

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND,
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT,
LAND IN WICKENBY/LISSINGTON PARISHES,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

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Report prepared for Lincolnshire County Council,

by

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Summary

- *An archaeological evaluation comprising geophysical survey and trial excavation was carried out on land straddling the parish boundary of Wickenby and Lissington in Lincolnshire. These works were recommended to provenance a collection of Late Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon metal artefacts recovered by a metal detectorist and reported to the Finds Liaison Officer at Lincolnshire County Council.*
- *The geophysical survey identified a palimpsest of potentially archaeologically significant anomalies. Subsequent trial excavation revealed these features to represent enclosures, pits and ditches, indicative of field systems and associated settlement and industrial activity, covering the 1st to 4th centuries AD, as well as evidence of medieval ridge and furrow farming practices.*



Fig.1: Site Location. (Scale 1:25000)
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1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) was commissioned by Lincolnshire County Council to carry out an archaeological evaluation comprising geophysical survey and trial trenching on agricultural land either side of the parish boundary between Wickenby and Lissington, Lincolnshire.

These works were commissioned by the Finds Liaison Officer for Lincolnshire County Council, in response to the discovery of large quantities of metalwork, recovered by a local metal detectorist, and reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

The fieldwork and reporting methodology used in this report is consistent with the recommendations of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991), *Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA, 1999), and the Lincolnshire County Council document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: a manual of archaeological practice* (LCC, 1998).

This report will be deposited with the commissioning body (Lincolnshire County Council) and the County Sites and Monuments Record for Lincolnshire. A further copy will be sent to the City and County Museum, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long-term storage and curation.

2.0 Site location and description

The parishes of both Wickenby and Lissington lie within the administrative district of East Lindsey. The site straddles the parish boundary, and lies approximately 16km north-east of Lincoln, and 1km west of Lissington, at a height of 22 - 23m OD. A hedge runs along the parish boundary, dividing the area of investigation, with pasture to the west (Wickenby parish) and ploughed arable land (Lissington parish) to the east.

The local geology comprises drift deposits of glacial till, overlying Ampthill Clay (British Geological Survey, 1999). This is overlain by soils of the Beccles 1 Association; seasonally waterlogged clayey and loamy soils (Hodge et. al., 1984).

Central National Grid Reference TF 0956 8345.

3.0 Project background

The site lies outside the planning regulations in that it is undisturbed agricultural land that is not the subject of any existing planning application, or is likely to be in the near future.

Based on the findings of the metal detectorist, Mr Kelway, it was clear that the site extended across the boundary that separated the parishes of Wickenby and Lissington. As the extent of the site was not known from the results of the detector survey, a scheme of works was proposed by the Finds Liaison Officer of Lincolnshire County Council, comprising detailed gradiometer and magnetic susceptibility surveys, supported by a subsequent phase of trenching to identify and assess remains likely to be associated with the metal artefacts that had been initially recovered.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

Prior to the recovery of metal artefacts and the current phase of archaeological investigation, there was little recorded evidence of past settlement activity in the vicinity of the site. The earliest evidence consists of a single perforated stone mace head of Neolithic date, listed in the County Sites and Monuments Record for Lincolnshire as being found in a beet field approximately 500m south of the site (SMR ref. 53213).

Archaeological work during the construction of a Petrofina pipeline identified Iron Age and Romano-British pottery in the topsoil, just over a kilometre south of the site. An undated ditch was also identified in this location (SMR refs. 53100, 53101, 53102). Further pottery of Romano-British date was recovered in Lissington village.

Both the villages of Lissington and Wickenby appear to have originated in the Anglo-Saxon period. The etymology of Wickenby suggests its pre-Conquest origins, the name being derived from the Old Danish personal name 'Viking' and the Old Danish suffix *-by*, a farmstead or settlement (Cameron, 1998). In the case of Lissington, Anglo-Saxon origins are suggested by the discovery of pottery of 8th century date during the levelling of village earthworks in 1977 (SMR ref. 53244). Furthermore, both settlements are listed in the Domesday Book. At this time land in Wickenby was divided between the King, William of Percy and Jocelyn of Lambert. Lissington was exclusively in the ownership of the Bishop of York (Morgan & Thorne, 1986).

The area that is the focus of the current phase of investigation was discovered by a local metal detectorist, Mr. Keith Kelway, who has carried out an extensive survey of the landscape with the permission of the landowners. The results of this survey have been reported and mapped through the Portable Antiquities Scheme. The survey has recovered in excess of 350 metal finds, largely of Late Iron Age and Romano-British date. Below is a summary discussion of these finds, based on information provided by the Finds Liaison Officer.

The Iron Age material includes a gold coin and two silver coins. All three are inscribed examples, making them very rare and of great significance. Strap loops and brooches of Late Iron Age date have also been recovered. An Ox head spout that was found within a field to the south of the investigated site, may belong to a shallow bowl used in ritual feasting, and is paralleled by an example from Kirmington in North Lincolnshire.

The Romano-British material consists largely of coins, with over 90 examples being clearly identified, and the same amount again being too worn to identify. The majority are bronze coins of 3rd to 4th century date, although the assemblage also includes coins of Vespasian (AD69-79), Trajan (AD98-117), Antoninus Pius (AD138-161) and Septimus Severus (AD193-211).

The Romano-British assemblage also includes 51 brooches, which, unlike the coins, are concentrated in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD and include Dolphin brooches, Trumpet brooches and Hod Hill brooches. These finds have been located over an extensive area, in both Wickenby and Lissington parishes. However, there is a marked concentration of finds straddling the parish boundary in the area of the current programme of evaluation. There is also a notable trend running south-south-eastwards along the parish boundary towards Lissington Road.

The Romano-British metal finds also incorporated a significant number of finds of potential religious or ritual significance. These included a sceptre head in the form of the god Mars. This is a very rare find, with only two other examples known, one coming from a burial near Ermine Street at Brough on Humber. It indicates the potential of a nearby rural shrine, possibly to the south of the investigated site (based on the findspot of the sceptre piece).

Finds typical of domestic usage of the site include cosmetic grinders, nail cleaners, hairpins and locks.

The final component of the Romano-British metal finds were military in nature, and included an apron mount, a plate from a belt, a strap fitting and a harness strap union link. A bronze buckle with outward facing horse heads (c. AD350-450) may be indicative of the presence of Germanic mercenaries.

5.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

5.1 Methodology

Magnetic susceptibility and fluxgate gradiometer surveys were carried out in accordance with the English Heritage document *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*, 1995, and in accordance with a specification prepared by PCA.

Detailed area survey using a fluxgate gradiometer is a non-intrusive method of evaluating the archaeological potential of a site. The gradiometer detects magnetic anomalies created

by areas of high or low magnetic susceptibility. These variations are caused by changes in the composition of the subsoil or the underlying geology. Archaeological features result from man-made alterations to the soil and they may also incorporate intrusive materials such as brick and stone. These features can create detectable magnetic anomalies. In addition, activities that involve heating and burning can generate magnetic anomalies, as will the presence of ferrous metal objects.

The anomalies detected by a fluxgate gradiometer survey can often be resolved into entities sharing morphological similarities with features of known archaeological provenance. This enables the formulation of an informed, but subjective, interpretation.

The Gradiometer survey was undertaken using two Bartington Grad-01 Dual Fluxgate Gradiometers. The zigzag traverse method of survey was used across 30m x 30m grids, at 0.25 m sample intervals along 1.0m wide traverses.

The data was processed using *ArcheoSurveyor 0.28.4.6*. In the resultant plots, low magnetism is shown as white and high magnetism as black. The plots are shown as raw and enhanced data.

The gradiometer survey data was processed using zero mean functions to correct the unevenness of the plots in order to give a smoother graphical appearance. It was also processed using algorithm to remove magnetic spikes, thereby reducing extreme readings sometimes caused by stray iron fragments and spurious effects due to the inherent magnetism of soils.

The results are presented as a greyscale image, along with an interpretative plan (Figs. 3-6).

Instruments	Bartington Grad – 01 – 1000 fluxgate gradiometer with DL601 data logger
Grid size	30m x 30m
Sample interval	0.25m
Traverse interval	1.0m
Traverse method	Zigzag
Sensitivity	0.1nT
Processing Software	Archeosurveyor v.0.28.6.4
Weather conditions	Sunny, some cloud
Area Surveyed	4ha
Date of survey	Friday March 5 th
Survey personnel	Dave Bunn, Peter Heykoop and Cath Stone
National Grid Reference	TF 0956 8345

Table 1: Summary of gradiometer survey parameters

The magnetic susceptibility survey was carried out using a Bartington Instrument MS2-D search loop connected to a MS2 susceptibility meter. At each station point the sensor was first zeroed in the air, then a measurement was taken to produce a reading for the locality. Measurements of volume specific magnetic susceptibility (MS) were logged in SI units at 20m intervals along transects spaced 20m apart. The data was recorded by hand and subsequently inputted into Geoplot v.3 for analysis and plotting. The magnetic susceptibility results are shown as colour-scale plots (Fig. 2), with red indicating the highest readings of magnetic susceptibility and blue the lowest.

5.2 Results (Figs.2-6)

The gradiometer survey revealed a palimpsest of linear and pit-like anomalies that signify a considerable multi-phase settlement (Fig. 6), clearest examples highlighted in red). It is believed that occupation of the site dates from the pre-Roman period.

The results indicate that significant remains extend beyond the limits of the survey, particularly to the west. The magnetic susceptibility results (Fig. 2) suggest that the focus of occupation lies close to the current field boundary that bisects the survey area, although it should be noted that topsoil magnetic susceptibility levels are generally higher close to boundaries. Magnetic susceptibility levels were not established to the east of the field boundary and, as such, the survey has not established the easternmost extent of major archaeological remains.

Many anomalies appear to be traversed by northwest to southeast aligned ridge and furrow ploughing (examples shown as orange lines), some of which survives today as low earthworks. The ridge and furrow has almost certainly truncated or eradicated underlying features. Where ditches are aligned at oblique angles to the ploughing, some of these resolve as fragmented linear anomalies. These circumstances predispose a confident analysis relating to the morphology of many features.

For the most part, linear anomalies are likely to represent drainage ditches and enclosed features that, where relevant, clearly predate the formation of a current field boundary (which follows the parish boundary). Suggested positions of tracks are shown as green on the smaller interpretative plan (fig. 6, 1:2000).

The results do not indicate clear traces of structural remains, either as stone walls or brick/tile rubble spreads.

Anomalies circled in red may reflect pit-like features, such as waste storage/quarry pits. A number of stronger anomalies, highlighted as pink, may have archaeological potential as burnt materials, although others could reflect modern ferrous material (ploughshares etc). A zone of wide magnetic variation (1) corresponds to backfill material within a former pond (*pers. comm.* Mr Doughty, landowner).

5.3 Conclusions

The geophysical survey has successfully identified clear traces of former settlement activity within the target area. Metal detection had previously established that the site was probably occupied in the Roman period and (at the time of writing) this has been confirmed by excavation. A complex of linear and discrete features suggests that occupation of the area may have been prolonged and extensive, although it has not been possible to clearly define specific phases of activity. A significant enhancement of topsoil magnetic susceptibility in the mid-part of the site may indicate a focus of settlement activity around Trench 1.

6.0 TRIAL EXCAVATION

6.1 Methodology

Following consultations with the Portable Antiquities Officer it was decided that five trenches should be investigated, each measuring 15m by 1.6m. The locations of the trenches were based on the results of the preceding detailed gradiometer survey.

Initial machine excavation was carried out using a JCB fitted with a 1.6m wide smooth bucket. The topsoil was removed in spits of no more than 0.2m, until archaeologically significant horizons were encountered. At this point, further cleaning and excavation was carried out by hand. Features were sample excavated in order to establish depth, profile, date and function. Context information was recorded on pro-forma record sheets, and plan and section drawings were made at an appropriate scale (1:50 and 1:20). A colour photographic record was maintained, selected prints from which have been included in this report.

The fieldwork was carried out over four days between the 10th and 15th March, 2004, by the authors, with the assistance of two experienced field archaeologists, a work experience trainee, the Finds Liaison Officer, and Mr Kelway, the metal detectorist who identified the site. During the fieldwork, Mr. Kelway also carried out further metal detecting in and around the excavated trenches.

6.2 Results (Figs. 2, 3, 7 - 11)

Trench 1 (Fig. 8)

The trench was positioned north-west to south-east across a possible linear anomaly and an area of magnetic disturbance, possibly evidencing waste from some form of industrial process. The trench contained a series of intercutting pits and ditches of Romano-British date, and a possible buried soil horizon. The pottery from this trench was dated between the 2nd/3rd century and the 3rd/4th century AD.

The trench was sealed by a topsoil of dark brown clay-loam, 100. Directly beneath this, two possible furrows were observed. At the west end of the trench, 124 extended beyond

the limit of excavation, and sealed a small linear feature 122, which also extended beyond the end of the trench. The fill, 123, contained three very abraded greyware sherds and four animal bone fragments. The second furrow, 135 was 2.5m to the east of 124, measured 6m wide, and contained a fill of brown silty clay, 131. Between the two furrows was a 0.85m wide and 0.2m deep gully, 120, running broadly north-south. This contained a fill of dark grey sandy clay, 121, and cut a possible buried soil, 110, of very dark silty clay, dated between the 2nd to 3rd century by ten sherds of pottery. 121 yielded eight sherds of pottery of 2nd – 3rd century date and three fragments of animal bone.

Furrow 135 cut and therefore post-dated a complex of intercutting pits and ditches of Romano-British date. The earliest feature in this complex was a large sub-oval pit, 113, containing a fill of light grey silty clay, 114. The feature was approximately 4.5m wide and 0.2m deep, and was sealed by the buried soil, 110. Towards the east end of the pit, and also sealed by 110, was a possible post hole, 128. Immediately to the east of this was a north – south linear feature, 111, which truncated the east end of pit 113, and also cut 110. 111 contained a fill of very dark silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, 112, which produced a single sherd of Romano-British greyware pottery, four fragments of cattle and sheep bone and one oyster shell fragment.

Also cutting pit 113, was ditch 132, which was approximately 2m wide and 0.25m deep, and ran through the middle of pit 113. This feature also appeared to cut buried soil 110, although the edges were very diffuse and this relationship was unclear. The fill, 115, was a dark grey silty clay. It contained 32 sherds of Romano-British pottery, dominated by 24 sherds of greyware. The date for this material is late 2nd to 3rd century. Two fragments of animal bone were recovered.

Approximately 0.5m west of 132, pit 113 and buried soil 110 were cut by a feature with a bowl shaped profile, 134. This feature was interpreted as a pit, as it was not visible in plan. The fill was a grey silty clay, 134. This in turn was cut by a 0.75m wide north – south linear feature, 126, containing a fill of very dark grey silty clay, 127. Immediately to the west of this was another north – south ditch, 118. The relationship between 118 and 126 could not be established due to the similarity of the fills, 119 and 127 respectively. Fill 119 contained 25 sherds of pottery of 3rd/4th century date and three fragments of roof tile.

A large animal bone assemblage was recovered from this context, totalling 107 fragments. This was dominated by 73 fragments of cattle and cattle sized bone, and also included 26 fragments of sheep/goat and sheep sized bone, and horse, pig and dog. Only four fragments exhibited butchery marks, and eight exhibited evidence of dog gnawing. The excavated material also included one oyster shell fragment.

The final feature in the complex was a ditch, 116, running north – south, and measuring 1.7m wide and 0.65m deep. This was cut by both 118 and 126, and cut pit 113. It contained a fill of grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks, 117, producing five sherds of Romano-British greyware pottery and four fragments of cattle bone.

Towards the east end of the trench, another complex of intercutting features was exposed. The earliest feature in the complex was a curvilinear ditch, 106, broadly aligned west-south-west to east-north-east, and containing a fill of dark grey silty clay, 107. This was cut by ditch 102, running north-west to south-east. Two fills were recognised within the ditch, a primary fill of very dark grey/brown silty clay, 105, sealed by a mixed light brown and dark grey/brown clay, 104. Both 106 and 102 were cut by ditch 130, which also cut buried soil 110. This was aligned broadly north-north-west to south-south-south-east and exhibited a shallow profile 3.1m wide and 0.3m deep. The fill was a dark grey/brown silty clay, 103. This deposit yielded a total of 25 sherds of pottery of Romano-British date, four fragments of animal bone, and one oyster shell fragment.

Immediately to the west of 130, was 108, a small slightly curvilinear gully, approximately 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. The fill was undated grey silty clay, 109, from which two fragments of cattle bone were recovered.

The natural geology in this trench consisted of a mixed orange clay with lenses of gravel, grey clay and orange sandy clay, 101.

Trench 2 (Fig. 9)

The trench was positioned to target an area of high magnetic disturbance, and to traverse a linear anomaly running broadly east-west. It was orientated north – south and exposed a large ditch, a gully, and two medieval furrows. Romano-British pottery from this trench dated features to the late 3rd/4th century AD.

The uppermost deposit throughout the trench was a brown topsoil, 200, with a maximum depth of 0.3m. Metal detecting of the spoil heap and the environs of the trench recovered a copper alloy stud dated to AD 100 – 150, a lead fragment and four coins. These were largely illegible, but are dateable to the period AD 260 - 410.

The topsoil sealed 201, a yellow/brown clay with small chalk gravels and occasional patches of orange sand, interpreted as the natural geology (glacial till).

Following removal of the topsoil horizon it was observed that a spread of black silty clay, 204 existed in the central portion of the trench. This spread produced 15 sherds of pottery and three sherds of tile. The pottery included greyware, Nene Valley Colour Coated fineware, and a sherd of a Dressel 20 olive oil amphora, dating to the late 3rd – 4th century AD. The context also yielded two unidentified lead fragments, two iron nails, nine fragments of animal bone representing cattle, sheep, horse and cat, and four oyster shell fragments. This was cut by a probable furrow, 212, which contained a fill of brown silty clay, 202, and ran broadly north-west to south-east. Pottery from within the furrow was exclusively 3rd – 4th century date (residual material that had been disturbed from Roman features during medieval ploughing). A slot was hand-dug through spread 204 and furrow 212, exposing two linear features.

At the north end of the trench was a shallow gully with steep sides and a flat base, 205, which had been truncated by furrow 212. The gully, which was orientated east – west, was filled with dark grey silty clay, 206, containing four sherds of mid 3rd century Romano-British pottery and a single fragment of sheep/goat bone.

Approximately 4.8m to the south lay ditch 207, which was 1.8m wide and 0.65m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. The sole fill, 208, a yellow/brown silty clay, was similar in consistency to the surrounding natural geology, suggesting natural silting of the ditch with little activity in the area at this time. Pottery recovered from this feature consisted of two sherds of Dales Ware, a single greyware sherd and two sherds of Iron Age tradition pottery, suggesting a date in the late 3rd century. Following this episode of silting, the ditch was recut. The recut, 209, appears to have been the subject of two phases of dumping (210 and 211). The dark grey to black fills contained frequent pieces of charcoal, suggesting intensive burning nearby.

Primary fill 210 contained 40 sherds of pottery, of which 32 were domestic greyware. The context also yielded a (probably residual) sherd of Central Gaulish samian ware, three sherds of Nene Valley Colour Coated ware, and three large Dales Ware sherds, as well as two iron nails and two iron sheet fragments, possibly from the same knife blade, six fragments of animal bone and one oyster shell fragment. The suggested date of deposition is mid 3rd century or later. Four sherds of tile were also recovered from this context, and included both roof tile and box flue tile from a hypocaust heating system.

