, R12, R17, R18, R22	R13, R14, R16, R21	R15 R23, R25	R26	R19, R20, R27	R50-R53	
1	ditch/1534	1533	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	pit/1530	1529	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
16	pit/1086	1085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
16	pit/1119	1022	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
16	pit/1119	1109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
21	pit/896	897	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	pit/896	898	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
31	hollow/1360	1362	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	hollow/1498	1333	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	hollow/1498	1357	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	spread	1405	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
		<i>Total</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>
33	pit/965	472	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
33	pit/965	966/7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
33	pit/985	985	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	pit/984	1067	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>



Table P13: Quantification of Early Iron Age phase pottery occurrences by rim type

49	ditch/1503	1324	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
59	ditch/721	703	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
59	ditch/721	724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
59	ditch/721	725	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	ditch/805	806	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	ditch/822	807	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
59	ditch/1598	734	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	-
62	ditch/1670	789	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
62	ditch/1711	183	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-
64	pit/1018	914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
64	pit/1018	995	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
64	pit/1018	1020	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-
74	hearth/1330	1104	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
74	hearth/1330	1139	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	hearth/1330	1141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
74	hearth/1409	1140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
74	hearth/1409	1359	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
74	hearth/1431	1176	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	3	1
75	pit/1522	1710	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-

Table P13: Quantification of Early Iron Age phase pottery occurrences by rim type

76	floor	1120	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-
76	floor	1263	3	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	-
		<i>Total</i>	4	-	1	3	2	-	5	1	-
82	pit/413	412	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
89	pit/980	950	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	pit/980	1002	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	pit/980	1009	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
89	pit/980	1010	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
89	pit/980	1234/5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-
96	pit/1348	1163	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
96	pit/1348	1161	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
120	gully/415	414	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1



Table P14: Quantification of Early Iron Age phase pottery by lid, base and shoulder type and by decoration

GROUP	FEATURE	CONTEXT	LID	POTTERY BASE FORM TYPES					ANGLED/SHOULDER TYPES			DECORATION TYPES AND POSITIONS			
				LD1	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	A1	A2	A3	FT	FT/FN	SC/ST
												13	10, 14	2, 7, 10	2, 10, 11
1	ditch/1534	1533	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3	ditch/1367	1365	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	pit/1530	1529	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
16	pit/1086	1085	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	pit/1119	1022	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
16	pit/1119	1109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
21	pit/896	897	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
31	hollow/1360	1362	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
31	hollow/1498	1333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
31	spread	1405	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
33	pit/965	966/7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
41	ditch/932	893	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
49	ditch/1502	1491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
59	ditch/721	703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
59	ditch/721	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-

Table P14: Quantification of Early Iron Age phase pottery by lid, base and shoulder type and by decoration

59	ditch/759	739	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
59	ditch/909	903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	-
62	ditch/1670	789	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
62	ditch/1711	183	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
64	pit/1018	914	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
64	pit/1018	995	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	pit/1018	1017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
64	pit/1018	1020	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-
74	hearth/1330	1104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
74	hearth/1409	1140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
74	hearth/1431	1176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
75	pit/1522	1523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
75	pit/1522	1710	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
76	floor	1120	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
76	floor	1263	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-
82	pit/417	416	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	pit/980	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
89	pit/980	1009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-



Table P14: Quantification of Early Iron Age phase pottery by lid, base and shoulder type and by decoration

89	pit/980	1010	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	pit/980	1234/5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-
96	pit/1348	1163	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	gully/415	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Table P15: Quantification of Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age phase pottery by fabric type

GROUP	FEATURE	CONTEXT	POTTERY FABRIC TYPES																BRIQ FABRICS	
			D1		G10		Q1-Q3		Q4		S1/S2		S3		S4-S8		S9/S10		L3	V3
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
68	ditch/915	768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	30	1	8	2	14	-	-	-	-
68	ditch/915	917	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	6	33	-	-	-	-
68	ditch/915	918	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	3	60	-	-	1	41	-	-	-	-
68	ditch/915	921	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	1	5	-	-	3	10	-	-	-	-
68	ditch/915	924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	135	3	10	7	99	-	-	-	-
68	ditch/915	925	1	9	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	133	-	-	3	17	-	-	-	-
68	ditch/915	926	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	35	11	227	1	7	1	7	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>590</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
95	ditch/1125	1126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	ditch/1384	1127	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	ditch/1384	1160	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	ditch/1384	1273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	28	-	-	-	-
95	ditch/1386	1157	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	ditch/1386	1158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	31	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-
95	ditch/1386	1159	-	-	1	11	1	5	-	-	3	27	1	3	5	56	-	-	-	-
95	ditch/1425	1426	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	116	1	3	5	47	-	-	-	-
95	ditch/1707	1150	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	9	1	13	1	6	1	3	2	45	-	-
95	void	1187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-
95	void	1188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
103	pit/717	718	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	27	46	2073	2	14	3	22	-	-	-	5
103	pit/719	720	-	-	-	-	1	4	14	76	15	145	1	11	5	109	-	-	2	-
		<i>Total</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>2218</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>



Table P15: Quantification of Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age phase pottery by fabric type

104	ditch/888	887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	96	9	77	3	56	-	-	1	-
104	ditch/905	904	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	20	176	9	54	3	24	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	34	272	18	131	6	80	-	-	1	-

Table P16: Quantification of Middle and Late Iron Age phase pottery occurrences by rim form type

GROUP	FEATURE	CONTEXT	POTTERY RIM FORM TYPES								BRIQ TYPE	
			BOWLS		JARS					UNCERTAIN		
			R1-R4,	R8	R11, R12,	R13, R14,	R15	R19, R20,	R24	R50-R53		
			R9		R17, R18,	R16, R21	R23, R25	R27				
				R22								
68	ditch/915	917	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
68	ditch/915	918	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	ditch/915	921	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	ditch/915	924	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
68	ditch/915	925	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
68	ditch/915	926	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	2	-
95	ditch/1386	1158	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	ditch/1386	1159	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
95	ditch/1425	1426	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
95	ditch/1707	1150	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	-
103	pit/717	718	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
103	pit/719	720	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
104	ditch/888	887	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
104	ditch/905	904	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-



Table P17: Quantification of Middle and Late Iron Age phase pottery occurrences by lid, base and shoulder type and by decoration

GROUP	FEATURE	CONTEXT	LID				BASE FORM TYPES			ANGLED/SHOULDER TYPES			DECORATIONS		
			LD1	B1	B2	B3	A1	A2	A3	FT/FN	SC/ST	TO			
											10, 14	2, 7, 10	2, 10, 11		
68	ditch/915	768	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
68	ditch/915	918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		
68	ditch/915	921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
68	ditch/915	924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-		
68	ditch/915	925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		
68	ditch/915	926	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
		<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>-</i>		
95	ditch/1384	1273	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
95	ditch/1386	1159	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
95	ditch/1425	1426	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-		
		<i>Total</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>-</i>		
103	pit/717	718	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-		
103	pit/719	720	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-		
		<i>Total</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>-</i>		
104	ditch/888	887	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-		
104	ditch/904	904	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-		
		<i>Total</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>-</i>		

(2, exterior; 7, lower exterior; 10, top of rim; 11, neck; 14 )

Table P18: Quantification of Iron Age pottery from DBD97 by fabric type

GROUP	FEATURE	CONTEXT	POTTERY FABRIC TYPES									
			D1		Q3		S1/S2		S4-S8		S9	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
9	ditch/006	005	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	ditch/016	009	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	ditch/125	104	-	-	-	-	1	44	-	-	-	-
9	ditch/125	114	-	-	-	-	2	46	-	-	-	-
9	ditch/125	117	-	-	-	-	5	83	1	10	-	-
9	ditch/125	120	-	-	-	-	20	202	-	-	3	13
		<i>Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>13</i>
10	pit/011	012	-	-	-	-	42	442	10	153	-	-
10	pit/021	020	-	-	-	-	5	9	2	4	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
17	-/110	111	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	-



Table P19: Quantification of form types from DBD97 by fabric type

FORM TYPES	FABRIC TYPES				TOTAL
	S1	S2	S6	S9	
Jars					
R12	1		1		2
R16	1	1			2
R17	1			1	2
R27	1				1
Bases					
B1	1		1		2
B99	2				2
TOTAL					
	7	1	2	1	11

Table P20: Frequency of rim type occurrences in DBD assemblage by percentage of rim present

RIM TYPE	<5%	5-10%
R12		2
R16	1	1
R17	2	
R27	1	
TOTAL	4	3



Table P21: Quantification of Iron Age pottery from DBD97 by form type and decoration