The uppermost deposit, 211, was very similar to the overlying spread 204, suggesting that both deposits may be derived from the same episode of deposition. Furthermore, 28 fragments of pottery and tile from the context had a similar date in the 4th century AD. Three coins were recovered from either context 210 or 211. Two were very worn radiate types dating 260 – 315, and a third was a coin of Constantine II dating to 324 – 330. A fourth coin from 211 was minted in the reign of Constantine I, and dated 306 – 337. Animal bone from this context totalled five fragments, representing cattle and sheep/goat.

Spread 204 probably relates to an area of magnetic disturbance recorded during the detailed gradiometer survey (fig. 3). The discovery of this spread suggests there has been only limited loss of the former ground surface in this area since the Roman period, save where the medieval furrows cross the field.

Towards the south end of the trench, a second furrow, 213, was observed, also aligned north-west to south-east, and containing a brown silty clay fill, 203. A modern ploughscore closely followed the edge of the furrow cut.

Trench 3 (Fig. 10)

The trench was positioned east-west, to traverse a linear geophysical anomaly. A series of Romano-British ditches and gullies were exposed and investigated, largely dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. A possible medieval furrow was also exposed.

A dark grey/brown clayey loam topsoil, 300, sealed the entire trench, and extended to a maximum depth of 0.35m. Metal detecting of the topsoil heap produced a copper alloy brooch, dating to AD 50-150, and three coins, the dates of which were AD 335 – 341, 300 – 410 and 364 - 378. Beneath this, 317 represented the natural geology, a yellowish brown clay with natural inclusions of flint gravels. A series of features were exposed beneath the topsoil, cutting into the natural.

At the west end of the trench, was a complex of intercutting features. The earliest was 327, one side of a north – south linear feature containing a fill of yellow/grey silty clay, 325. This feature had been largely truncated by a recut, 324. Two fills were observed within this feature, a primary fill, 323 of dark grey silty clay, possibly representing a dumped deposit, sealed by a fill of yellow/brown silty clay, 322, more reminiscent of natural silting. Both fills were dated by ceramic evidence to the 1st/2nd century, and contained small quantities of oyster shell. Following the silting of this ditch, it was again recut by 309, a north – south ditch containing a fill of grey silty clay, 301, producing nine fragments of animal bone, 42 fragments of oyster shell, and four sherds of pottery suggesting a deposition date in the 1st/2nd century. The east side of 309 was cut by another ditch, 320, also aligned north – south. The grey silty clay fill, 321, contained two sherds of 1st – 2nd century pottery. This in turn was cut by a steep sided ditch, 310, approximately 1.05m wide and 0.4m deep. The fill, 302, produced 56 sherds of pottery of 2nd century date: 38 sherds from a single Iron Age tradition jar. The excavated fill also contained fifteen fragments of cattle bone and one fragment of horse, and three oyster shell fragments. To the east, ditch 310 also cut a pit, 311, which contained a light yellow/grey silty clay, 303, containing eight sherds of pottery and tile, including one sherd of possible late Iron Age date, as well as three animal bone fragments.

Immediately to the east of 311 was a wide, shallow linear feature, 312, approximately 4.1m wide and 0.25m deep. The fill was a grey/brown silty clay, 304. Morphologically, this feature is most likely to be a furrow, although the fill was noticeably darker than that of the other furrows exposed on site and yielded pottery of late Iron Age and Romano-British date. It is possible that this material is residual, having been incorporated into the furrow fill from the nearby Romano-British features exposed in the trench.

A further sequence of small linear features was excavated to the east of 312. 313 was aligned north-east to south-west and was filled by an undated grey silty clay, 305. In section it was shown to be cutting 314, a 0.9m wide ditch running north-west to south-east. This ditch contained a fill of brownish grey silty clay, 306, which was dated to the mid 3rd century by three sherds of Romano-British greyware.

Running parallel to 314 was a narrow gully, 318, containing a brown/grey silty clay fill, 319. Towards the south side of the trench 318 merged with 315, a north-east to south-west aligned gully. The relationship between the two features was not established as both had been partially truncated by machine excavation and contained very similar fills. Each gully contained a single sherd of Romano-British pottery. 307, filling 315, also contained five fragments of animal bone.

At the east end of the trench, gully 316 ran north-west to south-east, and contained a fill of grey silty clay, 308, producing seven sherds of Roman pottery and a single oyster shell fragment.

Trench 4 (Fig. 11)

This trench was positioned east – west across a curvilinear anomaly and an area of high magnetic resistance. A large ditch was exposed representing the curvilinear anomaly, as well as a series of pits and ditches of mid to late 2nd to mid to late 3rd century AD date.

The trench was sealed by a 0.2m deep topsoil, 400, overlying a natural geology of yellow/brown clay, incorporating patches of grey clay and orange sand, 401. Metal detecting around the trench yielded a number of copper alloy fragments of Romano-British date, possibly derived from a bracelet, and a coin dated to AD 335 - 341. Directly beneath the topsoil, two possible furrows were observed. At the west end of the trench, 421 was in excess of 6m wide and extended beyond the limit of excavation. The fill, 414, was a brown silty clay. The second furrow, 422, was 4.5m to the east. A 3.3m portion of the furrow was exposed, the remainder extending beyond the east end of the trench. The fill, 406, was undated brown silty clay, which contained a single iron nail.

At the west end of the trench, part of a large, steep sided ditch was exposed, 402; the width of which was in excess of 1.7m. It survived to a depth of 0.65m, having been partially truncated by furrow 421. The ditch contained a single homogenous fill of dark grey silty clay, 403. The dark colour of the fill and the presence of charcoal flecks suggests nearby domestic fires or burning associated with industrial activity. Twenty sherds of pottery were recovered from the context, dating it to the late 3rd – 4th century. The context also contained three fragments of roof tile, 21 animal bone fragments indicating cattle, sheep/goat and horse, and six oyster shell fragments.

To the east of 402, a portion of a sub-oval pit, 411, was exposed, containing a fill of brownish grey silty clay, 418. This cut the west side of a north – south aligned ditch, 410, which was 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a single fill of brownish grey silty clay, 415. This feature contained several large unabraded sherds, representing approximately half of each of two greyware bowls, and a large sherd from a Dressel 20 amphora imported from Southern Spain. The date range for this material was mid – late 2nd century AD. Immediately to the east of 410 another ditch ran north – south across the trench and measured 1.85m wide by 0.5m deep. The fill was a grey silty clay, 416,

producing pottery of mid 3rd century date or later and a single cattle tooth. All of the above features were cut by furrow 421.

The east edge of 409 cut a broadly sub-circular pit, 419, containing a fill of grey silty clay, 420. This feature was also cut to the east by a north-west to south-east aligned ditch, 417. This feature appeared to be terminating towards the north side of the trench. It contained a grey silty clay, 417.

Between 402 to the west, and 408 to the east, a linear feature, 412 ran along the south side of the trench. It was in excess of 0.7m wide, with a moderately steep edge. The fill was a grey silty clay, 413. The ditch was cut at the west end of the trench by ditch 402, but the relationship was not established between 412 and the features it intersected; 408, 409, 410 and 419, due to the similarity of the fills and the rising water table in the trench. The possibility remains that ditch 408 represents a component of 412, marking the point where the ditch first turns, and then ends.

At the east end of the trench, was one side of the cut for a substantial feature, 404, running parallel to 408, and extending beyond the limit of excavation. This suggests that it was in excess of 4m wide, and could represent either a large ditch or a possible pit or pond. The geophysical survey identified an area of high magnetic susceptibility at this point, which may suggest that the feature is more likely to be broadly subcircular rather than linear.

The feature was excavated to a depth of 0.65m before the high water table prevented further excavation. Two fills were recognised within the ditch, a primary fill of grey silty clay, 407, producing mid 3rd century pottery, and six animal bone fragments, which was sealed by a much darker grey silty clay with charcoal flecking, indicative of the dumping of burnt material. This deposit, 405, was cut by furrow 422, and contained 15 sherds of mid – late 3rd century pottery, a fragment of box flue tile, eleven fragments of animal bone, one oyster shell fragment and a number of unidentified metal objects.

Trench 5

This trench was located towards the north-west corner of the detailed gradiometer survey, to target an enclosure-like anomaly that initially seems to form a later phase of the settlement. Unfortunately, due to the high water table the trench had to be abandoned following hand cleaning and initial photography.

7.0 Discussion and conclusion

The presence of the burnt spread in Trench 2 (204) shows that little or none of the Roman ground surface has disappeared in this area through later ploughing, despite furrow truncation during the medieval period. The same can be said for the area of Trench 1, where a buried soil has survived, sealing some earlier features, with some degree of truncation of the Romano-British deposits having been caused by medieval furrows. In Trenches 3 and 4 however, the stratigraphy does suggest a degree of truncation, but not sufficient to significantly affect the archaeological resource. This is most likely to have been caused by the recent levelling of ridge and furrow earthworks by the father of the current landowner. Despite this, there is a considerable degree of preservation of the archaeological resource on this site.

The ceramic and metalwork evidence suggests that, other than the medieval furrows, the excavated features cover much of the Romano-British period, from the 1st to 4th centuries AD. Small amounts of pottery of possible late Iron Age date was also recovered from Trenches 1 and 3, although in insufficient quantities to allow any detailed understanding of this period of activity. This material was also deemed to be residual, in association with later pottery. However, the metal detector survey of the site has yielded a small quantity of highly significant metal finds. On the basis of these few finds it may be possible to tentatively attribute a ritual or religious function to the site in the Late Iron Age. Religious sites in this period need not have had some form of associated structure at their centre. Although several rectangular shrines have been identified in Late Iron Age/early Roman Britain, it was also common practice for such religious sites to be more animistic in nature, focussed on springs, rivers or trees (Cunliffe, 1991). The current site is characterised by a pedological formation that is subject to seasonal waterlogging (Hodge et al., 1984). Although this is to an extent, a formation derived from modern farming practices, the underlying geology has a major impact on the incidence of waterlogging/flooding, and hence, in the Iron Age, with the absence of drainage features, the area was most likely subject to the same or greater degree of waterlogging. This would have created a boggy, waterlogged environment, perhaps with a number of small pools, which would have presented an ideal environment for ritual focus.

The geophysical survey and evaluation trenching seem to indicate a site with a predominantly domestic and industrial function during the Romano-British period, rather than the largely ritual function suggested by the metal detector finds. The geophysical survey revealed an extensive network of ditches and enclosures, indicative of field systems and associated small-scale rural settlement. The excavated material was also largely domestic in nature, representing deposition of waste into field ditches from the associated settlement. This included sherds of cooking vessels and other relatively low status domestic forms, as well as numerous fragments of animal bone, with the soil samples producing evidence of crop processing in the vicinity. The focus of this activity is likely to have been around Trench 1. The magnetic susceptibility survey showed particularly high readings in this area, indicative of settlement activity (see 5.3, above). The trench also yielded the highest quantity of pottery sherds and more than half of the total animal bone assemblage, in particular the large dump of bone in ditch 119.

The earliest clearly stratified material recovered from the evaluation was from Trench 3, dating to the 1st/2nd centuries AD. This is significant as this trench was the closest to the concentration of 1st and 2nd century brooches that were discovered during the metal detector survey. In this context, it is possible that the assemblage of early Roman brooches may indicate the continuation of native religious practices evidenced by the Iron Age metal finds, representing votive offerings to the same deity or animistic entity originally associated with this place. However, the site had also begun to serve a more utilitarian purpose by this time, with the permanent settlement and agricultural exploitation of the site suggested by the excavated pottery and animal bone. The excavation of a series of linear features in the Romano-British period served not only to delineate a series of agricultural enclosures, but also to drain the area and make it suitable for farming. This is highly significant in that it represents a deliberate attempt to change the landscape from a seasonally waterlogged area of marsh and ponds with an important religious significance, into an agrarian landscape, possibly putting paid to the ritual practices of the native population.

In the context of the adoption of the site for domestic and agricultural use in the early Roman period, it is possible that the cluster of 1st and 2nd century brooches suggest the presence of an artisan living and working on the site, and forming a component of the community responsible for the excavated field systems and domestic waste. As of yet, no direct structural evidence for such a workshop has been identified, either by excavation or geophysical survey. It is however possible that the structure, if it existed, may have been built from perishable materials such as timber posts, which left only ephemeral traces, not detected by geophysical survey, and may also be beyond the excavated areas. The only evidence for any structures on the site comes from the 29 tile fragments identified. The majority of these are roof tile fragments, although the tile assemblage also included box flue tile, a component of a hypocaust heating system. This would suggest a moderately high status building in the vicinity of the site, more likely to be a domestic structure than a workshop.

It was also notable that the date range for the excavated material was different in each of the evaluation trenches. The date range for Trench 3 was 1st/2nd century AD, with one 3rd century exception. The features in Trench 4 were dated to the mid to late 2nd to mid to late 3rd century; Trench 1 was 2nd/3rd to 3rd/4th century, and the latest material was from Trench 2, and dated to the late 3rd/4th century. This would suggest that there was a gradual expansion of the network of field systems over time, with the focus of activity shifting away from the area of Trench 3 after the 2nd century. The dating however is not sufficiently well defined to discern any distinct phasing of the development of the site, other than in the most general terms, as above.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

A range of fieldwork methodologies has been employed in order to investigate this site. The potential of the site to yield important archaeological evidence was first identified by the metal detector survey of the area, which yielded a wealth of data covering the Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods. As the location of the finds was mapped and recorded through the Portable Antiquities Scheme, it allowed a comprehensive range of techniques to be employed in order to contextualise this information, and to help further understand the nature of the archaeological activities represented.

The use of geophysical survey provided a broad context into which the metal detector finds could be placed, and allowed the targeting of the evaluation trenches to where they would yield the most useful information. As a result, the evaluation trenches suggested that there was a domestic and industrial component to the site, as well as the ritual activities suggested by the metal detector finds, and that there appeared to be a shift in the focus of this activity throughout the Romano-British period.

Although there are many questions left to answer about the exact nature and extent (both spatially and chronologically) of the site, this initial programme of fieldwork has provided a framework for any possible future investigations, and has been particularly useful in showing the effectiveness of combining data from a variety of sources (metal detector survey, geophysics and excavation) in order to more fully understand the archaeological resource.

9.0 Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the Finds Liaison Officer for Lincolnshire, Adam Daubney for commissioning PCA for this work and for his assistance during and after the programme of fieldwork. Thanks are also due to the metal detectorist who initially identified the site, Keith Kelway, and to the site assistants, Dave Bower, Dave Brown and Cath Stone. Finally, thanks are also due to the landowners, Mr. And Mrs. Doughty.

10.0 References

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11.0 Site archive

The documentary and physical archive is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln). This will be deposited at Lincoln City and County Museum within six months. Access to the archive may be gained by quoting the global accession number 2004.65.

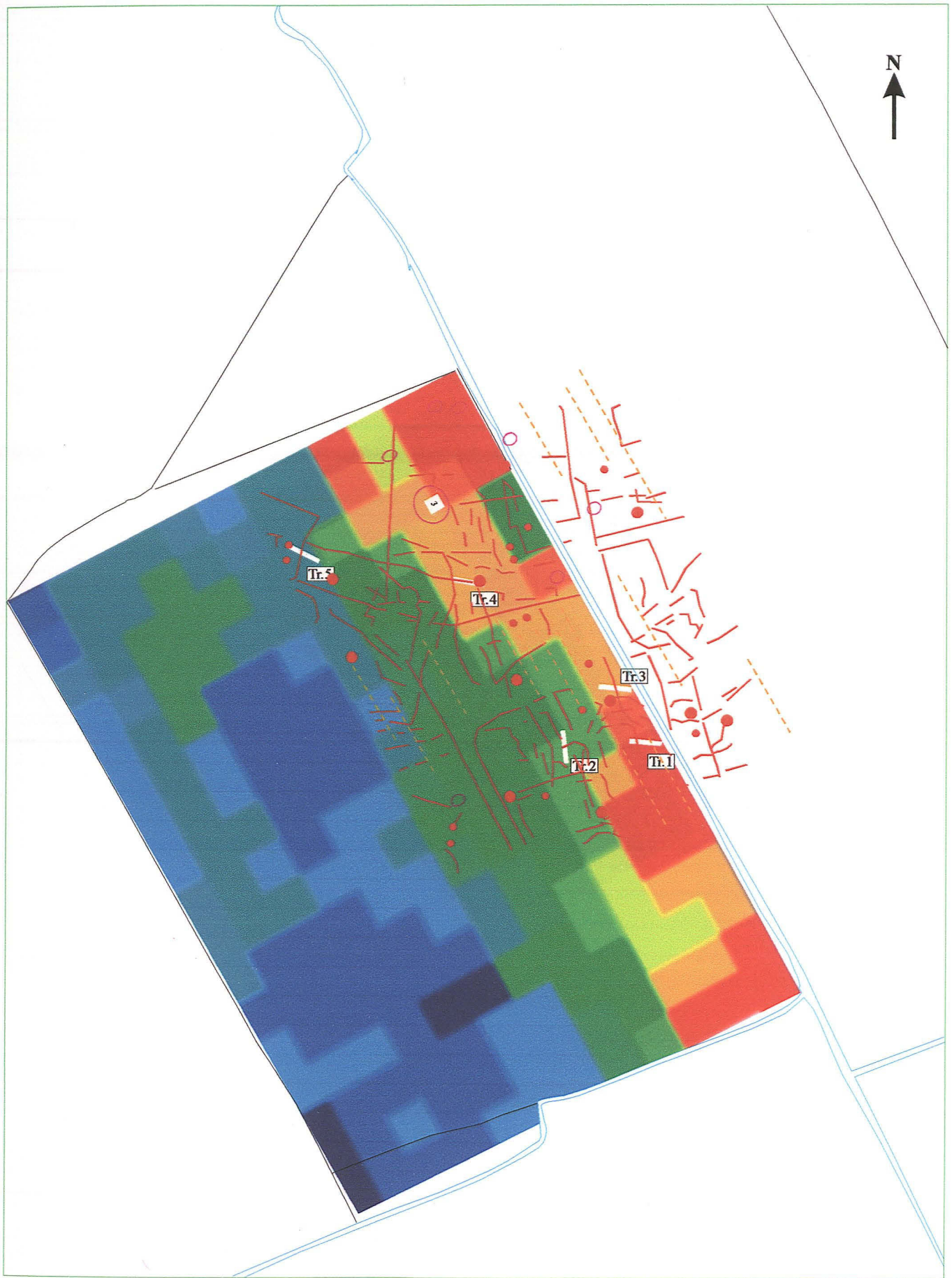
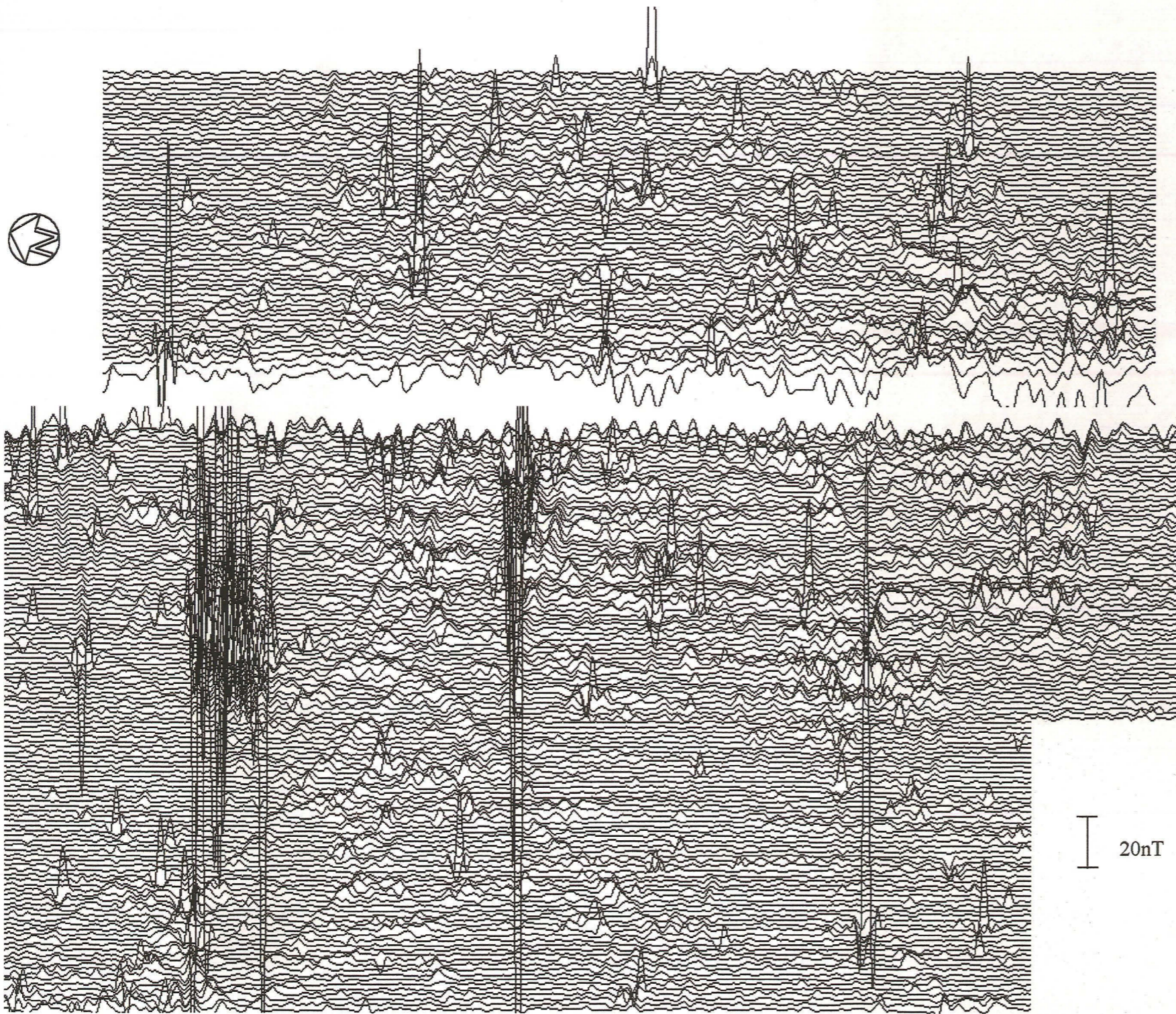