GROUP	FEATURE	CONTEXT	POTTERY FORM TYPES				DECORATIONS	
			JARS			BASES	FT	SC
			R11, R12,	R13, R14,	R19, R20,	B1	14	2, 10
			R17, R18,	R16, R21	R27			
			R22					
9	ditch/125	117	2	1	-	-	-	-
9	ditch/125	120	1	-	-	-	1	
		<i>Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>
10	pit/011	012	1	1	1	1	-	2
17	- /110	111	-	1	-	-	-	-

Table P22: Quantification of redeposited Iron Age pottery from selected features in later Groups by fabric type

GROUP	FEATURE	CONTEXT	POTTERY FABRIC TYPES																BRIQ FABRICS	
			D1		I1/I2		Q1-Q3		Q4		S1/S2		S3		S4-S8		S9/S10		L3	V3
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
2	spread	1355	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	14	116	20	119	16	176	-	-	1	-
14	buried soil	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	1	3	2	13	-	-	-	-	
14	layer	968	-	-	1	17	2	14	-	-	23	203	19	100	6	82	-	-	-	-
14	layer	969	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	10	28	8	21	8	92	-	-	9	-
14	layer	991	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	29	40	388	3	24	18	168	-	-	2	-
14	layer	1105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	127	7	48	4	48	-	-	2	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	2	18	3	15	4	29	93	755	38	196	38	403	-	-	13	-
15	ditch/1653	1149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	ditch/1653	1151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	39	-	-	1	50	-	-	-	-
15	ditch/1653	1179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	79	2	10	1	50	-	-	-	-
25	hollow/1206	1053	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	8	4	11	1	34	1	15	-	-
25	hollow/1206	1054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	1	6	-	-	-	-
25	hollow/1206	1055	-	-	-	-	1	27	6	60	-	-	3	38	2	19	-	-	-	-
25	hollow/1206	1207	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	66	6	64	1	22	9	132	-	-	-	-
25	hollow/1206	1395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	83	-	-
25	hollow/1206	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	4	38	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	1	2	-	-	1	27	11	132	8	79	10	84	17	229	2	98	-	-
37	gully/537	536	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	41	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	gully/537	1087	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	gully/537	1123	1	6	1	2	1	8	3	23	1	22	-	-	6	58	-	-	-	-
37	gully/787	788	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	5	7	290	8	30	7	75	-	-	1	-
37	gully/810	809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table P22: Quantification of redeposited Iron Age pottery from selected features in later Groups by fabric type

37	gully/810	826	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	168	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
37	gully/945	946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	3	9	69	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	1	6	2	3	2	12	4	28	20	980	10	45	23	205	-	-	1	-
42	grave/007	008	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	23	2	11	1	2	3	28	-	-	-	-
42	grave/007	022	-	-	-	-	3	20	-	-	4	72	3	19	10	158	-	-	-	-
42	grave/007	546	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	5	34	6	37	7	57	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	6	28	1	23	11	117	10	58	20	243	-	-	-	-
44	grave/004	005	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	7	6	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	grave/013	012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	grave/015	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-
44	grave/017	018	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	grave/025	026	4	21	-	-	1	6	-	-	5	57	2	12	3	60	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	5	23	-	-	1	6	2	14	14	157	3	22	5	72	-	-	-	-
60	gully/041	040	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	gully/154	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	gully/154	746	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	gully/1506	1507	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	29	1	2	6	38	15	94	-	-	3	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	35	6	74	6	38	15	94	-	-	3	-
100	furrow/397	1019	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	14	147	10	36	14	190	-	-	2	-

Table P23: Quantification of redeposited Iron Age pottery occurrences by rim type in later Groups

GROUP	FEATURE	CONTEXT	POTTERY RIM FORM TYPES											UNCERTAIN R50-R53	BRIQ R60
			BOWLS				JARS								
			R1-R4, R9	R5, R10	R6, R7	R8	R11, R12, R17, R18, R22	R13, R14, R16, R21	R15 R23, R25	R28	R19, R20, R27	R24			
2	spread	1355	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
14	layer	968	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
14	layer	969	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
14	layer	991	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
14	layer	1105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		<i>Total</i>	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
15	ditch/1653	1151	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	hollow/1206	1053	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	hollow/1206	1054	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	hollow/1206	1055	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	hollow/1206	1207	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	hollow/1206	1395	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	gully/537	1123	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
37	gully/787	788	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	gully/810	826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
37	gully/945	946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		<i>Total</i>	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
42	gully/007	008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
42	gully/007	022	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-



Table P23: Quantification of redeposited Iron Age pottery occurrences by rim type in later Groups

42	gully/007	546	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	-	-	-	<i>1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	<i>3</i>	-
44	grave/004	005	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	grave/025	026	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	-	-	-	<i>2</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	furrow/397	1019	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-

Table P24 : Quantification of redeposited Iron Age pottery occurrences by lid, base and shoulder type and by decoration in later Groups

GROUP	FEATURE	CONTEXT	LID	POTTERY BASE FORM TYPES					ANGLED/SHOULDER TYPES			DECORATION TYPES AND POSITIONS			
				LD1	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	A1	A2	A3	FT	FT/FN	SC/ST
												13	10, 14	2, 7, 10	2, 10, 11
2	spread	1355	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1
14	layer	968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
14	layer	969	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-
14	layer	991	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	-
14	layer	1105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	6	-
15	ditch/1653	1151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
25	hollow/1206	1053	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	hollow/1206	1055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25	hollow/1206	1207	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-
37	gully/537	536	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
37	gully/537	1123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
37	gully/787	788	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
37	gully/810	826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
37	gully/945	946	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-
42	grave/007	546	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	grave/004	005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
44	grave/025	026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-



Table P24: Quantification of redeposited Iron Age pottery occurrences by lid, base and shoulder type and by decoration in later Groups

100	furrow/397	1019	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
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Table P25: Quantification of Iron Age pottery from Groups 58 and 87 soil deposits by fabric type

GROUP	CONTEXT	POTTERY FABRIC TYPES																BRIQ FABRICS	
		D1		I1/I2		Q1-Q3		Q4		S1/S2		S3		S4-S8		S9/S10		L3	V3
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	No
58	1026	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	22	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	2	-
58	1147	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	3	61	2	12	6	67	-	-	-	-
58	1184	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	4	73	1	13	11	155	-	-	-	-
58	1678	1	5	-	-	1	4	-	-	13	235	4	17	10	67	1	35	-	-
58	1680	-	-	-	-	2	35	-	-	18	158	18	203	10	88	-	-	-	-
58	1681	2	11	-	-	-	-	2	43	5	42	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	1682	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	23	11	130	6	27	8	115	-	-	-	-
58	1683	1	4	-	-	3	25	5	37	11	204	5	19	12	122	-	-	-	-
58	1685	-	-	1	5	1	23	-	-	4	59	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
58	1686	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	2	20	-	-	4	19	-	-	-	-
58	1687	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	35	-	-	4	28	-	-	-	-
58	1688	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	78	21	304	3	18	17	367	-	-	-	-
58	1690	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	1691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	6	37	-	-	14	-
58	1692	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	26	-	-	5	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	1694	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	-	-	3	48	-	-	-	-
58	1697	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	1701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Total</i>	5	23	2	13	10	117	22	234	100	1405	45	358	93	1122	1	35	16	-
87	1672	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	50	10	62	15	199	23	420	3	26	-	-
87	1674	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	133	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	1675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	24	-	-	-	-
87	471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	33	1	16	3	24	-	-	-	-
87	562	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	92	-	-	4	30	2	30	-	-
87	694	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	14	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	-



Table P25 : Quantification of Iron Age pottery from Groups 58 and 87 soil deposits by fabric type

87	704	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	5	23	216	3	17	1	15	-	-	-	-
87	713	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	11	48	9	34	32	238	-	-	-	-
87	714	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	782	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	74	2	29	2	15	8	34	-	-	-	-
87	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	33	13	118	5	45	12	200	1	10	-	-
87	891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	7	-	-	-	-
87	901	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	81	7	81	-	-	15	85	1	32	-	-
87	902	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	928	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	1	4	3	25	-	-	-	-
87	1103	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	48	1	19	2	6	1	1	-	-	-	-
87	1122	-	-	1	13	-	-	4	66	3	21	-	-	1	5	1	10	1	-
87	1222	-	-	-	-	1	6	5	26	2	85	3	46	8	131	-	-	1	-
87	1225	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	90	1	33	1	5	21	234	-	-	-	-
87	1455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-
87	1527	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	1	-
87	1673	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	-
	<i>Total</i>	3	10	1	13	4	16	43	483	100	1027	47	408	142	1502	8	108	3	-

Table P26 : Quantification of Iron Age pottery occurrences by rim type for Groups 58 and 87

GROUP	CONTEXT	POTTERY RIM FORM TYPES						BRIQ TYPE
		<i>BOWLS</i>	<i>JARS</i>				<i>UNCERTAIN</i>	
		R1-R4, R9	R11, R12, R17, R18, R22	R13, R14, R16, R21	R15 R23, R25	R19, R20, R27	R50-R53	
58	1184	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
58	1678	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
58	1680	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
58	1682	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
58	1683	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
58	1685	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
58	1687	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
58	1688	-	3	2	-	-	1	-
58	1692	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>-</i>
87	471	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
87	562	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
87	701	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
87	704	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
87	713	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
87	782	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
87	850	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
87	891	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	901	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
87	928	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	1122	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
87	1222	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
87	1527	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
87	1672	4	-	1	-	-	2	-



Table P26 : Quantification of Iron Age pottery occurrences by rim type for Groups 58 and 87

87	1673	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	1674	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>

Table P27 Quantification of Iron Age pottery occurrences by lid, base and shoulder type and by decoration for Groups 58 and 87

GROUP	CONTEXT	LID	POTTERY BASE FORM TYPES					ANGLED/SHOULDER TYPES			DECORATION TYPES AND POSITIONS			
		LD1	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	A1	A2	A3	FT	FT/FN	SC/ST	TO
											13	10, 14	2, 7, 10	2, 10, 11
58	1147	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	1184	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
58	1678	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
58	1680	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
58	1681	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
58	1682	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
58	1683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
58	1686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
58	1688	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
58	1692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
58	1694	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Total</i>	-	5	3	2	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	12	-
87	471	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
87	694	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
87	701	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	704	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
87	713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
87	782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
87	850	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
87	901	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	1103	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	1122	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
87	1222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	1225	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
87	1672	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
87	1674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	<i>Total</i>	-	9	-	2	-	-	1	2	8	-	1	5	-



Figure P3

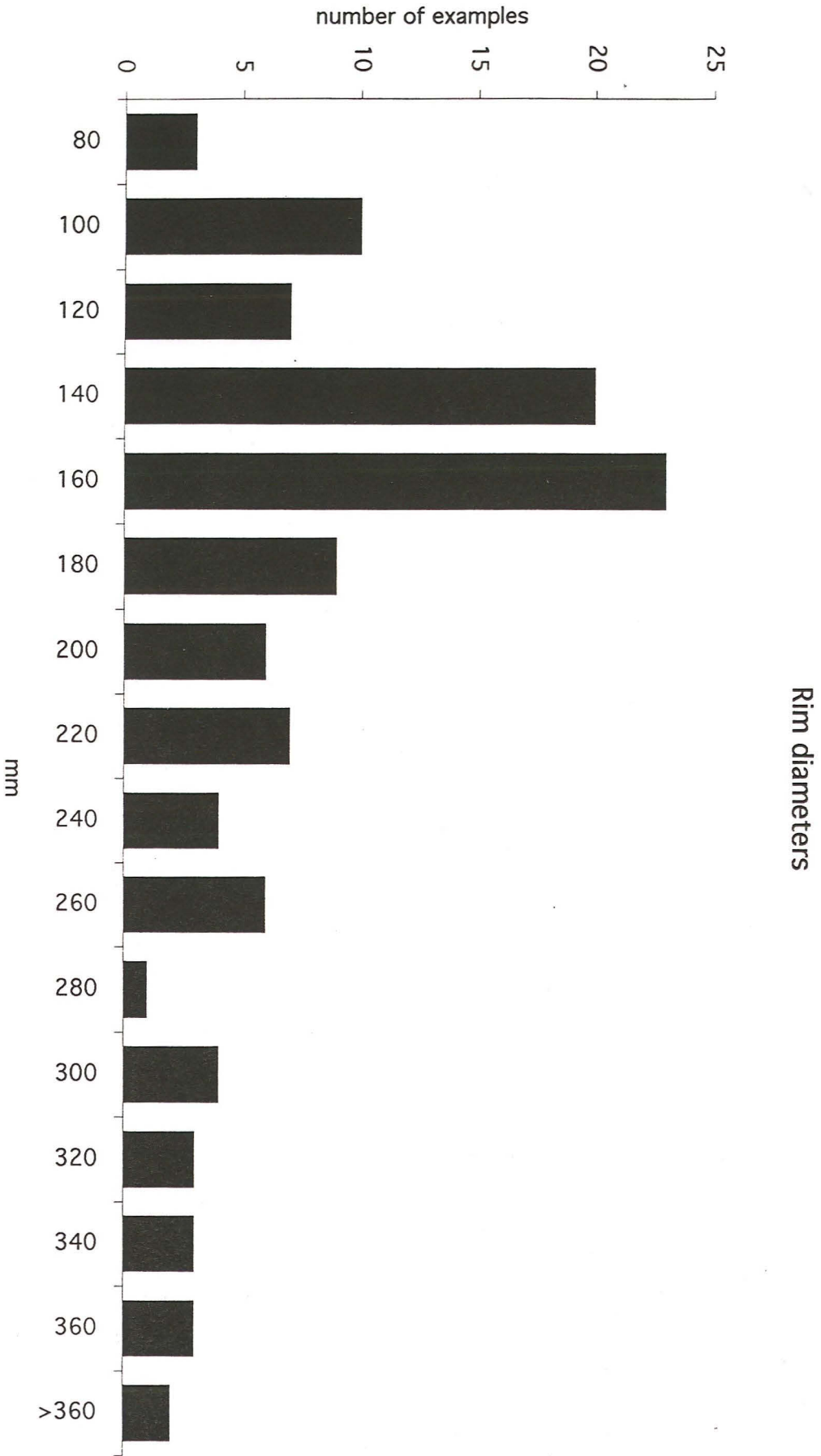
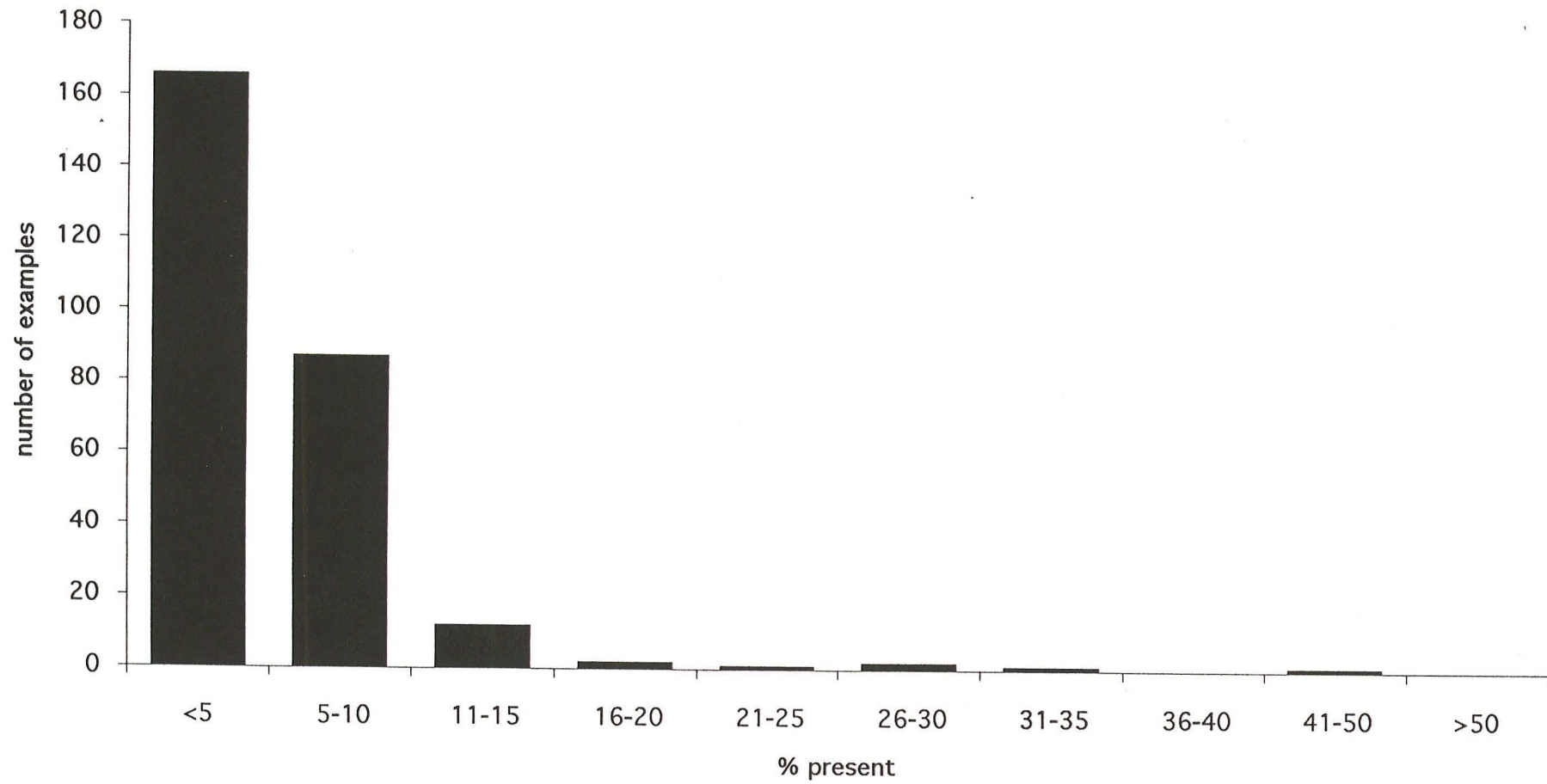