Fig. 2: Composite plan showing the results of the magnetic susceptibility survey, the interpretive plan of the gradiometer survey and the evaluation trenches (white). Scale 1:2500



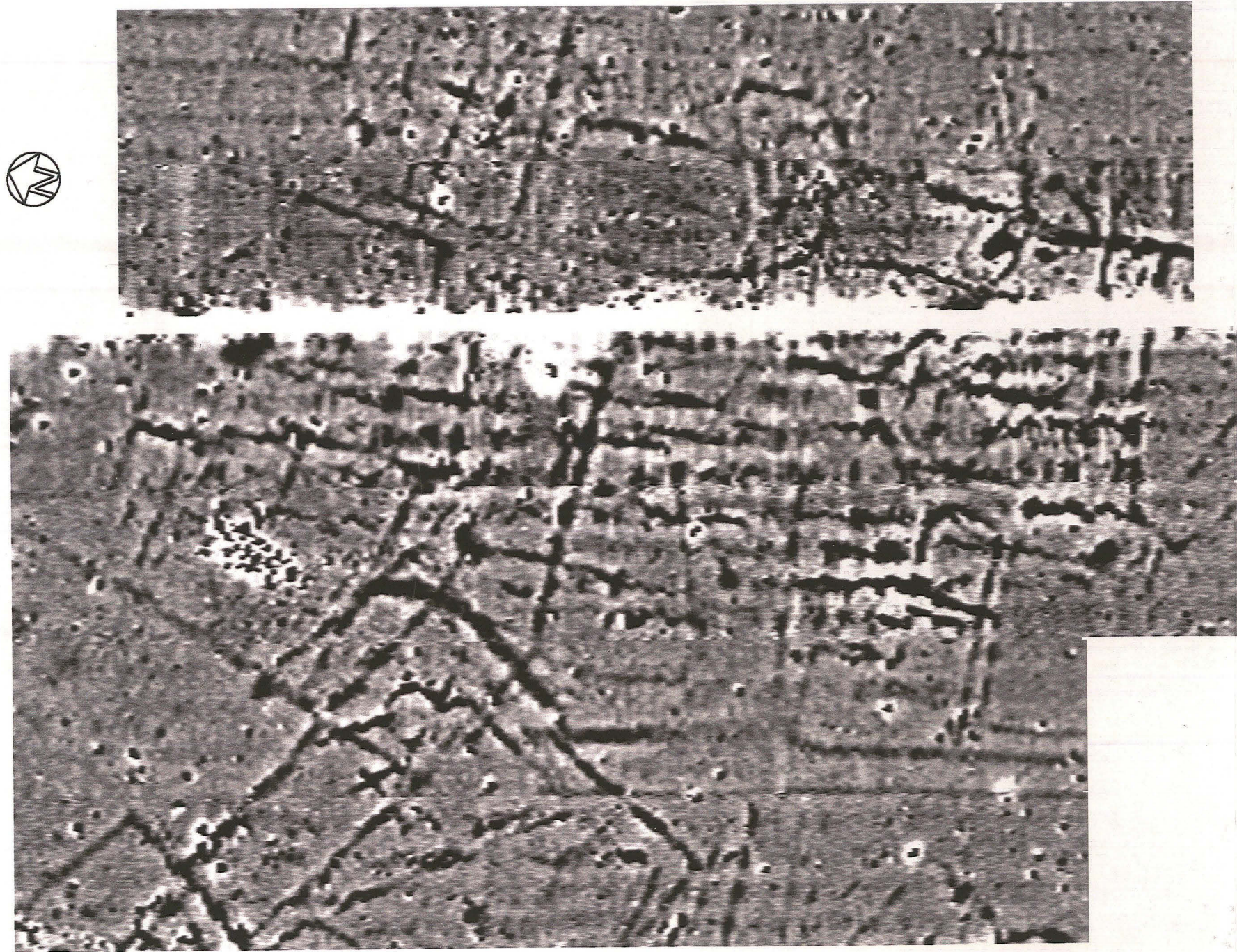
Fig. 3: Trench location plan, showing the evaluation trenches in yellow, superimposed over the results of the gradiometer survey (scale 1:2500)



20nT

30m

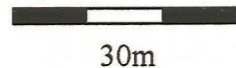
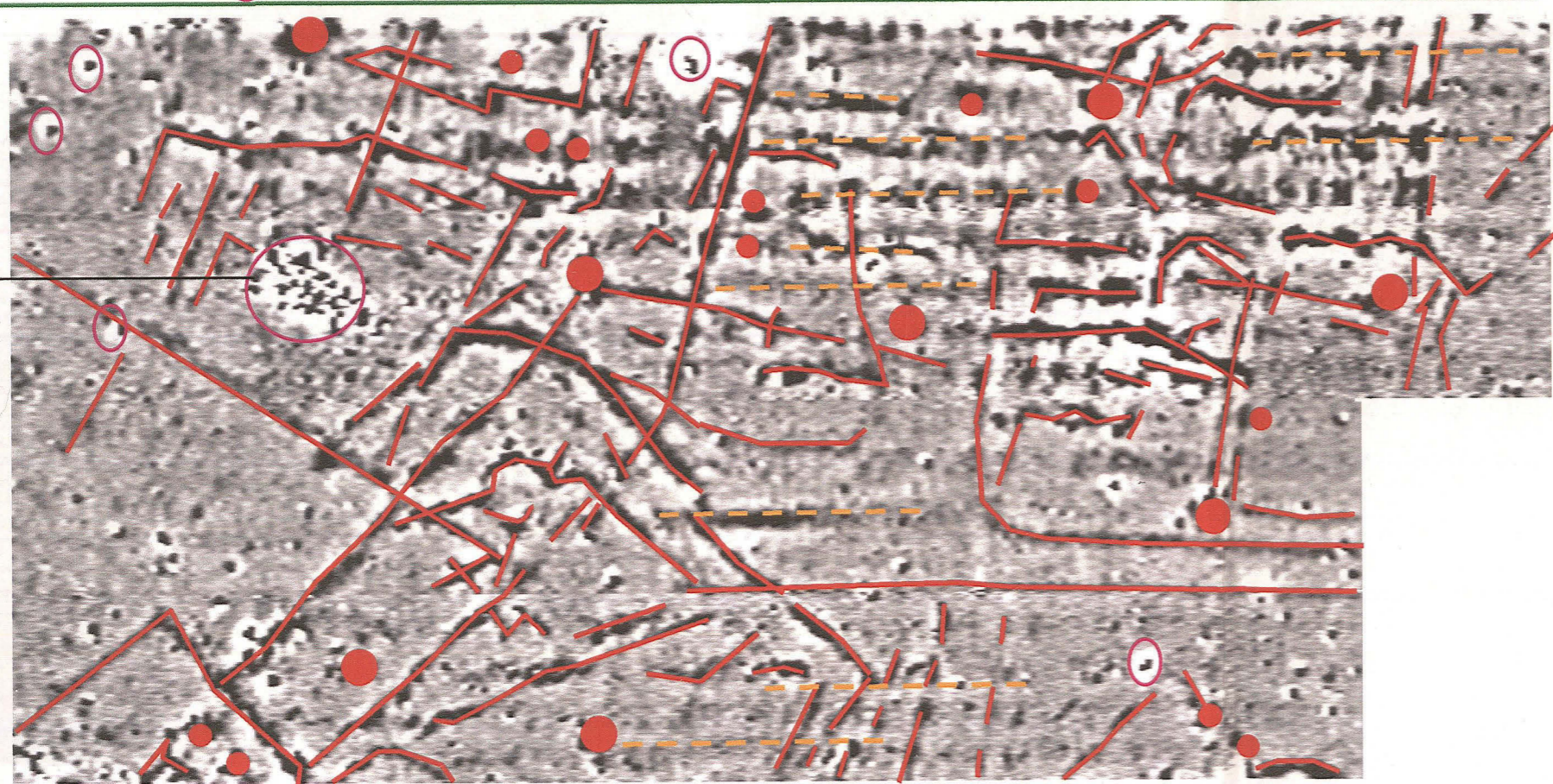
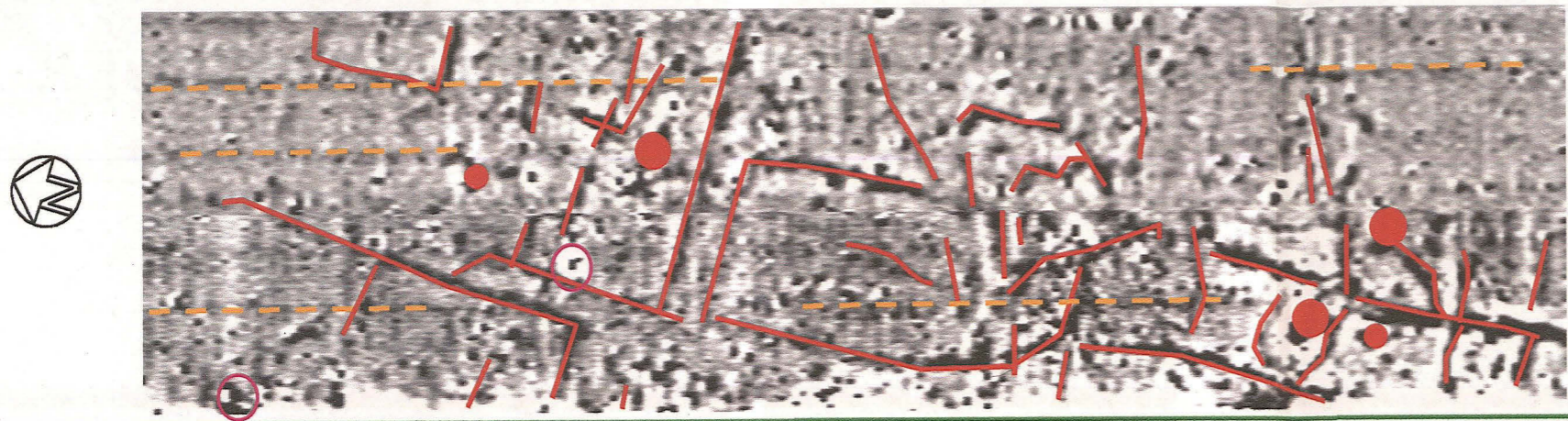
Fig 4: Trace plot
1: 1000



30m

-1 nT 1





Fig 5: Greyscale Image of Clipped Data
1: 1000



1:1000



Hedge

-  ?Track
-  Pit-like
-  Ditch-like
-  Ferrous
-  ?Ridge and furrow

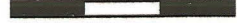
1:2000

 60m

Fig 6: Interpretive plot

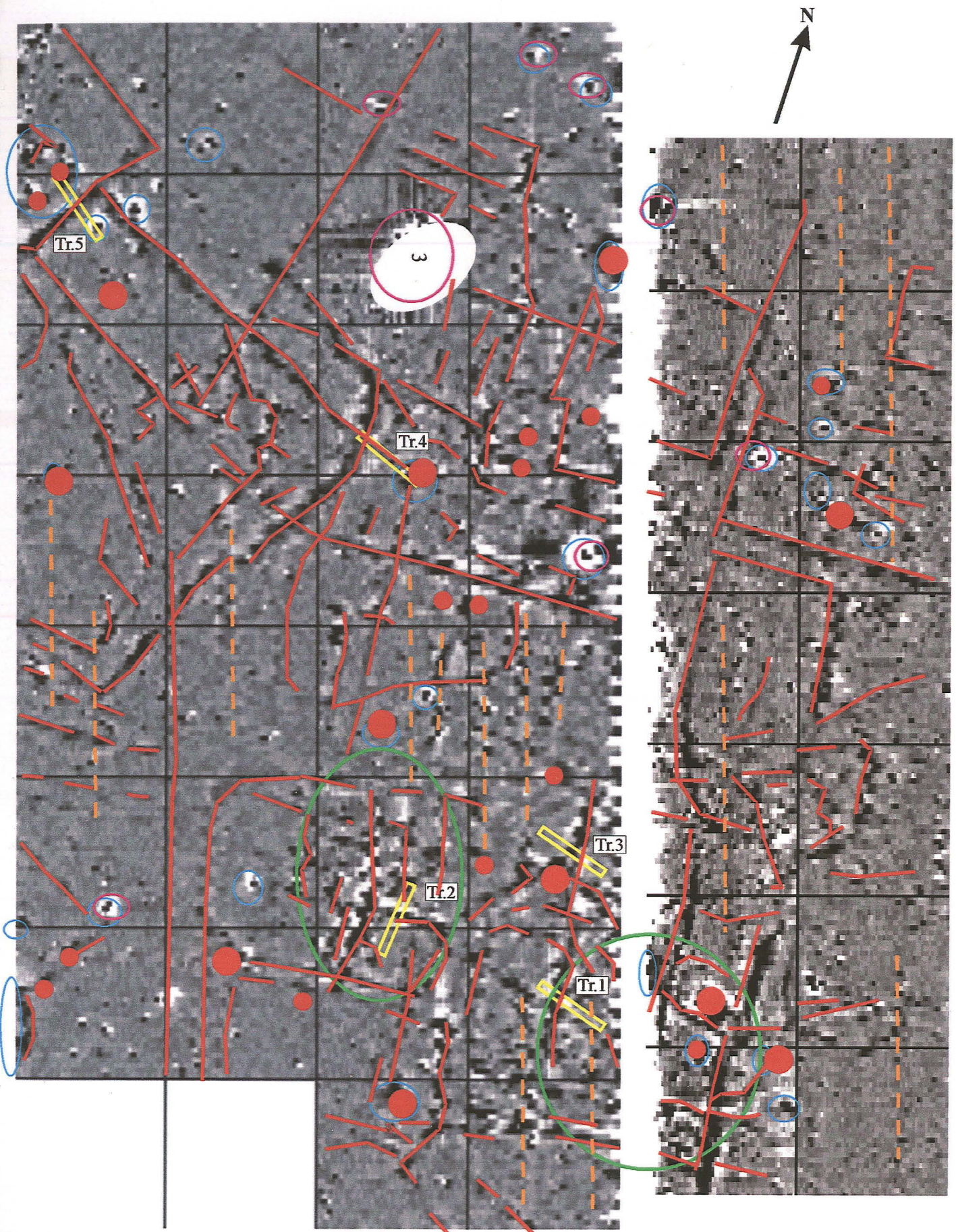


Fig. 7: Interpretive plan of the results of the gradiometer survey.
The evaluation trenches are superimposed in yellow (scale 1:1000)

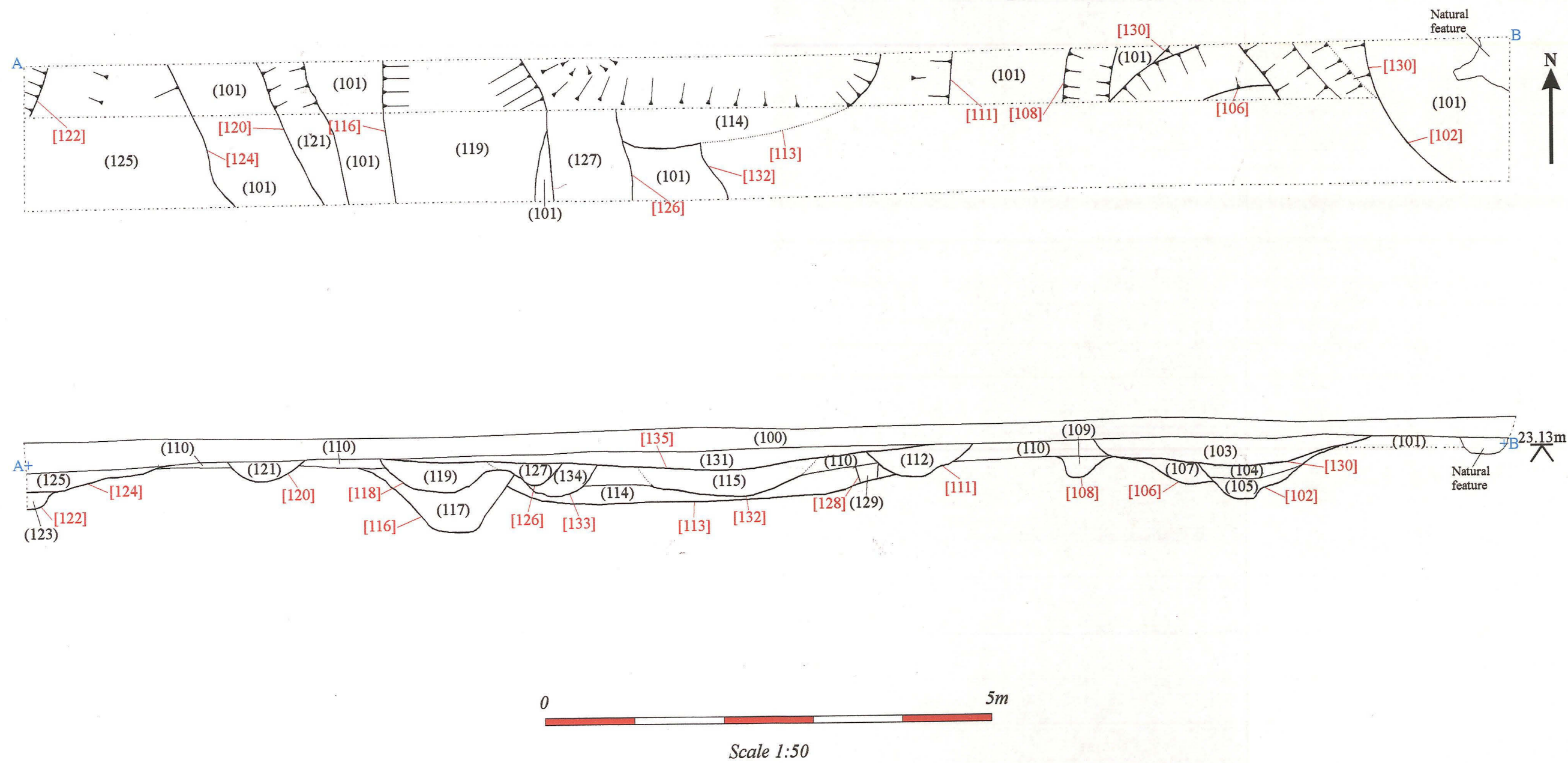


Fig. 8: Trench 1 plan and section (scale 1:50)