Figure P4

Percentage of rim present





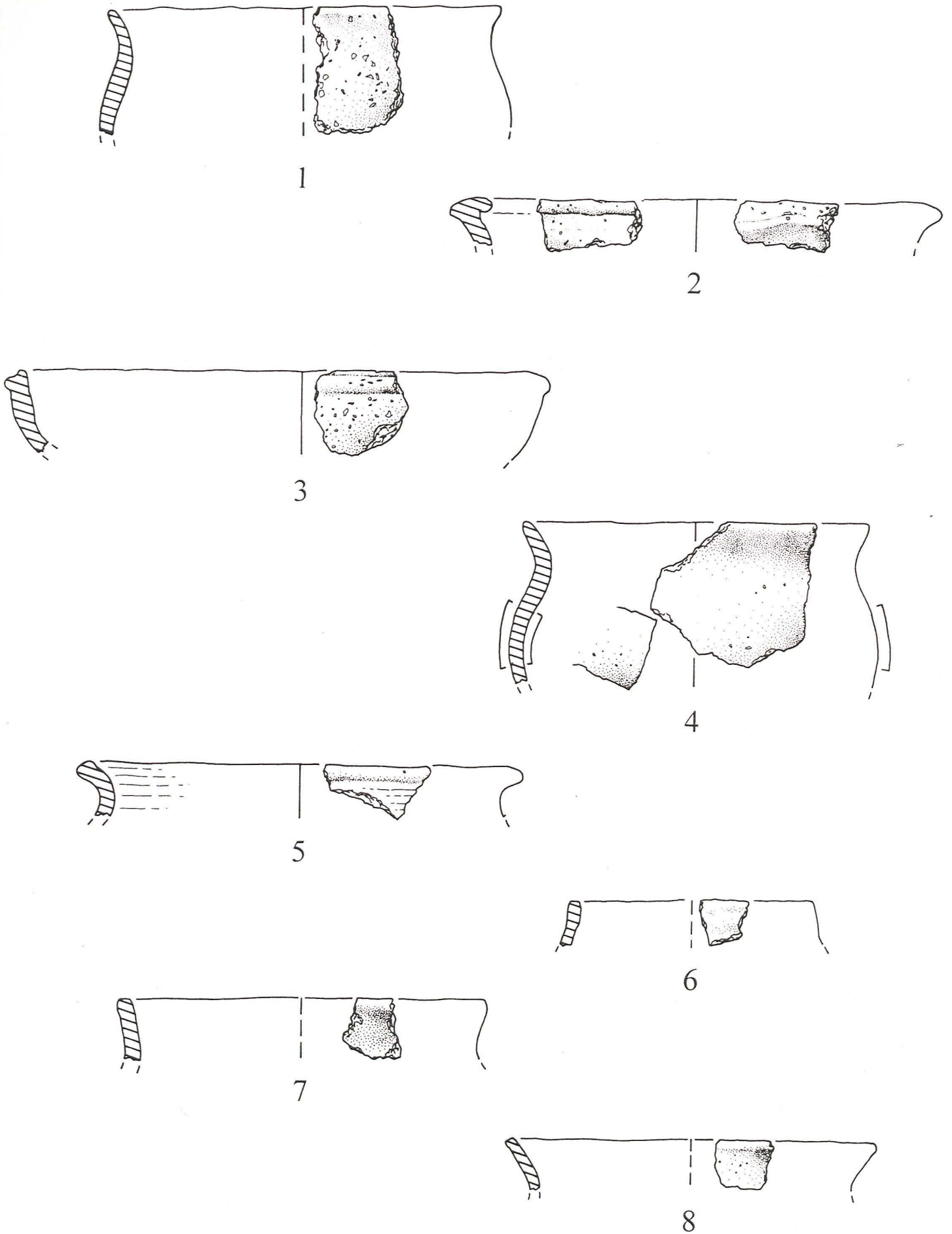
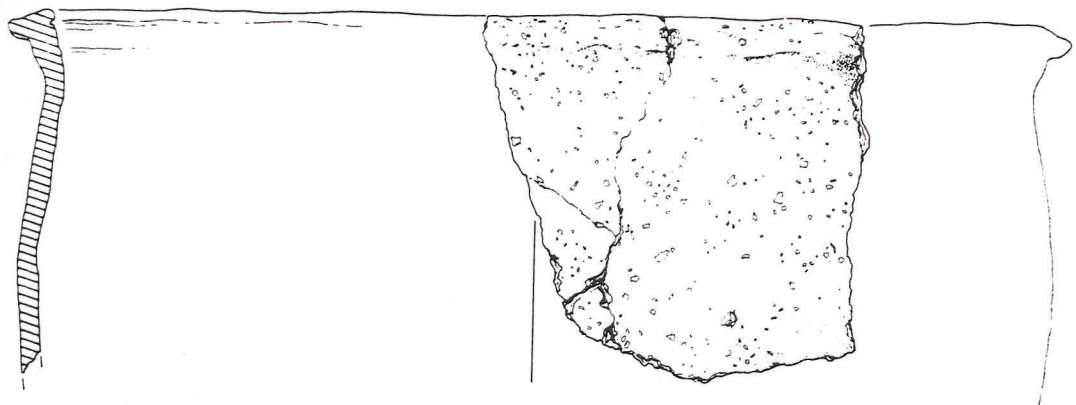
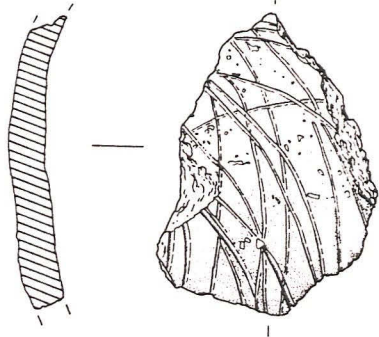


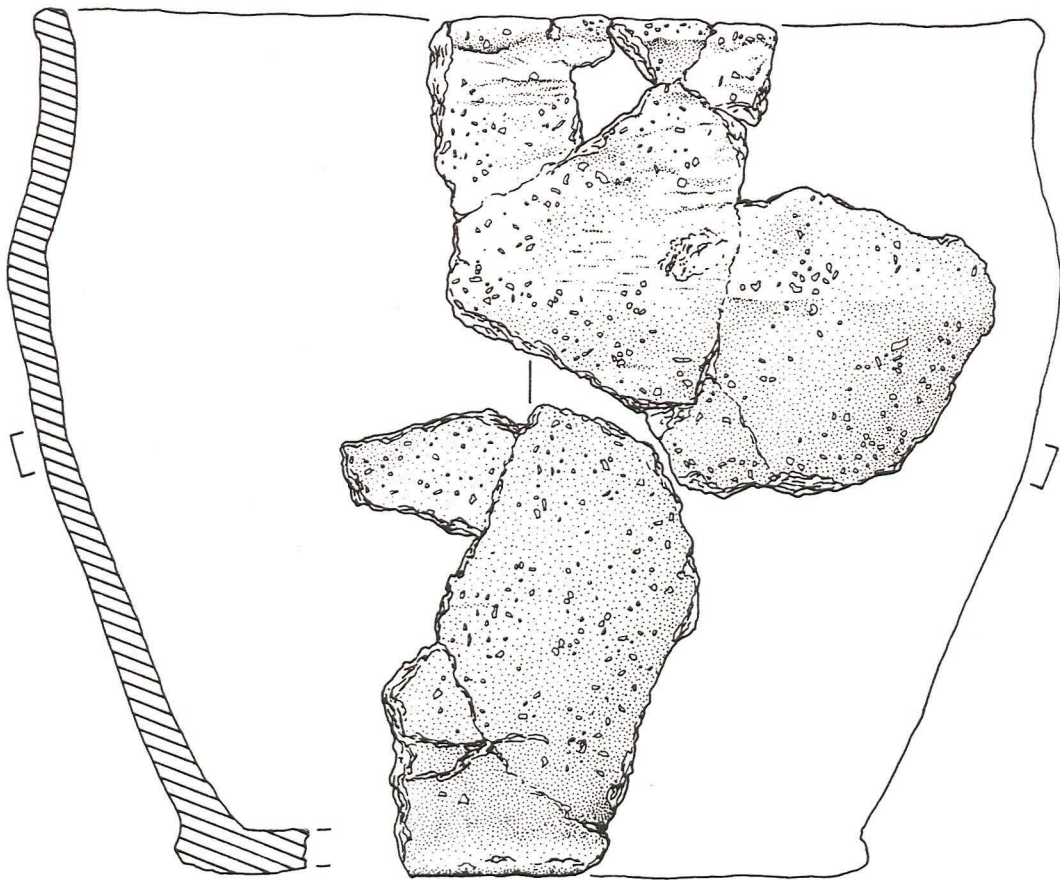
Figure 1 Site 4 (DBF97). Iron Age pottery Drs 1 - 8



10



11



12



Figure 2 Site 4 (DBF97) Iron Age pottery Drs 10 - 12



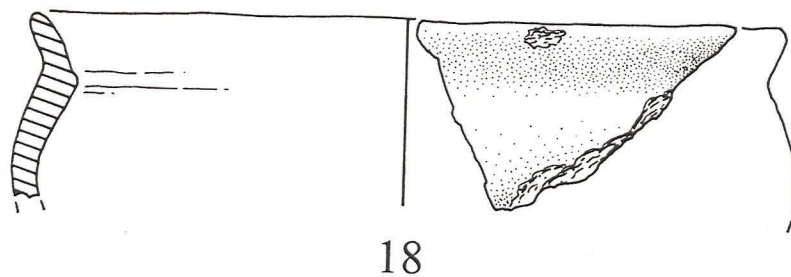
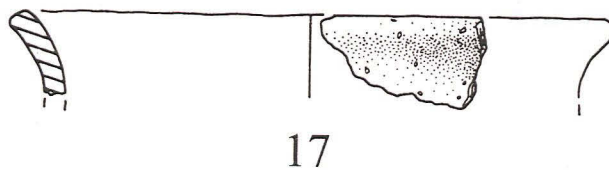
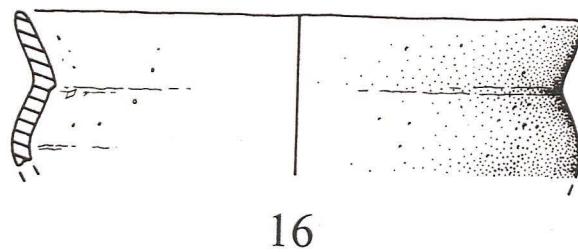
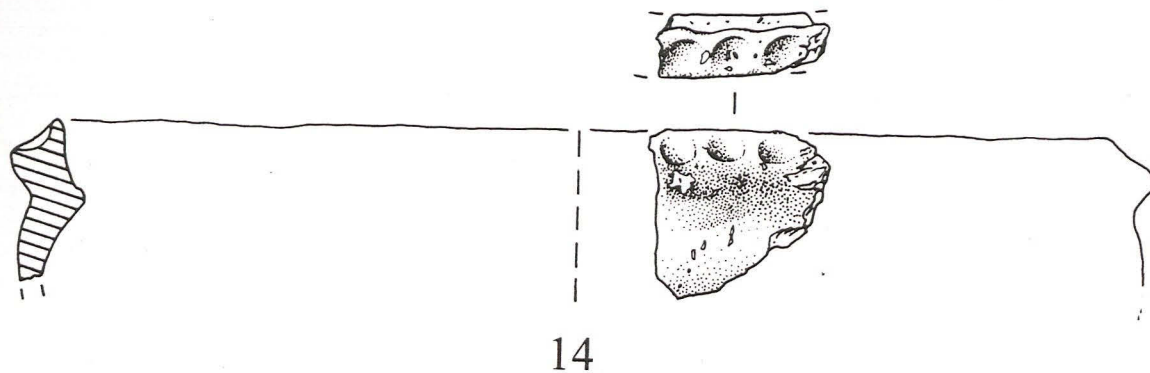
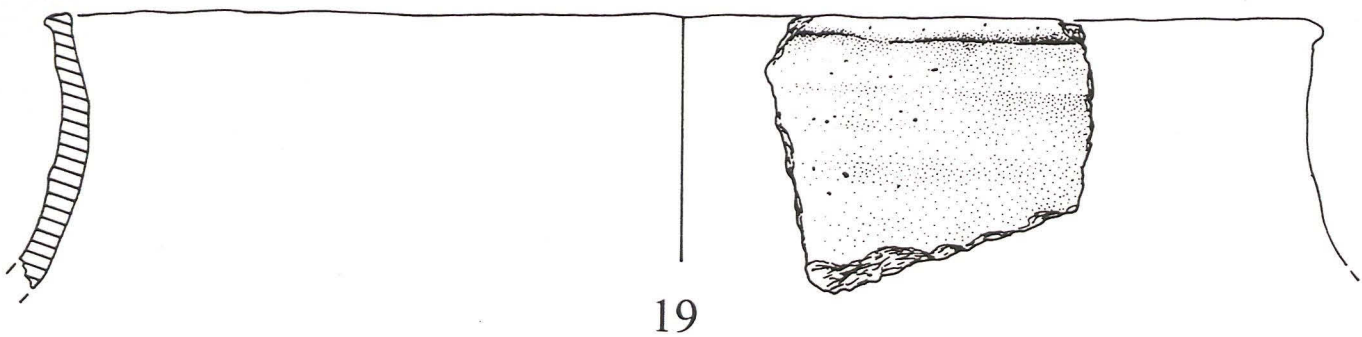
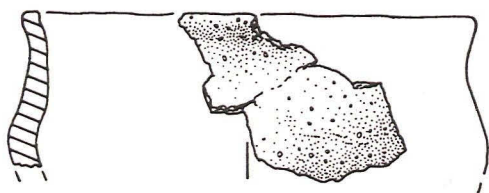


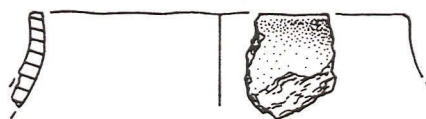
Figure 3 Site 4 (DBF97) Iron Age pottery Drs 14-18