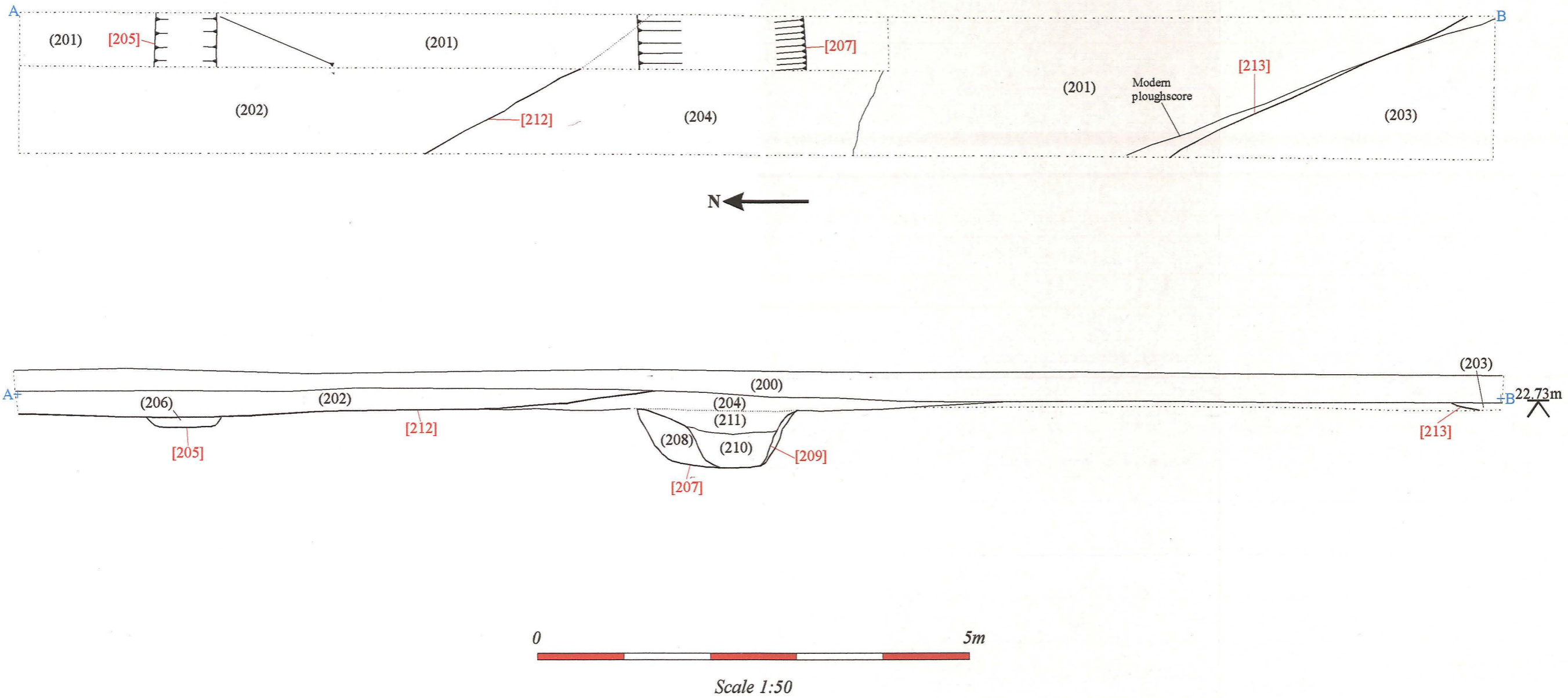


Fig. 9: Trench 2 plan and section (scale 1:50)

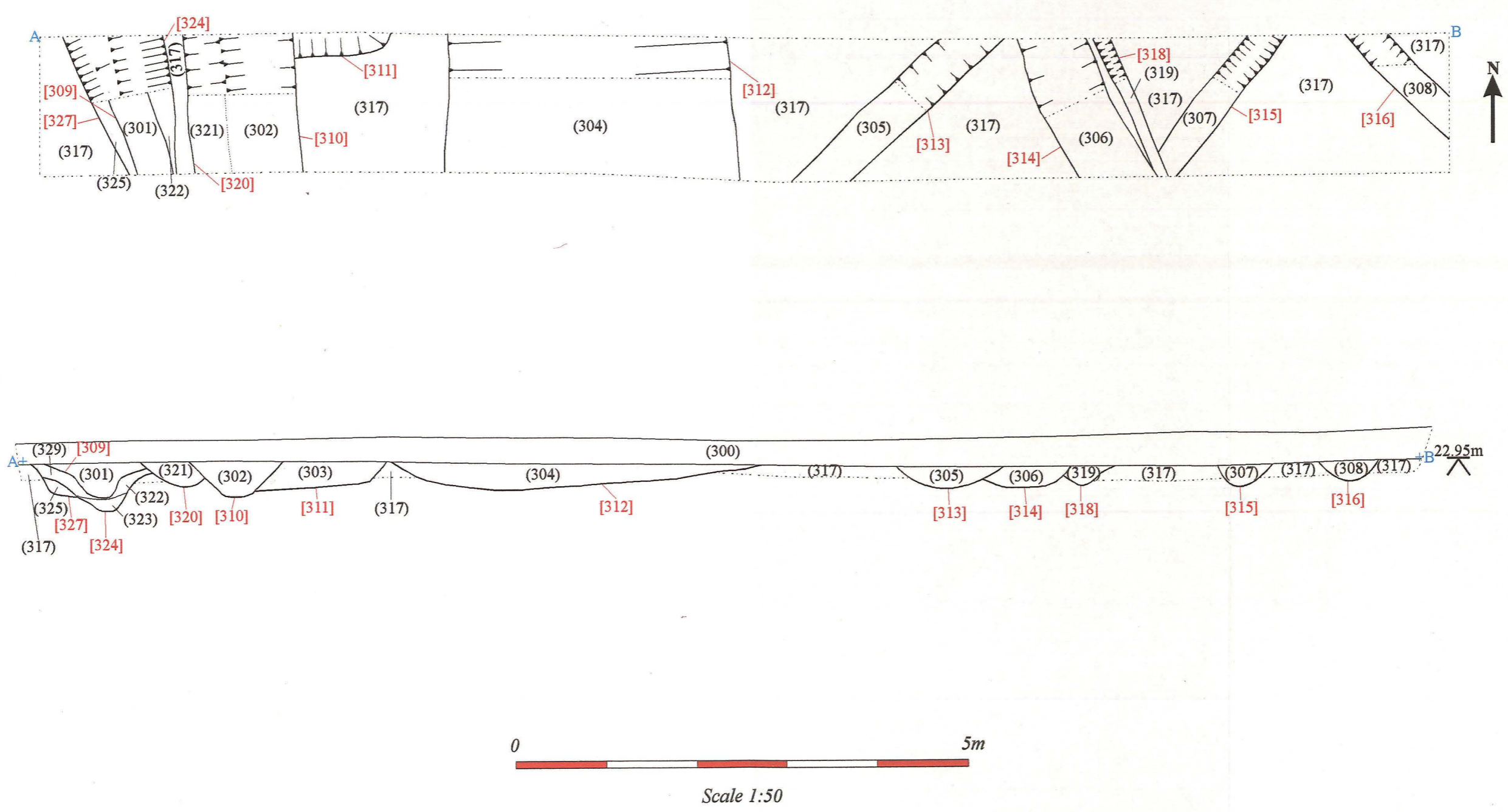


Fig. 10: Trench 3 plan and section (scale 1:50)

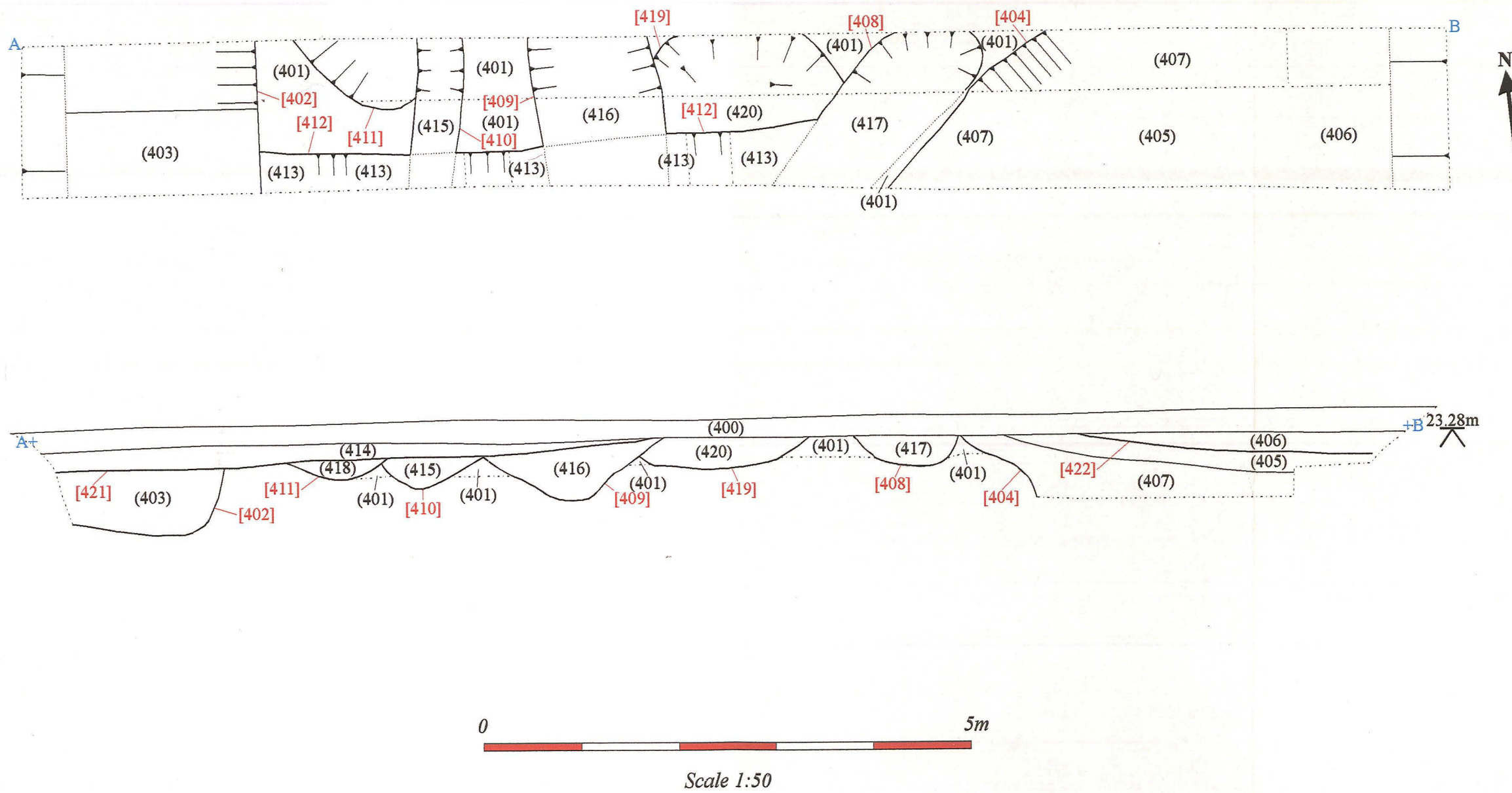


Fig. 11: Trench 4 plan and section (scale 1:50)

APPENDIX 1: Colour plates



Pl. 1: General view of the site, looking north-north-east



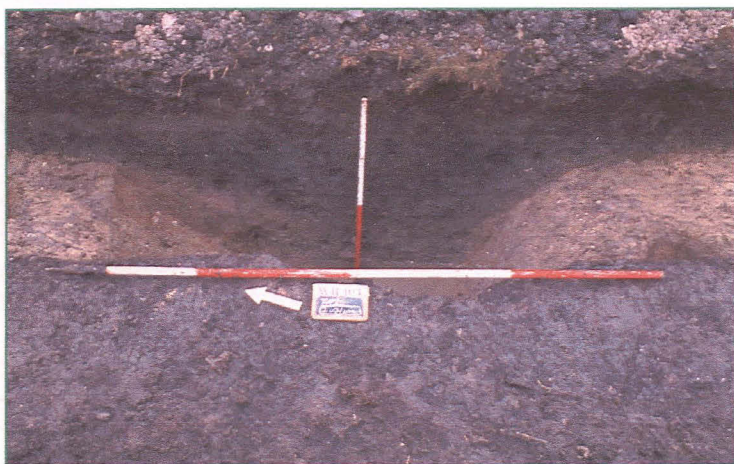
Pl. 2: Trench 2 pre-excitation, looking south-east. The furrow can be seen cutting layer [204] in the foreground.



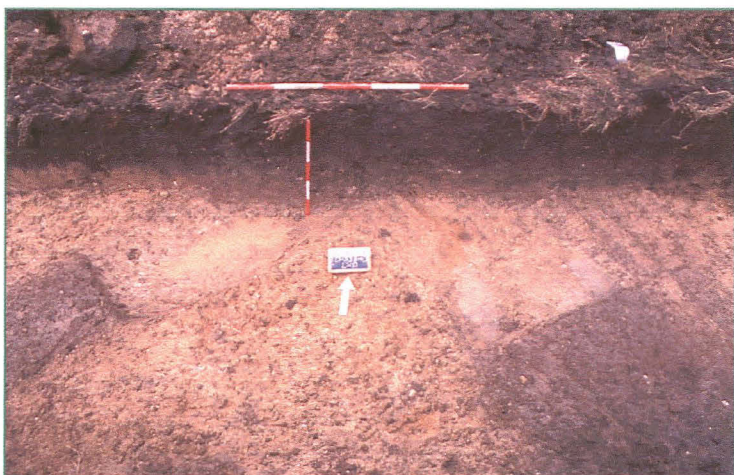
Pl. 3: Trench 3, pre-excitation, looking west



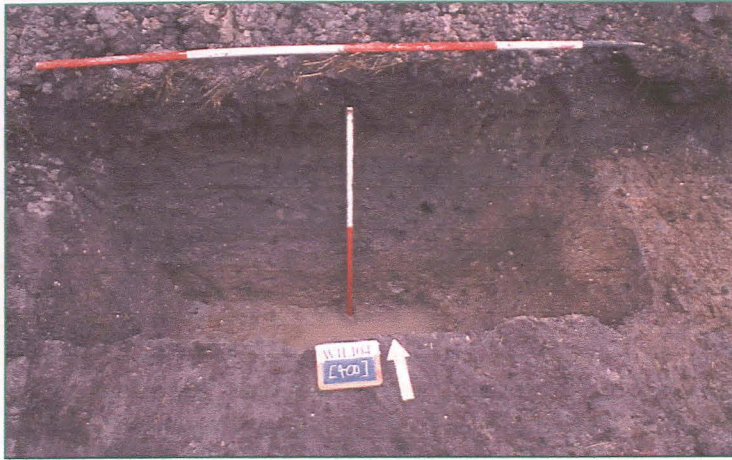
Pl. 4: Ditches [102], [106], [108], [130], looking north-north-east



Pl. 5: Ditch [207] and recut[209], looking east.



Pl. 6: Ditches [313], [314], looking north.



Pl. 7: Ditch [402] looking north.



Pl. 8: Possible pond [404], looking north. This shot shows the extent of flooding in this feature.



Pl. 9: Working shot showing soil samples being taken in Trench 3

APPENDIX 2. The metallic small finds

Adam Daubney

The quantity of stratified metallic small finds discovered during the excavation is in stark contrast to the previously metal detected collection. Trench 2 contained the majority of small finds which all came from the capping layer (204) and the fills of recut [209]. (202) and (204) produced three small rough fragments of lead in total, while (204) also produced two nails. Ditch fill (210) contained two further nails and two iron sheet fragments, probably representing blade fragments from the same knife. The presence of charcoal fragments from these fills along with the fragmentary nature of the finds is indicative of the dumping of material from intensive burning nearby. Four copper alloy nummi were also recovered from these roughly contemporary fills. Three dating between AD260-337 were recovered, however it is unclear whether they were from (210) or (211), whilst one coin from (211) dated to AD306-337. One coin dating between 260-410 came from (203).

Fills 405 and 406 contained two ferrous nail and two unidentifiable ferrous fragments, all unfortunately undatable. Ceramics date these features from the mid to late 2nd to mid to late 3rd centuries AD.

The unstratified finds came from metal detecting the trench spoil heaps and also from Keith Kelway continuing his survey of the site. Only one unstratified find is worthy of comment. This was a copper alloy bow and fantail brooch found in the topsoil of trench 3. This is near to the concentration of brooches defined by Mr Kelways metal detecting survey, however the underlying features of trench did not provide any useful context to this phenomena. The bow and fantail brooch is a type that is thought to be a second century form, however some hinged pin types from the vicus at Castleford, Yorkshire were found in contexts dating from as early as AD71/4. A fantail bearing the same decoration was found at Ruskington, and is recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme's database (Find Number LIN-B2EFE7; www.finds.org.uk).

The finds from the excavation indicate a general domestic use of the site.