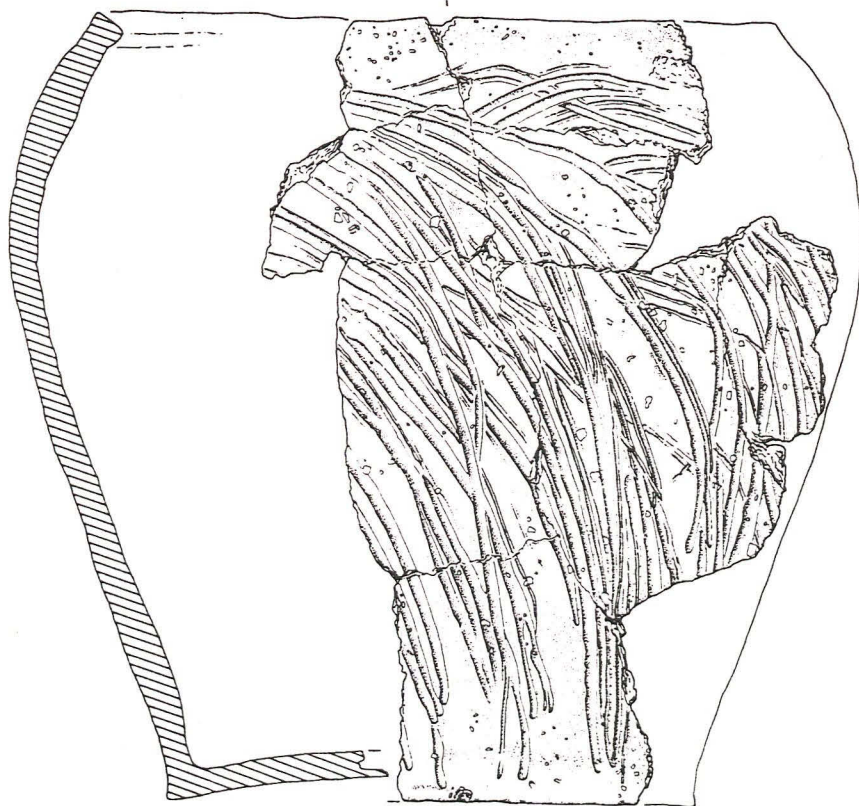
19



21



22



23



Figure 4 Site 4 (DBF97) Iron Age pottery Drs 19 - 23



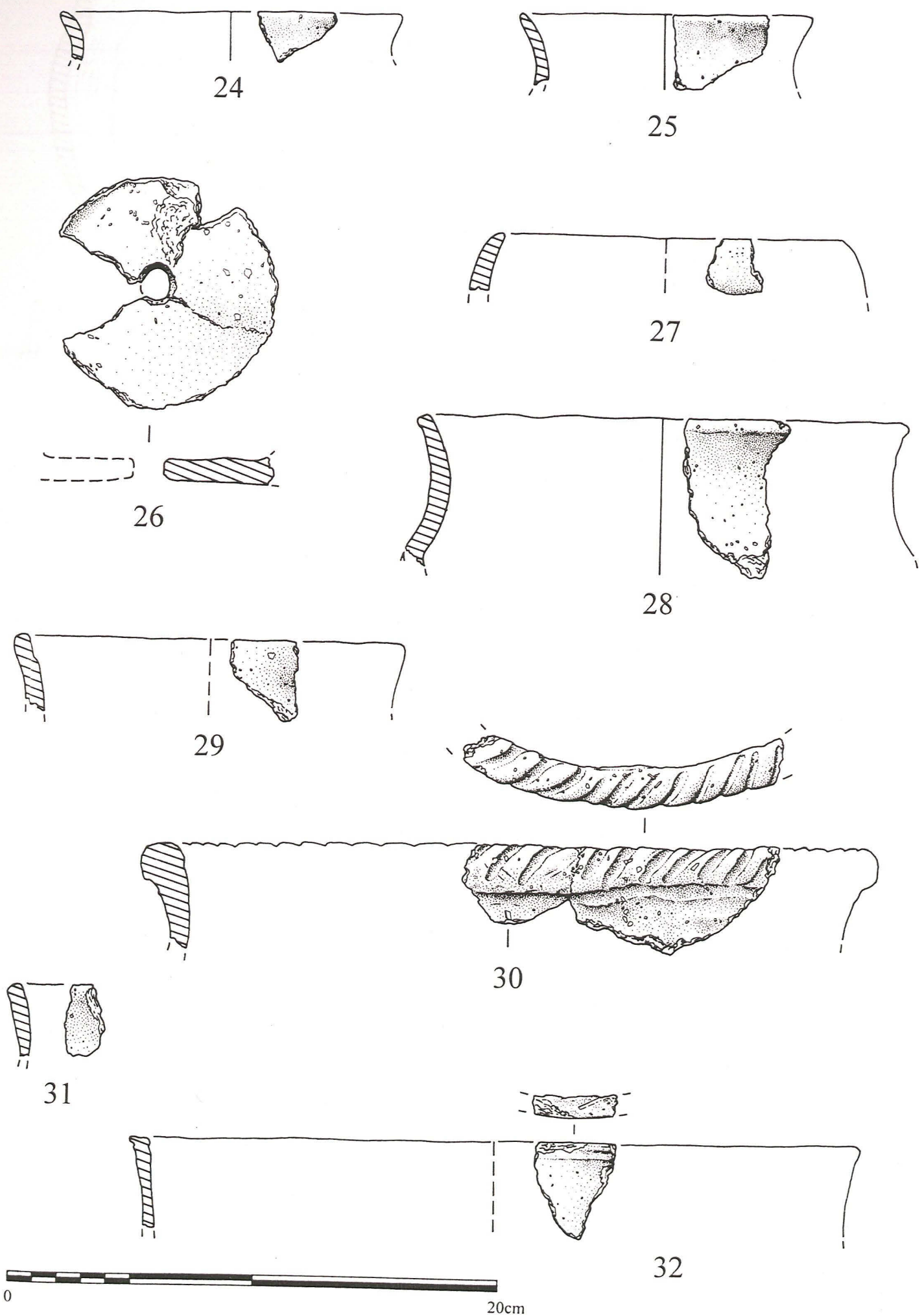


Figure 5 Site 4 (DBF97) Iron Age pottery Drs 24 - 32

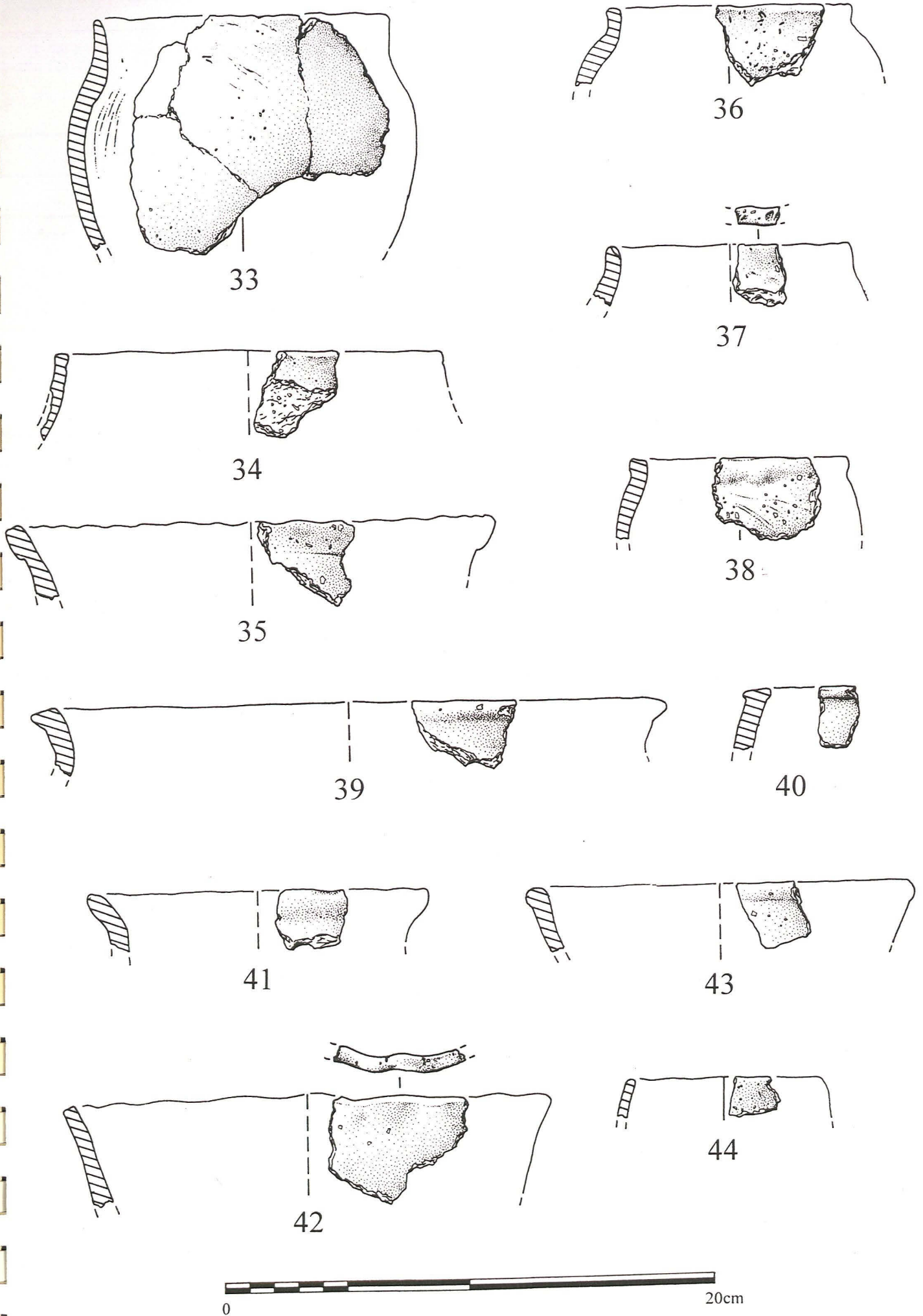


Figure 6 Site 4 (DBF97) Iron Age pottery Drs 33 - 44



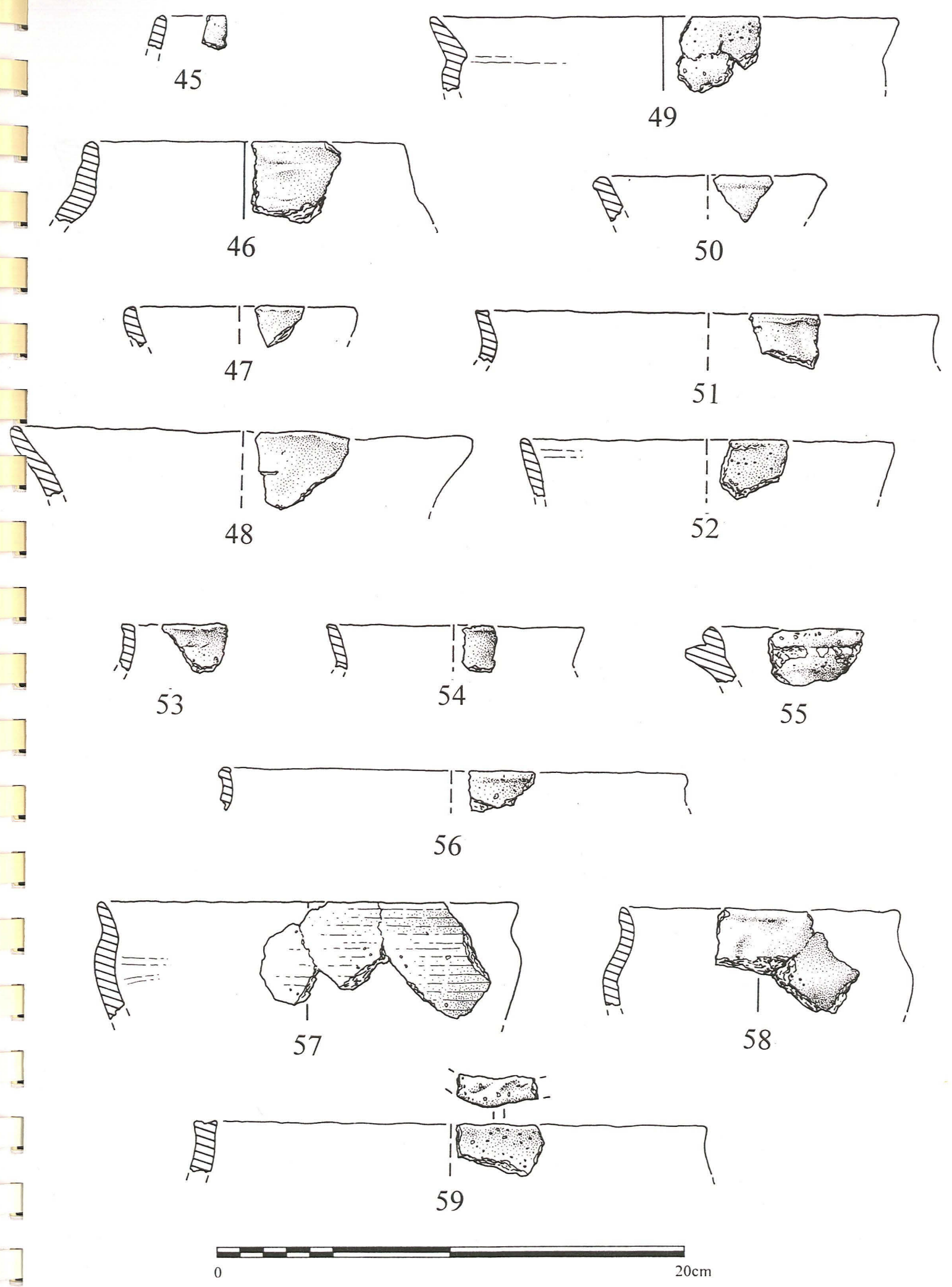


Figure 7 Site 4 (DBF97) Iron Age pottery Drs 45 - 59

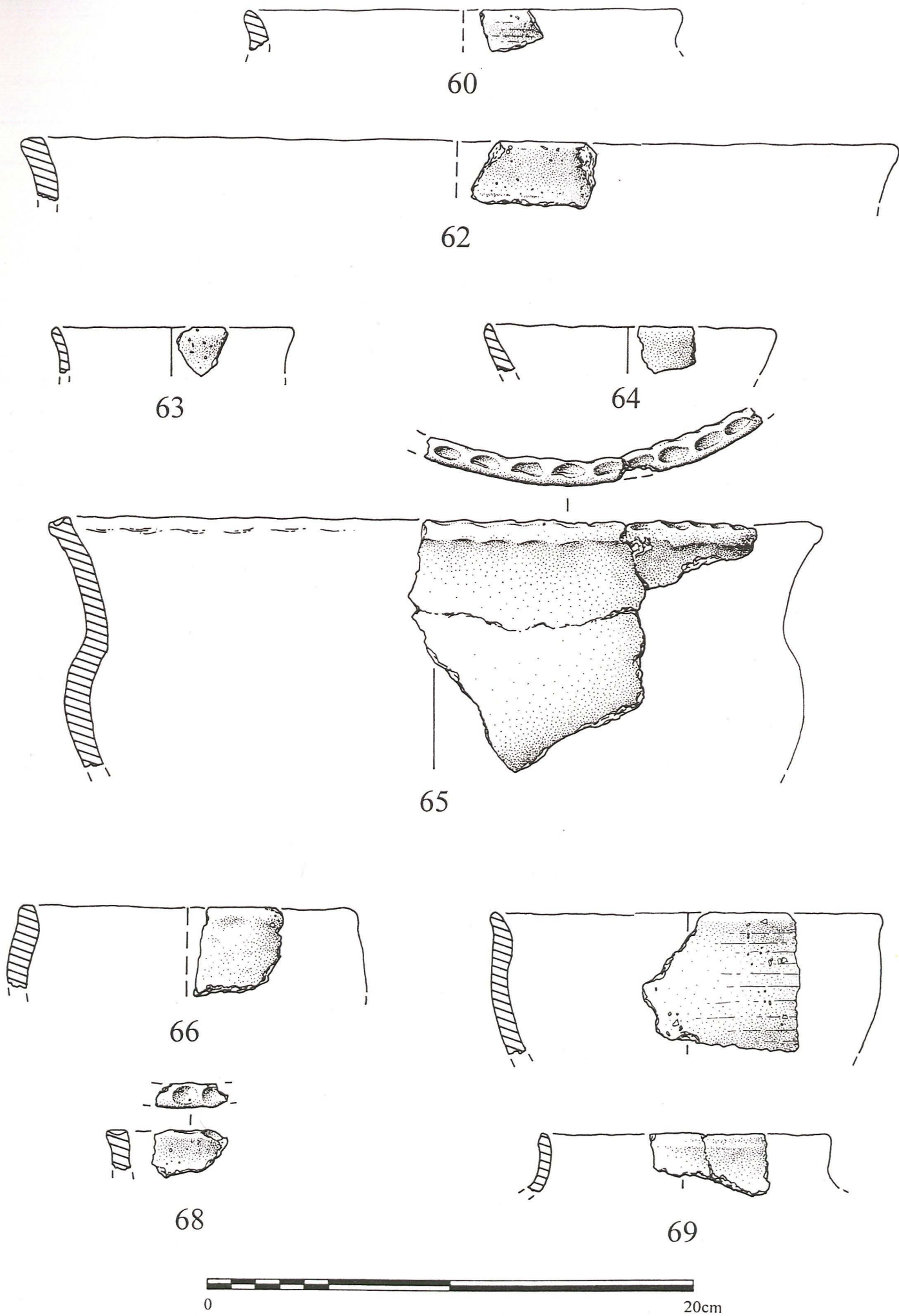


Figure 8 Site 4 (DBF97) Iron Age pottery Drs 60 - 69



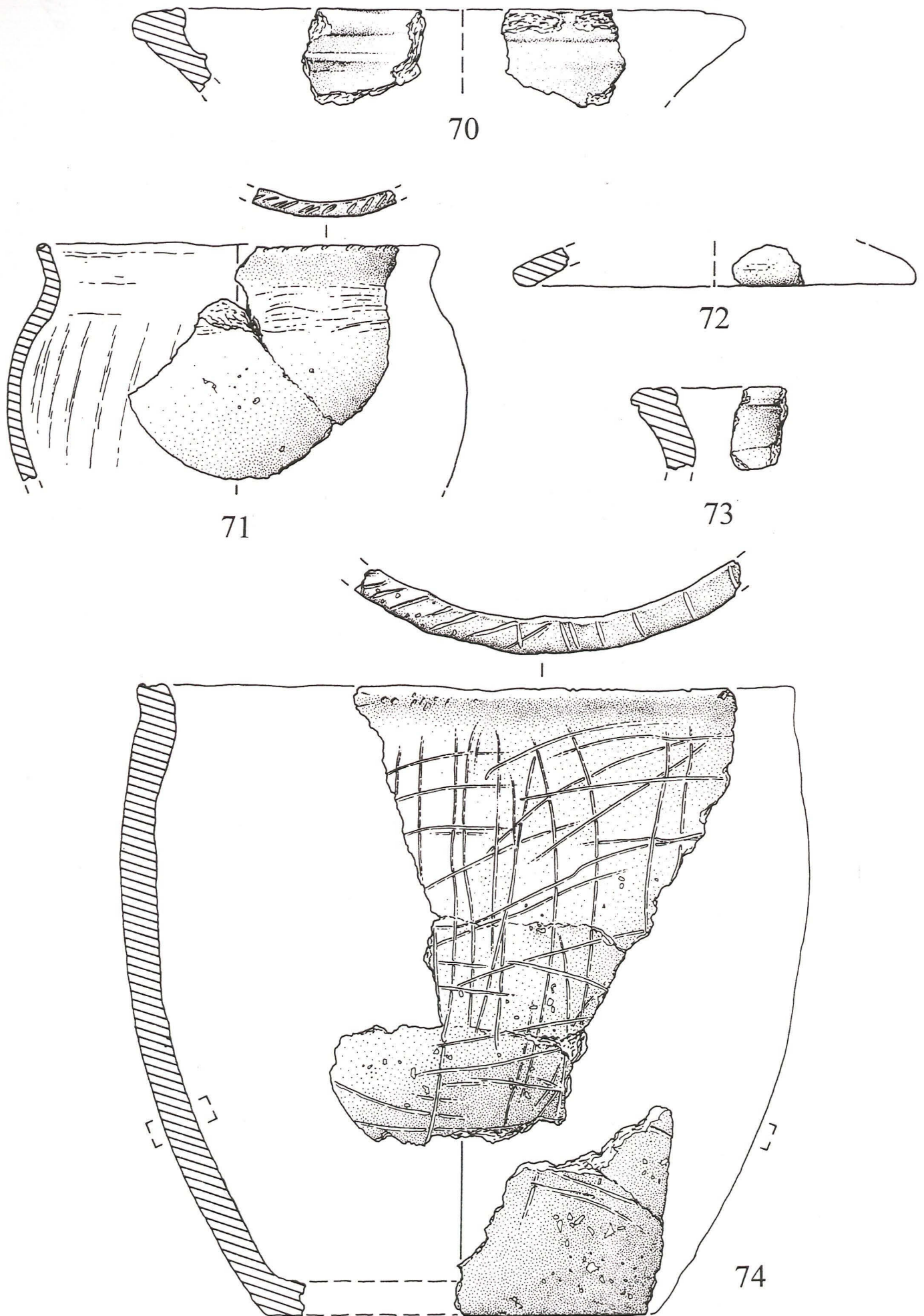
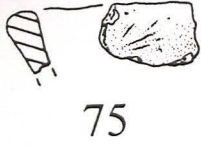