APPENDIX 2a. Small finds catalogue

Find No.	Context	Description	Date	Notes
1	200, U/S	Copper alloy stud with convex head and square-sectioned shaft. Diameter of head is 23mm. Length of shaft 21mm.	100-150AD	2m S of trench 2
6	200, U/S	Unidentified lead fragment		
7	202	Unidentified lead fragment		
9	204	Unidentified lead fragment		
10	204	Unidentified lead fragment		
11	204	Iron pin or nail with flattened terminal. L:40mm; W:6mm		
12	204	Iron nail with flat oval head and tapering circular sectioned shaft. L:37; W:22		
15	210	Iron nail. L:36mm; W:20mm.		
16	210	Iron nail. L:60mm; W:18mm.		
17	210	Iron sheet fragment, possibly knife blade, L:55m; W:20mm		
18	210	Iron sheet fragment, possibly knife blade and probably part of the same object as small find 17 (210). L:42		
20	300, U/S	Copper alloy silvered bow and fantail brooch. The wings are cylindrical in section and contain a copper alloy hinged pin and axis bar. There is a small suspension loop above. The centre of each wing has a vertical groove. The centre of the bow has an acanthus reel with a transverse groove below leading into the fantail. The fantail is subdivided into three small triangles with a ring and dot motif in the lower two triangular panels. The brooch fantail has been decorated with what appears to be champeve enamelling (indicative colour green). Catchplate on reverse; pin intact. L:38mm; W:18mm A similar example was found at Ruskington (LIN-B2EFE7)	50-150AD	
22	400, U/S	Unidentified conical lead fragment. L:16mm; Diam:7mm		
23	400, U/S	Copper alloy fragment, probably from a bracelet. The surface is undecorated. L:38mm; W:6mm; T:0.75mm	c.320-450AD	3m E of trench 4
24	400, U/S	Copper alloy sheet fragment		3m SE of trench 4.
25	400, U/S	Copper alloy flat rectangular fragment. Either a bracelet or a tweezer.	43-410AD	2m S of trench 4
26	405	Iron nail. Oval head and tapering shaft square sectioned shaft. L:49mm; W:12mm		
27	405	Iron sheet fragment, trapezoid in plan but broken on all sides. L:29mm; W:32mm; T:5mm		

Find No.	Context	Description	Date	Notes
28	405	Unidentified leaded bronze fragment. The object is 1.5mm thick, concave and rough on both edges. L:44mm; W:26mm		
29	406	Iron nail. Oval head and tapering shaft square sectioned shaft. L:44mm; W:12mm		
30	103	Iron fragment, possibly a small latch. The object tapers and gently curves to a flat rounded terminal.		
31	105	Folded copper alloy sheet fragment. The sheet is plain and is broken on all sides.		
33	500, U/S	Unidentified V-shaped lead fragment. L:31mm; W:32mm T:7mm		
34	500, U/S	Copper alloy fragment, probably from a bracelet. The shaft is undecorated and oval in section.	43-410AD	
39	115	Iron rod or possible latch lifter.	43-410AD	
53	500, U/S	Unidentified lead fragment. W;13mm; L:30mm; T:6mm		

APPENDIX 2b. Coin catalogue

Number	Context	Ruler	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Mint	Weight	Dia.	Axis
2	200, 8m SW of T2		260-410	illegible	illegible		1.96g	22	
				illegible	illegible				
3	200, 5m SW of T2		260-410	illegible	Victory walking left with wreath		1.46g	17	
				illegible	illegible				
4	200, 8m NW of T2		300-410	Laureate bust right	illegible		2.05g	18	0
				illegible	figure standing left				
5	200, 1m N of T2		318-324	Laureate and cuirassed bust right	Two Victories holding wreath over altar		1.95g	17	6
				illegible	VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP; VOT PR				
8	203		260-410	illegible	illegible		1.27g	13	
				illegible	illegible				
13a	210/211		260-315	Radiate bust right	figure standing left		2.35g	16	
				illegible					
13b	210/211		260-315	Radiate bust right	illegible		1.35g	16	
				illegible]O[
14	210/211	Constantine II	324-330	Laureate bust right	Camp gate, star above	PLON	2.6g	18	7
				CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C	PROVIDENTIAE CAESS; PLON	London			
19	211	Constantine I	306-337	Laureate bust right	figure standing left	PLN	3.63g	22	6
]CONSTANTIN[illegible	London			
31	300		335-341	Laureate bust right	Two soldiers standing either side of standard	TRS	1.43g	15	0
				illegible	GLOR[IA EXERCITVS]	Trier			
36	300, 1m W of T3		300-410	illegible	illegible		1.66g	12	
				illegible	illegible				
37	300, 2m W of T3		364-378	Diademed bust right	Victory walking left with wreath		2.34g	17	0
				DN VALENS PF AVG	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE; OF				
38	400, 15m S of T4		335-341	illegible	Two soldiers standing either side of standard		0.51g	9	
				illegible	[GLORIA EXERCITVS]				

APPENDIX 3. Romano-British pottery report

**REPORT 160 ON POTTERY FROM AN EVALUATION IN
THE PARISHES OF WICKENBY/LISSINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE, WILI04**

for PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

by Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

10 April 2004

The Roman pottery amounted to 412 sherds, weighing 13.690kg from 35 contexts in four trenches. The pottery included a few abraded sherds but also a number of contexts with relatively fresh large sherds, resulting in an average sherd weight of 30g. No problems are anticipated for long term storage. The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. The archive codes are in Appendix 2. The archive record (below Appendix 3, and available on disk) will be curated for future study. A list of vessels suitable for illustration is attached as Appendix 4; reference to particular vessels uses the drawing number assigned during archiving.

INTRODUCTION

The distribution of the pottery across the trenches is shown on Table 1.

Table 1 Distribution

Tr	Pot shs	Pot wt	g/sh.	Tile frs	Tile wt	Total cnt	Total wt	Date range
1	120	2493	20.8	4	116	123	2609	2/3 to 3-4c
2	100	2766	27.7	16	1651	116	4417	L3-4 to 4c
3	107	3892	36.4	4	101	111	4037	1-2c, M3?
4	56	2354	42.0	5	317	61	2671	ML2-ML3
	383	11505	30.0	29	2185	412	13690	

Details of the quantities and dating by context are given in Appendix 1. The pottery includes two large fragments of Dressel 20 amphorae, from the spread cxt. 204 and the ditch 410 (415), but excluding these, the average sherd weights are still 33g and 113g respectively. The ditch 410 is unusual in also containing large sherds of a large part a large lug-handled jar in Iron Age tradition fabric (LAGR). The high average sherd weight indicates relatively fresh rubbish. Tile fragments came mainly from trench 2. No sherd links occurred between deposits.

The earlier pottery appeared to occur more in Trench 3, including some fragmentary sherds which appear to belong to the Iron Age (Trench 3, ditch 311; Trench 1, the recut of ditch 102, cut 130), and the single sherd of South Gaulish samian of 1st century (Trench 3, Ditch 309). Later Roman sherds occur more in Trenches 2 and 4.

FABRICS AND VESSEL FORMS

The fabrics are summarised for quantities on Table 2.

Table 2 Fabrics

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Cream	CR	2	0.52	23	0.20
Amphorae Dressel 20	DR20	2	0.52	621	5.40
Shell-gritted dales ware	DWSH	8	2.09	303	2.63
Fired clay	FCLAY	2	0.52	25	0.22
Grey quartz-gritted	GREY	243	63.45	5440	47.28
Grog-tempered	GROG	1	0.26	11	0.10
Grey with shell	GRSH	1	0.26	9	0.08
IA tradition grog/shell	IAGR	59	15.40	3422	29.74
Mortaria Swanpool	MOSP	1	0.26	5	0.04
Nene Valley colour-coated ware	NVCC	6	1.57	56	0.49
Oxidized quartz-gritted	OX	8	2.09	156	1.36
Parisian ware	PART	4	1.04	56	0.49
Post-Roman	PRO	1	0.26	4	0.03
Samian Central Gaulish	SAMCG	1	0.26	28	0.24
Samian South Gaulish	SAMSG	1	0.26	4	0.03
Shell-gritted common medium	SHCM	10	2.61	234	2.03
Shell-gritted	SHEL	33	8.62	1108	9.63
		383	100	11505	100
Bldg. Material	TILE	29-		2185-	
Total finds		412		13690	

Imports are confined to two large sherds from Dressel 20 globular olive oil amphorae (DR20) from Baetica in southern Spain, the fabrics indicating a 2nd century date (from Trenches 2 and 4). Only two sherds of samian were found, a Central Gaulish 2nd century sherd (SAMCG) from Trench 2 Ditch 209 primary, and a 1st century sherd of a South Gaulish dish (SAMSG) from Trench 3 Ditch 309. A single flake of mortarium from Trench 4 (Ditch 402) is likely to come from the late Roman kilns at Swanpool, Lincoln (MOSP).

Other fine wares are confined to a few sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated ware (NVCC; all from Trench 2), and sherds of parisian ware (PART; from Trenches 1 and 2), all in the finest silty fabric. Although the parisian sherds are undecorated, a grey sandy body sherd occurred with stamps of parisian type (Dwg 2). There is a scatter of earlier pottery, as shown by sherds from rusticated jars occurring in Trenches 1, 2 and 3. Notably earlier coarse wares include a rare type of bowl normally dated to the later 1st to 2nd century from Trench 3 (Ditch 310; dwg 10), and a dish of similar dating from Trench 2 (primary fill Ditch 209; dwg 8). The single context in Trench 3 (Ditch 314) dated to the 3rd century contained a very abraded fragment of a wide-mouthed bowl, the condition suggesting this had come from an upper disturbed deposit. Coarse vessels in an Iron Age tradition fabric occur in all trenches, the fabric continuing into the 2nd century. While this fabric appears to be a major constituent, the occurrence of half a large lug-handled jar (in ditch 310; dwg 15) creates a bias; if excluded, this fabric type accounts for 6-8% of the total, the grey wares representing 61-70%. The concentration of later pottery in Trench 2 is shown by the occurrence of not only the Nene Valley colour-coated wares, but also dales ware shell-gritted jars (DWSH), shell-gritted lid-seated jars, late flanged bowls in both grey and shell-tempered fabrics (dwg 9, Ditch 209 upper), and wide-mouthed bowls (dwg 7, Ditch 207 primary).

Although there was a scatter of earlier pottery across the site, the main concentration occurred in Trench 3, the best evidence for later activity lay in Trench 2, while the finds from Trenches 1 and 4 appeared to be more 2nd to 3rd century. The latest context date in Trench 1, 119 (Ditch 118), rests on shell-gritted dishes (dwgs 4-5, Ditch 118) which, while late Roman types, the dating is ill-defined, ranging from late 3rd to 4th century.

The evidence for earlier activity rests on a few shell-gritted hand-made sherds, including a fragmentary rim of a probable bowl (dwg 11, Ditch 311) and body sherds from a closed form from the same context, decorated with curving combing. There was also a base from Trench 1 (Ditch 130, a recut of 102). The bowl fragment is a simple form with a long date-range, but the style of the combing suggests a later Iron Age date. Conservatively, the range would be mid- to late-Iron Age.

Tile finds were commonest in Trenches 2 and 4, and include fragments of combed flue tile, indicative of a heated building. While many of the fragments are definitely from roofing tiles, others appear to be too thick, and are possibly from bonding or hypocaust tiles.

SUMMARY

The pottery gives evidence for activity in the area possibly starting in the Iron Age, but definitely from the 1st to the 4th century. There are no sherds that need necessarily belong to the later 4th century. The tile finds indicate a building of some quality in the area, with heating. There is a possibility of a preceding Iron Age phase, although the few fragments found can only be very tentatively dated to perhaps the latter part of the Iron Age. It is probable that some of the pottery came from the kilns at Market Rasen, although no stamps on sandy grey fabrics have been noted there. Several of the grey vessel types do, however, occur in the kiln repertoire.

The assemblage from four separate trenches of varying dates is too small to draw many conclusions, but it includes the variety normally seen in domestic rubbish. The tile finds also substantiate the presence of a building with hypocaust heating in the area.

The fresh nature of the pottery suggests that well-preserved deposits occur, giving considerable potential results from further excavation. A minimum of 15 vessels are considered worthwhile for illustration, including unusual types and well preserved good examples; these are reserved pending further work on the site (see attached list, Appendix 4).

FABRIC DEFINITION

Publication of *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*, abbreviated NRFRC (Tomber and Dore 1998), obviate the need to describe the major imported and widely traded Romano-British wares in detail.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| CR | Cream, miscellaneous cream wares. Sherds attributed to a fabric group rather than a discrete fabric, the only sherds apparently from flagons. |
| DR20 | Amphorae Dressel 20 amphorae. Peacock & Williams 1986 Class 25; NRFRC Baetican (Early) Amphorae 1 BATAM1; (Late) Amphorae 2 BATAM 2 (3) |
| DWSH | Shell-gritted dales ware jars, hand-made and wheel-finished from sources in north Lincolnshire around the Humber area. NRFRC DAL SH |
| FCLAY | Fired clay fragments. |

GREY	Grey, undifferentiated quartz-gritted grey fabrics, hard wares with sparse to common quartz inclusions.
GROG	Grog-tempered. Miscellaneous unsourced grog-tempered fabrics. Probably related to IAGR.
GRSH	Grey quartz-gritted with very occasional shell inclusions.
IAGR	Coarse tempered, often pimply with grog and other inclusions, IA tradition fabric, which continues in use into the Roman period. Many had occasional shell inclusions.
MOSP	Mortaria from Swanpool kilns, Lincoln. NRFC: SWN WS
NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coat NRFC = LNVCC
OX	Oxidized, miscellaneous oxidized wares. This coding comprises all miscellaneous oxidized sherds, usually in varying red-brown shades and degrees of grittiness, for which no significant fabric groupings are evident.
PART	Parisian type ware. A very fine silty grey fabric, often with a sandwich fracture showing a lighter cortex, usually with a fine black of grey polished external surface. The fabric colour can range from light grey, grey-brown to dark grey. Fine grained with smooth fracture, small quartz grains occurring usually very sparsely but occasionally more frequently. Rare clay pellets of the same colour as the matrix also occur. Parisian ware is decorated with stamps or rouletting, and can be dated to the 2nd century (Elsdon 1982), although the fabric continues to be used in the later Roman period for different vessel forms (Darling 1984, 77-80). Known to have been made at Market Rasen, Lincs (Darling, forthcoming). NRFC: LMR FR , and at the Rossington Bridge Doncaster kilns (Buckland et al 2001) NRFC: ROS FR .
PRO	Post-Roman, a single glazed sherd from context 300.
SAMCG	Samian Central Gaul, from Lezoux. NRFC : LEZ SA
SAMSG	Samian South Gaulish, from La Graufesenque. NRFC: LGF SA
SHCM	Shell-gritted, common medium shell inclusions.
SHEL	Shell-gritted, miscellaneous shell-gritted ware, not certainly of local origin.
TILE	Tile fragments, including roofers, flue tiles, and possible bonding or hypocaust tiles.

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APPENDIX 3a

SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES AND DATES BY CONTEXT

Pottery and tile.

Tr	Cxt	Cut	Details	Sherds	Weight	Date	Comments	Tile fr	Tile Wt	Pot shs	Pot wt	Pot g/sh
1	100	-	Topsoil	8		177M3				8	177	22.1
1	103	130	Ditch; ?recut [102]	27		379L2-3	Some abrasion	1	25	26	354	13.6
1	105	102	Ditch primary	1		9ROM				1	9	9.0
1	110	-	Buried soil?	10		231 2-3C	Some abrasion			10	231	23.1
1	112	111	Ditch	1		26ROM				1	26	26.0
1	115	132	Ditch	32		718L2-3				32	718	22.4
1	117	116	Ditch cut by [118]	5		107ROM	Flint flake			5	107	21.4
1	119	118	Ditch	28		8523-4C		3	91	25	761	30.4
1	121	120	Ditch	8		972-3C?				8	97	12.1
1	123	122	Ditch/gully cut by [124]	3		9ROM	Very abraded			3	9	3.0
1	125	124	Linear ?furrow	1		4ROM				1	4	4.0
2	202	212	Furrow	17		557L3-4	Some abrasion	4	276	13	281	21.6
2	204	-	Spread sealing 209	18		690L3-4	Some abrasion	3	107	15	583	38.9
2	206	205	Ditch	4		160M3?	Some abrasion			4	160	40.0
2	208	207	Ditch primary cut by [209]	5		269L3+				5	269	53.8
2	210	209	Ditch primary	44		1712M3+	Some residual	4	751	40	961	24.0
2	211	209	Ditch upper	28		10294C?	Some abrasion	5	517	23	512	22.3
3	300	-	Topsoil	1		4POSTRO				1	4	4.0
3	301	309	Ditch cuts [324]	4		871-2C?				4	87	21.8
3	302	310	Ditch cuts [311] [320]	57		30272C	Some abrasion			57	3027	53.1
3	303	311	Ditch cut by [310]	11		199IA/ROM	Some abrasion	1	43	7	109	15.6
3	304	312	Furrow?	7		130IA/ROM	Some abrasion			7	130	18.6
3	306	314	Ditch cuts [318]	3		31M3?	Some abrasion			3	31	10.3
3	307	315	Gully	1		6ROM				1	6	6.0
3	308	316	Gully	7		93ROM	Some abrasion			7	93	13.3
3	319	318	Gully cut by [314]	1		13ROM	Some abrasion			1	13	13.0
3	321	320	Ditch	2		621-2C?		1	38	1	24	24.0
3	322	324	Ditch recut of 327	4		561-2C?	Some abrasion			4	56	14.0
3	323	324	Ditch recut of 327	13		3041-2C?				13	304	23.4
3	332	?	?	1		8ROM				1	8	8.0
3	333	?	?	2		20ROM	Tile only	2	20	0	0	0.0
4	403	402	Ditch	22		461L3-4		3	255	19	206	10.8
4	405	404	Ditch secondary	18		361ML3?		2	62	16	299	18.7
4	407	404	Ditch secondary	5		35M3+	Some abrasion			5	35	7.0
4	415	410	Ditch	11		1619ML2?				11	1619	147.2
4	416	409	Ditch	5		195M3+?	Some abrasion			5	195	39.0
				412	13690			25	2185	383	11505	30.0

APPENDIX 3b
ARCHIVE CODES

Vessel type

Code	Expansion
A	Amphora
B	Bowl
B321	Bowl of Lincoln type 321
BD	Bowl or dish
BDEV	Bowl or dish everted rim
BDFL	Bowl or dish flanged rim
BDTR	Bowl or dish triangular rim
BEV	Bowl everted rim
BFB	Bowl bead and flange
BFL	Bowl flat-rimmed
BK	Beaker
BKFN	Beaker funnel necked
BNAT	Bowl native type
BNK?	Bowl necked
BNNK	Bowl wide mouth with neck
BOND?	Bonding tile
BWM	Bowl wide mouth with neck
CLSD	Closed form
D452	Dish of Lincoln type 452
DFL	Dish flanged
DGR	Dish grooved rim
DPR	Dish plain rim
F?	Flagon
FLUE	Flue tile
IMBRE	Imbex roofing tile
X	
J	Jar
JB	Jar or bowl
JBEV	Jar or bowl everted rim
JBK	Jar or beaker
JBKCU	Jar or beaker curved rim
R	rim
JCUR	Jar curved rim
JDW	Jar Dales ware
JDWV	Jar Dales ware variant
JEV	Jar everted rim
JL?	Jar large

JLH	Jar lug-handled
JLS	Jar lid-seated
JNN	Jar narrow-necked
JRUST	Jar rusticated
M	Mortarium
OPEN?	Open form
TEG	Tegula roofing tile

Manufacture & decoration

Code	Expansion
BWL	Burnished wavy line
COL	Combed lines
COMB	Combed
HM	Hand-made
LA	Latticed
NOTC	Notched
RIV	Riveted
RLIN	Rusticated linear
SLAS	Slashed
STAB	Stabbed
STCO	Stamped comb
STR	Stamped round
WM	Wheel-made

APPENDIX 3c
ARCHIVE DATABASE

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ves	D?	Dno	Details	Lnk	Shs	Wt
100	GREY	JDWV	-	-	D	01	RIM>SHLDR;SSANDY FB;VARIANT COPY;DIAM15	-	1	74
100	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;STRONG ROLL-OVER;U'CUT	-	1	42
100	GREY	JRUST	RLIN	-	-	-	BS	-	1	8
100	GREY	CLSD	STCO;ST R	-	D	02	BS SANDY FAB	-	1	12
100	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	3	36
100	PART	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS PLAIN;FINE SILT FAB	-	1	5
100	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3	-	-	-
103	GREY	DFL	-	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM24	-	1	78
103	GREY	JNN?	-	-	D?	-	RIM ONLY;RIBBEDX3;DIAM13	-	1	15
103	GREY	DPR	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL	-	1	24
103	GREY	B	-	-	-	-	RIM FLAKED;OUTFLARING;RB FB;DKGRY SURFS	-	1	10
103	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;MOST ABR	-	8	46
103	GREY	DGR	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL;SLOPING OUT	-	1	14
103	GREY	JRUST	RLIN?	2	-	-	BSS;DKGRY & LTGRY	-	2	8
103	GREY	CLSD?	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY CORE;LT CORT;DKGRY SURF	-	1	13
103	PART	-	-	-	-	-	BS TINY;SILT FB	-	1	3
103	SHEL	JCUR?	-	-	-	-	RIM FR;NR JLS?;DKGRY	-	1	20
103	SHEL	J	-	1	-	-	BASE PLAIN;WM?	-	2	26
103	SHCM	-	HM	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN;BS;GRY FB;RB EXT	-	2	58
103	SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS GRY FB;DKGRY SURF;RB CORT	-	1	7
103	GROG	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS;DKGRY;GREY GROG;WM	-	1	11
103	IAGR	J	SLAS	-	-	-	BS;GRY FB;GRYBN SURFS;OCC SHELL;GROG	-	1	14
103	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG VABR	-	1	25
103	FCLAY	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG;OR TILE?	-	1	7

?									
103	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	L2-3	-	-	-
105	SHEL	-	-	-	-	BS FLAKE ONLY;DKGRY;LTBN SURF	-	1	9
105	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
110	GREY	JLH	-	-	-	HDLE ONLY;MLGRY	-	1	44
110	GREY	BD	-	-	-	BASE FR;DKGRY FB;LT SURFS	-	1	34
110	GREY	-	-	-	-	BSS;ABR	-	4	62
110	GREY	JL?	-	-	-	BS LGE VESS	-	1	70
110	SHEL	JBK?	-	-	-	RIM TINY FRAG;EVERT;DKGRY;SPARSE SHELL	-	1	3
110	SHEL	JB	COL	-	-	BS DKGRY;FCOMM FINE SHELL;DIAG.COMBED LINES	-	1	13
110	SHEL	-	-	-	-	FLAKE	-	1	5
110	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	2-3C	-	-	-
112	GREY	BD	-	-	-	BASE/WALL;LTGRY	-	1	26
112	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
115	PART	BK	-	-	-	BASE NECKED;SILT FAB	-	1	45
115	CR	F?	-	-	-	BS NECK FR;LGE DIAM;HDLE STUMP;ABR	-	1	17
115	GREY	BNNK	-	1	D 03	RIM/PT WALL;BSS;LTBN INT;DIAM28	-	6	219
115	GREY	DFL	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL;LGER DIAM	-	1	21
115	GREY	BK?	-	-	-	BASE NECK	-	1	32
115	GREY	BDFL	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;BURNT	-	1	11
115	GREY	JBKCU	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;DIAM10-11	-	1	6
		R							
115	GREY	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	14	202
115	GREY	JB	LA	-	-	BS	-	1	20
115	OX	-	-	-	-	BS;GRY FB;RB SURFS	-	1	9
115	IAGR?	BEV	-	-	D?	RIM FR;DKGRY;OCC SHELL;GROG	-	1	33
115	IAGR?	-	LA	-	-	BS LGEISH VES;DKGRY;GROG;OCC SHEL	-	1	67
115	IAGR?	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	31
115	SHEL?	-	-	-	-	FLAKE;DKGRY	-	1	5
115	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	L2-3	-	-	-

117	GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE/WALL	-	1	29
117	GREY	BD	-	1	-	-	BASE/WALL	-	2	48
117	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	30
117	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
117	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FLINT FLAKE	-	-	-
119	SHEL	BDEV	-	-	D	04	RIM/PT WALL;DKGRY;SPARSE SHELL;WM;DIAM20	-	1	37
119	SHEL	BDTR	-	-	D	05	RIM/PT WALL;DKGRY;SL.RB CORT;WM;DIAM20	-	1	35
119	SHEL?	JBEV	-	-	-	-	RIM FR;DKGRY;V.SPARSE SHELL	-	1	14
119	SHEL	J	WM	-	-	-	BASE/WALL;DKGRY;LTRB EXT;STRING;F.SPARSE SHEL	-	1	325
119	SHEL	J	WM?	1	-	-	BASE/WALL;GRY FB;GRYBN SURFS;COMM SHELL	-	2	118
119	SHEL?	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKE	-	1	6
119	SHEL	J	WM	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;LTGRY;GRYBN SURFS;STRING	-	1	19
119	OX	CLSD	-	-	1	-	BSS;GRY FB;RB SURFS;PT BURNT	-	2	23
119	GRSH	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY;OCC SHELL ONLY;THIN WALL	-	1	9
119	GREY	JCUR?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	14
119	GREY	JBK	-	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN	-	1	36
119	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	12	125
119	TILE	IMBRE	-	-	-	-	FRAG	-	1	36
		X								
119	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG FLAT;BOND/TEGULA 20MM THK	-	1	35
119	TILE?	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG LTBN;CHALKY INCLS	-	1	20
119	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3-4C	-	-	-
123	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;FLAKES;VABR	-	3	9
123	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
125	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	4
125	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
121	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS;CORDON OR RIM FLAKE;DKGRY	-	1	7
121	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	5	24
121	IAGR	-	-	-	-	-	BS;DKGRY;LTBN CORT;GROG;V.OCC SHELL	-	1	53
121	SHEL	J	WM	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN;DKGRY	-	1	13

121	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	2-3C?	-	-	-
202	OX	-	-	-	-	BASE FTRG;GRY FINER FB;BRIGHT RB SURFS;FM UK	-	1	16
202	GREY	BFB	-	-	D?	RIM/WALL;ABR;LTER GRY SURFS;DIAM16	-	1	49
202	GREY	JBK	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN	-	1	64
202	GREY	JB?	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN;VABR	-	1	31
202	GREY	J?	NOTC?	-	-	BS SHLDR;TRACES ?NOTC DEC	-	1	21
202	GREY	-	-	-	-	BSS;SOME ABR	-	8	100
202	TILE	-	-	-	-	FRAG FLAT;22-30MM;?BOND	-	1	208
202	TILE	FLUE?	-	-	-	FRAG;TRACES COMBING	-	1	46
202	TILE	-	-	-	-	FLAKES	-	2	22
202	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	L3-4	-	-	-
204	DR20	A	-	-	-	BS F.GRITTY FB;VABR	-	1	128
204	NVCC	CLSD	-	-	-	BS BASAL ZONE;ABR POOR COND;CR FB	-	1	19
204	GREY	JLS	-	-	D 06	RIM/SHLDR;RIM NR DERB TYPE;DIAM16	-	1	72
204	GREY	BFB	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;F.HIGH BEAD	-	1	21
204	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;U/CUT;LTGRY	-	1	35
204	GREY	JBK?	-	-	-	BASE;STRING;ABR POOR COND	-	1	48
204	GREY	-	-	-	-	BSS;SOME ABR	-	8	148
204	SHEL	JL?	?	-	-	BS;DKGRY FB;LTBN SURFS;VABR;WM/HM?	-	1	112
204	TILE	-	-	-	-	FRAG;FLAT;20MM	-	1	25
204	TILE	-	-	-	-	FRAGS;FLAKES	-	2	82
204	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	L3-4	-	-	-
206	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;CURVE	-	1	31
206	GREY	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	26
206	SHEL?	J	-	-	-	BASE? FR;F.SPARSE SHELL;VABR	-	1	103
206	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	M3?	-	-	-
208	GREY	BWM	-	-	D 07	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM38;HIGH CURVE U'CUT	-	1	134
208	IAGR	JBEV	-	-	-	RIM FR;DIAM20;OCC SHELL;GROG	-	1	32
208	DWSH	J	HM	1?	-	BASE/BS;HM;TYPICAL;W RB CORT	-	2	78
208	IAGR	-	-	-	-	BS;DKGRY;?BURNT PINK EXT;GROG;V OCC SHEL	-	1	25

208	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	L3+	-	-	-
210	SAMC	31?	RIV	-	-	RIM/PT WALL;RIV GROOVES;SABR	-	1	28
	G								
210	NVCC	BKFN	-	1	D?	RIMS>SHLDR;LTRB FAB	-	3	20
210	GREY	JRUST	RLIN	-	-	BS;DKGRY	-	1	7
210	GREY	BFL	-	-	D?	RIM/PT WALL;CURVE ANGLE;DKGRY;THIN WALL;DIAM14	-	1	20
210	GREY	JEV	-	-	D?	RIM;PT SHLDR;DKGRY;STUBBY EVERT;LTGRY CORT	-	1	29
210	GREY	BFL	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL ONLY;LTGRY;DIAM18	-	1	19
210	GREY	DPR	-	-	-	RIM/WALL;LTGRY;F.STRAIGHT WALL	-	1	33
210	GREY	BFB	-	-	D?	RIM FR;WALL ?CHAMFER;HIGH BEAD;THIN SM.FLANGE	-	1	47
210	GREY	D452	-	-	D 08	RIM/WALL;DIAM18;F.LT GRY	-	1	27
210	GREY	JEV	-	-	-	RIM/PT SHLDR	-	1	53
210	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;PT WALL;HIGH CURVE	-	1	69
210	GREY	J	-	1	-	BASE;WALL;DKGRY;S'WICH FAB	-	2	72
210	GREY	JBK?	-	-	-	BASE FTM;DKGRY	-	1	14
210	GREY	-	-	-	-	BSS DKGRY	-	2	17
210	GREY	-	-	-	-	BSS M-LGRY	-	18	326
210	SHEL	JLS	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;DKGRY	-	1	13
210	DWSH	JDW	HM	2?	-	RIM & NR RIM BS	-	2	51
210	DWSH	J	HM	-	-	BS LGE	-	1	116
210	TILE	-	-	-	-	FLAKE	-	-	-
210	TILE	TEG	-	-	-	FRAG W FLANGE;20MM	-	1	231
210	TILE	TEG?	-	-	-	FRAG W GROOVE;BUT >35MM THICK?	-	1	80
210	TILE	BOND?	-	-	-	FRAG W CORNER;30MM	-	1	161
210	TILE	FLUE	COMB	-	-	FRAG W CORNER;16MM	-	1	279
210	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	M3+	-	-	-
210	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	SOME RESIDUAL	-	-	-
211	NVCC	DPR	-	-	-	RIM FR;CR FAB	-	1	11
211	NVCC?	BD?	-	-	-	RIM PLAIN;VVABR;MOST CC LOST	-	1	6
211	PART	CLSD	-	-	-	BS;SILT FAB	-	1	3

211	OX	OPEN?	-	-	-	-	BS;GRY FB;LTRB SURFS;?SLIPPED;?LATE	-	1	44
211	OX	CLSD?	-	-	-	-	BASE FTM;LTRB	-	1	40
211	GREY	BFB	-	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL;LTGRY;DIAM20	-	1	50
211	GREY	DPR	-	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL;LTGRY;THICKEN WALL	-	1	53
211	GREY	JBK	-	-	-	-	BASE;PLAIN;STRING	-	1	40
211	GREY	BWM?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	14
211	GREY	BDFL?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	8
211	GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;ABR	-	1	24
211	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN;BSS;LTGRY	-	8	110
211	SHEL	BFB	-	-	D	09	RIM/WALL;DENSE SHELL;DKGRY;DIAM20?	-	1	54
211	IAGR?	JBEV	-	-	-	-	RIM FR;DKGRY;V.OCC SHELL;GROG	-	1	39
211	SHEL?	-	-	-	-	-	BS FLAKE;V SPARSE SHELL	-	1	9
211	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY	-	1	7
211	TILE	TEG	-	-	-	-	FRAG W FLANGE;22MM	-	1	175
211	TILE	TEG	-	-	-	-	FRAG W FLANGE;VABR;C 20MM	-	1	177
211	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG FLAT;27MM	-	1	80
211	TILE	BOND?	-	-	-	-	FRAG FLAT;35MM	-	1	60
211	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG FLAT W EDGE;>15-17MM	-	1	25
211	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4C?	-	-	-
300	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	BS OXID GLAZED	-	1	4
300	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	POSTRO	-	-	-
301	SAMS	18	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	4
	G									
301	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS DKGRY	-	2	25
301	IAGR	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS;DKGRY FB/INT;LTBN EXT;GROG;NO OBV.SHELL	-	1	58
301	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	1-2C?	-	-	-
302	IAGR	JLH	-	1	D	15	RIMS>BASE;COMP PROF;GRY F;RB CORT;GRYBN SURFS;GROG;SHELL	-	38	2660
302	GREY	B321	BWL	1	D	10	RIMS/WALL;BWL ON FLANGE;DIAM FL.22	-	5	87
302	GREY	JRUST	RLIN	1	-	-	BSS;LTBN INT	-	2	30

302	GREY	JRUST	RLIN	-	-	-	BS LTGRY;HIGH RUSTICATION	-	1	40
302	SHEL	JLS?	-	-	-	-	RIM FLAKE;SPARSE SHELL;LTGRY FB;BSS	-	3	22
302	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;DKGRY	-	4	40
302	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;LTGRY;VABR	-	2	34
302	IAGR	-	-	-	-	-	BASE FR;DKGRY;LTRB SURFS;GROG;?SHELL	-	1	30
302	IAGR	-	-	-	-	-	BS GRY;LGE VESS	-	1	84
302	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C	-	-	-
303	SHCM	B?	HM?	-	D	11	RIM/FLAKED WALL;DKGRY;LTBN EXT;HARSH FAB	-	1	30
303	SHCM	-	COL;HM	1	-	-	BSS;DKGRY;COMBED CURVED DEC;INT SURF LOST	-	3	47
			?							
303	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS LTGRY ABR	-	1	7
303	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BD;DKGRY;ILL-S PEBBLES	-	1	13
303	IAGR	-	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY FB;LTBN SURFS;GROG	-	1	12
303	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG;VABR;ONE SURF ONLY	-	1	43
303	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	IA/ROM	-	-	-
304	SHCM	JB	HM?	1	-	-	BASE PLAIN;GRY FB;RB SURFS;COARSER SHELL	-	4	99
304	GREY	BD?	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;LTGRY & FLAKE	-	2	19
304	OX?	-	?	-	-	-	BS VABR;HARSH LTBN;FLINT?	-	1	12
304	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	IA/ROM	-	-	-
306	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM FR;VVABR FLAKED;LTGRY	-	1	23
306	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	8
306	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3?	-	-	-
307	SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS LTGRY;SPARSE SHELL;WM	-	1	6
307	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
308	GREY	BD	-	-	D?	-	RIM/WALL;OUTFLARING;DIAM22	-	1	15
308	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS;VABR	-	3	47
308	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY PEBBLY FAB;UNUS INCL	-	1	11
308	IAGR	-	-	-	-	-	BS;DKGRY;GRYBN SURFS;GROG	-	1	17
308	SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKE;DKGRY	-	1	3
308	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-

319	SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY;BN SURFS;VVABR;V SPARSE SHELL;WM	-	1	13
319	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
321	SHEL	BNAT	-	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL;GRY FB/INT;LTBN EXT;F.COMM.SHELL;INWARD PROJ TYPE	-	1	53
321	IAGR	-	-	-	-	-	BS;GRY;GRYBN SURFS;V SPARSE SHELL;GROG	-	1	9
321	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	1-2C?	-	-	-
322	CR	-	-	-	-	-	BS VVABR FINE FB	-	1	6
322	GREY	-	-	1	-	-	BSS;LTGRY;DKER EXT;F/FINE FAB	-	2	12
322	TILE?	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG FLAKED	-	1	38
322	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	1-2C?	-	-	-
323	IAGR?	JB	HM	1	-	-	BASE PLAIN;BSS;DKRY FB/INT;LTBN EXT;BURNT;VHARD FB;THK	-	6	238
323	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN;BURNT	-	1	23
323	GREY	CLSD	-	1	-	-	BSS;DKGRY QTZY;OCC SHELL FRAG	-	6	43
323	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	1-2C?	-	-	-
332	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS FLAKE;DKGRY	-	1	8
332	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
333	TILE?	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKES ONLY;VABR	-	2	20
333	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
403	OX	B?	-	-	-	-	RIM FR;BRIGHT RB;?BWM	-	1	12
403	MOSP?	M	-	-	-	-	FLAKE ONLY;SLAG TG;TRACES WHITE SLIP	-	1	5
403	GREY	BNK?	STAB	-	D	12	RIM MOULDED;STABBED SHLDR;UNUS;DIAM20?	-	1	52
403	GREY	JCUR	-	1	D?	-	RIM>SHLDR;THIN WALL;?EARLIER	-	2	22
403	GREY	B?	-	1	-	-	RIMS;OUTFLARING;SMALL RIM;THIN WALL	-	2	11
403	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS LTGRY	-	6	29
403	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS DKGRY	-	3	20
403	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS;HARSH GRITTY	-	1	7
403	IAGR	-	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY F/S;LTBN CORT;GROG;FOSSIL;OCC SHELL	-	1	20
403	DWSH?	J	HM	-	-	-	BS GRY F/S;BN CORT;F.COMM.SHELL	-	1	30
403	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKES	-	2	5

403	TILE	TEG?	-	-	-	-	FRAG;CURVE>FLANGE;BURNT;20MM	-	1	248
403	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-4	-	-	-
405	GREY	JBK	-	-	-	-	BASE;GROOVE U'SIDE	-	1	90
405	GREY	DFL	-	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM 20;ML.GRY	-	1	21
405	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	9	71
405	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY	-	1	11
405	DWSH?	JDW	-	-	-	-	RIM FLAKED OUTER;LGE JAR	-	1	24
405	SHEL	JLS	-	-	-	-	RIM/NECK;NR JDLS;DKGRY;BN INT	-	1	41
405	SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY;HARD;SPARSE SHELL	-	1	21
405	FCLAY	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG;RB;CHALKY INCLS	-	1	18
		?								
405	TILE	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKE	-	1	7
405	TILE	FLUE?	-	-	-	-	FRAG;FLAT;H'BONE PATTERN;14MM	-	1	57
405	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3?	-	-	-
407	GREY	JEV?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;ABR	-	1	7
407	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	3	24
407	DWSH?	JDW	-	-	-	-	RIM SMALL FRAG;DKGRY;SPARSE SHELL	-	1	4
407	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3+	-	-	-
415	GREY	BNNK	-	1	D	13	RIMS;WALL;50% VESS;DIAM29;LGE SHS;LTGRY	-	6	865
415	GREY	BFL	-	1	D	14	RIMS;WALL;50% VESS;DKGRY;DIAM19	-	4	261
415	DR20	A	-	-	-	-	BS LARGE GRITTY FB;2C	-	1	493
415	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML2?	-	-	-
416	GREY	JNN	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT NECK;HEAVY W LID-SEAT;VVABR;?NOTC;LTGRY	-	1	105
416	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN	-	1	61
416	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	26
416	SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS CHIP;LTGRY;SPARSE SHELL	-	1	3
416	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3+?	-	-	-

APPENDIX 4. Animal bone and shell report

Wickenby/Lissington – WILI04

A note on the animal bone and shell

A small sample of 235 animal bones was collected during excavations at Wickenby/Lissington. The bones have been identified and recorded following the procedures of the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy (see attached Key) and the catalogue is attached to this report. The condition of the bone is generally good. No phasing was available at the time of recording although the bulk of the archaeological features are of Romano-British date (1st – 4th Century AD). The shells have been identified and counted (see catalogue).