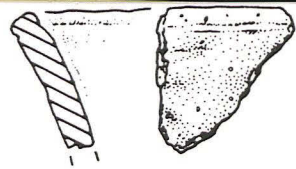


Figure 9

Site 4 (DBF97) Iron Age pottery Drs 70 - 74



75



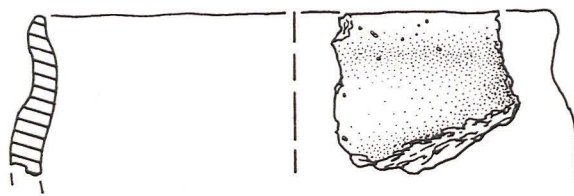
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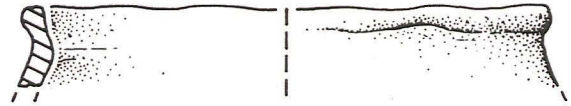
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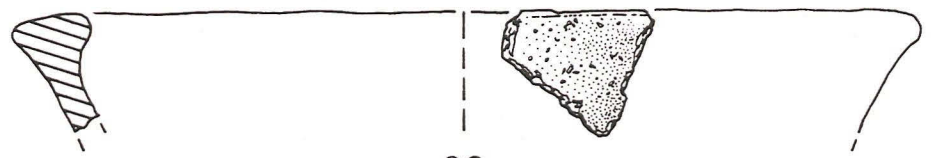
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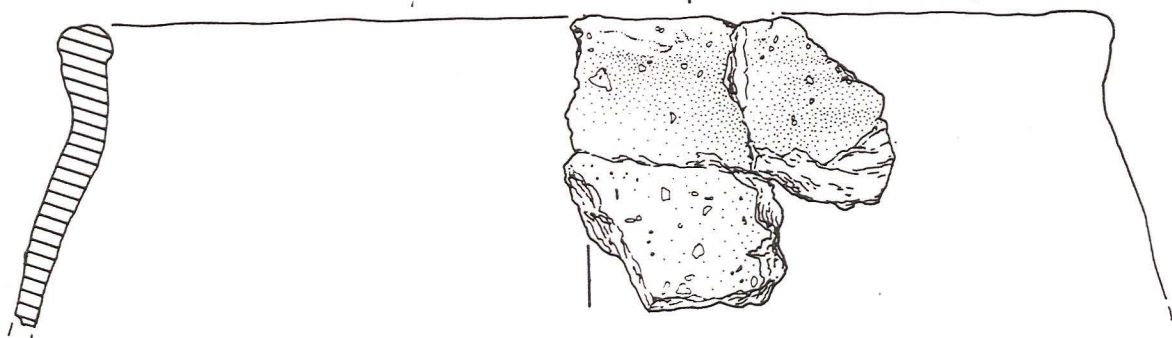
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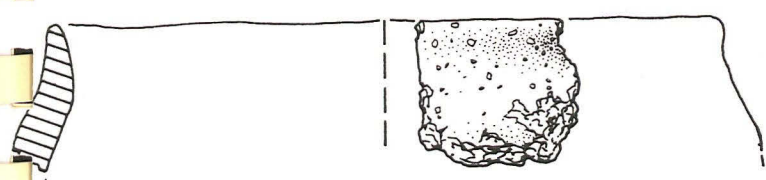
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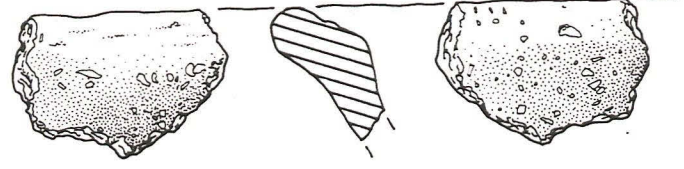