The assemblage included fragments from cattle, pig, sheep/goat, sheep, horse, dog and cat; also shells of oyster and the terrestrial snails *Helix aspersa* and *Helix hortensis* (Table 1). A small percentage (7%) of the assemblage carried chop marks, while 8% showed evidence of dog gnawing. The fragmentation level (number of diagnostic zones/number of fragments) was fairly typical at 0.6.

Cattle clearly dominate the assemblage, with sheep/goat approximately half as frequent, and pig relatively rare. Most of the cattle bones are young adults or older, but a few younger animals are represented and one bone from a calf is present. All the sheep bone indicate adult animals except one from an immature animal. The posterior part of a ram's skull was present in context 119.

Table 1. Number of hand collected fragments of bone and shell of each species or category.

species	No. fragments
Horse	8
Cattle	78
Cattle size	76
Sheep/goat	31
Sheep	4
Sheep size	27
Pig	4
Dog	2
Cat	1
Unidentified	4
Oyster	73
	4
	2

Context 119, the fill of ditch 118, produced the largest sample of bone (Table 2), and the bulk of the remainder of the assemblage was also recovered from ditch fills. The assemblage is consistent with domestic food waste and perhaps disturbed horse burials, but gives no indication of any ritual activity, such as suggested by the metal detected finds.

The sample justifies no further comment without the phasing information.

Table 2. Frequency of fragments of bone and oyster from each context.

species	100	103	109	110	112	115	117	119	121	123	125	202	204	206	210	211	300	301	302	303	307	308	322	323	403	405	407	416
Horse						1		1					1						1						1	3		
Cattle	1	1	1		2	1	3	33		1	1	1	2		3	1		1	11	1	1				4	6	2	1
Cattle size	1		1		1		1	40	1			1	2		1	2		5	6	1	1				10		2	
Sheep/goat	1	2						7	2	1		1	2	1		2		3			1			1	2	3	2	
Sheep								4																				
Sheep size		1			1			15		2			1		2						1					4		
Pig				1				1												1	1							
Dog								2																				
Cat													1															
Unidentified bone								4																				
<i>Bone total</i>	3	4	2	1	4	2	4	107	3	4	1	3	9	1	6	5		9	18	3	5			1	21	12	6	1
Oyster		1			1			1					4		1	1	1	42	3			1	2	8	6	1		

The assemblage is in good condition and some ditch deposits contained fairly rich bone assemblages. If further fieldwork is undertaken at the site these features have the potential for generating quite large and useful assemblages of animal bone from which some interpretations of the animal economy of the site will be possible. The excavation strategy should therefore include the excavation of stretches of these features and not merely small 1 metre sections if the potential of the assemblages are to be realised.

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The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
23rd September 2004

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones and marine shells

SPECIES:

SPECIES CODE			SPECIES CODE	
MAN	human		DOVE	Dove species
EQU	Horse		FER	Feral dove
EQSZ	Horse size		PART	Partridge
BOS	Cattle		SWAN?	Swan?
BOSL	Cattle-large		WOOD	Woodcock
CSZ	cattle size		CURL	Curlew
SUS	Pig		WADE	wader
OVCA	sheep or goat		CROK	Crow or rook
OVI	Sheep		CORV	Crow or rook
CRA	Goat		JACK	Jackdaw
SSZ	sheep size		OWL	Owl indet.
FEL	Cat		BUZZ	Buzzard
CAN	Dog		GULL	Gull sp.
AUR	Aurochs			
AUR?	Aurochs?		TURD	Turdidae
CER	red deer		BIRD	Identifiable but not id'd
DAM	Fallow deer		PASS	Passerine
CLS	roe deer		LBIRD	Large bird
LEP	Hare		UNIB	Bird indet
ORC	Rabbit			
LAG	Lagomorph		FROG	Frog
CARN	Carnivore		FRTO	Frog or toad
FOX	Fox			
POLE	Polecat/ferret			
WEA	weasel		GAD	Gadid, cod family
BADG	Badger		LING	Ling
SEAL	seal		HADD	Haddock
SQU?	Squirrel?		RAY	ray
BEAV	Beaver		FISH	Fish
ROD	Rodent		UNIF	Fish indet
RAT	Rat			
AGR	Field vole		OYS	oyster
ARV	Water vole		COK	Cockle
MUS	House mouse		MUSS	Common Mussel
SORA	Common shrew		WHELK	Common whelk
MOLE	Mole		HEL	Helix aspersa
SMA	Small mammal		HELIX	Helix sp.
UNI	Unknown		HELN	Helix nemoralis
			SNAIL	snail
CHIK	Chicken			
CHKZ	Chicken size		FOSS	Fossil bone
GOOS	Goose, dom			
GOOS?	Goose, dom.?			
GSSZ	Goose size			
GSSP	Goose species			
GOSZ	Goose, poss. Wild			
DUCK	Duck, domestic sp.			
DUCK?	Duck?			
DKSP	Duck species			
DSP	Duck species indet			
MALL	Duck, dom.			
TURK	Turkey			

BONE ELEMENT:

BONE CODE		BONE CODE	
SKEL	skeleton	SCP	scapula
SKL	skull	HUM	humerus
ANT	antler	RAD	radius
ANT?	antler?	ULN	ulna
ATT	antler tine	RUL	radius and ulna
HC	horn core	C/T	carpus/tarsus
TEMP	temporal	C23	carpus 2+3
FRNT	frontal	CAR	carpus
PET	petrous	CPA	accessory carpal
PAR	parietal	CPI	intermediate carpal
OCIP	occipital	CPR	radial carpal
ZYG	zygomatic	CPU	ulnar carpal
NAS	nasal	MTC	metacarpus
PMX	premaxilla	MC1-5	metacarpus 1-5
MAN	mandible	MTP	metapodial
MNT	mandibular tooth	MPL	lateral metapodial
DLI	deciduous lower incisor	INN	innominate
DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4	ILM	ilium
LI	lower incisor (and 1-3)	PUB	pubis
LC	lower canine	ISH	ischium
LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4	FEM	femur
LM1-LM3	lower molar 1 - molar 3	PAT	patella
MAX	maxilla	TIB	tibia
DUI	deciduous upper incisor	FIB	fibula
UI	upper incisor (1-3)	LML	lateral malleolus
UC	upper canine	AST	astragalus
DUPM	deciduous upper premolar	CAL	calcaneum
DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4	CQ	centroquartal
UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4	TAR3	tarsus 3
UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3	T4	tarsus 4
MXT	maxillary tooth	TAR	tarsus
TTH	indeterminate tooth	MTT	metatarsus
INC	incisor	MT1-5	metatarsus 1-5
HYD	hyoid	MTL	lateral metatarsus
ATL	atlas	SES	sesamoid
AXI	axis	PH1	1st phalanx
CEV	cervical vertebra (and 3-7)	PH2	2nd phalanx
TRV	thoracic vertebra (and 1-13)	PH3	3rd phalanx
LMV	lumbar vertebra	PHL	lateral phalanx
SAC	sacrum	LBF	long bone
CDV	caudal vertebra	UNI	unidentified
VER	vertebra		
STN	sternum	CLV	clavicle
CC	costal cartilage	COR	coracoid
RIB1	first rib (2 etc)	CMP	carpo-metacarpus
RIB	rib	CMC	carpo-metacarpus
		WPH1-3	wing phalanges 1-3
URO	urostyle	WPH	wing phalanx
		LSA	lumbosacrale
DENT	dentary		
CLEI	cleithrum		
RAY	fin ray		
SHELL	shell		
UV	upper valve		
VAL	valve		

NUMBER: number of fragments in the entry

SIDE: W - whole L - left side R - right side F - fragment

FUSION: records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum; N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior

ZONES: records the part of the bone present.
The key to each zone on each bone is on page 4

BUTCHERY: records whether a bone has been chopped (CH), cut (KN), worked (W), burnt (C)

GNAWING: records if a bone has been gnawed by dogs (DG), cats (FEL) or rodents (RG)

TOOTH WEAR - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 *The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals*, in B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds) *Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites*, 91-108.

Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:

Deciduous	Permanent
f ldpm2/dupm2	F lpm2/upm2
g ldpm3/dupm3	G lpm3/upm4
h ldpm4/dupm4	H lpm4/upm4
	I lm1/um1
	J lm2/um2
	K lm3/um3

MEASUREMENTS :Any measurements are those listed in A. Von den Driesch (1976) *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA

Some measurements have been taken on juveniles. Measurements marked L1 are the greatest length of long bones lacking one unfused epiphysis – the measurement being taken from the epiphyseal junction. Measurements marked L2 are the greatest length of the long bones between epiphyseal junctions when both epiphyses are unfused.

PATHOLOGICAL: A 'P' indicates that the bone fragment carries a pathology

COMMENTS: This may include a short description of the fragments, any pathologies, butchery or gnawing evidence

PRESERVATION: records the condition of the bone in the following manner

- 1- enamel only surviving
- 2- bone very severely pitted and thinned, tending to break up; teeth with surface erosion and loss of cementum and dentine
- 3- surface pitting and erosion of bone, some loss of cementum and dentine on teeth
- 4- surface of bone intact, loss of organic component, material chalky, calcined or burnt
- 5- bone in good condition, probably with some organic component

ZONES - codes used to define the zones on each bone

SKULL	1. paraoccipital process	METACARPUS	1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MC3	
	2. occipal condyle		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4	
	3. intercornual protuberance		3. medial distal condyle, MC3	
	4. external acoustic meatus		4. lateral distal condyle, MC4	
	5. frontal sinus		5. anterior distal groove and foramen	
	6. ectorbitale		6. medial or lateral distal condyle	
	7. entorbitale			
	8. temporal articular facet		FIRST PHALANX	1. proximal epiphysis
	9. facial tuber			2. distal articular facet
	0. infraorbital foramen			
MANDIBLE	1. Symphyseal surface	INNOMINATE	1. tuber coxae	
	2. diastema		2. tuber sacrale + scar	
	3. lateral diastemal foramen		3. body of illium with dorso-medial foramen	
	4. coronoid process		4. iliopubic eminence	
	5. condylar process		5. acetabular fossa	
	6. angle		6. symphyseal branch of pubis	
	7. anterior dorsal ascending ramus posterior M3		7. body of ischium	
	8. mandibular foramen		8. ischial tuberosity	
		9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris		
VERTEBRA	1. spine	FEMUR	1. head	
	2. anterior central epiphysis		2. trochanter major	
	3. posterior central epiphysis		3. trochanter minor	
	4. centrum		4. supracondyloid fossa	
	5. neural arch		5. distal medial condyle	
SCAPULA	1. supraglenoid tubercle		6. lateral distal condyle	
	2. glenoid cavity		7. distal trochlea	
	3. origin of the distal spine		8. trochanter tertius	
	4. tuber of spine	TIBIA	1. proximal medial condyle	
	5. posterior of neck with foramen		2. proximal lateral condyle	
	6. cranial angle of blade		3. intercondylar eminence	
	7. caudal angle of blade		4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen	
HUMERUS	1. head		5. medial malleolus	
	2. greater tubercle		6. lateral aspect of distal articulation	
	3. lesser tubercle		7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis	
	4. intertuberal groove	CALCANEUM	1. calcaneal tuber	
	5. deltoid tuberosity		2. sustentaculum tali	
	6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa		3. processus anterior	
	7. capitulum			
	8. trochlea	METATARSUS	1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MT3.	
9. coronoid fossa	2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4			
0. teres tubercle	3. medial distal condyle, MT3			
RADIUS	1. medial half of proximal epiphysis		4. lateral distal condyle, MT4	
	2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis		5. anterior distal groove and foramen	
	3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen		6. medial or lateral distal condyle	
	4. medial half of distal epiphysis			
	5. lateral half of distal epiphysis			
	6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis			
ULNA	1. olecranon tuberosity			
	2. trochlear notch- semilunaris			
	3. lateral coronoid process			
	4. distal epiphysis			

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site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	pathol	comment	preservation
WILI04	100	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH	DG				MIDSHAFT-DISTAL CHOPPED-PROX CHEWED	4
WILI04	100	OVCA	TIB	1	L				DG				SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED	4
WILI04	100	BOS	TIB	1	R				DG				DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT-SL POROUS-IMM	4
WILI04	103	OVCA	MTT	1	R	DN	125						DISTAL EPI LOST- 2 PIECES	4
WILI04	103	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SMALL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	103	OVCA	MTC	1	F								SPLIT DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	103	BOS	DUP4	1	R					h13			DA,MAGED- 3 PIECES	4
WILI04	109	BOS	MAX	1	L					J11K5			LOOSE TEETH AND FRAG MAX- 4 PIECES	4
WILI04	109	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	110	SUS	INN	1	L		7						ISCHIAL SHAFT WITH PART ACETAB	4
WILI04	112	CSZ	RIB	1	L								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	112	BOS	HUM	1	L	PNDN	5690						SHAFT-2 PIECES-CALF	4
WILI04	112	BOS	MAN	1	R								VENTRAL FRAG HORI RAMUS	4
WILI04	112	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT-FEM?	4
WILI04	115	BOS	UM3	1	R					K5			ROOTS BROKEN	4
WILI04	115	EQU	ULN	1	R	PF	12						ANT PROX END	4
WILI04	117	BOS	SKL	1	R								ANT TEMPORAL FRAG-POST ZYGOMATIC ARCH	4
WILI04	117	BOS	MTT	1	L	DF	345				SD-25 Bd-51.6 Dd-29.5		DISTAL HALF	4
WILI04	117	BOS	MTT	1	F				DG				FRAGMENT PROX END-CHEWED	4
WILI04	117	CSZ	HUM	1	F								DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	119	CSZ	RIB	1	L								FRAG PROX END	4
WILI04	119	BOS	SKL	1	R								PART ZYGOMATIC ARCH	4
WILI04	119	SSZ	RIB	1	R	PF	1						PROX END AND MOST SHAFT	4
WILI04	119	SSZ	RIB	1	L	PF	1						PROX HALF	4
WILI04	119	BOS	SCP	1	R								DISTAL PART CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE AND SPINE	4
WILI04	119	CSZ	LMV	1	R	CFAF							FRAGMENT RICHT SIDE CENTRUM	4
WILI04	119	CSZ	CC	1	F									4
WILI04	119	SSZ	RIB	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	119	CSZ	SCP	1	F								BLADE FRAGMENT- 3 PIECES	4
WILI04	119	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	119	CSZ	UNI	3	F								INDET	4
WILI04	119	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	4
WILI04	119	CSZ	SKL	1	F								INDET	4
WILI04	119	SSZ	FEM	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	119	CSZ	LMV	1	F	AN	3						POST EPI	4
WILI04	119	CSZ	VER	2	F								FRAGS NEURAL ARCH	4
WILI04	119	SSZ	RAD	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	119	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT--?PIG HUM	4
WILI04	119	EQU	SCP	1	R	DF	12345				LGP-84.8 LG-54.5 BG-44 SLC-63.2		DISTAL HALF	4

site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	pathol	comment	preservation
WILI04	119	BOS	SCP	1	R	DF	1235	CH			SLC-62.8		GLENOID-NECK AND DISTAL PART BLADE-CHOPPED THRU GLENOID	4
WILI04	119	BPS	SCP	1	L	DF	123	CH C					GLENOID-NECK AND DISTAL PART BLADE-CHOPPED AT BASE SPINE-CHARRED	4
WILI04	119	BOS	TRV	1	F	CFAN	1245						CENTRUM-ARCH AND SPINE- 2 PIECES	4
WILI04	119	BOS	SAC	1	F	CFAF	234						ANT VERT-CENTRUM AND WINGS	4
WILI04	119	BOS	FEM	1	R	PF	1		DG				PART PROX END-SL CHEWED-2 PIECES	4
WILI04	119	BOS	LMV	1	F	CFAF	234						CENTRUM	4
WILI04	119	BOS	LMV	1	F	CFAF	234						MOST OF CENTRUM	4
WILI04	119	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-PORX END CHOPPED	4
WILI04	119	BOS	SKL	1	L					J13K11			POST MAXILLA WITH M2 AND 3	4
WILI04	119	BOS	ULN	1	R	PN	2		DG				PROX END WITHOUT EPI-PROX CHEWED	4
WILI04	119	BOS	MAN	1	R		1						SYMPHYSEAL FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	4
WILI04	119	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	119	OVCA	MTT	1	L		12		DG				PROX END AND SHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED	4
WILI04	119	OVI	HC	1	L		1						COMPLETE WITH PART FRONTAL-WETHER?	4
WILI04	119	BOS	SCP	1	R								PART OF CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE- 2 PIECES	4
WILI04	119	BOS	SCP	1	L				DG				PART OF CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE-PROX CHEWED	4
WILI04	119	BOS	SCP	1	R								BLADE AND SPINE FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	4
WILI04	119	BOS	SCP	1	L								DISTAL CRANIAL MARGIN OF BLADE AND SPINE	4
WILI04	119	BOS	SCP	1	F		4						SPINE	4
WILI04	119	BOS	SCP	1	F								SPINE FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	119	BOS	SCP	2	F								BLADE FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	119	BOS	SCP	1	F								FRAG CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE	4
WILI04	119	CAN	TRV	1	F	CFAF	2345						CENTRUM AND ARCH	4
WILI04	119	CAN	AXI	1	F	AF	345						CENTRUM AND PART ARCH	4
WILI04	119	BOS	LMV	1	F	CFAF	234						CENTRUM	4
WILI04	119	OVI	SKL	1	F		22366						RAM-POST HALF SKULL WITH BASE OF BOTH HORN CORES	4
WILI04	119	OVI	SKL	1	R		HC						HORN CORE WITH PART FRONTAL AND PARIETAL-WETHER OR EWE	4
WILI04	119	BOS	TIB	1	R	PN	123						PROX EPI	4
WILI04	119	BOS	RIB	1	R	PF	1						PROX END	4
WILI04	119	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	119	BOS	MAN	1	R		578						PART ASC RAMUS WITH CONDYLE	4
WILI04	119	BOS	PH2	1	R	PF	12		DG				CHEWED	4
WILI04	119	OVI	SKL	1	R		6						FRONTAL AND PARIETAL FRAG WITH BASE CORE-WETHER/EWE	4
WILI04	119	SUS	MT4	1	R	DN	12				L1-41 SD-7.7		DISTAL EPI LOST	4
WILI04	119	BOS	MAN	1	F		4						CORONOID	4
WILI04	119	BOS	UM1	1	L					I15			COMPLETE	4
WILI04	119	BOS	MAN	1	R		6		DG				ANGLE	4
WILI04	119	BOS	CPR	1	W		1						COMPLETE	4