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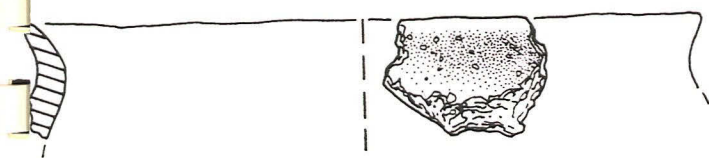
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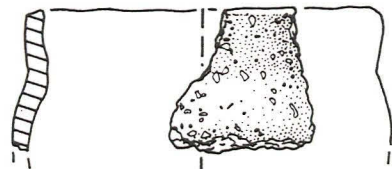
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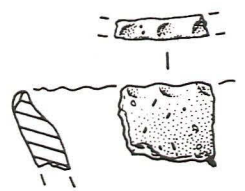
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86



88

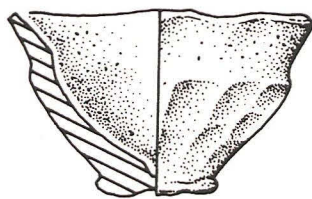


89



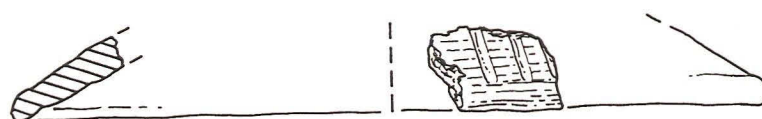
Figure 10 Site 4 (DBF97) Iron Age pottery Drs 75 - 89





90

Small Cup/Bowl



91

Decorated Lid



Figure 11 Site 4 (DBF 97) Iron Age small cup/bowl and Lid