site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	pathol	comment	preservation
WIL104	119	OVCA	FEM	1	R	PF	13						DAMAGED PROX END	4
WIL104	119	BOS	CAR	1	W		1						COMPLETE	4
WIL104	119	CSZ	LBF	3	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	119	SSZ	TRV	1	F		1						SPINE	4
WIL104	119	OVCA	TIB	1	R				DG				DISTAL SHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED	4
WIL104	119	OVCA	UM2	1	R					J13			COMPLETE	4
WIL104	119	OVCA	ULN	1	F								MIDSHAFT	4
WIL104	119	CSZ	CEV	1	F			CH					ZYGAPOPHYSES-CHOPPED	4
WIL104	119	SSZ	RIB	1	R								PROX HALF SHAFT	4
WIL104	119	OVCA	INN	1	R	EF	5						LATERAL PART ACETAB	4
WIL104	119	OVCA	RAD	1	R				DG				MIDSHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED	4
WIL104	119	CSZ	LMV	1	F								POST ZYGAPOPHYSIS	4
WIL104	119	CSZ	LMV	1	F								ANT ZYGAPOPHYSIS	4
WIL104	119	CSZ	VER	4	F								INDET	4
WIL104	119	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	119	CSZ	RIB	6	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	119	CSZ	RIB	1	F								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	119	BOS	SCP	1	F		1						PART OF SPINE	4
WIL104	119	BOS	SCP	1	F								FRAGMENT OF SPINE	4
WIL104	119	CSZ	LMV	1	F								ANT ZYGAPOPHYSIS	4
WIL104	119	CSZ	LMV	2	F								PART TRANSVERSE PROCESS	4
WIL104	119	CSZ	SKL	1	F								INDET	4
WIL104	119	SSZ	LMV	1	F								TRANS PROCESS	4
WIL104	119	SSZ	LBF	4	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	119	SSZ	HUM	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	119	CSZ	SCP	2	F								BLADE FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	119	UNI	UNI	4	F								INDET	4
WIL104	119	CSZ	LMV	1	F	AN	4						PART OF CENTRUM-SMALL-JUV	4
WIL104	121	OVCA	HUM	1	R								DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	121	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
WIL104	121	OVCA	RAD	1	L		3		DG				SHAFT-DISTAL END CHEWED	4
WIL104	123	SSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	123	OVCA	RAD	1	F				DG				SPLIT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-CHEWED	4
WIL104	123	BOS	UM2	1	L					J15			COMPLETE	4
WIL104	125	BOS	TIB	1	L	DN	7						DISTAL END	4
WIL104	202	OVCA	SCP	1	R		3		DG				NECK AND DISTAL BLADE-POROUS-SMALL-JUV	4
WIL104	202	BOS	UM2	1	L					J11			COMPLETE	4
WIL104	202	CSZ	ULN	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	204	EQU	HUM	1	L	DF	6789						DISTAL END	4
WIL104	204	BOS	PH2	1	L	PF	2						PROX END SPLIT OFF	4
WIL104	204	FEL	FEM	1	R		3						SHAFT	4
WIL104	204	BOS	UPM2	1	L					G5			DAMAGED-NO WEAR	4
WIL104	204	CSZ	RIB	1	R								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4

site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	pathol	comment	preservation
WIL104	204	OVCA	FEM	1	L		4						DISTAL SHAFT- 2 PIECES	4
WIL104	204	SSZ	LMV	1	F								TRANS PROCESS	4
WIL104	204	OVCA	MAN	1	R		2			GH11112J1 2			RAMUS FRAG WITH P3-M2-M2 LOOSE	4
WIL104	204	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	206	OVCA	TIB	1	R								DISTAL HALF SHAFT	4
WIL104	210	BOS	TIB	1	L								POST MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	210	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	210	SSZ	LBF	1	F				DG				SHAFT FRAGMENT-CHEWED	4
WIL104	210	BOS	UM1	1	L					I16			COMPLETE	4
WIL104	210	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	210	BOS	MTT	1	L	DF	12345				GL-210.1 Bp-41 Dp-39.1 SD-20.8 Bd-46.4 Dd-27.7		COMPLETE	4
WIL104	211	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	211	OVCA	TIB	1	R								DISTAL SHAFT	4
WIL104	211	BOS	SCP	1	F				DG				FRAGMENT OF BLADE-CHEWED	4
WIL104	211	CSZ	HUM	1	L	DF	8						FRAGMENT OF CONDYLE	4
WIL104	211	OVCA	MTT	1	F								SPLIT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	301	BOS	TIB	1	L	DF	567				SD-36 Bd-58.8 Dd-43.1		DISTAL END	4
WIL104	301	CSZ	RIB	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	301	CSZ	TRV	1	F			C					BASE SPINE-CALCINED	4
WIL104	301	OVCA	LM3	1	L					K10			COMPLETE	4
WIL104	301	OVCA	MAN	1	R			C					ANT PART RAMUS WITH PM ALVEOLI-CHARRED AND CALCINED	4
WIL104	301	CSZ	UNI	3	F			C					INDET-CHARRED	4
WIL104	301	OVCA	MAN	1	F			C					POST VENTRAL FRAG RAMUS-CHARRED	4
WIL104	302	EQU	HUM	1	L	DF	67890				BT-64.4 HT-42.2		DISTAL END AND SHAFT	4
WIL104	302	BOS	MAN	1	R		45	CH					DORSAL PART ASC RAMUS-CHOPPED POSTERIORLY	4
WIL104	302	BOS	MAN	1	L		45	CH					DORSAL PART ASC RAMUS-CHOPPED POST	4
WIL104	302	CSZ	LMV	1	F		5						PART OF NEURAL ARCH	4
WIL104	302	BOS	PH1	1	R		2						DISTAL END-ERODED	3
WIL104	302	BOS	MTC	1	L		5						SPLIT DISTAL END	4
WIL104	302	CSZ	HUM	1	F	PF							PART PROX FACET	4
WIL104	302	BOS	SKL	1	L		7						SUPRA-ORBITAL FRAGMENT OF FRONTAL- 2 PIECES	4
WIL104	302	BOS	SKL	1	F								FACIAL FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	302	BOS	MAN	1	L				DG				POST VENTRAL FRAG HORI RAMUS-CHEWED	4
WIL104	302	BOS	SCP	1	R		3						DISTAL END OF SPINE AND PART BLADE	4
WIL104	302	CSZ	SKL	2	F								FRAGMENTS	4
WIL104	302	BOS	MTT	1	F								SPLIT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WIL104	302	BOS	ATL	1	F								DAMAGED- 3 PIECES-ARCH NOT FUSED	4
WIL104	302	BOS	MAX	1	R					I12J11			LOOSE TEETH AND PART MAX	4
WIL104	302	CSZ	UNI	2	F								INDET	4
WIL104	303	BOS	MTC	1	L	DF	345				Bd-50.3 Dd-27.4		DISTAL END	4

site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	pathol	comment	preservation
WILI04	303	CSZ	LMV	1	F		5						FRAGMENT OF NEURAL ARCH	4
WILI04	303	SUS	TIB	1	R								SPLIT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	307	BOS	MAN	1	L		5	CH					CORONOID-CHOPPED	4
WILI04	307	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	307	CSZ	SKL	1	F								INDET	4
WILI04	307	SUS	TIB	1	L	DN	5						FRAGMENT OF DISTAL EPI	4
WILI04	307	OVCA	TIB	1	R								DISTAL SHAFT-VERY SMALL-GRACILE-JUV?	4
WILI04	323	OVCA	MAN	1	L		23			F			DIASTEMAL FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	4
WILI04	403	BOS	MTT	1	R	DN	5						PART DISTAL CONDYLE	4
WILI04	403	OVCA	RAD	1	L	PF	123						PROX END AND MOST OF SHAFT	4
WILI04	403	SSZ	RIB	1	R			CH					PROX HALF OF SHAFT-PROX CHOPPED	4
WILI04	403	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	403	BOS	LMP3	1	L					G11			COMPLETE	4
WILI04	403	OVCA	MTC	1	F			DG					DISTAL MIDSHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED	4
WILI04	403	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
WILI04	403	CSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	403	CSZ	SCP	1	F								PROX FRAGMENT OF BLADE	4
WILI04	403	BOS	PH1	1	R	PF	12						HEAVILY DAMAGED	4
WILI04	403	CSZ	UNI	4	F								FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	403	CSZ	RIB	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	403	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	403	BOS	MAN	1	R							P	POST PART HORI RAMUS WITH MOLAR ALVEOLI- ABCESS OR BREAKGE OF TOOTH AND HEALED	4
WILI04	403	SSZ	FEM	1	F								SPLIT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	403	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	403	EQU	INN	1	L	EF							LATERAL PART ACETAB	4
WILI04	405	EQU	INN	1	L		39						ILIAL SHAFT AND PART ACETAB-SAME BONE AS IN 403	4
WILI04	405	EQU	MTC	1	R	DF	3						DISTAL END	4
WILI04	405	OVCA	HUM	1	L								POST DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	405	EQU	FEM	1	F	PF	1						HEAD	4
WILI04	405	BOS	FEM	1	R	DF	567						DISTAL END	4
WILI04	405	BOS	MAN	1	R		45	CH					DORSAL HALF ASC RAMUS- 2 PIECES-VENTRAL CHOPPED	4
WILI04	405	BOS	LM3	1	L					K6			COLUMN LOST	4
WILI04	405	BOS	MAN	1	R		13						SYMPHYSEAL FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	405	BOS	MAN	1	L								ANT DORSAL FRAG SYMPHYSIS	4
WILI04	405	BOS	MAN	1	F								LATERAL FRAG HORI RAMUS	4
WILI04	405	OVCA	MTT	1	F								SPLIT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-POROUS	4
WILI04	405	OVCA	TIB	1	R		4						SHAFT- 2 PIECES	4
WILI04	407	CSZ	HUM	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	407	OVCA	MTT	1	F			DG					MIDSHAFT-CHEWED	4
WILI04	407	BOS	SCP	1	L								DISTAL BLADE AND SPINE FRAGMENT-POROUS-IMM	4

site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	pathology	comment	preservation
WILI04	407	BOS	MTT	1	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WILI04	407	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
WILI04	407	OVCA	MAN	1	R		23						DIASTEMAL FRAGMENT- 3 PIECES	4
WILI04	416	BOS	LM1	1	R					I13			ROOT BROKEN	4

Catalogue of hand excavated marine and terrestrial shells

site	context	species	valve	number
WILI04	103	Oyster	LOWER VALVE	1
WILI04	103	<i>Helix aspersa</i>	SHELL	2
WILI04	112	OYSTER	UPPER VALVE	1
WILI04	119	OYSTER	UPPER VALVE	1
WILI04	204	OYSTER	UPPER VALVE	4
WILI04	210	OYSTER	LOWER VALVE	1
WILI04	211	OYSTER	UPPER VALVE	1
WILI04	301	OYSTER	LOWER VALVE	21
WILI04	301	OYSTER	UPPER VALVE	21
WILI04	300	OYSTER	UPPER VALVE	1
WILI04	302	OYSTER	UPPER VALVE	3
WILI04	307	<i>Helix hortensis</i>	SHELL	2
WILI04	308	OYSTER	UPPER VALVE	1
WILI04	322	OYSTER	LOWER VALVE	2
WILI04	323	OYSTER	UPPER VALVE	6
WILI04	323	OYSTER	LOWER VALVE	2
WILI04	405	OSY	UPPER VALVE	1
WILI04	405	<i>Helix aspersa</i>	SHELL	2
WILI04	403	OYSTER	UPPER VALVE	5
WILI04	403	OYSTER	LOWER VALVE	1

*APPENDIX 5. Environmental archaeology report***WILI 04 Sample assessment**

Five samples were processed using a combination of bucket and Siraf-type machine flotation. The samples ranged in volume from 6 litres – 12 litres, floatation residues were retained on 300µm mesh, heavy residues were initially retained to 1mm. The floatation residue was allowed to air dry, heavy residues were scanned for cultural material and charred remains and retained for further assessment where appropriate, scanned and sorted residues were then discarded. The air-dried floatation residues have been scanned and assessed by eye and under magnification up to x 10.

All the samples have produced frequent (10 – 50), to abundant (>50) charcoal >1mm. Samples <1>; <2>; <4> and <5> contained varying amounts of grain; with samples <1> and <4> also producing some chaff. Wild seeds were only rarely present in any of the samples while modern weeds, roots and snails were frequently present. Despite the frequency of charcoal none of the floatation residues have produced enough of a sufficient size to warrant further identification. Samples <1>, <2> and <4> produced occasional (5-10) to frequent (10-50) grain. Unfortunately much of this grain is too poorly preserved to be able to identify further with any certainty, although some, particularly in samples <1> and <4> where occasional chaff is also found, may be amenable to further identification.

In the context of the sites function, the samples producing grain and chaff preliminarily support the presence of domestic activity such as crop processing in the general vicinity of trenches 2 and 3, however none of the samples have produced the abundance of material that would be representative of such activities in their immediate locale. The quantity and size of charcoal present in these samples does not offer any support to industry requiring large quantities wood fuel in immediate association with the contexts represented. It is suggested that overall it is unlikely that further analysis of this material will produce significant data. While the amount of modern weeds and root material does not suggest a major issue with contamination, in combination with the low levels of identifiable material it would raise questions of contextual integrity.

Finds : <1> pot , bone; <2> pot, bone; <3> pot, bone; <4> fired clay, pot, shell (oyster), bone; <5> pot, bone.

APPENDIX 6: List of archaeological contexts

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Trench 1		
100	Layer	Very dark brown clayey loam - topsoil
101	Layer	Mixed orange clay, occasional lenses of gravel, grey clay, orange sandy clay - natural
102	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (104), (105). Cuts (107), cut by [130]
103	Fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay - Fill of ditch [130]
104	Fill	Mixed light brown clay and dark grey/brown clay - upper fill of ditch [102]. Seals (105), cut by [130]
105	Fill	Very dark grey/brown silty clay - primary fill of ditch [102]. Sealed by (104)
106	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (107). Cut by [102], [130]
107	Fill	Dark grey silty clay - fill of ditch [106]. Cut by [102], [130]
108	Cut	Narrow ditch/gully, contains (109). Sealed by (110)
109	Fill	Grey silty clay - fill of [108]. Sealed by (110)
110	Layer	Very dark grey silty clay, occ. charcoal flecks. Possible buried soil? Cut by [111], [118], [120], [124], [130], [133]. Sealed by (100), seals (109), (129)
111	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (112)
112	Fill	Very dark grey silty clay, occ. charcoal flecks - fill of [111]
113	Cut	Pit cut, contains (114). Cut by [116], [128], [132], [133]
114	Fill	Light grey silty clay, occ. patches of orange clay - fill of [113]
115	Fill	Dark grey silty clay - fill of [132]. Sealed by (131)
116	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (117). Cut by [118], [126]. Cuts [113]
117	Fill	Grey silty clay, occasional chalk flecks - fill of [116]
118	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (119). Cuts (110), (117). Uncertain relationship with [126].
119	Fill	Very dark grey silty clay - fill of [118]. Sealed by (100), (131)
120	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (121). Cuts (110)
121	Fill	Dark grey sandy clay - fill of [120]. Sealed by (100)
122	Cut	Ditch/gully, contains (122). Cut by [124]
123	Fill	Brownish grey sandy clay - Fill of [122]
124	Cut	Very shallow linear feature - furrow?. Contains (125), cuts (123)
125	Fill	Brown silty clay - fill of [124]. Sealed by (100)
126	Cut	Gully, contains (127). Cuts [116], [133]. Uncertain relationship with (131)
127	Fill	Very dark grey silty clay - fill of [126]. Sealed by (131)
128	Cut	Possible post hole, contains (129). Cuts [113].
129	Fill	Grey silty clay - fill of [128]. Sealed by (110)
130	Cut	Ditch, possible recut of [102], contains (103). Cuts [102], [106]
131	Fill	Brown silty clay - fill of [135]
132	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (115). Diffuse edges, uncertain relationship with (110). Cut by [135], cuts [113]
133	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (134). Cuts (110), [113], cut by [126], [135]
134	Fill	Grey silty clay - fill of [133]
135	Cut	Very shallow linear feature - furrow?. Contains (131), cuts [111], [118], [126], [132], [133].
Trench 2		
200	Layer	Brown silty clay loam - topsoil
201	Layer	Yellow/brown clay with patches of orange sand - natural
202	Fill	Brown silty clay - fill of [212]
203	Fill	Brown silty clay - fill of [213]
204	Layer	Black silty clay, abundant charcoal - spread of material sealing ditch [209]. Possibly same as fill (211)
205	Cut	Ditch cut, contains [206], cut by [212]

206	Fill	Dark grey silty clay – fill of [205]. Sealed by (202)
207	Cut	Primary ditch cut, contains (208). Recut by [209]
208	Fill	Yellowish brown silty clay, occ. charcoal flecks. Fill of [207]
209	Cut	Recut of ditch [207], contains (210), (211)
210	Fill	Dark grey silty clay, frequent charcoal flecks – primary fill of [209]. Sealed by (211)
211	Fill	Black silty clay, frequent charcoal inclusions - Upper fill of [209]. Sealed by/?same as (211)
212	Cut	Furrow cut, contains (202), cuts (206), (204)
213	Cut	Furrow cut, contains (203)

Trench 3

300	Layer	Dark grey/brown clayey loam - topsoil
301	Fill	Grey silty clay, patches of yellow clay –fill of [309]. Sealed by (300)
302	Fill	Dark grey silty clay – fill of [310], sealed by (300)
303	Fill	Light yellow/grey silty clay – fill of [311], sealed by (300)
304	Fill	Grey/brown silty clay – fill of [312], sealed by [300]
305	Fill	Grey silty clay – fill of [313], sealed by (300)
306	Fill	Brownish grey silty clay – fill of [314], sealed by (300)
307	Fill	Greyish brown silty clay – fill of [315], sealed by (300)
308	Fill	Grey silty clay – fill of [316], sealed by (300)
309	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (301), cuts [324], cut by [320]
310	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (302), cuts [311], [320]
311	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (303), cut by [310]
312	Cut	Probable furrow cut, contains (304)
313	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (305), cuts [314]
314	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (306), cuts [318], cut by [313]
315	Cut	Gully cut, contains (307)
316	Cut	Gully cut, contains (308)
317	Layer	Yellow/brown clay - natural
318	Cut	Gully cut, contains (319), cut by [314]
319	Fill	Brown/grey silty clay –fill of [318]
320	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (321). Cuts [309], [324], cut by [310]
321	Fill	Grey silty clay – fill of [320], sealed by (300)
322	Fill	Yellowish brown silty clay – fill of [324]. Same as (329). Sealed by (300), seals (323)
323	Fill	Dark grey silty clay – primary fill of [324]. Sealed by (322), (329)
324	Cut	Recut of [327], contains (322), (323), (329). Cuts [327], cut by [309]
325	Fill	Yellowish grey silty clay – fill of [327].
326	-	Void
327	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (325). Recut by [324], [309]
328	-	Void
329	Fill	Yellowish brown silty clay – fill of [324]. Same as (322). Sealed by (300), seals (323)

Trench 4

400	Layer	Dark greyish brown clayey loam - topsoil
401	Layer	Yellow/brown clay with patches of grey clay & orange sand – natural
402	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (403). Cut by [421]
403	Fill	Dark grey silty clay, occ. chalk flecks & charcoal – fill of [402]. Sealed by (414)
404	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (405), (407). Cut by [422]
405	Fill	Very dark grey silty clay, occ. chalk & charcoal flecks – secondary fill of [404]. Sealed by (406)
406	Fill	Brown silty clay – fill of [422]. Sealed by (400)
407	Fill	Grey silty clay, occ. charcoal flecks
408	Cut	Pit cut or possible ditch terminus, contains (417)

409	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (416), cuts [419], cut by [421]
410	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (415), cut by [411], [421]
411	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (418), cuts [410], cut by [421]
412	Cut	Ditch cut, contains (413), cut by [402]. Uncertain relationship with [408], [409], [410]
413	Fill	Grey silty clay, occ. chalk flecks – fill of [412]
414	Fill	Brown silty clay – fill of [421], sealed by (414)
415	Fill	Brownish grey silty clay – fill of [410], sealed by (414)
416	Fill	Grey silty clay – fill of [409], sealed by (414)
417	Fill	Grey silty clay – fill of [408], sealed by (400)
418	Fill	Brownish grey silty clay – fill of brownish grey silty clay, occ chalk pebbles, sealed by (414)
419	Cut	Pit cut, contains (420), cut by [409]
420	Fill	Grey silty clay – fill of [419], sealed by (400)
421	Cut	Furrow cut, contains (414), cuts [402], [409], [410], [411]
422	Cut	Furrow cut, contains (406), cuts [404]